



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, APRIL 15, 1872.

No. 16.

THE INVASION OF CANADA IN 1874.

WRITTEN IN 1900 BY A RETIRED MILITIAMAN.

Concluded from page 171.

He evaded capture, however, by retreating down the bank of the Ottawa River, being deterred from crossing the country by the swamps lands in Prescott and Russell; Blundering along, with little or no knowledge of the country, he was pursued and many prisoners taken. The main body, however, evaded capture till near Alexandra where being confronted with a hasty levy of the hardy Highlanders of Stormont and Glengarry, he laid down his arms on the 23rd inst., without showing fight.

Our force being no longer immediately required in that neighbourhood, marched for Montreal, reaching that place with 6000 prisoners on the 30th inst. There for the present we must leave them to return to operations in Ontario.

During nearly the whole of July we lay idle, or rather we did no fighting. It was busy idleness otherwise. On the 23th intelligence was received from Collingwood that a large flotilla of gunboats and transports had passed the straits of Mackinaw, supposed to be an expedition to operate on Toronto from the rear. Our two Lake Huron gunboats had left Goderich with a view to intercept them, but too late, for on the 30th they effected a landing at Penetanguishene. Our Collingwood force at once retired to Barrie.

On receipt of this information our General hurried to Toronto, without, however, weakening the forces on the Erie Frontier. It was well he did not do so, for on the 31st the enemy landed in force at Fort Erie, Chippewa, Port Maitland, Windsor and Sarnia, driving in our outposts, and capturing two Regiments of the 1st Brigade at Port Colborne and Port Robinson. So well had they kept their secret, and so completely were we lulled to security, that the latter were taken literally without a shot being fired, the outpost at Chippewa being surprised, and their uniforms worn by the enemy to deceive our sentries. Marching rapidly on St. Catharines, our forces were obliged to re-

tire to Jordan destroying the Bridge at that place. This gained them a little time for the enemy were close on their heels. The 1st Division was moved to Caledonia, the junction of the Hamilton and Port Dover and Grand Trunk Railways; sending a Brigade to Jarvis, the crossing of the Canada Southern. Outposts were pushed forward to the Grand River at Cayuga, and other points where the river was bridged, with instructions to hold them if possible; and, if not, to destroy them. During this time the enemy was receiving strong reinforcements until at last they must have been 40,000 or 50,000 strong. This force was divided into three columns. On the 5th August they commenced to move, one on the east side of the Grand River, another on the lines of the Grand Trunk and Great Southern Rail roads, and the third on the line of the Great Western and the table land which forms the old lake ridge.

Our outposts retired before them, destroying the bridges as they crossed, and falling back on Hamilton. Here we were joined by the first Brigade. A hasty council was held, in the absence of the General commanding, and it was determined that Hamilton was indefensible; so the Desjardins canal was crossed, the Bridges destroyed, and a strong position taken up on the Flamboro side of Burlington Bay. Meantime we had heard with the deepest regret, that the enemy landing at Sunn, having driven back the 1st Brigade 2nd Division on the line of the Grand Trunk towards Stratford, had divided into two columns, one pursuing our retiring forces, the other marching on London direct encountering the 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division hastily assembled from its outposts at Port Stanley, and Burwell and forcing them to retire towards Stratford. Here they joined the 1st Brigade, and Reserve Militia some 5000 strong, there assembled, and resolved on the defence of the place.

Meantime, the 2nd Brigade were not so fortunate, being cut off by the occupation of London. On finding out their situation the Brigade disbanded, many of the men finding their way to their homes in the vicinity, and concealing their arms and clothing till a future opportunity; the remainder,

some 500 strong, being taken prisoners, with all the baggage and stores. The guns of the battery had been thrown into the Thames, and a large quantity of ammunition secreted in the woods. After this capture the magnitude of which was increased an hundred fold in the American papers, the enemy's column landing at Wind-or reached London, joined forces with the column already there, and marched on Stratford, arriving before that place on the 5th August. On that day the 2nd Division, finding themselves greatly outnumbered, and fearing to be cut off, retired on Guelph. This retreat was conducted in a masterly manner, and with great success. Thus it will be seen that the enemy had possession of the entire Western Peninsula, while our Army had not been able to strike a decisive blow.

We were now established on a good defensive line, stretching from Burlington Bay to Guelph, our forces consisting of the 1st, and 2nd Division Active, 3 Divisions of Reserve Militia, and one Division of Regulars, in all numbering some 25,000 men. In front, on the Hamilton side, the enemy numbered about 35,000, at Guelph 10,000, and at Paris 5000. As we were operating on interior lines, however the disparity was not so great as it seems.

On the 11th we heard that the enemy's force operating on the north of Toronto, being met near Barrie by our troops, had retired towards Penetanguishene, and were being hard pressed, our forces outnumbering them. It was evident that their attempt was premature, as their force was too small to make head against numbers. To our great joy, our General joined us on the night of the 11th, having been delayed at Toronto arranging for fresh lines, and forwarding supplies. On that night the enemy made a demonstration in front, to cover an attack on our batteries on the heights guarding the Burlington Canal.

We were well prepared, and gave them a warm reception. At daylight they abandoned the attempt, and retired. Their loss at the Beach was frightful, the passage being narrow and difficult, and thoroughly covered by our guns.

The next day we were idle, but the force at and near Guelph was not, an attempt having been made to force our position. It was defeated, only to be renewed on the following day, the enemy having brought up his reserve from Paris. On hearing this, most of our Cavalry and mounted Rifles were sent to Guelph, our position at Flamboro being so strong that they were not required.

The result of the second day's fighting around Guelph was indecisive—neither party gaining any advantage. Our force at Guelph was now increased by some 5000 men from Toronto, and were in good spirits notwithstanding their hard work. The country in the neighbourhood of Guelph was admirably adapted for defensive warfare, the natural elevations, the creeks and River Speed, and the situation of the town itself being utilized in our favour.

We had still possession of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railroad, and a strong force of Reserve and Active Militia were concentrated at Fergus preventing the enemy from turning our flank in that direction of the country between Guelph and the Burlington Bay; little need be said, but it abounded in defensive positions, our main body occupying the heights between Burlington junction and the Guelph road with strong pickets at Strabane, Freelon, Puslinch, and Aberfoyle, connecting with our army at Guelph. Constant communication was kept up by patrols from this line of pickets, and the possession of the Guelph road enabled us to follow the enemy's movements on our landward flank. Our gun boats and batteries protected our lake flank most effectually.

This being the position of affairs, the enemy attacked us at two points on the morning of the 15th, near the Railway crossing at Dundas, and at the junction of the Guelph and West Flamboro road near Greenville. The attacking force at each point was estimated at about 10,000 men. Of the remainder, some 10,000 were in reserve, and the remainder protecting the communications at Hamilton and Stony Creek. The dispositions were skillfully made, and the attack coolly and courageously sustained.

On our side, the Regular Brigade occupied the right, stretching across the Guelph Road with Artillery and Cavalry on their right, next the two divisions of Active Militia, while the three Divisions of Reserve Militia lined the earthworks on the heights stretching to the Burlington Bay. One-third of each Division was held in reserve immediately in rear of their own lines, and a considerable force of Cavalry and Artillery were held as a Divisional reserve near the centre of our line.

The battle commenced as usual, skirmishers first, next artillery, and thirdly by the advance in succeeding lines of skirmishers; the shock of the first rush being succeeded immediately by another, before we had time to recover ourselves. My position being

with the second division, I can only recount my actual observations, with a sketch of what transpired beside. It was still dark when the alarm rang through our camp, and disturbed me from repose. The infantry at once fell in at their allotted posts; cavalry mounted their horses; Artillery men stood to their guns. Beyond the occasional word of command, the trampling of horses, or the rattle of harness and sabres there was little noise, and no confusion. Our experience, and our danger, had soon made soldiers of us.

In front of us burned our lines of camp fires almost extinguished; their dull red glare occasionally revealing a passing figure. The morning, like many summer mornings, was sufficiently cold to make us long for action, and the increasing rapidity of the firing along our front, more on the enemy's side than our own, and the occasional flash and dull boom from one of their guns, led us to believe that we should not long be idle. And we were not disappointed. As day broke, revealing our lines of earthworks, and temporary batteries, with their lines of rifle pits, *trous de loups* and *abbatis* in front of them, our guns in position, their horses and limber in picturesque groups and sheltered positions, our little group of staff officers eagerly watching the front, and our reserve in anxious idle columns in rear of all:—

Our pickets dropped in, weary with their night watch, and glad to give place to the relief, who had pressed on to occupy our advanced posts. From them we learned that the enemy had advanced on our right, (the Guelph Road) feeling our pickets and driving them in, but without any demonstration in our immediate front. On the right, however, sharp firing was going on, every effort being made by the enemy to dispossess us of a brick house, enclosure, and a wood beyond it, that commanded the entrance to the road. His endeavours proved fruitless, hence his main column, which covered the Guelph road as far as the eye could see, was, perforce obliged to halt in idleness. Matters continued in this state, until towards noon; and but a trifling number of our troops were engaged.

The 2nd Division had been spectators merely, when the enemy as if worn with fatigue and disheartened with repeated failure, suddenly began to retire. His columns moved to the rear till concealed by some rising ground, and seemed to disperse, his guns were withdrawn, and his skirmishers falling back left our advanced corps in full possession of their posts. His retreat, indeed, appeared to have fairly commenced, and we all prepared to advance in pursuit. But our General keeping us steady in our places, showed himself aware of the enemy's intentions; and ordering us to prepare and eat our dinner, of which we were much in need, awaited quietly the issue of the enemy's manoeuvre. This was doubtless to withdraw us from our strong position, but it proved of no avail, thanks to our General's superior sagacity.

In the meanwhile, some spring wagons arriving, such of the wounded as were unable to crawl to the rear were collected from the various spots where they lay mingled with the dead, and borne away with as much care as circumstances would admit. And here let me remark on the heartless policy of the American service which leaves their wounded and dying to care for themselves as they best can, if their removal is calculated to embarrass their manoeuvres. I had gone to the front to examine the nature of the ground fought over. It was literally covered with dead bodies, principally Americans; round the brick house in particular they lay in clusters. Not a few bore marks in cloven caps, and gaping wounds that they had fallen by the sabre; but the great majority had been shot, and lay with ghastly distorted features turned upwards in the glaring sunlight. I was not so occupied with the dead, however, but that I cast anxious glances towards the living, nor were grounds for anxiety wanting.

The enemy had indeed fallen back and showed no masses on the road, nor on the field; but I saw men cross the road towards our right, in twos and threes at a time, as if some hidden formation was going on, intended to escape our notice.

Their intentions were soon made evident, for suddenly, as if they had risen from the earth, two strong lines of infantry covered by the fire of twelve guns, rushed forward on our right, and for the instant carried everything before them.

The corps which occupied the foremost position was broken and gave way, and the head of the enemy's columns began to show in front of our lines. Our people, casting away the fragments of their dinners, rushed to their stations, whilst the artillery opened fire; and two squadrons of Cavalry were ordered to charge and check the enemy on the right. I must say our troops executed the orders with great effect. Nothing can be more spirited and impetuous than the first attack of American troops. They come on slowly, and in silence till within, perhaps two hundred yards of the point to be assailed, then raise a discordant yell, and rush forward in successive lines. Their advance is, moreover, covered by a cloud of skirmishers, who press on, apparently in utter confusion, firing irregularly, but with great rapidity, and availing themselves of every species of cover. On the other hand their fury was admirably opposed by the coolness and undaunted deportment of our Troops.

On the present occasion our men acted as if the whole had been a field day; no man quitting his ground, and each deliberately waiting till the word of command was given, before discharging his piece.

The attack upon our post having been thus defeated, we were ordered to lie down to shelter ourselves from a heavy cannonade with which the enemy entertained us. Two Brigades were also marched towards the

right, to support the regular Division, which had been sorely pressed by superior numbers.

It was here that the Brigadier General commanding the Rifle Brigade, met his death. Rash and impetuous, he separated himself from his troops, to attain a commanding position from which to observe the enemy's movements. Being watched, he was surrounded and shot down, sword in hand, trying to cut his way back to our lines. Greatly loved in his Brigade, his death nerved every man with a spirit of revenge that rendered them resistless, and shortly afterwards encountering the enemy they charged with a fury that drove everything before them.

Although this had not been contemplated his success was such that it was immediately followed up, and our right gradually swung round in pursuit, the enemy being driven towards our centre.

The order was at this time given us to change front, and our line gradually swung round at right angles to our first position, our right resting on the Railroad track, down which the enemy were rapidly retiring. Twice they turned and charged us, but we kept our ground, and pouring in a volley returned the charge. The enemy could not stand the bayonet, their ranks were broken and they fled in utter confusion. We followed without giving them a moment to recover from their panic, until they were driven pell-mell upon the force mentioned as attacking our position on the left.

This had been a sluggish proceeding, merely a division, but the complete rout of the other column, and the advance of our reserve Divisions from their earthworks destroyed their formation, and hemmed in by our advancing forces, and their line of retreat confined to one narrow road, the rout became general. Driven down into the swamps adjoining Dundas, or surrounded by our advancing forces, large numbers were taken prisoners, while our guns played ceaselessly on the masses jammed in the road, ceasing only when their grape and canister became destructive in the town. Here the flying masses were met by their reserve, thus tudily advancing, and whose guns protected their retreat from the opposite heights.

Satisfied that the blow was decisive, our troops tired as they were, were divided into two columns, one to pursue the flying enemy the other to advance on Guelph, and, if possible, capture or destroy the force there. This they accomplished successfully, for cutting off the retreat by the lines of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways, and bringing down the force assembled at Fergus, the enemy were surrounded, and they laid down their arms on the 18th inst.

On our part, we pursued the enemy to the frontier without a halt, except such as were forced by their demonstrations at Jordan and Thorold, and on the 21st the Army of Invasion of Canada had recrossed the

frontier, and our troops again occupied their old positions.

Words can depict but faintly the scene of devastation and destruction through which we drove the destroyers—the country lately smiling from the kiss of spring, covered with thriving villages and prosperous towns, was now a desolate waste, with here and there a smoking ruin. Nothing had been spared by their destroying hands, and the inhabitants fearing their approach had fled before them like chaff before the wind. The few remaining told fearful stories, equalled only by the tale of Sherman's march to the sea, and incredible in their details of want in outrage and cruelty.

The proclamations issued on their advance guaranteeing safety to the inhabitants had been so much waste paper, and the sighs of the oppressed, and threats of the revengeful filled the land. The Welland Canal, and the shipping that had sought safety in its waters was destroyed, the railroads had only escaped a similar fate from our close pursuit. Scarcely a house on the line of their march, was standing, and the towns and villages had been pillaged and burned. Such was the penalty we had paid for Great Britain's want of firmness in checking American rapacity in years gone by. Grown insolent by repeated concessions they imagined themselves invincible and hence this war, which a due respect for the power and resources of Great Britain would have averted.

So far as we were concerned, this was the last of the War. Again defeated at Montreal, and with armies of invasion advancing on Washington from the south, the bombardment of New York, the occupation of Portsmouth and Boston, the destruction of their ironclad fleet in Chesapeake Bay, together with the clamors of the Democratic press, and New England manufacturers, the secession of the South and disaffection of the West; the American armies had quite enough to do at home.

How the occupation of Washington was achieved, and the varying success that attended that operation; how flying columns from Montreal co-operating with the Boston forces attacked and reduced Albany and gained possession of the Hudson River, and how the American people were paralysed by these repeated strokes of misfortune, is a matter of history. Suffice it to say that on the 14th November a new Treaty of Washington was signed, yielding England, the Southern States of America and the Dominion of Canada on the one part; and the lately United States on the other; by which the boundaries were re-arranged giving Canada her old lines in Maine and Michigan, and guaranteeing her Independence, recognising the South as an Independent Confederation, and levying a war indemnity of \$300,000,000 for the damages incurred by the war.

Raised at once to the position of an independent and powerful neighbour, with a

natural ally in the South to prevent efforts at encroachment or aggrandisement by the North, Canada under her Viceroy has grown into the first, instead of the last, power, on the North American Continent. With the opening of the boundless Northwestern Territories, the tide of emigration was diverted from the usual channels, and overflowed her lands.

Thanks to her free and enlightened laws and boundless resources, she has kept up her reputation as a refuge for the emigrant, and no longer overshadowed by a narrow minded and grasping Republic, has attained the stature of manhood amongst nations.

The reciprocity once denied was eagerly sought for, and her railroads and inland navigation have proved the direct medium for western traffic. Prosperity has opened her lap and poured riches upon her undertakings, and the "ordeal of battle" by which she was tried some twenty six years ago, cannot now be traced on her fair and un wrinkled countenance.

With the close of the American War came the cessation of hostilities in Europe. Russia was checked in her designs on the East. France compelled to postpone her vengeance, and England, Denmark, Germany, Belgium and Holland formed an alliance which guarantees the "balance of power" being righteously and equitably preserved in the future.

The war has been a lesson to Great Britain. So far from proving an element of weakness, her colonies formed her chief strength, and the noble manner in which they assisted her in the hour of need, brought about the Federation of the British Empire, which now exists.

With a British Prince as Viceroy, and representatives in the councils of the Empire, the British nation is no longer confined to three small Islands, but extends across the face of the earth.

Before finishing my narrative I must draw a few conclusions, in a military point of view, as to the lesson that short campaign afforded. In the first place it proved conclusively the fallacy of trusting *entirely* to a scientific military opinion regarding the capabilities for defence of the Western peninsula.

Our base of operations rendered secure by the possession of Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence, the natural features of wood, water and swamp, together with the constant recurrence of defensible positions, afforded a people, strong in the defence of their hearths and homes, though numerically weak, the opportunities of defeating a large army of invasion. And had that army been twice as strong, a levy en masse would have confronted them man for man, and a similar result must have ensued. With her open seaboard, her exposed frontier in Ontario, liable at any time to a flank attack which would endanger their base of supplies—the necessity for guarding every point exposed to a similar danger, where they had

crossed the border, and which consequently lessened the fighting force at every step they advanced into the country, the volcanic condition of the South, and the violent antipathies of their political parties—the United States risked too much in resorting to the arbitration of arms for the settlement of her legacy of hate.

They had grown so accustomed to beard the British Lion, to pull his mane down over his eyes, while they robbed him of his rights, that they forgot the existence of his claws, and awakened to remembrance only when they found them planted in their breast.

In their self-exaltation they imagined only those victories which would at once secure the dominion of their warring political power, and the possession of the long coveted territory of Canada. Such an idea as "defeat" never entered their heads.

Again, our *Baptism of fire* taught us the dangers of procrastination in providing for the defence of the country. Had the war commenced in 1872 instead of 1874, it would have found us with no organization save that of a sham Reserve Militia, and a small Active Force. It found instead that the discharged men from the Active Force had been re-enrolled in the reserve which had been completed in its organization of Battalions and Brigades. The active Force had its similar organization. The hands of the Adjutant-General were no longer cramped by the precarious nature of an annual grant for Militia purposes, but he was enabled to calculate on the proceeds of a direct Tax levied on all liable for Militia service, who were not actually serving in the Active or Reserve Forces. This amount, with an annual grant from Parliament sufficient to provide for the yearly requirements of the Force, in arms, ammunition, and clothing, and for the establishment of sufficient reserves in store for an emergency, at the Headquarters of each District, enabled him to expend the necessary amounts for the pay, equipment, and maintenance of the Force, Active and Reserve, in a state of efficiency.

With the surplus a large quantity of improved arms had been obtained and stored in the country for the armament of the second Reserves. Field Telegraphs had been supplied to each Division, and the Engineers and pontoon train provided with the necessary tools. The Quartermaster General's Department had been thoroughly organized, and maps of each District carefully prepared by the local staff.

In 1872, nothing of this kind had been accomplished. Owing to the unsatisfactory enforcement of the provisions of the Militia Law, the Volunteer Force had dwindled down to a mere nothing, alike expensive and troublesome. Coming and going at will, no experience in drill or discipline could be attained, and though the large proportion of partially drilled men rendered the formation of the reserves an easy task, the Active Force, or first line of defence, was in anything but a satisfactory condition.

The change in this respect consolidating the Force under the one head of "Militia," Active and Reserve, governed by the same rules, and liable to a continued period of service, gave an impetus to the Force, established true *esprit de corps*, and enabled officers and men to gain both drill and discipline.

This system perfected in detail, has continued to work satisfactorily, up to the present time, although the Active Force now numbers 100,000, and the 1st and 2nd Reserve 200,000 more—while the veterans though unorganized, must number 300,000, and are equally well drilled with our youngest troops, and available at as short a notice.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—You will oblige by informing your correspondent if there is any rule in our Canadian Army in regard to the appointment of the staff of regiments, more particularly in regard to the office of Paymaster or Adjutant; should the former go by seniority among the Captains and the latter among the subalterns, or are they in the sole gift of the Colonel? should not the offer of the posts be at least made to the seniors before appointing a junior in rank and standing?

Considerable dissatisfaction will be prevented in our regiment if the rule can be established that such appointments should go by seniority.

An answer in your next will oblige,

Yours Truly,

FAIR PLAY

Colborne, April 8th, 1872.

ANSWER.—There is no such rule, the Commandant of the Battalion recommends the officers best qualified for the positions; if approved, they are gazetted; the mode of selection is the only available one.—ED. VOL. REV.

A WARNING.—In the *Globe* of the 3rd we find the annexed item, which, it is hoped, will be a warning to those who may become possessed of government stores unlawfully:

"The case of E. J. Mintz, pawnbroker on Queen Street, charged by Col. R. B. Denison with having in his possession and offering for sale, a revolver, evidently one of the Government issue to volunteer cavalry of this Province, was called on. Defendant did not deny the charge, but Mr. Murphy, his counsel, pleaded that his client did not know that the revolver was of Government issue, from the marks on it. The magistrate said he had no discretion but to fine the accused; he would also report the case to the Government. Mintz was fined \$20, and an order made for the surrender of the revolver to Col. Denison. The court then adjourned."

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 12th April, 1873.

GENERAL ORDERS (9).

ACTIVE MILITIA.

No. 1.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Kingsville, Troop of Cavalry.

The formation of a Troop of Cavalry is hereby authorized at Kingsville, in the County of Essex. Arms and the necessary equipment will be furnished when the Department of Militia and Defence is in a position to do so.

To be Captain, provisionally:

David Murray, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Alfred Wiglo, Gentleman.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Charles G. Fox, Gentleman.

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

Captain William Cooper Campbell is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

The resignations of Ensigns John Burch and Archibald Ried McKinlay are hereby accepted.

No. 2 Company, Civil Service Rifles, Ottawa.

The formation of a Company of Rifles is hereby authorized at the City of Ottawa, to be known as "No. 2 Company, Civil Service Rifles." Arms and the necessary equipment will be furnished when the Department of Militia and Defence is in a position to do so.

To be Captain:

James Pennington Macpherson, Esquire, M. S.

To be Lieutenant provisionally:

Charles Drinkwater, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Sydney Smith, Junior Gentleman, M. S.

MEMO.—The present Civil Service Company at Ottawa is to be known as "No. 1 Company, Civil Service Rifles."

33rd "Huron" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Clinton.

To be Lieutenant, from 1st July, 1871:

Ensign Edward Grigg, V. B., vice J. Dinley, left limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Color Sergeant William Proctor, vice Grigg, promoted.

37th "Haldimand" Battalion of Rifles.
No. 7 Company, Caledonia.

To be Captain:
Lieutenant Henry Geoffrey John Whiddon, M. S., vice McKimmon promoted.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:
Major George Airey Kirkpatrick, M. S., 47th Battalion, from 5th April, 1872.

MEMO.—Adverting to No. 1, General Order 28th May, 1869, the rank of Brevet Major granted therein to Captain George H. Dartnell, M. S., No. 4 Company, 34th Battalion, dates from 10th July, 1868.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The following officers holding certificates of qualification are hereby confirmed in their respective ranks:

Captain Henry Nuttall, V. B., 3rd Battalion Rifles, G. T. R. B., from 15th March, 1872.

Ensign John Fitzgerald O'Neil, V. B., 3rd Battalion Rifles, G. T. R. B., from 15th March, 1872.

Lieutenant John A. Graham, M. S., No. 4 Company, 44th Battalion, from 21st September, 1866.

Ensign Joseph Newbigging, M. S., No. 4 Company, 44th Battalion, from 9th March 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

2nd Montreal Company of Engineers.

The resignation of 1st Lieutenant John C. McLaren is hereby accepted.

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

The resignation of Ensign James Leslie Starnes is hereby accepted.

5th Battalion "Royal Light Infantry," Montreal.

Adverting to General Orders (14) 2nd June, 1871, and (18) 12th August, 1871, the 5th Battalion, "Royal Light Infantry," Montreal, is hereby authorized to be reorganized, and will be reinstated in its former position and precedence in the Active Militia of the Dominion.

8th Battalion "Stadacona Rifles" Quebec.
No. 1 Company.

To be Ensign:
Thomas Henry Jones, Gentleman, M. S., vice J. G. Scott, promoted.

52nd "Bedford" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 7 Company, East Farnham.

To be Ensign:
Percival Lowe Cowan, Gentleman, M. S., vice W. Adams, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

60th "Missisquoi" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 2 Company, Clarenceville.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:
Sergeant Rodney F. Derick, vice J. A. Hawley, appointed Adjutant.

To be Ensign, provisionally:
Private William G. Hawley, vice H. C. Bush, transferred to Cavalry Troop.

64th Battalion of Infantry or "Volligeurs de Beauharnois."

No. 4 Company Beauharnois.

To be Ensign, provisionally:
Arthur Prudhomme, Gentleman, vice Leandro Vachon, left limits.

BREVET.

To be Majors:

Captain Charles E. Montizambert, V. B., Adjutant Quebec Provisional Brigade G. A., from 8th February, 1872.

Captain Guillaume Amyot, M. S., No. 5, Company 9th Battalion, from 5th April, 1852.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence is hereby granted to the following officers:—

Brevet Major F. Wood Gray, Adjutant Quebec Squadron, to 10th instant.

Brevet Major and Captain J. W. Vaughan, No. 2 Company, 58th Battalion, for six months, from 15th instant, to proceed to Manitoba on private affairs.

Captain Arthur H. Whitcher, No. 1 Company, 53rd Battalion, for six months, from 3rd instant to proceed to Manitoba on Government service.

Captain J. B. Richard, Wotton Infantry Company, for seven months, from 1st inst. to proceed to Manitoba on Government service.

Lieutenant L. S. Vaughan, No. 1 Company 58th Battalion, for six months from 15th instant to proceed to Manitoba on private affairs.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK

The following officers holding certificates of qualification are hereby confirmed in their respective ranks, from 20th February, 1872;

Captain William Wainwright, V. B., 1st Brigade Artillery, G. T. R. B.

Lieutenant William Henry Rosevear, V. B., 1st Brigade Artillery, G. T. R. B.

Lieutenant William Bissett Smith, V. B., 1st Brigade Artillery, G. T. R. B.

Lieutenant Frederick Henderson Brydges V. B., 1st Brigade Artillery, G. T. R. B.

Lieutenant Wilfred Bailey, V. B. 1st Batt. Rifles, G. T. R. B.

Lieutenant William Daly, V. B. 2nd. Batt. Rifles, G. T. R. R.

Ensign Robert Douglas Winter, V. B. 1st Batt. Rifles, G. T. R. B.

Ensign Robert Tatlow, V. B., 1st Batt, "P. of W, Regiment."

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

62nd St. "John" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Paymaster:
Captain and Paymaster Charles Campbell.

To be Quarter-Master:
Brevet Major Michael W. Maher, V. B.

To be Surgeon:
Surgeon Sylvester Z. Earle, M. D.

To be Assistant Surgeon:
Assistant Surgeon Thomas J. Otley Earle, M. D.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:
Major George Hamilton Pick, V. B., N. B. Garrison Artillery, from 7th November, 1871.

To be Majors:
Captain Michael W. Maher, 62nd Batt., V. B., from 19th September, 1871.

Captain Jacob Day Underhill, M. S., Adjutant N. B. Brigade Garrison Artillery, from 2nd January, 1872.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

2nd "Halifax" Brigade of Garrison Artillery.
No. 6 Battery, Eastern Passage.

To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally:
Sergeant Walker M. Lookhart, vice T. H. Ash, left limits.

68th "King's County" Battalion of Infantry,
No. 5 Company, Bill Town.

To be Ensign:
Sergeant W. E. Harris, Q. F. O.

No. 6 Company, Canning.

To be Lieutenant:
Ensign Elijah Borden, Q. F. O., vice W. H. Fellows, left limits.

Sydney Infantry Company.

The formation of a Company of Infantry is hereby authorized at Sydney, Cape Breton. Arms and the necessary equipment will be furnished when the Department of Militia and Defence is in a position to do so.

To be Captain:
Charles W. Hill Esq., M. S.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:
Hugh McLeod, Gentleman.

To be Ensign, provisionally:
C. Keefe, Gentleman.

No. 2. CERTIFICATES, SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

The following Candidates for Commissions in the Active Militia have received Certificates from Commandants of the Schools of Military Instruction.

(Continued on Page 192.)

CONTENTS OF No. 13, VOL. VI.

POETRY.—	Page.
Trust in God and do the right.	178
EDITORIAL.—	
Military Bridges—(Continued)	174
New British Army Scheme	175
Armor-plating for War vessels	176
Beauties of Democracy	176
Seamanship in British Navy	177
"Information for Emigrants"	177
Domestic Board of Trade	173
News of the Week	173
Reviews	173
CORRESPONDENCE.—	
The Invasion of Canada in 1871	101
SELECTIONS.—	
The future of Armored Ships	172
War feeling in England	172
Report of the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army on the Autumn Manœuvres	178
Work and Wages in Canada	179
Who destroyed American commerce?	180
The cost of Monarchy and Republicanism	180
A West of England Circular	180
Railways in Great Britain	180
The Suez Canal	180
Foreign, Military and Naval Items	180
REMITTANCES	177

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

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

Are our only Advertising Agents in that city



The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1872.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WAINSWRIGHT GRIFFITHS, at present on a tour through British Columbia, has kindly consented to act as the Agent for the VOLUNTEER REVIEW in that Province.

It is essentially necessary that Military Bridges should have sufficient strength and stability as to permit the passage of the troops with all their material, and in case of an advance in the immediate presence of an enemy sufficiently durable as well as commodious to permit the retreat of routed troops.

For this purpose the bridge heads should be strongly fortified and attention paid to the capabilities of positions on either bank of the river for enfilading or flanking the structure.

A prudent officer will not commit his troops without such precautions and he will also be thoroughly informed by His Chief Engineer Officer of the strength of the structure on which the lives of his troops and the safety of the material of the army must depend.

As a very simple formula will determine all those conditions every officer should be acquainted therewith, the transverse strength or actual bearing capacity which each square

inch of various materials will sustain has been accurately determined by experiment; for example: one inch bar of white pine one foot long supported at both ends will carry 219 lbs. and spruce 190 lbs., there are at once two elements to determine the strength of any structure in which either bear a principal part.

The rule then is to multiply the square of the depth in inches by the breadth, divide the product by the distance between the points of support, the quotient multiplied by either of the above figures will give the weight which the beam will bear.

A *balk* ten inches deep five inches wide and eighteen feet between the points of support is designed for the bay of a pontoon bridge twelve feet wide; what weight will it carry safely, timber, white pine, and what should the depth of the *chesses* be.

$10^2 \times 5 \times 219 = 6,066$ lbs. four barks in the bay would leave the points of support for *chesses* three feet seven inches apart, the length being twelve feet, width one foot.

$3 \cdot 7 = 13 \times 12 = 312 \div 11 \cdot 75 = 3 \cdot 12$ inches or say 3 inch plank, the full strength of such a bridge would be for four barks 24,264 lbs. of this quantity, its own weight would be barks \$30 lbs., *chesses* 1,890, total 2,790 lbs., the net bearing strength will be 21,474 lbs.

As routed infantry could not bring a greater weight than 15,000 lbs. on this bridge its stability would be sufficient for all practical purposes.

The rules can be applied to finding the dimensions of all the parts of the structure, having ascertained the weight of the bay and of the loads to pass over it and decided the distance between its points of support which should not extend eighteen feet, the load to be sustained by the batteaux or pontoon can be easily determined, taking water at 62½ lbs. per cubic foot, the capacity can be decided on as well as the shape of the vessel.

In the case under consideration 388 26 feet of water will be equal to the weight of the bridge a batteau or scow 30 cubic feet in length, eight feet wide, and two feet six inches immersed, will displace 400 cubic feet of water.

A vessel of that dimension would weigh with thwarts, knees, and all other timbers, sheeted with inch pine about 1,500 lbs., and would displace 24 cubic feet of water or an additional immersion of one inch and three fourths, so that with a depth of forty inches, she would be at least ten inches above water.

Four good men with the material at hand would build a vessel of the dimensions described in two days, she would carry thirty to forty soldiers and bear a good deal of rough usage, but would be most available on a river with a small current.

The operations of mooring pontoons or batteaux is often very difficult if the bottom

is gravelly and the current strong, ordinary anchors will not hold, a sheer line is the alternative, and the difficulty in the case is to get it across the river; the best plan would be to procure a cable twice the width of the stream, fasten a buoy to the centre, coil the ends in two row boats, send them out to the middle of the stream at a point higher up than where the bridge is to cross, the buoy is then thrown over board and both boats row for opposite shores as hard as possible.

If the operation is well executed they will reach the points at which the ends are to be fastened before the buoy and slack of the cable drifts into line, or a third boat may be used to retard the descent of the bight of the cable.

The batteaux should be fastened to the sheer line in such a manner that they will form a perfectly straight line for the bridge, if the shore fastenings are not sufficiently elevated and the cable lays in the water the batteaux nearest the centre will be fastened end on, the others with such length of head line as will enable the alignment to be kept.

The same rule holds good in anchoring sufficient length of line must be given to enable the straight line to be maintained, and to provide against the consequence of a rise in the stream.

If the bridge is to remain any time in position it may be necessary to place a boom above it for the purpose of preserving it from floating wood or any drift that would have the effect of injuring the structure, a raft of trees with the branches cut off is more likely to break up a bridge than almost any other description of drift which could be sent against it; in the present advanced state of science floating torpedoes will have to be guarded against.

It will be necessary to have one bay near the centre that can be easily opened, to allow the passage of floating masses when they become too great for the boom.

The construction of this efficient defence is a common affair in Canada, it is simply strong pieces of light timber joined at the ends by skein chains through holes cut in them and stretched across the river, not necessarily in a straight line. When the batteaux are attached to a sheer line, they must be anchored by the stern, and when anchored the same rule holds good, as it preserves the vessel in position.

If possible a second bridge should be constructed, either in the immediate neighborhood or at such point as may be most convenient.

It will not be necessary to provide a very extensive bridge train for the Canadian Army, necessary tools will enable our soldiers to procure whatever may be required, and in any army which we might bring into the field a Canadian axe would be a tool quite familiar to nine-tenths of the rank and file and singularly efficient for all purposes.

Without proper means of crossing all

streams, an army would be useless and its line of march must on all occasions be governed to a very considerable extent by the facilities afforded for crossing the rivers which intersect it.

As noticed in a previous article "ropes" or hawsers bridges are the lightest and most convenient for transport, and in many cases notably in a cavalry advance can be made more readily available than any other plan.

The following table of units of strength for various sized cables will be useful, the dimensions given being the circumference.

	3 stands	4 stands
White rope 2½ to 6 inch.	1,140	1,330 lbs
" 6 to 8 "	1,090	1,200 "
" 8 to 12 "	1,045	880 "
Manilla 2½ to 6 "	810	950 "
" 6 to 12 "	760	835 "

To ascertain the size required it will be only necessary to have the weight likely to be passed over, and the rule is divide the strain in lbs. by the appropriate unit in the table, the square root of the product will give the circumference required.

The weight of a rope bridge of one cable length (720 feet or 120 fathoms) would be about 27,000 lbs. load, say 15,000 lbs. total 42,000 lbs.

$\frac{42000}{1140} = 36 = 6$ inches circumference of white rope necessary.

The weight can be computed from the following table:

3 strand hemp (white rope)	032
4 "	030
3 " Manilla	032
4 "	033

The rule is square circumference and multiply it by the unit in the table belonging to its class the product will give the weight in feet per lb.

The circumference is 6 inches square $36 \times 032 = 1152$ lbs per foot, therefore, two cables each 720 feet long will weigh 1,658 lbs., a network of ropes and lashings weighing 700 lbs. will be necessary in the more elaborate bridge. but with those cables there is no stream in Canada that cannot be passed by a Canadian Army, it is decidedly the simplest, and in the hands of our people would be the most efficient bridge equipment.

In the ordinary instructions given at our military schools our young officers should be taught the art of road and bridge making, and also to be able to decide where heavy trains could be passed in their different localities.

It is under this aspect that the want of a properly organized Engineer Corps is felt, one at least should be attached to each Military District and its efficiency would be thereby considerably increased.

As we are liable at any time to be involved in hostilities with our neighbors, not through any fault of our own, but their political exigencies, it behoves us as being numerically the weaker people to avail ourselves of every advantage practical science

can give us in order to preserve the independence of our country.

An able article in the London *Quarterly Review* for January last entitled the "Proletariat on a false scent," states that seven millions five hundred thousand pounds sterling is disbursed annually in the British Metropolis for charitable purposes, and yet there are no less than 150,000 paupers while the number of "untrained and uneducated children" have not yet been reached by any statistics.

The writer goes on to show the fallacies taught by such men as J. S. Mill and Mr F. Harrison, the Secretary of the "International Society," in persuading the laboring class that the principal panacea for all the evils under which they labour, is to be found in redistribution of land without reference to the present owners or the capability of those into whose hands their possessions would fall for agricultural pursuits.

It is pretty clearly pointed out that those wholesale philanthropists and distributors of other people's property, have in their eagerness to establish their own theories overlooked practical facts whose existence makes the realization of theory impossible.

And in their universal system of citizenship provide nostrums designed to benefit every country but their own. In this respect the Whig Radical Government is but a reflex in political matters of the theories which lead the "Proletariat on a false scent."

It is pointed out that the theory must fail, because all the available land in the British Isles would be absorbed by the present generation, and there would not be sufficient at the rate of increase; there would be a large population of *Proletariats* next decade.

It is manifest then that the deficiency must be sought elsewhere, and it follows that the true remedy is emigration.

In our last issue we published some statistics furnished by the Emigration Department in which it was shown that British North America contained 3,571,105 square miles of an area with a soil and climate equal if not superior to that of the British Isles.

To any Statesmen but those of the Manchester School of Whig Radicalism the obvious remedy for the social evils afflicting Great Britain, demoralizing and pauperizing her people would be prescribed by the above facts, and a system of State Emigration inaugurated which would at once restore the equilibrium of society by relieving the pressure of the labor market.

That this view is sound and the true way out of the difficulties which surround Great Britain, the utterances of a foreign journal looking at the position from an independent stand point clearly indicates.

The "Missouri Republican" says that England within the last 50 years has lost the

chief part of her political influence and the writer is of opinion it will never return, and, therefore, unless she is prepared to sink into complete insignificance, there must be some element to supply its place.

It is evident that this view is the correct one, that all political influence in the Old World is a thing of the past, that it never can be retrieved; and the writer partially asks: "How, then, shall England regain the foothold she has lost, and effectually guarantee its permanence? Colonies are the true, the only means for her salvation."

This self evident proposition overthrows the theories and teachings of the Manchester School and places the experiments of its doctrines in the position of enemies of their country. The *Republican* says:

"How, then, shall England regain the foothold she has lost, and effectually guarantee its performance? Colonies are the true, the only means for her salvation; by them and by them alone may she extend and consolidate her dominion, keep in the minds of her children that intrepid pride which has accomplished so much heretofore, and avert that slow but sure decay which saps the foundation of those nationalities living exclusively in and for themselves. Instead of regarding these colonies with jealousy and distrust, grudging them the money required for development; the forces required for defence; instead of discouraging emigration, and continuing a clumsy system of Government calculated to alienate the affections of her subjects and inspire them with a desire for independence; England's policy should be the reverse of all this. The people who leave the old homes to build new ones in Australia or Canada, should be made to feel that they are not henceforth Australians or Canadians, but now and always Englishmen, whose success is earnestly desired by the Mother Country, whose happiness is the object of her peculiar care, and whose growth and prosperity contribute directly to her own. In other words the feeling of consanguinity should be nourished by every possible method, and whatever tends to cool that feeling or weaken the ties which bind the child to the parent, should be judiciously avoided.

"There are tens of thousands of thrifty families in Great Britain, who by dint of hardest labour and strictest economy are barely able to make a miserable living. In Canada or Australia these families now crushed by ruinous and constantly growing competition, would find their exertions generously rewarded from the resources of a new land, would raise themselves in the social scale, and assist in the elevation of others. Why not send them there, not merely for their own benefit, but to afford more room for the thronging millions left behind? If England can be brought to look at her colonies, not simply as useless and expensive dependencies, but as indispensable accessories to her safety at home and power abroad; if she will swell their population by a judicious system of emigration, and secure to them the blessings of good government by the appointment of wise and honest rulers, she may gain for herself stout and faithful allies in the time of need, and restore that influence otherwise gone for ever. Should India throw off the yoke, and Australia and Canada assert their independence, England will then indeed become a nation of shopkeepers, from whom the

last vestige of imperial sway has utterly vanished."

That the foregoing is the true policy of Great Britain admits of no question, but it is entirely beyond the power or conception of such transcendentalists in political science as Gladstone and the Whig Radicals of England.

In our issue of the 1st inst., we had occasion to reply to the mischievous articles in the *Toronto Telegraph* respecting the cost of the Administration of the Canadian Army; we showed on that occasion the expenditure thereon to be less than six per cent. on the outlay, and that covered every item from the salary of the Minister to the allowance for the Brigade Majors.

We now propose to contrast the cost of the Head Quarter Staff with that of the other departments of the Government, including of course the whole Military Department as follows:

Militia Department. \$22,905 51
Adjutant-General's Department 16,969 49

\$39,875 00

Outlay \$1,500,000; about 2½ per cent. on outlay.

Public Works Department \$10,000 00 outlay for canals, harbors, light houses and public buildings, \$1,452,000 about two and eight-tenths per cent.

Post Office Department \$52,500 outlay \$358,000, a little over six per cent.

Custom's Department \$21,910, outlay \$525,336 25, a little over four per cent.

Inland Revenue Department \$18,000 00; outlay \$147,400, nearly twelve and one-third per cent.

Marine and Fisheries, \$16,725, outlay \$113,500, nearly fourteen and three-fourths per cent.

Taking the Civil Government of the Dominion in all its branches, its cost to the country, less the Militia Department as above, would be \$486,033 33 and the total revenue, less the Militia expenditure, at \$13,874,509 22; it costs the country just three and four tenths per cent. for management.

The political economist who thinks he is doing the country a great service by voting for the reduction of the salaries of the under-paid and hardly-used members of the civil service had better study the aspect of the case laid before him, and if he is a business man conscience may awaken a feeling of compunction in his heart for the crying injustice under the specious name of economy inflicted on the overworked and badly remunerated public officials.

The above estimates covers the salaries of every individual from the Governor General to the casual employee, and it can be truly said that no commercial business is managed with greater economy.

It is hardly necessary to point out the fact that the Militia Department is the most

cheaply managed of any of the Departments, and the attempt to create political capital by the statements made in the *Telegraph* of extravagance in connection therewith is as mischievous as the allegations are false.

Public journals can do the State immense service by discussing all matters connected with its military organization in an honest and moderate manner, when abuses really exist they should be pointed out and the remedy suggested; but nothing savoring of invidious distinctions of class, caste, or nationality should be permitted, and above all things individual attacks on any parties connected with the force should be prohibited; such being generally prompted by personal feeling on the part of the writer, and not with any desire to serve the interests of the country.

It is a subject of just pride to the Canadian Statesmen and people that they have succeeded in solving the problem of an armed nationality, and the Press of the country should remember that any attempt to use the power thus created for party purposes by appealing to the personal or national bigotry of the troops is nothing less than treason of the worst and most villanous description to the State.

The distinguished Statesman who has borne such a prominent part in all the public affairs of this country for the last quarter of a century to whose patriotism and intelligence she owes her proud position as a military power, and in a great measure her prosperity is no fit mark for the vulgar abuse of hot-headed partizans, whose sole object is their own private gain and whose only hope of renown will be that unenviable one of rendering themselves notorious by defaming a man whose whole life has been devoted to his country's advancement.

If the Press would fairly take up the questions affecting our military force in their social and practical aspects they would be doing the country an inestimable service and earn for themselves the gratitude of individuals who are now, to a considerable extent, laboring under the burthen imposed on them by their ardent patriotism and military spirit in sustaining the military organization of the Dominion.

As we understand the matter the question which the country must look steadily in the face, is not any of those so querulously stated in the *Telegraph*, but it is whether the service in its army is to be compulsory or voluntary, and in this is involved the other questions as to whether the same individual is to pay in revenue to the State for the preservation of his own and neighbors' property, and at the same time risk his life as well as undergo the hardships of military service, while the aforesaid neighbor will look on and probably laugh at his folly.

The time has arrived when this question in Statesmanship as well as political economy must be met and decided if the writer in the *Telegraph* would discuss it in a

possible or practical manner without passion or malice, he would have a chance of redeeming his character by rendering the State some service in lieu of the vicious attempt to damage its best interests.

We are sorry to observe in a recent article published in the *Toronto Telegraph* that an unjustifiable attack has been made on the Deputy Adjutants General and the Staff of the Militia.

It is impossible to know what object can be attained by this course except to gratify paltry personal spite by maligning a body of honorable gentlemen in the military service of the country, the rules of which preclude the possibility of replying to the cowardly attacks of some fellow sheltered under the impenetrable darkness of editorial irresponsibility.

That worthy has thought proper in a subsequent article to make a personal attack upon the Adjutant General, solely on the plea that he belongs to Her Majesty's Regular Army; "and as loyal Canadians and a lover of fair play we protest against such a proceeding."

It is evident our indignant scribe is one of the veritable tailors of Tooley Street representing some disappointed aspirant endeavouring to impress the outer world with his own importance.

As before intimated the rules of the service preclude reply on the part of the officers maligned, and it is hardly of any avail to talk of unmanly and dastardly conduct to a person so totally destitute of patriotic feeling or common honesty of purpose as the *Telegraph* writer has proved himself to be.

The Adjutant General is here in obedience to the orders of his Sovereign, and as much in her service as if in the command of his battalion in England; the loyalty that permits attacks on him is on a par with the honesty of the party making such attack.

It is well known that there are a few disappointed men about Toronto whose self conceit is only equalled by their mendacious malignity, whose aspirations are not in accord with their practical knowledge or experience, and whose self love as well as interest have been engaged in the effort to achieve by misrepresentation what they failed to secure by merit.

It is an old maxim with those people that it is only necessary to throw plenty of mud and some of it will be sure to stick, and as it is a congenial amusement they have taken to it with a hearty good will.

The *Telegraph* is no doubt a very influential journal, if its service to the country or its political morality is to be measured by the shameless effrontery with which it has persistently endeavoured to create dissatisfaction in our military organization, then it undoubtedly can lay claim to a high position, but the public are not so foolish as to believe mere assertions; and it does not speak well for the future of any leader of public

opinion to be obliged to resort to the worst features of sensationalism to fill its columns.

The Adjutant General has been now three years in command of the Canadian Army and whatever of discipline or organization it has attained is due to his zeal, skill and experience.

On the resignation of Major General Macdougall in 1869, Colonel Robertson Ross, commanding a Battalion in the Camp at Colchester (England) was appointed with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War and the approval of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief to succeed that skillful and gallant officer; his record here is marked by the unvarying success attending all the measures in which he has been engaged, and fully justifies the discernment of the high authorities by whom he was appointed virtual Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Army.

The claims of Colonel Robertson Ross for the appointment were numerous; although in the prime of life he has served in the army for twenty-four years and with one exception gained all his steps in promotion for actual service in the field, and let it be recollected that there are few officers in the British Army of which so much can be said.

The General orders of the different Generals under whom he has served bears ample testimony to his merits as a soldier, and the decorations gained in the Kaffir war at the battles of Alma and Inkermann and the siege of Sevastopol show that he has been trained in the best of all military schools viz: in the presence of the enemy in the field.

The following official record of the Military services of this distinguished soldier shows how very fortunate the Canadian Army have been by being placed under his command. Col. Patrick Robertson-Ross entered the British Army as Ensign, 7 April, 1848, attained the rank of Lt.-Col. by seniority, 3 August 1863, and was promoted full Colonel 2 June, 1870. Appt. Adj. Genl. of Militia and Colonel in the Canadian Militia, 5 May, 1869. We append a copy of his official record:—"Colonel Robertson Ross served as an Ensign in the Cape Mounted Rifles during the Kaffir war of 1850-51 (medal); was appointed to the local rank of Captain when in command of a corps of irregular cavalry called "Armstrong's Horse," in which capacity he was engaged in many successful affairs against the enemy, including the action against Seylo's Tribe, 16 April, 1851, where he had his horse killed under him; and more particularly in the combined attack on the Anatolas, 28 June, 1851, where he commanded a detached body of cavalry; was six times thanked in General Orders, with twice special mention in the despatches of the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Harry Smith, G. C. B. was promoted to a lieutenantancy in the 4th King's Own Regt.; served throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55-56 with the 4th Regt. and on the Staff, including

the battle of Alma, affair of Bulganac, Mo Kenzie's Farm, capture of Balaklava, battle of Inkerman, siege and fall of Sevastopol; specially mentioned in the despatches of Lord Raglan for having, when in command of a detachment of the 4th Regt. in the advanced trench before Sevastopol, repulsed two attacks of the Russians on the night of the 22nd Nov., 1854; and again thanked in Lord Raglan's despatch for his conduct at the attack and occupation of the Cemetery, 18 June, 1855, on which occasion he was Aide de Camp to Lt. Genl. Sir Wm. Eyre, K. C. B. (medal with three clasps; Kaffir war medal; Brevet of Major; Knight of the Legion of Honor of France; Knight of the Order of Medjidie of Turkey, and, Turkish war medal).—

In the year 1856-57-58 Colonel Robertson-Ross served on the staff in Canada being stationed chiefly in Montreal and at Toronto, and again in 1864 and 65 during the greater portion of which he commanded the 25th Regiment.

Since his appointment as Adjutant General he has devoted himself entirely to his duties, the success attending his efforts are matters of historical record and will be remembered by a grateful country when his assailants will only be known by the evil notoriety achieved in the effort to malign him.

In the attempt to awaken an evil feeling in the minds of the members of the Volunteer Force the scribbler in the *Telegraph* endeavours to make the Adjutant General accountable for Colonel Wolseley's mistake in the distribution of the distinctions awarded for the Expedition to Fort Garry in 1870; it is well known that the Adjutant-General was not consulted, that Colonel Wolseley recommended the individuals for the decorative marks of the Sovereign's favor and in doing so with trifling exceptions ignored the Volunteer Force altogether, although it was the principal portion of the Expedition.

In addition to the falsehoods and misrepresentations, the *Telegraph* shows its zeal for the volunteers in the animus by which it is guided, by carefully ignoring the far more successful expedition of 1871 which as *Loyal Canadians* are fighting for an exclusive principle seems to be a bit of a mistake.

In reality the success of all measures connected with the Volunteer organization is so well known to the people of Canada that the *Telegraph* is compelled to manufacture canards to suit the purpose; the person abusing its editorial privilege had in view and which he dares not avow over his own signature.

We are certain the people of Canada will not thank that would-be exponent of the principles of a great party for the villainous attempt to use the military force of the country as a political engine, and to sow dissension between our brethren of the Regular Army and the Canadian Militia soldiers.

At three o'clock, p.m., on Thursday, the 11th inst., the Governor General Lord Lisgar, arrived under a salute from the Ottawa Field Battery; a guard of honor under Major Ross of the Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery was drawn up at the main entrance of the Parliament Buildings; he was received by the Adjutant-General Colonel Robertson Ross and the Headquarters Staff, consisting of:

Lieut.-Colonel Powell, D.A.G., at Headquarters; Lieut.-Col. Jackson, A.D.A.G., 4th Military District; Lieut.-Col. Bernard, A.D.C.; Lieut.-Colonel Cumberland, A.D.C.; Lieut.-Colonel Macpherson, Lieut. Colonels Wiloy, Chamberlain, Brunel, Aumont, Major White, Captain Parry, Lieutenants Weatherly, and Walsh; and Captain Madden, (late of the 8th Regiment) of the Monaghan (Irish) Militia, and Surg. Major VanCourtland.

His Excellency was accompanied by Col MacNeil, Military Secretary, Lieutenant Ponsonby, A.D.C., and Mr. Turville.

The Commons having been summoned to the Senate Chamber, His Excellency read the Speech from the Throne.

Referring to the thanksgiving for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and hoping a similar ceremony would be carried out on Monday (15). The reasons for deferring the meeting of the House was given. The invasion of Manitoba alluded to the Expedition thereto duly praised, and a promise made to lay the Treaty of Washington before Parliament. The question of Immigration referred to and recommended to be dealt with generously. The necessity for commencing the building of the Pacific Railway urged. Canal extension advocated and the cheering announcement made that the revenue for the past and current year is considerably in excess of the estimates so that those works can be commenced without embarrassing the people.

The Senate Chamber was filled with the fashion of Ottawa, to hear one of the most splendid programmes ever laid down in an address from the Throne.

The many friends of Lieut.-Colonel Hewitt Bernard, A.D.C., will be pleased to learn that he has received the Spanish decoration of Isabella, he has been appointed a Knight Commander of that order, and we join in the regret of an owing contemporary that he did not receive the C.M.G. While congratulating the gallant Colonel, our duty to our Sovereign prevents an expression of something more than regret at the way the public men of Canada have been treated by the British Government in this and kindred matters.

REMITTANCES Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday, the 13th inst:—

INGERSOLL, Ont.—Capt. R. Y. Ellis, \$2.00.
COMPTON, Que.—Lieut. Walter Geo. Murray, \$2.00.
KINGSTON, Ont.—Lieut. J. F. Wilson, \$2.00; Col. Jarvis, D.A.G., \$2.00.
MONTREAL, Que.—Major Muir, \$2.00.
MONTREAL, Ont.—Capt. Peter Davidson, \$1.50.

TO MORROW.

To day can sing of yesterday,
Songs tender, tinct with sorrow;
But mute she comes along the way—
All-beautiful To-morrow!

Her face is full of prophecies
Her lips have still withhelden,
And gazing in her radiant eyes
Songs turn to silence golden.

Hope rapt beside her pathway stands,
Asks nothing but the vision,
And turns at night with empty hands,
Still dreaming of fruition.

Ah, beauty! soon as present, gone,
Most fleet and most beguiling;
Why are our hearts forever drawn?
By that strange, far-off smiling?

Why is it that from new delays
New faith they still can borrow?
Oh, is it that among the days
Comes Heaven's first good-morrow?

She will come in with no alarms,
Under this same low portal,
And clasp us in mortal arms,
And we shall turn immortal!

—CARL SPENCER, in *Harper's Magazine for March*

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REORGANIZATION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

With reference to the Secretary of State's proposal to form local depots or centres, as the mode of bringing a closer connection between the Regular Army and the Reserve Forces with Militia and Volunteers, I think the following plan should be adopted:—

1. Double battalion regiments to be worked as one corps, to be formed into three distinct bodies,—one battalion abroad at whatever fixed establishment may be required, with 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 8 captains, 16 lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, and 1 paymaster, one battalion for home service at a reduced home establishment, with 1 lieutenant colonel, 2 majors,* 8 captains, 14 lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 paymaster. The depot centre to be formed by two companies from each of the two battalions, with 1 captain and 1 subaltern to each company.

2. The local or depot centre to be in charge of a lieutenant-colonel, assisted by a substantive major, 1 quartermaster, 1 paymaster.

Two Militia regiments to be included in each district, with the Volunteer corps of the district, and the Army Reserve men and Pensioners making up the entire force of the local centre. The two Militia adjutants and the permanent Militia sergeants to do duty with the depot centres, when their regiments are not embodied or out for training.

Each Militia regiment to have its sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant, and orderly-room clerk as part of its fixed establishment of non-commissioned officers.

The depot companies to have one colour and one company sergeant at all times distinct from the Militia regiments.

3. All other regiments to be linked together by brigades of two and two, and to be in every respect organized as the double battalion regiments as regards one regiment at home, one abroad, and with a combined depot centre as specified above.

4. (a) The present number of battalions of the army, 141, to be maintained as at present, and the regiments linked to be continued as separate corps for the officers, and made to act as much as possible in mutual support. The majors for the depot centres to be taken from the home regiment or battalion, and to take this duty in alternation by periods of two years.

4. (b.) All recruits to be raised and drill

*One Major attached to Depot Centre.

ed both for the Line and the Militia at the depot centres, and to be passed from these as rapidly as possible into the two service battalions or the Militia regiments as the exigencies of the Service require; but in cases of war and Militia embodiment these depot centres to be the nucleus for the formation of a local Reserve battalion. The Reserve men in each district to be trained equally for a certain number of days in each year at these depot centres.

The present accommodation to be thoroughly examined into and made available for the above purpose, and supplemented whenever necessary by additional accommodation.

5. The first battalions for foreign service to be on an increased establishment, and those to form the first *corps d'armee* for service abroad.

(Signed) G.

REPORT ON DETAILS INVOLVED IN THE ABOVE MEMORANDUM.

The essential idea expressed in the memorandum on organization by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief is that of territorial districts, each to contain two Line battalions, two Militia infantry battalions, and a certain quota of Volunteers formed into an administrative brigade, the whole to rest on the brigade depot or centre.

2. The state of things with which the committee, has had to deal, is that of 141 battalions distributed as follows, viz:—

In India.....	50	} 63,590 Rank and file exclusive of Guards.
In Colonies.....	22	
At Home.....	69	
Total.....	141	

By dividing the British Isles into seventy districts, therefore, it would be possible to apportion two line battalions to each district, leaving one odd battalion.

3. It will be observed that the battalions now serving abroad are seventy-two whilst those at home are sixty-nine. In order to equalize, therefore, and to give England an advantage of the extra battalion, it would be necessary to bring home two battalions from abroad, which would result in seventy-one at home and seventy abroad.

4. When it came to the detail of partitioning the country into brigade districts, and allotting to each district a minimum of two Line battalions; and taking into account the deficiency of Militia as compared with Line battalions; it became apparent that the 60th and Rifle Brigade, at their present establishment, could more conveniently be treated outside the district organization, in the same sense as the Guards are outside that organization.

5. By the detail annexed, marked (A), it will be seen that, while Ireland is divided into eight districts, and Scotland into 9, England is divided into forty-nine districts, four of which are comprised within the metropolis, giving a total of sixty-nine districts—a distribution which does not include the 60th and Rifle Brigade.

6. The basis of the calculation has been that 100,000 male population should furnish a Militia battalion of 1,000. And as, when the organization is perfected, each district would comprise two such Militia battalions; the districts have been divided as nearly as possible so as to contain each about 200,000 males.* In Scotland most of the districts

*Twenty-six districts in England and Scotland have each two Militia battalions apportioned to them; twenty-seven have only one battalion in each, but with establishment varying from 1,000 to 1,250 rank and file; in these cases it will probably be easy to expand the single battalion into two battalions of 800 each.

fall below that population. In England the proportion has been pretty equally preserved. In Ireland it is largely exceeded.

7. In order to make allowance for Militia Artillery, however it is submitted that the Militia Infantry quota of each district in England should be fixed at two battalions, of a minimum strength of 750 rank and file; and for Scotland, at two battalions of a minimum strength of 650 rank and file.

In either case, it would evidently be easy to form one Militia Infantry battalion of 800 rank and file for embodiment in each district on the occurrence of an emergency.

8. Of the forty-nine English districts, four are allotted to the metropolis; and it would be very difficult to increase the forty-five rural districts which remain by the four districts, which would be required to accommodate the eight battalions of the 60th and Rifle Brigade, on the same plan as that applied to the remainder of the army.

It is therefore suggested that the depots of the Rifles be grouped at one depot centre (as was formerly the case at Winchester), the station for which might be either Parkhurst or Winchester; the recruiting of these regiments being general as for the Guards.

9. By the detailed distribution given in Appendix (A) it will be apparent that each of the sixty-nine districts proposed for Great Britain and Ireland has two Line battalions allotted to it with the exception of one district which has three battalions. This arrangement was imposed by the fact that the infantry battalions of the army form, including eight rifle battalions, two pairs of seventy and one odd battalion, and by the necessity of giving to the odd battalion a territorial home. The odd battalion thus becomes a floating battalion, and may be employed in any manner that may be thought desirable without interfering in the smallest degree with the working of the general system.

10. The result of the system when brought into complete operation would be that in all the districts of Great Britain and Ireland—save the exceptional one to which three Line battalions have been allotted—one Line battalion would be always abroad, the other battalion always at home. And the object sought to be attained by this arrangement is that the battalion at home may serve as a feeder for the supply of casualties in the twin battalion of the same district serving abroad.

11. In this view the linking of the line battalions by pairs, as shown in Appendix (A) was a problem of considerable delicacy and difficulty, the following data of which required to be considered and reconciled so far as possible, viz:

The nominal connection of particular regiments with particular counties.

The susceptibilities of particular regiments.

The dress and facings of particular regiments.

The fact that many regiments, though nominally connected with particular counties, have a more real connection through recruiting with other counties. And last, not least, the exigencies of the roster, so that the new system might be brought into complete operation in the shortest possible time, and so that regiments now at home should not be sent abroad without some reference to their term of service at home.

12. The scheme of linking detailed in Appendix (A) has been carefully framed, so as to reconcile as far as possible the foregoing considerations, which are to some extent conflicting among themselves; and so as to ensure the new system being brought into

complete operation within six years without any very great disturbance of the roster of reliefs.

13. A partial disturbance of the roster has been unavoidable, as will readily be understood when it is considered that according to the actual distribution of the infantry of the army, several of the proposed districts would each possess both of its battalions at home, while an equal number would each possess both of its battalions abroad; and these districts require to be brought gradually into harmony with the principle which requires each district to have one battalion abroad and the other at home.

14. Thus, although it may appear to any one examining the proposed scheme of linking without a knowledge of the considerations on which it is based, that any particular regiment may be transferred without inconvenience from the district where it has been located to another district, this cannot be done without affecting the interests of its twin regiment, and without disturbing the whole roster of reliefs which has been carefully prepared by anticipation, in connection with the proposed new system for the next fifteen years. The only mode in which the transference of regiments between districts can be effected without disturbing the roster of reliefs is by the transference of two linked regiments together.

15. The connection of the Militia with the regular infantry of the army is proposed to be accomplished mainly through the agency of the depot centre which will in each brigade district be common to both services.

16. The proposed establishment of Line battalions, always of eight companies at home and abroad, and of depot centres, is given in Appendix (B).

17. Of the officers of a depot centre, the lieutenant colonel, paymaster and quartermaster will exclusively belong to that organization. The remainder will be officers all on the full pay of the two Line battalions of the brigade district, attached during a certain period for duty at the depot.

18. The functions of the lieutenant colonel will embrace the immediate command of the depot; the command and inspection of all the Infantry Reserve Forces within the brigade district; and the superintendence of recruiting both for the Line and Militia battalions of the brigade.

The major, borne as supernumerary major on the list of the home line battalion of the brigade, will assist the lieutenant colonel, and his general functions will be those of a brigade major or district adjutant.

The six captains will be taken—three from each of the Line battalions of the brigade, and will be shown in the *Army List* attached to the depot. Two of these captains will be the adjutant of the two Militia regiments of the brigade.

The four lieutenants will be taken—two from each Line battalion, and will be shown in the *Army List* as attached to the depot.

19. The depot organization in time of peace would be on the principle of a 4 company organization; but with the power of immediate expansion on emergency into an 8 company depot battalion.

This principle is observed so far as regards officers in time of peace by posting to the depot for exclusive service therewith, 4 captains and 4 subalterns.

20. As regards non-commissioned officers: besides the usual staff of sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant, &c., it is proposed to attach to the depot 8 colour sergeants and 36 sergeants. Of these 4 colour-sergeants and 4 sergeants would belong exclusively to the depot. The remaining 4 colour-ser-

geants and 32 sergeants would really belong to the two Militia battalions of the brigade. The 4 colour-sergeants would supply the sergeant-majors and quartermaster-sergeants of these battalions. The 32 sergeants would constitute the permanent staff of the same battalion at the rate of 2 sergeants to each of their sixteen companies.

21. In the event of the training or embodiment of both Militia battalions they would at once draw away from the depot centre their 2 adjutants, 2 sergeant-majors, 2 quartermaster-sergeants, and 32 sergeants, leaving the depot with 4 captains, 4 subalterns, 4 colour-sergeants and 4 sergeants, besides the usual battalion staff. If then it were desired to increase the depot to an 8 company cadre, the deficiency of officers would be supplied as most convenient; and that of non-commissioned officers might be supplied from the Army Reserve non-commissioned officers, and by such other from the home Line battalions as might not be fit to encounter the hardships of service in the field.

22. Here it should be observed that the Army Reserve men and pensioners resident in any brigade district would be attached to the depot centre for the purposes of payment, training and discipline.

23. It is proposed to store all the Militia infantry and Army Reserve arms, clothing, &c., at the depot centre; and, as a general rule subject to the exceptions hereafter detailed, to train the infantry Militia battalions under canvas at their respective depot centres which will be their natural headquarters.

24. All Line and Militia recruits will immediately on being raised be sent to the brigade depot for their recruit training.

25. Nothing in the foregoing proposals is to be interpreted as diminishing in any manner the control hitherto exercised by Militia commanding officers over their respective regiments during the non-training periods of the year. The headquarters of their regiment will, by this scheme, be simply transferred from one place to another.

26. It appears probable that the large staff of sergeants attached to the depot centre might be made available to a large extent in diminution of the number of sergeant-instructors now employed in instruction of Volunteers.

27. But the necessary condition of such an arrangement, which if it could be effected, would be a benefit both as regards efficiency and economy, is that the yearly drill of Volunteers shall be concentrated within certain limits of time. In the neighborhood of cities a standing Volunteer camp might be established during the camping season, wherein the Volunteers might pass eight or more clear days in successive batches, breakfasting and supping in camp, and drilling on their return in the evening from their different daily employments. This plan was successfully tried in Canada, at Montreal, and was very popular with the men.

28. It may also be found possible to arrange that the tents occupied by Militia battalions during their yearly training at depot centres may, when vacated by them, be appropriated for the training of the Volunteers of the district, the officers and staff being permanently present, and the men coming up in batches as most convenient, so that each man shall pass eight clear days in camp and not less than half the strength of a corps shall always be present. It is evident that in this supposed case the sergeants attached to the depot would suffice for the instruction of the Volunteers under training.

It is true that the present sergeant instructors of Volunteers have charge of the

arms at their respective stations; but the captains of corps or companies might well be made responsible for the proper care of those articles; and they should certainly be competent to drill their men at any time throughout the non-training season, when voluntarily drills might be performed.

29. It is very desirable, whenever such an arrangement may be possible, that the arms of Volunteer corps should be stored at the depot centre.

30. The following proposed distribution and establishment of Line battalions are based on the actual numbers of rank and file, shown on the estimates of the year:—

57 battalions in India China, &c., to be maintained at a minimum strength of 820 rank and file.

13 battalions serving at other stations abroad, at minimum strength of 650 rank and file.

Of battalions at home:—

The 18 first for foreign service at minimum strength of 820 rank and file.

The 18 next for foreign service at minimum strength of 700 rank and file.

The 35 remaining battalions at minimum strength of 520 rank and file.

31. It has been proposed, under the head of "Recruiting" that recruits shall in future be enlisted for general service, during peace in either of the Line battalions of any brigade district, and during war in either the Line or Militia battalions of any such district.

(To be continued.)

The memoir on the Defence of Paris by M. E. Viollet-le Duc, ex-lieutenant colonel of the auxiliary legion of engineers has recently appeared. The special interest which attaches itself to this report, says the *Engineering*, consists chiefly in the tenacious studies of offensive works made around Paris by the Prussians, and the defensive works which have been opposed to them. The author shows in the first place that the fortifications of Paris could not be considered as seriously adapted to defensive purposes, and that, while the city would require a numerous army, the forts served only as bases for the operations of attack. M. Viollet-le-Duc draws, as a conclusion from the result of the operations round Paris, that in place of closed forts, which can be rendered untenable by long range guns, batteries ought to be substituted, supported by trenches disposed in such a manner as not to hinder the movements of the troops; these batteries and their trenches ought to provide plenty of shelter, to prevent the mischievous consequences produced by continued exposure to danger. Behind should be one or more lines of retreat, arranged as the first, with batteries and trenches, disposed so that the troops should have facilities for reforming and preventing the enemy from establishing himself in the abandoned positions. All these lines should be placed as far as possible from the city, and every natural advantage should be seized upon for strengthening them. By such means a small number of resolute men could check a corps d'armee, as happened at Bourget on the 21st of December. Earth and timber should become the materials almost wholly employed in the defence as in the attack, and war should be more and more a matter of engineering. The soldier should learn to handle the spade and pick as well as the rifle: the officers of every class should lean less on their individual courage and that of their men, and bestow more attention on the study of the military art, theoretical and practical.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

<i>Regimental Divisions.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	
Carleton.	—James Pearson,	Gent.
Oxford (S.R.)	—Lieut. George K. Brown,	
do (N.R.)	—Ensign James Ingersoll	

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES

<i>Regimental Divisions.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	
Addington,	—Lieut. Robert Cox	
do	—David J. Millsap,	Gent.
Bruce (N.R.)	—John Houston,	do
do do	—Thomas Allen,	do
Frontenac,	—John Cherry,	do
do	—Robert Esford,	do
do	—Thomas Esford,	do
do	—John Hawley Jackson,	do
do	—Louis Tisdale,	do
Hamilton (City of)	—Sergt. Maj. Robt. Crockett	
Hastings (N.R.)	—Color-Sergt. John Robert-	[son.]
Huron (S.R.)	—Lieutenant John Wilson,	
do do	—Sergeant Thomas Stanley	
Kingston (City of)	—Geo. Wm. Ansell,	Gent.
do do	—John Henry Eason,	do
Lennox,	—Peter Howard,	do
Middlesex, (E.R.)	—Fred. J. Choate,	do
do (W.R.)	—Benjn. W. Harris,	do
Northumberland, do	—George H. Casey,	do
Ontario (S.R.)	—Major James Wallace.	
do do	—Capt. Thomas Hodgson.	
Oxford (N.R.)	—Ens. Wm. J. Ingraham.	
Simcoe do	—Geo. F. Stephens,	Gent.
Toronto (W.R.)	—Charles A. E. Shaw,	do
Victoria (N.R.)	—Colin N. Black,	do
Welland,	—James H. Lyons,	do
Wellington (C.R.)	—David Ross,	do
Wentworth (S.R.)	—Col. Sgt. Thos. A. Walker.	

ERRATUM.—In No. 2 of General Orders (7) 22nd March last "Regimental Division" S. R. of Oxford, "read Lieutenant George K. Brown," instead of "Lieutenant George H. Brown."

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

<i>Regimental Divisions.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	
Kamouraska.	—Chs. Ed. Rouleau,	Gent.
Montreal West.	—James Alfred Devine,	do
Quebec Centre.	—George C. Patton,	do
Stanstead.	—Joseph Octave Tanguay,	[Gentleman.]

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

<i>Regimental Divisions.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	
Bagot.	—Isaie Dechaine,	Gent.
Beauce.	—Sergt. George Morissette.	
Beauharnois.	—Wilfred S. Danis,	Gent.
Brome.	—Sergt. Charles S. Dow.	
Levis.	—Geo. Marois,	Gentleman.
Montreal East.	—F. C. Barrette,	do
do	—Louis Joseph Loupret,	[Gentleman.]
Montreal West.	—Jacob H. Holman,	do
do	—Joseph St. Louis,	do
do	—Henry Robt. Watts,	do
do	—C. Wm. Massiah,	do

Quebec Centre.	—Louis A. P. Bartho,	do
Quebec West.	—John Fales,	do
do	—Ferdinand Renaud,	do
Richelieu.	—O. N. Ernest Boucher,	do
do	—Arthur Conlin,	do
Stanstead.	—Joseph Octave Tanguay,	[Gentleman.]
Temiscouata.	—Sergeant Tressé Laundry.	
Vaudreuil.	—Miles Edward Park,	Gent.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

<i>Regimental Divisions.</i>	<i>Names.</i>
Queen's County.	—Geo. A. Hetherington,
	[Gentleman.]
York.	—Capt. Jesse Christy.

ERRATUM.—In No. 2 G. O. (7) 22nd March, 1872, Regimental Division of York: read "Thomas Carleton Allen" instead of "Thomas Carleton."

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES

<i>Regimental Divisions.</i>	<i>Names.</i>
Halifax City.	—Lieut. Wm. M. D. Pearman
do	—Lieut. Geo. H. Williams-
do	—Sergeant Samuel Lowrey.
Halifax County	—Sergt. Thos. W. Preston.

No. 3.

CERTIFICATES, BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

The following Officers and others have passed their examinations before, and have been granted certificates by Boards of Examiners:

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

At Brantford.

FIRST CLASS.

Ensign John Fitzgerald O'Neil, 3rd Battalion Rifles, G. T. R. B.

SECOND CLASS.

Captain Henry Nathall, 3rd Batt, Rifles, G. T. R. B.
John Kerr, Gentleman, 3rd Batt Rifles, G. T. R. B.
Thomas Burnley, Gentleman, 3rd Batt. Rifles, G. T. R. B.
James Page, Gentleman, 3rd Batt. Rifles, G. T. R. B.
James Egleson Fexton, Gentleman, 3rd Batt. Rifles, G. T. R. B.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Point St. Charles.

FIRST CLASS.

Captain John Taylor, 1st Brigade Artillery G. T. R. B.
Lieutenant Frederick Henderson Brydges, 1st Brigade Artillery, G. T. R. B.

SECOND CLASS,

Captain William Wainwright, 1st Brigade Artillery, G. T. R. B.

Lieutenant William Henry Rosevear, 1st Brigade Artillery, G. T. R. B.
Lieutenant William Bissett Smith, 1st Brigade Artillery, G. T. R. B.
Lieutenant Frederick H. Brydges, 1st Brigade Artillery, G. T. R. B.
Lieutenant Wilfred Bailey, 1st Batt. Rifles, G. T. R. B.
Lieutenant William Daly, 2nd Batt. Rifles, G. T. R. B.
Ensign Robt. Douglas Winter, 2nd Batt. Rifles, G. T. R. B.
Ensign Robt. Tatlow, 1st Batt. "P. of W. Regiment."
Sigismund James Doran, Gentleman, 1st Brigade Artillery, G. T. R. B.
John Cole Hamilton, Gentleman, 1st Brigade Artillery, G. T. R. B.
F. B. Grey, Gentleman, 1st Brig. Artillery, G. T. R. B.

By Command of His Excellency the
Governor General.

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

Canada

Captain M. Tweedle, of the British service has addressed a suggestion to the Royal Artillery Institution for iron plating a cruising ship. Having got to the limit of iron-plating on the outside of a ship, and yet having a gun able to pierce it, he proposes to put the armor of cruising ships inside. His plan is to spring an arch or dome of iron inboard from the sides of the ship below the water line, the top of the dome rising a little above the surface, covering in the engines, the lower deck and store rooms behind divided into a series of water tight compartments. This, he contends, would give additional strength to the ship, and however much her hull might be knocked about, she could not sink, unless the arch were penetrated, which owing to its shape would be nearly impossible.

The following is the system by which an average of at least \$500 a year is collected from each regiment in the British Army, in the shape of fines for drunkenness. For a third offence within nine months commanding officers may inflict a fine of 2s. 6d.; within six months 3s.; and within three months 1s. 6d.; every additional act of drunkenness within twelve months counting for an additional 2s. 6d. The fines being subject to reduction in proportion to the length of time elapsing will, it is hoped encourage abstinence. The fines are to be paid by stoppage of not less than 3d. a day. When a soldier has been clear of drunkenness or an equivalent act of absence for twelve months his next subsequent act of drunkenness is to be treated as a first offence; but a repetition of the act will involve a fine according to scale. The list of fines is to be placed in every barrack-room.

The Emperor has appointed General Von Lutskooski, president of the Military Prisons Commission, preliminary to a general reform of military prisons to be conducted under that General's supervision. The civil prisons of the German empire are likewise to undergo a general reform, for which purpose a commission of inquiry has been newly appointed under Privy Councillor Count Golohoub.