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THE
VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

VOL. VI.

FROM JANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER 30th, 1872.

476



OTTAWA:
DAWSON KERR, RIDEAU STREET
1872.

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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. VI.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1872.

No. 1.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir:—In reading the last number of the REVIEW I noticed in the account of the inspection of the 1st Brigade of Halifax Garrison Artillery, that the colonel commanding is reported to have said that the question of doing camp duty for the annual drill would be looked into before asking the men to re-enrol for three years.

The period of service of a very large proportion of the present militia force expires this fall, and the Government do not seem to be aware of any difficulty being found in filling up the rolls. I will venture to predict two things in this connection. The first is, that if the performance of the annual drill in camp is insisted on for the city corps they will cease to exist. It is not difficult to choose a time when it will suit rural corps to go into camp for eight or even sixteen days, but the clerks, mechanics, and men of that class, who compose the rank and file of city regiments cannot get away from their business without such loss to themselves as will make them take the first opportunity to leave the force.

The second is that the 45,000 men required for the ensuing three years cannot be obtained by voluntary enlistment. It is all very well to write newspaper articles on the excellence (?) of our militia system and to talk of the Canadian Volunteer "Army," but the burden of keeping up the force is laid on the wrong shoulders—I refer to the company officers, who have to entreat the men to serve and who are already tired of having being placed in such a false position. Either the ballot will have to be enforced this year, or inducements offered to men who will enlist at the expense of those who are eligible and will not.

Parliament will require to do something in that direction this session and had better not be deceived by the apparently flattering result of this year, or the consequence will be skeleton battalions next.

Yours truly,

A VOLUNTEER.

21st Dec., 1871.

RETURN RIFLE MATCH.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir:—As had previously been arranged, a return rifle match between the Leamington and East Tilbury Infantry Companies came off at East Tilbury on Friday, Dec. 1st, resulting in a victory for Leamington. Tilbury felt keenly the smart of their first defeat, and rather crest fallen than the laurels should remain with the Leamington Company. However they need not feel ashamed to be beaten, by their opponents, the Leamington company took the second prize in the company match at the last meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association, also the first and second prizes in the Canada Company match at the same meeting. The match was fired at 300, 400 and 500 yards, five rounds at each range, and was keenly contested throughout. Again the Tilburymen obtained some advantage over their opponents, as all military men and marksmen will readily admit, namely: Tilbury would not each use his own rifle, but fired the match out of a few favorite rifles, in some instances two and three men fired out of one rifle, which is a very undue advantage and which the rules of musketry competition does not allow. The Leamington men each out of his own rifle. Again Tilbury was firing on their own ground. At 300 yards the opening of the match Tilbury fired first and had it calm and cloudy, which is the most desirable weather for rifle shooting. Before Leamington went to the firing point the sun came out bright, and the wind arose across the range from left to right. However Leamington won at the first range three points scoring 118 to Tilbury's 115 points. At 400 yards the weather was about equal, and at this point it will be seen that fine scores were made by both companies. Leamington scoring 148 points, and Tilbury 136 points, leaving Leamington up to this stage 15 points ahead. Tilbury now went to the last range, 500 yards, and had quite calm and cloudy weather, as I said before the most desirable for rifle shooting, they finished just after sundown making a total score at

this range of 91 points. Leamington went to the firing point and fired a part of their rounds; but by this time it was growing so late and dark, it being cloudy, the Leamington men could not see the target but very distinctly and consequently it was merely throwing their rounds away, Capt. Wilkinson objected to complete their rounds at this point until morning on account of the darkness. So the conclusion of the match was postponed until the morning, and was resumed at 10 o'clock; weather clear, cold and wind blowing quite a gale, and in gusts from right to left, a very bad morning indeed for shooting. At the conclusion it was found that the Leamington men had scored 79 points at the last range, (nothing near their usual score at this range,) majority for Leamington 4 points. It will be seen by the scores as given below, that Capt. Wilkinson made the highest total score in both companies, namely, 41 points, Corp. J. French and Private J. Mills of the Leamington company also made fine scores. And in the Tilbury company that of Sergt. Torbus, Private Britt and Corpls. Doherty and Ried were the most noticeable. The weather throughout the match was very cold, too much so for rifle shooting. On Friday evening the Leamington men were treated to a splendid repast at Mr. Smith's of Smith's Corner, by Capt. Martin, the officers and men of the Tilbury company. The usual toasts and speeches were indulged in, Capt. Martin in the chair. And thus terminated the match at East Tilbury.

Much was due to Lieut. W. Ley and Ensign Lambert, for the gentlemanly and efficient manner in which they acted umpires and scorers for their respective companies.

The following is the individual and total scores of both companies.

Target practice return of the Leamington and Tilbury Infantry Companies of Active Militia, at Tilbury, Dec. 1st 1871, Military District No. 1.

LEAMINGTON COMPANY.

	300	400	500	
	Yds	Yds	Yds	Tl.
Capt. J. R. Wilkinson.....	13	15	13	41
Sergt. J. Davidson.....	14	15	4	32
Corp. J. Manchester.....	10	18	4	32

Corp. J. French	13	14	12-39
Corp. W. Gohsen	13	12	7-32
Pte. J. Mills	10	15	12-37
Pte. S. Scratch	9	14	10-33
Pte. A. Scratch	13	14	7-34
Pte. P. Hillman	9	17	8-34
Dugler A. Wilkinson	11	14	3-21
Total	118	148	79 346

TILBURY INFANTRY COMPANY 24TH BATT.

Capt. Martin	11	14	5-30
Lieut. Miffin	13	14	8-35
Sergt. Torbus	10	20	10-40
Corp. R. Reid	14	10	12-36
Corp. J. Doherty	15	11	9-35
Pte. P. W. Millin	13	11	9-33
Pte. G. Britt	13	14	12-39
Pte. H. Cook	12	11	11-34
Corp. S. Warnick	10	15	2-28
Pte. J. Taskar	4	16	12-32
Total	115	136	91 342

Total score for the Leamington Infantry Company was 346, for the Tilbury Company 24th Batt. total 342, leaving a majority of four points for Leamington Company.

ONE PRESENT.

THE EVACUATION OF CANADA.

Mr. Editor.—The admirable exposition in your leading article of 4th November on Mr. Gladstone's Greenwich oration, of the policy adopted towards the colonies, particularly Canada, commends itself to all who take any real interest in the honour and well-being of their country; for this is not, as it is too often treated, a purely colonial question.

Giving Mr. Gladstone the credit obtained by his reputed integrity, which it will be admitted is considerable, the *finess* he resorted to in this instance will induce many to examine the grounds for their confidence. There is a well-known maxim that a blunder committed through good intentions may prove as calamitous in its consequences as if perpetrated by the most inherent maliciousness. In view of this truism, I will, with your permission, drop my pebble in the stream, through an experience of thirteen years public life in Canada, with ample opportunity for forming an opinion on what I advert to.

In advance, then, that the withdrawal of British troops from that colony is one of the greatest and gravest political blunders of our times. The circumstance that the St. Lawrence—all in British territory—leads from the Gulf to Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, and on to the far West, parallel with, and at a short distance from, the boundary line of the United States, of itself demonstrates the absolute necessity of garrisoning these principal cities. Quebec and Kingston have fortifications erected at great cost, and all but impregnable. They respectively command the entrance to the Upper St. Lawrence and the Lakes; and once in possession of an enemy, the game of British rule in Canada would soon be played out. I adduce other evidence in support of this argument, and which will enhance its force, as showing that "the beginning of the end" is already apparent. Simultaneously with the withdrawal of the troops, come the locking up of capital, lack of enterprise, and comparative suspension of immigration—all the effect of the same cause. The capitalist and man of enterprise, wisely regarding our security "at home" and the "spirited" forbearance and antecedents of their mercantile neighbours' insufficient guarantees for their means and independence—are markedly endeavouring to get out of it; while the

hired agency of said neighbours, on the other hand, are by pamphlet, placard, and every source of their fruitful imaginations, admonishing the industrial populations of Europe on the folly of thinking about Canada as a home—a land of heavy timber and snow, from whence Britain has withdrawn her protection; not a soldier to protect their interest; and where the poor settlers are in perpetual danger of their lives by Feudal raids, only repressed by the American Government at one spot to be re enacted at another. These causes are securing for the United States the happiest results.

At the risk of unduly extending this letter, I must ask leave to meet, very briefly, the only reason assigned for withdrawing the troops, namely that the Canadian and not the British people should pay for their sustenance. This at first sight appears to be reasonable, and yet the peremptory "stand and deliver" manner in which the matter was submitted, left the former not even the option—without sacrificing every vestige of political principle of accepting the terms proposed or *negotiating* for a compromise. But the demand was unjust. Canada is a British colony; all the annoyance and expense she has incurred, and is likely yet to incur, from the Americans are due to Imperial, not Colonial questions, which of itself is a sufficient refutation of the bunkum discoursed by the pocketology who feel secure "at home." The only tangible and unanswerable reason for the proceeding, yet extant, was adduced by our Foreign Secretary when the subject was under discussion in the Upper House "that the retention of a garrison in Canada was a source of irritation to the Government of the United States."

I affirm, without the stereotyped fear of contradiction, that with British garrisons in the cities instanced, confidence would be restored, capital set at liberty, the tide of suspended immigration immensely increased, and Canada, would speedily become—what her immenso resources and close proximity should make her—our most cherished and fastest friend, instead of which under existing treatment, she is fast becoming our most inveterate enemy.

Other statistics apart: those who have read Viscount Milton and Dr. Cheadle's N. W. passage by land, will regard the garrisoning of these frontier cities as a cheap protection to our surplus multitudes who are waiting to go in and possess the land when this expression of Imperial security can be extended to them.

The force of a Canadian Militia, minus regulars, will keep for a future letter.

A PUBLIC SERVANT "AT HOME."
—Broad Arrow.

THE PLAGUE IN BUENOS AYRES.

The plague which recently destroyed 60,000 of the 180,000 inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, is said to have originated in the following way: Some Paraguayan prisoners of war, who returned to Paraguay last year, were found, on landing at Asuncion, to be suffering from yellow fever. Many of these cases proved fatal. The foul state of the city, and the exhausted condition of the Paraguayans after the sufferings of the war, were peculiarly provocative of pestilence, and speedily a fever broke out which the physicians declared to be 'billions itched,' hundreds perished and thousands fled to the country districts. The disease next spread to Corrientes, and there it made fearful ravages, one-fourth of the inhabitants perished, including many of the physicians and apothecaries. From Corrientes the ma-

lady spread to Buenos Ayres, a filthy city which steamed like a dunghill whenever a hot sun shone after a shower of rain. So honey-combed is the city with old wells, that it sometimes happens, that a lady falls through her parlor floor into an unfilled well under the carpet. The water of the river Plata was so thoroughly poisoned by filth that the dead fish covered the roadside and river; yet this was the water which the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres had to drink. The air was foul and sickening, the water was corrupted, the earth was reeking with abomination. The plague found the place ripe for the harvest of death.

ODGER & CO.

Already the good sense and sterling qualities of Englishmen are stirred to action. Already we learn that, at Boston, Odger has been too mercifully and tenderly pelted with rotten eggs. The danger of the heir apparent has awakened the good feeling that has been dormant throughout the land. We have been told that His Royal Highness is not popular, and we lately asked for what sin—what has he done? He is manly, English in his love of sport, painstaking and affable, and we have every reason to believe that his instincts—by which we mean much—are good. What has he done? we repeat. He was dragged into a foul scandal, and came out of it in a courageous, straight forward manner. He has been surrounded by temptations. Can any man who is not an ascetic by nature lay his hand upon his heart and say that, placed in similar circumstances, he would have come out of them as well? He has married one whom no Republican dares assail, for if he did he would find that this is still England. May this one thing reward her anxieties, and those of the august mother of the Prince of Wales, the Sovereign of these Realms. By the hour of his recovery, let the loyalty of the nation have asserted itself in silencing every execrable threat and more execrable slander, and let England become once more the chosen dwelling place of moderation, loyalty, and good taste. Let us put our house in order, both against foreign enemies and domestic traitors.—London Advertiser.

According to the Buffalo *Commerciant* a new steam canal boat has made its appearance, constructed and operated as follows:—The upper part of the bow is like an ordinary boat; below the water-line the bows, instead of rounding away to clear the water, come flush out even with the stem. Between these projections the bow is hollowed out, giving it the appearance of an immense scoop shovel standing upright with the hollowed part facing towards the front. At the bottom, this hollow tapers off into a flumway 30x12 inches, which runs through the entire length of the boat, over the floor timbers. The propelling power is an iron paddlewheel 10 feet in diameter, with vertical bucket 30x25 inches, which enter and leave the water in a vertical position, so that no power is lost in lifting or striking the water. The wheel is in the middle of the boat near the stern, and at the end of the flume. The action of the wheel draws the water out of the flume, which is replenished from the bow. It is expected that the entire water displaced will be drawn through the flumeway by the action of the wheel. If this is done no swell or wave will be produced. The boat, on its recent passage up from Lockwood, made six miles an hour with seventy tons of freight. She was loaded with 6,500 bushels of corn, and started for New York.

CAPT. STRANGE ON PRACTICAL ARTILLERY.

The following is the text, from the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution," of the admirable lecture delivered some time ago by Capt. T. B. Strange, R. A., late Instructor at Woolwich, and now Inspector-General of Artillery in Canada:—

Land service artillery may be broadly considered as—

- 1st, Field.
- 2nd, Siege.
- 3rd, Garrison.

The distinctive character of the first is mobility, of the last stability, or tenacity in holding its ground.

Siege artillery holds an intermediate place between the two.

Artillery instruction may be divided into—

- Scientific.
- Technical.
- Tactical.

I will commence with the last, not treating of drill, which is only a means to an end for the care of horses—a subject common to cavalry and artillery.

Field Artillery Tactics.

One of the noblest peculiarities of the Prussian army is its power of self-criticism, not necessarily self-depreciation.

In the French "conferences militaires," just before the present war, we find little but self-satisfaction. In the Prussian retrospect of 1866 we have sharp censure, especially upon the Artillery and Engineer services. The Prussian artillery, rightly believing in long range and the inadvisability of closing with musketry fire, fell into the opposite error, and got too far to the rear to support their infantry; six of their pieces burst, their fuses were bad, and their fire was less efficient than that of the Austrian gunners, who sacrificed themselves to save a broken infantry.

In watching the French field artillery at Chalons (where Marshal Bazaine commanded in the summer of 1869), I was struck with incongruities. Their tactical action was free and bold to a degree; the divisional guns advancing with and in advance of skirmishers, the large artillery reserves acting decisively with cavalry masses. But this action was only possible on the plains of Chalons; they were practising in peace what destroyed them in war. Their mobility was not real, for they had no means of carrying their gunners, except on the waggons and limbers; the former were thus brought under fire, and the explosion of ammunition waggons paralysing whole batteries were the first results of the late war. For Imperial reasons, the unfortunate Frank has sinned against his own military maxims. How long since Marmont wrote, "Le premier mérite de l'artillerie, après la bravoure des canoniers, et la justesse du tir, c'est la mobilité."

The Prussian gunners are carried on gun-axle seats and limbers, and they have saddles on the off horses for emergency, thus bringing a minimum of men and horses under fire, but sufficient for the working of the guns. I believe they copied this system from the Bengal artillery, who practised it for more than a quarter of a century before the amalgamation. There were Prussian Princes present in the Punjab campaigns. Prussian artillery officers have been attached to the Abyssinian expedition, and conscientiously shown every detail of our service and arsenals. It is deeply to be regretted

that we have not insisted upon reciprocity in the late war. There is not one British Artillery officer learning invaluable lessons from the siege of Paris, but our instruction has to filter through the *Times'* correspondent, who puzzles himself and his readers with dissertations on the superior capacity of spherical to cylindro conoidal projectiles.

The Prussian retrospective pamphlet before alluded to produced a storm of indignant commentary from senior officers, followed by a calm effort to take the advice given. The results of 1870 show glorious amends for the shortcoming attributed to the sister scientific services in 1866.

In the English Army there is no official text-book, nor any authorized rules for artillery tactics. In the English language I know of no practical work on the subject, except, perhaps, the translation by Colonel Maxwell, R. A., of a treatise by the Prussian artilleryman, Taubert, somewhat out of date; and the lucid chapter in Colonel Owen's Artillery Lectures. Colonel Soady, R. A., has also ably collected foreign opinions.

Is this a proof that the subject has not received due attention in the British Army? Our glorious annals since Marlborough may be searched in vain for that grand application of artillery common to the Imperial sous-lieutenant and his great gunners Senarmont and Drouet. The reasons for this and other insular peculiarities lie too far back in time, and too deep in our social and military system, to be discussed here. The fault, if it exists, does not lie at the door of the British artillery, whose rolls bear such names as Congreve, Shrapnel, Dickson, Frazer, Ross, Bull and Norman Ramsay, Pollock and Henry Lawrence.

I think it is worthy of consideration that the great Duke never lost a gun! Is it that he did not habitually use the arm anywhere near its limit of application? Words of mine are of no value on such a point; let me refer to the soldier historian, Napier, and take Busaco as one instance.

My plan shows the allied army drawn up on those memorable heights, the French on the opposite side of a deep wooded valley, "a chasm so profound that the naked eye could hardly distinguish the movement of troops at the bottom, yet in parts so narrow that 12-pounders could range to salient points on the opposite side." Four roads crossed at right angles to the English position, from right to left of which a road along the crest afforded an easy communication.

Fifty guns were placed along the salient spurs of the English line, firing down wooded declivities, apparently too steep for effective artillery fire, if we may judge by the graphic description of the light division skirmishers driven breathless and begrimed with powder upon the guns (C), "which had to be rapidly withdrawn," until Crawford's shrill command sent "1,800 British bayonets sparkling over the brow of the hill" with a horrid shout, overthrowing the French column.

These guns on the salient spur in front of the convent were subsequently effective against the flank of an attack in three columns by Ney, which rested in a pine wood. Two other enormous French columns under Reynier, attacked by the road passing St. Antonio de Cantra, and actually effected a lodgment on the crest of the English position between the 3rd and 5th divisions. "The right of the 3rd division was forced back, and the 8th Portuguese Regiment broken to pieces; the leading French battalions 'wheeled to the right, intending to sweep the summit of the Sierra,' but at that moment Lord Wellington caused two guns to open with grape upon their flank, while a

heavy musketry was still poured into their front, and, in a little time, the 45th and 88th Regiments charged so furiously that even fresh men could not have withstood them. The French, quite spent by their previous efforts, opened a stragling fire, and both parties, mingling together, went down the mountain-side with a mighty clamour and confusion, the dead and dying strewn the way even to the bottom of the valley."

To an artillery eye the key stone of an arch of strength (like the position of Busaco) undoubtedly was, instead of dotting guns along the face of a declivity they could scarcely search, there should have been an artillery reserve, with the heavy cavalry on the plateau, or concealed behind the convent, to wait until the French attack developed itself, in mighty columns along one, or other, or all of the three roads, leading to right, centre, and left of the English position. Then the artillery reserve on the road along the crest which Napier says "afforded an easy communication from right to left," could have acted with crushing effect on the head of an attack by any of the three roads at right angles to that on which they moved and in the event of such a crisis as the French penetration between the 3rd and 5th divisions, consider the effect of a dozen guns instead of the inevitable two turned on by Lord Wellington.

Let us follow the other possible uses of this reserve of guns. "On the evening of 28th, when Wellington, though he had gained a victory, found the French had turned his left, looking at the distant columns with great earnestness, he seemed uneasy, his countenance wore a fierce, angry expression, and suddenly mounting his horse, he rode away without speaking. One hour afterwards the whole army was in motion; in retreat, abandoning stores of harness, tents, shoes, spirits, salt meat, &c., withdrawn so unskillfully that a troop of French Dragoons, which had passed the ford, now came close upon the flank, and a single regiment of infantry would have destroyed the division, wedged as it was in a hollow way, and unable to retreat, to advance, or break out on either side." A reserve of mobile artillery acting with the cavalry, on ground favourable to both arms as it was about Milheada, would certainly have stopped the French deployment at Boyalva, if it did not annihilate them.

"The march by which Busaco was turned, was a violation of the soundest principles of war. In a purely military view the English general may be censured for not punishing his adversary's rashness, who violated all three of Napoleon's greatest maxims, threw his whole army into a narrow defile within ten miles of an enemy in position, with much disorder. Massena's army was not then in a condition to fight, and he had abandoned his line of communication without having established another. Wellington was within four hours march of either end of the defile through which the French army was moving; he might with the 1st division and the cavalry, the Portuguese Regular troops and Trants Militia, have presented 12,000 or 14,000 men at Surdao, to head the French in the defile."

Such a force, with the Mobile field artillery of a reserve, should have done so, "while the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and light divisions, advancing by Martagoa, assailed their rear. That he did not do this is to be attributed to his political position. Nevertheless his retreat was as dangerous as such an attack would have been." It is difficult to understand any political position forbidding the annihilation of an enemy. The description and military opinions are

Napier's—the artillery application alone in mine.

For obvious reasons I have drawn a lesson from the annals of a glorious war, in which most of the illustrious actors have passed away. I am unwilling to touch upon the field artillery incidents of the Crimean campaign, in which I had not the honour of bearing a part. Kinglake gives us a crisis evolved also out of two guns, served by artillery staff officers on the Alma knoll. The gunners had been left behind for want of gun axle seats, and saddles on the oil horses. Fifteen years have passed, and we are still without the means of carrying field artillery gunners, though it is believed that gun axle seats without footrests, and saddles without stirrups, have been sanctioned. The French are the only other field artillery who have not yet found a means of carrying their gunners. Our splendid horse artillery are the only really mobile portion of our service, but the expense of this branch and the necessary lightness of their guns will always restrict their number.

My remarks have mostly pointed to things we ought not to have done, or have left undone. With the object of proving that the past can be no model for the future, I venture now to give a few broad artillery maxims, upon which my brother officers have been for some time tolerably unanimous, and which appear to be confirmed by the practice of the late war. Anyone who expects to find artillery tactics reduced to a few cut and dried rules for invariable application, must be disappointed, as the nature of the ground, and other concomitant circumstances, must be an ever varying element in such problems. A practical knowledge of tactics is not likely to be acquired by any branch of the service, until the Legislature passes an Act permitting the movement of troops across country for a few weeks after harvest. The existence of this law in Prussia has enabled her army, after half a century of peace, to step into the arena of Europe as a conqueror.

The questions in Prussian military examinations are few, and ample time is given the answer being a short essay, to test the thinking power of the pupil, rather than exercise of memory, as with us. We cram with details, instead of teaching the habit of thought.

Field artillery tactics may be broadly considered under two heads—first, divisional, or simply supporting the infantry, paving the way for its advance or covering its retreat.

Second, reserve—acting and striking *en masse*, in obedience to the will of a master mind.

Divisional Artillery.

Great freedom of action must be given to the battery commander, who should ever have before him the golden rule of Taubert, *i. e.*, "Divisional artillery, like divisional cavalry, is merely an auxiliary arm; and that the infantry, and not the artillery, is the chief element in an action. It is therefore the duty of that artillery to comprehend the object momentarily in view, with quickness and accuracy, and powerfully to support the infantry in combat." The "Prussian Infantry" pamphlet says that without artillery infantry cannot act against infantry on the defensive, and even artillery, firing direct at infantry in shelter trenches, cannot shake them, as at Spicheren, where the Prussian artillery failed to move the French on the crest of the hill, until batteries took up positions in prolongation of their flank, and rendered possible the final successful advance of the infantry. In this case, the

inefficiency of direct artillery fire, as compared with flank fire, was enhanced by the fact that the Prussians use only a percussion fuze and a common shell; firing at a position on the crest, all shells aimed high flew harmless; those aimed low, struck into the ground, and produced but little forward effect.

The division artillery is under the command of a lieutenant colonel. A pamphlet by Sir Augustus Fraser, at the close of the Peninsular War, says, "With respect to the field officers of artillery with an army, they are, by the present distribution of the arm, placed in a very singular situation. They are appointed to, and understood to have, the command of two batteries of field artillery. But these batteries, being attached to a division of the Army, are habitually separated from each other. In consequence, the field officer cannot be with both; his presence with either is displeasing to the officer commanding the battery, who naturally wishes to receive the credit of acting independently; and the field officer is reduced to the alternative of either doing nothing or of interfering with the command of a captain, probably very competent to the charge of his own battery."

The lieutenant colonel of artillery should be inseparable from his division general, with whom he ought to be *en rapport*, and transmit his orders to the battery commanders by his two gallopers, the adjutant and acting quartermaster, keeping a trumpeter with him. The new army signal code ought to be habitually practised for directing the concentration of artillery fire, especially by means of Lancer escorts whose gay pennons in instructed hands form the readiest method of conveying orders and information.

The stereotyped idea that artillery must conform to its infantry, dressing by them, &c., must be for ever dismissed, except for parade purposes. It was perhaps admissible when the Enfield rifle and smooth bore field-guns were associated.

Now the limit of infantry fire is the commencement of artillery efficiency, whose guns should not be pushed closer, except when the gain to the infantry will be commensurate with the certain loss to the artillery.

At Gravelotte a field battery was pushed up to the French shelter trenches (600 yards); four guns were destroyed while advancing; the remaining two produced no effect, and were nearly lost. A battery of horse artillery, taking advantage of gravel pits to conceal their advance, and cover their horses while in action, maintained its position with great gallantry at 700 yards, produced no effect, and two of the guns had to be thrown into the gravel-pits to prevent capture.

The strict alignment of guns with infantry compels them to fire straight to the front, which is not usually the direction of the enemy's greatest depth, flanking or oblique fire being most effective. When so aligned, throwing the trails of the guns outwards gives this effect; for when the flank is thrown forward it is exposed, and the pieces should be echeloned, the intervals being also increased.

Instead, however, of tying artillery to its infantry, the former should be given an escort of the veritable dragoons, *i. e.*, mounted soldiers with rifles, "who fight indifferently on foot or horseback," according to Dr. Johnson. He had as little idea of using the word indifferently in its modern sense as I have.

It is most important that a feeling of strong "camaraderie" should exist between the battery and its escort, which always

springs up when they are habitually furnished from the same regiments.

In default of mounted infantry, the Prussians prefer Jäger escorts, and our own rifle brigade are incomparable on this service to any troops in the world.

In advancing into action the first captain rides several hundred yards in front to select a position. The battery is brought up by the second captain, in obedience to the sword-arm signals of its commander, who may also take his trumpeter. A dozen mounted dragoon "*ecclaircurs*" to accompany the captain would render this service more effective, and perhaps save the battery from the loss of its leader. Sixty gunners, armed, mounted, and trained as escort "*ecclaircurs*," would render the battery self-supporting, and free to strike for its infantry from the most advantageous position.

Such a reserve of mounted dragoon gunners would also be available to fill up casualties, or get a gun anywhere with lasso-harness.

The points for consideration of a position are in order of importance:—

(a) Efficiency of fire.

(b) Cover for the pieces and limbers, if possible.

(c) Position of the other troops.

(d) Facility of retirement.

(e) Facility of advance.

"These conditions are seldom united in an equal degree. The captain must at once decide which is the most important to secure the object of the engagement, and which to give up, as least essential." No position can be called a good one that does not fulfil the first condition.

Guns should not be placed immediately in front of other troops; a double target is thus offered. Prussian cavalry rode through two batteries at Rezonville; the French infantry in rear fired at friend and foe. This happened to two batteries in succession, with infantry in rear. Gunners armed with revolvers could take shelter under the gun-carriages, till the cavalry storm swept past, the limbers retiring in front of it; while the loiterers behind a charge are not the sort of men to prod a revolver-armed resolute gunner out of his retreat.

When the *morale* of the enemy is not good, batteries may effectively be pushed forward with skirmishers and a few light troops, producing great results with but little expenditure of the other arms. This was our practice at the close of the Indian Mutiny, and the Prussians acting against French mobs and Garibaldi's near Dijon followed the same tactics.

About Le Mans the country is much enclosed, like England; the Prussian artillery never attempted to manoeuvre, but the officer carefully rode out and selected a position, and generally remained in it, often silent, rather than waste ammunition by firing without a clear view. Our officers require a field-glass, like the Staff, instead of the generally empty pouch-belt. Except for defensive positions our close country is most unfavorable to the development of free artillery action. The artillery eye-witnesses of the late war are all impressed with the idea that the absence of a range-finder is the great artillery defect on both sides. Trial shots are uncertain, and unmask your batteries; the large bursting charge of the Prussian common shell is an assistance in indicating the range.

The French, it is said, in addition to divisional reserve artillery, are endeavouring to re-introduce battalion guns, which prove their utter want of self-reliant infantry. The pieces are light and long ranging, on the Whitworth principle—a small hexagonal bore and very elongated shell.

(To be continued.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 29th December, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS (31).

STAFF.

To be Paymaster for Military District No. 3. Honorable Matthew Aylmer, vice J. B. Hyndman, left the Dominion.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

"A" Battery, School of Gunnery, Kingston. Deputy Adjutants General of Military Districts in the Province of Ontario, will be good enough to forward, as soon as convenient, to the Commandant of the School of Gunnery, Kingston, returns showing the names of such Officers and N. C. Officers of Militia Artillery in their respective Districts as are desirous of joining that school for a "short course of instruction."

The course will commence on the 15th January next, and will continue for three months under the terms and conditions laid down in General Order (24) of 20th October, 1871.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:

Major James D. Gemmill, M. S. 42nd Battalion, from 9th November, 1871.

Major James F. McLeod, M. S., 45th Battalion, from 14th December, 1871.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

66th "Halifax" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Ensign provisionally:

Sergeant Frank Graham, vice W. M. Cameron, left limits.

Private J. Arthur Waugh, vice L. G. Hunt, left limits.

Ensigns Henry Johnston and James Johnston Parker having left the Battalion limits, their names are hereby struck off the strength of the corps.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence, to proceed to England on private affairs, is hereby granted to Captain Alexander Nelson, No. 4 Company, 78th Battalion, for five months from date of embarkation.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The following officers holding certificates

of qualification are hereby confirmed in their respective ranks:

Lieutenant George Anderson Black, M. S., 60th Battalion, from 24th April, 1871.

Ensign Arthur Henry Burs, M. S., 60th Battalion, from 7th October, 1870.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,
Adjutant-General of Militia,
Canada.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The health of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is still the subject of some anxiety. The approach to convalescence is retarded by an affection of the hip, one of the after effects of the fearful type of disease through which he has passed. As the people of England are anxious to testify their thankfulness for his recovery and attachment to monarchy at the same time, by public rejoicings, it is a source of disappointment to them to have his recovery retarded.

The Imperial Parliament is further prorogued to 6th February.

Count Buesch has presented his credentials as ambassador from Austria.

The Empress Eugenie has arrived in England from her Spanish visit.

A national subscription has been proposed for the purpose of rebuilding Warwick Castle.

The Earl of Ellenborough, formerly Governor General of India, and whose recall by the then East India Directors made some noise in the world, is dead at the age of 81 years.

The latest announcement contains the pleasing news that the Prince of Wales' progress towards recovery is slow, certain and decided.

The claimant's case in the celebrated Tichborne trial closed on 21st December, and the further hearing was postponed to 15th January.

The African diamond fields have been annexed.

The President of the French Provisional Government has issued a decree dissolving the Council of Algiers and has taken active steps to muzzle the Parisian press. Free discussion is not to be allowed in a republic.

The meeting of the Spanish Cortes is postponed to 19th January.

Reinforcements for Cuba are being constantly sent out. A regiment sailed from Santanden on the 27th December, was addressed by the King Amadeus in person amid great enthusiasm.

The United States ambassador at the court of Madrid states that there are most cordial relations existing between the Washington and Spanish Governments, to which, no doubt, the prompt despatch of an iron-clad squadron and large reinforcements of troops to Cuba materially contributed. There will be no demand now by Yankees

to give a belligerent status to the insurgents. A little wholesome activity cures their sympathetic ardour immensely.

The session of the Austrian Reichrath opened on the 27th Dec. Prince Auersperg is President of the Upper House.

The Turkish Government backed by Russia and Austria is sharply pressing the Danubian Principalities for the payment of the railway debt.

Our neighbors of the United States have two pet institutions, the Tammany Ring and Congress, which are productive of a large amount of trouble as well as scandal. It is reported that "Boss" Tweed the manipulator of the first institution and of the New York Legislature is a fugitive from justice, whatever that means across the line of 45 degrees North latitude, and that a lunatic senator from Ohio presented a resolution to that section of the other institution known as the House of Representatives, for the purpose of opening negotiations with Great Britain for the annexation to the "Model Republic" of their possessions on this continent. Luckily there are a few sensible men in the House of Representatives and the resolution got no further than its proposer. Before those people should make themselves ridiculous with such propositions they should learn to organize a government over their own possessions that would not only lay claim to a chance of stability but have acquired a small portion of respect. With such institutions as the Tammany Ring in one corner of the States and Brigham Young, a fugitive from justice, with his thirty two wives and peculiar institutions, in the other, the people of Mexico or Great Britain will not be powerfully influenced by the ravings of such parties as Mr. Campbell of Ohio.

The Alabama claims are said to occupy five volumes. The offset presented by Great Britain consists of ten sections. The Geneva Conference must have a big time discussing Yankee turgid eloquence.

The irrepressible niggers are out in arms in Missouri; at one place the whites had killed a lot of them and were trying to clear out the remainder. Mrs. H. B. Stowe would find emancipation let loose thousands of Greeces on the human chattel in comparison to whom the original was a saintly character.

The change of the local ministry in Ontario is the only event of importance affecting Canada which has occurred during the past week. The late Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. R. W. Scott, having become Commissioner of Crown Lands, is seeking reelection from his constituents of the city of Ottawa and will be returned by acclamation.

The weather has been very mild and favorable.

From the Maritime Provinces the intelligence is of the most favorable character. Business is brisk in shipbuilding and the Intercolonial Railway will be shortly ready for traffic; 85 per cent of the work on it has been completed.

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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, MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1872.

To-day the first number of the sixth volume of the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* is placed before our readers whom we have to congratulate on the satisfactory condition of the Canadian army, the progress made in the development of the military resources of Canada, the general and unexampled prosperity which the country has experienced and to thank for the steady and effective patronage which they have extended to the military journal of the Dominion. The past year has witnessed many and momentous political and social changes in the regimen of our neighbours of the United States, the Republics of the Southern half of this continent, the civilized powers of Europe and those Governments of Asia where civilization has been arrested by the antagonistic religious elements developed by long established social customs, while among ourselves we have reason to be thankful that a wise and overruling Providence has made us sharers in the blessings of progressive civilization involved in the glorious dispensation of Christianity.

During the past year the great events of historical importance which have occurred in Canada, directly affecting its interests are, the Washington Treaty, the annexation of British Columbia, the autumnal campaign of the Canadian army, the withdrawal of the British troops and the creating of two new Military Districts, viz., No. 10, the Province of Manitoba, and No. 11, British Columbia. With the questions involved in the politico-historical events we have at present, with one exception, nothing to do: as a military journal we know no social politics except those general principles involving our allegiance, and with that aspect we have dealt in a Catholic spirit and we cannot forbear rejoicing in the fact of committing no mistake in keeping clear of those vexations encountered by our contemporaries in other countries who have identified themselves with party cliques, and neglected their manifest duty which was to subserve the interests of their country as a whole. We have kept steadily before us two maxims of Admiral Blake's; the first is, "the British flag should never decline a contest;" the second, "if it

the duty of soldiers and seamen to defend their country but not to meddle in its local political affairs." Although blinded by republican infaturation this great seaman found the necessity of inculcating the doctrine that lies at the root of all discipline and one we have incessantly urged on our readers. Peculiarly placed as the people of Canada are in the outlying bulwarks of the Empire, obliged to create an army from its own industrial population, above all other people it is incumbent on them to learn the difference between the civilian and the soldier. To be in the one case the freest and most untrammelled of human beings, in the other the complex and intelligent machine receiving its very volition from another. This the most difficult of all possible tasks, has, we are proud to say, been successfully accomplished and the close of our autumnal campaign has filled the minds of the organizers of the Canadian army with justifiable pride and enthusiasm at the successful solution of a problem never before attempted, a problem, by the way, in statecraft and military science which will eventually furnish a precedent to the civilized world. While congratulating the force on this splendid success we cannot refrain from expressing what every member of it feels deep sorrow at the withdrawal of the British regular forces from Quebec, and thankfulness that the shameful act of lowering "the flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze" from the flagstaff of that citadel fell to English hands. We are only writing what we know to be the sentiments of the Canadian army when we state that flag in their hands will never be lowered. The shameful act referred to occurred on the 11th November, 1871, the British flag being first hoisted on the Castle of St. Louis on the 18th September, 1759, the time being one hundred and twelve years and fifty-four days, the 60th regiment marching in to take possession and, by a singular coincidence, the 60th regiment marched out at the end of the period by order of a English Whig-Radical Minister at War, thus closing the British occupation of Canada. The event has a two fold interest for the officers and men of the Canadian army, it shows them that on their own exertions the future of their country depends, and that in order to make those exertions successful additional attention to drill and discipline has become a sacred duty. We have faithfully endeavoured to inculcate this lesson, and advocated the rights of the Volunteer force whenever they were threatened, carefully abstaining from interfering with legislative privileges, as civilians the military force being of the whole people must be able to impress their ideas on their representatives in a manner they would have no right to do as a class or organized body. We shall faithfully continue to do our duty to them and the state with the impartiality which has always distinguished our pages, because we believe that the future of this great country

is inseparably bound up in being an armed nation.

We have to thank our correspondents for the many valuable and able papers contributed on professional subjects; the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* has demonstrated the fact that the Canadian officer is fully as well educated, professionally and scientifically, as his brother of the regular service and as capable of filling the highest commands, with the especial qualification of knowing the capabilities of the people and country thoroughly, and it has always been our special aim to encourage this trait by placing before our readers such military subjects as are valuable for the practical application of military science in this country.

The opening of the year affords good grounds to hope that its close may in every respect be as prosperous as the past. To our military friends we have only to say that the axiom of England's greatest soldier, "in peace be prepared for war," should never be neglected nor forgotten.

The object of all defensive measures, whether connected with artificial works or the natural features of a position, is to place troops under cover from the fire of an enemy and enable them to deliver their own with effect. In the former articles the means whereby this could be effected has been described for the defence of temporary positions, but it frequently will happen that it may be necessary to occupy a strategical position for some time, and, therefore, a more elaborate system must be devised, always premising that it must be combined with that laid down to be effective, inasmuch, as any system of fortification unsupported by an army in the field is sure to be forced in a given time. What has to be considered then is the combination of a series of *closed* works compelling regular approaches for their reduction with supporting field works capable of affording shelter to the supporting force. The selection of position for batteries is one of the most important duties which can devolve on the military engineer and must be looked on as to its difficulty of access, its power of annoying an enemy and its capability for limiting or restraining an adverse fire. As a general rule batteries should be placed on elevated ground so that they may be able to sweep and command all approaches, and the fire from their guns should be crossed over all the ground on which an enemy could advance. Modern military science has decided that a series of detached forts is the system of fortification best adapted to offer, under the specified conditions, prolonged resistance to modern military mechanism. The term fort is understood to mean an enclosed space capable of being defended, and it involves peculiarities of structure which will render a description of each part with its technical appellation necessary. The proper principles involved in construction being that a line in prolongation of the glacis

should cover all the work below the embrasure, so that in reality a well constructed fort presents to an enemy nothing but the muzzles of its guns with three feet of parapet as a mark. A fort, therefore, consists of the glacis, a slope covering the ditch and scarp of the parapet, and it may be either artificial or natural. The ditch consisting of the counterscarp next the glacis, the scarp next the parapet; the berm, a small space between the ditch and parapet to prevent the earth from yielding; the parapet consisting of an exterior and interior crest forming the superior slope parallel to that of the glacis, an exterior slope next the ditch usually formed of earth at its natural inclination when first thrown up, and the interior slope next the platform on which the guns are mounted. The space enclosed known as the interior area is occupied with shot and shell proof casemates for troops or ammunition. As the bastioned fort will fulfil more fully the conditions of defence a description thereof will be most satisfactory. It is simply a square or polygon of any number of sides with an advanced work at the corners flanking the connecting parapet, which becomes the curtain, because the angles of all works are their dead points, i.e., that where no effective defence can be attempted the defect is sought to be remedied by advancing an angular work therefrom. This is called a bastion, owing to a similar defect at its apex or salient angle the circular or segmental bastion has been recommended. It will thus be seen that the system proposed differs from that of permanent fortifications inasmuch as it does not involve a lofty rampart and is, therefore, liable to be carried by assault, when its fire is silenced and its supporting troops defeated; in order to prevent escape a height of thirty feet above the bottom of the ditch is required, under the proposed system the height would not exceed eighteen feet. Its strength should lie in its commanding position, its power of preventing approach and the rapidity with which its fire could be concentrated on any given point under its command. A series of forts constructed under the principles laid down, flanking and supporting each other, would offer a formidable obstacle to the approach of an enemy, especially as they could be connected with the intrenchments of the covering force in a manner to make surprise impossible. As their construction would involve no masonry they would offer no obstacles to men accustomed to perform all the ordinary work of the Canadian farmer, and would be adapted to our necessities. Earthworks, in all cases, can be made more defensible than the most elaborate masonry and are capable of resisting the mighty force of modern artillery. The labor of a few thousand men intelligently directed would make several positions in Canada all but impregnable by the simplest means, and it is surely worth while trying to organize the system for effecting this before the necessity arrives. Each Military Dis-

trict should possess the skill necessary to direct its own available labor intelligently for this purpose and it would be more than equivalent to doubling our available military force.

A vary able letter on our military organization, over the signature of "A Volunteer," appears in our issue to day and it presents matter for serious consideration. From the fact that the burthen of keeping up the strength of the force is laid wholly on the shoulders of the company officers, and not because there is any apparent danger of its dissolution from the cause our correspondent points out, at the same time we would insist on the fact that looking to the principles which lies at the foundation of our military organization—that of creating an armed nationality out of the whole people—the proper parties to organize the force are undoubtedly the commanders of its units, because although it is the imperative duty of every man to serve, the enforcement of that duty is an entirely different question, and it will be very difficult indeed to compel military service in times of peace. The very same arguments our correspondent adduces will be urged by other parties besides the members of the city corps against the ballot, and with great reason, because the service of the country should never be burthened on individuals.

The only relief the commanding officers of companies ought to expect is first the responsibility for the arms, clothing and military stores of the company should be put upon the municipality during the period the men are off duty. The confidence of his neighbors as evinced by full masters should be his claim to a commission in the service of the country, except the people decide on getting up a standing army commensurate with the available military population. The whole discontent with the present system is to be traced to the difficulties under which city corps labor from the want of patriotism and selfishness of the mercantile class and employers of labor generally, and the only amendment we have ever considered necessary to the Militia Law would be a provision by which the whole military strength of each city was enrolled for the full period of service, that is from the age of eighteen to sixty years, compelled to train at home and to furnish contingents to the camp of instruction annually according to the population. Such a measure would at once equalize the burthen of military service, create an efficient force at the centres of wealth and industry where it is required and relieve the industrial classes from the danger of losing profitable situations while called away to perform their annual drill. Such a measure would not be necessary in the agricultural districts. Influential men will always be found to keep up the necessary musters and the farmer being the only independent man in the community is not likely to be influenced by the motives which

govern the action of the trader or mechanic.

We can assure our correspondent that there is no cause to fear a re-enrolment; 45,000 men serving for three years have not exhausted the military spirit of Canada, and there is little danger in prophesying that next year's musters will not be by skeleton battalions. The subject, however, is one that covers a wide field and the best time to agitate it is before the meeting of Parliament.

A curious story has been going the rounds of the English, Canadian and United States press to the effect that a patriotic and impulsive Spaniard appealed to Mr. Gladstone's sentimentality on the injury done to Spain and the exasperation to her national sentiment by the retention of Gibraltar, and that amiable rhetorician replied that the Foreign Secretary was prepared to receive any proposals for its restitution which might be made.

As England under the auspices of the Whig-Radicals has commenced the fatal scheme of retrogression, it is not at all improbable that overtures for the restoration of this fortress would be seriously considered especially as it would save the outlay of over one million pounds sterling; a very great consideration with Gladstone's masters the *Cottonocracy*, and besides it would be in accordance with the traditions of the party to which he belongs as they attempted a similar game one hundred and fifty years ago, and with the principle which has distinguished them since England has been cursed with their policy, which is to prevent the acquisition of territory because it would place power in the hands of the aristocracy, and this principle has always made them foremost in every scheme devised for England's degradation, from the Yankee rebellion of 1775 to the withdrawal of the troops from Quebec in 1871.

The history of this fortress of Gibraltar covers a long period of military occupation and domination; it was wrested from Spain by the Moors in the year 711, by means of it they subsequently overran and occupied all its fairest provinces till their final expulsion in 1462. It was captured by Sir George Rooke during the war of the Spanish succession in 1704 and its possession confirmed to England by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Stanhope, Minister to George I., the leader of the Whigs, tried to negotiate with the Spaniards for its restitution in 1721, and so persuaded were they of the small resistance to be encountered from Whig economy and neglect that they attempted to seize it by force in 172, but failed after a short siege, more from their own insufficient preparations than from any proper precautions adopted to secure such an important position to England. Finally, when Whig treachery culminated in the rebellion of the Thirteen Colonies and the arraying of all Europe in the field against England, the united forces of France and Spain besieged

it from 1779 to 1782, one of the most remarkable and prolonged contests of modern warfare. Having established its character as an impregnable fortress more by the endurance and personal resources of the garrison than by the defences or conduct of the British Ministry, it has never since been assailed. Standing at the entrance to the Mediterranean it commands the trade of the British Isles alike with America, Africa and India, while in connection with Malta it keeps that sea open to the traffic of the world and prevents any of the European powers acquiring such a naval preponderance thereon as would make them dangerous to the general peace, or give them the power to close it to every one else. It has acquired a far higher value than Burke attributed to it as an emblem of British power, its possession, in addition to affording security for her trade, enables her to confine continental wars to the area where they have been generated.

It would be a remarkable triumph of the logical sequence of events if the English rhetorician should conclude the evacuation of Corfu and Quebec by the restitution of Gibraltar and Malta, and end by making a present of Aden to the Khedive of Egypt, or better still, the Shereef of Mecca. Such a course would undoubtedly save money, simplify government in England and make the way plain as well as easy for Bradlaugh and Odger with their followers to effect a transfer of the property of Great Britain and the savings of the Manchester magnates for the benefit of the mob, and it would be a fitting termination to a course of political legislation and misdoing unparalleled in the annals of history.

The question of "Military Transport," has occupied a considerable share of attention in Great Britain and has been very effectually handled by the *Broad Arrow* in the issue of December 9th, and it is laid down as the governing principle that, "the demands upon the Transport Corps as the carriers of an army include: 1st, conveyance of ammunition; 2nd, conveyance of the sick and wounded and hospital stores; 3rd, conveyance of all army equipment, stores and supplies as well as the more special services of Engineers, pontoon, baking and telegraph trains." The Prussian system is arranged on the principle that every portion of the army has its own transport, that the transport corps is under its own officers, and the whole is commanded by an Intendant General, who is responsible for its efficiency. The principle followed in the Austrian service is that each battalion is allowed two covered wagons, two provision and store wagons and one ammunition wagon. The first having two, the second three, and the last four horses to each vehicle for draught, and two covered wagons are allowed for the Battalion Staff. It has been proposed to organize the transport service of the British army on a similar plan with the addition,

that each battalion should have its own butchers and bakers, that the ammunition wagons should be under the control of the Royal Artillery and called the Store Train. The Clothing Train under control of the Quartermaster General. The Engineer Reserve Train under control of the Royal Engineer Department, carrying pontoons, intrenching tools, &c. The Paymaster's Train under control of the War Office. The Medical Train under control of the Medical Staff, and the Commissariat Train, this last would be under the control of the Battalion Staff and should be composed of three divisions, that immediately with the battalion in the field driven by soldiers; the second, manned by partially armed civilians, under military control, forming the transport between No. 1 and the base of operations, but without fire, and drawing their supplies from No. 3, which would be manned by civilians alone, and communicate with the various depots. The whole is designed to be independently managed by the particular arm of the service or department to which it belongs and may be rendered very effective if not subjected to a severe strain. The Commissariat Train is undoubtedly the most important and its management and working appears to be left to the Regimental Quartermaster, but it is evident that those officers must be subject in the discharge of this duty to a superior officer, the Lieut.-Colonel commanding the Battalion being fully occupied with the details of its duty and in no position to exercise that control over the Commissariat which such a subject demands. This question of transport and commissariat has got to be considered in the organization of the Canadian army and a more simple system devised for those objects. Each company should be provided with the necessary plant, viz., wagons, carts and harness; they should find horses from their own neighborhood and the drivers should in all cases be soldiers. A Quartermaster's Sergeant in every company should have control of men, horses and wagons, the whole belonging to the battalion being under the Regimental Quartermaster and the Deputy Quartermaster General of the District should be charged with the general control of the whole. In this case each unit would command its own supplies, the Captain commanding the company having complete power over his Quartermaster Sergeant respecting his movements and the manner in which the vehicles should be used, The Artillery and Engineers should have their appropriate trains without interference, while the medical officer of a battalion should have a wagon at his disposal. Each battalion should be charged with the removal of its sick and wounded for which two covered wagons should be reserved. There would be thus a complete and efficient system of transport without any of the complications attendant on irresponsible departments whose great evil has been that they were half civil half military, without the re-

sponsibility attending to either character, and in all cases utterly inefficient. We think the term non-combatant a misnomer when applied to a departmental officer whose duty calls him into the field and actually under fire, as every officer of the Quartermaster General's Department with the exception of his clerks (and they should be soldiers) must at one time or other be, in fact the only civil establishment belonging to an army should be exclusively confined to the Department of the Minister at War, and of that the correspondence should be managed by a military secretary or secretaries.

The visit of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke Alexis, third son of the Emperor of all the Russias, to the United States and Canada is an event of some importance, especially as it may have had something to do with the preparation Russia is evidently making for a conflict with her dearly beloved friend the Kaiser William, Emperor of Germany. The situation is this: since the time of Peter the Great, Russia has had a policy of aggression; that enlightened Savage sought first to make his heterogeneous collection of barbarous Tartars, Cossacks, Mongolians and Slaves, an European power, and having achieved that distinction to aim at the Empire of all Asia by driving the Turk across the Hellespont. This latter project was checked by England, France and Sardinia during the Crimean war, and her existence as an European power threatened by the Prussian acquisitions in the Baltic, for the scheme demanded the control of that and the Black Sea as a necessary element of success.

As the United States have also a traditional policy of aggression and aggrandizement at the expense of others, it is only reasonable to suppose that the Russian Court should turn to her as a power whose autonomy is congenial to and in accordance with her own, and in exchange for her aid as a supposed naval power of great strength assist her to accomplish her objects after or at the same time Russia had effected her own desires, for it cannot be denied that Prussia by the possession of Kiel has her hand on the throat of the Northern Bear and can strangle him when she pleases. Alliances in Europe are out of the question; Austria neither could or would help, Italy has enough to do with her own concerns, France is and will be unable, and England will not—her own Eastern possessions and very existence depends on keeping Russia out of Constantinople. If, therefore, we owe, which is very probable, that pleasant visit of a nice young man to political exigencies, it was quite as much with a view to see what the country they had bargained with the astute Washington politicians to assist in acquiring for the United States was worth, as for any other reason. But the next battle of Pultova will not be fought at our expense, and our clever neighbors may rest assured that we have to be consulted on the issue as well as the Czar of all the Russias,

THE District Staff of the Canadian army is composed of a body of officers of which any military organization might feel proud, and the administration of the army by their means is performed with an economy and exactitude unparalleled in any other service. Taking the force in round numbers at 45,000 men the average number in each of the nine Military Districts would be 5000, and we have for all purposes of command one Deputy-Adjutant General, on Brigade Major, one District Paymaster and one Quartermaster as the whole staff to administer the details of economy and discipline for such a force. An ordinary brigade in the regular service of Great Britain not mustering more than 2000 bayonets would be commanded by a Brigadier General whose staff would consist of a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Brigade Major, two or three Aides-de-Camp, a Military Secretary, at least two Control Officers and various other members of the General Staff. Yet some of our contemporaries hold that some half dozen vacancies in the District Staff is a fit and proper opportunity for economy.

If there is one fact more thoroughly established than another in connection with our military organization it is that it is *under officered*—cannot possibly spare one from the number without compelling his inferior or superior to undertake double work—that there is not one useless hand in the whole military staff of the Dominion. The present officers of the District Staff deserve any promotion open to them as thoroughly qualified therefor, and we have too high an opinion of the Minister of Militia's clear-sighted judgment, honor and integrity, to doubt for one moment that he will be influenced by any senseless cry to withhold from a gallant, capable and thoroughly deserving officer the promotion he has so dearly earned and the position he is so thoroughly qualified to fill.

The cry of economy has ruined the British army, and its application to any department of the Canadian army is uselessly and ridiculously absurd.

THERE are several questions affecting the efficiency of our military organization which are proper subjects for legislative action and can hardly be discussed in a military journal, such as the measure for passing the whole population through the ranks of the Volunteer force, the responsibility of the municipalities for the care of the arms, clothing and stores, and the provision of a higher rate of pay and allowances for the soldiers when on duty. The principle confirmed by the Militia Law that every man owes military service to the country must be recognized by all classes, and means taken to fit the people for its discharge by proper training; in order to do this it might be advisable to set apart by law certain days in each quarter of the year as legal holidays, say two or three, at which musters of all those liable to serve in each township should

be held and a certain amount of drill instruction given. Such periods of relaxation from labour would be eagerly hailed, especially in the rural districts, and the measure would enable our military authorities to ascertain exactly the effective strength of each township. At these musters attendance should be enforced of every able-bodied man from the age of 18 to 60 except prevented by sickness, and a small fine, recoverable by the Municipal Council, inflicted for non-attendance, the proceeds of such fines to go for prizes to the Volunteer company belonging to the township at the next competition.

There could by no possibility be any loss either to the country or individual by this arrangement; statisticians tell us that a relaxation from labor is necessary for man and beast and a judicious system would expand the animal forces in less time and with far more satisfactory results.

From such musters all men serving in the Volunteer corps should be exempt as their duty will lead to putting in sixteen days drill in camp which will be one third more than the reserve force is called on to serve, and it would act as a premium for bringing out the latent military spirit in the township which the Volunteer organization had not absorbed, while giving the reserve force an idea of discipline. The assumption of all care for arms and clothing by the municipal authorities is another important matter for consideration; as the case now stands the Captain of the company is accountable and a fearfully onerous responsibility he assumes. He is obliged to allow the men to take to their homes the clothing; some of them abuse the privilege by wearing it on every occasion. Then the arms are used for hunting and other purposes, too often neglected and injured, while if the Captain prosecutes any man of his company for infraction of the law he will find the sympathies of his neighbors against him because the injured outfit was "Government property," but once make the municipality accountable and there will be an end of all trouble—every one will become interested in looking to the safety of that property. In order to do this power should be given the Militia Department to erect in every municipal district where a Volunteer corps existed a drill shed and armory; the cost of all need not exceed \$3000 which should be paid by the municipality in separate instalments if necessary, and they should have the use of the drill shed for all strictly municipal purposes, but an no account for political meetings, the control of the building remaining with the captain of the company. An armourer should be put in charge and paid by the government, but the municipality should be taxed with the expenses. The clothing and all stores of the corps should be kept in the armory, and very simple administrative arrangements would enable the whole system to be worked satisfactorily, relieving the commanding officers of corps of great and

unnecessary responsibility and eventually saving the country a large sum of money.

A common sense view of the relations existing between the country and its army would lead to the conclusion that a higher rate of pay was an inevitable necessity. Any man capable of performing the most common drudgery in Canada is worth one dollar and a quarter per diem. Our Legislature has the conscience to ask the Volunteer to spend his time and risk his life to boot for sixty six cents per diem, or about half what he can earn under ordinary circumstances. We will not enter into the question of the actual loss the Volunteer sustains by sudden calls from his ordinary business, but as experience has proved that organization to be the very best under every circumstance and what can be worked to the greatest advantage in Canada, we must insist that the men composing the force be protected from all pecuniary loss and placed at no disadvantage because of their patriotic and military spirit. It is a fair and legitimate exercise of their rights as citizens to impress upon the representatives of the people the necessity of dealing liberally with the wants of the Canadian army and honestly with the claims of its soldiers.

WE publish this week a lecture by Captain (Now Lieut.-Colonel) T. B. Strange of the Royal Artillery, on "Artillery Tactics," to which our readers' attention is directed, as it contains a fund of interesting practical matters from the pen of the best scientific artillery officer in the service. Lieut.-Col. Strange is now Commandant of the School of Gunnery at Quebec and we may congratulate the country on securing the services of such a thoroughly practical and accomplished chief of artillery, and hope he will be enabled during the discharge of the arduous duties of his position, to give the Canadian army the benefit of his experience in a series of similar lectures.

REVIEWS.

The *New Dominion Monthly*, for January, 1872, has been received from the enterprising publisher; it contains a portrait and memoir of the late L. J. Papineau and a variety of other interesting articles.

WE have also to acknowledge the receipt of the *Dominion Almanack* for 1872, from the *Witness* publishing establishment. It contains a portrait of the proprietor Mr. John Dongall.

Wood's Household Magazine for January has been received; it is full of interesting matter. It is published by S. S. Woods & Co., Newburgh, New York, U.S.

THE first number of the second volume of *Pure Gold* is before us; it has been greatly improved and got up in the best style of Typography. It is the organ of the Temperance movement in Canada, and evidently brings a large amount of enterprise as well as ability to its work, in which we wish it every success.

MONTCALM'S BURIAL.

By E. H. NASH.

'Twas an autumn night when the measured tread
Of the men who were bearing forth the dead,
Smote full on the ears of the watches where
They were gathered round in the place of prayer.
Slow—slowly they followed the torches glare.
As it flickered and flashed in the evening air,
Sadly they sighed as they bore to his grave,
Afur from his country, that warrior brave.
No trappings of mourning, no grave-digger
there,
But the fathers whispered a word of prayer;
And the grave was ready—a trench so deep,
That the precious ashes it well might keep,
Was beside the wall, ploughed by a shell,
On that day when the soldier fought so well,
It was gaping wide and they placed him there,
On the place where the Sisterhood met for
prayer.

—New Dominion Monthly.

Louis Joseph de St. Veran, Marquis de Montcalm, was born in 1712, mortally wounded at the battle of the Heights of Abraham on 13th Sept., 1759, died in the castle of St. Louis, at Quebec, on the morning of the 10th, and was buried the same evening by torch light in the garden of the Ursuline Convent, his grave being a trench formed by the explosion of a shell close to the wall. Major-General in command of the Royal Forces of France and of the gallant French Canadian colonists, having upheld the honor of the *Drapeau Blanc* and Golden Lilies, he closed an honorable and victorious career by a soldier's death, and was spared the humiliation of surrendering the vast possessions of France on this continent. With his life ended the most memorable and able defence on record. Without resources, abandoned by the mother country and perfectly isolated from all communication with his sovereign, he maintained with the supplies of men and material drawn from a population of 80,000 souls a contest for five campaigns against the whole power of Great Britain and her North American colonies. His fame is dear alike to the descendants of those who fought under and against him as his course points out to an untaught people the path of honor and duty.—ED. VOL. REV.

THE AUTUMNAL MANOUVRES OF THE
BRITISH ARMY.—NO. IV.

(From the Broad Arrow.)

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st.

The severe check which Sir Hope Grant administered to the invaders at Chobham the day before yesterday changed the war from a struggle for the Valley of the Thames into a struggle for their own existence. The question had been whether Sir Charles Staveley would reach London within the week, but it now became a matter for his own consideration whether he would ever again reach that seacoast from which he had advanced so boldly and so far. The British tired of retreating, had resolved to follow up their good fortune of Tuesday, and make one resolute attempt to clear the land at once of the vainglorious foe. No doubt part of their courage arose from the fact that reinforcements had made them equal to their enemy in numbers, but, however this may be, they have proved themselves worthy sons of the soil they defend.

The 2nd Division was broken up this morning, and its regiments and batteries left Sandhurst at an early hour to join the standards of General Staveley at Bisley, and General Carey at Chobham. The defenders and invaders were still called the 1st and 3rd Divisions, and numbered about 15,000 men each. Each had now two brigades of cavalry, under a divisional general, and a third brigade of infantry, besides being strengthened by the reserve artillery.

The line of the Chobham Ridges stretches about seven miles, and lies nearly north and south, Aldershot being just behind—that is to the west of the southern extremity—

General Carey's position, was about four miles to the east of the northern extremity of the ridges, and to get to Aldershot, the prize of the day, he might either march round the northern extremity and down the eastern side of the ridges, or marching down their western side, he might either attempt to cross them at any point, or, continuing his march as far south as he pleased, he might barely round Fox Hill, as the southern end of the ridges is called, or he might keep further south still, even crossing the Hog's Back, before he turned west. Thus, it will be seen that Sir Charles Staveley, with his face to the east, had to watch a position some ten miles in length, at any attempt at which the enemy might attempt to pass. His duty was easy to define, but very difficult to perform—viz., to find out for what point or points the enemy was marching, and there to concentrate his forces. The day's manoeuvring seemed to be devised to illustrate above all things the importance of obtaining early and exact information of the enemy's positions and intentions. In the present case this was rendered doubly difficult and doubly necessary from the fact that no outposts were allowed last night; thus the defenders began the day as it were in the dark; they failed utterly to lighten its darkness as the morning went on, until at last the attacking force came down suddenly upon them at an unexpected place, so the day was lost.

To speak first of the 2nd Division: Although operations were not to begin till nine o'clock, it was necessary to strike tents and prepare nearly five hours earlier, and to move off the baggage of the Northern Army round by Pirbright in order to clear the roads for the cavalry and infantry. The fight was regarded with much interest, almost anxiety, by both sides. The troops, wonderfully improved by their exercise, and for all the dust and soiled accoutrements, looking every way but glitter-wise in finer condition, have their hearts fairly in the work, and Militia and Volunteers are emulous of the Regulars, and eager to fight all round. There was not the least intimation of Staveley's plans, and it was generally supposed, even by the highest military authorities, that he would hold Chobham Ridges and hold the Cagshot road by Frimley, keeping his right on the ridges and on the spurs which run down towards Fox Hill. It is to be feared that many spectators were thrown out, civil and military, but when the battle began they followed the good old rule for Generals *en route*, to "march towards the sound of the guns" and the many hundreds of pedestrians, equestrians, and of those borne on wheels, beheld different parts of an exceedingly picturesque and too hotly contested day, the end of which was a considerable "*tomasha*"—to use an Indian word—gratifying to the public, but heart-breaking to that generally uninteresting person in peace time, *bien entendu*, the "scientific soldier," and so acrimonious at times as to be nearly war to the muzzle.

It will be seen by looking at the map that if the Northern Army had to attack the Southern Army on its natural position, General Carey would be obliged to cross the canal and railways, the passes and bridges, which Staveley would, of course, destroy, and that Staveley would have a very precarious line of retreat over only one fixed bridge in case he suffered a reverse. The positions are difficult to take, and they are also difficult to retreat from. The alternation of heather-covered plateaux, and knolls, and pine woods and strips of covert, of swampy ground intersected by railways and canals, with bridges, and tunnels, ren-

der this district one of the last in the world an enemy would seek for his offensive manoeuvres, unless he was sure of his superiority in the use of all arms, and the ruts in heath must have been cut by Boadicea's chariots, as no vehicle is now ever seen to navigate these rugged deeps. Moreover, Carey had to move almost under the eyes of his enemy if the latter used his cavalry, but, if he did not, there were devious roads and cover of pine woods which he might take to wind round the position near Aldershot, and, owing to the cessation of hostilities till a late hour this morning, neither could tell much about the other. He had to leave his encampment by narrow outlets to the winding roads by Windlesham and Chobham, and turned to the left of Staveley's position by a network of lanes deep in sand and dust which opened into greens and commons, where it was difficult to scribe his movements. Lysons took his brigade off to the eastwards towards Pirbright, Prince Edward led his brigade by Westley Green, and in his rear marched Maxwell's Brigade, till they could find no room to extend on his flank, the Prince of Wales having his division so distributed as to cover both flanks. By nine o'clock Prince Edward's Brigade was massed at Westley Green—the Guards, under Colonel Fremantle, the Rifles in advance, the 3rd Somerset Volunteers, the 2nd Hants Volunteers, and Isle of Wights, all three smart looking corps, and very well spoken of, and the guns and escort. A little further on towards Chobham lay Stephenson's Brigade, and in rear of Prince Edward Maxwell was waiting to advance as soon as the front was clear. The Rifles, as they came out on the Green and caught sight of Stevenson's men, thought it was a strong rearguard or outpost of the enemy, and halted to reconnoitre. But they had many a mile to march before they caught sight of Staveley's posts at so small a distance. Prince Edward's column of march lay through the West End Chobham, and on reaching the extremity of the Green he turned off to the left. General Napier, of the Umpire's Staff, and his Assistant Umpire joined here, and the Guards and Rifles threw out skirmishers as some vedettes of the enemy were seen in front, but they saw no infantry, and merely covered the passage of the guns over an exposed patch of ground. Maxwell, who divided his brigade into two demi, half, or sub-brigades (*les trois se disent*), directed his march to extend as far as possible towards Lysons, who was supposed to be on his left. Nothing certain, however, was known until he had fairly burst in upon them out of cover.

The advance of Carey was not rapid. It was, in fact, necessarily slow. At 10.10 the Prince's right had touched Bisley Green, where a detachment of the Blues were drawn up with a battery, and the Rifles continued to advance a line of skirmishers, though the Blues were in their front. The 2nd Life Guards were in support, and further on one caught a glimpse of helmets and cuirasses, which probably were owned by Bateson's (1st) Life Guards. The halt was sounded, and the Rifles lay down. Then the Hants Yeomanry came up and passed on to the left and rear of the Life Guards, much improved by their drill and exercise, and by no means underrated by their burly neighbors of the Household Cavalry. At 10.20 the Rifles advanced again, but were speedily halted. The front was not clear, but no glimpse of the enemy could be seen and it was plain he had retired from the heights near Bisley and over Colony End. Over these, after a few minutes interval the

centre column continued its march through the seething clouds of dust, which did not rise very high, and crossed a common called Baily Sleigh, observing all precautions, and sending out a line of skirmishers, although Marshall's men were out in advance. Although the *recaille* had sounded at four o'clock a. m., and the Prince's Cavalry division had moved at seven a. m., they looked as fresh as could be. Wombwell's Light Brigade, with the Prince of Wales at the head of the 10th Hussars, was somewhere in advance on the right front poking up the enemy, and, there was not a sight or sound away towards the canal, where it was expected the skirmishing must certainly begin, it became pretty certain that this part of the northern army could not refresh itself with the smell of gunpowder for a good hour or more. In fact, the enemy had destroyed all the bridges and blown up the railway arches (though one saw the trains passing over them daily) and it so happened that there were hereabouts no pontoons. The Duke of Cambridge was posted at the Brookwood bridge, over the canal, at the other side of which was an arch for the railway. There was a notification posted on the bridge that it had been destroyed, and the railway arch blown up, at 5.55 a. m., by Lieutenant Williams, R. E. The outbreak of hostilities had been anticipated by several hours. General Codrington and General Napier were of opinion that the bridge was not to be passed under an hour, and there were no pontoons on this side of the canal. The Engineers of Carey's train had come round on the other side of the canal and railway, and sought to lay down their pontoons here, but the Duke of Cambridge ordered them back, as it was very sure they could not have passed under the ruined railway arch. At this time the Rifles were passing the canal nimbly by means of lock gates, and occupied the road and the railway embankment; but if Staveley had kept outposts there it would have been impossible for any enemy either to have crossed the lock, laid down pontoons, or sent his cavalry along the towing path towards Woking to find an exit. The Household cavalry, covered by the Rifles, on coming to the canal-bridge were obliged to wheel and trot along the towing-path, but before the leading squadron was got quite away a young officer of Engineers dashed into the canal below the lock, and forced his horse across in water which rose over the saddle-flaps, issuing at the other side amid the cheers of the few spectators. He rode back again, and said in a clear, loud voice, "This ford is practicable for cavalry." Whether it was wise or not, the voice of the charmer was not listened to by even the Hunt's Yeomanry, who might have washed their spurs in gold had they dashed across and shamed the steel-clad, who had neglected such an invitation. It is true the guns could not have crossed, but they could have covered the horsemen, and, at all events, there was a body of riflemen already at the other side. It so happened that some railway sleepers and iron rails lay at the other side too, and a company of sappers at once laid hold of them and proceeded to haul them one by one over the lock by means of ropes. The rails were just long enough to cross the lock and leave an inch or two on each bank, but as the lock is of solid masonry that was enough. When the rails were laid side by side in adequate number the sappers took the sleepers and laid them across, inverting the natural railway order of things, and in fifteen minutes a very good substitute for a bridge was laid across the canal lock. The Duke of Cambridge waited till the operation

was nearly completed, but by that time the sound of the guns came down from the direction of Fox Hill, and the Duke and Staff turned to the left up the towing-path to reach the scene of action.

Instead of moving on the position which Staveley might have occupied along Chobham Ridges, blowing up the bridges on canal and railway, to prevent Carey marching due southward at his ease, and then, wheeling to the left, turn Fox Hills Range, the General commanding the northern Army, divining that Staveley would withdraw to the latter position, made very skilful dispositions to attack him in the latter stronghold. From Farnborough to Woking the railway and canal, which cuts it near Frimley Green, run nearly parallel together, Chobham Ridges being at right angles to the line, and an enemy attacking from Chobham Common an Army posted on Fox Hills must cross the bridges on both before he can reach it. But the latter then fights with the canal at his back, and two lines of railway, which, if reached by the enemy, may offer great obstructions to his retreat. The southern Army would have, however, the great advantage of fighting on the inner line, and of being able to adapt his dispositions to meet those of the attacking force with little difficulty if he took ordinary precautions to ascertain them. At 11.45, as the Duke of Cambridge was making his way across through very rough country towards the sound of the guns on the right, a portion of Smith's Brigade had, under circumstances described elsewhere, marched into Alder shot. There was not any musketry to be heard at this time, and all in front of Carey's march the heathier knolls and wooded heights were perfectly quiet.

While Staveley was calmly awaiting his enemy, secure in the delays the passages of canal and railway would afford him, the Prince of Wales had actually gained the plateau on the right. According to some, His Royal Highness took a half-battery of Ruck Keeno's, but was himself either captured or inevitably slain in his attempt to escape, for he ran the gauntlet of a withering fire from the infantry in support of the guns. All accounts agree in the intrepidity and dash of the charge he made upon Castobadie's guns with his detachment of the 10th Hussars, but that officer was enabled to bring his guns into action in the rear, as he was charged, and to fire several rounds, some of which were unpleasantly near His Royal Highness. Having escaped, the Prince took up his position upon a knoll of the Fox Hills, screened by a body of civilian spectators, but at the same time, and indeed for some period before his arrival at that part of the line, the glitter of the cuirasses and helmets of the Household Cavalry as the sun shone on them through the intervals in the forest, betrayed their presence to the enemy, who had two batteries in position looking down towards the Fairbright roads. It was now twelve o'clock, a fine, hot sun and clear sky, but no sound or sign except those mentioned to betray the movements of a far larger army than England sent to take her part in the war of 1854. Prince Edward, Maxwell, and Lysons were cautiously groping their way through cross-roads and byways, and Staveley's Cavalry were mostly engaged in doing nothing on the plateau in the flank of his Army. Detachments of his Lancers and Hussars had been sent out, but they brought no news of the enemy, who must be near at hand. An upward glance, however, from the end of any lane showed Staveley's guns on the heights and his infantry lying among the heather. Noon passed, and after it came a

long array of minutes of inactivity and inactivity on the part of Staveley, while Lysons was moving up directly upon one flank and Prince Edward was moving towards the centre Maxwell being directed down towards Ash to aid the baggage in creating as much dust as possible to throw in the eyes of the General, and induce him to believe the main attack would come upon his right. From noon to one o'clock the three brigades kept feeling their way, and the Cavalry Division, or the greater part of it, had snugly ensconced themselves in the hollows of the eastern spurs of the Fox Hills without attracting observation. Now and then a few rounds were fired by the gunners at an incautious *desfilé* of the troopers. Where could Carey be? The Duke of Cambridge, inquiring in vain, had his attention attracted at last to the mass of cavalry which remained inactive on the plateau. He directed Sir Hope Grant to send them off with a troop of artillery, and at the same time he rode over himself and ordered Colonel Fiennes to move off the whole of his brigade to find out the enemy at all hazards and bring news of his whereabouts, and then taking a skilful cast through the woods he came upon a battery of Staveley's, a division of which was just opening on a column of the enemy's infantry. At 1.15 the skirmishers of the 15th Regiment, 2nd Battalion, and the Volunteers in support and in extension, were visible to the leading skirmishers of the 42nd Highlanders, who with the 4th Regiment, the 53rd Regiment, 59th Regiment and 1st and 2nd Middlesex Militia had wormed their way through the woods, and found themselves at the base of the steep and rugged ascent which led to the plateau on which Staveley's left was resting. The Highlanders bounded nimbly up the familiar heather, and the other regiments of the 2nd Brigade came beautifully into line in the rugged ground, while on the right the three battalions of Guards, the Rifles and the 3rd Middlesex showed from under the wood in two lines, covered by a cloud of skirmishers. The division, however, had not brought up its guns, but it came on in such force and beautiful order that the portion of the 2nd Brigade of the 2nd Division, formerly Smith's was obliged to yield the ground and retire on its supports; but the guns of Staveley's batteries opened a vivid fire on the advancing battalions. There was at the same time a brisk cannonade commenced at the other side of the ridge, or rather the projecting eastern spur, which showed that Staveley had suddenly found plenty of work cut out for him. As Lysons's Brigade advanced, not a sentry or a vidette or post of any kind was encountered from the cross road from which he crossed into the open, up to the line of skirmishers near the summit, but when the 42nd had reached the plateau, and the line of skirmishers was advancing across the open, Tower, lying in wait for the enemy with the 3rd Dragoon Guards in a handy hollow, suddenly wheeled into line, charged, took them in flank, and brushed them away like flies. So says one account, but according to others the Highlanders would have destroyed the charging cavalry, and there is a question for umpires and for cavalry men and infantry men to argue for a considerable period of their natural lives, the critical test, fortunately, not being quite applicable. Lysons was in capital spirits as he saw his skilful onslaught crowned with success. His brigade advancing rapidly was out on the plateau in an incredible short space of time, and moving in two lines, as the Guards appeared in irreproachable steadiness on his left, made a desperate effort to sweep Stave-

ley over Fox Hill into the valley below; but the latter was not so easily to be disposed of. His guns swept the advancing enemy, who had not yet got a piece to aid them, and, hurrying up his battalions from the right at the double, he assembled a mass of infantry which he declares to have been superior in strength to that of the enemy to encounter them. A terrible fusillade was opened along the line, which for more than half an hour raged from end to end with something like ferocity, and the artillery on both sides coming into action, a good idea could be gained by the spectator of the real tumult of battle; indeed some idea of its disorder. Strange military formations cropped out in the smoke, battalions firing at each other in different directions, and movements of cavalry which would have involved their certain destruction, particularly, if it be not a bull, those which were sedentary. On the flanks, too, there appeared the two great masses of the opposing cavalry, and never, perhaps, did the Life Guards appear to greater advantage than as they wheeled round to form line, lighted by thousands of sparkling rays, and rested on the edge of the plateau ready to sweep down on Staveley's horse,—rested, indeed, too long, for it was much exposed to artillery fire. As Lysons and Prince Edward brought their brigades into action, Staveley intensified his resistance, and the two lines of infantry, rushing impetuously forward, began to blaze away at each other at the distance of thirty-eight or 40 yards in a most reprehensible but irrepressible manner. In vain the Duke of Cambridge and a host of umpires dashed in between the blazing lines and shouted. Their voices were drowned, their gestures perhaps regarded as encouragement to go on, and Volunteers and Regulars loaded and fired till they were literally black in the faces. At 2.30 it was a battle indeed. But the voice of reason and of the umpires prevailed at last. Staveley was ordered to retire. He had one brigade and a half against one brigade, and two batteries against none. He retired upon a second line of the ridges, and a charge was delivered about this time by the cavalry, the results of which differed in the opinion of most experienced arbitrators. From 2.35 to 2.50 the battle between Staveley and the brigades of Prince Edward and Lysons was waged with the most inveterate musketry, and each side proved it was very hard to beat, and would take very much killing. But Carey's attack was becoming developed in its full potency. Round away upon the left of Prince Edward's Brigade was heard the sound of musketry, where Maxwell was leading up his brigade to join in the movement to turn Staveley's right, and to cut off his retreat from the camp. Still Staveley fought on, although his right was partially enfiladed by the fire of the advancing battalions. He had been deceived, for he had been led to think Carey would come down in all his force on the point which Maxwell had now attacked when it was left almost bare of defenders. There were for ten or twelve minutes perfect hurricanes of musketry and cannon, and again cavalry and infantry came too near to be pleasant; but at 2.45 the trumpet sounded, and the Duke summoned his officers to the Ash Rifle Ranges to discuss the minutes of the days tactics. Carey was judged the victor, and as the Generals were engaged in their council of *Veomgericht*, the masses of the contending Armies were pouring down rejoicingly towards the familiar camps which lay at their feet and meeting together like parted streams to mingle as of yore, and prepare for the spectacle which ends a fort-

night of honest work and labour, creditable to them and serviceable to the country.

The following General Orders relative to the march-past have been issued from Headquarters:—

No. 1. Commands.—Major General Carey will reassume command of the 2nd Division to-morrow.

No. 2. Parades.—The Army Corps will parade to-morrow in the Long Valley; facing eastwards, as strong as possible. To be in position—the infantry by 11.15 a. m. the mounted corps by 11.30 a. m. The troops are to turn out in the same dress as worn in the field, except that the officers will not carry great coats, nor water bottles, nor haversacks. Lieut.-General Sir J. Hope Grant G.C.B., will take command of the parade.

1st Line.—Infantry (including reserve forces) in double company columns. Each battalion is to be in eight companies. The ammunition cart and entrenching tool carts to be behind each battalion, and will march past behind them. The brigade water-carts and ambulances will march past behind them. The 1st Division will be on the right, the 2nd Division in the centre, the 3rd Division on the left.

2nd Line (100 yards in rear of 1st Line)—Royal Horse Artillery in columns of half batteries; cavalry in columns of squadrons, Royal Artillery in columns of half batteries; Royal Engineer train.

3rd Line—Army Service Corps.—The troops will march past in the following order: Royal Horse Artillery, Cavalry, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineer train, Infantry, and Army Service Corps. After passing once, the Royal Engineer Train, Infantry, and Army Service Corps will go home. The infantry bands will be massed by divisions, and will play the Royal Salute, taking the time from the Senior Bandmaster of the centre Division. When His Royal Highness is riding down the line the bands will play by brigades, as also in marching past in company columns. To avoid disturbing the parade ground, no troops will be allowed to march over it. They will approach by the following routes, and enter the parade-ground by the rear of the alignment: All the mounted troops encamped north of the canal, by Norris Bridge. The infantry on Cove Common by Elmoor Bridge. The infantry from North Camp by Farnborough Wharf Bridge. The infantry from South Camp by the road south of Club House. The Royal Engineer Train and Army Service Corps by the road to north of Club House, and are not to cross the Farnborough Road till the infantry from the North Camp had passed. The infantry from Permanent Barracks, the artillery, and cavalry by South of Shelter Shed, Caesar's Camp Ranges, and by Burn's Plain. The staff of divisions and brigades will meet the Deputy-Adjutant-General at 10.30 a. m. in the Long Valley. The flag to indicate where His Royal Highness will receive the salute coming on the ground will be placed in Eelmoor Hill, opposite the centre of the line. The Royal Standard will be placed at the saluting point, on the high ground, in rear of which all spectators will be placed. The companies of the Army Service Corps which have taken part in the manoeuvres will, after the inspection, be formed in rear of the respective brigades to which they have been attached, in quarter distance column, and will march past as an escort to the transport wagons, in rear of their brigades.

No. 3 Chaplains.—With reference to Army Corps order No. 1, of the eighth instant, the Hon. F. O'Callaghan has been attached for duty to the 1st Division from the 11th to the 21st instant, inclusive.

No. 4. Control (Tin Boxes).—The tin boxes issued to the staff divisions, and brigades for office purposes, will be returned to the Deputy Controller's office, Q Lines, South Camp, on Saturday next.

No. 5. Organization.—General officers commanding divisions are requested to send to the Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant General, as soon as possible, a copy of all orders issued by them bearing on the organization, interior economy &c. during the manoeuvres which may be useful for future guidance.

By Command—

C. R. EGERTON,

Major-General, Deputy-Adjutant-General.

THE GERMAN NAVAL FORCE.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* prints an interesting report on "the present condition of the naval establishment of the Empire," in which it claims public recognition for the excellent services of the Naval Department. Such progress as has been made during the last few months it considers almost unprecedented in history. The war harbour on the Jahde is assuming dimensions which cannot fail to command the admiration of every visitor. The port has been made accessible to vessels of the heaviest draught since December last, and there are now excellent docks capable of receiving the largest man-of-war. The naval station on the German Ocean, at Wilhelms-haven, has been complete for some months, including all its special corps, the torpedo detachment, the sea battalion, &c., and has absorbed the smaller provisional establishments at Geestemunde and Stralsund. The harbour at Ellerbeck, near Kiel, is not yet completed, but is making rapid progress under the hands of a numerous staff of workmen. The fortification works at the various ports have been pushed on with "an energy that it will be difficult to equal." Wilhelms-haven has turned out a new ironclad advice-ship, *Lorely*, to be soon followed by the ironclad frigate, *Great Elector*, one of the largest vessels of the German Navy. A ship of the same size and design, *Frederick the Great*, is in construction at Ellerbeck, and a third is being built by a private company at Stettin. The engines for these vessels are to be constructed by German makers. The corvette *Ariadne*, and the advice-ships *Albatross* and *Nautilus*, are all completed at Dantzig; second corvette of the *Ariadne* class *Louise* is in a less advanced stage of construction, and orders have been given for two others, and also for more gunboats. To this catalogue of new vessels must be added the two ironclads given in order to Messrs. Samuda. The only branch of the Service which has suffered by the war is the naval education and training, but the authorities are doing their best to make up for lost time. Two vessels named by the cadets are crossing the Atlantic, and two training brigs with sailor-boys on board are cruising in the Portuguese and Spanish waters, while the gunners and engineers are practising on separate vessels at Kiel.—*Broad Arrow*.

HEAVY GUNS FOR MALTA.—Some very heavy guns of the latest pattern have recently been shipped for Malta; and there are now in course of delivery by the Parkgate Iron Company, Rotherham, Yorkshire, some immense iron embrasures marked "Fort Ricasoli, Malta." These new-fashioned "portholes" are cast hollow, and will be filled with iron concrete either before or after they are mounted on the fortifications. They are ten feet high, twenty feet in length, and about three feet in thickness.—*Broad Arrow*.