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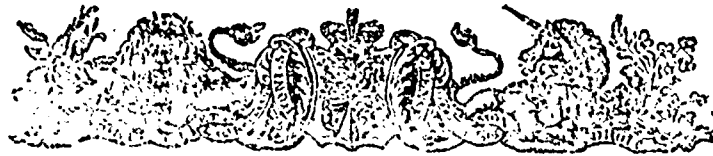
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VIII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1874.

No. 13.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Dominion Parliament was opened on Friday the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M. by His Excellency the Governor General; who was attended by a brilliant Staff. His Excellency having taken his seat on the Throne in the Senate Chamber, commanded the attendance of the House of Commons. The members of that body, preceded by their Speaker, the Hon T. W. Anglin, appeared at the Bar, who informed His Excellency that the choice of the House of Commons had fallen upon him to be their Speaker, and prayed for the Members thereof the customary Parliamentary privileges. After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following Speech:—

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I have convoked Parliament at the earliest moment consistent with the delay entailed by the recent dissolution.

Your attention will be invited during the present Session, to measures having reference to the Representation of the People in Parliament embracing the system now prevailing in Great Britain and in most other countries enjoying Constitutional Government, of taking votes by Ballot, and to the establishment of a General Court of Appeal. Measures will also be submitted to you for the amendment of the Laws relating to controverted Elections, the Militia and Insolvency.

The enactment of 1872 respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway having failed to secure the prosecution of that great enterprise, you will be called upon to consider what plan will best and most speedily provide the means of trans-continental communication with British Columbia. A report of the Chief Engineer will be laid before you, showing what progress was made during the past year in the surveys connected with the proposed line. The destruction of the Railway Office by fire involved a serious loss of maps, plans and papers, the possession of which would have made the report more complete.

The Canal and Harbor improvements are being vigorously prosecuted, with a view to ensure adequate accommodation for the rapidly growing trade of the country.

The report of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works on the proposed Canal between the Gulf of St. Law-

rence and the Bay of Fundy will be submitted for your consideration.

With the progress already made in the construction of the Intercolonial Railway another year will be required to complete it. A report indicating its actual condition will be laid before Parliament, and a measure will be introduced to vest in the Department of Public Works the powers now exercised by the Board of Railway Commissioners.

The question of compensation due to the Dominion for the Fishery privileges conceded to the United States by the Treaty of Washington, has given rise to a renewal of negotiations tending to widen reciprocal trade relations with that country. At the instance of my Government, the Imperial authorities have given directions to the British Minister to discuss the whole subject with the Administration at Washington and have associated with him for this purpose a Canadian Commissioner.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts of the last financial year will be laid before you, as well as a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the present year to the latest practical period.

I regret to state that the receipts of the current year will not be sufficient to meet the expenditure. It will therefore be necessary for you to consider the best means to be adopted for making good the annual deficit.

The estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. They have been prepared with as much regard to economy as is consistent with the efficiency of the Public Service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

The combined efforts of the Dominion and Provincial Governments to promote Immigration have met with a reasonable measure of success, thus adding a considerable number of desirable persons from other countries to our industrial population.

Notwithstanding the commercial depression which, through exceptional causes prevailed to some extent during the past year, it is satisfactory to know that the general prosperity was not thereby seriously affected. I do not doubt but that as the great natural resources of the Dominion become more widely appreciated, the results will be a healthy stimulus to the enterprise and energy of our people and a still larger accession to our numbers.

I trust that your deliberations may be directed by wisdom and aided by Divine Providence.

So far as can be judged from the European papers and telegrams, the Republican forces in Spain are getting hard knocks from their Carlist opponents. Gen. Moriones has suffered a severe defeat, so that Gen. Moriones has had so much bad luck against the Carlists, and has recently suffered such a severe defeat, that the Government at Madrid has at last begun to feel the need of taking decisive measures, and, according to the latest accounts, Marshal Serrano had himself taken the field at the head of about 34,000 men, and was confronting a nearly equal force of Carlists; and, if decisive battles ever occurred in Spain, we should say that one was now impending. Serrano is not a bad soldier but he has to contend with a force which, though it is poorly equipped and poorly led, represents nearly the whole of that portion of the Spanish population which, as Cromwell said, "knows what it is fighting for, and loves what it knows."

At a meeting of leading Irish Members of Parliament on the 25th it was unanimously resolved to press the subject of Home Rule during the present session, notwithstanding the failure of Dr. Butt's amendment to the address.

At a public meeting on the 25th Mr. Mundell made a speech, in the course of which he declared it to be his conviction that the party in the United States which abolished slavery would yet succeed in establishing arbitration as a method of settling disputes between nations.

Reginald Brougham, son of the late Lord Brougham, recently at the risk of his own life, saved two men from drowning.

The *Venice Mail* is an English penny newspaper just started in Venice. What will the shades of Othello, Iago and Shylock say to the innovation?

Two courses of instruction for English naval officers in electricity and torpedo management will take place this year on board the *Vernon* at Portsmouth.

According to the *Imparcial*, steps have been taken to organize a Spanish society for the protection of animals, which will endeavour, above all, to put down bull-fights and cock-fights.

The Sandwich Islanders have evidently but little idea of annexing to the United States. At the late election of a Logiala-turo not a foreigner was chosen, and the high chief Kalakana, who is probably king, is a strong nativist, and a man of firm will.

The Sultan of Morocco has broken up the harem of his father, and will keep only one wife.

Thirty thousand unemployed workmen in Vienna have petitioned the Government for relief.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

MIRAILLE.

(LETTER NO. 7.)

It appears by the Army List that the British Military authorities have in all corps abolished the now unmeaning old titles of coronet and ensign, and substituted the more common one of sub-lieutenant. What hinders a similar measure with us? How slow we are!

I am inclined to think that your correspondent "K" cannot know much of Lieut. Colonel Geo. Denison, or he would scarcely speak of him in a depreciatory manner.

Those who are acquainted with the circumstances of that officer's resignation, and who are also familiar with his powers of mind and his physical energy and activity, will certainly not share in the surprise expressed by "K" at his re-instatement, but have, on the contrary, naturally anticipated his restoration whenever the advent to power of a new set of men should enable him to receive at their hands what he did not consider it due to himself to accept from those recently in office.

But if, having the privilege of addressing your readers, I cannot on the one hand, acquiesce silently in the dispraise of one whose worth I happen to know, I cannot, on the other refrain from the expression of a most cordial concurrence with "K's" opinion of Colonel Jarvis' labors and aspirations "for the practical good and benefit of the service," and of that sincere interest in it which has not always met with the loyal support it has merited.

In rendering this just tribute to Colonel Jarvis, "K" appeals very directly to both the judgment and feelings of those who know that officer well enough to be really capable of appreciating the clear head and administrative ability, the manly mind and the kind heart, which render duty always pleasant to those fortunate enough to find themselves under his command.

The name of Colonel Jarvis completes the trio to which I alluded in a communication which appeared in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW of February 17th, as fitted for the post of Adjutant General, should an alternation in the Act take place.

The *Globe*, in a recent leading article on Medical Legislation, justly expresses itself unable to conceive the idea of any Canadian Legislature imposing "upon a population of sixty thousand persons" (Homoeopaths) "who have certainly as good a right as the rest of the people to choose their own doctors, any desirability in the matter."

Now an allopathic body of practitioners, if it possess the might, has quite as much

right to interdict resort to Homoeopathic skill, or, to put it the reverse, and perhaps the more forcible way, a body of Homoeopaths if they were the majority and possessed of the power of the majority, would have quite as good a right to put a stop to Allopathic practice on the ground of its being poisonous and vicious, as the rapid enthusiasts, not of temperance, but of total abstinence would have, if they were a majority to debar every reasonable man from the glass of wine, or spirit, which, in that free exercise of the judgment with which God has endowed him, and the responsibility which God has imposed upon him, he may choose to take.

Yet the increasing determination of the Liquor Prohibition Propagandist aims at the arbitrary control of free-will, and if it remain long unchecked by counter action on the part of the reasonable portion of the community, is likely to result in a legislative tyranny quite as detestable as would be that of compelling Homoeopaths to act upon Allopathic advice.

The perceptions of the tea-total zealots are too much dulled and dimmed by their disease of water on the brain to discern that they are driving at that interference with private action by which the sour fanaticism of puritanic tendencies, has, from Calvin to Cotton Mather, rendered itself intolerable.

Men of one idea are always in extremes, and always blind to broad general principles. Thus those to whom the sole outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, as well as the emblem of all earthly good, is a tea-pot—are incapable of realizing the shallowness or the odiousness of enforced restrictions on individual liberty, and see no objection to a tyranny which is on the side of their own crochets.

This thing strikes deeper at the root of constitutional liberty—the freedom of action of the individual as long as he does not render himself obnoxious to the law—than people in general seem to realize.

Drunkenness is doubtless all but the greatest social evils; but sobriety must, in the long run be propagated and maintained by the powers of religion and reason, not by arbitrary Legislative enactments. The idea of making people virtuous by Act of Parliament, is an absurdity so utterly exploded and scoffed at by thinkers, that it can only be dreamed of where the mass of the people is so tame and facile, or so ignorant as to surrender their rights and their consciences into the hands of a blatant faction of shallow enthusiasts.

Neither this faction nor its dupes seem to be capable of remembering that no abstract constitutional principle can be long violated on the ground of expediency. However apparently successful such tinkering may be for a time, the broader truth will ere long be borne in on men's minds, and they

will infallibly realize that no protective enactments can supersede—if for a season they succeed in emascuating—the robust principle of personal responsibility, which is at the bottom of all religion, and of all citizenship.

The tameness of spirit which will consent to give itself over to the false moral guidance of the milk-and-water saints of these latter days, seems, however, to be spreading over all the East.

That "westward the course of empire holds its way" is a terribly hackneyed quotation, but it is probable that individual independence of thought and action may find a refuge in the Far West, where they certainly exist as yet, when the sour-visaged fanaticism of the East shall have succeeded in rendering it intolerable to dwell there.

It is probably the highest worldly duty of man unshrinkingly to maintain his right to perfect freedom from interference in his private affairs.

The Senate of the State of Missouri, if the following paragraph be correct, has made a noble stand against the insolent vagaries now in course of perpetration in the States by the legal spirit of the great modern craze. The calmly legal spirit of the action indicated is worthy of deep consideration by all whose rights may be menaced by Canadian fanaticism:—

"A Bill has been introduced in the Missouri Senate to protect citizens from imposition by religious or temperance fanatics. It makes praying, singing, preaching, or swearing on or contiguous to any premises, without the consent of the owner, a misdemeanor and punishment by fine."

FRANCO-TIREUR.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR—As it seems probable that some attempt will be made during the coming session to improve the condition of our Volunteer Force, I purpose, with your leave, to make a few suggestions which have occurred to me as the result of some twelve years experience of volunteer service, especially in that sore part of it the recruiting of a company.

I have carefully read the valuable paper of "Centurion" and your remarks on it, and while fully admitting the axiom, "that military service is due from every man in the State," it seems to me that it is one which in this country should only be enforced in time of war, and that while depending upon our volunteer service, we should regard it in two ways:—

First. As a Force which should of itself be quite sufficient to protect us from all marauding incursions such as of the Fenians along the Frontier, or of Indians in the North West; and as an aid to the civil power in time of need. Secondly—We should regard it as a means of leavening the whole country with a knowledge of drill and discipline and a warlike spirit, so that in the event of a national war, which every true statesman

and lover of his country should as far as possible be prepared for, come it now or come it fifty years hence; in such a case I say we should have not only a well drilled and disciplined body of men as a nucleus to rally round, but also a means of turning into soldiers the whole body of our male population in the shortest possible time.

Having these objects in view we need a system which will keep our companies recruited, and for this we need drill at company headquarters, and we also require that these companies shall be as highly drilled as our means will allow, and for this we need drill in camps and contact with bodies of perfectly drilled men.

I think that no officer who has had experience in recruiting will dispute that it is impossible to keep a company complete in numbers at all times without drill at the company headquarters where the recruits are obtained; and for this purpose I would propose that each man be paid Four Dollars for sixteen drills of one and a half hours each, every three hours' drill to be equal to two ordinary drills, and the company officers to be allowed four days' pay without allowances; sixteen of such drills (out no less) would I believe from what I have seen, be sufficient to keep the company recruited and teach the men enough recruit and company drill to save at least six days in camp. I may mention that four dollars is about the amount which municipal bodies find it necessary to pay to firemen in order to keep up an organization among them: as to the pay of the officers it would give them some money to spend on the men, and if not disposed to spend their colonels understand how to get it out of them for bands.

To ensure some real knowledge of drill and to teach both officers and men how to take care of themselves, it is absolutely necessary to have drill in camps, and for this purpose the battalions should be taken out for eight clear days and "put through" when they are out; the men should be paid eight dollars and each company allowed two dollars and fifty cents per man for rations for the ten days they are away from home, the rations to be supplied through a commissariat and anything saved to be spent on the men. The eight day camps have some very important advantages, in the first place it is the employer, not the volunteer, who grumbles at the time in camp, and I found that the employer could manage to get along very well for eight days without much inconvenience or grumbling, while after the sixteen days in camps they did all they could to discourage their employees from volunteering as they found the inconvenience and loss too great; the men get more pay and I have no hesitation in saying that there was more drill learned and a better discipline kept up during the eight day camps which I have attended than during the sixteen day camps. It would be better to bring the Sunday about the middle of the

camp so as to give the men a rest; on the first two days there could be two company drills and one battalion drill, and the remaining five days one company, one battalion and one brigade drill each day. 15 rounds of ball cartridge to be fired in camp and 45 rounds at the company headquarters, and if arrangement for baggage waggons and commissariat could be made it would be an advantage to move the camp 10 or 15 miles each day during the last two or three days, and if possible to have a field day with another brigade to end with.

As to the command of these camps it is clear that the general good of the service should be the first object in view; and for this reason I would propose that our Government should ask the Imperial Government to detail four or five field officers, on active service in the Regular Army to take charge of these Brigade Camps, and I think that it is beyond question that there would be more drill learnt, a better discipline maintained, and more efficient reports and suggestions obtained by the Government than can possibly be had under the present system.

As everything possible should be done to raise the standing of the Force and give the men an idea of the high estimate placed on their services, it would also be well to ask the commander of the Forces in Canada or some other General officer to inspect the Brigades. I well remember the great effect produced on the minds of the men and the pride which we felt as volunteers in 1866, when General Lindsay and his staff came to the small town where our Battalion was stationed for the express purpose of inspecting us; and I know that he won the hearts of many men who were at that time in the ranks by the few well timed and complimentary remarks which he made to us, and they felt as if there was some appreciation for their services.

I have already said much more than I intended when I commenced this letter; but I cannot help endorsing "Centurion's" proposal to bring the military school men into camp as furnishing a means of getting at their services; at first, as drill instructors for recruits and finally as officers. I would also suggest that as there is a change of Government in England, we might ask to have three battalions of Infantry and three field batteries stationed in the country, one of each at Halifax, Montreal, and Toronto, not as protection, but as examples of drill and patterns for us to follow, the Dominion providing barracks and paying the cost of transport.

With regard to the pay, if municipal institutions were established in all the Provinces it would not be too much to ask the County Councils to pay for the drill at company headquarters by direct taxation; many counties in Ontario do as much now for their volunteers. My proposals are not more expensive than those of "Centurion" as the six days ration money saved in camp would

pay the excess over his estimate for headquarters drill.

Enlistment should be for three years and nothing should give exemption from drill in time of peace except a doctor's certificate, removal to a distance of more than eight miles from company headquarters or the providing of an approved substitute to be enlisted for the full term.

Incapacity, neglect of duty, or military insubordination should be the only cases for the removal of officers; and in connection with the subject of officers the country requires a West Point School or Military University having a course of four years where the young men of the Dominion could obtain an education which would be as advantageous to them as the ordinary University course, without the expectation of getting a government appointment afterwards. Instruction and lodging to be free but board to be paid for.

CANADIAN.

THE MILITIA SYSTEM OF CANADA.

A memorandum on the militia system of Canada by the Military Secretary to the Governor General cannot but be regarded as an official exposition of his Excellency's views on the subject, and to be read with great interest. Sir Charles Dike's recent ignorant declamation on the defense of the colonies renders, moreover, the appearance of Colonel Fletcher's memorandum particularly *appropos*. The Radical member for Chelsea declaimed loudly on the injustice of an expectation that we should afford military assistance to our dependencies, but, as was pointed out at the time, the amount of such assistance is, in fact, infinitesimally small. Colonel Fletcher shows our assertions as regards Canada, at all events, were correct. In spite of the immense demand for labour and the consequent high price which it commands, the number of men enrolled in the Dominion as militiamen is close on seven hundred thousand, of whom 43,000 belong to the active militia. Nor can either the the reserve or active militia be regarded as a mere paper force. The former is enrolled by districts divided into classes, and provided with such a machinery that every member of it could be laid hold of for service within a few days if required. As to the active militia, it is composed entirely of volunteers—the ballot being allowed to remain dormant—who engage for periods of three years, and are liable to undergo 16 days' continuous training every year. In 1872 no fewer than 30,144 officers and men performed 16 days' training, but in 1873, less money than hitherto having been voted, only a little over 24,000 men were called out. There is a Minister of Defence, who corresponds to our Secretary of War, an adjutant-general who is in reality commander in chief, and 11 deputy adjutant-generals—one for each district—assisted by brigade majors. As to cost, we find that in 1872, when over 30,000 men were called out for training, the cost was a little more than £312,500. This is certainly a very small amount considering the result, which on the whole, must be regarded as satisfactory, for out of the 30,144 men under training 1,666 were cavalry, 951—with 40 guns—field artillery, and 1,697 garrison artillery. As to the efficiency thus secured the opinion of Colonel Fletcher, who was for several years an adjutant of the Guards, is entitled to respect.

He says that there were great differences between the regiments, "some comparing very favourably with the best of the militia of England, others in the matter of training to the very worst". At the same time he bears generous testimony to the magnitude of the difficulties and the energy with which in many cases they have been overcome. One remark of his deserves great attention, and is especially applicable to our own volunteers. He says that there is in many cases an utter ignorance of the existence of the most obvious faults. The conclusion to which he is led by this fact is that there should be some pattern to which all regiments might conform. Without such a pattern he thinks that gradual deterioration is inevitable. As long as there were a few Imperial regiments in Canada the required standard and pattern of efficiency were furnished, but now that there is only one small garrison, at Halifax, the regiments of the militia can only compare themselves with each other. Another advantage derived from the presence of regular corps was, that they provided officers and men for conducting the instruction at the schools of instruction. As a practical substitute for Imperial regiments Colonel Fletcher suggests that permanent skeleton corps should be instituted to serve as a nucleus, a standard of efficiency, and as schools of instruction. In answer to those who urge that in case of war the mother country would send out a supply of officers for the service with the Canadian militia, he sensibly observes that England would want for her own army all the officers she could lay hold of. He proposes, therefore, that a third school of instruction—two are already in existence—should be established, and that each should be the military head quarters of a third of the Dominion. At each school he recommends the maintenance of a force of a battery of artillery of 250 men and 48 horses—only two guns being horsed—a half troop of cavalry of forty men and thirty horses, a few engineers, and a battalion of infantry of three companies and 240 men. At these schools the non-commissioned officers and men should be enlisted for one year, to be re-engaged, if found efficient, for another five years. These men, Colonel Fletcher proposes, should be trained as non-commissioned officers, and should serve as such with regiments of active militia when the latter are called out for training, or in time of war. The officers should be selected men, and all young gentlemen aspiring to commissions should be required to attend for six months. The advantage of this scheme is that it would only be a development of, not a radical change in, existing institutions, for two classes on a small scale already exist and there is also a permanent battery, which serves both as a school and a nucleus of a standing army. The cost of the militia would, if Colonel Fletcher's views were carried out, only slightly exceed the sum voted in 1872, for he proposes that the active militia should be reduced from 43,000 paper to 34,000 effective men. He would, moreover, only assemble in camp 25,000 men, deeming it better to have a few highly than many imperfectly trained men. It might, perhaps be as well if at home we were to deal with the question of military organization and administration in a similar way. For instance, we should decide how much money we can afford for military purposes, how much would probably attain our object under any circumstances, and then cut our coat according to our cloth, instead of reversing the process as we do now. It is very certain that we might with advantage diminish the number of our volunteer and militia by

at least one third, provided the money thus saved were expended on rolls. We are however, rather foolish in that respect, and will not vote large estimates unless they are for a large body of men. The idea may not find favour with the public, but we do not hesitate to say that the country would be infinitely stronger that it is at present if, for the present auxiliary army, without organization, staff, and camp equipage—the volunteers without even great coats—a force of 200,000 men, efficiently trained and provided and organized for war, were substituted. Mere numbers are rather an incumbrance to a general than otherwise, for the military strength of a nation is to be measured not by the number of men on the rolls, but by the number of men who can within a reasonable time be placed on the theatre of war in a state which shall enable them to march and fight as directed.

To return from this digression, we come to the comparative military strength of Canada and the United States. Many people laugh to scorn the idea of Canada being able for a moment to resist her powerful neighbour. The idea is not, however, so wild as it might seem. The regular army of America does not exceed 30,000 men, scattered for the most part on the Indian frontier; whilst the great civil war, the militia and volunteers, which constituted on either side the vast majority of the army, have received but little training. At first, therefore, Canada would have the advantage, for she could in the course of a week place 30,000 men thoroughly organized and fairly trained on the frontier, while in rear of these, and available for immediate service, is the reserve militia, numbering more than 650,000 men, a large number of whom have passed through the active militia. Up to three or four hundred thousand men Canada could, no doubt, on its frontier, meet the foe on more than equal terms, and it would probably be many months, if not a year or two, before America could bring to the front a larger force. What, however, may fairly be expected from Canada is such an organization as should enable her to keep the Americans in check till aid could arrive from England. More than this we have no right to require. — *London Standard*, Feb. 18th.

REVIEWS.

We are indebted to the courtesy of T. D. SULLIVAN, Esq., late 56th Regt., Assistant Secretary, &c. of the Royal United Service Institution, for copies of the following pamphlets. — "The Organization of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers Explained," by THOS. BRASSEY, M.P. "The Ashantee war of 1863, by Capt. KNAPP BARROW, h. p., 27th Inniskilling Regt., and Military Secretary to the Officer Commanding on the Gold Coast." "Note upon Recent Experiments with the Vavasseur Rib Rifled Gun and the Woolwich Steel Gun, carried out by the Bourges Commission." As affecting the question of Rifled Artillery the latter is of considerable importance, and we shall probably give our readers extracts from it. The experiments were carried out most minutely, and the results show that the true system for rifled Artillery has yet to be discovered.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*. The present No. LXXV of the 17th Volume contains the following articles. — "The Eastern Cause as an I. Daghistan", "The Edu-

cation and Professional Instruction of Officers" "The Game of Naval Tactics"; "Extracts from a Report on Orange Walk"; "New River as a military position for the protection of British interests in Honduras"; "The Voyage of H. M. S. *Challenger*"; "Extracts from a paper read at the British Association for the advancement of Science"; "A proposed method of mounting heavy Ordnance at Sea on the principle of Bessemer's Locomotive Apparatus for automatically recording the rolling of a ship in a sea way"; "On the accurate firing of Naval Ordnance by means of the vessels motion"; "Experience in Savage Warfare"; "British troops and Savage Warfare with special reference to the Kafir Wars."

And also the following "Lectures addressed to Officers of Volunteer corps" at the Royal United Service Institution:—"Change of Tactics consequent on the improvement of weapons and other circumstances"; "Mounted Riflemen"; "Notes on Maps"; "On Disembarkations"; "The recent war with reference to the Militia and Volunteers"; "On the connection between the ordinary work of soldiers in peace time and warlike efficiency."

We have received from Messrs Durie and Sons the Leonard Scott Publishing Co.'s reprint of the *London Quarterly Review* for January.

No less than three biographical sketches arrest the attention as we turn over the pages. Winkelmann's History of Ancient Art has long been a standard authority; but few have known the career of the author, as given in the pages of this review—painful in its outset, tragical at its close. In a review of "The Personal Recollections" of Mrs Somerville, we have the outline of another life, one of repose and peace, contrasting strongly with the troubled story of the other. The little Scotch lassie, whose parents thought one year's schooling when she was ten years old would fit her for her work in life, had a love for study which could not be repressed by the great discouragements which attended her early years. It has been well remarked, "We shall never certainly know, although it may be that hereafter we shall be able to guess, what Science lost through the all but utter neglect of the unusual powers of her mind." No department of mathematical research was beyond her powers. It is unnecessary to recapitulate Mrs Somerville's works; they are too well known. We content ourselves with a glimpse at the writer. "Her head was rather smaller than those of other women of her moderate height, and the impression which its form conveyed was that of extreme delicacy of feeling, and elevation of character rather than of power. Head, countenance, figure, manners, all were in perfect harmony with the gentle, intelligent, well bred lady, who talked so pleasantly in society, painted such pretty pictures, touched the piano with such taste, and worked such lovely embroidery."

John Stuart Mill is the subject of another biographical article, in which the development of his mind is illustrated by reference to the works produced at the different stages of his career.

Other articles are "Simplification of the Law," "Sacerdotalism, Ancient and Modern," treating on the history and growth of Protestant concessions, and other religious observances; "Lombard Street," showing the importance of the Cash Reserve of the banking department of the Bank of England, as the ultimate safety fund of the English mercantile system; "The Despot-

ism of the Future," of universal interest in those days when the labor question is being agitated all over the world; "Prosper mérimée's *Lettres à une Inconnue*," which have created such an extraordinary sensation in Paris; "Russian Songs and Folk Tales, illustrating Slavonic Mythology and Russian Social Life," and "The Difficulties of the Liberal Party."

VON MOLTKE ON WAR AND PEACE.

A great English artist has painted two well-known companion pictures entitled respectively, "War" and "Peace." In the one, a trooper lies dead by his dying horse on a battle-field, and the scene suggests the awful refrain that rang in the ears of the mortally wounded Marmion—

"In the last battle, borne down by the throng,
Where mingles war's rattles with groans of the dying."

In the other, a lamb on an upland pasture licks the mouth of an old, rusty, dismounted cannon, while children play around, and we insensibly recall the mysterious words of the sacred prophet respecting an era in the distant future, when "men shall learn war no more." Small wonder is it indeed that some well-meaning enthusiasts should desire to hasten the advent of that happy time by advocating a general disarmament of the nations and a recourse to international arbitration. Last summer in the blazing dog-days, when members of Parliament, eager for the moor and the loch, are apt to shun the stifling halls of St. Stephen, Mr. Richard got a small House to endorse such peaceful and impracticable views; but everybody felt that the motion, which in effect recommended that the millennium be rung in as soon as possible, was a barren farce, and people were heard to remark how Von Moltke would smile at the whole proceeding. Probably he did; but yet it appears the German field-marshal sympathises with the feelings which prompt the policy of the Peace Society. In the remarkable speech which he addressed to the German Reichstag upon the Army Bill he observed:—"The desire to economise the great sums that are yearly disbursed for military purposes, and to hand them over to the tax-payers to be expended on peaceful objects, is certainly a most laudable one. Who would not wish it? Who does not picture to himself how much might be done with the money?" And yet what was the burden of Von Moltke's speech? Simply the old maxim—*Si vis pacem, para bellum*. That in the remote future a time might come when international differences might be peaceably settled, the field-marshal did not deny; but in the mean time—for several generations at least—the dogma must be accepted "between State and State, there is no arbiter but power. He did not say "the sword," but "power"; by which, of course, however, he meant the power of using the sword.—Now, Von Moltke has earned a right to speak with authority on this matter, for he is not merely an able general—one whose sword and whose brain are at his country's service when she requires them to be used in the field—but he is one of the greatest masters of the whole art of war which the world has ever seen. As such, he knows right well the international conditions which lead to a commencement of hostilities, and those which tend to a maintenance of peace. In a word, he is a Statesman as well as a soldier; and it is by deep study of this kind—by researches which embrace both war and politics—that Germany has attained that position as a military power which she now holds. Von

Moltke and his colleagues, by their success, in the Franco-German war, strikingly illustrated the truth of what Colonel Hamley propounds as "the moral" of his valuable book on "The Operations of War," namely, "That the conditions of success are attainable and capable of demonstration; that the preparation of study and thought is essential to success in war; and that being thus prepared, a leader, in order to achieve the most notable success, need not be gifted with inspiration, but only with the more appreciable, though still rare, combination of sound sense, clear insight and resolution." The opinions of such a man on war and peace must therefore unquestionably be listened to with deference. Some, indeed, may perhaps be inclined to think that one who has been a man of war from his youth must look with an eye of favour on the practice of his profession, and must naturally feel disposed to depreciate international arbitration, a condition of affairs under which, like Othello he would have to say "farwell" to the "big wars that make abition virtue," and sadly admit that his occupation was now indeed gone. But we do not think that so much allowance is to be made for a feeling of this kind as might at first sight be supposed. For Von Moltke is a veteran who has won his spurs—or rather we should say, his *baton*—who can therefore afford to let his sword hang rusting on the wall, and gave us his candid opinion about what has been the business of his life; and so we believe that he is speaking his true sentiments when he says that "armies are stupid and wasteful things, except when they procure and defend the peace of a country."

But, as "a crooked figure may attest in little place a million," so that small word, "except," was Von Moltke's excuse for asking the German Parliament to maintain a standing army of 401,000 men, not to speak of the reserves—and Landwehr, the Landsturm, and so forth—reckoning which, the North German Confederation will, under the new Army Bill, be able to put about two millions of men into the field. "For," says the Field-Marshal, "the results which we have gained in half a year of war we may have to guard for half a century with our army." Doubtless he is right; for unquestionably there is in France a deep smouldering craving for revenge which it is to be feared will break out sooner or later, despite the fact that the great majority of the people in that country are—just at present—painfully convinced of the necessity of maintaining peace. And the French Government, by the magnitude of their schemes of military reorganisation, seem to be determined that if a wave of popular passion precipitate another trial of strength with Germany, the Army shall be found better prepared than on the last occasion. Indeed, in view of the warlike preparations going on in France—"our interesting neighbour," as Von Moltke with grim humour calls her—there seems to be no option but for Germany to enforce, as she doubtless will, the concluding words of the Field-Marshal, which, were in effect as follows:—"We must not only keep the peace ourselves, but we must make it binding upon others, and show the world that a powerful Germany in the centre of the Continent is the best guarantee for the peace of Europe. If, however, we are to bind others over to keep the peace, we must have a strong Army ready for war."

And while such is the state of affairs on the Continent, it is obviously useless for England to ignore the action of the other great Powers. Far be it from us to contem-

plate a collision with the hosts of either France or Germany, but however much we may desire to hold aloof from Continental complications, we must at least accept the maxim that it is only "when a strong man armed keepeth his house" that "his goods are in peace." Accordingly, in order that our commerce and our industry may flourish and develop in security, it is essential for us to maintain a Navy and an Army capable of defending their interests. Those who counsel reduction in our armaments would do well to lay to heart a principle laid down by Von Moltke, to the effect that "the main reason for maintaining efficient establishments in time of peace is that every diminution of effective strength extends its consequences to a period when we know not whether we shall be at war or at peace."—*Broad Arrow*.

The Hon. John M. Francis, late Minister to Greece, writes in his paper, the *Troy Times*, about the drinking habits of Europe. He says that in France, Italy, Spain, Germany, and Greece, where the consumption of wine is very great, there is far less drunkenness than in Great Britain or the United States. His opinion is that the substitution of mild wine for the whiskey so generally drunk here would be a reformatory agency in checking intemperance. The result of his personal observations in Spain was that wine shops met him at every turn, but he rarely saw a drunken man. Outside of English and American colonists he knew of very little drunkenness in Paris. In Germany he witnessed a tremendous flow of lager, but believes the proportion of confirmed inebriates there does not equal one to twenty of the same class here. In Russia a liquor stronger than our worst whiskey is used with bad results, and in Great Britain the evil somewhat approaches its extent in the United States. Glasgow was the most drunken city he saw abroad.

It appears that when the canvass was going on in the region of Lander in Berwickshire, a voter pledged to the Tory candidate was asked "if he knew the meaning of Conservative." "Oh yes," he replied, "that's a thing for preserving flowers; there's one at Thirlestane Castle."

Reports in regard to Prince Bismarck's illness are discouraging. The patient is in a state of great prostration.

The Emperor Francis Joseph will visit Naples, when he will meet the King of Italy and accompany him to Turin.

The poet Longfellow proposes to spend the summer in Canada. He arrived at Hamilton on the 21st inst.

The House of Commons has passed the little bill for the Ashantee expedition—four millions of dollars.

Mr. Disraeli has refused to receive a deputation who desired to urge the pardon of the Fenian convicts.

It cost the United States Government about \$153,000 to furnish tobacco to the army last year.

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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, MARCH 31, 1874.

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

In another column will be found an extract from the *London Standard* of Feb. 18th, on Colonel FLEWELLER'S able Memorandum on our "Militia System." The opinion of outsiders is particularly valuable inasmuch as it enables us to judge of the weak points in our system and to take advantage of the advice tendered, if in accordance with our local necessities and power.

From the following extract it would appear that the problem of armor piercing shells has been solved—if so, then plating a vessel to keep out the destructive effects of shell fire is useless, and, as we predicted from the first, a return to the old type inevitable, if, as the German authorities allege they have a shell sufficiently strong and a gun sufficiently powerful to pierce a 14 inch plate, a greater revolution than that which has occurred within the last ten years in Naval Architecture is a necessity which cannot be avoided, and it will reduce the system of

attack and defence of fleets to the simple rules by which they were governed in the days of sailing craft which consisted in securing room to manœuvre with rapidly and accuracy of fire and skill in handling the fleet, squadron, or ship.

"A military contributor to the *Cologne Gazette* says that the new Mauser rifles will immediately be served out to six corps d'armées of the German army, the two Bavarian corps retaining the Werder rifle as heretofore. The bayonet which since 1735 has been uninterruptedly used in the Prussian and afterwards in the German army, is at the same time to be abandoned. The two newly organized divisions of siege artillery are to have, besides the new rifled 21 centimetre mortars used in the sieges of Paris and Strasburg, and the 21 centimetre siege gun, a rifled 28 centimetre mortar. The weight of the shell of the 28 centimetre howitzer, when loaded with 28 kilogrammes, and it is believed that the shell of the 28 centimetre mortar will be of about the same weight. The weight of the shell of the 21 centimetre siege gun, loaded with 65 kilogrammes only. Each of the siege artillery divisions will be provided with forty rifled 21 centimetre mortars (two only were used before Paris, and four before Strasburg), 21 centimetre siege guns, and probably ten rifled 28 centimetre mortars, besides from 330 to 360 guns of other calibres. The heaviest gun hitherto used in the German ironclad fleet is the 26 centimetre naval gun, which discharges a steel shell of 134 kilogrammes, loaded with 37.5 kilogrammes of prismatic powder. It is said, however, that a still heavier piece of artillery—the 23 centimetre gun, with a loaded steel shell of about 250 kilogrammes—will be supplied to the two German ironclads *Deutschland* and *Kaiser*, which are now being built in England, and are expected to be ready for sea in the course of the present year. The projectiles fired by this gun have gone straight through a 12 inch plate and a considerable distance beyond it on the other side. The writer adds that the 30 centimetre guns made in Krupp's establishment have not yet been adopted for the German coast artillery, but that their adoption may now be regarded as certain. This gun has an ordinary shell of 296 kilogrammes, with a charge of 60 kilogrammes of prismatic powder, and an elongated cast iron shell of 257 kilogrammes, with a charge of 50 kilogrammes of powder. It is believed that either of these shells will penetrate a 14 inch plate with ease."

The most extraordinary statement in the foregoing is the avowed intention of the Prussian military authorities to relinquish the bayonet as an offensive weapon. If, as has been asserted, the precision and rapidity of fire attained by the modern system of small arms precludes the possibility of using the bayonet at the decisive moment, the course has common sense to support it; but it is very doubtful after all whether any position has been won without a resort to hard fighting and consequently the bayonet is a necessity in that view. We are inclined to think the lessons or supposed practical deductions from the events of the last war are being carried too far—that theories founded on its exceptional experiences are not to be implicitly relied on, and it is quite possible that the results may be—a school of military pedants—exactly similar to those who suc-

ceeded to the traditions of the seven years war, may find in a second JENA cause to regret the substitution of speculation opinions for practical facts.

Meantime it should be a subject of investigation amongst our military men as to the actual value of the bayonet as a soldier's weapon, and the true consideration of the impulses that will actuate a man or body of men engaged in a hand to hand struggle or melee will lead to the determination that a weapon of some sort apart from the firearm is necessary. The reasons for this are so obvious that we shall not write them, but the conclusion is inevitably forced on us that a weapon so simple and effective as the bayonet, is the one best adapted to meet all the requirements of the case. About it cluster all the traditions of British prowess, daring, and endurance, and we are of opinion that in actual contest it would give the soldier possessing it a very decided advantage indeed over the man armed with a rifle alone, no matter how accurate its fire and skilful he may be in its use.

The only lessons worth studying in the late war was the system of organization which the victors developed. BISMARCK will find his equal as an able statesman, and VON MOITKE probably his superior as a General, but the organization will still be the most complete the world has yet seen.

THERE has been recently an accidental explosion at Woolwich of one of WHITEHEAD'S fish *Torpedoes* attended with loss of life considerable damage. The *Army and Navy Gazette* of 7th Feb. thus refers to it:—

The recent explosion of one of Whitehead's fish torpedoes at Woolwich Arsenal, by which accident one man was killed on the spot and several others dangerously wounded, gives rise to some very important questions. But before dwelling upon them, it may be as well briefly to describe the construction and internal arrangements of this now justly dreaded infernal machine. The torpedo consists, then, as its name implies, of a fish shaped body, twelve feet long by sixteen inches in diameter, with a compartment at either end closed by a bulkhead and an engine room in the centre some eighteen inches in length. The whole is constructed of malleable steel three sixteenths of an inch thick, and hammered upon "formers." The motive power is compressed air, which is contained in the hinder compartment, and the bulkhead of this, which presents a convex surface to the pressure from the air chamber, is of the toughest steel. The compressed air is conducted to a small oscillating engine, consisting of a large and small cylinder, the smaller of which receives the compressed air direct from the air chamber, and the larger are the "exhaust" from the small cylinder. The engine gives motion to an ordinary screw shaft, which turns a gun metal screw propeller at the tail of the fish. The pressure of the compressed air is regulated by an enormously powerful spring pressure gauge, which runs through the force compartment of the fish, and is kept at tension when the air chamber is charged. As the pressure of the air lessons, so the

progress of the torpedo through the water; the gunga piston descends and keeps the stream of compressed air passing into the engines at a tolerably even pressure. This should be some 600 pounds to the square inch. The steering of the torpedo is, however, the nicest point, as it must always be kept in a perfectly straight line towards the object to be attacked, and this is effected as follows:—Two heavy balance weights are suspended in the centre compartment of the fish. When its equilibrium is disturbed these weights touch either one side or the other, and strike a lever which communicates with the steering fans at the tail end of the torpedo. The fans are behind the screw propeller and act as rudders, so that whichever side the torpedo "dips" or "heels over" towards, the corresponding fan is set in motion and corrects its movement by giving a contrary impulse to it. The gun cotton, or other explosive element with which the torpedo is charged, is contained in the foremost end. The recent accident occurred just as the torpedo was being lowered, into the water, after having been placed in the cast iron cylinder, out of which it is propelled. The same torpedo had been tried before with a pressure of 1,000 pounds to the square inch. It had been loaded in the Royal Laboratory, and had been brought down loaded on a truck to the starting house on the canal. But no fall or mis-adventure occurred on the way, and at the moment of the explosion one of the workmen was quietly starting with his finger the screw propeller, whilst another was oiling the machinery. Therefore, the cause of the accident was from no outward circumstances, but must have arisen from inherent defect in the torpedo itself. Yet the air chamber was propelled unbroken to a distance of sixty yards; so the fault was not in the strength of material employed. What, then, can have been the origin of the explosion? Probably some manufacturing fault. The plate or bulkhead which closed the air chamber may have been badly fitted, or the screw thread on it or on the inside of the chamber may have been defective. In deed the "shearing" which has evidently taken place with the latter would give rise to such an idea. Whatever it may have been, a most searching investigation is, we understand, to take place, and we earnestly hope that the real cause of the accident will be allowed to transpire.

The leading article of the United States *Army and Navy Journal* has the following comments:—

'Exports, who had supposed, from the extraordinary jealousy displayed by the English officials, and the great secrecy observed, that the Whitehead torpedo contained the elements of perfect safety and infallibility, will no doubt be surprised on perusing the foregoing description. Experimentally a pressure of 800 pounds to the square inch may be retained in a vessel; but for practical purposes, such an enormous tension is inadmissible. Indeed, the accident at the Woolwich Arsenal is an almost inevitable consequence of employing compressed air which exerts a force of 300 pounds to a single square inch on receivers necessarily made of very light substance. Again, the weight of air of the stated high pressure is nearly four pounds to the cubic foot, hence, when the receiver has been exhausted, the equilibrium of the fish in the water will be sadly disturbed, rendering automatic adjustment necessary—a very objectionable expedient. Referring to the supposed novel device of applying cylinders of unequal diameter, adverted to in the foregoing ex-

tract, it may be said that the secret was not worth keeping, since "L. gunga and s. and cylinders" are always employed by engineers when elastic agents of very high tension furnish the motive power. Regarding the expedient of regulating the flow of air into the cylinders by means of "an enormously powerful spring pressure gauge," which runs through the fore compartment of the fish," many engineers will wonder why this device, which is stated to "keep the stream of compressed air passing into the engines at a tolerably even pressure," was adopted in place of the rotary spring governor. The latter, as long experience has shown, is capable of regulating the speed of the engine whatever be the pressure of the motive agent, whether steam or air. The third great secret communicated by the *Army and Navy Gazette* relates to the plan of steering the fish torpedo, which, we are told, is effected by fans behind the screw propeller acting as a rudder, in the following manner:—"Whichever side the torpedo dips or heels over towards, the corresponding fan is set in motion, and corrects its movement by giving a contrary impulse to it," heavy balance weights being suspended in the centre compartment of the fish for effecting the movement described. Obviously, this explanation is quite incorrect, since balance weight can only regulate vertical movement. The fact is that the fish torpedo contains no device for steering. In other words, it cannot change its lateral motion in order to strike an object moving across its course, or correct the deviation occasioned by currents. These imperfections we regard as absolutely fatal to the Whitehead fish torpedo.

Again, it will be evident that in case the torpedo should miss the intended mark in a general engagement, it becomes a hidden danger, which may interfere seriously with the necessary evolutions during the contest. The impossibility of locking the exploding gear of the Whitehead torpedo, after a miss, thus presents another serious defect. Nor can we omit to call attention to the great disadvantage inseparable from the fish torpedo, that it cannot be recalled after having made a false start—a mishap that will no doubt frequently be met with in a conflict between ships in motion.

In view of the shortcomings of the Whitehead torpedo system thus pointed out, we feel called upon to advert briefly to the moveable torpedo constructed by Captain Ericsson, which, as our readers are aware, is actuated by compressed air conveyed through a tubular cable. Having on former occasions described the tubular cable system with sufficient minuteness to give a clear idea of its details and leading features, we now propose merely to call attention to those points of the device by means of which the defects of the Whitehead system have been overcome. 1st. The compressed air necessary to actuate the torpedo machinery being furnished gradually by pumps driven by engines on board of the vessel despatching the torpedo, no air receiver is needed in the latter; hence the objectionable interference with the displacement and equilibrium of the unencased body has been effectually overcome. 2d. The requisite amount of air being gradually supplied through the tubular cable, the dangerous high pressure indispensable when the motive energy is stored in the torpedo has been dispensed with. 3d. By the admission of more or less air into the tubular cable, a piston connected with the balance rudder causes the latter to move to port or starboard, thus enabling the operator to direct the course of the torpedo by simply

changing the position of a lever connected with the admission valve. 4th. The torpedo may be hauled in at any time by means of the tubular cable, the latter being coiled round a reel actuated by the same engine which furnishes the compressed air. 5th. The gear which causes the explosion of the charge of the torpedo is at all times, when the compressed air is not admitted through the cable, firmly locked by a substantial spring catch. The arrangement is such that, when air is admitted by the tubular cable, the spring catch is pulled out, thereby liberating the gear. On the other hand, by shutting off the air the catch at once drops into the notch, thereby firmly locking the gear. It will therefore be seen that the gear which causes the explosion of the charge of the torpedo by contact under water may be effectually locked, whenever it becomes desirable, by simply suspending the flow of air through the tubular cable. Consequently, the torpedo may at all times, when compressed air is not admitted, be handled quite roughly without risk of accident.

The following amount of some very interesting gunnery experiments is copied from *Board Arrow* of 14th Feb:—

A piece of rolled armour plating, 14in. in thickness, representing the side armour of the sea-going monitor *Eury*, building at Pembroke, was tested with satisfactory results at Portsmouth on Monday, under the supervision of Captain Boys, commanding the *Excellent* gunnery at the port. The plate, which was tested in the proof room of the *Nelle*, in the upper waters of Portsmouth Harbour, was a part of a plate selected by the Admiralty inspector from 1650 tons, which have been manufactured at the Atlas Works, Sheffield (John Brown and Co., Limited), under a contract with the Admiralty, as side armour for the *Fury*. The plate was tested in the usual manner, being bolted on to the face of an immensely strong athwartship timber target, and fired at with a Palliser chilled shot from a Trench muzzle loading rifled gun with 30lb. of pebble powder, 30ft. being the distance between the plate and the muzzle of the gun. Five overlapping shot were planted in the form of a square extending over four superficial feet. The greatest penetration was nine inches.

On Tuesday, in the same proof room, and under the supervision of Captain Boys, an introductory trial so to speak, was made of a somewhat novel description of a rifled breech loading cannon of American invention—the "Macomber." A small specimen of the gun with sectional models, was exhibited at the last Paris Exhibition, and at one of the South Kensington Exhibitions we have a more recollection of seeing a gun with one of the most marked of the peculiarities of the "Macomber"—an enlarged powder chamber, as compared with the rifled bore—but this was not a breech loading weapon. The present improved "Macomber" gun has, however, claimed for it by its inventor such important advantages over all other guns in its endurance, the initial velocity of its projectiles and their accuracy of flight, as well as other minor matters, that the British Admiralty had been induced to give an order for its trial, so far as the size of the specimen gun the inventor has now with him in England will allow. This gun has but an extreme length of 43 in., with a length of tube of 24 in., the length of grooving in the tube being 23 in. The power chamber is 7.25 in. in length, with a diameter of

2.5 in. The diameter of the grooved tube is 1.275 in.; length of forged breech, with rings, 1.475; diameter of breech, 10.10 in.; over rings, 13 in.; number of rifled grooves, diameter 7 The pitch of the grooves commences with one turn in 130 in., and finishes with the turn in 93 in. In describing the gun, the inventor states that it has been built to burn the largest amount possible of powder in the shortest time, the charge being ignited in the centre. The method upon which the gun is constructed also provides against its bursting under any pressure. In further describing the gun, it is only justice to Mr. M'comber to use his own words. He says:—

"The gun is built up of dies of the different kinds of wrought iron, increasing in density from the centre to the circumference. These dies are 'set' with a powerful steam hammer until the strain reaches the outside, and this strain is then for greater than can be given to the powder chamber on the explosion of the greatest charge it can be made to hold. After the gun has been built up in this manner, heavy steel rings are forced on over the chamber at the breech by a powerful hydraulic press (with the gun now for trial at Portsmouth the pressure used was 144,000 lb.), the inner surface of the rings and the outer surface of the gun being accurately engine-turned. Thus, the metal, commencing on the inside with the softest of tough wrought iron, finishes on the outer surface with the best of wrought steel. Whatever the size of the gun, the weight of the powder charge will be equal to half the weight of the projectile. The gun is a breech-loader, closing after being loaded by two and a half turns of a three thread screw, forcing the fire tube into the centre of the charge, and closely surrounding the base of the powder chamber with the steel blades of the gas check, which entirely prevents any escape of gas."

Such is the inventor's description of a gun which is certainly somewhat of a curiosity, and which will prove to be a great success if the inventor's anticipations are realized. If the breech-loading arrangement would only work effectively when applied to a 50 ton gun, it would be invaluable on board our turret-ships. Yesterday, unfortunately, after one shot had been fired from the M'comber it was discovered that a flaw existed in one of the steel gas check plates, and any further firing under the circumstances was, therefore, deferred until a new plate has been obtained from London.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 27th March, 1874.

GENERAL ORDERS (7).

No. 1.

MILITIA STAFF.

To be Paymaster for Military District No. 5, from 21st March 1874:
Captain and Brevet Major Théophile Amy

rault, Sheffield Field Battery vice Honorable Matthew Aylmer appointed Brigade Major.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

St Catherine's Battery of Garrison Artillery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant:

Sergeant William Wiley, G. S., vice Charles E. Holmes whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Iroquois Battery of Garrison Artillery.

The Iroquois Battery of Garrison Artillery having been non-effective is hereby removed from the list of corps of the Active Militia. Captain Alexander McDonell, in consideration of his length of service, is placed on the retired list retaining rank, but 1st Lieutenant William Miller and 2nd Lieutenant John McDonell are removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

1st Battalion, Governor General's Foot Guards

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Alfred Hamlyn Todd, M. S., vice Philip T. Vankougniet left limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

George Major, Gentleman, vice Todd promoted.

To be Adjutant:

Captain John Walsh, V. B., vice Rhodes resigned.

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

To be Captain, from 27th February, 1874:

Lieutenant Thomas Dawson Delamere, M. S., vice Samuel Bruce Hrinan transferred to the Provisional Battalion on service in Manitoba.

7th Battalion, "The London Light Infantry."

No 1 Company, London.

To be Captain, from 27th February, 1874.

Lieutenant Thomas O'Brien, M. S., from No 7 Company, vice Gorman appointed Adjutant.

To be Lieutenant, from 27th February, 1874.

Ensign John Kyle O'Connor, V. B., vice William Hill Nash transferred to the Provisional Battalion on service in Manitoba.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Charles B. Hunt, Gentleman, vice O'Connor promoted.

No 7 Company, London.

To be Lieutenant, from 27th February, 1874:

Ensign Thomas Peel, V. B., from No. 2 Company, vice O'Brien transferred to No. 1 Company.

13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton.

Erratum.—In General Orders (6) 13 March, 1874, read "John Stoneman," instead of "John Honeman."

32nd "Bruce" Battalion of Infantry.

No 1 Company Southampton.

Adverting to General Orders (6) 13th March 1874, read, "vice Alexander Sinclair who, as a special case in consideration of his length of service, is permitted to retire with the honorary rank of Captain," instead of, "vice Alexander Sinclair whose resignation is hereby accepted."

34th "Ontario" Battalion of Infantry

To be Surgeon:

Francis Rae, Esquire, M. D., vice H. Warren deceased.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Ensign John R. Cunningham, M. S., No. 3 Company 16th Battalion, from date of appointment: 28th May 1869, he being at that time the holder of a Military School Certificate.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:

John William Mulson, Gentleman, vice Taylor promoted.

1st Battalion of Rifles, or "Prince of Wales" Regiment.

The resignations of Captain John Robinson and Lieutenant William de Courcy Harnett are hereby accepted.

51st "Richmond" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Brompton and Windsor.

To be Captain:

2nd Lieutenant William Bernard Boyd, V. B., from Engineer Company G.T.R.B., vice W. Gordon Mack who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

65th "Battalion" or "Mount Royal Rifles"

The resignation of Quarter Master Jean Baptiste Edmond is hereby accepted.

NON-EFFECTIVE CORPS.

The following corps having become non-effective are hereby removed from the list of corps of the Active Militia, and the officers thereof, below named, are also removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia:

Maria Infantry Company—Captain F. Solomon Cyr, Lieutenant John Green, and Ensign William Clapperton;
Matapedia Infantry Company—Captain

Octave Martin, Lieutenant Mathias Blaquiere and Ensign Alphon Martin; and Carleton Marine Company—Captain Henri Josué Martin, Lieutenant Isaac Bernard and Ensign James Mann.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Lieutenant Edward Lothrop M.S. No. 4 Company 58th Battalion from 7th March, 1871.
2nd Lieutenant Henry Collings Sheppard, G. S. No. 1 Battery Quebec P. Brigade of G. A., from 31st, December 1873.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

NON-EFFECTIVE CORPS.

The following corps having become non effective are hereby removed from the List of Corps of the Active Militia, and the officers thereof, below named, are also removed from the List of officers of the Active Militia:

St. Boniface Troop of Cavalry.—Captain the honorable Joseph Royal.
Portage La Prairie Division Rifle Company.—Captain George Davis, Lieutenant John Norquay and Ensign George Garraoch.

St. Charles Mills Company.—Captain the honorable Henry J. Clarke.

St. Boniface Rifle Company.—Captain Joseph Dabuc.

Kildonan Division Rifle Company.—Lieutenant John Sutherland and Ensign James Clouston.

A Rifle Company at, —Captain Alphonse Alfred Clément Levière, and, Lower Fort Garry Rifle Company.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Lieutenant Jesse Wheelock Baker, M. S., No. 7. Company 67th Battalion, from 17th February 1874.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.

1st Brigade Garrison Artillery.

To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally:

S. Whittaker, Gentleman, vice Thomas E. Brown, left limits.

No. 2.

CERTIFICATES.

SCHOOLS OF GUNNERY.

Certificates received from Commandants of Schools of Gunnery.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS "LONG COURSE" CERTIFICATES.
Regimental Divisions. Names.

Beauce. —Captain Maurice, E. J. Duchesnay, Beauce Field Battery.

Regimental Divisions. Names.

Beauce —1st Lieutenant Charles Augusto Larue, Beauce Field Battery
do —Sergeant B. Lavie, Beauce Field Battery

Montreal, City of —2nd Lieutenant Oscar Prévost, Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery.

do —1st Lieutenant James Alfred Davine, 1st Montreal Company of Engineers.

Quebec, City of —Captain and Brevet Major Charles E. Montzambert, Adjutant, Quebec Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery.

do —Captain and Brevet Major John Fraser, No. 2 Battery Quebec Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery.

Sherbrooke. —Captain Charles John Short, Sherbrooke Battery of Garrison Artillery.

SECOND CLASS "SHORT COURSE" CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.
Quebec, City of —2nd Lieutenant Henry Collings Shepherd, No. 1 Battery Quebec Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery.

SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.
Certificates received from Commandants of Schools of Military Instruction:—

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.
Middlesex, N. R. —Captain William McKellar, No. 6 Company, 26th Battalion.

Oxford, N. R. —Captain James Mumoc, No. 8 Company, 22nd Battalion.

Prince Edward. —Ensign John R. Cunningham, No. 8 Company, 16th Battalion.

Toronto, W. R. —Captain George A. Shaw, 10th Royals.

Toronto, W. R. —Ensign Frederick W. Unit, 10th Royals.

do —Jas. McGrath, Gentleman

Kingston, City of —Henry W. Payne, Gentleman.

do —John McNalley, Gentleman.
do —Henry Mowatt, Gentleman.

Regimental Divisions. Names.

Leiston. —Corporal Franklin Kenward, 27th Battalion.
Lennox. —Stewart Missap, Gentleman.

Norfolk, N. R. —Alexander Cryster, Gentleman.
Toronto, C. R. —Sergeant James Brady, 2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles.

do E. R. —Sergeant Robert Woods, Queen's Own Rifles.

do W. R. —Sergeant Wm. Hicks, Queen's Own Rifles.

do W. R. —Herbert F. Denison, Gentleman.

do W. R. —Wm. H. McOwen, Gentleman.

do W. R. —Edmond Corbett, Gentleman.

York, W. R. —George John Mason, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Division. Names.
Beauharnois. —Louis A. Pud'homme, 64th Battalion.

Compton. —Lieutenant Edward Lothrop, No. 4 Company 58th Battalion.

Maskinongé —Joseph Jacques, Gentleman.

Montreal East. —H. Morin d'Equilly, Gentleman.

Montreal East —Clement Dinsereau, Gentleman.

do West —Frederick F. D. Dent, Gentleman.

Richelieu. —Louis D. Vigant, Gentleman.

Rouville. —Charles C. Rolland, Gentleman.

St. Maurice. —Louis Doloréroux, Gentleman.

Three Rivers. —Joseph O. Pleau, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.
Kings. —Sergeant Isaac Anderson Worden, 5th Regiment of Cavalry.

Victoria. —Lieutenant Jesse Wheelock Baker, No. 7 Company, 67th Battalion.

York. —Mathew Patchett, Gentleman.

do —Geo. Doherty, Gentleman

do —Edward Harvey Elliott, Gentleman.

do —Michael Jos. McLaughlin, Gentleman.

do —Fred. Philips, Robinson, Gentleman.

By Command of his Excellency the Governor General.
WALKER POWELL, Lieut. Col. Acting Adj. General of Militia, Canada.

**OH! WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MOR-
TAL BE PROUD?**

Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift, fleeting meteor, a fast flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a breeze of the wave,
He passeth from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak, and the willow so tall fele,
Be scattered around and together be laid!
And the young and the old, and the low and the high
Shall smoulder to dust, and together shall lie.

The infant's and mother attended and loved,
The mother and infant's affection who proved,
The husband that mother and infant who blessed,
Each, all, are away to their dwelling of rest.

The hand of the king that the sceptre hath born,
The brow of the priest that the mitre hath worn;
The eye of the sage, and the heart of the brave,
Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave.

The peasant, whose lot was to sow and to reap,
The herdsman, who climbed with his goats up
steep;
The beggar who wandereth in search of his bread,
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

So the multitude goes, like the flower or the weed
That wither away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even these we behold,
To repeat every tale that has so often been told.

For we are the same as our fathers have been;
We see the same sights our fathers have seen;
We drink the same stream and view the same sun,
And run the same course our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would
think;
From the death we are shrinking our fathers
would shrink,
To the life we are clinging, they also would cling,
But it speeds for us all, like a bird on the wing.

They loved, but the story we cannot unfold;
They scorned, but the heart of the naughty is cold,
They grieved, but no well from their slumber will
come,
They joyed, but the tongue of their gladness is
dumb.

They died, ay! they died, we things that are now,
That walk on the turf that lies o'er their brow,
And make in their dwellings a transient abode,
Meet the things that they met on their pilgrimage
road.

Yea! hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,
We mingle together in sunshine and rain;
And the smile and the tear, and the dirge,
Still follow each other, like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye 'tis the draught of a breath,
From the blossom of health to the paleness of
death,
From the gilded saloon to their bier and the
shroud,
Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Colonial Office, March 7th.—The Earl of Carnarvon presents his compliments, and encloses a brief summary of the most important intelligence contained in a despatch received this morning from Sir Garnet Wolseley, with a copy of a telegraphic message, which was brought with the despatch:

Lieutenant Wood, Aide de camp to Sir Garnet Wolseley, arrived in London this morning bearing a despatch, dated Agiamnu, February 7th, from which it appears that on the evening of the 4th of February the troops occupied Coomassie. The General made repeated efforts to communicate with the King, but failed, the King's envoys refusing to bear the letter to him. Sir Garnet then concluded that as a treaty would be as valueless as it would be difficult to obtain, nothing remained but to leave a lasting mark of the British power, and gave orders for the destruction of the palace and the burning of the city, abandoning the project of burning the Bantom, or sacred burial place. The demolition of the place was complete. He believes the main object of the expedition has been perfectly secured. The troops were, when he wrote, on their march homeward, and would embark for England immediately on reaching Capo Coast.

"HEADQUARTERS, DETCHASU, Feb. 9.

"Messengers from the King just arrived in camp, requesting peace. I halt with native troops north of Adansi Hills until the 13th or 14th inst., to allow time for negotiations. Enemy has not attempted to interfere with our troops returning.

"(Signed,) G. J. WOLSELEY.
Major-General.

"The Right Hon, the Secretary of State for War, War Office."

The following general order has been issued by Sir Garnet Wolseley:—

"COOMASSIE, Feb. 5.

"Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the Expeditionary Force.—After five days of very hard fighting, under trying conditions, your courage and devotion have been rewarded by complete success. I thank you, in Her Majesty's name for your gallantry and good conduct throughout these operations. In the first phase of the war, the Ashantee army was driven back from the Fantee country into its own territory. Since then you have penetrated far through a dense forest, defended at many points with the greatest obstinacy. You have repeatedly defeated a very numerous and most courageous enemy, fighting on his own ground in well selected positions. British pluck and discipline, common to Her Majesty's land and sea forces have enabled you thus to overcome all difficulties, and to seize upon the enemy's capital, which now lies at our mercy. All the people, both European and natives unjustly held captives by the King of Ashantee, are now at liberty in our camps, and you have proved to this cruel and barbarous people that England is able to punish her enemies, no matter what their strength in numbers or position. Maintain on your return march to the coast the same admirable conduct that England may be as justly proud of having such soldiers, sailors and marines, as I am of having had the honor of commanding you throughout this campaign.

"G. WOLSELEY.

No. 1.—Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 7.)

Camp Agiamnu, Feb. 7, 1874.

My Lord,—I have the honour to report that immediately after the despatch from this station of my last letter on the 3rd inst., I forwarded a flying column, taking with me five days' provisions, and marched upon Coomassie. The enemy's resistance on the 3rd was considerable, and large numbers being in our front. I halted on the river Ordah. During the course of the day's march I received from the King a letter of which I enclose a copy, with a letter from Mr. Dawson also enclosed, and returned at once the enclosed reply. On the 4th I advanced again at daybreak. The enemy had occupied a position of considerable strength near the village of Ordasu. This they held against us from about seven till a quarter to two, when they yielded, and on my advance guard, under Colonel McLeod, being pushed on against them, broke and fled in all directions, leaving behind, strowed along the road, the chief's umbrellas and chairs, etc., and the food which had been carried with the army. In the course of the day's march I received from Mr. Dawson two letters, of which I enclose copies. I ordered that the troops should be pushed on at once. No opposition was offered to our entry into the town. We occupied the town. Mr. Dawson was met, at full liberty, walking in the

streets. I immediately issued stringent orders for the protection of the inhabitants, and the safety of the town. But night fell almost immediately after our entry, and in the darkness it was impossible to prevent some of the numerous camp followers from pillaging. The Fantee prisoners had also been released, and in all probability were largely engaged in the same pursuit. The result was the outbreak of many fires. Captain Baker, Inspector General of the Police, and several officers were engaged nearly all night in the suppression of the pillaging; and in putting out the fires. One policeman taken in the act was hung. I endeavored immediately on my arrival to communicate with the King through Mr. Dawson, and through every channel that appeared to offer an opportunity. A chief having come into Coomassie who was said to be sent by the King, I saw him myself, and impressed upon him my wish to spare the town, and my desire to impose on the King no severer conditions than those he had already accepted. Moreover I told this man that, now that I had shown the power of England, I was ready, if the King would make peace at once, to accept a small instalment of the indemnity, and not to exact the half I had previously required to be paid in ready money. Other messengers were obtained who undertook to reach the King. To these I entrusted the letter dated Coomassie, 5th February, 1874. All was, however, of no avail. The men whom I endeavored to employ as messengers, and who came avowedly as envoys of the King, of the King, were found treacherously removing powder and gold dust from the houses. The whole scheme of Ashantee politics is based upon treachery, that the King does not either understand any other form of negotiation, or believe it possible that others can have honest intentions. Under these circumstances, my Lord, it became clear that a treaty would be as valueless to us as it was difficult to obtain. Nothing remained but to leave such a mark of our power to punish as should deter from future aggression a nation whom treaties did not bind. I had done all I could to avoid the necessity, but it was forced upon me. I gave orders for the destruction of the palace and the burning of the city; I had at one time also contemplated the destruction of the Bantom, where the sacred ashes of former kings are entombed, but this would have involved a delay of some hours. Very heavy rain had fallen. I fear that the streams might have risen in my rear sufficiently to seriously delay my march. I considered it, better, therefore, not to risk further the health of the troops, the wet weather having already threatened seriously to affect it. The demolition of the place was complete. From all that I can gather, I believe that the result will be such a diminution in the prestige and military power of the Ashantee monarch as may result in the break up of the kingdom altogether. This I had been anxious to avoid, because it seems impossible to foresee what power can take this nation's place among the feeble races of this coast. I certainly believe that your lordship may be well convinced that no more utterly atrocious Government than that which has thus, perhaps fallen, ever existed on the face of the earth. Their capital was a charnel-house; their religion a combination of cruelty and treachery; their policy the natural outcome of their religion. I cannot think, that whatever may be the final fate of the people of this country the absolute annihilation of such a race, should it occur, would be a subject for unmixed regret. In any case, my lord, I believe that the main

object of my expedition has been perfectly cured. The territories of the Gold Coast will not again be troubled by the warlike ambition of this restless Power. I may add, that the flag of England from this moment will be received throughout Western Africa with respectful awe, a treatment which has been of late years by no means invariable, fate among the savage tribes of this region. The troops are now on their march homeward, and will embark for England immediately on reaching Cape Coast. As the mission entrusted to me has now, I may say, been brought to an end, I avail myself of this opportunity for bringing to your lordship's most favorable notice the valuable services rendered to me throughout the war by Lieut. Maurice, R.A., my private Secretary. I would also take the liberty of mentioning the name of Captain Lanvau, 2nd West India Regiment, who for some time performed the duties of Colonial Secretary, and whose knowledge of Colonial duties and regulations were of great service to me since my arrival in this country. The police duties in connection with the recent military operations have been most effectively performed by Captain Baker, Inspector General of Police. He has rendered the force under my command most valuable service, and his zeal and energy mark him out as peculiarly suited for the post he occupies. My aide de camp, Lieutenant the Honourable H. L. Wood, 10th Hussars, who is the bearer of this despatch, I have the honour to recommend to your lordship's favourable notice.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,

Major General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

COOMASSIE, Feb. 4, 1874.

King.—You have deceived me, but I have kept my promise to you. I am in Coomassie and my only wish is to make a lasting peace with you. I have shown you the power of England and now I will be merciful. As you do not wish to give up your mother and Prince Mensah, send me some other hostage of rank, and I will make peace with you to-morrow on the terms originally agreed upon. If either your Majesty, or your Royal mother, or Prince Mensah, will come to see me to-morrow morning early, I will treat you with all the honor due to your Royal dignity, and allow you to return in safety. You can trust my word.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY.

Major General and Administrator, Gold Coast, to His Majesty Coffee Kalcully, King of Ashantee, Coomassie.

No. 2.—Sir G. Wolsley to the Earl of Kimberley—(Received March 7.

HEAD QUARTERS CAMP AMOAFUL,

February 7th, 1874.

My Lord,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of a report just received from Captain Butler. Your lordship will perceive that it represents the complete collapse of the expedition under his orders. From Captain Glover I have received no report since that of the 17th from Opozo the contents of

which I forward to your lordship from Fommanah, and which represented him as short of ammunition and waiting its arrival, after the success which placed him in possession of the town. From Captain Dalrymple I have received no official report, but I hear that the chiefs under his orders have almost entirely deserted him. Since the above was written Captain Butler himself has arrived. I cannot express too strongly my sense of the efforts which he, and the officers under his orders, have made for the cause in hand. In so far as failure represents an additional trouble which has to be undergone by an additional hardship from which he suffers, Captain Butler has had all the bitterest of it. He has failed to induce the miserable chiefs of this district to do all that he, in his fine belief in native character fancied that he would be able to induce them to do. But so far as the interests of the expedition under my orders are concerned Captain Butler has not failed, but most successfully achieved the very object which I had in view in detaching him for the work he had so cheerfully and skillfully undertaken. He has effected a most important division in favour of the main body and has detained before him all the forces of one of the most powerful Ashantee chiefs. For my purpose for which energy, practical ability, high spirit, and much knowledge of character are required, I cannot too highly recommend Captain Butler to your lordship's attention. All these qualities have been, under the most trying circumstances, displayed by him upon the present occasion. In speaking of Capt. Dalrymple I must point out that his position has been in some respects a far more difficult one than even Captain Butler's. Captain Butler is not only a man well known to the world at large, but I have on a previous occasion had opportunities myself for recognizing his ability. He was known personally to all those officers who were with me in Canada, and of whom many are here. Captain Dalrymple came as a perfect stranger to most of us. The difference is very considerable in the situation of the two men, each in positions of somewhat painful isolation. Under these most difficult circumstances, Captain Dalrymple has worked with a hardness and energy which I cannot too highly commend. Captain Glover's position before the world is so conspicuous, and your lordship's knowledge of his ability is so complete, that I scarcely think it would be suitable for me to report upon him as he one of the officers in any ordinary sense under my orders. In fact, since his military operations have been carried out under my orders, I have received but one report from him, and know nothing of what has been the history of his force.

(Signed) J. G. WOLSELEY,

Major General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

ENCLOSURE NO 2.

TAMOR, Feb. 2, 1874.

Sir,—After the despatch of my letters of the 29th and 30th ultimo, a rapid retreat commenced in the whole Akim force. So universal was the panic that during the greater portion of the night, bodies of men continued to move south, and early on the morning of the 31st. Yuncama was reached, and I left behind. An attempt was made on the part of the kings to excuse or explain their gross treachery, and I could elicit nothing more tangible than that they were too far advanced into the Ashantee territory, and that

they must be cut off before assistance could reach them. My belief is that the statements of a blind Ashantee prisoner taken at Nansual, coupled with a verbal message sent by King Atiah of East Akim, the purport of which I was not made aware of, did much to induce this disgraceful flight. In the hasty postscript to my letter of the 30th ult. I had only to make you acquainted with the fact of the retreat. No previous warning—no intimation whatever—had been given to me that it was the intention of the Kings and chiefs to abandon Akim; indeed, up to the very moment that the retreat began I was moving through the camps endeavouring to get the Akims to move to Dadusso, en route to Amoaful, and I had actually engaged a party of hunters to proceed through the bush to the main line near the latter place. Yet, so complete was the flight, that within two hours, not a man was left in Akim, and long before midnight every Akim was behind the Enucoo river, ten miles distant. All this without a reverse having taken place, and after a loss of only two killed and two wounded in the entire force. I cannot express to you the feelings with which I beheld this total break of the movement. Little by little, step by step, I had succeeded in leading these savages to within a trifling distance of the point aimed at. It is true that there were many indications of how utterly untrustworthy was the composition of the force under my command; but, nevertheless at Akim I naturally looked at the task as all but accomplished, and my junction with the main body at Amoaful, within a few miles of Coomassie, as only a question of some hours. Encumbered with baggage without carriers, save those given me by the Kings, and with three of my officers sick from actual fever or its recent presence, I dare not wait at Akim, the chance of communication from the main body. I had to abandon the fruits of no little labour at the moment success seemed most assured. The Kings, with about a quarter of the original force, are now encamped close to the Prah at Embronen; they have refused to move to Prahsu. The remainder of the men are scattered or dispersed to their homes. I will proceed to head-quarters with all speed and afterwards be ready to undertake such punishment as the Major General may determine to inflict upon the Akim Chiefs. Captain Paget has had a relapse of fever. He proceeds with carriers to Prahsu.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. F. BUTLER,

Captain, W. F. B.

To the Chief of the Staff.

Sir G. Wolsley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 7)

Head Quarter, Camp Amoaful,

Feb. 8, 1874

My Lord—I have the honor to enclose copies of two reports which have just arrived from Captain Glover. Your lordship will perceive that the last is dated Jan. 28, eleven days ago and that Captain Glover speaks of being within 20 miles of Coomassie. I am making every effort to send him news of my success, and orders to fall back behind the Prah. I have offered large rewards to messengers if they succeed in reaching him, and have sent to him by several different routes. In any case, in the utterly crushed state of the Ashantee forces, I have every hope that Captain Glover will be able to hold his own against any army they could bring against

him, and, at the worst, he certainly will be able to secure his own retreat—I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major General and Administrator,
Gold Coast.

[The enclosures alluded to by Sir Garnet follow, but are not of much interest.]

ENTRY INTO COOMASSIE.

From the special Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

Coomassie, Feb. 5.

After the severe battle at Amouful, described in my last letter, our men continued to fight their way through a series of ambushes up to this city, which our troops entered in triumph last evening.

We had a very sharp engagement with the enemy yesterday at Adasi or Adam, where the Ashantees in enormous numbers assembled to resist our passage of the River Duh. This was their last effort, and King Koffee, with all his chiefs, was present at the battle. Fighting commenced at 7.30 in the morning and continued until 2.30 p.m. The Ashantees fought with desperate determination; but our men exhibited most admirable coolness, intrepidity, and courage, and carried every point, spite of the immense advantage which forest and natural formation of the country gave to the defenders. Sir Archibald Alison was in command of the attacking forces, as at Amouful, and fought all through the engagement; he was rejoined, however, during the action by Col. Wood's force. Our losses were Lieut. Eyre and Capt. Muir, 49th Highlanders killed; Capt. Wanchope, 42nd, slightly wounded, and about thirty other white troops wounded, besides natives.

On the part of the Ashantees the losses must have been very heavy. At the close of the day the King and Chiefs were pitifully sickened and forsook their men. We know that two of their "Cajoneers" were among the killed. Messengers were instantly despatched from the Queen Mother to Sir Garnet Wolseley, begging for peace.

Although our men were excessively fatigued by over seven hours' fighting, it was determined to press on to Coomassie, and we reached the Ashantee capital at dusk. In entering the city the same order was maintained as has been observed in our progress from the Prah. The first man actually within Coomassie was Lord Gifford, who has gallantly led the way with his scouts and been in the thick of all the fighting. He was wounded, and had to be carried into the city. Next came the Black Watch, who has fought so gallantly and lost so heavily. Their ranks have been sadly thinned by the fighting of these last few days, but they were yet in sufficient force to raise a tremendously hearty Highland cheer as they came within the black capital. All felt that they were entitled to the shout of triumph. Next followed the detachment of 23rd Regiment, after them the Rifle Brigade, and finally the gallant Naval Brigade.

King Koffee's capital is a much superior town to what we had expected to find. The King's palace is really a handsome building. It was found to contain a quantity of silks and a large amount of curious and even valuable furnishings, all of which by the Major's command, has been jealously guarded. In the night there was some looting, and the Fantees fired several houses, causing immense consternation among the inhabitants who had remained. Everything has been done, however, to keep our native allies within bounds, and some looting Kossus have been hanged by way of example. One fright-

ful drawback to the place is the stench of exposed corpses which is encountered in all directions. The scene at the "Execution House," was appalling.

The King and the Chiefs are still in the bush on the north of the town. Sir Garnet Wolseley despatched a messenger to His Majesty requesting his attendance here, and a reply was sent back immediately arriving in the course of the night, that the King would come at once. His arrival to sign a treaty of peace is hourly expected.

Tired as our fellows were, they kept guard all night. I should state that during the battle at Adasi our baggage was left at Agiman. Wood's and Russell's and regiments have already been sent back to Adasi, and we expect to follow to-morrow.

We are somewhat short of stores. All our post on the road have been attacked, but nowhere with any success. The most serious attempt was made by a night surprise at Foomanah, which was very nearly taken; but the convalescents defended the hospital, and eventually drove off the assailants.

A remarkable article in the *Militair Week enblatt*, dealing with the Bazaine trial, declares that its effect will only be fully felt by France after the next lost battle. The common soldier will then feel himself freed from any share in the humiliation of his country, and will, as matter of course, ascribe it to treason. Indeed he will for the future be constantly on his guard against the treason not only of his commander in chief but of all his officers. Moreover, a new blow has been struck at the whole principal of authority by thus giving an impulse to the blind passions of the masses against a servant of the State. It has sown hatred and mistrust, disturbed the good relations of the chiefs of the Army, damaged the comradeship throughout the whole body of the officers, and confused all ideas of justice, duty, and honor. Looking only at the evidently hostile feeling cherished in France, a German may well wish success to the results of the trial. But having regard to the higher interests of civilisation, one may well view with pity the moral corruption thus revealed of a nation so highly gifted. And, though the inner life of the French Army has damaged it in the eyes of Europe, the Berlin writer cannot help expressing his sympathy for the chivalrous element in it which led to a ready sacrifice of itself under the most trying circumstances.

Professor Richard A. Proctor, the celebrated English astronomer, in one of his recent American lectures says: "The sun seems to us to be perfectly still. When we consider what we have learned about him we know that all the forms of uproar on the earth are as absolute quiet. Even the hideous groaning of the earthquake is surpassed a million-fold by the disturbances on every square mile of that inflamed sun. This is no idle dream. This great central machine of the solar sun, the central heart, pulsates with life, and will continue to do so until the fuel is exhausted."

At a recent meeting of the Italian Scientific Congress, held in Rome, two Neapolitan physicians submitted for examination a liquid preparation designed for stopping instantaneously the flow of blood from wounds of every description. A commission of physicians, according to the Roman *Panfulla*, have been experimenting with it in the anatomical theatre of Santo Spirito, and have reported on it as one of the happiest of recent discoveries, and as particularly serviceable on the field of battle.

WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

TACKABURY'S NEW TOPOGRAPHICAL ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

This valuable work, which has employed the time of a large corps of artisans for the last two years, is rapidly nearing its completion. Mr. Tackabury, the publisher, is not a novice in his profession, but is well known as the publisher of Tackabury's Map of Canada West, published at London in 1862, and Tackabury's Map of British Provinces, published in 1864, as well as a Map of Ontario the past year, showing the electoral districts, &c. The new Topographical Atlas of the Dominion, however, on which he has expended a very large amount of money, he looks upon as his crowning success. Nearly all the leading business houses have already given their orders for it, and the publisher wishes to caution his patrons and the public generally not to mistake any other work for this, as he has been informed that parties from the United States are about to send canvassers through the cities and towns to solicit orders for an American Atlas, with a new title, change of publishers' names, and a map of Canada on a small scale added, and offer it as a Canadian production, at \$16. Do not mistake these works for Tackabury's New Topographical Atlas of the Dominion which shows the lots and concessions in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba, and is to be furnished at the uniform price of \$12. 4

A WATERLOO VETERAN.—Portland, N. B., boasts of centenarian in the person of Mr. Daniel McKenzie, an old Waterloo veteran, who is now 99 years and 27 days old. Mr. Kenzie was born in Scotland, six miles from Glasgow. He enlisted in the 97th Regiment of the line, and was "in at the death," on the great day of Waterloo, where he received a wound which incapacitated him from further service. He was discharged with a pension of sixpence sterling per day, which the old man thinks is not sufficient for his wants. His mind is singularly clear for one of his years, and he is able to give an intelligent account of many of the moving incidents by flood and field that he has witnessed. He takes considerable pride in telling strangers who converse with him, that he was at one time five feet seven inches high, although his back having been broken by a spent cannon ball, he looks as if it were impossible that he could ever have been so tall. The old soldier has not a tooth in his head, and excuses himself very politely for his indistinct articulation. Waterloo veterans are now becoming such a rarity, that when one is met with he is looked upon with a large degree of interest and even veneration.—St. John (N.B.) Telegraph.

Rome, March 23.—This is the anniversary of the accession to the throne of King Victor Emmanuel, and the day is being celebrated throughout the country.