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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VIII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1874.

No. 9.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The news from the Gold Coast is so conflicting that no reliance can be placed in it. However, below is the latest intelligence received by telegraph from the Seat of War:—

London, Feb. 25.—A report has reached here that a great battle has been fought at Coomassie between the Ashantees and a force under Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley. The engagement is said to have lasted the whole day and closed with no decided result. The loss of the British troops is given at nearly 300, including many officers. The Highlanders alone are reported to have had 150 men killed and wounded. General Wolseley was said to be in need of reinforcements, which were fifteen miles off.

The War Office has received no report of the battle said to have occurred between Sir Garnet Wolseley's army and the Ashantees; but an unofficial though circumstantial despatch has reached the Admiralty Office. The battle was fought at Ackroomboo. Reported among the killed are Major Baird and Captain Buckle.

London, Feb. 25.—The despatches received yesterday, reporting a reverse to the Ashantee Expedition, caused great excitement. The grave fears which were entertained for the safety of General Sir Garnet Wolseley's army have been, however, dispelled by the receipt to-day of the following: Coomassie, February 5.—We reached here yesterday after five days' hard fighting. The troops behaved admirably. Our casualties are under 300. The King has left town, but is close by. He promises to visit me to-day to sign a treaty of peace. We hope to start on our return to the coast to-morrow. The wounded are recovering and the health of the remainder of the army is good.

(Signed,)

WOLSELEY.

A special despatch to the *Standard* says the Ashantees entirely surrounded the British army, but were eventually driven off with great loss. The principal war chief of the Ashantees was killed. The King had taken the command in person, and it was expected he would renew the attack. Feb. 5th was the date decided upon for the storming of Coomassie by General Wolseley's forces.

Further particulars of the battle between Sir Garnet Wolseley and the Ashantees say the latter fought desperately. The fight lasted from six o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon. Seventeen British officers were killed or wounded. Naval Brigade 145 strong, loss 39 men; Rifle Brigade 36 engineers and 38 men; loss of native allies not known, but very heavy.

The communications of British forces, with the rear are threatened. It is believed that another large force of Ashantees is approaching Coomassie from the south west.

The Ashantee war, just reported ended, it was calculated would cost the English about \$5,000,000. Taking into consideration however, the number of natives in the employ of the English—over 25,000 in all—it must have cost at least \$10,000,000, from which must be deducted \$1,000,000 which the Ashantees have promised to pay over. As England has—or is supposed to have—\$25,000,000 in the exchequer. The war will cause no immediate taxation extra.

It is represented that Gladstone has determined to no longer take an active part in Parliamentary proceedings. There is much speculation as to who will succeed him as head of the Opposition. The *Observer* hopes that Gladstone's determination is not final.

The action of Disraeli in limiting his cabinet to twelve members is generally approved of by the press. Gladstone's Cabinet was composed of fifteen members. Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan is to be made a Baronet; Francis John Pakenham, Secretary of British Legation at Washington, and Watson, Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen are to exchange places. The following additional appointment under the new Government are announced:—Lorp Landon is Vice President of the Council; Lord George Charles Lennox, Commissioner of Works and Buildings, and Mr. W. H. Smith, M. P., for Westminster is Financial Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir John Pakington has been elevated to the Peerage, under the title of Baron Hamilton.

Sir Bartle Freere, at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society yesterday evening, stated that after conference with Mr. Kirk, he had come to the conclusion that the report of Dr. Livingstone's death was true.

The Queen, at the request of Mr. Gladstone, has granted a pension of £1,000 per annum to the children of Dr. Livingstone.

M. Gueber and six other delegates to the Reichstag from Alsace and Lorraine, have published a manifesto repudiating Bishop Razes's acknowledgment of the Frankfort Treaty.

The Duc de Broglie has issued an order to Prefects to watch citizens who leave for Chiselhurst to do homage to the Prince Imperial on his attaining his majority.

Dr. Livingstone's remains are expected at Zanzibar about the 20th inst.

The famine in India threatens some twenty seven districts, comprising a total population of 40,000,000, twelve districts being described as almost entirely without food and water.

Twenty-eight thousand persons in the Presidency of Bengal are in distress from want of food.

It is said the English Parliament immediately on re-assembling will be prorogued till the 12th of March.

Three thousand women of New York city have offered their services to the conductors of the Union Temperance Prayer Meeting against the liquor traffic.

Severe fighting is going on in Biscay. Portugalite was to have been attacked by land and sea simultaneously, but on the arrival of the fleet it was discovered the Carlists had abandoned the town.

The disturbance in Havana is more serious than at first reported. The volunteers are unwilling to be conscripted under Spanish officers. A crowd, collected in front of the Captain-General's house, was fired upon by the troops, several lives being sacrificed.

Henry Howard, agent for Great Britain in the American and British Joint Claim Commission, has been made a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

Hon. Robt. Bourke, brother of the late Earl of Mayo, has been appointed Under Secretary for the Foreign Department.

The following additional appointments of members of the new Government are officially announced—Duke of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Colonel Thomas Edward Taylor, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Sir Charles Bowyer Adderley, President of the Board of Trade; George Scater Booth, President of the Local Government Board; Algernon Fulka, Egyptian Naval Admiralty; James Lowther, Under Secretary for the Colonial Department.

Asiatic cholera is raging fiercely at Buenos Ayres. The deaths from this cause number from thirty to fifty, and thousands are taking refuge in the rural districts.

When Thiers entered the Assembly at Marseilles on the 25th he was greeted with a perfect ovation from members of the Left, in consequence of his letter stating his conviction that a Republic is the only form of Government for France.

The Vendome column is rapidly approaching reconstruction. The spiral bronze has reached the seventh turn out of the twenty-two which will complete the height. The lost plate, fixed represents the attack and capture of Granzburg.

The *Semaphore* of Marseille states that the authorities have just ordered the seizure of certain letters bearing, by the side of the address, a small photograph of the Prince Imperial, with the motto "Appeal to the People." A number of visiting cards in envelopes, marked with the same likeness, have been put into circulation in the city.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

WHAT DEAN STANLEY SAID AT THE ROYAL WEDDING.

The *Times*' correspondent supplies a report of the sermon preached by Dean Stanley on Sunday 18th January, in the English Church on the Quay at St. Petersburg. The text was the marriage at Canaan, on which the Dean discoursed most eloquently, concluding in these words:—

It is now nearly 800 years since the last nuptial alliance between the Royal Houses of England and of Russia; when, in the dim twilight between history and fable, the greatest and best of the early Princes of Muscovy, Vladimir Monomachus, wooed and won the love of the Princess Gytha, the daughter of King Harold, the last of the Saxons. How little could either Monarch then have pictured the world wide progress which each people would have made before another Prince and another Princess of either realm should cement by a sacred family union the union of the two countries? That the small island on the confines of the Western Ocean, struggling with difficulty to hold its own against invaders from every quarter, should have been made the mistress of the seas and hold the gorgeous East in fear; that the barbarous principality in the centre of the wild Slavonic forests should have grown up into the mighty civilised empire which now almost joins hands with the descendants of that distant Anglo-Saxon race, alike in the heart of Asia and on the borders of America! What a prospect of possible greatness, of infinite advance in the age yet to come, is suggested by that retrospect of the ages that are past! And in proportion to the grandeur achieved by the two nations which have thus once more approached each other is the importance of an event which permits this mutual understanding and love. They have known each other in war—both as friends and foes. With chivalrous respect they have seen and tried each other's strength besides beleaguered fortresses, and on hard won battle fields. They have each listened to the lisping accents of each other's literature and science. Their commerce and their enterprise have embraced the world; their churches have exchanged many a friendly message, and breathed many a kindly hope for the great "hereafter," which, if each be true to itself, assuredly awaits them both. And now comes that more general, genial, cordial union, which brings the two nations, as it were, face to face, and hand in hand, in the plighted troth of those whom each regards as its living representative. Had it been possible in those distant days for Rocco, the old sea king, first founder of the Russian Empire; or in the latter days, for Peter, its mighty renovator, to have chosen the future destiny of one of the daughters of their race, they would have rejoiced that the alliance should have been formed with a sailor Prince, the pride of that gallant profession which was to that early chief, and yet more to that wonderful creator of the Russian Navy, so deep, so delightful an interest. Had Alfred the Great looked onward for a partner who should cheer and ennoble the career of the first and only English Prince, the only one of all the lengthened lines who, coming to man's estate, has borne that glorious name—he, the wisest and best of England's kings, would have welcomed with no ordinary gladness, in this union of the West and the East, the advancement of those designs, which he acknowledged so far beyond his age, for bringing his Western Anglo-

Saxon realm into contact with the distant races of Asia; he would have blessed the day which would give an additional pledge of peace and good will among the foremost nations and the foremost churches of Christendom. May the blessing of England, as represented this day in this long established seat of English piety in Russia, descend on the union which we trust shall within this week be accomplished! May the touching farewells from the shores of the North be echoed by the cordial welcome from the shores of the Thames to her whose very bearing and continuance shall for ever remind us of the tender love which has watched over her in this her native land and will follow her in her adopted home! That was an affecting and all-sufficing consolation with which the Israelite mother in old times gave her "one only child" to the young traveller that came by an angel's guidance to seek his bride in an distant land. "Behold," she said, "I commit my daughter unto thee of special trust." Of special trust, indeed, is the treasure thus given to our honourable keeping. May every Englishman and Englishwoman whose hearts are touched by the thoughts of this week, feel bound, so far as in them lie, to do their utmost to make the future worthy of the promise of this magnificent beginning! May the benediction of both Churches and of both countries rest on the coming destiny of these two youthful lives henceforth, as we trust, to be united in the indissoluble bond of a common and ever increasing interest in the same works of noble and precious purpose; the same keen pursuit of all things pure and true, lovely and of good report; in the constant reaching forward after the high and holy purpose, whereby alone families are blessed, and kindoms established, and nations exalted.

The annual dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute took place on December 15th, at the "Criterion," in Piccadilly. The chair was occupied by the Duke of Manchester. The gathering was essentially colonial, and there was hardly a colony in the Empire but could claim some one among the guests who could speak with authority upon its resources and influence. The chairman had just returned from Canada, and he was loud in its praises. In British North America, as in many other of our colonies, there was ample room for the willing and industrious surplus population of this country. Land was cheap and the roads, formed as they were in many parts of snow and ice, were hard and good. But what they were when the sun was strong enough to thaw them, may be more easily imagined than described. However, to the hardy and strong man the climate of Canada is but one remove from that of England; still, there are others to whom the more genial climate of Australia, New Zealand, or South Africa, would be more acceptable and life giving. The integrity of the Empire occupied the attention of more than one speaker, and a grand Federation of the whole of our colonies was glanced at. But before this desirable federation could be achieved, it was thought that the initial step in this great work should be begun by the colonies themselves. It was suggested that Australia, for instance, should endeavour to cement an union similar to that which obtained in Cznada, where all the provinces were banded in a federal bond of union, and then would follow a real Council of the Empire, which could not but strengthen the hands and consolidate the power of the mother country. This institute is doing much to make our colonies known, and nothing but

good can result from a wholesome and temperate discussion of their extent and resources. Mr. Horsman, in addressing his constituents at Liskeard the other evening, held that England owed her greatness to her foreign policy, and the expansion of her colonies. He characterised her foreign policy as one of perpetual watchfulness, of perpetual international intervention, perpetual international intervention, that was, in the international affairs of Europe, with religious abstinence from interference with their internal affairs. England has been enabled to play her part in the world's history because her wealth flowed from commerce, and her commerce mainly depended on her colonies, and yet the Manchester school of economists were for giving the colonies up. Napoleon knew their value better. If it cost a million to protect Australia and South Africa, they paid thirty millions back in the promotion of commerce and of trade. And then it is easy to see how Canada is always standing by England when difficulty with America threatens. So with India. Colonies are the best investment England has, and the policy which has served England so well in the past should be continued in the future.

From *Broad Arrow* we learn that a number of experimental 9 pounder field guns have just been completed at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, England, in order to determine the fitness as the arm for the Royal Horse Artillery. They are manufactured on the same principle as the weapon at present in use, by encircling a steel tube with a wrought iron coil. Their novelty consists in the fact that they weigh only 6 cwt., being 2 cwt. less than the weight of the 9 pounder guns at present in use by the Royal Horse Artillery, although they will be of the same length and fire the same ammunition as the heavier piece. The carriages for the new guns are being made in the Royal Carriage Department in the Royal Arsenal, of wrought iron, and will weigh about 1 cwt. less than the present service carriages—9 cwt. 25 lbs. At the Royal Carriage Department, Woolwich, Colonel G. T. Field, R. A., the superintendent of the department, has received an order from the War Office to prepare iron carriages and wagons for the Indian Artillery, the axle trees and other parts of the same being of an entirely new pattern. A number of artisans have been engaged in England to work in the arsenal at Calcutta. A traversing gun carriage, lately received from Sir William Armstrong's factory at Elswick for experimental purposes, has been fitted up in the mounting ground of the Royal Carriage Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. This carriage, on which is mounted a 68 pounder smooth bore muzzle-loading gun, is designed to lift the gun to fire over a parapet *en barbette*. The gun, which is supported at the trunnions by two powerful arms, is lifted by means of an hydraulic pump placed beneath to deliver its fire, the coil bringing it back to the loading position.

NEW RAILWAY.—Applications will be made next session for an Act to incorporate a company with full powers to construct a railway from some point on Shunder Bay to Winnipeg either in a continuous line or with power to utilize the navigable waters along the route. An application will also be made to Parliament next session for an Act to authorize the construction of a Railway from the Nipissin territory of the Canadian Pacific Railway to or near Muskoka, to be used by all railways there converging exclusively and in common for a certain period, as a neutral link between said points.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

MITRAILLE.

(LETTER No. 4.)

Readers of the Vol. Rev. will anxiously expect the third instalment of Capt. Colomb's admirable paper. They will be, imagine, especially interested to learn how, under the conditions he shulows forth, he will propose to provide for the adequate military defense of the colonial strategic points. Notwithstanding the grasp of the subject with which Captain Colomb has set forth the stern necessities of the case, it is too certainly to be anticipated that England will not increase her army, and it is difficult to conceive how, otherwise, those necessities are to be met.

In your extract from the *Broad Arrow* touching certain peculiarities of the "new drill" (now, be it, however, rembered, three years and a half old) mention is made of the inconvenience attending the practice of carrying the drawn sword in ordinary battalion movements. I suppose few practical soldiers will think otherwise, or that the sword should be carried drawn, except in such purely parade movements as marching past, in guards of honor, &c., or when really requisite in action. I suppose it will be long before we shall become so altogether utilitarian, as to dipense with the sword as a fitting symbol of rank and command, independent of the question whether it would be entirely utilitarian to discard it, and whether it would be altogether wise to encumber all officers with a heavier fire-arm than the army pistol. But the point does arise whether the present mode of wearing the sword be the best. Some five and twenty years ago the Admiralty took it into their heads to decree that the naval sword should be suspended straight up and down the leg by short slings, leading, I think, not exactly from the middle of the waist belt, back and front, but from a little to the left of either point, the rings of the scabbard being opposite each other back and front, and about three inches below the mouth. Considering the inconvenience of the scabbard when brought up to the waist belt hook, I am rather inclined to think the Admiralty had common sense in their view. But the navy had a "peachant" for their long slings, and rebelled against the decree, and altho' the Admiralty do their best to have their regulations regarded as laws of the Medes and Persians, they are sometimes obliged to change. So the Navy officers stuck to their long slings, yet I doubt if the mode above described be not a better one.

Enfin' it appears that miserable Spain is coming under military dictator-ship. The

strong rule of the sword is the only rule for which Latin races are fit in these days. It is to be hoped they will find a man strong enough to rule them with a rod of iron, tho' if the country can be prevented from being brought under one firm government, the pestilent British merchant, ubiquitous wherever gain is to be ill-gotton, will no doubt do his best to perpetuate division by continuing to supply the Carlist bigots with arms and ammunition. Apropos of which consideration arises a feeling of confidence, on second thought, that the Ashantee savage may after all reap more harm than aid from British mercantile assistance, seeing it is scarcely to be supposed that the consistent rascality of traders will permit them to furnish any arms to the "men and brethren" of the Gold Coast except such as are more likely to damage the limbs of their owners than to hurt their enemies.

Lieutenant Colonel Powell was one of the three to whom I alluded the other day, as being fit for the post of Adjt. General. Of course there may be others not personally known to me.

I very much doubt the statement that Sir W. Scott's novels, altho' sold in London at the extraordinary low rate of three pence, are now read only by the humblest class. It is very well for the "humblest class" if they will avail themselves of such opportunities to obtain so wholesome a mental food. Some years ago the "humblest class" was much more addicted to the pruriencies of G.W.M. Reynolds, and the extraordinary fictions concocted for penny newspapers. It is in the natural course of things that Scott's popularity should not be what it was fifty years ago. Scott's era was one in which conversation even was more dignified and precise, if also more prosy, than in our day, and the prosiness incidental to the period excites a little impatience now, or is quietly skipped. The quickened perceptions of to-day, which enable an author to set before us the antecedents and idiosyncracies of his character in a few light and vigorous touches, and to land us in "medias res" in the first half of a first chapter cannot, certainly, except as a matter of curiosity, endure the double or treble introduction, and the chapter after chapter of preparatory matter which were light enough to the readers of 1805-25, and passes glibly over many a somewhat pompous speech, and tiresome analysis of feeling or motive, which, to us, *va sans dire*. But it is difficult to imagine an educated person ignorant of Scott, or a gentleman's library without him. Ninety nine hundredths of passably intelligent gentlemen have but vague ideas of history beyond that of their own country, and Greece and Rome. It may be fairly assumed that the indefinite notions so possessed would be still more shadowy, but for the information so pleasantly conveyed by historical novels—not only those of Scott, but of Bulwer, Ainsworth and even James, some of whose stories are

of considerable value on certain periods of French history. The habits, customs, and tone of thought of many a dark period of history are illuminated by the research of the historical novelist, and Scott's stores of erudition were so marvellous that even now those who have half forgotten many of his novels, find fresh food for thought in another perusal.

I sometimes think it would be a boon to the public if some painstaking "literateur," whose judgment could be relied upon, would revise the novels of Sir Walter, and excise the superfluities of speech and explanation, publishing the cream without any of the tiresome introductions whatever. The bulk might thus be reduced one-third and the trouble of wading or skipping be put an end to.

Also that the "Great Unknown," should in half a century come to require an apologist! *Sic transit gloria!* But what a half century it has been, and how apparent now becomes the progress in the education of the world which has been so beautifully and perfectly described in Bishop Temple's exquisite essay.

It is to be hoped that recent advices are correct, which intimate that the bodies of the Siamese abominations are to be purchased, for scientific information, by medical men. It is a better phase of the affair than the first hinted at. The information to be gained however ought to be as barren of practical value as the discovery of the N.W. passage, as it is to be hoped no such monstrosity would ever be permitted to live after birth in a civilized country.

We have been recently told that Sir John Fitzgerald, the senior General of the British Army, celebrated, a short time ago, the eightieth anniversary of the receipt of his first commission. The venerable officer must therefore be over 90 years of age. It appears from the authority of "who's who in 1874" that the next on the list, the Marquis of Tweeddale is 88, and the third, Sir John Bell, 92. Sir W. Gomm, the only Field Marshal besides the Duke of Cambridge, is a Waterloo veteran, and can scarcely therefore be under 80. I suppose there will shortly be a new batch of Field Marshals, to include an ornamental one in the presence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

There appears to be some 63 veterans on the Army List wearing the Waterloo medals, gained, now very nearly 59 years ago.

It is astonishing to find the *Globe* condescending to notice Lieutenant Col. Fletcher's pamphlet, and still more to find it admitting that "possibility" is a reason for keeping up a Force, and that a Force is desirable, its efficiency is also desirable. But an occasional oracular utterance of this kind is a cheap enough manipulation of an interest of which the habitual disregard of the *Globe* for militia matters leads one to question the sincerity. When it copies the *Canada Gaz-*

elle it never takes the trouble to be correct or even to give the whole of what relates to the militia, tho' every twopenny halfpenny Coroner or pettifogging Notary Public is blazoned with due distinction.

"FRANC TIREUR"

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR—Some of your correspondents upon militia grievances appear quite as anxious to ventilate political opinions, as to suggest or find a remedy for the evils of which they complain. So disgregating a spirit, as that of politics, pervading a military body, must prove the very antithesis, and bane of a cheerful obedience: a possible discipline and of those casthetic amenities *bon camaraderie*—which lend a charm to a military life, and compensate the soldier for the many privations incidental to his profession. Perhaps a little political bickering is an avoidable in a voluntary military system, but certainly the less of it the better. A corps, regiment, or battalion, torn and distracted by political strife and discord, may be said to resemble democratic institutions, and explosive projectiles, which elaborates and carry the germs for their own destruction. But the loyalty with which Canada is credited—and with few exceptions, her people continue to arrogate—will preserve her soldierly from breathing a political atmosphere so pregnant with the anarchy that would inaugurate the supremacy of the worse many—over the better few.

It has been ably maintained that our extant militia law, is elastic enough to permit of modification, and sufficiently obligatory in its provisions, to embrace any degree of stringency Government would venture to enforce. If this be conceded, then within the jurisdiction of the Militia Bill must lie the remedy for the evils asserted to exist in the economy of the Active Force. The REVIEW's suggestion of throwing the onus of providing militia quotas upon municipal responsibility, is certainly a step in the right direction. To mingle and make, in some degree, civil and military obligations identical, might tend to rouse the apathy of the former interest and shame the disgraceful obstructiveness with which the Active Force has had to contend, and at the same time obviating the degrading necessity of company officers, sacrificing their *armour proper* to professional zeal.

I regret not being able to share the optimism, that anticipate a beneficent genial warmth, is about to thaw the winter of the Militia's discontent, or that we shall have—

Houries for boys, omnisciences for sages,
And wings, and glories for all ranks and ages,
under the present *regime*. But seriously it is indisputable that no Government could enter upon its career under auspices more favorable for carrying out any policy it may adopt. Hence—the opportunity of incontestably proving its loyal attachment to the British Crown, and—in the best interests of

Canada—to British connection. A liberal appropriation for defensive purposes would be hailed as the initiative of so wise and noble a policy being inaugurated.

Pardon so great an intrusion upon your valuable space. And I remain dear sir,
Yours obediently,

SABREUR.

New Hamburg, 12th Feb. 1874.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

17th Feb. 1874.

SIR—A renewed attention appears to be now attracted to the Volunteer Force excited; we may presume by the accession to office of the late opposition. Although a Conservative. I must admit that one of the most important measures taken for the improvement of the Volunteer Force, was originated by the Sandfield MacDonald Government. I refer to the establishment of military schools throughout the Dominion. There is no denying that the schools have been of incalculable benefit in infusing a military spirit among the better class of young Canadians, yet there are many things that remain to be done to the further improvement of the force. The establishment of a staff college after the style of Sandhurst and West Point is much needed, for the training up of our officers in the higher branches of the military art. At the start officers of any age might be admitted, but eventually the entries could be confined to from fifteen to twenty one or thereabouts.

The suggestion which I see has been made, for the appointment of a commission of volunteer officers to enquire into the condition of the force. I consider a good one. They could also be instructed to report on a college best suited to the present requirements of the country.

It would be well too, if the clause in the militia act, which virtually says that no officer of the Volunteer Force, could ever possibly be fitted to fill the position of Adjutant General should be repealed. As it now stands any major in the British Service no matter how young, how recently appointed, or how poor a soldier he is, is qualified to be the head of the force, but no Canadian officer no matter how gifted, no matter how well up in his work, is considered eligible for the post. This is a standing insult to the whole force. While holding these views, I still consider it better that our Adjutant General should be a British Officer. A General holding no mediocre place in his profession. And let him be well paid, for it is an important position.

Before drawing this to a close, I desire to say, that the officers here with whom I have spoken, are unanimously of your opinion that the pay of the force is entirely inadequate. It is too small in comparison with the rate of wages received in all branches of trade. It would not be out of the way in time of peace to double the present pay granted to privates. Of course in the event

of war and a *levee en masse*, a small scale suited to the case could be fixed. Trusting I have not occupied too much space.

I am yours, &c.

GLADIATOR.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—I see that a deputation of the City Council of Quebec have gone to Ottawa, to request that the Dominion Government do make them a present of the property, heretofore used by the Imperial Military authorities. Now of all the cool pieces of impudence I ever heard of, this surely ranks first. The Imperial Government some years ago, handed over to the Canadian Government the ordnance lands; the revenue from which source cannot be less than \$600,000 per annum; with the understanding that this country would maintain an *efficient Militia force of 40,000 men*. I ask, has Canada done this? Again more recently upon taking away her troops, England handed over all the Imperial property in the country, to be applied to *aid the Militia*; now forsooth the Quebec Corporation, to recruit their own wasted finances, ask that the property in this city be given to them; who in place of aiding the Militia, do all they can to discourage it; by imposing the same taxes on a militiaman as on others—fining them sometimes when mounted on duty for not having a bell on, though to have one is contrary to the Queen's regulations; and calling out the local force on all occasions of riot, &c., to aid the civil power—then refusing payment until compelled by costly lawsuits. In striking contrast let me state that many Municipalities in Ontario, frequently vote an extra 50c per diem to their local militiamen when performing the annual drill.

If the Canadian Government can repudiate solemn agreements of this kind they must be content to be classed with similar communities across the line, by nearly every

IMPERIAL OFFICER.

Quebec, 23rd Esby, 1863.

(KINGSTON CORRESPONDENCE.)

They say there is nothing new under the sun; but, I take it, there is sometimes, and to us poor benighted creatures in the old limestone city, the *Gazette* of the 14th inst., contained something that rather surprised us, namely the fact of George T. Denison's name appearing therein. Well, if he is only half as good at working as he is at talking and boasting, he may do some little good; but wherefore is an Inspector of Small Arms wanted in our small province or new Dominion as far as that goes? Lieutenant Colonel French of the Mounted Police Force of Manitoba is in town; we were sorry that he should come home to find death visiting his family. The Military School here is doing uncommonly well; there is good work doing here in this school; there are

seventy or more cadets in the school; and moreover, I am glad to see that Position, Drill and Judging Distance, is being now taught; the Cadets appear to judge distance pretty well. Col. Jarvis takes great pride in the Military School, and if there is any one who works hard for the practical good and benefit of the service, and deserves praise for the real interest in that direction, he is the man. The G. Battery march out regularly once a week, headed by their fine Band for the proficiency of which Brackett the B.M. deserves much praise.

K.

ELIU BURRITT ON CANADA.

The "learned blacksmith," in writing to the *Christian Union*, speaks of the New Dominion as follows:

At Portland one sees with much surprise how the British Dominion projects itself into the heart of this border State. Portland seemingly wears the livery of two flags—the Stars and Stripes and the British Union Jack. In winter especially it is virtually a British port, subsidized and almost monopolized by the Grand Trunk Railway. No road of equal length in the world has such great international relations and functions as this great iron-road thoroughfare. The magnificent Victoria Bridge at Montreal gives it a most important advantage over other lines that run into the Western States. It is doubtful if any other road can convey freight so far without breaking bulk. The pressure upon it, therefore, for such transportation is simply prodigious. As an illustration of this a single fact will suffice. The day I passed through Portland there were six hundred car loads of freight waiting at that port for ships to convey it to Europe. In fact, there was not room enough at the terminus for all these loaded cars, so that they had to be shunted to stations back in the country. Although the Allan line of steamers could carry over three hundred car loads on each ship, they could not reduce this vast accumulation with the present number of vessels, so that the Company is bringing up others as fast as it can for this growing trade.

The present is an interesting stage in its history for a thoughtful and observant traveller to visit the British Provinces. They are now in a condition analogous to that of the American colonies, after the Revolution, while passing out of the Confederate state into that of "a more perfect Union." Like them, these Provinces have lived in a state of mutual independence, even in interest and sentiment. Like little Rhode Island, the patriotism of each rendered the relinquishment of local sovereignty distasteful, with all the advantages of a larger union. As Rhode Island did not like to say *we* and *our* with Virginia and other States in the Constitution of the American Union, so New Brunswick and Nova Scotia at first hesitated to do the same with Ontario and Quebec. Newfoundland stands out still, and refuses to come in, lest it should have to concede away some of the prerogatives it enjoys as an independent colony. But the Union sentiment is growing just as it did in the States at the same stage, and as it grows it shows itself in the same way. It enlarges the public mind, generates a public spirit, quickens the ambition of public life, brings Nova Scotia into new sympathy with Vancouver's Island

and Manitoba, animating the communities of the northern half of the continent with the hopeful inspiration of nationality. Men representing constituencies five thousand miles apart meet in Parliament at Ottawa, and feel what it is to work together on the keel, ribs, masts, and sails of new nationality.

And this new ship of State joins the older and larger nations under a hopeful flag, and promise of a happy voyage. It is towed out into the swell of the ocean by the brave old three-decker. Old England, which has "braved the battle and the breeze for a thousand years" and more and will stand by her young convoy in the storm. Dropping this figure for the prose of fact, the New Dominion has a great many elements of what the Germans call *selbstthaetigkeit*. The first and best is the warmth and vigor of a growing national sentiment. Their institutions follow the direction and impulse of this sentiment. They have a full and strong faith in their future, and faith is half the battle of national life. No one can look at the massive and magnificent Parliament and Government buildings at their capital without seeing an illustration of this faith that they are erecting a great and abiding nation. They own the largest, if not the best, part of the continent. With the exception of cotton, sugar and rice, they produce all that the Republican half can send to the markets of the world. They build, own and sail more ships than the United States can show on their annual register. They have a better river for European commerce than the Mississippi, and they load their ships mostly with their own productions. This very last season a Montreal firm has sent 20,000,000 feet of lumber to the United States, and 30,000,000 to Buenos Ayres. I heard a smaller dealer on the St. John say that he could turn out 100,000 feet a week from his mills. Lumber, coal, and grain are bulky freight, requiring a great number of ships. These are sold by the scores, with their loads, at Liverpool.

The population of the Dominion is composed of excellent elements—English, Scotch, Irish and American; and under this new national impulse and organization they will ere long show the world what they can do in every department of progress. They have set on foot our New England system of common school education, and I saw a result of eighteen months' trial of it at St. John, which would do credit to Hartford or Boston.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The following is a list of the various heads of the Cabinet since the accession of the House of Hanover which shows that the average duration of each Ministry for the whole period has been about three years and eight months, or nearly the same as the average duration of Parliament:

	Dates of Appointment.
First Lord of Treasury.	
Robert Walpole	Oct. 10, 1714
James Stanhope	April 10, 1717
Earl of Sunderland	March. 10, 1718
Sir Robert Walpole	April. 20, 1720
Earl of Wilmington	Feb. 11, 1742
Henry Pelham	July. 26, 1743
Duke of Newcastle	April. 21, 1757
Earl of Bath	May. 29, 1752
George Grenville	April. 16, 1763
Marquis of Rockingham	July. 12, 1765
Duke of Grafton	Aug. 2, 1766
Lord North	Jan. 23, 1770

Marquis of Rockingham	March 30, 1782
Earl of Shelburn	July 1, 1782
Duke of Portland	April 5, 1783
William Pitt	Dec. 27, 1783
Henry Addington	March 7, 1801
William Pitt	May 12, 1804
Lord Grenville	Jan 8, 1806
Duke of Portland	March 13, 1807
Spencer Percival	June 13, 1810
Earl of Liverpool	June 8, 1812
George Canning	April 11, 1827
Viscount Goderich	Aug 10, 1827
Duke of Wellington	Jan. 10, 1828
Earl Grey	Nov. 12, 1830
Viscount Melbourne	July 14, 1834
Sir Robert Peel	Dec. 10, 1834
Viscount Melbourne	April 17, 1835
Sir Robert Peel	Sept. 1, 1841
Lord John Russell	July. 3, 1846
Earl of Derby	Feb. 27, 1852
Earl of Aberdeen	Dec. 28, 1852
Viscount Palmerston	Feb. 8, 1855
Earl of Derby	Feb. 26, 1858
Viscount Palmerston	June 18, 1859
Earl Russell	Oct. 18, 1865
Earl of Derby	July. 6, 1866
Benjamin Disraeli	Feb. 23, 1868
William Edward Gladstone	Dec. 9, 1868

The *Bersenzeitung* of Berlin says that the German Admiralty has issued new regulations, which are to come into force during the present year, for the annual training of the navy. A much larger number of vessels are to be used for exercising purposes than formerly, and an iron clad cruising squadron is in future to be sent out yearly together with the other squadrons. The iron clad frigate *Friedric Carl* has done excellent service since the beginning of the past year, not only in performing the ordinary duties of a man of war, but also in training sailors for the work of an iron clad ship. Two frigates, two brigs, and two screw corvettes are to be employed in exercising the men in gunnery, and for training boys, cadets in their first year of service, and engineers and stokers. Hitherto ships of the regular fleet have been detached for this duty, but when the naval establishment is completed it will include three sailing vessels and four screws, which will be exclusively used for training purposes. It is further provided that two screw corvettes and a gunboat should be attached to the East Indian and West Indian stations respectively, and also that a gunboat should be stationed at the Sulina mouth of the Danube.

Capt. Maunsell, the English officer who assaulted the Duke of Cambridge some weeks ago, was tried before Baron Pollock and a jury on Feb. 8th. Mr. Poland in opening the case stated that last Monday the prisoner wrote a letter to the Duke making a most ample apology, and saying that the assault arose from his brooding over his wrongs, which had almost driven him mad. The Duke of Cambridge, who was examined as a witness, confirmed this statement; and the jury returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended the defendant to mercy. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment without hard labor.

In the person of Vice Admiral William Gordon the British navy has lost one of the oldest naval officers, his services reaching back nearly seventy years. He was engaged in the operations connected with the attack on New Orleans.

CONTENTS OF No. 8, VOL. VIII.

POETRY.—
Sweet Impatience..... 91

EDITORIAL:—
Torpedo Experiment..... 90
The Militia..... 91
Locomotive Iron Redoubt..... 91
The News of the Week..... 85

CORRESPONDENCE:—
Mitraille..... 92
M..... 93

SELECTIONS:—
The Locomotive Iron Redoubt..... 86
Volunteer Meeting..... 85
Fort Garry Fire..... 83
Mounted Police Ball..... 89
Our Deserpt Navy..... 91
Prof. Goldwin Smith on the United States and Canada..... 95

REVIEWS..... 89

REMITTANCES..... 89



The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1874.

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

The leading article of the United States Army and Navy Journal of the 10th ult., is devoted to a synopsis of the Report of the Board of officers appointed by the War Department, "to select a proper calibre for small arms," and, as it is full of interest to our readers, we reproduce it below. In our own military force we have many scientific experts in all the questions connected with small arms, and very many amateur riflemen, the results of the enquiry will furnish matter for discussion which we would like to see undertaken in a proper manner.

The heated contest raging between the proprietors of the different breech loaders should not blind us to the fact that the main question to be considered in regard to small arms is quite as much to ascertain what is the best description of ammunition as it is to obtain the best gun. So much inventive genius has been devoted to the improvement of breech loaders, that those best qualified to judge hesitate to decide between the merits of the three or four best

kinds. They all come fully up to the standard required, which is that they should be safe, simple in construction, and not liable to get out of order, and all admit of fully as great rapidity of fire as is consistent with a due regard for aim, and greater than would be required in actual service. In devising that form of bullet and system of rifling which will give the best results and which is applicable to all rifles, a large field is offered to the experimenter, and any extended series of experiments must lead to valuable additions to the existing knowledge upon the subject.

The report of the board, appointed by the War Department "to select a proper calibre for small arms," contained in the "Ordnance Memoranda, Number Fifteen," recently published, and which we have heretofore alluded to, will therefore be found of great value to sportsmen as well as military men, the more so as the exhaustive series of experiments undertaken by them have, it is believed, in addition to settling a number of disputed questions, resulted in producing a form of bullet and system of rifling surpassing in its results any other hitherto known.

In the selection of the calibre .45 the board have arrived at substantially the same conclusion as nearly all the best private rifle manufacturers; the Metford, Rigby, and Henry-Martini being of that calibre, while the best Sharpe and Remington rifles are .44 calibre, a very slight variation. The "gaining twist," once so popular, seems not to work as well in practice as has been supposed. It has, therefore, been given up and a uniform twist of one turn in twenty-two inches recommended, with three shallow concentric grooves .005 inches deep, the lands being of equal width. In the selection of a bullet nearly every form that could be suggested was thoroughly tested, the one settled upon finally being hardened by an alloy of one-twelfth tin, and compressed or, in other words, "swedged." In form it is a cylinder (.53 inches long and .458 inches in diameter); it then becomes slightly tapering for a further distance of .35 inches (being .42 inches at its termination), and ends in a round point, nearly a hemisphere, the entire length of the bullet being 1.11 inches. In other words, the board recommend a long cylindrical bullet with an almost perfectly round point, very much like the Metford, except it is a little shorter.

On the question of lubrication the board discard the idea of base lubrication or greased paper patches, and recommend five *cannelures* (.075 inches wide) around the base of the bullet, being .03 inches deep and .05 inches apart, with a slight cavity in the base. This question of *cannelures* is one upon which definite information has long been desired. All the most approved bullets have been made for some time perfectly round with base lubrication, with the exception of the new Remington long range rifle, which has no lubrication whatever. All of them use as a paper patch.

If, however, accurate results can be produced by *cannelures*, and dispensing with the patch, it will be welcome news to many riflemen who have been annoyed by the wrinkling of the paper patch and the fouling of the smooth bullet. These experiments certainly show that the board are right, as by the use of the bullet in question, the gun was left "very clean" after 103 rounds. This is a matter which our riflemen at Creedmoor will do well to take into consideration, for no end of time and bother is caused by their having to wipe out their rifles after every shot.

The charge of powder recommended is seventy grains of powder and 405 grains of lead, the accuracy being diminished as the charge was increased. The board also found that no superiority of accuracy was obtained by shortening the hold of the cartridge upon the ball, while the usefulness of the ammunition was decidedly impaired, thus destroying another venerable theory in regard to metallic cartridges. They also found a general superiority of straight over bottle-shaped cases and chambers.

The result obtained by the system selected are certainly extraordinary, both in regard to accuracy, flatness of trajectory, and cleanliness. The English Henry-Martini has always been considered as being the most accurate military rifle known, although, in fact, it is more truly a first class target rifle than a military weapon. In addition, it carries a heavy charge, using fifteen grains more powder and eighty grains more lead than the rifle selected by the board. Yet the result of these tests shows that the bullet adopted—although used in what is by no means admitted to be the best of our American breech-loaders—produces results superior to any obtained in England from a military rifle. In a target of 100 shots fired *without cleaning* at 500 yards, its mean deviation was but 8.55 inches, the Henry-Martini being 9.9 inches, and the Russian Berdan 14.9 inches, the former being the best target ever made at the Springfield Armory. In one of these targets of twenty shots the mean deviation was but 6.27 inches, being the best on record. At 800 yards its mean deviation was 20.4 inches, with but one miss to two targets, while the Henry-Martini was 20.1 inches, with two misses to each target, and the Russian Berdan 26.7 inches, with seven misses. At 1,050 yards its mean deviation was 35.2 inches, the Henry-Martini being 33.7 inches, with five misses to a target, and the Russian Berdan 73.2 inches, with three misses.

As to range and flatness of trajectory, while in firing at a common elevation, the Henry-Martini struck at 421 yards, the .45 calibre going to 500 yards, but not being accurate. And at longer range, while the service bullet struck at 831 yards, and the Henry-Martini 933 yards, this struck at 957 yards. In all cases its flatness of trajectory was much greater than that of the Henry-Martini, which in its turn was much lower than the service calibre, as shown by the following table:

Range, yards.	Corrected angles of sight.			Height of 1,000 trajectory in feet at each range.		
	.45 Cal.	Henry Martini	.50 Cal.	.45 Cal.	Henry-Martini	.50 Cal.
100.....	0-1.11					
200.....	11-36	21-39	18.0	16.9	18.9	21.2
300.....	23-56	27-1	30.0	32.2	31.3	36.6
400.....	41-20	50-10	43.26	43.7	43.9	50.8
500.....	52-8	1-7.7	58.5	51.5	51.6	66.8
600.....	1-5-2	1-24.6	1-19.56	62.5	53.4	71.3
700.....	1-31-41	1-44-21	31.0	61.0	51.4	66.8
800.....	1-49-20	2-0-51	2-19-48	60.5	51.2	67.0
900.....	2-23-8	2-31-16	45.4	48.5
1000.....	2-44-22	2-56-19	3-0-0	31.4	37.3	63.0
1050.....	3-23-6	3-37-48	0-0	0-0	0-0

This table may be of value at Creedmoor, although some riflemen there may be surprised to know that the path of a bullet fired at 1,000 yards is over 30 feet high.

The true test of trajectory is, however, the dangerous space at the different ranges, and in this the new bullet is superior, being as follows:

At 500 yards.....	200 feet
At 800 yards.....	90 feet
At 1,050 yards.....	75 feet

The penetration in pine wood at *six hundred yards* is 8.8 inches, the Henry Martini penetrating 11.2 inches, but this the board wisely considered was owing to the additional charge, and was clearly bought by the heavier recoil (16 pounds) and the increased weight of ammunition.

GREAT credit is due to the American officers who have taken up the vindication of Horsemanship from the aspersions of Col. BRACKETT, who seems to be a good specimen of a "know-nothing," not so much in the interests of the British Cavalry, as in the broader ones of truth and candor.

Quite a spirited discussion has been going on for some time in the *New York Herald* in regard to the merits of British Cavalry. The origin of the controversy was a statement made by a certain Colonel BRACKETT, who professes to be a United States Cavalry officer; in a tactical work published by him to the effect that the English were wretched riders and their cavalry were universally whipped whenever they went into battle. For this absurd statement, which was probably made merely to sell his book, Colonel BRACKETT, has been vigorously assailed in the *New York Herald* by numerous correspondents, who treat his opinion as absurd. The *Herald* also editorially condemns his view of the matter, and finally some of his own companions in the United States Cavalry have taken the field against him. Colonel BRACKETT is, in short, written down as an ignorant ass by his companions in arms, and the treatment he receives is by no means flattering to his dignity. As a specimen of the correspondence which Colonel BRACKETT has provoked, we may quote the following which is from an ex-cavalry officer of the United States. Writing to the *Herald* he says:—

"Having been an officer of cavalry of the United States for nearly a score of years, and a sojourner abroad for several years, with ample opportunities for observing the cavalry systems of the various European countries, I think it will be conceded that I have at least a fair right to an opinion on the subject of the controversy set on foot by Col. Brackett's recent publications. At the risk of being considered unpatriotic, candour compels me to express the opinion that the American cavalry is decidedly inferior to that of any of the principal nations of Europe. There are several reasons for this inferiority, the principal of which is the short period of enlistment and the absence of theoretical instruction and drill, and as a result a lack of discipline and efficiency in the field of actual warfare. Under our cavalry system, if such it can be called, recruiting is confined to the cities and recruits who have perhaps never mounted a horse in their lives, being recent arrivals from Germany and Ireland, are sent off to be incorporated into companies on the frontier without any instruction whatever. As his company is too much engaged in scouting to devote much time to theoretical instruction, very little has been learned during his years of service. Of course there has been something gained. The soldier is not half so liable as he was to shoot his comrade or himself, or to tumble from his horse at a gallop; but as to real cavalry training he has never had it, and would cut a miserable figure on the field of battle opposed to a like force of cavalry of

any country in Europe. The fault is that our cavalry is not recruited from the rural population of the West, where we have excellent riders; the term of enlistment is too short, and there is too little attention paid to drill and discipline before the recruit is sent to his company and put on active duty.

"As for the question of English and American horsemanship; while we have in this country many good riders, there are fifty good English gentlemen riders, where there is one in this country. Had Colonel Brackett ever followed the hounds at a "meet" in Gloucestershire or Northumberland, I feel confident he would never have expressed an unfavourable opinion of English riding. The Colonel does not seem to be aware that rising and falling in the saddle, of which he complains, is not practised in the English cavalry service. But the gallant Colonel is a true type of the American who never, under any circumstances, admits the superiority of anything or anybody not American. The habit of this worthy class of our countrymen, in description is to use only superlatives—"The best riders in the world," "the longest bridge in the world," "the highest steeple in the world," is the formula, just as if the writer had seen and compared all the riders, bridges, and steeples in the world and was announcing a fact based on actual observation and measurement."

REVIEWS

The *Aldine* for March is received, and a charming number it is. There are grand pictures by J. D. Woodward, representing some of the most striking scenes in North Western Virginia. A nobler specimen of the Wood engraver's art has never been produced than the full page rendering of Woodward's "Balcony Falls, James River." The artist and engraver has worked lovingly together, and the result is what may be boldly called a perfect picture. The second picture of this series is a striking view of the wonderful "Natural Bridge," and the third represents a lovely spot on the "James River, above Kope Ferry." The trumpet flowers, and other vines, twine gracefully over an old maple tree in the foreground. C. Mellars, a French artist, has an ideal picture of "Poland," a full page picture, representing a woman shackled, bare-footed seated amid snow and ice, crushed down with sorrows, but not subdued. Fritz Paulsen contributes a full page picture, "Her Treasure," showing the interior of a chamber, with a group of ladies standing about a cradle, in which there is a sleeping infant. This picture is artistic and beautiful in all of its details. "The Wolf turned Shepherd" is a fine picture by Doré, illustrative of one of La Fontaine's fables. "Laying out a town," is a child-like picture, eminently life-like, by Sir John S. Davis. Specht contributes two magnificent cuts of animal life, one representing "English greyhounds," and the other "Wild Boars," a fine contrast between domestic & wild animals. An excellent portrait of Annie Louise Cary, in the character of Amneris, in the new opera of "Aida," embellishes the number. Another large portrait picture represents "Goethe at Home," in the chamber where he spent his childhood. The "Return of the Exile," by T. E. Rosenthal, is a beautiful picture which depicts an incident in the life of a Spaniard, who returned to his castle to find it in ruins. From the above list of illustrations it will be seen that the March *Aldine* is remarkably rich in pictorial art, embracing every variety of subject. The

literary contents are all equally good, the contributors being men and women of the first talent of the United States. The *Aldine* is unquestionably the cheapest and best literary publication in America. Subscription price \$5, including chromos, "The East" and "The West." James Sutton & Co., 53, Maiden Lane, New York City.

We have received from Messrs Durie & Son the reprint of the *Westminster Review* by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 140, Fulton Street, N.Y. The following is a summary of the contents:—

Art. I. "The Disestablishment and Dis-establishment and Disendowment of the Church of England.

Art. II. "The Metropolitan Police System."

Art. III. "The Christian Missions to the Heathen." An able paper.

Art. IV. "The Working Classes." This paper refers particularly to the English labourer, his temperment, condition, and habits. Trades-unionism is represented as useful in many ways, but as being only a temporary organization from which in course of time, Industrial Co-operation is to be developed.

Art. V. "John Stuart Mill." Giving a "brief view of the Sources and worth of Mr. Mill's education, and the primary effect it had on his mind and character," with "the opinion of his mature years," &c.

Art. VI. "Third class passenger Traffic." Advocates cheap transportation, and advises attachment of third class passenger cars to all trains.

Art. VII. "Medical Charity: its Extent and Abuses." A statistical article, giving lists of the London Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Asylums, their expenditure, income, number of patients and everything connected with the subject. The remainder of the *Review* is devoted to brief notices of contemporary literature.

The *Science of Health* for March is received. It contains the Mother's moulding works; How to get well and how to do well; "Disease and its treatment; Sanitary impurities; Popular Physiology, illustrated; A remedy for instincts about food; Seasonable receipts; House-work Hints; Dietetic Alcohol; and Hygienic Tobacco; Of what are we made? Apples and Phosphorus, &c. Sent to any address for 20 cents; or at \$2.00 a year. Address S. R. WALLS, 389, Broadway, New York.

The *Picton New Nation* says:—An old veteran by the name of John Chrysler is now going through the country on foot, visiting families whose ancestors were volunteers in the war of 1812-15. He is now nearly 90 years of age, and is as sprightly as some young men. His father fought in all the battles along the St. Lawrence, and owned the land on which the battle of Chrysler's Farm was fought. Mr. Chrysler was in the hottest of the action on his father's farm, and had his hat shot off, but was not wounded. A peculiar feature of their family is longevity. His father was 105 and his mother 102 years of age when they died. The hero delights to talk of the engagements he has passed through, and the several hard fights he has had. He says he is the oldest militiaman of that war now living.

THE REV. LAUGHLIN TAYLOR, D.D., is to deliver a Lecture on Manitoba and the North-West, this evening, (Tuesday) at 8 o'clock, in the Eastern W. M. Church, corner of King and Besserer Streets. The Hon. ALEX. MACKENZIE, Premier, has kindly consented to take the chair. A large audience is confidently expected from the world-wide reputation of the lecturer, and the very interesting subject to be treated of.

CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament is called together for the despatch of business on the 26th of March.

The members of the Cabinet entertained the Dominion Board of Trade to dinner at the Russell House on Thursday evening, the 26th February.

Volunteering is very popular just now in Hamilton, and we understand that the ranks of the 13th Battalion are being rapidly filled up. The officers have sent for new instruments for the band to England.

The *Mail* has a letter from Mr. Goldwin Smith denying the accuracy of the telegram representing him as recommending the States for emigration purposes. He spoke strongly in favor of Canada, and promises to do something still more substantial than talk.

The *St John News* says.—“A nicely executed photograph of a \$20 bill of the Bank of British North America was discovered by the teller of the Bank on Saturday. It was presented by a merchant of this city along with other bills in the ordinary way of making a deposit at the Bank, the gentleman being entirely ignorant of its spurious character until the bill was detected.

Some time since the steamer *Dhoolia* was wrecked in the Red Sea. Among the wreckage, sold for a mere song, was a box, supposed to contain nothing valuable, but afterward discovered by Egyptians to contain damaged Indian postage stamps to the value of about four lakhs of rupees (£40,000.) The stamps had been manufactured in England for the Indian Post Office, and sent out as cargo with no proper description or declaration of value. These stamps are finding their way into India through various channels; they would be no loss to the country if at the bottom of the ocean, but being found and sold, are likely to cost the Government of India little short of £40,000.

Among the vessels reckoned available are twenty-seven tugs, such as you may see any day in the Delaware or New York harbor, tugging merchant ships to sea. They vary in size from thirty to three hundred tons, and some are built of wood, others of iron. The *Polaris*, lost in the Arctic expedition, still figures on the Navy list, and other tugs are employed in towing, vessels in and out, or running from the Navy-yard to the powder-station. None of them are fit to carry anything larger than a howitzer, and few of them have any speed. For want of better vessels several of the tugs have been fitted as torpedo boats, and one or two used a despatch vessels at Key West; but such craft do not enter into the number of vessels and their names on the Register only serve to delude people with the idea that we have an effective Navy.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, speaking of the late autumn manoeuvres in Germany, quotes a severe critique of them, which has appeared in the *Militar Zeitung*, of Darmstadt, from which it seems that many of the German officers, especially in the senior ranks have been quite unable to break with the old conventionalities which ruled in the Army before the late war, and have been carrying on their annual exercises just as though it had never been fought and never commented on. This is the more noteworthy, if the criticism be that of an accurate observer, because the commanders referred to must be not only behind the spirit of the time, but also that of the Royal orders of last March, which were avowedly intended to introduce the changes suggested by experience of the war into peace drills. According to these, all columns heavier than that of the single company were practically to be abolished when infantry get under fire. Yet in the late manoeuvres the half-battalion column is declared to have been almost always used in preference to the company column, probably because the field officer liked to keep together a body large enough for his own personal command. These half-battalion columns, often and not unfrequently the whole battalion in the old estate “column of attack,” were seen going well under fire covered merely by a few skirmishers, with what would have been a magnificent contempt of death had the breech loaders before them only been loaded. Supports, too were often observed coming forward out of good cover some paces into open ground with a view of delivering smart, well-sounding volleys. Other absurdities were also noticed for which there was little excuse; as cavalry marching at the tail of a long column, where they could be of no use at all either to fight or look out, and guns “protected” by a detachment of infantry sticking to them and utterly wasted for this conventional object, when there were three or four battalions close at hand. On the whole, this critic of the Darmstadt journal concludes that the spirit of the new mode of warfare has not really entered into the German officers as a body. To us it seems rather that most of the faults he comments on would be instantly corrected by the effect of the enemy's fire, and that their existence chiefly serves to show how very hard it is to make soldiers during peace practice get rid of those unrealities which are hallowed by all parade traditions.

BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES.—The Secretary of State for the War department, Mr. Cardwell, presented the army estimates for the year 1873-74, and proceeded to explain them in detail. Total expenditure, \$14,416,000, which, despite the prices of coal, provisions, clothing and other supplies, is the lowest since the Crimean War. The regular army at home and abroad numbers 125,000 men, of whom 63,000 constitute the home force, besides these the estimates provide for 130,000 militia, 13,000 yeomen, 161,000 volunteers, 10,000 of the first reserve, and 20,000 of the second reserve. The recruiting service is in a satisfactory state of efficiency. The total number of deserters from the regular force during the past year was 4,000, not 8,000, as reported in the public prints. The secretary concluded by recommending legislation to prevent the pay of privates ever becoming less than a shilling per day. The debate on the estimates was postponed, and the House adjourned.

English journals contain reports of another trial of Major Moncrieff's 64-pounder hydro-pneumatic gun carriage. The experiment was necessary in order to test the working of certain alterations that had been made in the fittings, chiefly in dimensions of parts, and in the substitution of a strong steel spring for the india rubber one so commonly used on the “by pass” valve. The opportunity was seized on to try the action of a mixture of glycerine and water in the proportion of one part of the former to two of the latter in the cylinder. This liquid has the advantage of not being liable to freeze. It has been long used in certain cases at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, for the medium in which the labor-blades or paddles of the governors of the chronograph dip. It has, after some experiments, been recommended by the War-office chemist for trial on this and other hydraulic machinery. Four rounds were fired, a 64-pounder proof cylinder and a charge of 12lb. of R. L. G. powder being employed in each case. The trial was completely successful. No injury appeared to be caused to any part of the gear by the firing. The recoil was complete and well under control, and no trouble arose from any cause. After the fourth round the gun was allowed to rise, and was drawn down to the leading position by a rope and windlass in one minute and a half without trouble; the object being to test the working should a reduced charge be used incapable of causing the gun to recoil into the loading position, the 8lb. charge being we believe, the minimum one that will bring down the gun. The vertical descent from firing to loading position is three feet three inches. The entire gun carriage, including hydro-pneumatic gear, is a little less than six tons. If the cylinder were made of wrought iron it is considered that it might weigh about 5½ tons. This weight is very great for a siege carriage, but it is to be observed that no platform is necessary beyond an iron plate or thick plank under the trail and each wheel, the breast of the carriage being attached a strong chain to a holdfast, and no recoil taking place.

DEATH OF CHARLES SHIRLEY BROOKS.—A cable despatch last evening announced the death of Charles Shirley Brooks, the editor of *Punch* and a novelist and dramatic writer of some distinction. He was born in 1816. His dramatic compositions met success, and he preferred to devote himself to literature rather than follow the law, for which he was originally intended. Many plays from his pen have been presented on the boards of the Haymarket, Lyceum, and other London theatres, among which the most popular were “Our New Government,” and “Honors and Tricks.” He became a Parliamentary reporter for one of the London papers, and for five sessions occupied a seat in the gallery of the House of Commons. The *Chronicle*, with which paper he was connected, sent him to Russia, Syria, and Egypt as a special commissioner to inform it upon the condition of the poor in those countries. Mr. Brooks's most popular novels were “The Silver Cord,” “Aspen Court,” “The Gordian Knot,” and “Sooner or Later.”

The Tichborne claimant has at last been shelved. He figured first as plaintiff in the celebrated suit *Tichborne vs. Lushington*, and then in a criminal case of the Queen vs. Orton; he has been found guilty and sentenced to 14 years penal servitude. Whalley and Onslow will doubtless come in for a share of public execration, as there is usually no sympathy for the advocates of a lost cause.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 27th February, 1874.

GENERAL ORDERS (4)

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

Corps on Service in the North West.

Adverting to the "Memorandum" in No. 1 of General Orders (17) 12th May 1870, Officers therein referred to if absent with the Force for service in the North West for a period over 12 months, will not continue to be permitted to retain their rank and precedence in the Active Militia corps to which they belong, should the Commanding Officer thereof consider such continued absence detrimental to the interests of the corps.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

"A" Battery of Artillery and School of Gunnery, Kingston.

Horatius Yates, Esq., M.D., (formerly Surgeon Kingston Field Battery.) to be Medical Officer in charge of "A" Battery, with the rank of Surgeon and the pay and allowances of an Assistant Surgeon, vice Orlando S. Strango whose services are hereby dispensed with.

The following officer is authorized to join the School of Gunnery Kingston, on probation, for a three months' course of instruction:

1st Lieutenant Wearman Gifford, Cobourg Battery of G.A.

10th Battalion or "Royal Regiment," Toronto.

The services of Captain and Adjutant Powell Martin as an officer in the Active Militia, are hereby dispensed with.

20th "Halton" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 6 Company, Acton.

The resignation of Lieutenant James Symon is hereby accepted.

37th "Haldimand" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Major:

David Thompson, Esquire, whose resignation was accepted on 27th January 1871, is hereby reinstated as Major, provisionally, vice Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Thomas C. Scoble, who be-

ing resident within the City of Toronto is out of limits, but is hereby placed on the retired list retaining his Brevet rank.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Ensign Horace Gerald Dunlevie, V.B., 1st Battalion, Governor General's Foot Guards, 20th February, 1874.

Ensign Belmont Aumond, V.B., 1st Battalion Governor General's Foot Guards, from 20th February 1874.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

8th Battalion "Stadacona Rifles."

No. 4 Company, Quebec.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Arthur Fumaux Hunt, Gentleman, vice Ahern, promoted.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

2nd Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery

No. 5 Battery, Parrcell's Cove.

The resignation of 2nd Lieutenant Frank St. George Smithers is hereby accepted.

Victoria Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company Middle River.

To be Ensign provisionally:

Color Sergeant Donald McQuarrie, vice Henry A. Foyle, transferred to No. 4 Company.

No. 4 Company Baddeck.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Henry A. Foyle, M.S., from No. 2 Company, vice Colin N. Black left limits.

No. 2.

CERTIFICATES.

SCHOOLS OF GUNNERY.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Errata.—In No. 2 of General Orders (3) 13th February, 1874, the following names should have appeared under the heading of "Certificates received from Commandants of Schools of Gunnery, at Kingston," instead of "Certificates received from Commandants of Schools of Military Instruction at Toronto.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES

Regimental Divisions. Names.

City of Kingston.—Gunner S. R. Orr, Kingston Field Battery.

Lambton. —Gunner W. McWaters, Sarnia Battery of Garrison Artillery.

Lennox. —Sergeant D. Davy, Nanapanes Battery of Garrison Artillery.

Regimental Divisions.

Names.

City of Ottawa. —Bombardier J. W. Large, Ottawa Field Battery.

do —Gunner Frank Spicor, Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.

do —Gunner James Hennessey, Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.

City of Toronto. —Gunner C. Hutchings, Toronto Field Battery.

do —Gunner James Badlock, Toronto Field Battery

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Certificates received from a Board of Examiners.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

AT OTTAWA.

FIRST CLASS.

Captain John Walsh, 1st Battalion Governor General's Foot Guards.

SECOND CLASS.

Ensign Horace Gerald Dunlevie, 1st Battalion Governor General's Foot Guards.

Ensign Belmont Aumond, 1st Battalion Governor General's Foot Guards.

By Command of his Excellency the Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lieut. Col.

Acting Adjt. General of Militia, Canada.

At a great meeting in Calcutta on Feb. 4th, to establish a relief fund for the distressed districts, the Viceroy of India announced a subscription of £1,000 from Queen Victoria. In Tirhoot alone the officials expect to have nearly a million persons on their hands for several months. Of four millions of the population there one-third have lost their harvest almost entirely; another third have lost half. Altogether in the Patna division about a million and a half will be paupers. There are no markets, and distress prevails everywhere. Already numbers of the people are limiting themselves to one daily meal. The worst tracts of country are the least accessible to carriage. An influential committee, composed of Europeans and natives was appointed, and subscriptions announced amounting to £11,000 by the native notabilities.

A terrible earthquake—more severe than has occurred since 1812—is reported to have taken place at Laguayra, resulting in much injury to property, and there has been considerable loss of life.

The Alsatian deputies have withdrawn from the Reichstag and returned to Strasbourg.

The Carlists have taken the town of Vinarose in Valencia.

The garrison of Vinarose, numbering 2000 were taken prisoners by the Carlists.

TRUE LOVE.

I would that every angry shaft
From Trouble's bitter shaft,
Would wing its flight to pierce my heart,
To give to thine relief.

I would that every ill and woe,
And every caring care,
Would force their way within my breast,
That I for thee might bear.

I'd gentle deem the icy chill,
The biting frost and cold,
The stormy tempest, Love, if thou
Wert sheltered in the fold.

If my frail bark were tossed about,
Of angry waves the sport,
Calm as on glassy lake, I'd feel,
If thou wert safe in port.

And if thy choice of mine should pass,
To bless another's life,
His truest friend I'd ever be,
Because thou wert his wife.

—[Chamber's Journal.]

MANNING THE NAVY.

In copying last week the concluding portion of Captain Luce's address on "Manning the Navy," we did not intend to pass by the introduction, which is equally valuable, and important in its teachings. We insert it herewith, and thus complete the publication of this most valuable contribution toward the enlightenment of the service and the country, on a subject which more nearly concerns the honor and the well being of the nation, than many of those who occupy so much larger share of public thought and attention.

In a few introductory remarks the speaker of the evening said that as the generality of the naval officers read nearly the same kind of professional literature, much that he had to say might sound very familiar to those present. He disclaimed all intention to lay before them anything startling or original; on the contrary, he should go over well beaten ground and only call their particular attention to a subject so very common as seemingly to have escaped general observation.

The breaking out of the Crimean war revealed two interesting facts till then not generally known: the splendid organization and discipline of the French navy; and the low state of the English seamen. Following promptly the opening of hostilities, the French squadron put to sea in the highest state of efficiency, and large bodies of troops, and all the various munitions of war, were transported to their destination with an alacrity and order which filled with dismay their ever-watchful neighbors across the channel, while numbers of the finest line of battle ships of the English fleet swung to their anchors in helpless inactivity waiting for men. The English, relying on their ancient prestige, had been content to continue customs which the advanced state of naval science had long before rendered ineffective, while the complete re-organization of the French navy, commenced by de Joinville, and wisely continued by the late Emperor, brought the French fleet up to the state of perfection in which the war found it.

The lesson which a comparison of the two fleets forced upon England was humiliating to her pride; not, indeed, that she had any serious cause of apprehension, even had they not been allies; but there was a thoroughness and perfection about the French extending to the minor details, the majority of Englishmen were not prepared, and none were glad, to see. If the lesson was humiliation, however, it was wholesome. The question of the manning of the navy was brought before the country in a manner not to be evaded, and the speeches delivered in

Parliament at that day show with what anxiety the subject was regarded. The result was the appointment of a committee, which was instructed to examine into, and report upon, the whole subject of manning the navy. The investigation seems to have been very thorough, and the report was certainly elaborate. Among other recommendations it was stated emphatically "that the gradual organization of a permanent navy must principally depend upon a supply of trained boys;" and that "at least five large vessels should be stationed at the different ports, forming, as it were, so many marine schools." This part of the plan was adopted at once; five of the old line of battle ships were commissioned as training-ships, and the new system fully inaugurated. It was not long before the truth dawned upon the public mind that this kind of technical education for lads answered admirably well for the navy, and the number of training ships has been from time to time increased, so that now, instead of five, they have twelve large training ships and eight tenders, (mostly sailing brigs), besides four ships for gunnery practice, and nine ships and one tender for coast guard drill for the naval reserve, making thirty four vessels devoted to the purpose of naval training. This I think sufficiently accounts for the splendid body of native-born seamen which now mans the British fleet.

What answered so well for the national navy it was reasonably supposed would be advantageous to the commercial navy; so various marine societies and charitable institutions borrowed from the Government old men-of-war, which were converted into nautical schools, some for destitute boys picked up in the highways and byways of the large cities, some for reformatories, some for lads belonging to the "poor but honest" class, and who were destined to follow the sea for a living and some for a higher class who were intended to be fitted as officers of the merchant-service; in all, thirteen vessels, making, with the naval training-ships, a grand total of forty seven national ships employed for educational purposes, or about as many as we generally maintain in active service to perform the duty of the whole Navy.

Further than this it may be here stated that in the Canadian Dominion and Newfoundland it is estimated that there are about 57,000 seamen and fishermen, whom it is now proposed to drill in naval gunnery.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the association, I beg you to think, for one moment, of having half, only, of this number of trained naval gunners, allowing the estimate to be excessive, at our very doors, and contrast with it the fact stated in one of the reports of Mr. Secretary Welles, during the war of the Rebellion, and while we were straining every nerve to get seamen, that we had in the Navy 19,000 landsmen. On this statement alone we might rest our case.

In adopting the policy of raising her own seamen, England only followed what had long been the practice in France. That great minister, Colbert, instituted in his day a system which has withstood, with more or less variation, all the political vicissitudes of France for two hundred years, and it was only when his policy was neglected that the navy suffered. Thus, at the time of the Revolution, and under the first Napoleon, the navy had, through long neglect, gone down too far, in every way, to be readily raised to its proper standard. Various excuses were given for their losses at sea. The

English ships, they said, had heavier scantling, and their very thick sides resisted the penetration of shot, which the lightly built ships of France could not withstand. But every reader of naval history knows that their losses were due to a want of proper training not only of their men but their officers. Sir Charles Napier is quoted as saying, "It is a mistake to imagine that our successful actions were gained either by our having tougher ships or heavier artillery." "We were generally opposed to larger ships and heavier metal." "It was our experience at sea," he continues, "our rapid fire, and the superiority of our aim, that gave us victory." This opinion is further confirmed by a German writer, who, in an impartial review of the history of the English and French navies, notes with emphasis the fewer number of casualties in the English navy as compared with that of France. "This contrast, so favorable to England," he remarks, "has been constantly maintained, and can only be attributable to her superior artillery. Her seamen not only armed with greater precision and fired more steadily than those of the French, but they had the reputation of loading with far greater rapidity. It was remarked in 1805 that the English could fire a round with ball every minute, whereas it took the French gunners three minutes to perform the same operation." It is with pardonable pride that we may here pause for a moment to note that if the English gunnery at that day was good, the gunnery of our infant Navy was even better. As the French had said before, so the English, in their turn, repeated, "What heavy scantling!" and so we answered, "It was not the tough sides but the good gunnery that gave us the victory." And the same will prove true to-day. Victory will ever be with the best gunnery, let the sides be ever so tough.

In that day, however, both our navies were recruited much in the same way, but whereas England has completely remodelled her ancient system by bringing it up to the requirements of modern times, we have steadfastly adhered to the practice which prevailed in the early part of the century.

The French navy had been gradually deteriorating till the early part of the reign of Louis Philippe, when, owing to certain troubles in the East, Admiral Lelando was placed in command of a small squadron and dispatched to the Levant. From that time the French navy took its rise and culminated under the late empire. In one of the most charming works in all naval literature, the Prince de Joinville tells us the whole story. It was in the school of the French Mediterranean squadron, indeed, that the prince studied and graduated, and where he imbibed those just ideas of naval administration which enabled him subsequently, as admiral of France, to adopt those measures by which the French navy attained its excellence. Admiral Lelando, on being called to a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, was succeeded in the command of the squadron by Vice-Admiral Baron Hugon, who "exercised" the squadron of evolutions till 1842. I beg leave to call particular attention, by way of parenthesis, to the language of the historian: It is that Hugon exercised the squadron of evolutions. "Il est remplacé dans son commandement par le Vice-amiral baron Hugon, qui a exercé cette escadre dans le Méditerranée jusqu'en 1842." That squadron was, in truth—and the fact is worthy of our careful consideration—the real naval school of France, and is so to this day; just as the English Channel squadron is the real naval school of England.

a species of school—and here is another fact for consideration, which this country has never known.

De Joinville, then having graduated in that naval school commonly known as the French squadron of evolutions was eminently qualified for the task of re-organizing the French navy. He succeeded, it is said of him, in doing what no one else had been able to do—he rendered the navy popular. On all naval subjects his words are the words of wisdom. Hear him: "The question of fitting out a fleet is not a mere question of finance. Money can always be raised by the state, and money will produce any number of craft, but money will not make sailors; gold will not make a disciplined crew nor an experienced staff of officers; and of what use are ships without the living soul to command and the ready hands to obey? To collect, form, and train these should be the first solicitude of a great maritime power, as it is the most important part of its tasks. Every other requirement will then follow as a matter of course." In 1833 the corps of *matelots-canoniers* (seamen gunners) was established, and at the same time a number of improvements adopted; but owing to certain defects in the system, it was found that trained men did not remain in the service. Various modifications were adopted till the reign of the late Emperor. "Among the first great efforts," we are told, "visible at the commencement of his reign, was a determination to augment the number of ships to an extent never previously thought of, and at the same time to enhance the efficiency of the seamen. Under the new regulation it was stipulated that every sailor must enter the service for a period of ten years, and that, with the practical knowledge inculcated on board the training ship, there should be combined a course of theoretical instruction on shore, stimulated by periodical examinations. The French marine artillery may therefore be held to be well grounded in at least the rudimentary principles of the science of projectiles. In this way a body of five hundred picked gunners is annually turned out." These fill the positions of gun captains and the several grades of petty officers throughout the fleet. England had already adopted this plan of training her men to gunnery. The name of the old gunnery ship *Excellent* has long been familiar to us. Here was a special training course established for the instruction of gun captains and the higher grades of petty officers, and from the best of the latter were selected the warrant officers. It was from the English, probably, that the French took the idea of the seaman gunner, and fully adopted her practice, possibly improving on it, and the English in their turn adopted from the French the "*Ecole de mousse*." The dates here given and the precise order of precedence may not be absolutely correct, but quite near enough to show how England and France have through long years been struggling to excel each other in naval power, first one out-stripping the other in some particular, then the other Their rivalry kept both navies on the very crest of the wave of progress.

Let us turn from this rapid glance over the modern history of the two navies we are (after our own) most familiar with, and ask what we have been doing for our sailors since 1812. If, in the language of de Joinville, it be any part of our duty to "collect and train seamen" for the organization of a permanent Navy, is it too much to say that that duty has been sadly neglected? It is not to be denied that for the navy in general we have done much within the past few

years. In looking back it seems of comparatively recent date that what were called our now steam frigates were deemed models of modern naval architecture; our guns ranked highest in naval ordnance; the educational facilities afforded our young naval officers, it is quite safe to say, are not equalled in any country in the world; and the problem which the European navies failed to solve, the devising of a new system of naval tactics, which should meet the requirements of a modern fleet, has been solved in our Navy with ease and completeness; and is in itself without so happily conceived and so simple as to command our admiration for the work and its author alike. And yet with these legitimate causes of gratulation, we have been for years persistently neglecting one of the most important elements of an efficient navy. Engaged in a naval war, by whom are our fine ships to be manned? The model naval officer, with his high culture and careful training—who is he to lead in the day of battle? And after all the patient study of the arts and sciences, and the racking of brains, and exhausting the inventive faculties of the country, that we may have the very best gun, mounted on the most perfect carriage, and loaded with the most effective powder and most destructive shell, who is to reap the rich harvest, and in one supreme moment utilize these rare contributions of brains, time, and money? It is not the one who points the gun & pulls the lock string? And does it seem wise to go to so much trouble and expense to prepare a great engine of war and not at the same time prepare for its being properly used? Does it seem the part of wisdom to neglect one member of a body, the want of which may neutralize the perfection of the remainder? Does it not seem rather the reverse of wisdom? Nor do we need the marine artillery merely—the Italians have those. Many of us may be able to bear witness to the thoroughness of their great gun drill, but "*ils ne sont pas gabiers*," the captain of the *Re Galantuomo* said, when asked if his men exercised aloft. They were not topmen, indeed, nor sailors in any sense, and with such crews it would be safe to prophesy a repetition of the disaster of *Lissa*. We need for our ships the thorough seaman, with his characteristic devotion to the flag of his country, his contempt of danger, his love of adventure, combined with the carefully-trained naval gunner. And, the prejudices of many of our officers to the contrary, we may look to our seamen of the future for yet higher qualities, but such as are sure to come by that very course of education which is to give us the best type of a modern man of warman.

"Education;" it has been observed, "has reference to the whole man, the body, the mind, and the heart; its object, and when rightly conducted, its effect is to make him a complete creature after his kind. To his frame it gives vigor, activity, and beauty; to his senses, correctness and acuteness; to his intellect, power and thoughtfulness; to his heart, virtue. If you would mark the perfect man you must not look for him in the circus, the university, or the church exclusively, but you must look for one who has '*mens sana in corpore sano*,' a healthful mind in a healthful body. To make all men, such is the object of education."

Is any one prepared to say that these principles apply to one kind of education, merely, and not to another; that they apply to the university and not to the public school; to the sons of affluence and not to the children of toil? That the sailor may

not be educated to be a "complete creature after his kind?" The proposition is not to be entertained. But the views in regard to the particular methods of education have been considerably modified within the past twenty years. In 1851 took place in the city of London the great exhibition, where, in the Crystal Palace, 100,000 persons were assembled to witness the competitive industries of the civilized world; then and there it was demonstrated to that immense throng that England, in the profusion of the raw material, in the native genius of her artisans, and in the mechanical power which she exhibited, possessed a superiority which made competition with her, at that exhibition, by the other powers of Europe, hopeless.

But it taught another lesson: that what was wanting by others either in the raw material or in bone and muscle might be more than supplied by educated skill, and that technical education if inaugurated for these industries upon a liberal plan, and steadily pursued, would give to France, Germany, and Switzerland a power which would more than compensate for natural disadvantages. These countries were not slow in establishing such schools, reaching from technical training for lads and apprentices, in the various branches of industry, by a well graded system, up to a polytechnic university; and no expense was spared to give to these institutions all the appliances which could provide educated skill to labor and industry.

"The next exhibition was held in Paris in 1855. A marked change was already observable in the competitive industries of Germany and France, as compared with England. The result of this exhibition increased the zeal for technical education in those countries. They were assured by these early results that they were, indeed, upon the right track; for the successful examples in machinery and iron manufacture in which England had hitherto possessed an hereditary pre-eminence demonstrated that educated skill might successfully compete with genius and other natural advantages.

"When the next exhibition was held in London, in 1862, England was left far in the rear by the skilled labor of the continent; and mortification to the national pride was felt throughout the realm. Germany, France and Switzerland bore away the palms in those departments of mechanical skill in which hitherto England had been without a peer. This mortification was further intensified at the last exhibition in 1867; and English artisans and English manufacturers demanded an inquiry into the causes which led to this great discomfiture, and into the ways and means of rectifying it."

"It was found that in every metropolis, large town, or centre of industry in France, Germany, or Switzerland, schools for educating professional men and masters, for training foremen and skilled workmen, and for teaching apprentices, had been established, and that these technical schools had caused the rapid supremacy of continental over British industry. The testimony of such scientific gentlemen as Professors Tyndall and Franckland was that what England needed was a better provision for industrial education; a higher scientific education for those likely to be master manufacturers, so that when discoveries are made they may be rendered available by the skilled intelligence of those who command capital, and can at the same time appreciate the merits of such discoveries.

An English chair-maker, who went to the last Paris exhibition as one of a committee

SIKH VILLAGE LIFE.

of eighty six representative skilled English workmen, to look into the teaching of this great exhibition, thus expresses his opinion: "Seeing some lads at work with the men in the carvers' shop, I went to the bench of one about fourteen. He was carving a chair back of a mediæval form from a working drawing. I expressed my surprise that one so young should have been found capable of carving so well, and was informed that boys at school are specially prepared for the trades they fancy, so that a boy about to be apprenticed to learn carving is instructed in ornamental drawing, modelling, and designing." He adds as the result of his observation that the "mere mechanical workman stands not the slightest chance with the workman of cultivated taste." Like opinions were expressed by each of the eighty six committee-men representing the intelligent and self educated workmen of England, in each department of industry; and they were all profoundly impressed with the conviction that the English nation was in great peril in regard to manufacturing pre-eminence."

Now, if this technical education is found necessary for their chair-makers, and similar trades on shore, how much more essential is it for the difficult trade of mariner; and when we add to the trade of mariner that of a skilful marine-artillerist, our deduction must be similar to that "self-educated eighty six." Our uneducated seamen will stand no chance against the trained gunners of England and France.

The enlightened views which, in Europe, recognized the necessity of technical education soon made their way to this country, and found expression in the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, commonly known as the agricultural college bill. By the provisions of this act a munificent grant of public land was authorized for the "endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college in each State claiming the benefit of the act, where the leading object shall be to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics." "in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

This act has given an impulse to technical education in this country which has already been productive of much good. Following it up we find that last year the ancient commonwealth of Massachusetts passed an act to authorize its cities and towns to establish industrial schools, the language of the act being, "The city council of any city may establish and maintain one or more industrial schools, and the school board shall employ teachers, prescribe the arts, trades, and occupations to be taught in such schools," etc. Thus we see too important acts making ample provision for technical education, and I ask if the trade of mariner is to be totally excluded from the one, the science of navigation from the other? In the name of our seamen I for one solemnly protest. But fortunately for the cause of the sailor the great State of New York has not left the matter in doubt. With her vast commercial interests she saw the necessities of the times, and, by an act passed last year, made special provision for a nautical school.

* Gymnastic and Technical Education, by Francis H. Smith A. M., Lexington Va., 1871.

The manliest of all Indian peoples, the Sikhs, delight in games and sport of every kind. Enormous "dumb-bells" are played with great dexterity, and heavy weights thrown high and far, but their chief sport is called *sautchee*. For this a large open space is cleared and the actors form two rings. One man falls from the outer circle and is chased by others from the inner ring, till either fugitive escapes or pursuers give in; and so the game continues. One of the most favorite amusements is wrestling, especially around Lahore. The rules differ from those of the English game, in so far as the attack is not confined above the waist. Several wrestlers from Lahore are kept by the Baroda chief. When these return on a visit to their homes they send forth a challenge to the world, the victor's name is proclaimed for and wide by beat of drum, and a collection is made in his favour. Ram, quail and cock fighting have many patrons and the sports are witnessed by large crowds, the wealthy portion of which bet largely on the issues. The musical instruments of the people consist of the monotonous tom-tom, the double flageolet, and various kinds of flutes, violins and lyres—the tom tom being used to excite the men to valorous deeds, and the flageolet as an accompaniment to singing.

The Sikhs readily help each other in pecuniary difficulty, and assistance is freely given in raising a heavy beam for roofing or for a Persian water-wheel, in extinguishing a neighboring fire, and in rescuing men and cattle that may have fallen into bog or well. Women are regarded more as servants than as companions of the men, but a clever wife manages to become chancellor of the exchange, and then the husband has to be careful, if only for his own comfort. Most of the women, however, work all day incessantly, either grinding corn, churning butter, perparing thread from raw cotton with their spindles, or carrying flour to distant villages, where they barter their produce for chillies, salt and other necessities. The Sikh bachelor is a rarity, for without a helpmate his work in the fields would be retarded. Marriages are preceded by betrothals during infancy, the whole arrangements being concluded between a barbar and the mother of the girl. Amongst the Hindoo Jats the ceremony of marriage is peculiar. Four posts are erected; over them a roof of red cloth is stretched, and two reed seats are placed inclosure for the contracting parties. The officiating priest recites a verse and joins their hands, the bridegroom repeating another verse which expresses his consent to the union. A fire is then kindled, the bride and bridegroom walk round it and the marriage is complete. The fire, representing a deity, is supposed to be a witness of the ceremony. Another form of marriage is *chudder dulna*, that is, throwing a sheet over the couple. This light and easy form is mostly had recourse to when a man marries his deceased brother's widow; the ancient Levitical custom still holding good among the Jats of Northern India. Otherwise the marriage of a widow is rare. The market price of marriageable daughters varies according to supply and demand, but the sum usually given by a bridegroom is from 100 to 500 rupees. Sometimes a father obtains a plot of land for his daughter's hand, but this occurs only when the

girl marries into a lower class or clan. All the beggars of a country do collect at a wedding and have to be well fed before they depart. Priests, Brahmins and fqueers all claim a gift of some sort; and hence the Sikh, unless he is rich, is as liable to fall into debt as his Rajpoot brother when disposing of his female offspring. There is a Punjabee saying—

"Ghur bin gat nahin,
Shah bin pat, nahin,"

which means, a man cannot be forgiven without priorly aid, nor be respectable without the banker's money. In the north however, it is rather the Rajpoot-mussleman who falls into debt than the unsophisticated and economical Sikh. Still the latter does, now and then, resort to the moneylender, especially when seed is wanted; and after a bad year, lucky is the man who gets out the Mahajan's hands with even a portion of his hard-earned crop. "When the harvest is ripe the banker makes his own terms, taking the produce at his own rate, or else threatening to sue in the civil courts, and sell up the house and home and worldly goods of the wretched zemindar, who has, through inability to get money elsewhere, or through ignorance, once got into the hands of a money-lender, who uses our courts as an engine of oppression, to enforce his iniquitous terms. The zemindar may well cry out, as he often does, to God for mercy, for the money-lender most assuredly will never show him any."

The "Hodge" of a Sikh farmer is paid for his labour in grain at harvest-time. This system is termed *sew* and the servants *sebes* who are of two descriptions—those who aid in cultivation and those who work as domestics. The former comprise carpenters, who supply yearly one pitchfork, and sickle and and spade handles, repair ploughs, Persian water-wheels, and other implements of labour; blacksmiths, who furnish annually one share for each plough; potters, who prepare earthen vessels for the wells; saddlers, who give a pair of blinkers for the field bullocks; and "sweepers," who supply two hide ropes per plough and two for each well. The payment of the carpenter and potter amounts to three mounds of grain for each well they work at, the blacksmith and potter receiving half this quantity, as their work is not so heavy. The sweeper has five per cent of the out-turn and the hides of all dead cattle. The second class of servants includes the barber, who shaves his master, arranges all marriages, and is now monger general. He receives the same fee as the blacksmith, together with the washerman of the family. The water-carrier gets sixteen seers of grain from each individual he serves all the year round. And last but not least, there is the musician, or village heard, who enlivens weddings and other merry gatherings. His reward varies at the will of his employer, but at a birth he receives one rupee after bestowing a patronymic on the little one.—*Friend of India*.

A discovery of interest to wood engravers is the fact that plates of polished slate may be used as substitutes for box wood for engraving. These plates will furnish over 100,000 impressions without loss of detail, do not warp, and are not affected by oil or water. A new variety of opium obtained from Persia is described as possessing properties peculiar in some respects, to itself. Its odor differs from that of Smyrna opium, being rather comparable to that of green colofoc, and, when it is heated, an odor of chocolate is exhaled.