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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1872.

No. 37.

### THE CASE OF LIEUTENANT TRIBE.

In the debate, in the House of Commons, on Lieut. Tribe, on Saturday last, Lord Eliot spoke as follows :

Sir.—At length after many months of weary waiting, I have an opportunity of calling attention to the case of Sub-Lieutenant Tribe, which in spite of the appeal of the Secretary of State, I feel it my duty to bring forward. I can assure the House that it is with extreme reluctance that at this late period, on the 3rd of August, I stand between them and the Committee of Supply. The fault, however does not rest with me, but with Her Majesty's Government, who arbitrarily, and by a small majority of 27, in the early part of the session, took away from us the constitutional, time honored privilege which members of Parliament had heretofore enjoyed of bringing forward any grievance, on going into Supply, under which any individual or any portion of the people might happen to labour; and in so doing, I am inclined to think that the Government have done much to injure the popularity of the House of Commons, for it is not as a mere legislative machine—as such, it is of a very second rate quality—but as the free exponent of grievances and of public opinion, that the House of Commons has obtained that popularity and that position which it holds in the estimation of the people of this country and of the civilized world. So strongly, indeed, do I feel this, that if the Government should in the next session of Parliament, again attempt to curtail our privileges in regard to motions on supply, I shall myself resist such an attempt by all the means which the forms of the House admit of; and I shall be greatly disappointed if, even in the teeth of a conjunction of the Treasury and front Opposition benches, there is not found a sufficient number of independent non-official members to defeat it. I was anxious and determined to bring this case of sub-Lieutenant Tribe before the House—first, because of its important bearing upon the character and future position of officers in the British army; secondly, because the motion is a sacred trust—a legacy bequeathed to me by my hon. and gallant relative, the member for Bewdley, who only consented to take that care of his health, by absenting himself from the House, which was enjoined by his medical advisers, on the express promise and understanding that I would undertake his motion, and I am sure there is not a member of this house who does not sincerely regret the cause of his enforced absence, and that this motion, to which he would have done so much justice, is not in his hands. His ob-

ject in the notice which he originally gave has been greatly misunderstood. It has been supposed that his intention was, and that mine now is, to question the decision of the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief upon this case, and to reverse it so far as it is in the power of this House to do so. My hon. and gallant relative, I need not say, is too good a soldier, he knows too well the value of discipline, to have entertained such an idea. Such was not, and is not the intention of this motion. It is a protest against *ex parte* statements in the Ministerial press, commenting untruthfully upon the case of sub Lieutenant Tribe; it is a protest against the Secretary of State answering questions in the House of Commons on a grave matter of discipline, and in a way which, though no doubt unintentional on his part, is calculated to leave a wrong impression and misrepresent facts, to the injury of the character of the officers of the 9th Lancers; and lastly it is an endeavor, by publication of the facts of the case, to do justice to a gallant regiment injured by the misrepresentations of the press and by the answer of the Secretary of State. Sir, the current misrepresentations of which I complain may be best found in an article in the *Daily Telegraph*, which appeared on the morning of the day on which the hon. member for Hackney put his question to the Secretary of State. It may perhaps be said, Why quote from a newspaper? But we must not forget that in the early part of the Session information as to the intentions of the Government on Irish Education—although not what the French call *communiqué*—found its way into a Government paper; and information somehow does get into the Ministerial prints and articles are written in a sense agreeable to the authorities. Besides, I cannot give the current misrepresentation in relation to the Tribe case in a more complete or succinct form than by quoting from the article in the *Daily Telegraph*, which is known to be the most devoted and affectionate of Government organs. I find it there stated that "Mr. Tribe was the first to receive a commission under the new system," that he had passed with distinction at Sandhurst, but did not join at once, and obtained leave of absence in order to undergo the ordeal of another examination—"a proceeding," the *Daily Telegraph* remarks, "which in the opinion of his future comrades, may have induced them to agree that he was too studious for the cavalry" that the subalterns requested him to exchange into another corps. "Perhaps" says the *Daily Telegraph*, "because they had antipathy to an individual who could pass severe examinations; perhaps because he was one of Cardwell's men." For declining he was bullied

and sent to Coventry. The Major accuses him of falsehood, and says he will never make a cavalry officer. He is placed under arrest; a Court of Inquiry reported on the facts, and "the Field Marshal, after considering the report, has ordered Mr. Tribe to resume his duty. He has done more than this; he has felt it necessary, through the Adjutant General, to give the officers a piece of his mind, and we are credibly informed that the morsel they have to read and inwardly digest is not likely to afford them acute pleasure." The article winds up with these general remarks: "The Duke of Cambridge has set an example of loyalty to the national will, and his reward is in the approbation of his countrymen." "The youthful and middle aged gentlemen engaged in this painful incident are properly objects of pity since they have only acted in accordance with the errors sucked in through their mess-room education." I beg the attention of the House to what follows: "As the victims of circumstances over which they have no control—the bad customs of the Army—we feel no anger against them," Sir, I know not which to admire in this passage—the good taste which speaks of the bad customs of our gallant Army, or the logic which, having begun the article by attributing the treatment of Mr. Tribe to his having been the first of the new system, and to his being one of "Cardwell's men," ends by excusing it on the score of the "bad customs of the Army." This, we all know, is a sensational age. We have sensation on the stage, in literature, in legislation, and in the press; and we are all well aware that the *Daily Telegraph* has the largest circulation in the world. This those who run may read in letters of the largest type, and on boards of the largest description. I make, therefore, all due allowance for the need of sensational writing to keep up such a circulation; still, I hope and believe that highly seasoned stuff such as this, is too much for ordinary stomachs. Why, even ostriches cannot sometimes digest it. Let me explain. Soon after Easter Monday I read in the *Daily Telegraph* that the public in the Zoo, had amused themselves by feeding the ostriches with half pence; that they were in consequence all made ill, but with the exception of one, they all recovered, and on opening this bird, they found in its stomach a complete copy of the *Daily Telegraph*; thus proving that the ostrich, which can digest the copper coinage of the realm, is wholly unable to digest the sounding brass of the *Daily Telegraph*. But I pass from the misrepresentations of a misinformed journalist, and I come to the facts of this case. Let me, however, first remind the House of

the gravamen and substance of the charges against the 9th Lancers—viz., that Mr. Tribe's was the first appointment under the new system; that he had passed with distinction at Sandhurst; that he sought to pass a further severe examination; that he was, in consequence of all this, bullied, charged by his commanding officers with falsehood; that a court of Inquiry reported; and that Mr. Tribe had been ordered to return to his duty, and the officers had been censured. Now for the facts. Mr. Tribe was not the first to secure a commission under the new system, not even the first in the 7th Lancers, a son of Earl Russel having received a similar commission before him. He did not pass with distinction at Sandhurst; he did not pass there at all, but went up for examination for a direct commission at Chelsea, which he obtained before the change of system. Mr. Tribe, therefore, stood in all respects in the same position as a purchase officer before abolition of purchase, and if the Army Bill had not passed, he would have had to pay for his commission like any one else. All, therefore, about his being one of Cardwell's men, and so forth, falls absolutely to the ground. It is true that he obtained leave to go through another examination, and having obtained it, he took no steps in furtherance of his professed object. I hold in my hand a letter from Colonel Rich, late Major in the 9th Lancers, which says, "Sub-Lieut. Tribe obtained an extension of leave from the 31st December, 1871, to the 20th January, 1872, to go up for examination at the London University. The examination was held on the 8th of January 1872. Mr. Tribe did not go up, and could not have done so, as he had not given the prescribed fourteen days notice; so he really cancelled his leave, and should have joined his regiment on the expiration of his first leave. He could not be ignorant of having to give notice, as he had previously been up for three similar examination—i. e. similar to that held on the 8th of January. I ascertained these facts from personal interviews with the authorities of the University. I saw one of Mr. Tribe's applications for one of these previous examinations, which he went up for. The examinations were for matriculation." Comment upon this letter is needless; I pass on to other matters. It is true that he was reported as unfit for a cavalry officer, being unable to ride, having thrown himself off his horse on more than one occasion in the regimental riding school as he had previously done when at Sandhurst. It is also true that he was placed under arrest by his commanding officer, and that charges of falsehood were brought against him. But it is not true that the Court reported. A Court of Inquiry—I have here "Simmons on Courts-Martial," but I shall not trouble the House by quoting from it—may either report their opinion or not, according as desired to do so by the supreme authority convening the Court. In this case, it is said that the Court, which was presided over by Major General Lysons, intended to report, but that a telegram came down from the War office forbidding them to do so. They accordingly only transmitted the proceedings to the authorities. The inquiry, I should mention, was so far opened that counsel was allowed, the hon. member for Shrewsbury acting as counsel for the 9th Lancers; and reporters were also present, on the understanding that the reports of the proceedings were not to be published until these were completed. Subsequently, after the military authorities had considered the proceedings, a memorandum from the War office was read to the

officers of the 9th, assembled for the purpose, by Sir T. M'Mahon, the General in command of the Cavalry at Aldershot. The memorandum began as follows: "If Mr. Tribe elects to remain in the army, he must remain in the 9th Lancers; although his conduct"—I call the attention of hon. members particularly to this—"in some respects has not been such as has hitherto been characteristic of the British officer;" and it ended by saying that if he remained in the 9th Lancers, he must be treated with courtesy. The memorandum made no reference to the counter charges brought by Mr. Tribe against the officers; it neither censured nor even mentioned the commanding officer, and it may be said, so far as is known, practically to admit that the charges preferred against Mr. Tribe had not been, to say the least, disproved. What followed was, that the officers, declining to associate with Mr. Tribe, except on regimental duty, his counsel and guardian, Dr. Tompkins, complained to the authorities; and the Adjutant General came down to Aldershot in uniform, summoned the officers of the 9th Lancers together, and said the Field Marshal Commander-in-chief must insist on their receiving Mr. Tribe socially into the regiment, and he ended by saying, "All I ask is a very simple matter; only write me a private letter containing these three little words—say you will 'try your best.'" What the reply of these officers has been to this request, I do not know. I have not seen it, but I know what it must have been. I know what English gentlemen, what every member of this House would have written. They must have replied that while ready to meet and communicate with Mr. Tribe on all regimental matters, as in duty bound, they must decline to associate socially with him until he was relieved of the charges of falsehood that had been brought against him. Subsequently Mr. Tribe has been more than once placed under arrest without leave, and the last information I have is a telegram I received on Thursday evening, which says, "He is under arrest, and charges are preferred against him for falsehood and bribery." So much for the facts of the case. I come now to the question of the hon. Member for Hackney, and to the answer given by the Secretary of State. The hon. member asked whether the Secretary of State would have any objection "to state the nature of the charges brought by Major Marshall, of the 9th, against an officer who was the first to receive a commission without purchase; and what was the nature of his decision?" Now the Secretary began by apologizing for answering the question at all, saying that he did so because the hon. member for Hackney had said he asked it in the support of the authorities; but I submit that this is an insufficient reason. I deny the right of the Secretary of State to answer a question on a matter of military discipline at one time because it suits him, and at another time to refuse, when it is convenient for him not to answer. But the point which I wish to bring strongly before the House is that the Secretary of State—unintentionally, I doubt not—answered this question in a way to endorse the current misrepresentations on the matter at issue. Thus, after saying "that the nature of the charge was that Sub-Lieutenant Tribe had been guilty of conduct unworthy of his position as an officer," he told the House that "a Court of Inquiry had examined into the circumstances, and reported the proceedings to His Royal Highness, who has decided that Sub-Lieutenant Tribe shall return to his duty,

and that the commanding officer shall be responsible that he is in every respect treated by his brother officers in a becoming manner." "It is not," he added "quite accurate to say that Sub-Lieutenant Tribe was the first to receive a commission without purchase; he was one of the first." Now, here we have an answer which necessarily conveyed a wrong impression, and endorsed the misrepresentations to which I have referred. Why instead of saying, "It is not quite accurate to say that Sub-Lieutenant Tribe was the first to receive a commission without purchase" that being the whole point in this case—he ought to have repudiated alike the fact and interference as to his being called a Cardwell man. The fact is, the Secretary has said too much or too little, and what he has said necessitates, in justice to all concerned, the production of the official papers bearing upon this case. Justice to himself, to the officers, and to Mr. Tribe alike requires it. Those who have thus far favoured me with their attention will have observed that I have in the main as yet confined myself to a simple historical narrative. I would now point to certain considerations which naturally and necessarily arise from the very peculiar circumstance of this case, and which must, I think have occurred to everyone who has given it a moment's thought. These considerations are—1st, What is the position and duty of a commanding officer in relation to the officers and the regiment under his authority and command? 2ndly, What is the position and duty of the officers of a regiment in their social relations to each other? Heretofore, the belief has existed that a commanding officer is responsible for the efficiency and character of his regiment; that if he believes and knows an officer to be inefficient, it is his duty to report him as such, so that being responsible for the honour and character of his regiment, it is equally his duty to take notice of any act or conduct on the part of any one of the officers which, in his opinion, is hurtful to its honor and character. These two positions will not, I presume, be disputed by the Secretary of State or by any other military authority. Let us, then, take our stand upon them and from this vantage ground look at and judge, first of the conduct of Major Marshall, the position in which he finds himself placed, and the precedent thus established for the future guidance of commanding officers. Major Marshall, believing that a necessary qualification for a cavalry officer is ability to ride, and finding that one of his officers throws himself off his horse in the riding school, and that when at Sandhurst he had acted in like manner, comes to the conclusion that he is unfit for the cavalry. Upon investigation the facts of Lieutenant Tribe having thrown himself off his horse in the regimental riding school and at Sandhurst, and his unfitness for the cavalry are not disproved; and it is decided by authority that, in the words of the memorandum of the Adjutant General, "If Mr. Tribe elects to remain in the Army he must remain in the 9th Lancers." Again Major Marshall, responsible as commanding officer, for the time being, for the honor and character of his regiment, feels it his duty to place Sub-Lieutenant Tribe under arrest, and charge him with falsehood. This charge is fully investigated, and after a review of the proceedings of the Court, authority in the same memorandum, so far from exonerating Mr. Tribe from the charge of falsehood, makes no reference to it, but decides that "his conduct was not in some respects such as has hitherto been characteristic of the British officer," and that this,

notwithstanding, he is to remain in the regiment, should he so elect. Now, I have no wish or intention to question the decision of authority in this case. Authority no doubt had reason for its decision, of which outsiders have no knowledge. I only wish to point that, while to all appearance the grounds upon which the commanding officer based his course of action remain unchallenged, and are even admitted sound, the opinion of the commanding officer, as to what is necessary for the fitness of an officer and the honour of his regiment, has been overridden; and on the facts of these proceedings so far as known, the precedent is established that *riding*—I do not speak of horsemanship—is not a necessary qualification for a cavalry officer; while an unrefuted, undisputed charge of falsehood is no longer a bar to the holding of Her Majesty's commission. Sir, it has been said by the *Daily Telegraph* that Mr. Tribe is one of what are called Cardwell's men—that he is the first officer appointed under the new system. I have, I think, disposed of this part of the case, and shown that there is no foundation for such statements. Sub-Lieutenant Tribe having been, in all essential respects in the same position as a purchase officer; but assuming for the sake of argument, these statements to be true—assuming him to be a “Cardwell man” and the first appointment under the new system, what a prospect does this hold out to us, if, with the new system, we are to have a new standard—if the old association of “an officer and a gentleman”—I do not mean a gentleman by birth, but by character and conduct—is to be dissolved, and men are to be allowed to remain in the Army, “although their conduct is not, in some respects, such as has hitherto been characteristic of the British officer!” I think the Secretary of State has good grounds to pray to be saved from his friends, if Mr. Tribe is to be considered and kept in the Army as the first fruit of Army regeneration.

2ndly, I come to consider what is the position and duty of the officers of a regiment in their social relations with each other. In the endless discussions which we had last year upon Army matters, one thing at least was not denied—viz., the excellence of what was and is called our regimental system. In any failures or shortcomings, it was not our regimental organization that ever failed us. This, at least, we could safely rely upon when all else had collapsed or broken down. The regimental system then it was by universal consent determined to uphold as far as possible in the coming changes in the Army. Now it was perhaps difficult to define precisely what was and is meant by “the regimental system;” but I think I shall not be far wrong if I say that a part, a vital part—nay, the soul and very essence of it—consists in the free, friendly, social intercourse in each regiment of the officers with each other, and in the knowledge and belief that whatever might be their relative social standing in the world, whether born of high or comparatively low degree, whether rich or poor, whether in purchase or non-purchase men, or risen from the ranks, once they held the Queen's commission, they were one and all, officers and gentlemen; meeting in their common mess-room, like the Knights of the Round Table, socially on terms, of the most complete equality, the honour of all being the care of each, and the honour of each the care of all. To the spirit of *camaraderie*, to the brotherly, knightly feelings thus engendered and fostered, we owe that self and mutual reliance which, plus the in-born native courage of the race, has enabled British

officers to stand and die shoulder to shoulder, as they have stood and died together, in mutual trust, on many a bloody field, in the orchards of Hougoumont, on the slope of Inkerman, in the breach of Delhi. Surely, then, it would be well to foster and guard this spirit, and to encourage the feeling in the officers of our Army of confident *camaraderie* and mutual trust. We hear nowadays much about Prussianizing our Army. Do not, at least, let us de-Prussianize it in this respect; for upon this feeling Prussia sets store that before an officer can be received into a Prussian regiment he must be accepted by the officers, who have a right to exercise a veto by ballot upon his appointment as complete as that exercised by the members of our military clubs in Pall-mall on the admission or rejection of members. And if it be well to foster and guard this feeling of *camaraderie*, it cannot be well to interfere with the social relations of the officers to one another—it cannot be well to strike at its roots by an attempt to force into the social circle of a regiment an officer unexonerated from the charge of falsehood, whose conduct “was not, in some respects, such as has hitherto been characteristic of the British officer.” And if the officers of a regiment should at any time respectfully resist such an attempt—if they should decline to “try their best” to be on social and friendly terms with a brother officer charged with and unacquitted of falsehood, their position is impregnable. They cannot fail to be supported by all honourable men and by public opinion. It may, perhaps, be said that evidence taken before the Court of Inquiry was not sufficient to justify a court-martial; but to this I would reply, that when the Army Bill was last year under discussion, we heard much from the Secretary of the good that would result from the appointment of sub-lieutenants, who would serve in a probationary stage of existence, and who, the Royal Warrant of November 1, 1871, says, “shall be removed from our service from moral or physical unfitness;” and I submit that, under this Warrant, Mr. Tribe might have been dismissed without any further proceedings being required. And now, Sir, I have finished what I had to say upon this strange, eventful story; but before I sit down, I would offer, if hon. members will kindly bear with me a little longer, a few remarks as to the position of the House of Commons and the military authorities in relation to questions such as this, affecting the discipline of the Army. At the outset of my remarks, I said that my hon. and gallant relative deprecated, as I did, the necessity of bringing such matters before the House, but that in doing so he was only following the lead of the Secretary of State, whose uncalled-for, incomplete reply to the question of the hon. Member for Hackney necessitated the moving for the papers necessary to enable the public to form a sound judgment upon the question thus raised by the press and in the House of Commons. But, although the doctrine that Parliament is not a fitting place for discussion or questioning of matters of military discipline is undoubtedly sound, there have been, and there will be, special occasions when this salutary rule has been, and ought to be, departed from and this has been admitted by the highest constitutional authorities. I find in Clode's well-known book that Earl Russell, speaking many years ago on a question relating to a court-martial, said, “There can be no doubt that under that kind of superintendence and supervision which this House ought to exercise, there might arise cases which would require such a proceeding as I have hinted at.” And again, Lord Brough-

ham on another occasion said, “I have always been one of those who were of opinion that, as a general rule, no interference with the proceedings of any naval or military court-martial, or with any part of the discipline of the Army and Navy, ought even to be dreamt of; but still there were some exceptions to that rule.” And I would myself add that unless the press have members of the House of Commons and the Secretary of State act very differently from what they done in this instance, those exceptions spoken of by Lord Brougham will inevitably become of more frequent occurrence than here tofore. The times are also changed. So long as not only theoretically, but to a certain extent practically, the Crown exercised an independent authority over the Army and the Militia through the General commanding in chief and the Lord Lieutenant, there were sound constitutional grounds for matters connected with military discipline, as distinct from military expenditure, not being brought before the House of Commons; and so long as questions of first appointment and promotion were in the main independent of the principal of selection, and regulated themselves by the received and recognized custom of the Army, the chances of interference in such matters by Parliament are comparatively few. But now the theory of the Army being what is called a Royal Army, governed and controlled by an authority outside and independent of Parliament, has been practically exploded by the subjugation, capture and confinement of the Commander in Chief within the walls of the War Office, while the Horse Guards are now a mere shell, and only represent the tomb of his separate authority, with two cuirassed mutes sitting on black horses at the door. Further, by the abolition of the military authority of the Lords-Lieutenant, we have practically all power and patronage now centred in the dictatorship of the Secretary of State. I say *practically*, for the theory of the independent authority of the Sovereign, acting through the Commander in chief and the Secretary of State, still exists, though in a fossil state; the independent prerogative of the Crown in military matters being only brought into play, when it is necessary on an army question, rudely to override the decision of Parliament, as was done last year on the Army Bill, as has been done this year in the supercession of the Line officers. It becomes then, only natural, and even necessary, that men should under the new system, watch jealously all that relates to the patronage and discipline of the army, and that when a legitimate occasion arises, this watchfulness should make itself known and felt within the walls of Parliament. And all the more so, when we see the great influence of the Press, and how that influence has—as I have, I think, shown—been wrongfully brought to bear upon the subject of my motion. Such, then, being now the true practical position of Army matters, you may rest assured that, whatever may be said as to the inexpediency of such matters being brought before Parliament, there will be occasions when justice to individuals, to regiments, or even to the Army at large, will require that some members of Parliament should, if needs be, make an appeal in this House from the injustice of officialism to the Cæsar of Parliament and free public opinion. In doing this for my hon. and gallant relative on the present occasion—would to God he had been here to do it himself!—I trust I have been temperate in speech, that I have spoken in a becoming tone, and that what I have said may tend to vindicate the character, unjustly aspersed, of one of the most

distinguished regiments in the Service. In conclusion, let me add that the character of a regiment does not belong to itself alone, nor yet even to the Army alone; but that it is the property of the nation, and that as such it asks, claims, it has a right to expect, safe keeping and protection from the House of Commons.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

#### HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 6th September, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS (23).

No. 1.

#### STAFF.

Brevet Major Charles E. Montizambert, Quebec Provisional Brigade of Garrison Artillery, is hereby appointed to act as Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor General during the residence of His Excellency at Quebec.

#### ACTIVE MILITIA

*Provisional Battalion on service in Manitoba.*

Paymaster J. F. B. Morice having completed five years service as Paymaster with relative rank Captain on 1st June last, to have the rank of Honorary Major from that date.

#### PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

*Kingston Field Battery of Artillery.*

The resignation of Surgeon Horatio Yates is hereby accepted.

*St. Catharines Battery of Garrison Artillery.*

Erratum in G.O. (22) 26th July last, read "Joseph T. Sec." instead of "Joseph T. Leo."

*"A" Battery, School of Gunnery Kingston.*

Adverting to paragraph 17 of G.O. (24) 20th October, 1871, Lieutenant Dola Cherois T. Irwin, R.A., is hereby appointed Assistant Gunnery Instructor for the School of Gunnery, Kingston, with the rank of Major in the Militia, from 23rd July, 1872.

Supernumerary 2nd Lieutenant James Frederick Wilson, Kingston Field Battery, having completed his "short course" of instruction, is hereby retained, under the provisions of No. 8, G.O. (24) 20th October, 1871, for the "long course" of instruction.

*Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.*  
No. 5 Battery, Nepean.

be Supernumerary 2nd Lieutenant provisionally.

LeFevre Anstruther Maingy, Gentleman, M.S., vice John A. Gemmell, left limits.

*10th Battalion "Royal Regiment" Toronto.*

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Samuel Lawrence, M.S.

*13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton.*

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Robert Knight Hope, V.D., vice Moore, promoted.

To be Ensign:

Daniel Sullivan Murphy, M.S., vice Hope, promoted.

*24th "Kent" Battalion of Infantry.*

No. 5 Company, Dresden.

Captain Louis N. Johnston being reported as having absconded with funds belonging to this Company, his name is hereby struck off the list of Officers of the Active Militia of the Dominion.

*28th "Perth" Battalion of Infantry.*

To be Surgeon:

Assistant Surgeon George Smith, M. R. C. S. E., vice John P. Jackson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Matthew Joseph Harrovan, Esquire, vice Smith, promoted.

No. 4 Company, Tiswell.

Lieutenant Isaac Capel Tilt, having neglected to attend Annual Drill for two years consecutively, his services as an Officer in the Active Militia, are hereby dispensed with.

*30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles.*

No. 9 Company, Hellen.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Donald Macdonald, Gentleman, vice Gray resigned.

*31st "Ontario" Battalion of Infantry.*

No. 5 Company.

The Head Quarters of this Company are hereby removed from Prince Albert to Port Perry.

*35th Battalion of Infantry "The Simcoe Foresters."*

No. 10 Company, Wyebridge.

To be Captain:

Captain Henry Wisden, V. B., from No. 5 Company.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Ensign David McIntosh, from No. 1 Company.

Erratum in G. O. (15) 31st May, 1872, read: "the resignation of Assistant Surgeon Edward B. Morton, is hereby accepted," instead of "Surgeon George Morton."

*39th "Norfolk" Battalion of Rifles.*

No. 5 Company, Waterford.

To be Captain:

Ensign Matthias Yerks, M.S., vice Mc Michael, resigned.

*41st "Brookville" Battalion of Rifles.*

Honorary Captain and Paymaster Herbert S. McDonald to have the rank of Honorary Major, from 30th November, 1871.

Quater-Master David B. Jones to have the rank of Honorary Captain from 30th November, 1871.

*45th "West Durham" Battalion of Infantry.*

To be Paymaster

Thomas Christie Esquire, vice John McLeod, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Quarter Master:

Charles Robert Lorcombe, Gentleman, vice Francis Stewart, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

#### BREVEY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:

Major Timothy Theobald Coleman, V.B., 33rd Battalion, from 14th September, 1871.

Major John Alexander McMillan, V.B., 30th Battalion, from 14th September, 1871.

To be Major:

Captain John Wilkinson Selby, V.B., No. 7 Company, 12th Battalion, from 1st June, 1871.

#### CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Captain Alfred Lauder, (formerly of Her Majesty's Regular Army,) No. 3 Company, 41st Battalion, from date of appointment: 4th June, 1869.

Lieutenant Gilbert Wood, C.S., 2nd Troop Frontenac Cavalry, from 30th May, 1872.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

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

Lieutenant Colonel Forrest, Commanding Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery, for six months from 14th August last, on private affairs.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel and Major G. W. Griffiths, 40th Battalion, extension for 3 months, from 1st July last on private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon A. A. Macdonald, Wellington Field Battery, for one year from 16th July last, to proceed to England on private affairs.

#### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

No. 1 Troop, Montreal Cavalry.

To be Cornet, provisionally:

John Ross Mitchell, Gentleman, vice Teas promoted.

*Quebec Provisional Brigade of Garrison Artillery.*

No. 4 Battery.

To be Captain, provisionally:

1st Lieutenant Edward Montizambert, M.S., from No. 2 Battery, vice W. A. Walker, deceased.

**9th Battalion Rifles or " Voltigeurs de Quebec."**  
 Adverting to No. 1, of G. O. (16) 7th June 1872, Honorary Major and Paymaster George Dugal, takes rank as Honorary Major from 10th November, 1881, that being the day on which he had completed his five years service as Paymaster.

**51st Battalion of Infantry, or " Hemmingford Rangers."**  
 No. 3 Company, Franklin.  
 The resignation of Ensign Alexander Blair, is hereby accepted.

**79th " Shefford " Battalion of Infantry, or " Highlanders."**  
 No. 6 Company, North Bay.  
 To be Ensign, provisionally, from 21st June last:  
 Pierre Paul Bissonette, Gentleman.

**Dorchester Provisional Battalion of Infantry.**  
 No. 1 Company, Ste. Claire.  
 To be Captain:  
 Ensign Edouard Marquis, M.S., vice Theophile Fortier, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign:  
 Hermenegildo Fortier, Gentleman, M.S., vice Marquis, promoted.

**Rimouski Provisional Battalion of Infantry.**  
 No. 3 Company, L'Anse au Sable.  
 To be Captain:  
 Lieutenant Louis Denis Poulin, M.S., vice Charles Degagné, left limits.  
 To be Lieutenant:  
 Ensign Regis Beaumont, M.S., vice Poulin, promoted.

To be Ensign:  
 Sergeant Antoine Martin, M.S., vice Beaumont, promoted.

**Charlevoix Provisional Battalion of Infantry.**  
 No. 3 Company, Le Eboulements.  
 To be Ensign:  
 George N. Cimon, Gentleman.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**  
 Lieutenant G. H. Balfour, No. 3 Company 8th Battalion, for six months from 15th inst. on private affairs.

**PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK**  
**New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.**  
 No. 10 Battery, St. John.  
 To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally:  
 William H. McColgan, Gentleman, vice Foster, left limits.  
 To be 2nd Lieutenants provisionally:  
 James McKenny, Gentleman, vice King promoted.  
 MEMO.—Adverting to G. O. (17) 14th June 1872, omit the word " provisionally " with reference to Captain King's appointment.

**62nd " St. John " Battalion of Infantry.**  
 To be Ensign:  
 John H. Courtney, Gentleman, M. S., vice G. E. Coaster, left limits.  
 William Henry, Gentleman, provisionally, vice Daniel S. Thorne, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

**67th Battalion or " The Carleton Light Infantry."**  
 No. 1 Company Woodstock.  
 Erratum in G. O. (19), 12th July, 1872 read: Henry William Bourne, instead of " Willirm Henry Bourne."  
 No. 10 Company, Wilmot.

Erratum, in G. O. (19), 12th July, 1872, omit the word " provisionally " with reference to the appointment of " Ensign Gifford Dudley Perkins, M. S."

**74th Battalion of Infantry.**  
 No. 5 Company, Sackville.  
 To be Captain:  
 Lieutenant John M. Baird, M. S., vice David B. Lindsay, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant:  
 Ensign John Alonzo Bowes, V. B., vice Baird, promoted,  
 No. 6 Company, Bay Verte.

To be Lieutenant:  
 Ensign Bedford Harper, vice C. F. Oulton left limits,  
 To be Ensign, provisionally:  
 Sergeant George Nelson Hayward, vice Harper promoted.

**73rd " Northumberland, N. B." Battalion of Infantry.**  
 To be Paymaster:  
 Sergeant Lemuel J. Tweedi, vice J. Ullock, deceased.

**CONFIRMATION OF RANK**  
 Lieutenant Henry A. Cropley, V. B., No. 5 Company 71st Battalion, from 10th July, 1872.

**PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.**  
**2nd "Halifax" Brigade of Garrison Artillery.**  
 No. 4 Battery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant:  
 James Ephraim Lawlor, Gentleman, M.S., vice G. H. Taylor, resigned.

**66th " Halifax " Battalion of Infantry.**  
 The following Officers are permitted to retire:  
 Lieutenant Colonel and Major Henry Oldright, retaining rank.  
 Major James Brown Morrow, with rank of Captain.

Captain George Guy, retaining rank.  
 Captain George Edward Franklyn, with rank of Lieutenant.  
 Lieutenant Conrad West Tupper and Ensign Arthur Henry Barss having left limits their names are removed from the list of Officers of this Battalion.

**68th the " King's County " Battalion of Infantry.**  
 No. 2 Company, Canard.

To be Ensign:  
 Ensign William E. Harris, Q.F.O., from No. 5 Company, vice Jacob Walton, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

No. 4 Company, Billtown.  
 To be Lieutenant:  
 Ensign Ward Eaton, M.S. vice Caleb R. Bill, junr. transferred to No. 5 Company.

To be Ensign:  
 Sergeant Harding Rockwell, Q.F.O., vice Eaton, promoted.  
 No. 5 Company, Billtown.

To be Captain:  
 Lieutenant Caleb R. Bill, jun. Q. F. O., from No. 4 Company, vice Brevet Major and Captain Thomas R. Illsley, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank of Brevet Major.

To be Ensign:  
 Wentworth Ruscoe, Gentleman, Q.F.O., vice W. E. Harris, transferred to No. 2 Company.

The above promotions and appointments in this Battalion to date from 3rd instant.

**69th or " 1st Regiment Annapolis County " Battalion of Infantry.**  
 To be Paymaster:  
 Ensign T. H. Millar, from No. 6 Company, vice Ephraim Backman, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 1 Company, Wilmot.  
 To be Lieutenant:  
 Ensign William L. Marshall, V. B., vice Thomas N. Chesley, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:  
 Sergeant Leonard Elliott, vice Marshall, promoted.  
 No. 4 Company, Port William.

To be Ensign, provisionally:  
 Sergeant Osbert Marshall, vice Albert J. Hall, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 5 Company, Annapolis Royal.  
 To be Ensign:  
 Sergeant John Tobias, vice Samuel Hall, whose resignation is hereby accepted.



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## The Volunteer Review,

AND

### MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1872.

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

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 attention of our readers have been frequently directed to questions connected with the development of Modern Artillery, and as it is a subject not generally understood outside the professional circle; we shall endeavor to lay before our Canadian soldiers a plain statement divested of technicalities of all the points at issue, especially as the whole subject must be dealt with sooner or later by our military authorities. A reference to the history of artillery will shew that it was practised as a rude art for nearly four hundred years after the first

piece of ordnance made its appearance in European warfare.

LEONARD DU VINCI, (the celebrated Architect of St. Peter's at Rome) in the 15 century, was the first to attempt the task of disseminating a knowledge of the laws affecting the flight of projectiles, and a century later TARTAGLIA published his "Colloquies on the Art of Shooting," and established formulas by which those laws could be analysed and the trajectory or *random*, as he calls it, calculated, and the theory of the expansion of gas by the ignition of gun powder explained. He also invented the *old targuet* sight for artillery and the gunners quadrant.

It does not appear that elevating screws or even quoins were used in his day, the simple expedient of laying the trail of the carriage into a hole dug in the ground being resorted to for attaining the necessary elevation and *moral effect* seems to be a prime ingredient in the efficiency of the artillery of the time. He gives a receipt for causing "any great piece of artillery to make in his discharge an exceeding great noise and a marvellous rore," which was to be accomplished by putting in a piece of lead or shoe leather between the powder and wad and a little quicksilver through the tomb hole. The Colloquies were dedicated to HENRY THE EIGHTH of England, and contains a vast variety of useful knowledge as to the state of art at the time; it gives receipts for a great variety of gunpowder, the first consisting of equal parts of saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal.

GALILEO's "Dialogues of Motion" were published in 1646, determined the law of atmosphere resistance to slow motion which was experimentally confirmed by NEWTON, but beyond the fact established that it must not be neglected in any calculations determining the flight of projectiles no practical use appears to have been made of it.

In 1742 BENJAMIN ROBBINS published his "New principles of Gunnery," from which all modern theories of the art entirely depended till within the last four years. His invention of the "ballistic pendulum" (a small piece of artillery freely suspended and made to regulate the force of gunpowder formed from it) enabled him to establish all his formulas by experiments, and thus in reality lay the foundation for those more accurate and scientific appliances by which the laws affecting expansion and force of gunpowder has been illustrated in our own days.

ROBBINS appears to have been a versatile genius—the celebrated narrative of "Anson's voyage round the world" (1739-43) was written by him although attributed to the chaplain of the *Centurion*, the flag ship, and his name is honorably mentioned in all the great Engineering projects of his period; he was the first to appreciate the value of the rifle as a weapon of offence, anticipating by more than one hundred years the late revolution in fire arms by the following remarkable prophecy:—"I shall, therefore, close this paper with

predicting that whatever State shall thoroughly comprehend the nature and advantages of rifled barrel pieces and having facilitated and completed their construction shall introduce into their armies their general use with a dexterity in the management of them; they will by this means acquire a superiority which will almost equal anything that has been done at any time by the peculiar excellence of any one kind of arms, and will perhaps fall but little short of the wonderful effects which histories relate to have been formerly produced by the first invention of fire arms."

Towards the close of the last century the investigations of ROBBINS were carried on by Dr. HUTTON, of the Royal Military Academy, who by improving the apparatus deduced from careful experiments formulae by which some of the most difficult problems in gunnery may be approximately determined.

Since his time careful re-investigations have failed to add anything to the knowledge of the laws relating to gunnery from Smooth Bored ordnance, although the introduction of electro-ballistic instruments have given increased facilities for the determination of the most complicated questions in gunnery.

The introduction of the system of rifling has considerably complicated most of the problems connected with the science, and although great advantages have been derived from modern perfection of mechanical arts, aided by physical science and the skillful use of mathematical analysis, yet there are difficulties to overcome before it can be said that modern gunnery has practically made the advance which its superior advantages should give it over the state of the art as it existed when HUTTON made his experiments.

In order to fully illustrate the whole question at issue, it will be necessary to describe existing systems under both periods, premising that when HUTTON investigated the laws governing the science the largest gun known was the old 32-pounder, and that guns in the British service ranged as 24, 18, 12, 6 and 3 pounders, the two latter principally field pieces, and with all the resources of improved mechanical art we doubt whether Woolwich could turn out at the present day more beautifully finished articles than some of the brass guns of the two last named natures of the date of 1795-96.

Modern Artillery may be designated as follows:—Smooth Bore, Muzzle Loading—rifled, and Breech Loading rifled ordnance. A smooth bore gun cast of iron or brass is divided into the Caseable; First reinforce; Second reinforce—chase—and muzzle. As a gun is conical in form from the fact that there is less strain on the muzzle than on the breech, it follows as a consequence that the latter is larger in outside diameter than the former, and it is further strengthened by rings cast with the gun known as reinforces; the Caseable is therefore the outside space between the first reinforce and the end of the *button* which is the final projection of the piece gen

erally with a breeching loop through it; the vent is in front of the first reinforce and the chase extends from the second to the swell of the muzzle.

The trunnions are cylindrical pieces of metal cast with the gun on which it is supported on its carriage, they are generally placed a little in advance of the centre of the piece in order to allow the breech to preponderate that the gun may rest steadily on its carriage—the excess of weight is styled the preponderance, and it is desirable that this should be as small as possible in order to avoid unnecessary labor in elevating. The diameter of the bore is termed its calibre, and the difference between that and the diameter of the shot its windage.

It is necessary that the diameter of a muzzle loading gun whether smooth bore or rifle should be slightly larger than the projectile, because it would be impossible to load if the projectile fitted accurately from fouling when in service, from rust, or inaccurate casting, the latter being easily obviated by the simple expedient of turning the shot in a lathe is not to be taken into account; but the expansion of large shot from atmospheric influence, the difficulty of passing smooth metallic surfaces over each other when dust, sand or other accidental fouling apart from service occurs, and some other mechanical difficulties, amongst which might be enumerated the want of force to ram home the shot.

The vent of a piece of ordnance is a small channel by means of which it is fired passing through the metal from the extreme surface into the bore: in smooth bore guns it is slightly inclined to the rear; in heavy built up rifled guns it is bored vertically and in such a position as to strike the cartridge at four tenths of its length from the bottom of the bore as it has been ascertained by experiments that the ignition of the cartridge at this point realizes the greatest projectile force which can be realized from a given charge.

The vents of service ordnance are made two ninths of an inch in diameter, and the tubes by which the charges are fired two tenths of an inch, the vent is not drilled through the metal of the gun but through a copper *bouch* screwed into the piece, that metal being used because it possesses the peculiar property of withstanding the oxidizing effects of ignited gunpowder better than any other.

The lengths of the different kinds of service ordnance are measured in the following manner:—That of the smooth bore (S.B.) cast piece, from behind the base ring (first reinforce), to the face of the muzzle.

Built up ordnance are measured from the neck of the cascable to the face of the muzzle.

Breech loading rifled guns are measured from behind the breech to the face of the muzzle taking in the whole length of the construction.

In the future papers on this subject we shall use the following abbreviations:—

S.B. (Smooth Bore.)  
M.L. (Muzzle Loading)  
B.L. (Breech Loading.)

The case of Lieut. TAINE which is best illustrated in the exceedingly able speech of Lord ELENOR before the British House of Commons, which appears in our columns to day, is an example of the effect of *lay* interference in military matters.

One of the leading cries of the dominant political faction has been retrenchment, and in the effort to attain it all parties have concurred in rendering any solution of the problem involved—a cheap and efficient military force—an utter impossibility.

Retrenchment has been sought in the multiplication of officers connected with the administration of the naval and military forces of the Crown at the expense of efficiency, so that in the latter case the civil administration cost 55 per cent of the amount outlayed on the fighting men. Of £14,000,000 sterling the army had less than £9,000,000 controul, and the civil branch over £5,000,000.

As the cry of retrenchment sprung from the commercial and manufacturing class for whose protection and benefit the outlay was incurred, and as those classes were particularly sensitive and easily affected by any aberration in the political disposition of outside nations, their efforts were devoted to obtain the sole controul of the war office which managed the army; and the admiralty which administered naval affairs out of the hands of professional officers and into the hands of a set of traders or lawyers utterly ignorant of everything connected with both services, but keenly alive to the chance of providing for their relations under the plea of economy in the administration of the peoples money.

Their utter failure in naval affairs is notorious; one fellow, CHILDERS, not only usurped the whole administration of the admiralty, but he succeeded in driving out of the service every man who understood anything about it, and ended by putting its affairs into inextricable confusion.

Another, CARDWELL, assumed the controul of the administration of the army, he has ended by forming precedents for unconstitutional acts with reference to the legislature, insubordination in the army, and the introduction of the system of competitive examination, of which Lieut. TAINE is such a brilliant specimen and type.

The inculcation of the idea that because a party or faction happens to have a majority in the Legislature, it is therefore competent to overturn honored institutions, and to intrude its leading men into positions for which they were not qualified by training or education, must eventually be fatal to representative government and destruction of the wealth as well as the liberties of the people who permits such a monstrous anomaly,

Great Britain presents to-day the spectacle of a nation governed by a faction—with an army that can only be recruited from the scum of the population—the officers of which are not appointed for their aptitude, but for their capacity to cram their memories with a lot of elementary book lore of no possible practical use and impossible to utilize at any period.

In order to recruit this army the peasant must be kept at "starvation's point," and the tendency of all Whig-Radical legislation has been faithfully directed to keep down the price of wages at Manchester and Birmingham; and in all the manufacturing districts.

The peculiar phaso which this subject presents to the Canadian people is the inexpediency of allowing a mere class to get such a preponderance in the affairs of the State that all other interests must go down before it. Happily some ages must elapse, if it ever occurs, before commercial institutions will preponderate over all others in British North America, and as the preponderance of population and wealth will be in the hands of the agriculturist, the best interests of the State will have a far more certain safeguard than in England.

Our militia law too from its great elasticity will always enable us to provide an efficient defensive force at small cost, and the fact that it needs no expensive administration is altogether outside lay intrusion, and the whole of its affairs so open to the public as to make unwarranted interference at once apparent, will protect the country from the errors into which the people of Great Britain have fallen. If this country should want a permanent force for any period it can be drawn from her Volunteers. A fair day's wages for a fair day's work is what our soldiers must have, and the extent of our liability can be estimated without disturbing the relations of our army to the constitutional powers, or without forcing Acts of Parliament to correct grievances which could be easily redressed otherwise.

In those respects we possess a decided advantage over Great Britain, and while a Lieut. TAINE might pass an examination at our Military Schools, the Canadian military service would run small risk of being burdened with his talents as he could not get 55 Volunteers to follow him. And this is the great feature of our organization—the first test is the man's popularity by compelling the aspirant for a commission to raise his own force—next he must be of known respectable character—and lastly, he must be duly qualified to command before he is commissioned to do so.

Whatever theories may exist on the subject of military organization we have secured practical advantages which most other systems have in part or wholly failed to do. Amongst the rest no Lieut. TAINE will ever be able to hold a commission in a Canadian corps, nor can any war minister force him on officers or men.



Our issue of last week contains a very complimentary article from the *Saturday Review* on the success of the Canadian Military Organization, which is peculiarly gratifying because it takes on the whole a juster view of the great work really effected by Sir Geo. E. CARTER'S Militia Law than is generally accorded by English critics.

There are, however, one or two things in which our contemporary is mistaken, and first, we have not copied a single principle or practice from Prussian, German, Swiss, French, or even from the United States, in our military organization, economy or tactics.

Our system is based on the *old French* Military Organization which enabled Canada with 800 inhabitants, all told, from 1755 to 1760 to keep at bay the whole power of Great Britain, and her Thirteen American Colonies who had at one period over 30,000 men in arms against her.

This system is distinguished by the principle of basing the force actually in service on the whole fighting population, making the latter the Reserve, and its officers recruiting officers for the force in the field, in other words, ample provision is made to enforce compulsory service if necessary, to encourage volunteering which renders compulsion useless, to regulate in fair as well as due proportion the contingent force of each unit of organization during actual warfare, as well as provide for the gradual training of the whole population in time of peace by filtering them through the ranks of the Volunteers.

The discipline and regulation of the force in all other respects is founded on that of the Regular Army, and we can assure the *Saturday Review* that the collapse of the volunteer system is an entire mistake, local causes will make the volunteers fluctuate, and officers on whom the duty of keeping up the organization depends will speak as well as write despondingly of it, but its vitality is as great as the first day it was inaugurated and much more firmly established in the social life of the people.

This consideration brings us to the second exception which the *Saturday Review* notices, and it is that of being obliged to tolerate incompetent officers on account of their social position.

The principle of organization in the volunteer force is, every man aspiring to the rank of captain must raise his own company, he sends a nominal list of subalterns, non-commissioned officers and men to the Brigade Major of his district, such list being signed by all the parties (and it is headed by an engagement to serve for three years) offering their service to the Government as Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery or whatever arm of the service the corps volunteers for, it passes through the usual routine to the Commander-in-Chief, and finally to the Executive Council Chamber, if approved the corps are gazetted, the officers (except they

hold certificates of qualification) provisionally appointed and three months allowed to qualify at a military school, if the conditions are not complied with they are superseded, and others appointed from the corps.

It is evident that this course of procedure will always ensure a class of officers of good social standing, and as it is incumbent on them to maintain the full strength of their corps, they must be also men of ability and character, there is no power to compel men to enlist, and they are at liberty to leave the corps after giving six months' notice if dissatisfied.

We look on our army as necessary for the preservation of social order, and the officers should be men who had a direct and immediate interest in the country. We do not believe in putting the welfare of the people and the wealth of Canada in the power of incipient leaders of condottieri, otherwise officers appointed by competitive examination.

We have to announce the death of Captain FORSYTH, commanding officer of the Ottawa Field Battery, on the 2nd instant. He was interred on the 4th with all the honors of war.

The deceased had seen service in the Royal Artillery, and was Sergeant Major of the Ottawa Field Battery when first raised by the late Lieut. Colonel TURNER in 1855. On the death of Captain WORKMAN in 1868 he succeeded to the command.

This Battery, one of the most efficient in Canada, owed its distinction to the practical knowledge of professional duties possessed by Captain FORSYTH, and it may truly be said to have been organized and disciplined by his care and skill.

The deceased officer was about 70 years of age. The service has lost in him a good soldier, and the Battery a most efficient officer.

#### REVIEWS.

*Blackwood* for August contains:  
A True Reformer—Part VI.  
French Home Life—No. VII.  
The Pundrapore Residency.  
New Books.  
The late Earl of Mayo.  
The Last Month of the Session.  
The *London Quarterly* for July has the following articles:  
Pilgrimages to the Shrines of England.  
The Reign of Terror and the Secret Police.  
Mr. John Stuart Mill and his School.  
Italian Painting.  
The Revision of the English Bible.  
The Stuarts.  
England and France, their customs, manners and morality.  
Competitive Examination and the Civil Service.

Priests, Parliaments and Elections.  
Republished by the LEONARD SCOTT Publishing Company, 140, Fulton Street, New York.

The *New Dominion Monthly* for September has been received, it has a choice selection of articles and an engraving of a portrait of the Rev. Wm. Ellis.

(Continued from Page 439.)

No. 6 Company, Bear River.

To be Ensign:

Sergeant Wallace Morgan, vice T. H. Miller, appointed Paymaster.

No. 8 Company, Bear River.

To be Lieutenant:

Obed Miller, Gentleman, V.B., vice Newton Glasgow, left limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant John Woodman, vice James Bryant.

No. 9 Company, Clements Port.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign John William Harris, V.B., vice John C. Dunn, deceased.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant Weston Harris, vice J. W. Harris, promoted.

The above promotions and appointments in this Battalion to date from 3rd September, 1872.

#### BREVET.

To be Major:

Captain Thomas R. Hilsley, Q.F.O., No. 5 Company, 68th Battalion, from 1st September, 1870.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Surgeon Arthur Moren, 1st "Halifax" Brigade of Garrison Artillery, for four months from 8th July last, on private affairs.

Captain Patrick Haydon, Paymaster 63rd Battalion, for three months from 17th July last, to proceed to Europe on private affairs.

Major George R. Anderson, 63rd Battalion, for four weeks from 17th July last, on private affairs.

#### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.

##### 2nd Battalion Rifles.

To be Ensign:

J. Erasme Lusignan, Gentleman, M.S., vice Robert D. Wintle, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

##### 3rd Battalion Rifles.

Paymaster James Doran, having completed five years service as Paymaster on the 5th October, 1871, to have the rank of Honorary Major from that date.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General,

WALKER POWELL, Lt.-Colonel.  
Deputy Adjutant-General of Militia.

CAVALRY UNIFORMS.

In accordance with the following copy of General Orders, it will appear that the expense of an outfit for Subaltern officers of the Regular Cavalry is very much reduced; whether the officers of the same rank in the volunteer cavalry of the Dominion are to adhere to these regulations is a question that will doubtless be settled by competent authority. The difference in uniform between Field Officer Captains, and Subalterns will, of course, be very marked should the undermentioned orders come into force.

R. L.

"The Field Marshal Commanding-in-chief has issued the following General special orders, dated 16th August, 1872."

"Misunderstandings having arisen relative to the dress to be worn by Sub-Lieutenants of cavalry, the following regulations will be strictly adhered to: *Pouch*.—same make as for all other officers, but without lace, except the gold shoulder cords, and with white edging on cuffs and collars. For Sub Lieutenants of Hussars—gold cord, according to a pattern to be seen at the Horse Guards, will be substituted for gold chain lace worn by other officers, this cord will also be worn round the collar. No lace or braid to be worn. *Trousers*—as for other officers, but with cloth stripes; pantaloons, over boots, cloak, spurs, forage cap, patrol jacket, sword, as for other officers; *Pouch and Sabretasche*, black patent leather, as worn by Royal Artillery in undress, without any badge; *pouch belt, sword belt*, white leather; *sword-knot*, white leather, with white achorn; *stable jacket*—as for other officers but without lace except shoulder cords; *head dress*—Sub Lieutenants who do not wish to provide themselves with the head dress worn by the officers of the corps may be supplied with Staff serjeants helmets, bushies &c. &c., on the payment of the following sums;—Dragoon Guards or Dragoons £1. 14s., 2nd Dragoons, £3. 10s. 10d., Hussars, £2. 15s. 6d., Lancers, £4. 4s. Requisitions for the Staff serjeants helmets, bushies, &c., should be sent to the Director of Clothing, and Commanding officers will see that the amount to be charged is credited in the pay list for the ensuing quarter. The above regulations do not apply to the Household Troops."

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal has at last recovered from the excitement attendant on the elections, which, thanks to the able precautions taken to ensure tranquility, passed off peaceably enough. By order of Lieut. Col. Bacon, D. A. G. the arms of the Volunteers were transported from the dilapidated Drill shed to the Quebec Gate Barracks. The "B" Battery were under arms at the latter place during the polling on the 20th ultimo.

The Canadian Wimbledon commenced on the 27th ultimo, it was as usual a perfect success, although the weather during the term was not so favourable as last year. The great feature of this annual meeting of the Quebec Rifle Association has been the Battalion Match which came off on the 3rd day. Promptly at one o'clock the Battalion Match was commenced; twelve corps competed. This contest has, since the Association was first started, proved the most interesting competition of the meeting. The prize is well worth competing for. It is a magnificent silver cup, valued at \$800 presented to the Province by the Dominion Government, and may be shot for by five officers, non commissioned officers, or nine of any volunteer regiment in the Province of Quebec, affiliated with the P. Q. R. A. and must be won two years in succession before it can become the property of any company. In 1869 when the Association held its first meeting, the Cup was won by the Royal Light Infantry of Montreal, in the following year it was taken by the 1st Battalion G. T. R. Rifles, and last year by the 8th Battalion of Quebec, and yesterday it again fell to them, and by consequence becomes their property.

As the match went on considerable excitement was created, the three battalions standing first on the list in the scores given below were shooting closely together and it was doubtful to whom it would finally fall. Each firing point was surrounded by an eager audience who watched every shot with breathless interest for a few moments and then hurry off to the next to see what was doing there. As the match was concluded everyone hurried off to the council house, where the scores were made up, and waited anxiously for the result. The suspense was not of long duration, and when in about five minutes, it was announced that Quebec had won by one point over the men of Three Rivers, there was a hearty cheer for the Stadaconaites, who at once had their trophy handed over to them, and went away to the Executive tent to christen it with champagne. The highest individual score made was the 44 of Capt Hill of the Prince of Wales Rifles, and the highest score made at 600 yards, was that of the 79th Regiment, the youngest organization in Canada.

Appended are the scores of the six best battalions:—

COMPETITION NO. 5—BATTALION MATCH,

To be competed for by five officers, non-commissioned officers and men of any Volunteer Regiment in the Province of Quebec.

8TH BATTALION, QUEBEC.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Pte. French.....	21	14	35
Sergt. Hawkins.....	22	18	40
Sergt. Baxter.....	20	16	36
Sergt. Balfour.....	20	19	39
Capt. Scott.....	17	26	43
	100	76	176

THREE RIVERS BATTALION.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Pte. Copping.....	13	15	28
Capt. Bouvier.....	20	12	32
Capt. Gagnon.....	22	11	33
Ens. Ivesquo.....	21	10	31
Sergt. Sharpe.....	19	22	41
	103	70	173

1ST BRIGADE G. T. R.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Capt. Iverson.....	20	19	39
Sergt. Curtis.....	22	15	37
Capt. Antony.....	19	13	31
Capt. Wilson.....	13	21	34
Pte. Gueron.....	21	11	32
	94	79	173

1ST. P. W. RIFLES.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Sergt. Quinn.....	14	4	18
Corp. Hill.....	25	19	44
Sergt. Perceous.....	16	15	31
Sergt. Stewart.....	20	19	39
Sergt. Wilson.....	21	17	38
	96	74	170

2ND BATTALION, G. T. R.

	500 rds.	600 yds.	Total.
Ens. Tihoy.....	14	19	33
Sergt. M. Dickson...	15	14	29
Sergt. Turnbull.....	23	13	36
Pte. Dodo.....	24	18	42
Pte. Ferguson.....	20	9	29
	96	73	169

54th BATTALION, RICHMOND.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Lt. Col. Manning.....	12	14	26
Capt. McKenzie.....	22	12	34
Sergt. Shaw.....	18	11	29
Corp. England.....	24	12	36
Qr. Mr. Thomas.....	24	16	40
	100	65	165

The only other score posted yesterday was that of number four competition, which we append.

COMPETITION NO. 4—PRINCE ARTHUR STAKES.

Open to all members of the P. Q. R. A. Prizes in the aggregate, \$150. Range, 500 yards, seven rounds.

	Points.	Prize.
D. Gibson, V. R. C.....	26	\$30 00
Lt. Thomas, 50th.....	24	25 00
Pte. Mitchell, 13th.....	20	20 00
Pte. Brochin, T. R.....	24	15 00
Pte. Thornton, V. V. R.....	24	10 00
Corp. England, 51st.....	23	5 00
Sergt. Hall, 52nd.....	23	5 00
Lieut. McConnell, 11th.....	23	5 00
Ensign Bockns, 60th.....	23	5 00
Ensign Wilkinson, G. T. R.....	23	5 00
Capt. Thompson, 55th.....	23	5 00
Lieut. Bolman, 79th.....	23	5 00
Capt. Bouvier, T. R.....	22	5 00
S. M. Dickson.....	22	5 00
Sergt. Baxter.....	22	5 00

### REVELRY OF DEATH.

The following lines, relating to the early service of English officers in India, when the ranks of that army were greatly thinned by pestilence, which appeared in the *Journal*, for November 7, 1804, we republish now in answer to a request;

We meet beneath the sounding rattle  
And the walls around are bare;  
As they shout to our peals of laughter  
It seems that the dead are there;  
But stand to your glasses steady,  
We drink to our comrades eyes;  
Quaff a cup to the dead already,  
And hurrah for the next that dies!

Not here are the goblets glowing,  
Not here is the vintage sweet—  
'Tis cold as our hearts are growing,  
And dark as the doom we meet;  
But stand to your glasses steady,  
And soon shall our pulses rise—  
A cup to the dead already,  
And one to the next that dies!

Not a sigh for the lot that darkles,  
Not a tear for the friend that sink,  
We'll fall midst the wine cup sparkles  
As mute as the wine we drink;  
So stand to your glasses steady,  
'Tis this that the respite buys;  
One cup to the dead already,  
Hurrah for the next that dies.

There's many a hand that's shaking,  
There's many a cheek that's sunk,  
And soon though our hearts are breaking,  
They burn with the wine we've drunk;  
So stand to your glasses steady,  
The Thoughtless are here—the wise;  
A cup to the dead already,  
Hurrah for the next that dies!

Time when we frowned at others,  
We thought we were wiser then;  
Ha! ha! let them think of their mother,  
Who hope to see them again;  
Ho! stand to your glasses steady,  
'Tis here the revivallies;  
A cup to the dead already,  
Hurrah for the next that dies!

There's a mist on the glass congealing,  
'Tis the hurricane's fiery breath;  
And thus doth the warmth of feeling  
Turn ice in the grasp of death,  
Ho! stand to your glasses steady,  
For a moment the vapour flies;  
A cup to the dead already,  
Hurrah for the next that dies!

Who dreads to the dust returning?  
Who shrinks from the sable shore  
Where the high and hearty yearning  
Of the soul shall sting no more?  
Ho! stand to your glasses steady,  
The world is a world of lies;  
A cup to the dead already,  
Hurrah for the next that dies!

Cut off from the land that bore us,  
Betrayed by the land we find,  
Whom the brightest have gone before us  
And the dullest remain behind;  
Stand, stand to your glasses steady,  
'Tis all we have left to prize;  
A cup to the dead already,  
Hurrah for the next that dies!

### A FOUR DAYS' REVOLUTION.

(From the U.S. Army and Navy Journal).

The Navy Department on Monday last received the following official report of Commodore R. N. Stembel, commanding the United States naval forces of the South Pacific Squadron, giving an account of the recent troubles in Peru. As our Minister to Peru was unable to communicate with the State Department, the report was sent there for their information:

South Squadron, Pacific Station, United States Flagship Pensacola, Bay of Callao, Peru, July 27, 1872.

Hon. Geo. M. Robinson,  
Secretary of the Navy.

Sir,—In my previous "General Reports" I have informed you that a serious political disturbance, if not an actual revolution, was expected to take place in Peru some time

about the 28th of this month, owing to the fact that there were three claimants for the office of President, each of whom considered himself the legally elected candidate; that Congress would determine on or about the 28th inst. the legality of the elections, and that the two disappointed candidates, whoever they might be, would probably endeavor to arouse insurrection and dissatisfaction. I have now to report that the insurrection has actually taken place, but in a different form and headed entirely by different people than any one had anticipated or even surmised. The contest for the presidency had resolved itself into two parties—the administration party, whose candidate was Dr. Arnes and the popular party whose candidate was Don Manuel Par Pardo. Both Houses of Congress held their preliminary meetings on the 13th of this month, and although all their sessions were held in secret from that time up to the hour of their forced dissolution, it was quite apparent that Pardo would be the choice of the legislative branch. So well founded were these impressions that a general understanding seemed to exist that the President, Don Jose Balta, would quietly turn over the insignia of his office to his successor, Pardo. On the 2nd of August this seemed not only to be the probable issue, but at the same time the one which gave the greatest satisfaction at large. Fears of a revolution were to a great extent subsiding, and everything seemed to be progressing calmly and quietly, when on the 22nd inst. about 2 o'clock, p.m., General Thomas Gutierrez, Minister of War of President Balta's Cabinet, appeared on the principal plaza in Lima, directly in front of the government palace, at the head of a force of infantry and artillery. He arrested and imprisoned Balta, declared himself dictator under the title of "Supreme Chief of the Republic," dissolved both Houses of Congress by driving the Senators and Deputies from their halls at the point of the bayonet; despatched a force of soldiers to arrest Pardo, in which, however, he was not successful, and by scouring the streets of the capital with armed soldiers created a panic of fear and alarm that left him for the time completely master of the situation. So sudden was all this, so entirely unexpected and so intimidated were the public by this lawless and forced assumption of power that no resistance could at once be made. It was found that Gutierrez controlled the mass of the army, numbering about seven thousand men, three of his brothers being colonels of the three regiments. Stores were immediately closed, groups forbidden to congregate in the streets, the press placed under surveillance and, with the exception of one paper, prevented from issuing their usual editions. All office holders were removed, tools of Gutierrez placed in the controlling positions, and a reign of terror established.

During that afternoon and the following morning several pronouncements were issued by the "Supreme Chief," in which he declared that he had saved the country from the abyss into which it was to be plunged; that he had been called upon by the Army, Navy and prominent civilians to take control of the republic; that "to day, the 22nd, would be a bright page in Peru's history," etc. Congress was in session at the time that demonstration took place in front of the Government Palace, and instantly on reception of the news, Congress held a joint session, passed a protest, in which Gutierrez and all who might aid him were declared to be out of the pale of the law, and were in the act of affixing their individual signatures when they were dispersed by an armed force of

the dictator. A protest was signed by more than one hundred Senators and Deputies at the time of the dispersion. Many prominent and many junior officers of the Army at once resigned their commissions, and their places were filled by men from the ranks and others known to be partisans of the dictator. The garrisons in: the fort of Lima and Callao were officered by persons who, it was supposed could influence the mass of the troops, and every precaution taken by Gutierrez to insure himself supreme in authority and power. The brother of Gutierrez, Silvestre by name, to whom had fallen the lot of arresting President Balta—a mission that, according to all accounts was most brutally fulfilled—was sent to Callao as military prefect. The night of the 22nd four vessels of the Peruvian fleet, the *Independencia*, *Huascar*, *Apuimac* and *Chalaca*, all of which have been in a disarmed state for months past, as I have informed you in my previous despatches, quietly made their preparations, and early the following morning steamed out to sea under the command of Captain Grau and in the interest of Prado. The latter personage was removed as being on board the *Huascar*, but nothing certain was known on that point. These vessels hovered about the mouth of the harbour all of that day, the 23rd, and at night disappeared from the scene. At this time it was uncertain as to how long Gutierrez would be able to usurp the power, or as to how far through the Republic the insurrection might extend. It might all be over in a few days, and it might last a month or more. In this emergency I deemed it my duty to increase my force and be prepared to have a vessel at some other point of the coast of Peru for the protection of the lives and interests of the United States citizens should the insurrection spread at other points, and accordingly telegraphed to Payta a message, to be sent by the steamer leaving there on the 25th instant for Panama, for the *Saranac* to be sent immediately to this port should there be no orders to the contrary. On the 24th instant, the second day of the troubles, desertion from the different forts and *cuarteles* of the "Supreme Chief" were of frequent occurrence, and more than one half of the soldiers left him during the thirty-six hours that succeeded that time. Street-firing became frequent; soldiers deserting threw away their Winchester rifles, leaving them to be picked up by the lower and worst classes of the people; and the few remaining forces of the Gutierrez faction in Callao became thoroughly demoralized, and were fighting and shooting among themselves. On the 25th, while Lima was quiet and under control of the dictator the demoralization in Callao became complete. Forts were deserted, the soldiers throwing away their arms and uniforms. The railroads connecting with Lima were torn up; the telegraph cut; the mob in possession of the town firing at anybody and everybody—firing into business offices and private dwellings, and no authority or head to control them.

The morning of the 25th I wrote to the Hon. Francis Thomas, the United States Minister at Lima, and to Mr. W. J. Williamson, our Consul at Callao, offering my flag-ship as an asylum to any and all of our countrymen who might be pleased to avail themselves of the protection of our flag during the disturbances which were agitating the country. Several American families of that city saw fit to accept the invitation, feeling that their lives were in danger from the lawless mob that were shooting at random through the streets. Col. Silvestre Gutierrez, Minister of War to his brother, the "Su-

premo Chief," was killed on the morning of the 26th at the railway depot in Lima by a pistol ball fired at him from among a crowd of citizens as he was taking the train for Callao. Some of the crowd had said "Viva Prado." Silvestro discharged his pistol among them, and immediately received his death wound. This act seemed to arouse the masses of Lima to a sense of their position, and commenced a panic among the Gutierrez party, and twelve hours, more or less, from that time witnessed the complete downfall of the usurper, his brothers and his faction. Don Jose Balta, the imprisoned president, confined in the barracks of Colonel Marceliano Gutierrez, another brother of the Dictator, became at once the object of the usurper's vengeance and desperation, and was killed in his cell, receiving ten wounds, four from revolver balls, two from rifle balls, and four from stabs. He evidently died struggling for life. Thomas Gutierrez, with his few remaining friends and soldiers, then enclosed themselves in the citadel of Santa Catalina, in the city of Lima, to make a final resistance to the mass of the infuriated citizens that were now aroused to a determination to capture and summarily execute the person who had been the author of the four days of anarchy, bloodshed and confusion. In the meantime the first Vice President of the republic, Don Mariano Herencia Levallos, who, by the death of the actual President, succeeded by law to that position, was enabled to re seize the reins of government, organize a Cabinet, and systematize and direct to certain extent the conduct of affairs.

While the people were attacking the fort of Santa Catalina General Thomas Gutierrez and the leaders of the soldiers, in a demoralized and panic-struck condition, fought among themselves, leaving the fort itself an easy capture. The Dictator was recognized, notwithstanding his disguise, in the street near the fort, seized by a crowd of citizens, and, despite all the efforts to deliver him to the legal authorities of the Vice-President, he was carried by the mob and hung to a lamppost on the principal plaza, the scene of his triumph in declaring himself the "Supremo Chief" of the republic but four days before. The bodies of the two brothers, one of whom I have described as having been killed at the railroad depot, and the other having been killed during an attack upon the forts, were soon brought to the same plaza and hung to neighboring lampposts. The following day witnessed the sad and inhuman spectacle of the bodies of those three Gutierrez brothers cut from the lampposts, triced up a hundred feet on the Cathedral towers, cut down, and suffered to fall on the street, saturated with kerosene and publicly burned. All of this done by an excited populace, who, in their mad desire for vengeance on the authors of their misfortunes, could not be restrained by any power that the newly resuscitated government could bring against them. On the evening of the 26th a steamer was despatched from Callao to search for and recall the absent vessels of the fleet, and at the same time the various cities along the coast in telegraphic communication with the capital were informed of the re-assumption of the legal and constitutional government. Prado, who was at Prisco, immediately started from that place in one of the before-mentioned vessels, the *Independencia*, and arrived here in Callao to-day, the 27th, at one o'clock, p.m. Prado's reception both in this city and at Lima, was warm and enthusiastic. At present all is quiet again in the Republic of Peru, though what the next few days may bring forth none can tell. No opportunity

has offered for communication with our minister in Lima since the news reached of the resuming of constitutional authority, and the departure of the mails at an early hour to-morrow morning will prevent my giving you any information that such interview might develop. I shall remain here till matters assume a quiet and peaceful attitude, and shall have opportunities of communicating further with you before my departure.

The officers and crews of this vessel and the *Onward* are well. The North German corvette *Hertha* arrived here on the 26th instant, forty-two days from San Francisco. The Peruvian vessels, the French corvette *Hamelin*, and the North German corvette *Hertha*, and the English sloop-of-war *Reinder*, are the only foreign men-of-war in the harbor.

I have the honor to be, etc..

R. N. STEMBLE.

Commodore commanding United States Naval force, South squadron, Pacific Station.

OFFICERS IN THE ARMY.

A parliamentary return shows 5,981 English commissioned officers, 809 Scotch, and 1,711 Irish—viz., in the Household Cavalry, 64 English, 11 Scotch, 15 Irish; Cavalry of the Line, 605 English, 81 Scotch, 161 Irish; Royal Horse Artillery, 212 English, 30 Scotch, 27 Irish; Royal Artillery, 1,088 English, 104 Scotch, 196 Irish; Royal Engineers, 424 English, 52 Scotch, 134 Irish; Foot Guards, 201 English, 30 Scotch, 15 Irish; Infantry of the Line, 3,387 English, 501 Scotch, 1,163 Irish.

THE RIFLE QUESTION IN TURKEY.

The *Lecant Times* says the Council of War has made a definite award in the competition for the supply of 200,000 Martini-Henry rifles. General Dixon declined to give a price. Mr. Winchester, on being asked for a price, said he would undertake the order for 62s 9d a rifle. The Seraskier said if Mr. Winchester would come down to 62s, the order would be given to him then and there. Mr. Winchester replied that he would accede to the offer on the distinct understanding that the contract would be settled that day. This was at once agreed to and carried out.

For the last two or three weeks our daily contemporaries, from the *Times* downwards, have been ministering copiously to the craving of Volunteers for information relative to the forthcoming visit which they are to pay to Belgium. The *Daily Telegraph* of Thursday devotes a column of its space to this matter, giving much valuable information and offering many important suggestions. The following brief summary is from a leading article of the *Echo* :—

"The cordial relations between the English Volunteers and the Belgians are to be maintained this year by a visit of English Volunteers to Ghent and Brussels to compete in the Tir-International at the former place, and the Tir-National at the latter. There will be a good chance for good marksmen at short ranges, for none of the distances range higher than 350 yards and the bulk of prizes are to be shot 600 in number, and the number of English competitors is limited to 1,000. The shooting will commence on Monday, the 16th of September.

Shooting, however, will not be the only attraction, as a glance at the report of Captain Charles Mercier, hon. secretary to the Council of the Anglo-Belgian Prize Fund, will show. Official receptions, grand reviews, concerts, fetes, banquets, illuminations, and entertainments of all kinds are promised continuously and in profusion until the 29th, so that, barring the inconvenience of overcrowding, Volunteers who take their holiday this year in Ghent and Brussels are likely to have a merry time of it."

By a copy of the regulations now before us, we learn that the entire responsibility for the appointment of the staff rests with the Council, who, we have no doubt, will exercise a wise discretion in the selection of the officers who shall command and represent our reserved forces abroad. It will also be the duty of the council to present to the War Office a report of the proceedings. This document must be made public, and not, as is the case with confidential reports, sent into the War Office, and never heard of again. The public will, thus have an opportunity of judging in what manner the council have discharged their duty. We wish to remind them that, having undertaken a grave responsibility they must carry through the work bravely, not giving place to every man who may desire to push himself forward, and above all, they must remember that the metropolitan "commanding officers do not represent the whole of the reserved forces of England.

WALLACE'S SWORD.

The Countess of Loudoun and Mr. Hastings, with Lady Flora Hastings, arrived at Kilmarnock from England on Tuesday night, on their way to Loudoun Castle. The countess, who (says the *Glasgow Herald*) is always welcome in the neighbourhood, was doubly so on this occasion, as her ladyship brought with her from England the sword of Wallace. This sword has been preserved at Loudoun Castle from the death of Wallace until five years back, when it was removed by the late Marquis of Hastings to his seat in Leicestershire. On the death of the marquis in 1868 it passed into the possession of the present countess, who has brought it back to its old home. It will be remembered that the mother of Wallace was a daughter of Loudoun, and that on the death of his uncle, Sir Reginald Crawford of Loudoun (hanged by the English at Ayr), Wallace had the custody of his only daughter, Susannah Crawford of Loudoun, who married the son of Sir Niel Campbell of Argyll, and was ancestress of the present countess of Loudoun, the hereditary custodian of the sword of William Wallace.

It would seem that in heavy storms at sea, iron ships are inferior to those built of wood. Of 42 Atlantic steamers lost at sea between the years of 1841 and 1872, 38 were of iron and 4 of wood. Of the line of iron ships running into the St. Lawrence and Portland, nine were lost between 1857 and 1864; and five iron sailing vessels, all built in Great Britain, and sent to sea in 1865 and 1866, have never been heard from.

## THE CALIFORNIAN VOLUNTEERS.

A New York military paper has just discovered that the English Volunteers are undrilled and undisciplined, that crack regiments are unknown, but that all the men are dead on a bull's eye at 600 yards. This information it has got from an officer of experience, who has seen thousands of English Volunteers. Of the American corps it says the opposite is the case; they are highly drilled and disciplined, but cannot shoot at all. Other New York papers tell a different story; all agree about the non-shooting qualities of the American Volunteers, but they are also strongly urging their encampment, in order to teach them discipline. In consequence of this, the famous 7th New York has gone into camp (after many years' neglect), not at an American Aldershot or Wimbledon, but at Saratoga, the gayest and most expensive watering-place in all America, and perhaps in the world. I learn also from New York papers that two regiments have just been snubbed in general orders for forming guards of honour to receive a travelling circus, while a third has elected a Miss Charlotte Tilson (I think that is the name) as colonel; for this, the papers suggest, it should be cashiered.

Let me, however, describe the San Francisco military forces, as seen by me on the 4th July, when they formed a great portion of the Celebration procession. Three regiments of infantry, a battalion of cavalry, and various detached companies were on parade—I use the American terms—hence the “battalion of cavalry.” The unit of organization seems at “Frisco” to be the company; each company dresses as it pleases, and has, unless light infantry, a full stand of colours; apparently, too, each company selects any system of drill it pleases. About 35 companies, or troops, of from 43 to 75 rank and file, were on duty on the 4th, and they exhibited thirty different varieties of uniform, and almost as many pairs of colours. The cavalry and the three regiments of infantry formed a brigade, and were commanded by a brigadier general. The first regiment, of seven companies, was Grenadier: the favourite uniform was the dress-coat, with swallow tail to the calf of the leg, the worsted epaulet, a drooping over the chest, and the towering bearskin of the French Guard at Waterloo. The first company had this pattern of coat in scarlet, and their bearskins were white; the second were in blue and white bearskins, the third blue and dark bearskins, the fourth green (rank Fenians) and white bearskins, and their second colour was the green field and the crownless harp. The second regiment was equally motley, and was mainly styled Fusiliers, its seven companies exhibited three different Prussian uniforms, two or three modern French, and a nondescript grey. The third regiment was of six companies, whose names are worth recording—the Montgomery Guard, the Wolfe Tone Guard, the Meagher Guard, the Emmet Guard, the Shields Guard, and the MacMahon Grenadiers; each had a different uniform, mostly varieties of green, and each carried the American ensign as Queen's colour, and the crownless harp on a green field as second colour. None of these regiments mustered 350; their staff wore the United States uniform, and the regiments were, I fancy organized like our administrative battalions. The cavalry consisted of three troops of fifty men, a hussar troop, a light dragoon troop and heavy troop.

The independent companies were equally motley in appearance; there were cadets in grey, and mulattoes in the same, while Swiss,

Sardinian, Tyrolean, Garibaldian, and Zouave and other French uniform were all represented. In fact every possible uniform was there represented, but the British and the American; except on staff officers, there was nothing that could be called an American uniform. Each company, even in the same battalion, moved as it pleased; some in threes, some in fours, with wide interstices between the men and half of one battalion moved in column with the preceding and following companies in fours. The distances between fours varied from 4 to 8 feet. The words of command were given in English, French, German, and Italian. I was told that three fourths of the men were Irish Fenians, and the rest French, German, and Italian, with very few native Americans. Spite of the motley appearance of the turnout and the many antiquated and ridiculous uniforms, finer food for powder, both men and horses, never paraded; in height or weight the men would beat most European Line regiments; while the American fashion of shaven cheeks, full moustache, and goatee gave a veteran aspect that our Volunteers want. The horses, too, were magnificent, from 15 to 16 hands high, and made of bone and muscle. It corroborated what I heard the late Colonel Brewster say, that the Americans possessed the finest raw material in the world for an army.

There was no review, but I believe many companies marched to a local Cremorne, to compete for a drill cup given by the enterprising proprietor. Their arms were very poor—old muzzle-loading, bright-barrelled brass-fixed pieces. The notices for parade in the papers in many cases ordered that members not parading were to deposit their uniforms at head-quarters the night before.

The whole procession was enormous. The firemen formed a division, and marching in military order, with their machines, and preceded by a sergeant-major who brandished 8 feet of polished brass, the nozzle of his engine hose.

The rear of the whole was brought up by the Borer Guard, a collection of sixty clowns from the aforesaid Cremorne, dressed in burlesques of the uniform of the Volunteers while the commander rode “the celebrated woolly horse” (see the Cremorne bills); then came a caravan full of monkeys.

The other humours of the procession I have omitted as having nothing to do with military matters.—*Volunteer Service Gazette.*

GILMORE'S CANNON OUTDORE.—One of the most attractive features in the programme put forth by the promoters of the Boston Peace Jubilee Musical Festival, was the cannon accompaniment to certain of the pieces. The idea was worthy of the occasion; but we do not know whether, relative advantages considered, it was not outdone by an organist in a small New England Village, whose deeds the *New York Times* rescues from oblivion. The choir, under the directions of the organist, had to sing the anthem in which the lines occur: “He gave them hailstones for rain; fire, mingled with hail, ran along the ground.” The occasion was a great cue in the village, and the organist was anxious that the choir should prove itself equal to it. The anthem was one specially adapted for the introduction of effect, but the resources at the command of the organist precluded the possibility of anything that would cost much money. After a long and anxious meditation the organist hit upon an idea. He expended a few cents upon dried beans and a few more upon gunpowder. The latter he laid in a long train under the walls outside

the building, the former he committed to a company of trustworthy youths, with secret instructions how to act at a given signal. The result was a splendid success. The anthem opened grandly, the organist rose to the height of the occasion, the organist played as one inspired, the choir rolled forth: “He gave them hailstones for rain; fire, mingled with hail, ran along the ground,” and as the shout rose to the roof of the schoolhouse, there came rattling against the windows a shower of dried beans, and there flashed from the ground the train of gunpowder.

THE LATEST IN NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.—Circular turrets on ordinarily shaped hulls were considered, a few years ago, as being anomalies in armed naval architecture, but now we are to have circular ships:—

“Something more than a year ago, the keel of the pioneer of a series of circular iron-clad men-of-war was laid at St. Petersburg, and since then a number of others have been begun. The first vessel, now nearly completed, is described as of ninety feet in diameter, to carry twelve-inch armor, and to draw twelve and a half feet of water. She will be furnished with unusually great steam-power, which will be applied through four screws, placed at intervals across her stern. Being of shallow draught, and of great carrying capacity, it is easy to plate these vessels with thick armor down to the very bottom, so as to make them proof, says Mr. Reed, the celebrated naval constructor, against both the Harvey and the travelling torpedo. The Russians have satisfied themselves that they can be driven along a good rate of speed with the power they purpose putting into them, and they believe that they will behave as well as other iron-clads in a seaway. If they are successful, they will create a revolution in naval construction, for they are comparatively small and cheap and can carry thicker armor and heavier guns than the present style of ships.”

The long-expected Russian Imperial Squadron, with the Grand Duke Alexis, arrived in Table Bay on the 3rd of July. It consisted of two vessels only, a frigate and a corvette under the command of Vice Admiral Possaita. The vessels left Rio on the 9th of June, after spending about a month there, during which balls and festivities of all sorts were given in honor of the Russian Prince. The passage across was favourable and pleasant, and on arrival in Table Bay the flagship saluted the castle, and the castle guns saluted the strangers in return. The Russian Consul, Mr. Knight, was among the first to board with the Port Captain Wilson, and after him Captain Sweeney and Lieutenant Goldsworthy, as aides-de-camps from Government House. Both ships proceeded round to Simon's Bay the same night. The squadron was to remain at the Cape about a fortnight, and then proceed on its voyage.

REMITTANCE Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday, the 7th inst:—  
YORK, Ont.—Lieut.-Col. R. H. Davis, \$1 (PER COL. LOCKRACE).  
STRATFORD.—Lt.-Col. Service, L.M., \$1.  
PETERBORO.—Major H. C. Roger, \$1.  
GUELPH.—Captain E. H. MacDonald, \$2.  
LONDON.—Colonel James Shanly \$2; Major W. Dempster, \$2.  
MONTREAL.—Lt.-Col. Bacon, \$2; Major Labranche, \$2; Captain J. Doran, \$2; Lieutenant W. D. Dupont, \$2; Captain A. G. Hooper, \$2; Colonel W. Shanly, \$2; Colonel W. Mitchell, \$2.  
QUEBEC.—Captain J. Morgan, \$2.  
WEST SIMPSON.—Major T. H. Cox, \$1.  
SWITZERLAND.—Lieutenant & Adj. Balman, \$1.