

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be *bibliographically unique*, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/  
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

- Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Page 712 is incorrectly numbered page 690.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X



# 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. V.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1871.

No. 45.

### THE AUTUMNAL MANŒUVRES OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—NO. II.—(Continued.)

(From the Broad Arrow.)

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH.

The whole of the troops that are to take an active part in the manœuvres have now arrived at Aldershot. One hundred rounds of blank ammunition per man will be allowed during the manœuvres. Each man will receive five rounds every morning, which supply will be replenished, if required during the day from the regimental ammunition carts, one of which will follow each battalion. These carts will convey rather more than twenty-five rounds per man for a battalion of six hundred men, and they will turn out each day and follow in rear and within such convenient distance of their respective battalions as may be considered necessary. Any ammunition which may be taken from them during the day will be replenished in the evening from the standing depot of the division, which will be in charge of the Divisional Controllers, to be kept in such safe place and under such shelter as may be considered necessary.

General officers commanding divisions have been instructed to detail as many non-commissioned officers and privates as they may deem necessary to be attached to all volunteer corps joining their division to assist the Quartermasters in their duties. A sufficient number of cooks to assist in cooking, and instruct the men until they are able to take up the duties themselves, are to be furnished.

A message had been received from the Duke of Cambridge yesterday, that he would be down early that morning to inspect the Militia, but the day dawned gloomily, and soon settled into a pelting rain. For some hours no one stirred out of doors who could help it, and the great-coated cooks tending their dankly smoking fires looked scarcely less wretched than the horses standing with drooped heads at the picket-ropes. No one thought the Duke would come, but the rain broke, and the news soon spread that His Royal Highness had arrived, contrary even to the expectation of the Staff officers, who were busy at their desks. Messages were despatched ordering the Militia of the several brigades to march to the parade in front of the Secretary of State's hut, where the Duke, who had arrived at Aldershot between twelve and one o'clock, waited till the first regiments arrived and formed up ready for a march past. The ten regiments were formed into three brigades, under the command respectively of the

Major-Generals commanding the several brigades comprising the Aldershot division previous to the formation of the Army Corps. The Militia contingent of the 3rd Brigade was first on the general parade-ground where as the Duke of Cambridge was waiting at the saluting point; and, under the command of Major-General Maxwell, C. B., it formed up for His Royal Highness's inspection, formed in line of quarter columns of battalions. The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Prince Arthur, General Sir Hope Grant, General Sir Charles Staveland, and a numerous staff, made a close and critical inspection of the ranks; after which the brigade (as it may be called) marched past in open column of companies, and counter-marching, returned past the saluting point at quarter column interval. General Maxwell's command consisted of the 1st Tower Hamlets, 3rd Surrey, and 3rd Middlesex. The Militia contingent of the 2nd Brigade, consisting of the 1st and 2nd Surrey, and the 5th Middlesex, under the command of Major-General Carey, C. B., performed the same operations which were again repeated, with the exception of the preliminary inspection, by the contingent of the 1st Brigade, consisting of the 1st and 2nd Middlesex, the 2nd Tower Hamlets, and the Royal London. The correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"Taking everything into consideration, it was surprising with how close an approach to correct dressing and distance the several regiments executed the march past. They are unquestionably ugly soldiers, these militiamen; a large proportion would shine as military Aunt Sallies. The absence of setting up is very marked when you see either single men or a formation close at hand. They owe a grudge to their tailors, for their clothes are mostly atrociously cut. Some of the regiments are decidedly weak, stunted, and generally hungry and shrivelled in the matter of *physique*—so much so as to occasion grave doubts as to practical efficiency in the case of any urgent and continuous strain. There were in several of the regiments far too much talking in the ranks, and I overheard an officer of the 2nd Surrey give the remarkable order, "Go on forward." But there was such an unmistakable air of genuine enthusiasm and willingness to do their best on their being under the critical eyes of a large assemblage of regulars, both officers and men, so much real intelligence in packing up dropt skeins and in saving and correcting blunders, such an evident *esprit de corps*, and such a thorough giving to the marching past tune, that he would be a sour churlish critic who would refrain from speaking well of the appearance made by the Militia to day, under circumstances so calculated to impair

the organization of raw troops. There can be no question, without invidiousness, that the best corps, both in point of *physique* and training, is the 2nd Middlesex, or Edmonton Regiment of Rifles. The manner in which this regiment marched past would have done no discredit to a corps of regulars, and their conduct was so conspicuous, both in the march past and in the subsequent trying wheels, that the Duke left the saluting point, and riding to the head of the regiment, expressed himself in terms of warm commendation respecting its performance. The Militia as a whole have much to learn—it could not be otherwise, looking at the shortness of their training—but that they will learn much before the time comes for their disembodiment, is obvious to any one who cares to note their zeal, aptness, and sound grounding in the rudiments of their profession."

The Duke returned to town this evening. The correspondent of the *Times* says:—"It is rather difficult to understand what is to be the exact nature of his command. He and his Staff will I suppose, decide upon the general plan of the manœuvres, and then draw off and act as umpire while the Generals carry them out. I am sure the Duke is too much a good soldier to interfere with the details when once the manœuvres have begun, or to hamper the Generals by making or letting them feel the presence among them of a greater than themselves. It is believed in camp, though whether it be true or not I cannot say, that Sir Hope Grant had prepared a plan showing the first positions to be taken up and the general scheme of the manœuvres, and that this plan does not altogether satisfy the Duke, and is being set aside or altered in favour of one more thoroughly framed upon the Prussian model. So far as is known this evening, to-morrow will be a quiet day, except on Cove Common, The Life Guards, and the several regiments of Cavalry encamped there, are to test their mobility by striking and packing their tents. The Wilts Yeomanry have just telegraphed to say they cannot come."

The following are the exact official numbers of the combatant forces which will take the field. Without descending to units, which may vary between to-day and Friday, it will amount to in all about 36,000 men, divided as follows:—Regulars, 23,000; Militia, 8,450; Yeomanry, 550; Volunteers 3,300. 5080 horses belonging to the combatant force will go out, and the Army service Corps, will number 1530 men, and nearly double as many horses. The above force comprises twenty-three battalions of Line Infantry, averaging 830 men, and ten Militia regiments averaging 615 men each.

The force remaining at Aldershot will number about 5530 men and 555 horses; of these 2200 men will be on various duties, 830 recruits, and 2500 casualties and sick. This last item is very large when we remember that the regiments which have come up for the manoeuvres have left their sick behind them.

The following articles only will be permitted to be carried into the field during the autumn manoeuvres:—Horse Artillery and Field Batteries will proceed in marching order, except that the sheepskins will be left in store at Aldershot. Cavalry will carry all the articles mentioned in the "Proceedings of Committee on the Supply of Military Stores to an Army in the Field," except one shirt, one pair of socks, one towel, one pair of canvas trousers, and one hair brush. The sheepskins will not be worn. Corps which have serge jackets are to take them instead of a stable jacket. Those cavalry regiments that have arrived at Aldershot since the 1st of August may take the articles omitted from the kit of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, 7th Hussars, 9th and 12th Lancers, but arrangements are to be made to store all sheepskins. Mounted men of the Royal Engineer Train will carry in valise and strapped on off-horse one mess tin, one pair of socks, one pair of drawers, curry comb and brush, one razor, one shaving-brush, one jacket, one oil can, one shirt, one towel, one pair of working trousers, one knife, fork, and spoon, one holdall, one forage cap, one hard, one pair of boots, one set of brushes, and one tin blacking to every three men: cloak and cape to be carried in front of wallets on near horse. Infantry soldier to carry in his knapsack or valise one great coat, one pair of socks, one spoon, one brush, one holdall, one pair of boots, one pair of trousers, one sponge, one gleugarry cap, one razor, one shaving-brush. Companies of Royal Engineers, and other dismounted men of the Royal Engineer Train, will carry the same articles as infantry, with the addition of a jacket by the latter. Six sets of a new equipment for carrying medicines and surgical instruments, on the same system as the valise equipment have been received at Aldershot for use during the manoeuvres. The Principal Medical Officer is to cause them to be tested in every way, and to furnish a report of any alterations that, after the men have become thoroughly accustomed to carry them, may be found requisite.

General officers commanding divisions are to order Generals commanding brigades to select one regimental field armourer's forge to accompany the brigades.

The civil police are attached to the Army Service Corps for rations, &c.

The Deputy-Controller is authorized to issue a tent and a table to each division for the use of the Catholic troops at Divine Service.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir J. Lindsay, Inspector-General of Reserve Forces, with his Aide de Camp, Captain Gascoigne, Scots Fusilier Guards, being attached to the Head-quarter Staff during the manoeuvres.

Staff officers are not to take their "red" uniform, and orderly officers are permitted to wear patrol jackets at all times. His Royal Highness has approved of one tent for each divisional brigade office.

Six sets of a new equipment for carrying medicines and surgical instruments have been issued to orderlies by the Principal Medical Officer, with the view of testing them. One hundred rounds of ammunition per man will be issued during the campaign. All letters for the Army Corps should be directed to Aldershot.

#### THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH.

Nothing important occurred in the camp to-day. The usual parades were of course held, and the preparations for the grand start to-morrow (Friday), were carried out uninterruptedly. One sign of the approaching completeness of the arrangements was the issue this evening of the subjoined detailed statement of the marching strength of the three divisions and the Reserve. The First Division and the Reserve remains at Aldershot. Last night the Third Division was to reach Frensham (thirteen miles) on its way to Woolmer. The second was to encamp at its destination, Hartford Bridge Flats, which is only six or seven miles off. A number of maps for distribution among the officers had arrived.

#### FIRST DIVISION.

**STAFF OF DIVISION.**—Staff, 55 officers, non-commissioned officers, men, and 32 horses—3 Field Hospitals, 60 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 12 horses.

**CAVALRY BRIGADE.**—Staff, 15 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 10 horses—1st Life Guards, 253 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 266 horses—2nd Life Guards, 336 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 280 horses—Royal Horse Guards, 317 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 281 horses—3rd Dragoon Guards, 307 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 321 horses—Hants Yeomanry, 173 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 161 horses—A-C Royal Horse Artillery 164 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men and 141 horses.

**1ST BRIGADE.**—Staff, 15 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 10 horses—First Battalion Grenadier Guards, 729 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 7 horses—Second Battalion Coldstream Guards, 815 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 5 horses—Second Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, 815 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 4 horses—First Battalion Rifle Brigade, 683 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 7 horses—3rd Middlesex Militia, 980 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and 6 horses.

**2ND BRIGADE.**—Staff, 15 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 10 horses—First Battalion 4th Regiment, 786 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 4 horses—50th Regiment, 524 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 6 horses—33rd Regiment, 650 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 5 horses—42nd Highlanders, 681 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 6 horses—1st Middlesex Militia, 831 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 6 horses—2nd Middlesex Militia, 721 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 6 horses.

**RESERVE.**—K-4 Royal Artillery, 170 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 103 horses—A-11 Royal Artillery, 105 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 94 horses—Royal Engineer Train, 49 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 41 horses—One Company Royal Engineers, 103 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and 3 horses.

#### SECOND DIVISION.

**DIVISION STAFF.**—Staff, 55 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 32 horses—3 Field Hospitals, 60 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 12 horses.

**CAVALRY BRIGADE.**—Staff, 15 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 10

horses—7th Dragoon Guards, 305 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 308 horses—10th Hussars, 442 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and 316 horses—12th Lancers, 337 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 379 horses—B-B Royal Horse Artillery, 164 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and 141 horses, and 6 guns.

**1ST BRIGADE.**—Staff, 15 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 10 horses—Second Battalion 4th Regiment, 636 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 6 horses—91st Regiment, 585 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 5 horses—101st Regiment 585 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 8 horses—46th Regiment, 693 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and 6 horses—3rd Surrey Militia, 929 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 6 horses—1st Tower Hamlets, 874 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 6 horses—1st Administrative Battalion Berks Rifle Volunteers, 575 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men and 6 horses.

**2ND BRIGADE.**—Staff, 15 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 10 horses—Second Battalion 9th Regiment, 825 officers non-commissioned officers, and men, and 6 horses—27th Regiment, 774 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 5 horses—99th Regiment, 711 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 4 horses—Second Battalion 15th Regiment, 771 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 5 horses—2nd Tower Hamlets, 954 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men and 6 horses—Provisional Battalion Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, 644 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 6 horses—Provisional Battalion Middlesex and Gloucester Rifle Volunteers, 554 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 6 horses.

**RESERVE.**—B-14 Royal Artillery, 120 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 96 horses—G-14 Royal Artillery, 134 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 93 horses—1st Sector Royal Engineer Train, 49 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 41 horses—1st Company Royal Engineers, 103 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 3 horses—London Engineer Volunteers, 58 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men.

#### THIRD DIVISION.

**DIVISION STAFF.**—Staff, 55 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 32 horses—three field hospitals, 60 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 12 horses.

**CAVALRY BRIGADE.**—Staff, 15 officers non-commissioned officers, and men, and 10 horses—2nd Dragoon Guards, 327 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 343 horses—7th Hussars, 293 officers non-commissioned officers and men, and 294 horses—9th Lancers, 382 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 368 horses E Battery R. I. A., 164 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 141 horses, and 6 guns.

**1ST BRIGADE.**—Staff, 15 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 10 horses—4th Battalion 60th Rifles, 773 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 6 horses—100th Regiment, 603 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 6 horses—102nd Regiment, 581 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 5 horses—94th Regiment, 679 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 6 horses—London Militia, 668 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 6

horses—5th Middlesex, Militia, 929 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 6 horses—1st Administrative Battalion Dorset Rifle Volunteers, 638 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 6 horses.

2ND BRIGADE.—Staff, 15 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, 10 horses—2nd Battalion 17th Regiment, 723 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, 7 horses—82nd Regiment, 700 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, 6 horses—2nd Battalion 22nd Regiment, 892 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, 7 horses—1st Surrey Militia, 839 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, 6 horses—2nd Surrey Militia, 729 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, 6 horses—1st Administrative Battalion Hunts Rifle Volunteers, 626 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, 6 horses—1st Administrative Battalion Wilts Rifle Volunteers, 600 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, 6 horses.

RESERVE.—H-11 Royal Artillery, 118 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, 94 horses—A-14 Royal Artillery, 132 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, 102 horses—1st Section Royal Engineer Train, 49 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, 41 horses—1st Company Royal Engineers, 103 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, 3 horses—Middlesex Engineer Volunteers, 112 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men.

RESERVE AT ALDERSHOT.

Staff, 15 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 10 horses—D Battery Royal Horse Artillery, 131 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 132 horses—B-11 Royal Artillery, 112 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 94 horses—D-11 Royal Artillery, 118 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 98 horses—F-11 Royal Artillery, 104 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 90 horses—G-11 Royal Artillery, 115 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 25 horses—1st Company Royal Engineers, 41 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 11 horses—1st Section Royal Engineer Train, 49 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 41 horses—Pontoon Troop, 195 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 126 horses—Telegraph Troop, 194 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and 125 horses.

(To be continued.)

THE LATE FIELD-MARSHAL SIR JOHN BURGOPYNE.

Field-Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, G.C.B., died on Saturday morning, 8th Oct., in the 90th year of his age. He was a son of Lieut.-General John Burgoyne, who commanded in Canada, and was compelled to surrender an army to the Americans. His son, John Fox Burgoyne, was born in 1782, and entered the Royal Engineers in 1798. He served first at the blockade of Malta and surrender of Valetta, in the beginning of the century. In 1806, he was with the army in Sicily, and afterwards with Sir R. Abercromby in Egypt. Next he served under Sir John Moore in Sweden, and afterwards in Spain. In 1809 he joined Sir Arthur Wellesley in the Peninsula, where he remained till the peace of 1814. During that period he saw much active service. As Commanding Royal Engineer, he conducted the siege of Burgos; and at San Sebastian the command of the siege devel-

oped upon him on the death of Sir R. Fletcher who was killed in the trenches before its walls. He was twice wounded in the Peninsular campaign, and received the gold cross and one clasp for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, San Sebastian and Nive; the silver medal, with three clasps, for Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo and Nivello; and he had conferred upon him the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, at the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington. He was not present at Waterloo, but joined the Army of Occupation in Paris. After accompanying the expedition of Sir William Clinton to Portugal, as Commanding Engineer, he attained the rank of a field officer, and was invested with the Order of the Bath. From 1830 to 1845, he was employed in a civil capacity as chairman of the Board of Public Works in Ireland; after which, in 1845, he was appointed Inspector General of Fortifications. In this capacity he did excellent service to the country. He also superintended the Irish Famine Relief Commission in 1847. In 1851, he attained the rank of Lt.-General, and received the highest military decoration—the grand cross of the Order of the Bath. During the Crimean war he conducted the principal siege operations, and at the close of the war the veteran Engineer received numerous honors from different Governments and public bodies. In 1868, he was made Constable of the Tower of London and presented with the baton of a Field Marshal, and with the freedom of the city of London.

Sir John Burgoyne wrote upon several professional subjects, and his pamphlet on "Army Reform" is well-known as an important contribution to our military literature. He married, in 1821, Charlotte, daughter of the late Colonel Hugh Rose, of Holme, Nairnshire, by whom he had a family of several daughters, and also a son, Hugh Talbot, who commanded the *Captain* when she foundered, and whose loss the old soldier felt deeply. Although his exploits never were brilliant, he yet did his country much service during his long career.—*Broad Arrow*.

REVIEWS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the *Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated* for November.

The *British Quarterly Review* for October, 1871, contains the following articles:—Dr. Carl Ullman, Aerial Voyages, Early Sufferings of the Free Church of Scotland, the Romance of the Rose, Letters and Letter Writing, Wesley and Wesleyanism, Mr. Darwin on the Origin of Man, the Session, Contemporary Literature. The *British Quarterly* is the exponent of Whig-Radical politics in Great Britain.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the *Dominion Monthly* for November.

*Whitneys Musical Guest* for November has been received.

FROM MONTREAL.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Colonels King and D'Orsonnes on returning from Collingwood, where they left their several detachments en route to Red River speak highly of the morale of the small force. Their behavior up to that point could not have been better, they were left cheerful and anxious to proceed. Colonel Osborn Smith, who is in command of the force, than whom an abler man could hardly be selected for the duty, will be much missed during his absence by his many friends here. Col. Bacon, until his return, assumes the D.A.G. of No. 5 Military District.

The annual match of No. 3 Battery, 1st Brigade Grand Trunk Artillery, took place at the Point St. Charles butts on Saturday afternoon. The shooting was fair but nothing extra. The ranges were 200, 400 and 600 yards, 5 rounds at each. The scores and prizes were as follows:

	Pts.
Corp. Thompson, \$17 and a medal,	42
Bomb. Leeson.....\$7	41
Pte. Gurney.....	39
Pte. Gerin.....	4
Sgt. Gleeson.....	3
Pte. Gleeson.....	2
Bomb. Wilson.....	1
Corp. Dorie.....	1
Pte. Callaghan.....	1

The prizes were mainly contributed by Captain Invinson and Lieut. Slack, who deserve praise for their efforts to keep alive a spirit of emulation in rifle practice in No. 3 Battery.

The Brigade of Montreal Artillery will assemble at their armory on Friday. A new battery is in course of formation.

The officers of the Royals, the corps some time ago disbanded by order of the Minister of Militia, come out in the *Gazette* with the facts connected with said disbandment. They show a long and honorable roll of good service, and give in detail the various shooting matches at which they proved victorious, their strength, &c. The whole facts would tend to prove that the action of the Militia Department has been unnecessary, harsh, severe and undeserved and by their unwarranted action have deprived the country of the services of a popular corps, who at all times of danger when called upon had proved itself as efficient and numerical as corps who are suffered to exist. It is due to the corps that the causes which prompted the Department to take such an important step should be made public; it is not only the late Royals who demand it, but all Volunteer corps are interested. Such an arbitrary and exceptional proceeding must surely have something to justify it and, if so, let us have the mystery explained.

Weather fine but cold for the season.

Colonel D'Odet O'Orsonmens is building a palatial residence behind the mountain and will probably be completed this winter, and will be one of the finest residences in or near Montreal.

## A STAFF FOR THE ENGLISH ARMY.

A correspondent of the *Post*, who subscribes himself "A Regimental Officer," calls attention to the constitution of the Staff of the English Army, which he thinks is a weak if not a dangerous element in our Army organization. As is well known, all staff officers on full pay are now taken from the strength of the regimental officers, and the writer contends that the obvious advantages they obtain by joining the Staff are gained at the expense of their regiments, and that a serious loss, inconvenience, and hardship, is sustained in their regiments by first, the Colonel; second, the officers; and third, by the men of their company. By the Colonel, for he loses an efficient officer; by the officers, for they have for years to do among themselves the duties of the absentee; and thirdly, and above all by their men.

However efficient a subaltern officer may be, it is not in the nature of things that he should take the same individual care of, and interest in, each of the men of a company placed temporarily under his charge as does their captain. For the captain, having the company called by his own name, knowing they are his men and known by them, must have the greatest personal interest in the fortunes and career of each—in the marriage of one, in the promotion of another, in the welfare of all: and if he be worth anything, his loss to his company for five years is a serious one. A company changing, as is not unfrequently, the case, very often its subaltern commander must make the men in it feel that, as regards a friend and protector, they are worse off than any other companies of the regiment. As for the officer himself who is a candidate for the Staff, he finds his interest divided between his present duties and his future prospects, and his preparatory studies broken into by numberless duties. Thus his reading degenerates into hard cramming, in the snatches of leave he can obtain, or in the intervals of duties which are now considered irksome hindrances to success. He confuses his mind and weakens his health in a way that may permanently affect his future usefulness on the Staff, by convulsive exertions to reach a certain, or, rather (as his examination will be strictly competitive), an uncertain standard, and the calm study of the various necessary technical subjects becomes exchanged for feverish efforts to obtain marks in them.

The remedy for all this would be to form a Staff Corps for the English Army. For admittance into this corps all those regimental officers at present on the Staff might have the option of joining the Staff Corps, or of returning to their regiments. To augment and keep up the supply of officers admittance to the present Staff College (which has room for so many) might be more freely opened to the Army. All, for instance, who have qualified for entrance this and the past year might have the option of joining, as probationers, the Staff Corps. To ensure a thorough knowledge of regimental duty and interior economy, let officers pass from two to five years in regiments before being allowed to compete for entrance; when entered, at once be posted as probationers of the Staff Corps, and become, till passed out supernumeraries in their regiments. The various posts which the reorganization of the Reserve Forces must produce might be included amongst the Staff Corps appointments. The promotion, always a difficult point in a Staff Corps might be assimilated to those in the Indian Staff Corps.—*Broad Arrow.*

## NAPOLEON III. AT SEDAN.

A GRAPHIC AND THRILLING PICTURE BY GENERAL DUCROT.

In General Ducrot's pamphlet on the war we find the following description of the closing scene at Sedan, written by the general himself.

In the interior of Sedan the spectacle was indescribable. The streets, the squares, the gates, were crowded with carts, chariots, cannon—all the paraphernalia and debris of a routed army. Bands of soldiers without rifles or knapsacks flocked in every moment and took shelter in the houses and churches. At the gates of the town the confusion was so fearful that many perished, trodden or crushed to death in their efforts to enter. Through this distracted crowd horsemen and luggage waggons were cutting their way at full gallop, and the few men who still retained the slightest energy appeared only to make use of it in accusations and curses, crying, "We have been betrayed, we have been sold, by the traitors and cowards." It was evident that nothing could be done with men like these. General Ducrot proceeded to the sub-prefecture where the Emperor then was. Napoleon III. no longer evinced that coldness and impassibility which had been his chief characteristics. It was easy to see that he was under the influence of the most profound sorrow. As soon as he saw the general, he told him that he deeply regretted the nomination by the minister of War of General Wimpffen to the chief command, but having resolved not to thwart in the slightest degree the decisions arrived at in Paris, he had offered no opposition. "The only thing that could have saved us, however," added the Emperor, "was your movement in retreat." Then, referring to facts anterior to the war, he said "Your presentiments respecting the intentions of Prussia, what you reported home relative to her military forces, and to the few means we had of opposing them, was but too true. I ought to have paid greater attention to your warnings and your advice." After these few words the Emperor remained silent. The profound silence which prevailed around the sovereign rendered still more striking and audible the noise from without.

## THE AIR WAS ON FIRE;

the shells falling on the roofs and carrying with them huge pieces of masonry into the streets below; the bursting of the projectiles mingled with the roaring of 600 pieces of artillery—a fearful cannonade, which was heard by Prince Frederick Charles as far away at Metz. "I do not understand," said the Emperor to General Ducrot; "why the enemy continues the fire; I have caused the white flag to be hoisted. I hope to obtain an interview with the King of Prussia; perhaps I may be able to secure advantageous conditions for the army." "I have not much confidence in the generosity of our adversaries," replied the General. "At nightfall we might attempt a sortie." His Majesty observed that there existed such fearful disorder; the streets were so thoroughly crowded; the troops were, besides, so demoralized, that he did not entertain the slightest hope of succeeding in such an enterprise. Such an attempt could only result in renewed effusion of blood! The Emperor and a few officers of his suite might probably have succeeded in escaping, favoured by the darkness; but it was useless to think of saving the army, surrounded—it was irrevocably captured. History will decide whether, contrary to military law, Napoleon III,

would have been justified in escaping by flight (which measure would most certainly have been approved and favored), and separating his fate from that of the army, or whether he should, after sharing its dangers have also shared its misfortune. Moreover the King of Prussia having declared that he waged war against the Emperor and not against France, the Emperor being a prisoner, the war should have ceased.

A singular evidence of Oregon's antiquity was taken out of the ground at Tillamook Heads. It appears that some men were grading a road bed, and, when twenty five feet below the surface, one of them exhumed a copper bowie knife over twenty two inches long, two and a half inches wide, by three-eighths of an inch thick. The curiosity was sent to C. Roop, of Dayton, who has it in his museum? Here is another mystery for the the oldest inhabitant to explain. The knife is made of the best copper.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—Public attention in Canada seems so much more directed to military matters now, than ever before, that I take the liberty of again drawing your attention and that of your readers to a suggestion which I made some months since through your columns. I refer to the idea of raising regiments in England, for permanent service in Canada. The policy of the Imperial Government in removing the last remnant of the troops from the Upper Provinces has no doubt caused a feeling of bitterness as well as of regret among our people, but perhaps it will teach us self-reliance, and thus do good in the end.

We may just as well make up our minds at once, that we will have to keep up a small permanent military force, not only to repel Fenian raids, and other incursions of that nature, but for the maintenance of the civil power, and to keep the peace in the new and unsettled territories which have been added to the Dominion. Without such a force we cannot expect the country to enjoy prosperity, nor that sense of security in the new Provinces which is so necessary to attract the right class of immigrants, and to keep up the good name which Canada has always enjoyed, for fair dealing with the Indians.

Supposing then that we only maintained a force proportionate to the very small Regular Army kept up by the United States we would require 4000 or 5000 men, say six regiments of Infantry, one of Artillery, and a small force of Mounted Rifles, which scattered over all the different Provinces from the Atlantic to the Pacific, would certainly not be more than would be requisite in time of peace.

The general orders issued last week give the details of the small force which Parliament has given authority to raise as an experiment, and I must say that the Govern-



ment are not proceeding in a very economical manner, as the rates of pay and allowances for the non-commissioned officers and men will indicate. At the rates sanctioned the Artillery Corps about to be raised will cost nearly *three times* as much as the troops of H. M. Service, and will I am afraid not be nearly so efficient, for the better class in the Militia, who earn from \$1 to \$4 per day in civil life, will not enlist at 50 cents per diem, no matter how fond they may be of the service, and so an inferior lot of men will have to be taken.

Now, why not raise the men from the rural population in England, in the same manner as the late Honourable East India Company whose troops have won renown for British Arms on many a hard fought field in the East? The regiments could be raised in depots in England, at the same rates of pay as in the Royal service, and officered by Canadians, who might by arrangement with the Home Government be educated in the Military Colleges in England. By offering as an inducement a grant of land in any part of the Dominion, on the expiration of a short term of service, say five years, we would secure a military colonization by the best agricultural class to be had, and have an efficient army at one third of the cost which raising the men here would entail.

Our Government certainly deserve credit for the manner they are striving to educate the people to a spirit of self reliance, and if they continue the wise policy they have adopted, the names of their leaders will in the future be deeply engraved in the memories and history of a great and prosperous nation.

Yours truly,

A VOLUNTEER.

28th October, 1871.

#### THE NEW BATTERIES OF GARRISON ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—I quite agree with you in your editorial of yesterday's issue; "Whatever may be done by the Imperial Officers it is evident that it is our duty to develop field artillery as largely as possible, as on it we must depend for defensive purposes." Allow me to call the attention of your readers to this remark of yours, for truly on *field artillery* and *not* on garrison artillery, must we "depend for defensive purposes," in that branch of the military organization of this vast country. Why, may I ask, are we to start our standing army (for to a small standing army must we eventually come, of the truth of which no one in his senses can doubt, and no one in his senses will object) with garrison artillery? Why start with a branch of the service which can be so little needed in this country? How many forts have we in this Dominion (leaving Halifax out) which could be held for one day? One and one only, the fortifications at Quebec.

And is it for Quebec's sake alone that we are to spend \$75,000 annually on what is of no use to the rest of the country? Fort Henry at Kingston could not be held for even half a day and why start a corps of garrison artillery to defend it? No Sir, what this country wants is first-class field artillery, such as the Prussians had in the late war. What we want "in order to provide for the care and protection of the forts, magazines, armament and warlike stores recently or about to be handed over to the Dominion Government," (see General Order 24, No. 1), is a couple of battalions (or say one of 500) of 250 men or 300 each, commanded by one Lieut. Colonel with one Major, three Captains and their two subalterns per company. This would give all the "care and protection" which most of the *forts*, in this country would require in peace for the *interior*. For they left them in war the better for the country as she would have more men in the field, and the better for themselves as they would not then become prisoners of war or blown up. To each of these battalions attach one battery or half battery of field artillery, which would form a school of gunnery in the eastern and western portions of the Dominion. The battalions of infantry should become the Military Schools of the Dominion wherein applicants for certificates would be able to obtain them, and wherein they would learn the *practical* as well as *theoretical* working of the "interior economy of a corps" of which most of our Volunteer officers are so woefully ignorant. These battalions could send out detachments to the various forts, or cities which have outlying forts, such as Toronto, Isle aux Noix, etc., where military schools might be opened for the benefit of the country around. But to these garrison batteries. Do the authorities mean to tell the people of this country that they can teach *our* artillery officers in 12 months what it takes the talented youth of England three years to learn? Do they mean to tell us that they can do more in twelve months than the whole staff at Woolwich can teach a talented youth in less than two and a-half years, aye, and talented youths they must be in some degree to pass the Board of Examiners? Do they mean to say that they can teach in one year what it requires years of experience to acquire? No Sir, they dare not be so absurd. A smattering of various details may be learnt by those who avail themselves of the garrison artillery, but it will be learnt to be forgotten, just as the Military School cadets learnt and forgot the "interior economy of a corps" and of which (those three years passed thro') I will assert there are not a dozen in the whole Province of Ontario who could pass a Board of Examiners for promotion from Ensign to the rank of Lieutenant. The little taught in the Schools is only by way of theory. It is a case of cram for the \$50, as I heard it expressed one day some time since.

No, Sir, field artillery is what this country

wants, and the very best at that, supported by good infantry such as the Prussians had at Gravelotte, Spicheren, etc.

Yours sincerely,

BELIEVER IN FIELD ARTILLERY.  
Kingston, Oct. 24th.

#### ECONOMY IN REGARD TO THE MILITIA.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—A great deal of talking is always done at or about election time, and very often at other times, about economy in the finances of the Dominion and Provincial Governments and a thought has occurred to my mind that a great sum of money might be annually saved by the Dominion Government if they could manage to do away gradually, or at once at the next enrolment of Volunteers, with some of the superabundance of Captains in the infantry corps. If they could reduce the commissioned ranks by placing the strength of a company at 100 men instead of but half that number, an immense sum of money would be yearly saved. For if you do away with one captain you can also do away with at least one subaltern, and so save the yearly pay of these two officers. I know I am advocating a very bold move, but nevertheless, I cannot conceive why every 55 non-commissioned officers and men require a captain and two subalterns to look after them. I know it would be harder for captains to raise their quota and that they would have longer distances to go to get their men together; but if a good sound system was established in each company whereby the subalterns and non-commissioned officers should each take their parts in such duty, the captain would merely have to warn them and they would warn the men of their different sections. The trouble of supervision of clothing, arms and accoutrements by the Captain would need be no greater because if he kept a proper account of the issues he may have made he can tell by mere reference to his clothing book where each separate piece of clothing ought to be, and the same with his arms and accoutrements when not in the armory. Of course, the subalterns and non-commissioned officers would each have a half company and section respectively, under his immediate charge and would be responsible to the captain that they were forthcoming when called for. Captains in this case ought to have the power, with the sanction of the commanding officer, of calling a parade of their companies together once each half year for an inspection of the clothing. As to whether one officer can command on parade or in action, so large a body of men, it is useless to speak, as we know that he is quite capable of so doing.

If you think this subject of any value to the force you will oblige me by giving it a place in your columns.

Yours sincerely,

OLD SOLDIER.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 2nd November, 1871.

## GENERAL ORDERS (25).

## No. 1.

His Excellency the Governor General on the conclusion of the Drill Season desires to convey to Officers Commanding Military Districts, Commanders of Corps, Staff and Regimental Officers, and the non-commissioned officers and men of the Active Militia, his best thanks for the praiseworthy manner in which they have performed their duties at the annual drill during the past summer, and he congratulates them on the proficiency already acquired.

Camps of Exercise for sixteen or eight days have been formed in every Military District, at which the Troops were concentrated with rapidity, and, during the period of Drill, trained with marked success.

## No. 2.

In the sixteen day Camps of Exercise the following numbers performed the Annual Drill, Officers, non-commissioned Officers and men being paid, drilled and supplied as if on actual service.

	Officers and Men.	Horses.
Military District No 1	2316	143
" " " 2	4153	620
" " " 3	2758	319
" " " 4	2227	105
" " " 5	3546	231
" " " 6	1512	23
" " " 7	2386	221
" " " 8	1411	319
" " " 9	1135	15
Total . . .	22,544	1996

More than 1300 Cavalry and 10 Field Batteries of Artillery (with 42 Field Guns) are included, in the above strength, and were present with the various Brigades in Camp for sixteen days.

In eight day camps the following numbers were present:

	Officers and Men.	Horses.
Military District No 1	1947	191
" " " 2	1283	15
" " " 3	897	60
" " " 4	Nil	Nil
" " " 5	252	"
" " " 6	Nil	"
" " " 7	413	"
" " " 8	418	53
" " " 9	Nil	Nil
Total . . .	5210	317

In addition to this upwards of 1700 Garrison Artillery men have performed their annual drill at various Forts and Garrisons throughout the Dominion. Three Artillery Batteries embarked in succession for eight days gun drill on board the gunboat "Prince Alfred." The vessel cruising during the period on Lakes "Erie" and "Huron." The Grand Trunk Brigade, 2,156 strong, and the remaining corps of the active militia in different districts performing their annual drill at the respective Head Quarters of Corps.

## No. 3.

At Niagara, on the immediate frontier, a force of 4753, men, with three Field Batteries (12 guns) 3 Squadrons of Cavalry, and 605 horses from Military District No. 2. under the command of Lt.-Col. Durie, D. A. G., was concentrated in 12 hours with ample supplies for 16 days and there formed into a Division; At Lapra'ie, in front of Montreal, the Corps from Military Districts Nos. 5 and 6 being brought together, were formed into another Division, of 5,310 men under command of Lt.-Col. O. Smith, D. A. G., C. M. G., with one Field Battery, 2 Squadrons of Cavalry, and 254 horses,—they were concentrated with almost equal rapidity and trained for a similar period.

Early on the morning of the 31st July this Division left Camp, and crossed the river St. Lawrence to Montreal (the men carrying one day's provisions) being there joined by the Montreal Garrison Artillery and two Battalions of the Grand Trunk Brigade, a force of between six and seven thousand men with Cavalry and Artillery was massed in Logans farm, by 11 a. m., for a field day and Review, on the termination of which the Troops from Lapra'ie returned to Camp the same day after marching an average distance of sixteen miles.

## No. 4.

The Cavalry present at the camps were well mounted and formed a fine looking body of men. The Field and Garrison Batteries of Artillery practised in Artillery Exercises, and their skill in manœuvring and at shot and shell practice was favorably reported on.

The whole of the Infantry assembled in Camps, in addition to being practised in Company, Battalion and Brigade Drill, have gone through the prescribed course of Target practice, prizes being awarded by Government to the best shots in every Company, Battalion, District and Corps. The aptitude exhibited by the men in acquiring military instruction, their adaptability to camp life and their soldier like appearance, attracted the favorable notice and approbation of many professional soldiers among our friendly neighbours of the United States, who visited some of the Camps and witnessed the manœuvres.

## No. 5.

Another instance of the readiness of the Canadian Militia in defence of the Dominion

has again been recently afforded. Fenian invasion necessitating the immediate despatch of reinforcements to the distant Garrison of Fort Garry, in response to the call made, a much greater number of men than was required, at once hastened to offer their services, from every District in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, undeterred by the near approach of winter, and the hard ships inseparable from a Military Expedition, undertaken at this season of the year, in a week from the receipt of orders the expedition fully supplied and completely equipped was on the way to Manitoba.

His Excellency the Governor General, desires to express to the officers and men of this expedition, his cordial thanks for the spirit and promptitude they have displayed.

By command of His Excellency the Governor-General.

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

Canada.

## HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 3rd November, 1871.

## GENERAL ORDERS (26).

## No. 1.

## SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

Adverting to General Order (35) of 9th December 1870, the School of Military Instruction heretofore held at St. John's N. B. under paragraph 5, will be opened at Frederickton N. B.

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1, the several Schools of Military Instruction at Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Frederickton and Halifax will be opened on the 1st December next for six months.

There being now no longer any Regular Troops at Quebec and Frederickton the provisions of paragraph 7 apply also to these Schools.

## No. 2.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be Quarter-Master:

Quarter-Master Sergeant John Peacock, vice Edward Armstrong, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining the honorary rank of Captain.

"A" Battery and School of Gunnery, Kingston.

Surgeon Orlando Sampson Strange, late Frontenac Cavalry, to be Medical Officer in charge of Battery "A." taking rank and precedence from date of his commission; 24th January, 1856, with pay and allowances of an Assistant Surgeon.

22nd Battalion "The Oxford Rifles."  
No. 8 Company, Lakeside.

To be Ensign:

William Allan Ingraham, Gentleman, vice A. Blannerhasset, whose resignation is hereby accepted

**BREVET.**

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:  
Major Ernest M. Peel, V. B., 12th Battalion, from 14th September, 1871.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**

Leave of Absence is hereby granted to Lieutenant William Douglas Adams, No. 3 Company, 59th Battalion, from 1st Instant to 1st May, 1872.

**CONFIRMATION OF RANK.**

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

Major John Murray, V. B., 1st class, 20th Battalion, from 30th September, 1871.

Captain John Johnstone, V. B., 2nd class No. 2 Company, 20th Battalion, from 20th September, 1871.

**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.**

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

To be Lieutenants from 13th October 1871.  
Ensign Edward Whiteway Mudge, V. B., vice Barnjum, appointed Adjutant.

Ensign Alexander McFavish Watt, V. B., vice Robinson promoted.

To be Ensign from 13th October, 1871.  
William de Courcey Harnett, Gentleman, M. S., vice Mudge promoted.

"B" *Battery and School of Gunnery, Quebec.*

F. L. A. Neilson, Esquire, formerly Surgeon, 2nd (or Quebec) Battalion of Riflemen, to be Medical Officer in charge of Battery "B." with the rank of Surgeon and the pay and allowances of an Assistant Surgeon.

*Thurso Infantry Company.*

To be Captain, from 13th September last.  
Lieutenant James Eathorne, V. B., vice E. Cameron, left limits.

**BREVET.**

To be Majors:  
Captain Richard Lucas, V. B., No. 5 Company, 51st Battalion, from 6th February, 1868.

Captain James Muir, C.V.B., No. 1 Troop from Montreal Cavalry 31st August, 1871.

**PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.**

71st "York" *Battalion of Infantry. N. B.*  
To be Lieutenant-Colonel.  
Major John Lothrop Marsh, V. B., vice Hewitson resigned.

**PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA**

2nd "Halifax" *Brigade of Garrison Artillery. No. 3 Battery, Richmond.*  
To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally:  
Private George Henry Williams, vice E. Horton deceased.

63rd "Halifax" *Battalion of Rifles.*

ERRATA.—In General Order 13th October last read, "To be Lieutenant, Ensign Thomas Joseph Walsh, V. B.," instead of "Thomas James Walsh."

**PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.**

*St. Boniface Rifle Company.*

ERRATUM.—In G. O. (22) 13th October last read "To be Captain provisionally; Joseph Dubuc Esquire" instead of "To be Captain, Honorable Henry J. Clarke, V. B."

*St. Charles Rifle Company.*

ERRATUM.—In G. O. (22) 13th October last read "To be Captain; Honorable Henry J. Clarke, V. B." instead of "To be Captain provisionally; Joseph Dubuc, Esquire."

The formation of the following corps is hereby authorized:

*A Rifle Company at* ———

To be Captain:  
Alphonse Alfred Clement Lariviere, Esquire M. S.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.**

2nd *Brigade of Garrison Artillery, Toronto.*  
ERRATUM.—In G. O. (22) 13th October last add after the name Captain G. F. B. Caruthers, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

*2nd Battalion Rifles Montreal.*

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:  
William Daly, Gentleman, vice H. P. Nottingham, left limits.  
To be Ensign:  
Robert Douglas Wintle, Gentleman, vice P. Johnson left limits.

No. 3.

**CERTIFICATES, BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.**  
The following officers have passed their examinations before, and have been granted certificates by Boards of Examiners:

**PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.**

*At Oakville.*

**FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.**  
Major John Murray, 20th Battalion.  
Lieutenant Ranson Byron Albertson, No. 1 Company, 20th Battalion.

**SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.**

Major John Murray, 20th Battalion.  
Captain John Johnston, No. 2 Company, 20th Battalion.  
Thomas Rixon, Gentleman.

**PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.**

*In Artillery Exercises.*

**FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.**  
Captain and Brevet Major George H. Pick, No. 1 Battery, New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery.

Captain and Brevet Major Martin Hunter Peters, No. 2 Battery, New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery.

Captain and Brevet Major Richard Farmer, No. 3 Battery, New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery.

**SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.**

Captain and Brevet Major George H. Pick, No. 1 Battery, New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery.

Captain and Brevet Major Martin Hunter Peters, No. 2 Battery, New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery.

Captain and Brevet Major Richard Farmer, No. 3 Battery, New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery.

By command of His Excellency the Governor-General.

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

WHAT NEXT:—Fate has irrevocably doomed it to be evacuation! But what has transpired to justify that issue? The fortress of Quebec has changed hands! This day may justly be regarded memorable in the annals of Canadian history, for ere its beautiful autumnal sun had set, the entire armament of Quebec with all its stores, magazines and keys, had passed into the hands of the Dominion Government, a free gift, worthy alike of the giver and receiver. The responsibilities of the Imperial authorities as regards the armament, are now but nominal, and in a few days hence, when the *Orontes* leaves the commanding eminences of the dear old Citadel behind, with the last vestige of Imperial authority on board, we may anticipate a glimpse at the Dominion flag floating modestly from the flag-staff at the King's bastion, thenceforth to maintain its place, we sincerely trust in peaceful security over a happy and prosperous people. Men whose minds are wont to view measures and their consequences in a magnanimous and comprehensive spirit, will not regard this great change in the narrow and despicable sense implied by the term *free gift*, but rather as a tangible testimony of the confidence reposed by the Imperial Government in the capacity and power of the people of Canada to regulate, not only their own internal affairs but also to direct and control the means thus placed at their disposal for the defence of their country. When our exodus takes place, may it mark the incipient season of a still more vigorous prosperity, commercially, morally, socially and intellectually for the people of Canada, is the prayer of one who deplors his severance from a country to which he has become endeared by many a tie.—J. M. R.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

In consequence of the Chicago conflagration there will likely be no more shingle roofed buildings erected in that city. The *Tribune* says that Chicago ought to be a very poor market for shingles henceforth, except for country consumption. There must be so far as the thickly inhabited portion of the city is concerned, a strict embargo laid upon the building of any roofs of shingles, or any wooden substitute therefor. There is no doubt that the shingle roofs of the burnt district of Chicago were more than any other cause blameable for the spread of the conflagration of two weeks ago. Let them be interdicted by law.



THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW And Military and Naval Gazette.

VOLUME V. 1871.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW enters on the fifth year of its existence. When it was first projected fears were entertained for its ultimate success, as two efforts of a similar kind had been made and failed for want of support; but we are happy to say these fears were groundless, and that the VOLUNTEER REVIEW may now be said to be firmly established, thanks to the support it has met with from the hands of the Volunteer Force of the Dominion. It now circulates largely through Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and even the new Province of Manitoba has extended its generous support. Nor is it confined to these Provinces only, but in the Mother Country, and even the United States it has subscribers and supporters. No other journal in the Dominion has so wide and extended a circulation as the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, and therefore it offers unparalleled facilities to general advertisers. Our terms for advertising will be found liberal on application, either personally, or by letter post paid.

The VOLUNTEER REVIEW will be supplied to clubs at the usual reduced rates, viz:

CLUBS of Five and upwards will be supplied at \$1.50 per annum for each copy.

CLUBS of Ten and upwards at the same rate, the getter up of the Club to receive one copy free for one year. Payment strictly in advance.

No Volunteer officer can be well posted concerning the condition, movements, and prospects of the Force unless he receives the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

We number amongst our Correspondent and Contributors some of the ablest writers on military subjects in America.

Full and reliable reports of RIFLE MATCHES, INSPECTIONS, and other matters connected with the Force appear regularly in our Columns.

AGENTS.

Liberal terms will be offered to Adjutants, Instructors, and others who act as agents for us in their several corps.

Lt.-Col. R. LOVELACE, is our General Agent for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Mr. ROGER HUNTER for that of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

REMITTANCES should be addressed to DAWSON KERR, Proprietor VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR Proprietor, to whom all Business Correspondence should be addressed.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Communications regarding the Militia or Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Department, should be addressed to the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

Communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. Correspondents must invariably send us confidentially their name and address.

All letters must be Post-paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout the Provinces are particularly requested to favor us regularly with weekly information concerning the movements and doings of their respective Corps, including the fixtures for drill, marching out, rifle practice &c.

We shall be obliged to such to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that it may reach us in time for publication.

CONTENTS OF No. 44, VOL. V.

Table listing contents with page numbers: POETRY: Canadian Patriotic Song 700; EDITORIAL: Fenian raid on Manitoba 696; Volunteer Field Batteries 697; Ironclads and wooden vessels compared 697; Washington Treaty and Alabama claims 698; France's enormous war indemnity to Prussia 698; Reinforcements for garrison at Fort Garry 698; Transfer of Forts and Citadel of Quebec 698; News of the Week 699; CORRESPONDENCE: From Kingston 702; I. C. 702; ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS: I. C. 698; SELECTIONS: Autumnal Manoeuvres of British Army—No 2 689; The Seven Resolutions 691; Battle of Mobile Bay 692; Volunteer Field Batteries 693; Civil Engineering at the time of Christ 700; Bygone Fashions 700; Curiosities of Language 701; Disraeli 701; MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York. GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 10 Park Row, New York. Are our only Advertising Agents in that city.



The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1871.

In our issue of 18th Sept. we felt obliged to criticise sharply an article which appeared in the Broad Arrow of 26th August, entitled "Sir Roundell Palmer and the Royal Warrant." Our reasons for the course pursued on that occasion were sufficiently plain, and may be summed up in one sentence,—"disloyalty can be treated with contempt as a mere question of political clap trap, but it becomes a serious matter when attempted by a journal professing to be the exponent of the opinions of the military class." While entertaining the most profound respect for the talent and ability with which the Broad Arrow is conducted and feeling our inability to enter the lists of controversy with an antagonist of such a formidable weight of metal, and fully prepared to receive in all good faith and honor a Roland for an Oliver, we must, nevertheless, decline to accept the idea which that journal puts forth in its issue of the 7th October, under the heading of "Don't Wink," that we have mistaken "the meaning of the article in question." As colonists the climate does not blunt our preceptions, but not having time to deal in euphemisms we call things by their proper names, no matter how uncouth it may be, and in this case it was imperatively necessary that we should have met the question of Cardwell's insolence fairly and squarely at once. The Broad Arrow may rest assured that it was with no intentional disrespect the article in question was

written, an imperative duty devolved on us and if that journal could have had the opportunity of catching the tone of the Canadian press it would be found that the transaction referred to was condemned in far more stern and severe language than we used. Our people do not understand anything verging on disrespect to the crown; they have watched all those debates on this Army Bill with interest and universally concur in condemning the action of the British Administration in its closing stages. It was perfectly in order for the Ministry to advise Her Majesty to withdraw a warrant she was constitutionally competent to issue, and she had a perfect right to do so, but, in the first place, they set her prerogative at naught by making it a subject of legislation, and then used it to make the older branch of the legislature ridiculous. It was in this particular Sir Roundell Palmer's letter was referred to as "the pettifogging opinion of a shuffling lawyer," and we would thank the Broad Arrow to prove it is not. The very extract given in its article is as full of quibbles as sentences. In calling Cardwell an unmannered whelp the description of his conduct in the laudatory article in the Broad Arrow is our justification; no other name is fitted for a fellow who wantonly and deliberately insults his sovereign and a lady for the purpose of "acting loyally" to the miserable faction who have crept to power on the strength of Gladstone's rhetoric; there was no loyalty to his sovereign in the act because it was calculated to bring her and her office into contempt, and according to the Broad Arrow deliberately designed for that purpose. If a fellow like Cardwell attempted such a piece of atrocious insolence in Canada he would be put down by the House of Commons and chastised by the people. To show that this is no exaggeration, during the Crimean war one of our pious judges, a most upright, estimable man, but with a craze about the lawfulness of war, permitted himself in a charge to the Grand Jury to speak disparagingly of the sovereigns engaged in hostilities. He did not name the Queen of Great Britain, but public feeling was so outraged that no one would sit at the same table either at a hotel or on board a steamboat with him for some years afterwards—the man was ostracised by the people. The crown is the golden band that keeps society in Canada together. The farmer derives his title to the lands, won from the forest, from it and understands that fact thoroughly; with all due deference to the Broad Arrow's interpretation of constitutional liberty, the crown is the governing power—the ministry, the extra constitutional agents. We also differ from that able journal on the merits of the question at issue; what the Whig-Radicals were condemned for was not employing the Prerogative constitutionally, but using it to override the constitutional usage of the Empire, to bring the chief support of constitutional monarchy—the House of Lords

—into contempt, and to trample under foot the barriers which the wisdom of our forefathers opposed to unbridled democracy, and we are sorry to say that in this evil course they were abetted by the *Broad Arrow*. We have now told the motives which govern us in Canada on this and other questions affecting the dignity of the British crown and we speak but the common sentiment when we avow that the most joyful event to this country would be the downfall of Gladstone's administration the people here believe every man belonging to it a humbug and a knave. We are quite prepared for the *Broad Arrow's* chaff and take it with good humour, but the matter is altogether too serious in its aspects to allow us to treat anything connected with it slipshodly. We believe the *Cotton Oligarchy*, of which the Whig-Radicals are the puppets, has played its last card and lost, it will be for the welfare and honor of England if it is so; at all events the Canadian people will not be ruled by a democracy, and although in local politics there is every shade of opinion, yet to a man they are Tories, in its pure and proper acceptation, according to the meaning of the Gaelic word from which it is derived, *Tu-Righ*—for the King, as far as the general politics of the empire are concerned. And now with all due respect to the *Broad Arrow*, we would suggest that the English press should recollect in dealing with those questions that the colonies are very important portions of the British Empire, and their people watch with keen interest the strife of political parties at home, and that it is, to say the least, very injudicious to convey to them the idea that their sovereign is a mere tool in the hands of a very mediocre set of doctrinaires, or that the House of Lords is to be swept away by a dozen shop-keepers, aided by the White-chapel gutter snipes, led on by Bradlaugh, and Odger, with Mirabeau-Cromwell Cardwell as commander-in-chief. We pass over the portents with which this event should be classed, *marble slaters*, falling swords, blue lights, and howling dogs, included. Amidst this blaze of artistic effect we can assure the *Broad Arrow* that we *Don't Wink*, and if the imperial crown is to be packed up a *la Manchester* in true warehouse style, we beg leave to decline the gift, having perfect confidence that we can reproduce the genuine articles, without running the risk of a *Brummagem* imitation, having no faith in Whig Radical honesty and being perfectly convinced they don't understand what honor means.

A CAMPAIGN, with all its varying incidents, develops the innate qualities of individuals better than any other test; the patience, endurance and indomitable will necessary in those who govern men, have their proper field for action and stand out in bold contrast to the selfishness and imbecility of those who alone seek their own advance

ment at the country's expense. The following illustrations of the habits of two great men, both eminent soldiers, will be an interesting lesson to our young military friends, especially as the self-denial necessary to achieve great ends is brought out in a striking light:—

"The great simplicity of Gen. Lee's habits was another ground of popularity. He cared no better than his troops. Their rough, scant rations were his as well. There were times when for weeks our troops had nothing but bread and meat to live on, and not enough of that. On one occasion some molasses was obtained and sent to the field. One of Gen. Lee's staff who was caterer that week—that is, he drew the rations for the headquarters mess—set a small pitcher of molasses before the general at dinner, who was delighted to eat it with his hot corn bread. Seeing his satisfaction, the catering colonel remarked: "General, I secured five gallons for headquarters." "Was there so much for every mess the size of ours?" said the general. "Oh, no; the supply won't last a week." "Then I direct colonel, that you immediately return every drop you have, and send an order that no molasses be issued to officers or men except the sick in hospital." The colonel was dumbfounded, and never afterwards boasted of his superior providence as a caterer for the mess. When the two armies were on the opposite sides of the Rapahannock, in the winter of '62 '64 meat was sometimes very scarce in our. Even the usual half pound per diem ration could not always be issued. During one of these periods of scarcity, on a very stormy day, several corps and division generals were at headquarters and were waiting for the rain to abate before riding to their camps, when Gen. Lee's negro cook announced dinner. The general invited his visitors to dine with him. On repairing to the table, a tray of hot corn bread, a boiled head of cabbage seasoned with a very small piece of bacon and a bucket of water constituted the repast. The piece of meat was so small that all politely declined taking any, expressing themselves as "very fond of boiled cabbage and corn-bread," on which they dined. Of course the general was too polite to eat meat in the presence of guests who had declined it. But later in the afternoon, when they had all gone, feeling very hungry, he called his servant and asked him to bring him a piece of bread and meat. The darky looked perplexed and embarrassed, and after searching his head some time, said in a deprecating tone, "Lord, Mas Robert, dat meat what I sot before you at dinner warn't ours. I had jest borrowed dat piece of middlin from one of de couriers to season de cabbage in de pot, and seem' as you was gwine to have company at dinner I put on de dish wid de cabbage for looks. But when I seed you an' none of de gentlemen toche it, I cluded you all knowed it was borrowed, and so after dinner I saunt it back to de boy whar it belonged to. I's mighty sorry, Mas Robert, I didn't know you wanted some, for den I would a tuck a piece off n it anyhow fore I saunt it home." So the general got no meat that day. Anecdotes like these, founded on actual fact, would spread through the army, and often reconciled a hungry, ragged confederate to his hardships.

Up to this time our little army at Harper's Ferry was a curiosity. We had about 1,000 rank and file. There was one major general in command, with three brigadiers under him, and a corresponding number of field and staff officers; all were magnificent

ly attired and capuled—splendidly mounted, and surrounded with gorgeous revenues. Troops were scarce, but as for officers we were simply magnificent in numbers and display. When, therefore, Col. Jackson, a quiet and taciturn gentleman, appeared upon the scene, with only an adjutant, who was also from the institute, and both clad in old threadbare undress uniforms, and took a little room at the village hotel, and issued a short simple order assuming the command, and dismissing all our generals, and colonels, and lieutenant colonels and majors, and a multitude of staff officers "like unto the sands upon the seashore," there was great commotion, consternation and indignation all of that night; and the next day a mass meeting was called of the troops and deposed officers, to consider what was best to be done. Jackson knew what was going on but kept quietly in his quarters awaiting orders from Richmond. These were brought by me from Gen. Lee, and were the fruit of Gen. Harpe's dispatches which I had taken to Richmond. I delivered them to Col. Jackson and repaired to my camp. My men were not much excited because my battery was independent, and was not affected by the decapitation of officers. But the indignation meeting was in full blast hard by, and defunct officers were denouncing the action of the convention. Among the orders I had brought to Col. Jackson was one directing him to muster all the companies into service for a year or during the war, at their option. I called my men together and explained this order, and they unanimsly decided to muster in for the war. On reporting this to Col. Jackson a half hour later, he was much gratified, and had the company mustered. He then gave the first exhibition of his qualities as a commander by issuing a peremptory order to captains to muster in their companies by 10 o'clock next day. It never was the moral power of a determined will more clearly manifested than in the result of this order. The mass meeting had adjourned until next day. It never met again for there was not an officer or man who dared resist the colonel's order.—*Reminiscences in November Galaxy.*

A VERY valuable article on the question of "A Staff for the English Army," is copied into this issue from the *Broad Arrow*; it naturally suggests the same train of thought as to the advisability of a similar organization for the Canadian army. Every one who has studied the growth of that force cannot but admire the steady and uniform progress made towards completeness; still it is lacking in essentials which would constitute mortal defects if occasion to test its efficiency should ever arise. The artillery force is neither efficient nor properly organized. What is wanted is a large proportion of Field and Horse Artillery, both attached to their appropriate divisions of the service. The admirable letter of Colonel Shakespear has demonstrated beyond doubt that those formations can be rendered effective at small cost. Taking our present force at 40,000 men and allowing one field gun to 400 men, our Field and Horse Artillery should number 100 guns. In reality the proportion ought to be one gun to 200 men, or just double that number. The *Broad Arrow* of the 14th Oct., says, in relation to this sub-

ject of proportion of artillery to troops, that, the army commanded by the Arch duke Charles in the campaign of Aspern, Essling and Wagram, consisted of 25,000 men, to whom were attached 18 batteries of brigade, 13 of position and 11 of horse artillery, being a proportion of 1 piece of ordnance to 260 men. The French army for the invasion of Russia consisted of 400,000 infantry, 60,000 cavalry and 1200 guns—one gun to 383 men. General Dombrowski's division of 6000 men on the Beresina in 1813 had 20 pieces—one gun to 300 men. The Prussian contingent under General D'York, of the grand French army for the invasion of Russia was 20,000 men and 60 guns—being one gun to 300 men. In 1813 Napoleon had 140 pieces of artillery to 30,000 men—being one gun to 200 men. In 1815 his army consisted of 130,000 infantry, 20,000 cavalry, 300 pieces of artillery—or one gun to 500 men. Marshal Beresford at the battle of Albuera had 29,000 men and 32 guns—being one to 906 men. Marshal Soult in the same action had 23,000 and 40 guns—being one to 575 men. The French armies united on the Termes in 1812 amounted to 80,000 men, 200 guns—or one to 400 men. The British army in the great Hampshire campaign, 1871, was 30,233 men and 99 guns—or one gun to 323 men.

The conclusion to be arrived at is very evident and its value to us is to be measured by the facts deduced by the late controversy on the subject of efficiency of Volunteer Field Batteries, the point principally insisted on being the well known fact that Volunteer artillery men could not obtain sufficient proficiency in the knowledge of their weapon, because their time for acquiring knowledge was limited and the opportunities intermittent. While prepared to acknowledge in part the soundness of those views, we are not at all desirous of accepting the conclusions arrived at by their propounders, as they are neither logical nor natural. But the lesson taught us by the experience acquired is to spend the time necessary to make good artillerymen of our Volunteers, and the sooner we set about it the more speedily shall we accomplish that much desired result. If in the Royal Artillery six months continuous drill is insufficient to enable a field battery to march past it would take fully two years to train Volunteers to the necessary perfection, but it can be accomplished within that time, and with our people in a much shorter period, but it is evidently necessary to set about it at once, as such a force cannot be trained in the face of imminent danger. The letter of the Emperor Napoleon, which appears on another page, to the great soldier who has so lately passed away exhibits a fearful example of the fruits of unpreparedness and should be a lesson which the people of his country ought never forget. No man can tell what a day will bring forth; for weal or woe we must share the fortunes of Great Britain, and European complications may at

any moment involve her in a contest for national existence. It will require no spirit of prophecy to predict what would happen with such unscrupulous customers as our neighbours south of 45 deg. have shown themselves, and it would be a very poor consolation to comfort ourselves with the idea that no one could foretell future events.

Next to the artillery comes the engineering corp.. We have in the Dominion plenty of material ready to render efficient service but it is not utilized, and this is the more to be regretted as it would involve no expense nor lead to needless complications. Next comes the question of a Staff Corps; in the article referred to its constitution is marked out, and we quite agree that the members of such a corps should not be regimental officers. The subdivision of Canada into Military Districts affords peculiar facilities for the organization of a Staff Corps because it need not be by any means the unwieldy body which the system of centralization pursued in the imperial army requires. Here every district should have its own Staff Corps and as our wars will necessarily be *defensive*, accurate and minute local knowledge will be its chief characteristic. Indeed it would appear that the engineer corps should be taught all the requisite duties of Staff Officers, and that for the present at least both corps should be amalgamated. There is nothing to prevent the organization of these arms of the service; the material is at hand; the want of the magician, in the shape of an Order in Council, is all that is necessary to call them into existence. The dragon's teeth are in the soil and it requires the mere formula of a gazette to have them spring up armed men.

It is with sincere regret we have to record the death of a gallant soldier and good man, Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Irvine, Provincial Aid de Camp to His Excellency the Governor General, which event occurred in the 69th year of his age, on Tuesday, 31st Oct. Colonel Irvine will be long remembered by his numerous friends and by those who have not had the honor of his acquaintance, for the urbanity with which the arduous duties of his office were discharged. Combining with the frank bearing of a soldier great suavity of manner, he was deservedly popular wherever his duties led him, but especially in this city, where his kindly, genial disposition endeared him to the people. Originally an officer in the imperial army he has had long and distinguished services in the Canadian Militia, commanding a battalion raised by himself in 1837, and since as Deputy Quartermaster General, Adjutant General and finally as Provincial Aid-de-Camp to the Governor General. One of his sons holds a prominent position in the legislature and government of Quebec, another is in command of the garrison at Fort Garry. We can only offer his sorrowing family sincere sympathy under their great bereavement. Personally we shall miss the kindly greeting and cheery word of a valuable friend of whom it may be truly said that Canada could produce no better man in all the relations of life.

It is peculiarly gratifying to us to be enabled to point to the fact that the best authority on the cavalry tactics of modern days is a Canadian soldier. We are as a people too much in the habit of depreciating native talent, but our egotism selfish, and unjust as it is, must give place to the honest and more manly feelings of admiration when we find that this native talent sheds lustre on the country and is thoroughly appreciated by those competent to judge of its value in a practical sense. Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison, Jr., has published a work on Modern Cavalry which has been translated into all the languages of modern Europe, it is with great pleasure we insert the following notice from the *Allgemeinen Militär Zeitung Darmstadt*, of a translation from the English, by Rittmeister E. Von Xylander, of this valuable work.

"It is an undertaking as honorable as difficult to describe the uses and employment of cavalry in modern warfare. With regard to none of the three services are the views of to-day so different as with reference to the cavalry; and, however much has been written and printed about the changed efficiency of this branch of the service during the last ten years, (for it is about that time since the arms of precision of the infantry have begun to exert their influence upon the efficiency of the cavalry in the greater and minor operations of war), still we have not yet arrived at a universal understanding as to the best organization, armament, and, above all, application of cavalry in active service. The experience of the last wars has not resulted in settling the matter, yet it seems that the campaign of 1870 will cause a satisfactory conclusion.

"The author of this present latest work on cavalry, its organization, armament, and employment in war, speaks in favor of some innovations that seem necessary to him in consequence of the improvements in arms. After a few introductory remarks about the improvement of the fire arms and the necessity of cavalry changes, Lt.-Col. Denison begins the systematic exposition of his subject which he has studied very thoroughly in not less than 21 chapters; he treats about the whole nature, significance and practical employment of cavalry.

"We have thus given an account of the entire contents of the book. The reader will have seen that they are as interesting as various. To Lt.-Col. Denison is due the great merit to have been the first that has treated an important military matter upon which extremely few works have been published in the English language in a comprehensive and exhaustive manner. He is also entitled to the merit of having given the first really complete and thorough essay about the organization, armament and use of cavalry. The only valuable English works about cavalry, viz: Cavalry, its History and Tactics, by Capt. Nolan, and Col. Beamish's Use and Application of Cavalry in War, do by no means treat their subject sufficiently, and needed in many points explanation and completion. Lt.-Col. Denison has not only given his work such an amplification, but he has had further proofs added by several acknowledged able cavalry leaders."

The lesson taught by the following from the *Broad Arrow* is quite as instructive to us in Canada as to our English brethren. It is true we have a statesman at the head

of our military affairs who is keenly alive to the responsibilities of his position and has an enlightened perception of the full value of preparation, with an indomitable will and energy to carry out what he knows to be for the benefit of the country, but we also have a set of political economists whose ideas are circumscribed by the mighty dollar, and in their efforts to save it would sacrifice both state and people. For the benefit of this class such warnings come opportunely; cost what it will we must be *more ready*.—

The letter written by the Emperor Napoleon to Field-Marshal the late Sir John Burgoyne just a year ago, but only now laid before the public, is so clear and succinct an account of "the unhappy campaign of 1870," that we have translated it as a lesson for all classes of readers, from those entrusted with the duty of seeing that the England of the future shall be *more ready* than the England of the past, to those to whose interest it is not to be cut to pieces in "the very act of formation." There are two lessons in the letter which may be learnt by the illustrious writer on re-perusal if they have not already been applied. The first is that the point-blank flattery so dear to every Frenchman must have the one ground on which the grand old British soldier hesitated during his life to "afford the explanations" on which the Emperor relied, and the second is that poetic justice was done when "political considerations," those attendant demons which aforetime the Emperor chained to his chariot wheel, gave him the *coup de grace* when at length that wheel would move no more.

The following is the translation of the Emperor's letter:

"Wilhelmshöhe, 29th Oct., 1870.

"My dear Sir John.—I have just received your letter, which has given me very great pleasure, especially because it is a touching proof of your sympathy for me, and also because your name reminds me of the happy and glorious time when our two armies fought together for the same cause. You, who are the English Moltke, have understood that all our disasters arose from the circumstance that the Prussians were *more ready* than we were, that is to say that they surprised us in the very act of formation.

"The offensive having become an impossibility for me, I resolved on the defensive, but hampered by political considerations, the retreat was delayed till it became impossible. Having fallen back on Chalons, I wished to march on Paris with the last army left me, but at that juncture also, political considerations forced us to make that very imprudent and unstrategic march which finished with the disaster of Sedan. There, in a few words, is the unhappy campaign of 1870. I rely on you to afford this explanation, for I rely on your esteem.

"In thanking you for your kind remembrance, I renew the assurance of my affectionate regard.

"NAPOLEON.

"Sir John Burgoyne, Field Marshal."

ANOTHER promising member has been added to the Fourth Estate: the *Northern Journal*, whose fourth number is before us, is published at Montreal with the avowed intention of educating the Canadian people in the principles of pure *democracy*, the blessings that flow from "universal suffrage," and the political millennium which

is to follow the elevation to "the highest place of the worthiest." There can be no doubt but the *Journal* has struck out for itself an entirely new departure, but with the example of a "pure democracy" south of 45 deg. and its results, it will be hardly possible to make much headway in inculcating republican principles in Canada, no matter how eloquently propounded they may be. In the article on "Manhood Suffrage," our contemporary has spoken rather contemptuously of the intellectual capabilities of our agricultural population, but the people with ability, courage and the readiness of resource displayed by those who have won their broad acres from the forest, are not one whit behind those who have only the education of our common schools as their recommendation to claim the right of disposing of the farmer's hard earnings in the shape of taxation. The theory may be very fine, very flattering, and favourably received in a crowded city like Montreal, but will not be accepted by what is in reality the people of Canada—the agricultural population, amongst whom far clearer ideas than our contemporary gives them credit for on this and collateral political questions, are to be found; they are, as a class, far too practical to be theorists or doctrinaires, and the intellectual claimants of equal political privileges must first acquire property of their own before the Canadian people will accede the right to tax that belonging to other parties. In all our rural districts the idea is that the franchise has attained its greatest limit, and a very powerful party could be found to advocate its restriction, a far more powerful party by the way than could be found to advocate its extension. What is now occurring in New York will not help the advocates of manhood suffrage no more than the arguments that the destruction of social distinction in England, Canada and the United States would produce the state of political beatitude the *Journal* is established to advocate. We do not believe our contemporary will go the length of socialistic identity in a community of goods as well as political privileges, as it is the old fashioned notion that a man has a right to his own property, we cannot very well see how those distinctions are to be abolished, for wealth will always create social distinctions which all the legislation in the world cannot prevent. While wishing our contemporary every success we are persuaded that he has undertaken a very profitless task inasmuch as the principles he advocates are in no way adapted to any other social condition, or indeed to that of any other people with whose political economy we are acquainted. But the question will naturally arise as to what this attempt at propounding a new political creed tends, the whole based on the assertion that "democracy is justice to all men," which it is not, for all are not equal in physical or intellectual powers nor can their reasoning faculties be made to run in the same groove. Some must govern nor would it

be well for mankind that those men possessed the same dead level of intelligence; there must be something more than the mere abstract idea of the "most worthy" to recommend the individual to his fellows. As to what constitutes *worth* in our contemporary's acceptance of the term, may be disregarded by a large majority of his countrymen, or very different qualities may be assigned to the principle in other people's estimation. If, therefore, the premises on which this theory is built are false the conclusions arrived at cannot be true and the doctrine sought to be inculcated mischievous. Tested by the practical standard of everyday life the political doctrine shadowed forth in the *Northern Journal* is inapplicable because impracticable, and even the comparison between the social condition of the countries are incorrect. In England and Canada a man has liberty to do everything except meddle with his neighbor's property. In the Southern States, part and parcel of a pure democracy at the time referred to, he had not freedom of speech, while in the United States manhood suffrage overrides the law, in other words the mob rules and they are neither intellectual or worthy. We can safely say the most ignorant Canadian farmer is immeasurably above those "pure democrats" who now govern New York and are drilling in open day to protect Tweed and his confederates from the operations of the laws they have so foully outraged. Democracy means to the Canadian everything foul and rotten in political life, everything unfair, unmanly and unjust, and if our contemporary can succeed in whitewashing its sepulchre he will succeed in a herculean task with no better results than to find it fair on the outside while within it is nothing but rotteness and uncleanness.

"ROYAL'S" communication has been received; it is too late for publication this week but shall appear in the next issue of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW. As we do not hold ourselves accountable for the opinions of our correspondents, and as their names are invariably required, we have to request that "Royal" will communicate with us in the interim. In the matter under circulation our course has been clear; it was calculated to do justice to a gallant corps and we cannot see the matter is made any clearer by the notice in the *Montreal Gazette*. We shall give the whole article, not because it throws any additional light on the subject, but because it will place before the force the other side of the question. We have always regretted the disbanding of the Royals, but were satisfied that the true reasons were those alleged in General Orders, nor does the present defence remove that impression.

We have to thank Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher C. M. G., for proof of the Bedford Rifle Match. Unfortunately it arrived too late for insertion this week, but shall appear in the next issue.

## NOT TO BE SOLD.

Do the Germans expect to have Helligoland,  
Any sum to be named by out-forking  
Which would be, they may fancy we don't under-  
stand,  
Their first stop to the battle of Dorking?

What's the next place our friends will lay it on us  
to sell.  
In resolve to keep that if we falter?  
Very likely they'll want to buy Malta as well;  
Having bought it to purchase Gibraltar.

The best fleet they can they've a right to create;  
We have none to withstand their endeavor;  
But to help them become a great Maritime State  
Were magnanimous rather than clever.

Though to rule the waves we may believe they  
aspire,  
If their navy grow great, we must let it;  
But if one British Island they think to acquire,  
Bless their hearts, don't they wish they may  
get it?  
—Punch.

THE NEW FIELD BATTERY EQUIP-  
MENT.

In our last impression we noticed briefly the improvement which has been effected in the field battery equipment of the Royal Artillery by the substitution of a large spring store cart for the old store wagon.

Equally important modifications have been made with regard to the arrangement of the gun-carriages and limbers. As however, in all probability, many of our readers are not aware of the system which has recently been adopted in regard to the manufacture of gun-carriages—a system the good results of which have been made very apparent during the late autumn manoeuvres—it is well perhaps to make a few preliminary observations regarding its nature. The pattern decided upon by the Royal Carriage Department, and countless examples of which are being daily turned out of the work shops at the Royal Arsenal, consists of a wrought iron body and trail, built up of side pieces, with top and bottom flanges of iron, the whole being firmly bolted to a wooden axletree. The carriage as thus constructed has been proved to be very much stronger than one formed entirely of wood. During a trial of their relative merits, which took place at Shoeburyness, the wooden one was disabled by a single shot, which passed through the thickest part of the trail, just behind the wheels. The iron carriage, however, was pierced in two places, without suffering any apparent diminution of strength. The difference in weight, moreover, between the two carriages is very considerable, and is, of course, in favor of the wrought iron one.

But the modifications which at present form the subject of interest are in the distribution of stores and articles of equipment upon the carriage and limber. To begin, then, with the carriage. Two shallow boxes securely fixed upon the axletree bed, one on either side of the gun itself, contain each two case shot and cartridges for the same in tin cases. The remaining space in the boxes is filled with a can of lubricating oil, some fuses, a wall-hook worm, a pouch for carrying friction tubes, spare linchpins, cup, &c. Blankets are strapped on to the lids of the boxes, but free access can be obtained at any moment to their contents; and these blankets of course form a comfortable seat to the two men who are in future to ride upon the gun carriage. Around each of the axletree bed-boxes is a stout iron band with eyes in it at the corners. In three of these are inserted standards for the support of the leather back strap, and an arm rest also of leather, at the side. The fourth eye has a curved handle fixed in it, which can be grasped for security when the carriage is jolted violently in crossing rough ground. A

step of rough iron slides out from the boxes upon which the feet can rest, or it can be used to assist in mounting upon the carriage. Behind the trunnions are pockets for containing a M'Mahon's spanner, claw hammer, and pincers. The trail as before, has two handspikes, rammers and spongers attached to it. Camp kettles are slung beneath the axle-tree bed, also two pickaxes. The gun limber is arranged as follows: Two boxes containing each eighteen rounds for the 9-pounder, or twelve for the 16-pounder are placed a short distance apart upon the axletree bed. Compartments in the centre of these boxes contain cartouch cases for ammunition; around them stand shrapnel, common shell, and case shot, in prescribed positions. These last are secured in their places by a stuffing of tow. The remaining space in the boxes is filled up with time fuses, holdalls with various implements, and tow packer. On the lid of each of the boxes blankets are strapped with sacks beneath them, but, as in the case of those on the carriage, not preventing their being opened. Between them is a narrow, deep box, containing percussion fuzes, friction tubes, lanyards, copper measures, and a funnel for refilling shells, together with other minor articles of artillery equipment. A happy thought is observable with regard to the construction of this fuze box. Fixed on the outside of it is a key for withdrawing the plugs used in closing shells. Thus, if at any time the ordinary plug key should be lost, the fixture upon the side of the fuze box would supply its place. Behind the limber boxes great coats and wooden canteens are slung, on the right side of the off box is a spade, and on the opposite side of the near box is a shovel. A grease box finds room for itself beneath the axletree bed. A bull's eye lantern occupies a conspicuous position in front of the limber. Consequently, without interfering in the smallest degree with the free working of the gun or the opening of the limber boxes, space is found for all the thousand and odd articles required to render its services available in action.

The committee, under the presidency of General Wilmot, R. A., which has been sitting for some weeks, assembled on Monday for the last time at the Royal Arsenal Woolwich, to finally decide upon the mode of packing the 9-pounder gun carriage and ammunition wagon. The changes in the adjustment and in the stores themselves have been frequent, but yesterday the arrangement was finally approved and the weight taken. The gun and carriage when packed weigh 36cwt. 2qrs., the ammunition wagon 40cwt. 2qrs. By the old method of packing, the gun and carriage weighed 35cwt. 1qr. 6lb., and the ammunition wagon 40cwt. 1qr. 10lb. A very great improvement has been very recently made in this gun by affixing a small brass plate on the bracket trail near the breech, on which is marked the elevation, and the various sizes of fuzes and the time which should be occupied in the flight of the projectile for various ranges up to 3000 yards. This will materially improve the accuracy of range.

The ammunition wagon has undergone as complete metamorphosis at the hands of the committee, in the distribution of its stores, as the gun carriage and store-wagon which have been already considered; but before dwelling upon the changes which have taken place we would remark in the first instance that a similar system of construction has been carried out in regard to the manufacture of the ammunition wagon, to that which was adopted for the gun carriage and limber—viz., a combination of wrought iron framing and wood. The same has also been

extended to all other portions of the Artillery train.

The arrangement of the wagon body is as follows:—In the 9-pounder three, and in the 16-pounder four, ammunition boxes rest upon the platform. As however the precise disposition of the various articles of equipment for the 16-pounder has not yet been decided on, we will for the present confine ourselves to the 9-pounder. These three boxes are exactly similar to those which we already described as forming a portion of the gun limber equipment, only varying slightly in their contents, there being no case shot appropriated to them. Like the others, they too have corn sacks and blankets strapped upon their lids. Upon the vacant spaces at either side of the third box, which is placed behind two, over the centre of the axletree bed, four tents are placed, resting upon their extremities; the poles for these are lashed to the sides of the wagon; the pin bags and mallets are neatly stowed away upon the ladder, which is slung beneath the axletree bed on the off side. Beneath the near side an enormous maul is strapped, and picketing pegs of formidable dimensions occupy all available scraps of room around and upon the platform. A spare wheel rides high in the air upon an axletree arm, which is a fixture protruding from the wagon body in front; and a spare shaft finds abundant space to swing beneath the perch to which it is firmly lashed along its entire length. Behind the spare wheels are great coats, wooden canteens, a hand saw, and four reaping hooks. The arrangement of the wagon limber differs so very slightly from that of the gun limber that it is unnecessary to recapitulate the distribution of its stores; it carries however a stout coil of picketing rope and a lifting jack in addition to the other items, and trifling differences exist as to the nature of the minor stores contained in a fuze box. There is moreover, no bull's eye lantern. Dotted about in various convenient positions upon the wagon body are spades, shovels, mess-tins and valises; and boxes containing tins of grease are secured beneath the axle tree bed, well out of harms way. Such are the prominent features in the new equipment for the ammunition wagon.

Let us now briefly enumerate the quantities and descriptions of ammunition proposed to be apportioned to both ammunition wagon and gun-carriage of the 9-pounder batteries. First, then:—On the carriage itself, we have four rounds of case shot; on the gun limber two boxes containing each twelve shrapnel, four common shell, and two case shot; on the wagon limber similar quantities: lastly on the wagon body three boxes, containing each twelve shrapnel and six common shell—making in all, eighty-four shrapnel, thirty-four common shell, and twelve case shot, or 130 rounds of ammunition of assorted kinds. The 16-pounder although carrying another limber box on the wagon body has only 100 rounds. There are, on both carriage and wagon taken together, eighty percussion fuzes, 105 time fuzes, and 200 friction tubes. The large proportion of a shrapnel shell appropriated to field guns might be a matter of surprise to those unacquainted with the structure of these terribly effective projectiles. Such wonder will however cease, when we state that the result of experimental practice has proved that the area of the destructive effects is far greater than that of any other shell.

After the ordinary ammunition wagon, the next object of interest is the small arm ammunition wagon. The construction and arrangements of this may, indeed, be con-



dered now to be perfect. Nothing could be more simple. The wagon body contains ten double compartments, each sufficiently large to admit two boxes. The wagon-limber has twelve single compartments, each holding one box. Doors open at the back of both wagon-body and limber; a vast improvement upon the old plan, by which the heavy cartridge boxes had to be lifted out at the top, necessitating great exertion. Each box is lined with tin, so as to render it completely watertight. A portion of the top slides out to form a lid; this can be secured by a screw. A rope handle is affixed to the end of each box, by means of which it can be drawn out of its compartment when required. The doors which hinge downwards, form tables, upon which the boxes can be rested. Leather loops at the sides of the boxes admit of their being strapped upon pack animals for mountain service. Each box contains 550 rounds of small-arm ammunition; hence the wagon and limber together contain 17,929 rounds which would be sufficient at eighty rounds per man, for 224 infantry soldiers, for a single day in the field. This wagon is not encumbered with many articles of equipment, the invariable spade and shovel, a large maul, and two camp-kettles being almost the only miscellaneous stores attached to it—a wise provision, as it would possibly be required to follow the evolutions of troops in action.

“THE HORSE GUARDS.”

“The Horse Guards have ceased to be.” Such is the announcement of a well informed contemporary which, taken in its explicit crudity, might be calculated to spread dismay in every British garrison, and cause heartfelt pain throughout the British Army, but the statement is duly qualified. We are not yet prepared to disband the Cavalry division of Household troops; even the traditions of the Horse Guards cannot be so easily extinguished as their political existence; and it is only in a bureaucratic sense—or we might say, in a house-agent’s sense—that the abolition is to take place. A very mild step has been taken in the reorganization of the army by uniting under one roof the executive and administrative departments of the service. The Mountain—that is to say, Mr. Cardwell and his War Office staff—would not come to Mahomet, who had very insufficient accommodation at his disposal. Therefore Mahomet—in other words the Royal Field Marshal Commander in Chief with the *personel* of “the branch of the service over which he has the honor to preside”—has gone to the Mountain. “Captain Sword” and “Captain Pen” have joined forces in Pall Mall; and let us hope that only the happiest results will arise from their union. Among the military authorities may be some who, while relinquishing the structure in Whitehall as a government office would retain it for the purpose of “presentations.” It is no doubt the fact that the Duke of Cambridge holds certain official levees during the season; and etiquette may elect to preserve the old Horse Guards as a kind of regimental St. James’ Palace. Etiquette had much better do nothing whatever of the kind. The gallant guardsmen can be removed elsewhere; but the union of the Commander-in-chief’s and the War Minister’s Departments in Pall Mall affords a capital opportunity for sweeping away one of the very ugliest edifices which we owe to the vile architectural taste of the eighteenth century, and which has been too long permitted to disfigure a noble and shapely quarter of London. The interior arrangements

of the Horse Guards are on a par with the tastelessness of the outside. The rooms hitherto apportioned to the use of the commander-in-chief and his subordinates are narrow, inconvenient and ill lighted. The quarter set aside for the soldiers who “mount guard” in the court are wretched. The officers’ mess room is directly over the stables; and equine effluvia is, as a natural consequence, a chronic accompaniment of dinner. It is true that the Horse Guards corporally have their “tradition,” but the historical associations of the building named after them hardly amount to anything so venerable as a tradition. His Royal Highness the Duke of York did business there, and once had a squabble with an officer on the parade in front of the park facade; but we can gather as many Yorkite traditions as will content us from the Column at the bottom of Waterloo place. The remains of the great Duke of Wellington rested at the Horse Guards on the night before their removal to St. Paul’s, and during many years of the Great Captain’s life there were few pleasanter sights than to see the good old man in his blue surtout and white trousers riding every morning towards the Horse Guards “to business,” but we do not need such traditions to keep his name alive in the land. The ugly, incommodious old Horse Guards should decidedly go, and the splendid sight which would become available might be thrown open to afford a grand entrance to St. James Park—or a fresh range of Government offices as splendid as the inland and foreign offices and the treasury, might show that the architects of the Victorian era are competent still further to adorn a thoroughfare endowed with such a splendid example of dignity and good taste as that presented by the banqueting House of Inigo Jones.

DEATH OF SIR RODERICK MURCHISON.

We regret to learn by cable telegraph of the death of Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, Bart., President of the Geological and Geographical Societies, at the age of 79. The deceased Baronet was the eldest son of Mr. Kenneth Murchison, of Taradale, Rosshire, where he was born. He received his education at the Durham Grammar School, and being destined for the army, at the Military College of Marlow. Entering the 36th foot he served in Spain and Portugal from 1807 to 1816. He was afterwards on the Staff of his uncle, General Sir Alexander Mackenzie and subsequently became a captain in the 6th Dragoons. He then gave some attention to science, and published some memoirs on the geological features of the Scottish Highlands, and the Alps, and was elected president of the Geological Society. From 1831 he applied himself sedulously to the study of the geological peculiarities of England, and after seven years’ study he established the Silurian system, a succession of strata beneath the Old Red Sandstone. The new system was traced by Mr. Murchison to Sweden and Norway and Russia in Europe, and in 1840 with two able assistants he commenced a thorough survey of the Russian Empire. The results of this labor, with some exploration in Prussia and Poland and the Carpathians, were published in 1845 in two large volumes. For this and subsequent works he received two decorations and some magnificent presents from the Emperor Nicholas. Before his return to England in 1846 Mr. Murchison received the honor of Knighthood. He pointed out in 1844 that gold must exist in Australia; but it was not till 1851 or 1854 that the discovery was made, which at once attracted thousands to the mines. He

continued his geological labors with excellent results, and in 1855 succeeded H. de la Beche, as Director General of the geological survey of the British Isles. Sir Roderick was President of the two societies for many years, and he was an honorary member of many learned societies at home and on the Continent. He took a deep and abiding interest in African explorations to ascertain the headwaters of the Nile. He was made a K. C. B. in 1864, and was created a Baronet three years afterwards. He was besides a Knight Commander of seven foreign orders and received a great number of medals. He truly died full of honors and years, having passed the allotted span.—*Globe*.

THE LOST AUSTRALIAN EXPLORERS.—A party of white men started 27 years ago to explore Western Australia, and have never been heard of since. They were headed by one Leichardt, and the common theory is that they either fell victims to privation or to the savages. But a strange rumor comes from Australia that Leichardt is still alive, and in the same kind of captivity as was that of the Frenchman Guinnard, among the Patagonians. The story is that he has become insane, and has long white hair. A picked member of the Queensland native police, one Gilmore, was detailed some time ago to investigate the matter. He penetrated a long way into the wilderness with his search party, and finally discovered what was supposed to be the remains of a white man. For reasons not before us, these were assumed to be the remains of Leichardt. But a pioneer, to whose statements the Australian press attach importance, has since declared that the “mad white man” is in the custody of a tribe of blacks, who live far beyond the point to which Gilmore’s search party ever penetrated, and the theory that this is the unfortunate Leichardt has again been revived. It is understood that an expedition is projected, and that the truth will soon be known, and the prisoner, if indeed there is one, rescued.

Yesterday we announced the death of Charles Babbage, mathematician and mechanical theorist, at the ripe age of 79. This gentleman was best known as the inventor of the calculating machine, now in the Kensington Museum, England, but he deserves credit also for having demonstrated the principles of the economy of manufactures, and to be praised as a champion of the Christian faith. It is a cause of congratulation among religious people that many of our leading scientific men, the late Hugh Miller, and the scarcely less distinguished geologist now living, Mr. Pengilly, for instance, do, by their profession, contradict that too prevalent fallacy that science is at variance with religion. In a contribution to the *Bridgewater Treatise* Mr. Babbage argued that no exact sciences bore evidence to the truth of our religion, and, although the one was rational and the other a matter of faith, that they were by no means antagonistic. There was a line over which reason could not reach, and it was beyond that line in which the powers of faith were most fully displayed.

Sponge paper, a French novelty, is said to have all the peculiarities of sponge, absorbing water readily and remaining moist a long time. It has been used as a dressing for wounds with considerable advantage. For its fabrication, evenly and finely divided sponge is added to ordinary paper pulp, and this is worked, as in a common paper-making apparatus, into sheets of different thickness.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Queen's health still continues to improve.

Large sums have been subscribed all over the United Kingdom for the sufferers by the fires in the North West.

A ministerial crisis is imminent and it is correctly reported that several members of the present cabinet will take refuge in the Peerage after having done everything in their power to bring the order into contempt.

Great activity is displayed in military and naval departments and everything looks as if England intended putting her house in order for possible European complications, the regiments are to be brought up to the war establishment and great activity prevails in the dock yards.

Five cabinet councils have been held during one week in which the foreign policy of England has been keenly discussed.

In France the army are engaged in getting up an address to the Ex-Emperor Napoleon; while in Germany Gortschakoff, the Russian Minister, has been closeted for hours with the Emperor William and Bismarck.

Great uneasiness prevails in the United States over the non-arrival of the Russian Arch Dukes. Without wishing any harm to those illustrious personages it might be for the interest of the people they were about to honor that their visit was indefinitely postponed.

Active steps have been taken against the Mormons and one leader of that church has been convicted for being *too much married*.

The New York robbers will be likely to frustrate the ends of justice by being too strong for the law as administered in the United States.

Late advice aver that the Democrats are drilling for the purpose of "protecting Tweed and his fellow scoundrels from the operation of the law." *Vive la Republique.*

The reinforcements for the garrison at Fort Garry passed through the Sault Ste. Mary Canal on 22nd Oct., reached Thunder Bay on Tuesday 24th, the first detachment marched for Shebandowan on the following day, and we may expect to hear of their arrival at Fort Garry about the 15th Nov. The weather has been most favourable.

It would appear that the reports of gold finding at Shebandowan have been originated for the purpose of swindling; a cute Yankee trick which has been prevalent since the first gold discoveries in California.

Advices from Manitoba show that the excitement caused by the Fenian raid has cooled down. Matters are quiet there and there is a glorious future before that province if the people will unite to take advantage of its resources.

The border people of the United States are trying to get up a row over the employment of the Indians during the late Fenian developments, and the Consul at Fort Garry protested against their enrolment. It is of a piece with all the rest of the Yankee im-

pertinence. Indians are Her Majesty's subjects, and as such are bound to military duty. If those ruffians who take upon themselves to regulate international questions underegis of the protection afforded by the lax social laws of the Union are afraid of such a force the greater reason exists on our part for employing it, and as the matter stands it is both politic and economical to utilize the Indian element for the purpose of preserving peace on our borders.

Advices from British Columbia show that Province to be in a most prosperous state, anxiously looking for the commencement of the works on the Pacific Railway. It is with great satisfaction we are able to state that most exemplary progress has been made with the survey, and that no engineering difficulty has so far been encountered.

The question of immigration is at present the most prominent before the people of the Dominion. Every indication points to the necessity for having it made a state question; the various Provinces have exerted themselves nobly and energetically, but the movement to be successful or valuable must be undertaken by the Government of the Dominion in the interests of all.

## REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday, the 4th, inst.

OTTAWA, ONT.—Lieut. J. Stewart, O.F.B., \$2.

CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.—Lt. Hugh O'Neil, \$3.

HALIFAX, N.S.—Ems. John W. Gorham, \$2;

Capt. & Adjt. L. J. Blande, \$2.

The advertising house of Geo. P. Rowell & Co. has already gained a world-wide reputation. Its business is being extended every month, and it now has contracts for space in nearly every newspaper published in the United States and Canada. Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., have evinced a remarkable tact, and have reduced the advertising system down to a very nice science.—*Journal-Recorder*, West Meriden, Conn.

## TO THE SUFFERING.

The Rev. William H. Norton, while residing in Brazil as a Missionary, discovered in that land of medicines a remedy for CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, SORE THROAT, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, AND NERVOUS WEAKNESS. This remedy has cured myself after all other medicines had failed.

Wishing to benefit the suffering, I will send the recipe FREE OF CHARGE.

Please send an envelope, with your name and address on it. Address,

Rev. WILLIAM H. NORTON,  
676 BROADWAY,  
NEW YORK CITY.

BREAKFAST.—ERRS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which in any save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in ½lb., ¼lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES ERRS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London England.

TO ADVERTISERS.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of Advertisements should send to

Geo. P. Rowell, & Co.

for a Circular, or inclose 25 cents for their *One Hundred Page Pamphlet*, containing Lists of 3,000 Newspapers and estimates, showing the cost of advertising, also many useful hints to advertisers, and some account of the experiences of men who are known as *Successful Advertisers*. This firm are proprietors of the American Newspaper Advertising Agency,

41 Park Row, New York, and are possessed of unequalled facilities for securing the insertion of advertisements in all Newspapers and Periodicals at lowest rates.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Thursday, 12th day of October, 1871.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 1st section of the Act 31st Vic., cap. 51, intitled: "An Act for better securing the payment of the duty imposed on tobacco manufactured in Canada," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Port of Guelph, in the Province of Ontario, be and the same is hereby added to the list of Ports mentioned in the said Act, at which raw or leaf tobacco may be imported into Canada.

WM. H. LEE,  
[11-31n.] Clerk, Privy Council.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Thursday, 12th day of October, 1871.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and in pursuance of the provisions of the 6th section of the Act 31 Victoria, chapter 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the place known as "McAdams' Junction," in the Province of New Brunswick, situated at the intersection of the European and North American Railway, and the Railway between St. John in the said Province of New Brunswick and Bangor, in the State of Maine, in the United States of America, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into a Port of Entry to be designated and known as the "Port of McAdams' Junction."

WM. H. LEE,  
[11-31n.] Clerk, Privy Council.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

OTTAWA, October 27, 1871.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 11 per cent

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,  
Commissioner of Customs



THE GREAT  
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH QUARTERLIES  
AND  
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.  
REPRINTED IN NEW YORK BY  
THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING  
COMPANY.

QUARTERLY:  
The Edinburgh Review, London Quar. Review  
North British Review, Westminster Review.  
MONTHLY:  
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

These periodicals are the medium through which the greatest minds, not only of Great Britain and Ireland, but also of Continental Europe, are constantly brought into more or less intimate communication with the world of readers. History, Biography, Science, Philosophy, Art, Religion, the great political questions of the past and of to-day, are treated in their pages as the learned alone can treat them. No one who would keep pace with the times can afford to do without these periodicals.

Of all the monthlies *Blackwood* holds the foremost place.

TERMS.

For any one of the Reviews..... \$1 00  
For any two of the Reviews..... 7 00  
For any three of the Reviews..... 10 00  
For all four of the Reviews..... 12 00  
For Blackwood's Magazine..... 4 00  
For Blackwood and one Review..... 7 00  
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews..... 10 00  
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews..... 13 00  
For Blackwood and the four Reviews..... 15 00

Single Numbers of a Review, \$1. Single Numbers of Blackwood, 35 Cents. Postage two cents a number.

CLUBS

A discount of TWENTY PER CENT. will be allowed to Clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for \$18, and so on. For clubs of ten or more persons, a copy gratis to the getter-up of the club, in addition to the above discount.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1871 will be entitled to receive, one of the Reviews for 1870. New subscribers to all five may receive, any two of the Reviews for 1870.

Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers. No premiums can be given to Clubs.

Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,  
110 Fulton St., N. Y.

Postmasters and others disposed to canvass, rally dealt with.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.

ALSO PUBLISH,

THE FARMER'S GUIDE

To Scientific and Practical Agriculture.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S., Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven.

Two vols. Royal Octavo, 1,600 pages, and numerous engravings. Price, \$7; by mail, post paid

TO PRINTERS.

The Subscribers manufacture TYPE REVOLVING Double and Single Cylinder Printing Machines,  
BED AND PLATTEN POWER PRESSES,  
FOR  
NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, AND CARD PRINTING.

They would call attention of Publishers of Newspapers to their new

STOP CYLINDER HAND NEWSPAPER PRESS,

Which is especially designed to supply Newspapers of moderate circulation with a plain but serviceable Printing Machine, and one capable of doing also Job Work of every description. It can be run easily by one man, at a speed of 800 impressions per hour, and by steam will give 1000 or 1200 per hour, without noise or jar.

The Press occupies a space of 5 1/2 x 10 feet, and can be worked in a room 7 feet high. Weight, boxed, 1,600 lbs.

THE SINGLE LARGE CYLINDER HAND PRINTING MACHINE, OR COUNTRY PRESS,

It is also a convenient and durable Printing Machine, capable of doing the entire work of an out-of-town office.

It is designed to run by hand, at a speed of 800 per hour.

Each machine is warranted, and will not fail to give entire satisfaction.

We manufacture almost EVERY ARTICLE REQUIRED FOR LETTERPRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC, OR COPPERPLATE PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ELECTROTYPING, and STEREOTYPING, and furnish outfits complete for each.

We would call attention to our Patent SECTIONAL STEREOTYPE BLOCKS, MECHANICAL QUOINS, PATENT LINED GALLEYS, NEW COMPOSITORS' STANDS, CABINETS of new designs, and of all sizes, STANDING GALLEYS, PATENT POCKET BODKINS, PRINTERS' KNIVES, &c., &c.

Blanketing and Type of our own importations, and made expressly for our Newspaper and Cylinder Printing Machines.

Estimates in Detail Furnished.

A new CATALOGUE, containing cuts and descriptions of many new machines, not before shown in their book, with directions for putting up, working, &c., and other useful information, just completed, and can be had on application.

R. HOE & Co.,

New York, and Boston, Mass

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL of Current Events, Literature, Science, and Art, Agriculture and Mechanics, Fashion and Amusement.

Published every Saturday, at Montreal, Canada By GEO. E. DESBARATS.

Subscription, in advance..... \$1.00 per an., (Including Postage.)

Single Numbers..... 10 cents.

CLUBS:

Every Club of five subscribers sending a remittance of \$20, will be entitled to Six Copies for one year.

Remittances by Post Office Order or Registered Letters at the risk of the Publisher.

Advertisements received, to a limited number at 15 cents per line, payable in advance.

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of General Stationery, Artists Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services. Corner Sparks and Elgin Streets OTTAWA

Always in stock—A supply of Riflemen's Registers and Score Books; also Military Account Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound to any pattern with despatch.

WANTED

AN Intelligent Boy, to learn the Printing Business. Apply this Office, Volunteer Review Office, Ottawa, March 6, 1871.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN For 1871.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR

THIS splendid weekly, greatly enlarged and improved, is one of the most useful and interesting journals ever published. Every number is beautifully printed on fine paper, and elegantly illustrated with original engravings, representing

New Inventions; Novelties in Mechanics, Manufactures, Chemistry, Photography, Architecture, Agriculture, Engineering, Science and Art.

Farmers, Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, and people of all Professions or Trades will find

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN OF GREAT VALUE AND INTEREST.

Its practical suggestions will save hundreds of dollars to every Household, Workshop and Factory in the land, besides affording a continual source of valuable instruction. The Editors are assisted by many of the ablest American and European writers, and having access to all the leading scientific and mechanical journals of the world, the columns of the *Scientific American* are constantly enriched with the choicest information.

An OFFICIAL LIST of all the Patents Issued in Published Weekly.

The Yearly numbers of the *Scientific American* make two splendid volumes of nearly One Thousand pages, equivalent in size to Four Thousand ordinary Book pages.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.

TERMS: \$3 a Year; \$1.50 half year; Clubs of Ten Copies for one Year, at \$2.50 each, \$25.00.

With a splendid Premium to the person who forms the Club, consisting of a copy of the celebrated Steel Plate Engraving, "Men of Progress"

In connection with the publication of the *Scientific American*, the undersigned conduct the most extensive Agency in the world for PATENTS, procuring

The best way to obtain an answer to the question—Can I obtain a Patent? Is to write to Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, N. Y., who have had twenty-five Years Experience in the business. No charge is made for opinion and advice. A pen-and-ink sketch, or full written description of the Invention, should be sent.

For Instructions concerning American and European Patents—Caveats—Re-issues—Interferences—Rejected Cases—Hints on Selling Patents—Rules and Proceedings of the Patent Office—The New Patent Laws—Examinations—Extensions—Infringements, etc., etc., send for INSTRUCTION BOOK, which will be mailed free, on application. All business strictly confidential. Address,

MUNN & CO.,

Publishers of the *Scientific American*  
47 Park Row, New York.

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, recently arrived from the A Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock, near London, England, is desirous to obtain a Situation as Armourer in a Volunteer Corps. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, December 21, 1870.

52-3m.

A POSITIVE REMEDY

MORTIMER'S

CHOLERA MIXTURE,

A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND—Is a sure and safe remedy for Diarrhoea and other Bowel Complaints.

At a season when the system is liable to prostration from these weakening disorders, this valuable remedy should be kept in every household. No one can afford to be without it. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

GEO. MORTIMER.

Chemist and Druggist,  
Sassex Street.

Ottawa, July 20th, 1868.