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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1873.

No. 26.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Two vessels laden with arms for the Carlists in Spain have been detained at Plymouth by the Customs authorities.

A despatch from Plymouth states that the ship *Queen of the Seas* sailed 25th inst., with 9,000 rifles and 1,600,000 cartridges, which it is alleged she intended to tranship at sea to the steam yacht *Deerhound*. The Custom officers succeeded in stopping the later, but found themselves powerless to detain the *Queen of the Seas*. The *Deerhound* was the yacht which rescued Captain Semens and crew of the Privateer *Alabama*, when she was sunk by the *Kearsage*.

A banquet was given to the Shah of Persia at Greenwich this evening (25th June). The Prince and Princess of Wales and 700 guests were present. Brief speeches were made expressive of the warmest cordiality.

The militia barracks in this city (Cork) were broken into last night, and several stand of arms were taken. A number of arrests have been made of parties suspected of being concerned in the robbery. The telegraph wires between Brandon and Kensdale has been cut.

A despatch to the *Post* from Paris says that Prince Jerome Napoleon who is now in that city has had interviews with M. Emile Oliver who was President of the Council and Minister of Justice and Religion during the last days of the Empire and with a number of the Republican leaders.

The Prefect of Versailles has prohibited a public banquet which was to have been given by M. Gambetta and the Radicals on the anniversary of the death of General Roche. The affair will consequently take place in private.

There is a rumor on the Bourse that M. Pierre Magne, Minister of Finance, is about to tender his resignation to President McMahon. This flattens the rentes.

Prince Bismarck, to day, closed the session of the German Parliament. He said he was commissioned to express the regret of the Emperor at his absence through indisposition from which, however, he was glad to say His Majesty was surely recovering.

The illness of the Emperor of Germany having rendered it impossible for him to visit Vienna, the Empress Augusta has graciously come in his place. She arrived here to-day (June 25th) and had a most enthusiastic reception.

The Austrian Government have addressed friendly observations to Italy in reference to the execution of the law abolishing religious corporations.

Advices from Rome state that another Ministerial crisis is threatened. The Chamber of deputies to day, by a vote of 86 to 157 rejected the resolution supported by the Government, to proceed with the discussion of the financial bills. When the vote was announced, Signor Langa, President of the Ministry, said he would communicate with the King and inform the House to-morrow what course would be taken.

Signor Langa has telegraphed to the King, who is in Turin, advising him to summon Minghetti and the deputies for consultation with regard to the formation of a new cabinet.

The *Herald's* special says: Serrano, Martas, Caballero, Delodas, Gaminde, Sagasta, and others are residing here, and in the neighborhood are endeavoring to organize a moderate party, and secure possession of Spain. They have made overtures to the Carlists and to the regular regiments now in the Republican service intending, if they secure sufficient force, to march on Madrid. Propositions of this kind have been made to Elio, Derogarray, Lizzargai and other leading Carlists, who all refuse to have any relation with Serrano or his partizans, but it is believed many regiments of the regular Spanish army are now in the interests of this conspiracy. The Parliament pretends to favor a Unitarian Republic. The Carlists were told that should they not accept the propositions, the northern Provinces will be abandoned to them, and the troops withdrawn to the southern side of the Ebro until the re-establishment of material orders, when the invasion and a conquest against Navarre and Basque country will be then undertaken.

A private meeting of the majority of the Assembly was held to day (21 June) at which

Senor P. Y. Margoll, President of the Council was present and delivered a strong speech. He demanded the adoption of a vigorous policy and that extraordinary powers be conferred upon the Government in order to enable it to deal with its enemies who were conspiring for the overthrow of the Republic.

Senor Castelar asked for a vote of confidence in the Government which was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

The Cortes has passed a resolution expressing confidence in the present Government, but authorizing Senor P. Y. Margoll President of the Ministry, to form a new one in case of a crisis. The Ministers have consequently tendered their resignation.

Perfect tranquillity prevails in the capital.

A Committee of surveillance has been formed at Barcelona. The Extreme Radicals there have telegraphed to the Government requesting it not to order the soldiers that were guilty of insubordination to be shot.

A despatch reports that General Nouvillas commander in chief of the Spanish army of the north, with several companies of his command, have been captured by Carlists near Pampeluna.

The Carlists in the City of Bayonne have received a despatch announcing that the insurgents have captured the town of Pamambo in the Spanish Province of Burgos, with 400 prisoners.

The *Opinione* denies the truth of the rumor that Austria and France have formed an alliance against Italy, but declares that Italy will seek alliances should they become necessary for the defence of her national independence.

Despatches from Central Asia says the Khan of Khiva surrendered unconditionally to the Russians before the capital of the Khan.

A special despatch to the *London Times* says the Tchisklar detachment has returned to Krasnovodsk, having been completely used up by heat and the want of water. The Khan of Bokhara had acted in a most friendly manner towards the Russians,

## ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE MILITIA FOR 1872.

(Continued from Page 292.)

In conclusion, I would respectfully bring before you, for your favourable consideration, the great want experienced by the whole Toronto force, in not having any drill shed:—It is during the winter evenings, that the different corps have hitherto assembled for drill purposes, and for recruiting their respective companies, it is a want now much felt and experienced, there being no convenient place in which the officers, non-commissioned officers or men can assemble, for regimental matters or drill purposes.

I have the honor to be sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
WM. L. DURIE, Lt. Col.  
Deputy Adjutant General, District No. 2.

### MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 3.

The Militia in this District are under the command of Lieut. Colonel J. Jarvis, C. M. G., Deputy Adjutant General, who reports for my information as follows, on the state of his command.

Head Quarters,  
October 29th, 1873.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that the quota of active Militia required to be furnished from the District under my command is 4,603 officers and men.

The total annual strength of the force when mustered at the time of the annual drill of 1872-73, was 3,152; being 285 officers, and 2,867 non-commissioned officers and men.

There were 1,451 officers and men wanting to complete the quota, but in this deficiency of officers and men are included three Garrison Batteries, one company Engineers and the Lakefield Troop of Cavalry, none of which performed annual drill at all this year.

The Durham Field Battery, and the four Garrison Batteries in Military District No. 3 were ordered to join the Gunnery School at Kingston, on various dates. The Engineer Company having no equipment yet, was not required to turn out; nor the Lakefield Troop of Cavalry being newly organized, and having no equipment.

The Durham Field Battery and the Port Hope Garrison Battery, in all 75 officers and men and 11 horses, performed annual drill at the School of Gunnery for 16 days; but the other three Batteries did not turn out at all.

The active militia of the District consists of the following corps, which at the time of the annual drill turned out as follows:

Nine Troops of Cavalry, of which eight turned out.

Two Field Batteries of Artillery, both turned out.

Four Garrison Batteries of Artillery, of which one turned out.

The Company of Engineers did not turn out.

Ten battalions of Infantry all of whom turned out.

The permanent and divisional staffs of the district were all in camp.

S. P. JARVIS Lieut. Col.  
Commanding Military District No. 3.

The annual drill was performed in accordance with General Orders of 31st May, 1872, and in the following order:

The troops arrived in camp on the 10th June 1872, with the exception of the Colborne Troop of Cavalry, recently formed. This troop marched 85 miles by road in three days, and joined the camp at four p. m., on the 21st June.

As some corps did not reach the camping ground until late in the night of the 18th June, the whole of the 20th was given up to pitching tents, preparing kitchens and latrines, telling off guards and pickets, and forming a military police. The staff were employed in making out duty rosters, issuing camp equipage, rations and forage, posting guards and sentries, and receiving "states" of the various corps in order to make out ration returns.

On the 21st June, the Cavalry were mustered by the District Paymaster in my presence, the infantry battalions and the Field Battery of Artillery being occupied in preliminary drill under their respective officers.

On the 22nd of June, all the infantry battalions were similarly mustered, the Cavalry and Field Battery being exercised by their officers on their private parades.

On the 23rd June, Divine service was performed to all the various persuasions in camp by their respective clergy. Some of the infantry battalions marched to churches in the city.

On the 24th June the Kingston Field Battery was mustered. The other corps were occupied in squad drill from six to eight a. m. At 10 a. m. commanding officers paraded their battalions, and again broke them up for squad and company drill until noon at three p. m. the several corps again fell in in private parades. Some marched out with their bands to Barriehfield Common, and were exercised in company and Battalion drill, others remained in camp and repeated the exercises of the morning.

These preliminary drills were left entirely to the judgment of commanding officers of corps—the Brigadiers superintending the training, assisted by their respective staff officers.

On the 25th of June the same system was pursued as on the previous day, but brigadiers took command of their brigades in the afternoon.

On the 26th June the whole division paraded in review order on Barriehfield Common at nine a. m. for inspection by the Deputy Adjutant General commanding the camp. After the inspection, the entire force having the Cavalry formed as advance and rear guards, marched through Kingston and back to camp by one p. m.

Brigadiers again handled their brigades in the afternoon on Barriehfield Common, superintended by the officer in command and the divisional staff.

On the 27th June the Division was formed up at nine a. m. and went through a field day under the officer in command. One brigade supporting and afterwards relieving the other. In the afternoon brigadiers again exercised their brigades independently.

On the 28th June the Adjutant General of Militia made his first inspection of the force which was furnished on this occasion with blank ammunition. The Brigades advanced against an imaginary enemy supposed to be moving towards Catarqui bridge and the City of Kingston, and attacked and repulsed them on the heights in their front, and the Cavalry manoeuvred in two

bodies on the flanks, and the Field Battery of Artillery also supported the attack on either flank by a cross fire on the advancing enemy.

On the 29th June the Division was exercised in marching past the saluting base in column and quarter column, until the dinner hour. This being Saturday, there was a roll call in the afternoon, the men cleaning up their arms and accoutrements, airing the tents, and removing the straw and blankets, &c.

On the 30th June Divine service was performed, as on the previous Sunday, every officer and man in camp attending, except the sick and those on guard and picket.

On the first of July—the Dominion day—His Excellency the Governor General accompanied by the Adjutant General of Militia, and His Excellency's personal staff arrived by special train from Ottawa at 12 o'clock. The camp was visited and inspected. The Division paraded at 2 p. m. for His Excellency's inspection.

After the general salute and march past, the Division was manoeuvred by the Adjutant General in person until 4 p. m., when the prizes and badges for target practice were presented to the prize winners by His Excellency the Governor General.

On the 2nd July the force was employed in preparing to hand over the camp equipage in their possession, and receiving their pay from the District paymaster, through commanding officers of battalions and regimental paymasters, signing acquittance rolls &c.

On the 3rd July, at five a. m., the steamer *Rochester* left the dockyard wharf with the 16th "Prince Edward" Battalion, and the Picton Troop of Cavalry.

One company of the 48th Lennox and Addington Battalion, were conveyed to Amherst Island by a regular passage boat at three p. m. Another company of the same corps went by train to Napanee at the same hour. The remainder of the 48th and the whole of the 47th Battalions drove in wagons to their company headquarters during the day, at such hours as their commanding officers arranged.

The 15th and 49th Battalions, both from Belleville, departed by Grand Trunk Railway, at 9 a. m.

The 46th and 57th Battalions proceeded to Port Hope and Peterborough by Grand Trunk Railway, at 7 p. m.

The whole of the Cavalry of the 6th Brigade Divisions—four troops—marched to the Grand Trunk depot before dark, and were conveyed by special train at 9 p. m., to Cobourg, Port Hope, and other places on that route.

On the 4th July the 14th, Prince of Wales Own Rifles, marched from camp at six a. m., to their headquarters in the city.

The 40th and 45th Battalions left by train at seven a. m., for Cobourg and Bowmanville.

I have much pleasure in bringing to your notice the punctuality, order and regularity with which all these embarkations were conducted.

The acting Quartermaster General made arrangements with the railway officials, who fulfilled their share of the operations in a most satisfactory manner, a matter of no slight importance on a road with but one line of rails, and where the regular traffic was not impeded.

The Kingston Field Battery was on every occasion attached to the Division, and acted in support. On the 2nd of July, they performed shot and shell practice at floating targets in the river, and on the 3rd July

they proceeded 20 miles in marching order, according to the standing orders on this head, returning to their own headquarters in Kingston, where the guns and harness were deposited in the Artillery Park, and the members of the battery dismissed to their homes.

The annual tabular inspection report, and the district target practice returns are enclosed.

A statement of the last issues of clothing and equipment is also attached, as well as the Brigade Major's reports of their respective Brigade Divisions.

The orders issued from headquarters for annual drill were complete, and enabled the staff of the Division to carry out the duties with comparative ease.

As soon as all the corps had assembled and prepared their equipments, arrangements were at once made for the issue of rations and forage straw for bedding, &c. in a regular manner.

A camp board was detailed daily in divisional orders, composed of the field officers of the day, and Quartermasters of the day. These met at five a. m. every morning, at the supply officer's store, where all issues were closely inspected by them, and passed or rejected, according to circumstances. I am happy to say that few complaints were made as regards the issues.

The contractor for bread unfortunately purchased a quantity of flour that was not of good quality, and the bread for the first few days was condemned, and had to be replaced by other bread purchased in the city at the contractor's expense; but subsequently this article of issue was of the best quality and general satisfaction. The meat, groceries and vegetables, and forage, were all excellent throughout.

The musketry instructor commenced target practice the day following the formation of the camp, and was actively engaged, with his assistant, every day until the whole of the infantry battalions had performed their practice. This officer's report is attached. A corps was detailed in orders daily for this duty, and as the weather was most favourable not a day was lost in this important branch of the soldiers' exercises. A portion of the cavalry likewise performed target practice with carbines at two distances only. The reason why the whole of the cavalry troops did not do so is satisfactorily explained in Major Graveley's report.

The voluntary system of enrolment for the active militia appears to be less reliable than in former years, judging from the reports of commanding officers. There is no doubt that in large cities the difficulty of obtaining men to join the force voluntarily is increased owing chiefly to the disinclination of employers of labor to lose the services of those in their employ, and not to any dislike by the men to turn out. In the rural battalions where no such counter influence exists, officers did not experience the same trouble in filling their rolls.

All the corps assembled in this camp were highly creditable as to the class of men enrolled, as well as in their appearance, physique and general good behaviour. The weather was all that could be desired in a summer camp, and every corps without exception strove their utmost to master the details of drill, and to make a good appearance at brigade and divisional manoeuvres. They displayed an unusual amount of intelligence and activity in all that they required to do, and if the same influence can be maintained by the officers, I apprehend no difficulty in always getting men to follow

them, whenever called upon to do so, in peace or war.

The Cavalry force consisted of eight troops, under the command of Lieut. Col. D'Arcy Boulton, of the Northumberland and Durham Squadron. This officer divided his eight troops into two provisional regiments or wings of two squadrons each. The command of one wing devolved upon Lieut. Col. Smart, of the Port Hope Troop, and that of the other upon Major Duff of the Frontenac Squadron. These two bodies of cavalry were daily exercised by their respective commanders, and Lieut. Col. Boulton manoeuvred the whole frequently as a cavalry brigade. Their appearance and performance at the final inspection was a proof of the capability of their officers, and the endeavor of the men to give satisfaction. The horses were generally of a fair stamp, and the old troops equipped with regulation saddlery, made a good appearance.

The Kingston Field Battery of Artillery, with four guns and 62 horses, composed of the leading farmers in the township of Pittsburgh, who have for many years supported this battery, and have become thoroughly conversant with their work as gunners and drivers, were always in the right place when wanted, and upheld the character of the country.

The sudden and unexpected illness of Lt. Col. Drummond, deprived the battery of his presence in the field, but Major Alexander Kirkpatrick, an old and tried officer in this branch of the service, being next in command, took charge of the battery during the training.

The 14th, Prince of Wales Own Rifles, being composed of men living in the city of Kingston, experience some difficulty in keeping the ranks full owing to the labor market outbidding the soldiers' pay, and the danger incurred by young men of losing lucrative situations if they leave their business to follow the drums of a regiment, even for 16 days.

The 15th Argyll Light Infantry has always borne the character of a smart and well equipped corps. They turned out this year in fair numbers, though chiefly composed of business men of the town of Belleville. They brought with them to camp an unusually good band, though few in numbers.

The 16th "Prince Edward" Battalion hails from one of the finest sections of this well disposed and loyal District, but their numbers were smaller than on any former occasion when I have inspected them. The cause of this diminution in their numbers was not explained, and I am unable to account for it. Their Lieutenant Colonel was appointed a brigadier in the camp, and the 16th was in his own brigade. The corps was formerly one of the strongest, numerically as physically, in the District, and also one of the most efficient. It was rumoured that the ballot is advocated in that section, where a small portion of the community only have hitherto contributed to the defence of the country.

The 40th "Northumberland" Battalion mustered stronger than any other corps being nearly 400 strong officers and men. This is a remarkably fine battalion, well commanded and well officered. Lieut. Colonel Smith was selected to command a brigade, and performed this duty as steadily as he commands his fine battalion. The immediate command of the 40th fell upon Major Elliott, and the corps distinguished itself by uniform good conduct and a thorough knowledge of drill and camp duties.

The 45th West Durham Battalion, former-

ly the best drilled corps in the District, and always enthusiastic as volunteers, did not turn out this year as strong as was expected. They were the weakest in camp. Their Lt. Colonel is a popular and active soldier, well acquainted with his duties, and unusually attentive to the comfort of his men. It is hoped that next year the battalion will uphold its former prestige, and be second to none in numbers as well as in efficiency.

The 46th East Durham Battalion mustered nearly 300, and was the best equipped and best drilled corps in the camp this year. Their marching was particularly good, and the officers deserve much praise in the way they have brought their battalion to the fore.

The 47th Frontenac Battalion is one of the Kingston corps. The companies are recruited in villages around Kingston. A portion of this battalion is of ancient standing. The Storrington companies having been long noted for their stalwart men and their love for arms. These companies have been called out for active service several times. The 47th mustered over 300 and was the strongest in camp. Many of the old hands having served the time required by law, two or three times over, have given place to younger men. It appeared, this corps had more recruits than any other. The recruits, though young now, and not full sized, will improve each year in strength and knowledge of military life, and following in the steps of their predecessors, will, it is expected, maintain the good name of the Frontenac Battalion.

The 48th Lennox and Addington is also a rural corps. Its companies are very widely scattered. It turned out fairly as to numbers, all its companies were represented. No 5 Company evinced more enterprise than any other, having 52 officers and men. The 47th obtained the highest figure of merit at target practice, and claim the title of "Sharpshooters."

The 49th (Hasting) Battalion Rifles is a particularly fine body of men. Recruited from the back country and mining districts, where an outdoor life has bronzed and hardened them to the likeness of veterans, they marched with an elastic and easy step that was much admired. The corps has been converted to rifles since I last had the honor of inspecting them. On every occasion when the brigades were manoeuvred the 49th, along with the 14th, covered the advance and performed the special duties of riflemen as skirmishers.

The 57th Battalion, from Peterborough, is another fine rural corps, many of whose members support themselves by a backwoodsman's life. They evince an activity and easiness of motion that can only be acquired by constant exercise and hard work. They also excelled in marching; and considering the difficulty of collecting men so much scattered as are the members of this corps, the muster was satisfactory.

The members of the Divisional staff, as well as those of the brigades, deserved special mention, as upon their exertions and knowledge of their duties so much depended.

Major Smith, the Assistant Adjutant General for this camp, rendered me most important assistance by the excellence of his arrangements for carrying out all the duties of his department. In the field he proved himself an officer well fitted for his position. His punctuality and constant attendance in the camp was the chief cause of the soldierlike manner in which the duties were carried.

Major Phillips, Assistant Quartermaster-

General for the camp, was unfortunately suffering from an acute attack of rheumatism, which prevented his riding on horseback or walking any distance, but he continued at his post, and materially assisted in the success of the camp arrangements.

Dr. O. S. Strange, M. D. the principal Medical officer, was zealous in his daily inspection of the camp and men's tents, and in his endeavors to promote the health and comfort of the troops. He suggested sound sanitary improvements, and by his advice and influence persuaded the men to bathe at proper hours, and exert themselves in cleaning and purifying the camp grounds. The medical reports by regimental surgeons were daily received by him, and in serious cases, of which there were very few, he decided as to whether the patients should be sent to their homes or to the general hospital. The position and importance of a Principal Medical Officer in a military view, did not appear to be understood at first by the medical officers as a body, and some trouble was experienced in making them attend for their chief's orders, and in sending him their daily states. This might be remedied by a General Order on future occasions, specially calling the attention of Medical Volunteer officers to this duty.

The Supply Officer, Lieut. Col. Swetman, contributed largely to the success of the camp. Where men are well fed and not harassed there will generally be good feeling. The Supply Officer's preparatory arrangements for the daily issues of supplies were perfect in themselves; the preparations were completed in good time; all appliances for weighing the provisions, and for conveying them from the issuing stores to the several regimental encampments, were thought of and ready, so that from the moment the first corps arrived in camp, the issues were made with unprecedented rapidity and despatch that would have reflected credit upon the most experienced issuer in Her Majesty's service. I beg to make special mention of this officer's great attention to his duties, and his uniform good temper and firmness in the performance of them.

The Chief Musketry Instructor, Major Graveley, proved another happy selection as staff officer. Not one hour was lost after the camp was formed in commencing target practice. At daylight on the 20th the corps that arrived on the previous day was at the ranges. Ammunition had been drawn over night and served out, the scoring papers ready, markers at the butts, targets painted and the shooting from that hour was carried out daily, with unremitting industry, until every man in the infantry corps had fired his 16 rounds. Major Graveley's report speaks in high terms of his assistants, Major John K. Macaulay, 47th Battalion, and Lieut. Johnson, 57th Battalion. These officers relieved each other at the butts, and one or other of them was constantly present when the firing was going on, from daylight till dark. The accomplishment of this duty in so limited a time, by so many men, is entirely due to the exertions and conscientious discharge of their work by Major Graveley and his assistants. Sergt. J. Bailli, 47th Battalion, was Musketry Sergeant Instructor, and was constantly at his post, rendering valuable assistance by his experience and personal skill as a rifle marksman. The sergeant proved this year, as he did last year, that he is the best shot in the District, scoring 59 points out of a possible 60.

(To be Continued)

An international chess tournament, for 2, in gold, fifty florins entrance, will commence at Vienna on the 20th July next.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

#### HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 23rd June, 1873.

#### GENERAL ORDERS (14).

No 1.

#### ACTIVE MILITIA.

*Parade on 1st July, (Dominion Day.)*

The Active Militia Force in the several Cities and Towns of the Dominion and such other Corps as can conveniently do so, will assemble at the Head Quarters of Corps respectively, at Noon, on Tuesday, the 1st July, 1873, to celebrate the Anniversary of Confederation by a parade and firing a *feu de joie* in the usual manner. The Batteries of Artillery will fire the usual salute.

Such muster to be counted as one of 16 days' drill of three hours in the Annual Drill for the year 1873-74.

It is to be understood that no claims for transport will be allowed.

No. 2.

#### ANNUAL DRILL, 1873-74.

##### *Eight Days' Drill.*

1. Adverting to General Orders (12) of the 30th May, 1873, such Battalions of Infantry or Field Batteries of Artillery of the Active Militia, as may desire to perform the Annual Drill of 16 days for the financial year 1873-74 in eight days' continuous drill of six hours each day, at their respective Battalion or Field Battery Head Quarters, or at such other more convenient central place, of Assembly adjacent thereto, as may be selected by the commanding officer, may be permitted to do so, always excepting such companies, the Head Quarters of which are not within a convenient distance of the Battalion Head Quarters, say half a day's journey.

2. In such eight days to be spent at the Battalion or Field Battery Head Quarters, during which period drill for six hours each day is to be performed, with the exception of the days of concentration at, and departure from, the place of drill, on each of these two days, drill of three hours only is to be exacted, the whole period of eight days to be exclusive of any Sunday that intervene.

3. Tents and blankets will be issued if required, for such drill, from the Militia Stores under usual conditions on application by the commanding officer to the Deputy Adjutant General of the Military District, through the Brigade Major.

4. As commanding officers of Battalions and Field Batteries who may obtain tents and blankets for purposes of the drill, will be held responsible for their return into store in good condition on completion of the drill, such commanding officers will take steps to have the same returned to them before the men leave for their homes, and will assess all damages for losses, injury or deficiencies which may have occurred, certifying value of same upon the pay lists, and the amount of such assessment will be stopped from the pay of the corps. List of prices will be found on the pay list.

5. Rations cannot be supplied at the public expense, but the non-commissioned officers and men who shall have performed the above duty will receive eight dollars each before leaving for their homes, and the officers will receive sixteen each, subject under order of the commanding officer, to stoppages for necessary subsistence and all damages of, or losses, injuries to, or deficiencies in military stores which may occur during the period of drill.

6. Each mounted officer will receive an allowance of twelve dollars in addition for a horse, if the same has been actually present and used by him at drill, on the certificate of the commanding officer, and the sum of twelve dollars will be likewise allowed for each Field Battery horse actually and necessarily present, provided that such horses were present for the full period of drill.

7. Transport is not to be supplied on requisition issued by the Militia Department, but allowance in lieu of transport for such portion of the distance necessarily travelled over ordinary roads at the rate of six cents per mile for each officer, and three cents per mile for each non-commissioned officer and man, whose Corps or Company Head Quarters are distant more than three miles from the place of encampment, will be allowed proceeding to Battalion or Corps Head Quarters, the same rate to be allowed for the return journey.

8. In all cases where the whole or part of the journey is by railway or water communication, half the above rates will be allowed in lieu of transport for such portions of the journey as may be over such railway or by water communication, and the amount of such allowances is to be added to the Company pay lists and paid with the drill pay.

9. Commanding Officers are under no circumstances to issue requisitions for transport by railway or steamboat to be made a charge against the public.

10. Officers commanding Corps desirous of performing the annual drill under these regulations must give timely notice to the Deputy Adjutant General of the District, through the Brigade Major.

11. The nature of the Drill and exercises for the respective corps, to be as far as possible, in conformity with the instructions laid down in the General Order (12) of the 30th May, 1873, the Rifle instruction and

target practice being the most essential exercise for Infantry Corps; this is to be considered the Exercise of paramount importance, and the target practice returns must be rendered at the same time as the pay list duly certified to, to entitle corps to claim pay.

12. Regiments of Cavalry desirous of drilling as such under the provisions of this order, may do so, on the understanding that no charge for transport will be allowed, and that the pay for horses will be same as for Field Batteries of artillery.

13. Corps of Active Militia performing the Annual Drill under provisions of General Order (12) of the 30th May, 1873, are not to be supplied with Tents or Blankets, nor will they be provided with transport at the public expense nor be paid any allowance therefor.

14. Such corps as turn out for drill on 1st July, (Dominion day,) under the provisions of the foregoing No. 1 General Order, and afterwards assemble at Battalion or Field Battery Head Quarters for the performance of the eight days drill under the provisions of this General Order, will be permitted to count the drill on Dominion day as one half of one of the days of six hours drill provided for in this Order.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

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



HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 27th June, 1873.

GENERAL ORDER (15).

ACTIVE MILITIA.

MILITIA STAFF.

Adverting to General Orders of 5th April, 1867, and 19th January, 1869, the name of the Brigade Major promoted Brevet Lieutenant Colonel in the first named General Order is to be read "Théodore Juchereau Duchesnay" instead of "H. T. Duchesnay" and of the same officer appointed in the last named General Order Brigade Major for 7th Brigade Division, Province of Quebec, the name is to read "Théodore Juchereau Duchesnay" instead of "Henry T. Duchesnay."

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

14th Battalion or "The Princess of Wales' Own Rifles."

To be Captains:

Lieutenant William Dunlop Gordon, M.S.,

vice James Johnson, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

Lieutenant James Stafford Kirkpatrick, M.S., vice Fichtenberg Werner, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining his rank.

To be Lieutenants:

Ensign Henry John Wilkinson, M.S., vice Gordon, promoted;

John Douley Selleck, Gentleman, M.S., vice Kirkpatrick, promoted.

William Rogers, Gentleman, M.S., vice Charles Wingfield Wyndham Anderson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Ensign James McKay, is hereby permitted to retire, retaining rank.

36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.

Lieutenant and Adjutant David Lynch Scott, V.B., to have the rank of Captain from 31st May, 1872.

40th "Northumberland" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major:

Captain and Brevet Major Adam C. Webb, M.S., from No. 4 Company, vice Brevet Lieut. Colonel Griffiths Wainewright-Griffith, who although he has not had quite sufficient service in his present rank, is hereby permitted to retire retaining the rank of Lieut. Colonel, in consideration of his services as an officer in the first Expeditionary Force to the North West.

No. 4 Company, Brighton.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Noble Dean, M.S., vice Webb, promoted.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Wm. Charles Butler, M.S., vice Dean promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant Richard Nix, vice Butler promoted.

47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company, Wolfe Island.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Melville E. Busch, M.S., vice Murray retired.

To be Ensign:

Sergeant Isaac Henry Radford, M.S., vice Busch, promoted.

48th "Lennox and Addington" Battalion of Infantry.

Major George A. Fraser is hereby permitted to retire retaining his rank.

To be Adjutant:

Captain George McLean, V.B., from No. 2 Company, vice Ensign Reginald A. Fowler, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank of Ensign.

No. 2 Company, Clark's Mills.

To be Captain:

Ensign Robert McLean, M.S. vice George McLean, appointed Adjutant.

55th "Grenville" Battalion or "The Lisgar Rifles.

No. 2 Company, Prescott.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Albert Jones, M.S., vice James Gore, deceased.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Corporal Mathew Kelso, vice Jones, promoted.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Captain Joseph White, No. 6 Company, 34th Battalion, for three months from date of embarkation, to proceed to England.

Lieutenant Hugh D. Lumsden, No. 7 Company, 34th Battalion, for four months from 1st July next, to proceed to Europe on private affairs.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

69th "Annapolis" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company, Bear River.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant James D. Nicholl, Q.F.O., vice John Troop, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

RETIRED LIST.

Captain Felix Fortier, late unattached list is hereby permitted to retire, under 32nd Section of the Militia and Defence Act, with the rank of Major.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,  
Commanding the Militia of the Dominion, and Adjutant General.

M. Saint-Genest points out that France during the war lost 140,000, while of the 250,000 Paris National Guard only 224 were killed the National received 2,800 crosses, and what with the Commune, etc., have cost the country two milliards, making for each Parisian slain about a dozen crosses and 2,000,000 francs. In the event of another war he hopes that these costly heroes will be kept out of harms way, and that the country populations who know how to suffer in silence will be alone called to meet the enemy.

REMITTANCES Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 23th ult.—

BRANTFORD.—Major D. Curtis (to Jan. 1874) \$2.00  
BURFORD.—Lieut. P. H. Cox (to May 1874).... 2.00  
IROQUOIS.—Capt. A. McDouell (to May 1874).. 2.00  
SEAFORTH.—Capt. Charles Wilson (In full).. 2.50  
S. ROXTON.—Capt. Jos. Galbraith (to July '73) 2.00  
QUEBEC.—Lt.-Col. T. J. Reeve (to Mar. 1874) 2.00

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## The Volunteer Review,

AND

## MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1873.

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

The *Broad Arrow* professes to be a Journal devoted to the extension of military knowledge, the promotion of discipline and the fostering of that *esprit de corps*, that principle of love for soldiering as a profession without which an army cannot exist. It is evident that these pretensions can only be upheld by skill and discrimination, a clear sense of justice, cool judgment, and a course not wholly partizan, politically or otherwise. The very essence of military law is impartiality, and it lies at the bottom of military organization, and is the first principle of discipline. Our knowledge of *Broad Arrow* does not lead us to believe that it has kept the straight line of duty in this latter respect, we need not refer to occasions when partizan feeling has been displayed in sneers and invectives at the dignity of the Sovereign of the

British Empire, or at the present Commander in Chief of its army, and other exalted personages; this abnegation of plain duty is reprehensible enough, it was confined however, to the faction in whose interest it was written, but in the issue of 7th June, *Broad Arrow* has essayed a longer flight and without correct information presumes to libel the officer commanding the Canadian Army in an article under the caption of "Canadian Militia Scandals" in which there is just sufficient coloring of truth to make the falsehoods pass current.

We are not aware whether the writer of the article has such a thing as a professional reputation in a military point of view to lose, but as the Adjutant General of the Canadian Army is an officer of well known standing in the late Regular Army of Great Britain, it is rather an impertinence for an anonymous scribbler under the shadow of the editorial closet to pass judgment on his character, and to decide a case from *ex parte* evidence, with the merits of which the writer, if a resident of Great Britain, could not possibly be sufficiently acquainted; and it will not argue great discrimination in the editorial management of the *Broad Arrow*, if it has allowed outside influence to dictate its course in this matter. In any case the article is one that should never have appeared in any military journal; it is a libel pure and simple on the character of a worthy, talented, and gallant soldier and an infamous attempt to assail his professional reputation, as well as to lessen the value of the Canadian Military Organization in the eyes of the people of Great Britain, by insinuating and assuming that it is radically defective.

*Broad Arrow* must remember its own Jeremiads over mismanagement and something worse in the British War Office, and will also please to recollect that the administration of the Imperial Army of about 70,000 men costs that representative of the tribe of Isaachar—the donkey between two burdens—the British taxpayer—over five and one half millions pounds sterling without the jobs, while we maintain a force of 43,000 men the administration of which costs us including the headquarters staff less than eight thousand pounds sterling. Frauds in the administration of the British Army has to be reckoned by the hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling. An attempted fraud with us involving a loss, if perpetrated, of thirty two pounds sterling, has given occasion to the virtuous indignation of the *Broad Arrow* to the contemptible attempt to lessen the reputation of a gentleman, and a soldier, and to cast discredit on the whole Canadian Organization. We can only account for it by supposing that it is the new ethical system introduced along with the re-organization of the British Army by those dear friends of *Broad Arrow*—the Whig Radicals; and that in future instead of honor, manliness, and fair play being characteristics of the force

and its representative press, we are to have all the rascalities of partizanship to deal with.

We present the first scandal of the Canadian Army to *Broad Arrow* with our respectful request that it may be embalmed and kept on exhibition, and we promise that the proposed investigation which is to disclose such disorganization in our ranks shall be submitted without note or comment to our contemporary's scrutiny, on condition that he borrows SAM WELLER'S microscope or any similar instrument of sufficient magnifying power to enable him, at a distance of 3,000 miles, to find a fraud equal in magnitude to one thousand part of those perpetrated at the British War Office for the last twenty years, and we have to assure him that the Adjutant General of the Canadian Army is within reach of the War Office, as he holds the rank of Colonel in the British Army, in which notwithstanding, all *Broad Arrow* has said on the subject there is such a thing as justice to be found, and not administered in the fashion of *Jedburgh law*.

*Broad Arrow* should remember Shakespeare's celebrated aphorism:

"Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;

"But he that filches from me my good name,

"Robs me of that which not encircles him,"

"And makes me poor, indeed."

And this very unjustifiable act is attempted by a military journal without a shadow of pretence that any grounds existed for such an outrageous proceeding.

In our last issue we gave a synopsis of Captain O'HEA'S admirable paper on "Rifles and Rifling." As far as existing systems are concerned, the mode of grooving a rifle is stated to be by a cylinder (called a cutter, box) filling the bore as nearly as practicable in which a cold chisel is inserted, the cylinder is made to revolve at the required angle of pitch by machinery and to shift its position at each cut as required by the pattern of rifle. "Now, it is evident that is not a perfect instrument inasmuch as the exact and uniform action of the cutter on the metal of the bore must depend on the evenness of or density and texture of the metal composing the barrel, and it is simply impossible to obtain a tube of even density and texture throughout." It is further liable to derangement by the velocity with which it is made to move through the bore and the spring of the rod to which it is attached. In order to remedy this obstacle to the production of a true rifle; it has been proposed to punch or draw the rifling and this could not be accomplished owing to the obstacles presented by the length of bore.

The system of *put* rifling is taken up as follows. "This system which is the inven-

tion of Wm. MURPHY, Esq., of Richmond, Cork, is certainly exceptional. It cannot be said to be rifling of a new pattern, since it embraces every known pattern, nor can it be referred to under the head of pitch as it is applicable to pitch of any and every degree.

"The invention consists of rifling with inclined rifling only a portion of the bore—a comparatively small portion—towards or at the muzzle—the rifling being dispensed with at the seat of the shot where it has hitherto been an impediment to the initial motion of the projectile and consequently a cause of recoil. The peculiarity and novelty of the system consist in some measure in confining the rifling not only to that portion of the bore where alone (as I have proved by experiment) rifling can be necessary, but to the very portion of it which has hitherto been considered the weakest; where in fact any impediment to the free exit of the bullet has been considered to involve the destruction of the arm."

The advantages claimed for this system are: First—Facility for punching, drawing or cutting and accurately gauging same. Secondly—Great reduction of recoil. Thirdly—increased velocity—involving flatness of trajectory without loss of accuracy; and lastly, a very considerable reduction in cost of manufacture, with close approach to scientific accuracy in the manufacture of the rifle.

It is also held by the inventor that the slight retardation of the velocity of the projectile while it is attaining its rotatory power near or at the muzzle of the gun, enables a larger portion of the charge to be consumed than is the case in any other system, and that consequently the shot will leave the gun with the greater power or force and less recoil.

It appears that Mr. MURPHY placed his invention in Captain O'HEA's hands in 1871, for practical test, and since then it has been subjected to severe and searching trials with "rifles of various patterns and degrees of pitch;" and the result as stated is that "the claims of the inventor have been borne out to an unusual extent as inventions go," the trials were made under the difficulties of hand manufacture and most faulty ammunition.

The results of experiments with this system are extraordinary, with a Martini-Henry rifle bitted out to within four inches of the muzzle using the regulation cartridges at 400 yards, satisfactory shooting was obtained with an elevation for 300 yards; with a barrel rifled on the rib system having the same length of rifling as above at 500 yards, good practice was made with 400 yards, elevation at 600 yards with sighting for 450 yards, and at 700 yards with an elevation of 550 yards; this system is characterized as the "Murphy rib system," and the lecturer gives instances of superior shooting with other weapons under similar circumstances, the proofs are

indisputable that a far lower trajectory has been obtained than with any other rifle, and artillerists are capable of judging as well as appreciating the value of that discovery.

What practical deductions may be drawn from those experiments are summarised as follows. First—the pattern of rifling—when the bore is rifled throughout, has in itself some influence on recoil. Secondly, the *pitch* of screw in rifled barrels is the most important part of the manufacture, because it is impossible for a bullet to spin with high rapidity and travel with high velocity. Rapidity of rotation takes from velocity of progression and consequently there is a loss of power expended in forcing the bolt through the barrel by a complex motion, which would go far to account for the fracture of the inner tubes of the thirty five ton guns at points distant from the seat of the shot, and which has puzzled our artillerists to account for by any known laws of impact and resistance, it follows as a corollary the slower the pitch consistent to steady rotation to a defined range, all other conditions being equal the higher the velocity and the flatter the trajectory, and the lecturer insists that accuracy lateral as well as vertical can be obtained by velocity, a proposition which is indisputable.

Captain O'HEA points out the value of flat trajectory in a military arm. One great disadvantage in our present military weapons are, the finely graduated and complicated sights necessary to ensure comparative accuracy, and a weapon that would send a bullet for six hundred yards with an extreme height of curve above the ground of only six feet would at once place in the hands of troops weapons any ordinary man could use with effect. A weapon of this description would simplify to a very considerable extent the labor of training a soldier to its use, judging distance for instance, the great stumbling block to most men would be greatly simplified and the complex instruction for using the back sight scale needless, when it would only be necessary to have two lenses, one for three the other for six hundred yards to manipulate. On this subject the lecturer says: "I am not aware that the extreme range at which our military rifles, are, in the hands of the soldier, expected to be practically effective has yet been clearly defined, I cannot suppose that the extreme range to which the rifles of the present day are sighted, namely, 900 yards for the *Snider* and 1,300 for the Martini-Henry, can be seriously considered practical for troops. A man at 800 or 900 yards is not so good a mark as a quart bottle would be at 150; and taking into consideration the time a bullet takes to travel the longer distance, and the obstacle to accuracy it has to encounter in the passage, I think you will agree with me that the chance of striking the bottle would be much greater than of striking the man.

"It appears to me, therefore, that the first

thing is to determine the really practical range for accuracy required in the military rifle, and the arm giving the flattest trajectory to the specified range must be the best, all other contingencies being duly considered.

The lecturer then states that the *pitch*, the pull of the trigger, and the recoil, are all to the *right*, and are incentives to error; that military small arms are accurately sighted as regards direction to only *one* range, viz, for 500 yards; the result is that the sights are placed on the barrel, not vertically true with the axis of bore, and, as a consequence the sighting for every range except 500 yards is more or less inaccurate. There is no allowance made for direction, and it is therefore recommended as a remedy that the pitch of rifling should be reversed and run from right to left, and that the sights should be placed vertically with the axis. Experiment has also shewn that the uniform thickness and evenness of the metal from breech to muzzle is necessary to correct shooting, and the practice of putting studs or bands about the barrel is most injurious, the conditions of *flat* or *low* trajectory and accuracy demand even expansion of the metal of the barrel as the bullet passes along the bore.

Whatever may be the ultimate fate of the invention Captain O'HEA has introduced to public notice, there can be no question at all as to the value of the principles it has elucidated; it has been demonstrated that rapid rotation is not a necessity of accuracy, but on the contrary, one of the principle causes of deviation, that it retards the projectile in the bore, prevents the full combustion of the charge, and dissipates the force thereof without corresponding useful effect; the difference of results afforded by practical experience at the target shews that twenty per cent of power is employed in destroying the gun when it is whole rifled and therefore the cause of failure in the monster artillery can be accounted for without much trouble, but this fact having been established the question arises as to what then; is the system applicable to the larger ordnance. This is a question requiring time, experiments, and care, to answer. If the British authorities are wise they will follow up the idea and by extensive experiment prove whether Mr. MURPHY's invention can be applied to artillery. The distinguished officers who spoke while the subject was discussed appeared to be divided in opinion as to the application of the invention, but all argued in giving due credit to Captain O'HEA for discovering and applying the true principles on which rifled fire arms should be constructed and establishing the fact that rotation could be imparted by a very small amount of force—a principle that appears to have escaped the observation of all modern artillerists. We hope the gallant officer will reap the full reward of his labor, patience, and ingenuity.



In our last issue we warned our political economists of the danger incurred in forcing an unwise and needless economy on our Minister of Militia and Defence, by which the Military development of Canada would be retarded; and we gave as a reason for doing so, the uncertainty at all times of the stability of political relations with such a Government as that of the United States; we also showed that the Treaty of Washington, apart from its excellence or faults was a mere temporary arrangement liable to rupture at the whim of the democratic puppets who manage affairs south of the parallel of 45 degrees. And that this is a correct application of the positions the following from the *Saturday Review* will show, reviewing correspondence on the Treaty, it says:

"The only point in the correspondence which deserves attention is the intimation on the part of Mr. Fish that his Government, having profited by an extravagant interpretation of International law to the detriment of neutrals, intends hereafter to repudiate the contention of its advocates and the decisions of the tribunal by straining, in case of need, the rules of law to the detriment of future belligerents. In substance, Mr. Fish holds out a threat that if England should be at war with any third Power, American citizens will be allowed to equip cruisers against English commerce. The sound legal doctrines maintained by Sir Alexander Cockburn are to be accepted whenever they may suit American interests on the pretext that the Lord Chief Justice described himself as a representative of England for the non-judicial purpose of vindicating the character of an English Statesman. No official declaration was needed to show that the judgment of Geneva would be only so far accepted by the United States as it might from time to time suit American interests; but credulous philanthropists, if they were accessible to conviction, might profit by the earliest illustration of the advantages of the new millennium. The anticipation that the equipment of American Alabamas would be rendered impossible by the Geneva award is already proved to be unsound. Three millions will have been paid exclusively for the settlement of a single quarrel."

In another column will be found an article entitled "Battalions versus Free Trade," in which the danger arising from pushing the doctrines of unrestricted commerce to extremes is clearly shown. Free traders, especially in England, are apt to forget that the commercial class are compared with the vast mass of the inhabitants of the globe, in reality a very insignificant item, and, although by the power of money, they may succeed for a while in misleading a population like that of Great Britain, it is sure, as far as they are concerned, to be bitterness in the end.

Under the leadership of such men as the late RICHARD COBDEN, and the present JOHN BRIGHT, the people of Great Britain have been led to believe that the millennium of philanthropy had arrived, that swords should be turned into pruning hoes, and that arbitration would settle all that was previously referred to the *ultimatum argumentum Regium*, and that peace and commerce would hereafter

rule a world in which one man would not only be as good as another, but far better, alas! for the philanthropists. Russia is already dispelling the illusions created by the practical lessons so earnestly inculcated, and becoming more than a formidable rival for Manchester and its interests, not by Free Trade, but by a stringent system of protection, carried out by the bayonets of the big battalions.

In propounding the universal doctrine of peace, the preacher should have provided the means to enforce his teaching, and it was not to grasp the commerce of the world by logic, that the disciples of the Manchester school should have demonstrated their fitness to preserve a supremacy which was won for them by the bayonet alone.

We have in Canada a diluted copy (in water colors) of the Manchester school of political economists, who would imperil national interests for the sake of saving the bawbee, and spending a silver dollar belonging to other people in the operation, optionists who only live by the day and for the day, but we hope a public opinion is awake in the Dominion that will put down the puerile institutions of that school of economical philosophers, whose political motives have made them the worst enemies their country has ever seen.

The *United States Army and Navy Journal* of 14th June, contains the following, which we insert for the purpose of showing how thoroughly the services of the officers of the army, and indeed of every intelligent individual therein are utilized.

"A circular dated Washington, June 6, 1873, has been issued giving instructions for carrying into effect the provisions of this order: "At the headquarters of each Military Division and Geographical Department there will be kept in course of preparation a map of the territory comprised in the command, upon which will be embodied any geographical or other information useful in military operations which may be obtained from time to time; and at the close of each month, a copy of the consolidated compilation of all new matter received during the month, will be transmitted to the headquarters of the Army. Unless some other means of obtaining the same object be designated by competent authority, the commanding officer of every body of troops ordered to march will carefully select a competent person (preferably a commissioned officer) to whom he will entrust the special duty of making the field notes and sketches and keeping the journals prescribed in par. 708, Army Regulations, 1863, necessary for the preparation of a map of, and report upon, the route traversed. The person selected should be relieved of so much of his routine duties as will enable him to give due attention to the subject indicated. The commanding officer should daily, or more frequently, inspect and verify the notes and journals. Note books should be freely used, and to guard against loss of valuable data, copies should be made, verified, and retained, and the originals forwarded through the ordinary channel to department headquarters at every available opportunity; and whenever a sufficient halt is made, a map of the route up to that time, together, with a

report thereon, should be transmitted in the same manner. When passing over routes supposed to be known, the notes, etc., will be kept with the same care as when over routes known to be new. Directions for keeping the journal are given in addition to those in pars. 710 to 715, Army Regulations of 1863, which are quoted. The principal of these directions are as follows: Any scale adopted should be noted in the beginning of the book and on each page thereafter, and should be large enough to permit a clear representation of what is desired. When notes are added at night a memorandum of the fact should be made. Notes should always be read over at the close of each day's march, and if not explicit should be made so while the memory is fresh. The bearing of the route will be noted, and will be noted legibly on the sketch. Whenever practicable, distances should be measured by an odometer. In the absence of an odometer distances may be determined with a considerable degree of accuracy by the observer counting either his own paces or those of a horse, the average length of the pace in either case having been previously carefully determined. As the pace is liable to change in length, either from fatigue or accidents of the ground, its length should be verified as frequently as possible. Distances to the right or left of the route will be either measured or estimated, and the route should show whether actually measured or only estimated. This applies also to heights of hills or other remarkable elevations. Courses could be observed with the prismatic compass. If no compass is at hand, directions may be determined from the sun and the time. The notes should include so much of the country as can be examined on each side of the route without delaying the column. Nothing will be sketched or mapped that is not positively known, or at least, seen. There should be no guessing at the probable mouth of streams, or the probable distance of the route from some stream known to be in the neighborhood. The remarks corresponding to any sketch should be, as nearly as possible, opposite the part described. Instruments and stationery will be obtained at department headquarters from the officer charged with the duty of compiling the information. Directions are given for using the prismatic compass and the odometer, the latter is not strictly accurate. Measurements up hill are always more reliable than those down hill. Rapid driving impairs the accuracy of the measurements, but the wagon may be driven over ordinary roads at a speed not exceeding five miles per hour without introducing any serious error. Where a command returns by the same route it will always be well to remeasure the distance for the purpose of verifying and correcting the outward measurement. The accuracy of the odometer should be frequently tested by a comparison of distances measured by them with taping measurements of the same route.—*United States Army and Navy Journal*.

It is a remarkable feature of the military administration of the United States that the attempt is always made to complete maps of the Territories occupied, and by this means every officer of each arm is qualified to act as a staff officer, an arm of the service with which the Canadian Army is not supplied.

Our political economists are fond of quoting the example and superior wisdom of the people of the United States as worthy of all imitation, there is certainly this feature

of their social economy which deserves to be copied, and if possible improved upon. We have maps of all the counties and townships in Canada, useful as showing the division into lots or farms approximately, but as regards the topographical features of the country, or even its hydrographical capabilities, we have nothing worthy the name.

In the Adjutant General's Report "On the State of the Militia" for 1872, will be found a recommendation from Lieutenant Colonel STRANGE, R.A., Commandant of the Quebec Gunnery School, advising the organization of a similar system as that practised by the United States Army, and we can see no reason why it should not be adopted. Engineering as a profession, civil or military, has no legal status or protection in Canada; any fellow can swear and call himself an Engineer, while all other professions are legally protected, and even that of Provincial Land Surveyor which is merely the initiation step towards a knowledge of engineering. A remedy for this state of things would be to organize a corps of military engineers as the first step towards realizing the value of the action of the United States as shown in the extract.

REVIEWS.

Prominent amongst the evidence of development which the Province of Manitoba affords, is the rapid and steady increase of *Press* enterprise, the best possible evidence of rapidly increasing prosperity, and we hope that the true interests of that magnificent and wealthy country, will be considered as the first and greatest care of the Fourth Estate.

We were agreeably surprised at the reappearance of the Pioneer Journal of Central British America, *The North Western*, after an eclipse of nearly three years. Its opening address gives promises of future usefulness, and it is got up in a style that speaks well for the enterprise of its managers.

It is to be hoped that our contemporaries of the *Garden Province* of this continent will eschew violent party questions, whether of religious law or locality, and while keeping a keen eye on their own local interests, take their proper position in maintaining those of the Dominion, remembering

"That no pent up Utica restrains our powers,

"For this whole boundless continent is ours."

We wish the *North Western* every success.

The *New Dominion Monthly* for June has been received. It is an exceptionally fine number.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of the *Phrenological Journal* for July.

*The Aldine* for July is received, and note the contents to be both rich and varied. It opens with a full page illustration, painted in tints, and entitled "Catch Him?" It represents two children, the elder of whom a girl is holding her little brother up to a rosebush, on which a butterfly is about to alight.—John S. Davis is the artist. The next is by Mr. J. D. Woodward, and entitled "Moonlight on the Shenandoah,"—a magnificent picture. Either of these pictures is worth more than the year's subscription to the *Aldine*, viz. \$5.00.—Besides there are several more excellent pictures in this number. The "Old Hell Gate Ferry House." "A Dainty Bit" "Morning Bath" "Your Naughty Children," The Countess Potozki, "The Frauenkirche Nuremberg"—a woodland scene entitled "The Onset," and a weird picture of a bitter standing alone in a desolate marsh, upon which the moon is just rising. The literature is chaste and classical; take all together, it is a very superb number.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of two beautiful Chromo Lithographs from Orange, Jude, & Co., 245 Broadway, New York, the Publishers of *Hearth and Home*, and that exceedingly valuable Journal, *The American Agriculturist*. Both papers have established for themselves a character for literary ability and usefulness, but the latter especially, is a most valuable assistance to the agriculturist, and one that should be on the table of every farmer in North America. Both papers can be had at the low price of \$4.00 per annum, and how the publishers manage to supply such an amount of reading matter, so well got up, and beautifully illustrated with first class engravings for the sum, can only be accounted for in the hypothesis that the circulation through the classes benefitted is something enormous.

The *Chromos* are real gems, the *Strawberry Girl*, is a gorgeous picture involving 18 different colors; it represents a beautiful child with a strawberry in its fingers. *Mischief brewing* is an exquisite little piece, it has 16 different colors, a baby of two years old is watching her brother while he cuts out of a squash one of those fearful caricatures of the *human face divine* with which youngsters are apt to frighten people by inserting a lighted bit of candle inside the hollow globe, and placing it on the fence rails; it is a curious study, and shews that the painter knew his subject well. Both those are presented gratis to the subscribers for *Hearth and Home*, and the *American Agriculturist*.

*Blackwood* for June contains the following articles:—The Parisians, Book VII: The Doctor abroad—conclusion. Amateur Theology, A True Reformer.—conclusion. Our Coming Guest. Mrs. Oliphants Novels. The Second Gladstone Administration.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton St. New York.

*Woods Household Magazine* for July, being No. 1 of the 13th volume contains the following choicé articles:—A Wife's Experiment. A Plea. Sim's little Girl. Traveling Instincts in Animals, A Song. Weather tough block. The Good of it. Endurance. The Original Declaration. How the Vow was kept. Tabrtha Bray. The Sparrow and his children, &c., &c.

Published at 41 Park Row, New York, and at 81 and 82 Front St. Newburgh, N.Y. terms one dollar per year.

We have to thank Lieutenant W. Morehouse, Secretary and Treasurer of the "Sherbrooke Rifle Association" for the programme of the annual prize meeting which is to take place at the Rifle Range, East Sherbrooke, on the 30th of June, and following days.

The following is a list of the matches.

MATCH NO. 1.

Open to 53rd Battalion, and members of the Sherbrooke Rifle Association, residing within the Electoral Township of Sherbrooke.

1st Prize.—Ladies Challenge Cup, value \$50 and \$10 by S. R. A. (same conditions as last year.)..... \$60.00  
Other prizes..... 15.00

Ranges 400 and 600 yards; 5 shots at each range; any rifle of Government issue. Entrance 25 cents, Members of Association 15 cents.

MATCH NO. 2.

Open to all comers and all rifles. Aggregate prizes \$38.

Ranges 200 and 400 yards; 5 shots at each range; Entrance 20 cts. Members S. R. A. 15c.

MATCH NO. 3.

To be shot for by 5 men of each Company of the 53rd Battalion and Sherbrooke Cavalry. Such competitors must have belonged to the companies they represent for at least one month previous to the match. Members of the above Association (same as No. 1) will be allowed to fire for individual scoring.

1st Prize Silver Challenge Cup (same conditions as last year) value..... \$50.00  
Cash prizes..... 25.00

Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards; 5 shots at each range; any rifle of Government issue Entrance \$1 per troop or company, Entrance for individual scoring 25 cents.

MATCH NO. 4.

Open to 53rd Battalion and members S. R. A. (same as in match No. 1.)

1st Prize Challenge Cup and \$10 by S. R. A. (Same conditions as last year.) \$45.00  
Other prizes..... 20.50

Ranges 300 and 500 yards; 5 shots at each range; any rifle, Government issue:—Entrance 25 cents. Members S. R. A. 15 cents.

CONSOLATION MATCH.

Open to all who competed for any of the foregoing prizes, and have not won a first or second prize.

Ranges 200 and 40 yards; 3 shots at each range; rifles of Government issue. Entrance 25 cents.

A prize of \$10.00 given by Captain Armstrong, will be awarded to the best shot in the 53rd Battalion. Competition to take place at the close of the other matches. Range 600 yards. 3 shots. Entrance free

## HON. SIR GEO. E. CARTIER, BART.

Pomp and pageantry and emblems of war  
How vain are ye, a nation's grief to show,  
For Cartier dead, a people's wail and tear  
More fitting tribute are than gorgeous bier  
And stately catafalque, or chanted dirge,  
Through dim cathedral aisle, that solemn surge,  
As ocean swell with dull monotonous roar,  
Wake the weird echoes of the rockbound shore  
These, but the empty pageant of a day,  
And with the setting sun will pass away,  
Not so his deeds—they gave our nation life;  
Of allens made friends; and banished strife  
From our country's Councils; and from its laws  
Expunged full many a fruitful cause  
Of sectional and wild fantastic hate,  
Till, wielded now in one united State,  
Our flag waves proudly from Pacific's shore,  
Till hushed its rustling in Atlantic's roar.  
Such grand results of life beneficent,  
To patriot's worth form noblest monument.

D. S.  
Montreal, 13th June, 1873,

## RELATIVE SIZE OF COUNTRIES AND SEAS.

The *Country Gentleman* gave lately the comparative latitudes of some prominent places on the globe. It may be well now to furnish some comparative sizes in round numbers.

The Red Sea would reach from Washington to Colorado, and it is three times as wide as Lake Ontario.

Madagascar is as large as New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, all put together.

Palestine is one fourth the size of New York.

Hindustan is about one hundred times as large as Palestine.

Great Britain is two thirds the size of Japan, one-twelfth the size of Hindostan, one twentieth of China, and one-twenty-fifth of the United States.

Greece is about the size of Vermont.

The English Channel is nearly as large as Lake Superior, and Lake Huron as large as the Sea of Asof.

The Great Desert of Africa has nearly the present dimensions of the United States.

The Caspian Sea would reach from New York to St. Augustine, and is as wide as from New York to Rochester.

The following bodies of water are nearly equal in size: German Ocean, Black Sea, Yellow Sea; Hudson Bay is rather larger; the Baltic, Adriatic, Persian Gulf, and Aegean Sea are about as large, and somewhat larger than Lake Superior.

The Mediterranean, if placed across North America, would make sea navigation from San Diego to Baltimore.

The Gulf of Mexico is about ten times as large as Lake Superior, and about as large as the Sea of Kamshata, Bay of Bengal, China Sea, Okotsk Sea, or Japan Sea, Lake Ontario would go into either one of them more than fifty times.

Great Britain and Ireland are about as large as New Mexico, but not as large as Nebraska or Iowa. They are less than New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

## BATTALIONS VERSUS FREE TRADE.

Since the days when Cobden and his friends obtained their first victory over protection, the principles of free trade have been much extended. And not only have the doctrine of untrammelled commerce been

considered of universal application; but trade itself has been in a manner defied. It has been vigorously contended by some political economists, that there is in trade a certain vital force which enables it to overcome all impediments. It is laid down as an axiom of commerce that, inevitably, all nations will buy and sell in the best markets that cheapness and excellence will ensure customers. And it is confidently anticipated that there is, in Trade, the inherent power to compel the general acceptance of this truth, and obedience to it. Nationality, prejudice, the desire of empire, all the various causes which urge one set of people to draw apart from another, which create rivalries and wars, are counted as mere ephemeral obstacles to the advance of the undisputed sway of Trade. Some affect to treat the subject on the hydraulic principle, and contend that commerce will always find its own level and that, too, through the speediest and most obvious channels. But all are agreed on the one point, that it is the great duty of mankind to buy and sell freely—a duty of such universal obligation as to amount to a law of nature.

It may be a law of nature, but just at present it seems a dead letter. The United States and Russia—the one a Republic the other an Autocracy—do not observe it with any degree of respect. Evidently the form of Government has nothing to do with the matter. Freedom and enlightenment, slavery and ignorance are equally far from a knowledge of this Natural legislation. Still further is the latter power removed from a correct appreciation of the modern deductions from free trade principles. By the latest exponents of commercial doctrines in England, the maintenance of our army and navy have been opposed on two grounds. First on the ground that they are terribly expensive institutions, and, secondly, that the men they employ are taken away from profitable manufactures or business. They do not, perhaps, go the extreme length of advising a total abolition of a land or sea force; but they ask such reductions as would render either arm of the service powerless in the face of the immense armaments which other nations maintain. The same school recommends the severance of connection with the colonies for pretty much the same reason—the expense of protecting them in case of war. Their creed, in fact, is, that, as long as you can manufacture a cheaper and better article than your neighbor, so long will you be prosperous and respected. The tariff of the United States since the war, and the commercial policy of Russia in Central Asia must cause sure trouble to these philosophers. There they stand with low priced articles of undoubted excellence, offering them to neighbors who will not take them at all. The market is open, the sellers are ready, but the purchasers will not come. It seems to use this is a case unprovided for by the Trade laws of nature.

The two systems—Protection and Free Trade are coming into contact in Central Asia. We see Russia advancing rapidly, yet with firm steps, putting down her foot with every intention of remaining, first on one then on another territory. Wherever she makes an inroad she reduces to subjection, appoints a governor, and henceforth that region is a Russian Province. She takes possession of it for her own sole benefit and advantage. Unenlightened by liberal views of trade, she carefully examines how best she can turn the commerce of the locality into a source of Russian enrichment, and rightly or wrongly imposes prohibitive du-

ties upon foreign imports, especially those of England, whose rivalry she has most reason to dread. And not only does Russia exclude England from trade with her own conquests, but influences semi-independent states, such as Bakharra, to impose "crushing differential duties" upon English imports. As an example of the disastrous effects of her policy we may instance the Province of Tashkend, which in 1868 carried on a trade of about \$25,000,000 with British markets. Since the Russian occupation that has ceased. All this shows clearly that Russia is determined to possess herself of every source of wealth she can acquire by fair means or by foul. She is resolved to build up her own empire, no matter at whose cost, and she does not intend to allow any other nation to participate in any commercial advantages she can exclude them from. This may be eminently selfish, grasping and narrow minded conduct; but we are afraid all the philosophers might philosophize ever so wisely before her, without the least effect. She has set her heart upon growing a big empire and is prepared to back her pretensions by battalions. These, however, are the very arguments which the modern school of political economists pretend to despise. They decry their worth; and sooner than fit out an expedition to argue the matter with the Emperor Alexander after his own fashion, they would logically and convincingly continue to prove his illiberality and ignorance until the last shipload of British soldiers had left the shores of India.

The present prospects of Free trade are not encouraging. The nations of the earth are wholly set, each on its own aggrandisement. Each is bent upon getting all it can and keeping all it gets—trade included. It really seems as though each state will soon enjoy only such an extent of commerce as it can win and hold at the point of the bayonet. Even France, the late and enthusiastic convert to liberal ideas, has gone back to her old faith in protection, and will have none of international treaties. Can it be that they world is growing more selfish; or is it that other nations view with envy England's prosperity, and are awakened to the importance of commerce. At any rate Russia is taking the very same course adopted by Great Britain when founding her empire. Just then protective tariffs and conquest went hand in hand. It would be singular if the old faith were to revive; and England were to go back to the idea of national selfishness. However, this may be, it seems an odd time to proclaim the worthlessness of colonies. Just when the markets of Great Britain are being sized and sealed by foreign powers it seems an inopportune moment to advise the surrender of those which remain; and which, so long as connection with the mother country is retained, will always be open. No colony would ever impose duties with the express object of injuring England. It would not so adjust its tariff as to discriminate against her; while in years to come these outposts of the empire might lend her a helping hand when she sorely needed it.

## RUSSIAN POLICY IN THE EAST.

The telegraph recently brought the news that a grand scheme for a railway through Central Asia had been conceived by M. de Lesseps, the originator of the Suez canal; which had been submitted to and approved by the Russian Government. The following

extract from the Berlin correspondence of the London Times will sufficiently explain the object which Russia has in view in favoring the project:—

M. de Lesseps's scheme of a Central Asia railway is the subject of an article in the Prague *Politik*, a Czechian paper in the Russian interest:—

"The Central Asia question once kindled, all attempts of diplomatic firemen to quench the flames will be useless. In point of fact, all reflecting people in England have a pretty accurate presentiment of what is coming. As Russia advances in Turkestan and approaches India, the matter is sure to grow more and more serious. The coarsely egotistical policy pursued by Great Britain against every people in the world at last begins to bear fruit. There is not a State but will side against her in this matter. The nation which has reared her flag on Heligoland, Malta, Gibraltar, Perim, Aden, St. Helena, &c.; the nation which has constructed fort upon fort to maintain exclusive dominion over the sea, the nation which has destroyed all the mercantile navies of the world to acquire a monopoly of commerce—that nation has no right to count upon the sympathies of any other mercantile or industrial people. M. de Lesseps, the genius that has created the Suez Canal, the gates of which England barricaded with iron grip; M. de Lesseps, who in the depth of his heart must feel no small mortification at having carried out his great enterprise only for the benefit of England, the perfidious enemy of France; M. de Lesseps does not mean to rest on his oars. His great mind has been maturing new plans, and while the world believed him to be engaged in regulating the finances of the Suez Company, or playing with the project of cutting through the Isthmus of Suez, he profited by his stay at Constantinople to cross the English schemes by a move as ingenious as it will be effective. This time he aims at neither more nor less than a grand and well digested proposition to construct a strategical railway from the Russian to the Indian frontier. Having completed his draughts and calculations some time ago, he has now laid them before the General Ignatieff, who has fully approved them. The plan, it is only a plan for the present, but so was the Suez Canal at the time it was ridiculed and laughed at by the English: and as M. de Lesseps is sure to represent the feeling and interest of France in the present instance, as he did on the first occasion, the more fact of his putting forward such a scheme is of immense importance. In a word, the plan exists, and being countenanced by such a Power as Russia may easily be carried out. It cannot but essentially affect the progress of the Central Asia business. The English idea of a railway through the Euphrates Valley, which was to shorten the distance between the Mediterranean in India, and to expose the Caucasus to attack, will be effectually foiled by the novel enterprise of M. de Lesseps.

The Canadian Wimbledon Team. His Excellency the Governor-General visited the Canadian Wimbledon team on board the steamer Prussian, at Quebec, on Saturday and delivered an encouraging address to them. In conclusion, his Lordship said it was the intention of the Countess of Dufferin to present a gold medal to the member of the team who made the highest score at Wimbledon. This is a prize certainly worth trying for.

RIFLE MATCHES.

To the Editor of the Argus:

Sir.—The annual match of the County of Halton Rifle Association was held at George town on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, and was a decided success. The officers present were: Lieut. Col. Murray, President; Adj. Kutting Secy. & Treas.; Major Allen, Assistant Surgeon Appelbe, Captains Johnson, Curry and Barber, Lieuts. Appelbe, McMaster and Panton, and Ensign Cooper.

The following is the score

1st Match. Open to officers, N. C. officers and men of the 20th Battalion. Range 300 yards; 5 shots; entrance 25 cents; 25 entries.

1st Pto Bell	17	Pts.	\$10
2nd Corp Thatcher	16	"	6
3rd Qur-Mast Sergt Spiers	16	"	4
4th Lieut Appelbe	14	"	2
5th Pto House	14	"	2
6th Corp Moore	14	"	2
7th Sergt Zimmerman	14	"	2
8th Sergt Morrow	13	"	1

2nd Match.—Open to Volunteers and members of the Association.—Range 200 and 500 yards; 10 shots; entrance 25 cents; 31 entries.

1st Capt Johnson	33	Pts	\$8
2nd Sergt Major McKay	30	"	6
3rd Lieut Panton	29	"	4
4th Corp Thatcher	28	"	3
5th Corp Leishman	28	"	2
6th H. Post	28	"	2
7th Sergt Fox	27	"	2
8th Col Murray	26	"	1

3rd Match.—Open to all comers, residents of the County; any rifle; range 400 and 600 yards; 10 shots; entrance 50 cents; 26 entries.

1st Ens. Cooper	29	Pts	\$12
2nd Capt. Johnson	29	"	8
3rd Sergt. Fox	28	"	5
4th Corp. Thatcher	27	"	2
5th H. Post	27	"	2
6th — Hums	26	"	2
7th Lieut. Panton	26	"	1
8th Geo. Garvin	25	"	1

4th Match.—Open to Volunteers and members of the Association, except winners of 1st and 2nd prizes in preceding matches; range 500 yards; 5 shots; entrance 25 cents; 21 entries.

1st Sergt. Morrow	16	Pts	\$8
2nd Lieut. Appelbe	16	"	5
3rd Corp. Leishman	15	"	3
4th Sergt. Fox	14	"	2
5th G. Garvin	13	"	2
6th H. Post	13	"	2
7th Sergt Zimmerman	13	"	1
8th J. Riley	12	"	1

5th Match.—Open to Volunteers who have never won a prize at any public match. Range 200 yards; 5 shots; entrance 25 cents; 15 entries.

1st Lt. Col. Murray	17	Pts	\$6 00
2nd J. Riley	16	"	4 00
3rd W. W. Roo	15	"	3 00
4th L. Grant	15	"	2 00
5th Cor. Feo	15	"	2 00
6th — McKerlie	15	"	1 00
7th F. Taylor	14	"	1 00
8th D. Clark	13	"	1 00

6th Match.—Officers against Non-Commissioned Officers. Non-Com. Officers beat

Quarter-Master Sergt. Spiers making the highest score of 25 out of a possible 28. Majority for N. C. Officers 16.

7th, or Consolation Match.—Open to unsuccessful competitors in preceding matches.

- 1st Durno—A Revolver.
- 2nd Frazer—Horace Greeley Hat.
- 3rd Creighton—Butter Cooler.
- 4th Blewin—Ploughshares.
- 5th Dobbie—Felt Hat.

Private Match.—This was a match between Sergt. Zimmerman, Captain Johnson and Quarter Master Sergt. Spiers, for three dollars. Sergt Spiers won by making a score of 19 out of 20.

FOURTH CORPORAL.

The London *Globe* says: "It is a noteworthy circumstance that, though there are many French and American officers in the Egyptian army, not a single Englishman is to be found amongst them. Apparently our countrymen are not in favor with the Khedive. They have not, however, much reason for regret, seeing that the discipline is arbitrary. Not long ago an American general of division was summarily reduced to the rank of colonel. Another little objection to military service under the Khedive is that the pay is almost always in arrear. Nobody can accuse him of extravagance in regard to his war office, for at certain seasons of the year the whole of the horses of the artillery and cavalry are turned out to grass. The infantry are armed with breech-loading rifles, and though slovenly in appearance, drill fairly, are physically a fine body of men, and do not seem discontented."

The fact that Prussia is a military government is apparent all over Berlin, writes a correspondent from that city. Almost one-fourth of the men to be met on the streets are in military dress, with epaulets and swords, and the "men with military walk" is no curiosity here. Soldiers on guard are in and around all the public buildings, the police are in military dress, with spiked helmets and swords, the railroad officials wear uniforms, and the telegraph operators and boys are all arrayed in a semi-military costume. So also with the post-office officials and the custodians of the public buildings. Regiments of soldiers march through the streets with brass bands, and the relief-guard parties seem to be always in motion. The store windows are filled with prints of the Kaiser Wilhelm and his staff, in full feather, and the minor military dignitaries are presented in the photograph establishments as the greatest attraction.

The origin of postal cards dates from the Franco-Prussian war. The difficulty of soldiers in securing pens and papers upon which to write home induced the German authorities to issue bits of pasteboard to the soldiers for this purpose, and they were largely availed of, the messages being written in pencil. Their use was continued thereafter in time of peace, and has since been adopted in England, Canada, and the United States.

The battalion of sharpshooters of the *Guzl du Corps* in the Prussian army are now at Angermünde engaged in rifle practice and extensive manoeuvres. Among the marks shot at special mention is made of swimming bladders, decorated with fatigue caps, as being the most difficult, though not the least instructive.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

In his speech in finally proroguing the last Legislature of Prince Edward Island, under the old regime, on the 14th inst., the Lt.-Governor said:

In bringing to a close the most important session ever held by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, I have to express to you my acknowledgments for your attention to the public business, which has resulted in the enactment of various measures this day presented for my assent.

I forwarded to the Secretary of State, by the mail which left Halifax on the 3rd inst., your Addresses to Her Majesty, praying for the admission of Prince Edward Island into the Dominion of Canada, on the terms embodied in the Addresses and a Minute of the Executive Council requesting that, if possible, matters may be so arranged by telegraph as to enable the Union to take effect on the first of July next.

The unanimity with which you have completed your plan for the federation of the North American Colonies, has afforded me much satisfaction, and I heartily congratulate you on the bright future which awaits this Province as a member of the powerful and prosperous Dominion, of which Prince Edward Island will form no unimportant part.

My residence here has endeared both place and people to me, and while rejoicing in the progress of the great country with which your destinies will henceforth be united, I shall always entertain a special personal interest in the future welfare of Prince Edward Island.

The *London Times* of June 6th, in an editorial on the addition of Prince Edward to the Dominion says:—"Of all the British possessions on the North American Continent, Newfoundland will then remain an isolated Province, and, notwithstanding the intrigues which have hitherto defeated the Unionists policy in that Colony, the attraction of cohesion must before long prove too powerful for the interests that favor disintegration. The history, indeed, of the British American Confederacy is peculiarly instructive in this regard. It shows how a strong current of national feeling may be warped and turned aside for a time by local prejudices of political manoeuvring, but must in the long run take its own course and have its own way. Every one of the Colonies now united and prospering as constituent Provinces of the Dominion was at some time or other misled into resisting the change."

Prince Edward Island, which at the outset was the least disposed of all the North American Colonies to accept the policy of Union, enters the Dominion now on a more liberal arrangement than was effected at first to either New Brunswick or Nova Scotia in 1867. The Dominion does not gain much, either in population or wealth or productive activity, by the accession of this new Province. It rounds the orb of Empire, however, and the politicians of Ottawa have lately displayed a wider ambition, with which we are not sorry to see their narrow politics leavened.

Newfoundland still, however, sullenly holds aloof. Sectional jealousies are still predominant in the colony, and use for their own mischievous purpose the rivalries of contending creeds, and the short-sighted selfishness of commerce. The Roman Catholic population of the Province is led by the priests, and the priests oppose Con-

ederation for reasons on which it would be idle to speculate. Some men of business are hostile to the Union on more intelligible though very unworthy grounds. But though the combination of their forces may delay the completion of Confederation for a while, they cannot permanently obstruct it. The Roman Catholic priesthood was stronger and more jealous of Protestant influence in Lower Canada than it has ever been in Newfoundland, and it had more to lose there, if, indeed, anything was to be lost. Yet it proved to be unable to defeat the project of Union from the moment that the people of the Province, even the sluggish Conservative French Canadians, and the passionate Irish settlers, had really appreciated the scope and drift of the scheme. After all, men, whatever their business interests, are not insensible to the grandeur and dignity of a powerful State; nor can Englishmen in North America fail to perceive that a strong Government which can make itself respected abroad and can secure order at home must be founded on Union and Independence.

## BRILLIANT NAVAL REVIEW.

## THE GRANDEST EVER WITNESSED.

London, June 23.—One of the grandest naval displays ever held in the British waters was made to day in honor of the Shah of Persia, at Portsmouth.

The town was ornamented with steamers and triumphal arches, the harbor filled with shipping of all kinds, decorated with flags of all nations, and the shores on both sides were covered with a mass of spectators, thousands of whom came from London.

The fleet drawn up at Spithead consisted of 44 vessels, the finest and largest in the British navy, comprising the entire channel squadron, with numerous additions and nearly all the great iron clads.

The train bearing the Shah arrived at Portsmouth at noon, and was received with cheers by an immense assemblage in and around the depot.

The Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* was waiting, with steam up, and then the Shah immediately embarked accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred and the Czarewitch. The yacht steamed slowly out of the harbour, and arriving in front of the fleet was greeted by salutes from the iron-clads.

The fleet was drawn up in three long lines. The Shah took a conspicuous position on the yacht surrounded by the princes and proceeded to inspect the fleet passing up and down in front of and between the lines. The yards were manned and salutes were fired as the royal yacht passed. When the inspection was completed the *Victoria and Albert* steamed to the front again and the review terminated with a grand salute fired simultaneously by all the vessels of the fleet.

The royal party then returned to Portsmouth, where a banquet and other festivities are now in progress.

The Shah in conversation with Mr. Schenck the American Minister last week regretted that distance and time prevented him from visiting the United States, a country he had heard so much about and that his compliments should be sent to President Grant.

By a trip to the Maritime Provinces including the most lately added of the three. His Excellency Lord Dufferin intends making himself personally acquainted with their people and their resources. The Governor-General's visit, we have no doubt, will be alike agreeable to himself and to Her Majesty's subjects in the Provinces by the sea. He has a happy way of ingratiating himself, in the good opinion of those with whom he is brought in contact: and his large experience, love of travel, high culture, and affability of manner, can never fail to make his visit to any new part of the country pleasant for its people. We are quite satisfied that His Excellency's visit will be much enjoyed by himself, and by the Countess of Dufferin, should she decide to add her presence to make it more agreeable to our friends below; and we are quite sure that pleasant recollections of the event will long linger about the memories of those who join in the general welcome to a Governor-General who has already so much endeared himself to the people of Canada.—*Mail*.

NOT SO BAD A BARGAIN AFTER ALL.—Two small rocky islands in the Behring sea, say the *London Globe*, will soon have paid back to the United States treasury the whole sum expended for the purchase of Alaska. When the cession of this territory was granted by Russia, people smiled at the bargain made by the Americans. It was asserted that Yankee shrewdness had deserted Mr. Seward in the matter. He knew better, and did not buy with his eyes shut. St. Paul's and St. George's islands, belonging to the Aleutian chain, have since been leased to the Alaska Commercial Company for seal fishing, at a yearly rental of \$55,000. A tax of nearly three dollars on each fur seal skin taken and shipped from the island is also imposed. As one hundred thousand skins are exported yearly now to San Francisco and New York, a fruitful source of revenue is obtained from these two barren rocks. This territorial enterprise of the United States is therefore a great success, and will probably help to develop the idea so rapidly growing in America, that colonial possessions are useful from many national points of view.



## Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Tender for works at Ste. Anne, Ottawa River," will be received at this office, until noon of TUESDAY, 15th day of JULY next, for the formation of a channel through the shoal below the Rapid at Ste. Anne, Ottawa River.

Plans and Specifications of the works can be seen at this Office, and at the Lachine Canal Office, Montreal, on and after WEDNESDAY, 2nd day of JULY next, where printed forms of Tender will be furnished.

The signatures of two solvent and responsible persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract, must be attached to each Tender.

The Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 21st June, 1873.