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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1873.

No. 10.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

London advices of 3rd March states the discovery has just been made of frauds on a gigantic scale on the Bank of England, committed by one Warren, *alias* Horton, an American, through a series of skillful forgeries of the names of the Rothschilds and other great financial houses. A reward of one thousand pounds has been offered for his apprehension, and the police are searching for him with hopes of success.

The ship *Chacabuce*, from San Francisco for Liverpool, ran into the ship *Torch*, in the Irish Channel. The *Chacabuce* sank a few minutes after the collision, and twenty-four of the ship's company were drowned. The *Torch* also went down, but all on board were saved.

The discovery of immense frauds on the Bank of England causes the greatest excitement in financial circles. It is impossible to state the amount of forgeries or ramifications of the operations of the swindlers, as everything is involved in mystery, and the police authorities maintain the strictest secrecy in their investigation. The Bank of England has issued a notice cautioning the public against negotiating certain specified 5-20 and 10-40 United States bonds, aggregating in amount to \$220,000. It is thought that the forgeries were perpetrated by a ring of American swindlers, and not by one person only, as at first supposed.

The person arrested this morning on suspicion of being a party to the frauds, proved only an innocent clerk.

The discovery of the forgeries was altogether accidental, and brought about by the Messrs. Rothschild noticing in some of the bills exchanged a difference in the color of ink from that ordinarily used. The bills themselves were so neatly executed they would have escaped detection. The reward for the arrest of the forgers has been increased to £2,500.

The Catholic Bishops of Ireland have resolved to oppose the Education Bill, and have sent an address to the Irish members of Parliament, urging them to press for its withdrawal.

The iron workers of Merthyr, Tydvil, have signified their willingness to resume work at their former wages until the end of the present month, if an advance of five per cent be guaranteed from April 1st.

The case of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad Bonds, has been set down for trial before the criminal tribunal of Paris on March 4th.

General Fremont and six others have been charged on the charge of swindling, by the sale of fraudulent and worthless bonds to the extent of six million dollars. Exposures not unlike those which characterized the credit Mobilier investigation, are expected. General Fremont has been cited to appear, but he answers that he cannot get to Paris in time.

A despatch from Algiers says, information has reached that city that a body of seventy French troops, under the command of Gillisot Charters, were surrounded in the extreme south of Algeria, by 10,000 Arabs, and were in imminent danger of being captured. Reinforcements have been despatched to the besieged troops, but it was feared they would be too late to afford any relief.

The speech of Thiers in the National Assembly yesterday, was received with satisfaction by all the deputies except the Extremists.

The President has caught cold, and it is rumoured he is seriously indisposed.

The Old Catholic movement in Switzerland continues to extend. The example of Solothure has been followed by the Catholic parishes of the Frickthal—where already more than a dozen communes have decided almost unanimously against the infallibility dogma. In the Catholic portion of Bâle Champagne the movement is also rapidly gaining ground, and in East Switzerland it steadily progresses; and many Communes, such as Wallenstadt, Flawyl, Diessenhofen, and Ragatz have already declared in favor of Old Catholicism.

The *Times* has a special despatch from Berlin, stating that the ability of the Government of France to give financial guarantees sufficient to secure an early evacuation

of France by the German troops is doubted in that city.

A boat, belonging to one of the Italian men-of-war, capsized in the Tagus this afternoon, shortly after the embarkation of Amadeus and eleven persons were drowned.

The *Hawaiian Gazette* of Feb. 15th says, that strong efforts are being made to revive the project of a reciprocity treaty with the United States. At the present time a large portion of the sugar corps which would otherwise go to California, goes to New Zealand and British Columbia, breaking up trade with the San Francisco Company.

There is a report that the Hawaiian government is willing to cede a large section of land near Pearl Bay to the United States, on condition of the establishment of a coaling station at the point.

Madrid despatches say that the decree abolishing slavery in Porto Rico is impending, and that one of the first acts of the Constituent Cortes will probably be to proclaim emancipation in Cuba.

In the Assembly today, a bill was presented by Costo Ric, for the re-establishing of the Spanish Legation, at Berne. The *Imparcial*, says, a column of troops while pursuing Carlists in the Province of Lerida, suddenly mutinied and refused to continue the pursuit.

News was received here from the northern and north-eastern provinces of Spain, mostly from Carlists sources, showing the insurrection growing stronger. The situation at Pampeluna is critical.

A novel race lately took place at Bath. Two men wagered £5 apiece on the following contest: One competitor to be rolled down a steep hill, a distance of 80 feet, while the other ran three quarters of a mile. The pedestrian was defeated by two minutes.

At the examination which will be held in May next for first appointments in cavalry and infantry, 100 commissions will be offered for competition, viz., 80 in the line and 20 in West India regiments. The first 20 on the list will be eligible for appointments in the cavalry and infantry.

ON THE BEST DETAIL FORMATION FOR
THE NEW INFANTRY TACTICS.

BY J. H. A. MACDONALD.

Lieutenant-Colonel Queen's Edinburgh, R. V.
Brigade.

(Continued from Page 99)

The conveyance of orders is another most important matter which requires to be dealt with. Just in proportion as the precision of modern fire-arms causes troops engaged in fighting to seek enclosed ground and cover rather than the open plain, so does it become necessary to abandon the old style of working by fixed words of command, or bugle sounds representing fixed words of command, and to train officers and men to work by directions communicated, the detail of carrying them out being left to be adapted by those in immediate charge of the men, to the circumstances of each company, or each fraction of the company, as the case may happen to be. In this view it is expedient to put an end to the bugle as a substitute for commands as regards movements, and to train soldiers in time of peace exactly as they would be worked in time of war—to practise moving on broken ground, the orders being conveyed from group to group systematically. The bugle might still be useful as a means of signalling, as distinguished from conveying words of command. Where it was desirable that a movement should be simultaneous along a considerable front, the direction might be given to be carried out on a note from the bugles, just as is now done in other branches of the service. But as regards the *directory* commands themselves, no system of drill will be complete which does not provide efficient means for the rapid conveyance of orders, and for the fullest training of all ranks in carrying out orders under and according to the special circumstances of the moment.

Last of all, I would submit as a principle to be adopted, that while orderly and formal movements should always be adhered to as far as possible, still troops should be practised where circumstances make it advisable and when ordered, to abandon all regular formation in passing from one position to another, and to make a rapid push, possibly by several lines, or even wholly scattered, and to reform quickly on reaching the new position. This proposal I make chiefly in consequence of the range and deadliness of modern artillery, and applicable not to the fighting line, but to the masses of reserve troops. It will often happen that a column which is practically for the time being perfectly safe from any attack by infantry or cavalry, is nevertheless brought to a position where it must traverse a considerable distance exposed to the fire of artillery. Or, again, a line may have opened fire upon it by artillery, and have near it, but not directly in front or in rear, a rising ground which would make it safe from the fire. Now in such circumstances it might be most important for the commander of these troops to pass them from one point to another, regardless of their being in any military formation, properly so called. Take the first instance supposed. The commander of the column has to traverse a space exposed to the fire of artillery, but as far as other troops is concerned he is safe from attack. It is surely much better for him to fix, and indicate to his officers, a rallying point beyond the space, and to allow his battalion to melt

away, some companies into one field, some into another, and dribble along any slight covered there may be, the markers leading and the men running separate and as freely and fast as they can, than to attempt to double his column across the space in a close formation, by which pace is limited and such cover as is afforded by a hedge or a wall, or a water course, or the low bank of a road, is made practically useless. In such a case, the more fragments a force is broken into the better, particularly as regards obstacles lying across the space to be traversed; for it is evident, that is several hundred men have to climb a wall, or push through a hedge, and the slowest way to get it done would be to bring them all up to it in one solid mass, and the quickest to spread them out, and let little knots of men find the easiest spots for getting past the obstruction; always provided the commander knows his men to be so trained that they will at once reform when the fire-swept space is passed, and the rallying point which was fixed on is reached. Again, the other case suggested I saw occur in actual practice last autumn on Salisbury Plain. A battalion lying down in line as a reserve was fired upon by artillery, where it was completely safe from attack by other troops. It was ordered to change front and retire, so as to get behind a rising ground on its right rear. This was all right according to the "Field Exercise," but surely, instead of exposing the whole battalion for some time by making a change of front, it would have been better had such a thing been permitted, to pass the word to all the captains to rush their men at the utmost speed behind the rising ground, and there to reform line. The three or four minutes spent in changing front, and in doubling in line formation to the rear, exposed the whole battalion to the number of shots that could be fired from a battery during that time, no trifling matter considering the extreme precision of modern artillery. I would also urge that to break up a battalion, and make it traverse a distance without strict formation, and then reform quickly, is excellent training for both officers and men, tending to make any accidental confusion that may occur less dangerous than it might otherwise be. The power not to be confused by mere external confusion, but to recover order rapidly, is one that can scarcely be overrated, and is one that few men possess naturally, but that most men may learn by training. And therefore, it may not be an unwise thing to teach men not to be shaken by disorder, and to resume order by habit and at once.

I have now stated what I consider are the principles to be attended to in framing a tactical scheme for Infantry; but, before passing to details, I would refer to one other subject of paramount importance, namely, the husbanding of physical strength. This, though not embraced in the expression "tactical principle," ought to be kept in view at every step that is taken in fixing what manoeuvres are to be adapted for Infantry Service. Just as a pugilist or professional pedestrian is never ready to "go in and win," although he possess ever so much pluck and skill, unless he is also physically in condition, so is it with the soldier. Bravery and good drill are not enough to make a thoroughly efficient soldier; there must be physical endurance as well, capability of holding out against fatigue. He must have power, as well as will and knowledge. Now the boxer or race-runner requires two things to enable him to come "to the scratch" with good chance of success. He must have undergone training to bring him into condition,

and he must be kept out of harassing or wearying circumstances immediately before he is called on to fight or run. So also with the soldier. He requires general training, and he also requires to be protected from unnecessary fatigue or exhaustion on his way to the fight. The first of these requisites has no direct connection with manoeuvring at all. It embraces a great many subjects—diet, clothing, regularity of habits, ventilation, cleanliness, gymnastics, &c., &c. But the second requisite is intimately connected with manoeuvring. Let it be supposed that two armies opposed to one another set out under exactly similar advantages as regards physical training, the men in equally good condition, and possessing the other personal qualities which are essential in an equal degree. Let it further be supposed that the system of manoeuvres of the one army is cumbrous and complicated, requiring more time and more exertion for the execution of movements than is necessary, and that the men are so arranged as to cause them to be very uncomfortable in the execution of movements, or in route marching, while the other army has a system of manoeuvres which admits of movements being done with the minimum of fatigue, and arranges the men so that they are, comparatively speaking, able to move with ease and comfort. It is quite evident that if these two armies meet in battle, after each has formed up into its fighting position, the latter will be the fresher of the two, will have more life in it, will be likely to hold out longer than the other. In short, though not truly superior in personal material, its material will be in better preservation, less of it having been dissipation and requiring renovation. Every little bit of fatigue or harassing work tells. Suppose two sets of men numbering twenty each, were to be pitted against one another to walk twelve miles on a hot day, and immediately after to go through some trial of endurance,* can any one believe that it would make no difference to the chances of the ultimate contest of endurance, how the twelve miles were marched or if one of the Twenties walked in such a way as to make the distance a mile, or even a quarter of a mile more than the twelve. If one of the Twenties walked crowded together, so that where the road was rough some were compelled to walk on the stones, all rubbing their elbows one against the other, breathing the hot exhalations of one another's bodies, and the foul air ejected from each other's lungs, keeping out any cool breeze there was blowing, and at intervals doing a little extra walking by performing some erratic and unnecessary movement; while the other Twenty moved straight, every man keeping well free of the others, selecting the best walking ground, and getting the advantage of every breath of air that was stirring,—could any one doubt as to which twenty would have the best chance in the subsequent trial of endurance when the twelve miles' walk was over? It is just the same with an army, only the evil of making arrangements which causes extra exertion and tend to exhaustion is greater in the case of the army than in that supposed. For it is not merely as regards physical endurance that such arrangements produce evil effects. Fatigue and exhaustion do more than prostrate the body; they also affect the mind. They tend to demoralize as well as to weaken

* This is putting the matter at the very lowest. For the soldier is called on not merely for endurance, but for skill. Does anyone expect a rifleman to shoot as well when he is weary as when he is fresh? Is a tired man's eyesight as good, either to judge distance or to aim, as that of a man who has undergone less fatigue?

and are apt to lead to tacit and passive resistance to orders in the case of subordinates, (l) while as regards those in authority they not unfrequently temporarily diminish the activity and acuteness of the mental faculties. They also have generally a considerable influence upon the temper. And therefore the evils they may do are not to be estimated by any illustration which has regard to the physical powers only.

Now, keeping in view the fact that the modern battle is likely to make greater demands upon both mind and body than the battle of former days, that the distance to be got over by actual fighting, in order to come to close quarters with the enemy, is four or five times greater than it was, and that greater coolness and steadiness will be necessary than formerly, it is certain that in settling what our Infantry Tactics are to be, three points must be especially attended to: (1) that everything that can be dispensed with should be cut out of the Drill Book; (2) that the manoeuvres should be such as to require the minimum of time and exertion; and (3) that the formation of troops should be those most likely to prevent the men being jostled against each other, being obliged unnecessarily to march where no man who was saving himself would walk, and being oppressed by want of cool air, or by breathing foul air. (m) To frame a system of drill without having any regard to such matters is to ignore the first principles of common sense. Even if men are to be dealt with as machines, no system is worthy of the name which deals with them merely as such, without any sufficient consideration being given to the non-dissipation of their animal vigour which is the steam that drives the machine. To place a man from whom great protracted exertion may be called for, in circumstances tending to exhaust and enervate him unnecessarily, is as foolish as it would be to expect that a ton of coals would raise the same amount of steam in a boiler, whether they were all set blazing at once, and to a great extent wasted, or carefully stoked by a skilful fireman. When Dick Turpin rode Black Bess in one day from London to York, no one will doubt that on the way he took her over as few rough places as possible, kept her by every means in his power from fretting, and never made her go one inch out of her way or through the slightest unnecessary exertion. I think it may safely be said that he never would have reached York that night had his mare been placed in similar circumstances to those in which the British soldier often finds himself. If some of Dick Turpin's friends had set off to see him ten or fifteen miles on his way that morning, would he have allowed four of them to ride close together in front of him, and two others, one on each side, rubbing and lurching against him, so that Black Bess should have as little air and freedom as possible, and that he should have to go over any

part of the road just as he was led? Or if he had allowed it, would such a process at the beginning of his ride not have taken off the enduring powers of his mare, and caused her to break down long before her master could have seen the towers of the Minster?

In framing a system of Tactics for Infantry, it should always be assumed that it may be necessary on occasions to strain their powers to the very utmost, and therefore the husbanding of these powers should never be lost sight of when any question, arises as between two different modes of forming or moving bodies of troops. An arrangement which will save strength ought to weigh against many minor advantages in favour of a different arrangement. All this seems so obvious that it would be a waste of time to argue upon it, were it not that the principle has been so generally and so often ignored in actual practice.

I shall now proceed to make the suggestions as to details which, as it appears to me would tend most to produce a system of manoeuvres in accordance with the principles which have been laid down. And my main proposition is, that the adoption of a four-deep formation as the basis of all tactical formations and movements, will be found the most advantageous course towards securing a system of drill in conformity with the principles already stated. I prefer to state my proposal thus boldly in plain words, although I know that in doing so I run the risk of causing my brochure to go at once to the back of many a soldier's grate, as "revolutionary rubbish" just as in the year 1833, when the Field Exercise stated that movements in fours were inapplicable to general service, any one who might have proposed to use them as they are now used, would have found it difficult to get a listener. I can only appeal to the reader who has had interest enough to bring him as far as this page, to hear me out, and to see what my proposition means in detail, before acting on any impulse resulting from the principles of the tactics of the last forty years being taken as axiomatic and applicable to all time, whatever changes may have come to exist in the application of tactics to modern fighting.

I would propose, then, that instead of the ranks being formed two deep as at present, the men touching one another and being constantly formed into fours to be moved about, the normal formation should be four-deep, the men being only brought up into two deep formation when this is required for a temporary purpose. Thus a body of men formed on parade would be placed as they at present stand after the order "Fours-deep," the dressing being got by the leading man of each four taking arm's length from the leading man of the next four from the order being given, just as is now done in the dressing of a "squad at intervals," and the three remaining men of the four covering on the leading man of fours. I would also propose that each of the three men who are behind should be thirty inches from the man before him. In this way the companies retain the same formation, whether they move forward or backward, to the right or to the left, as they merely turn the direction ordered; the discomfort incident to dressing by touch is avoided, each man being perfectly free in his movements, and having free circulation of air in whatever direction he moves, and each four can to a great extent escape being forced over bad ground without deranging the whole company, small obstructions can be passed without inconvenience, at whatever part of the company's

front they present themselves, and the company, as will be shown immediately, ready to be formed into skirmishers, support and reserve, in the most convenient and safest manner to secure the advantages referred to in speaking of the principles.

(To be Continued)

The cost of the Crown has been a subject of much discussion of late. The entire Civil List for 1870, plus the pensions of the Royal Family, amounted to £516,941. Education in the same year cost the State £1,635,212; law and justice cost us £4,365,112. The total national expenditure on tobacco alone in the same year may be reckoned at £14,038,653. The phenomenon of pauperism is alarming the minds of our political economists, and with only too great reason; yet our paupers cost us but £8,000,000 yearly, whilst the contents of pipe and snuff-box take from us £14,000,000. The weight of local taxation is a frequent subject of complaint, yet the cost of tobacco falls very little short of the entire amount levied for local taxes, and if to the estimate were to be added the most modest percentage for pipes &c., it would greatly exceed it. The British Association has done more for the advancement of science than all other organizations combined. It yearly devotes the greater part of its income to experimental researches which have often an important bearing upon human well-being. For this high and noble purpose the Association spends yearly between £2,000 and £3,000. Compare this with the £14,000,000 spent upon tobacco. The most painful circumstance (says our lugubrious informant) connected with this subject is that by far the largest proportion of the money thus imprudently wasted is abstracted from the earnings of the working classes. Ninety per cent. was the estimate made in 1844, which would give £520,235,856 as the sum wasted on this indulgence in the seventy years by the working classes. If the British workman would pay in school fees that which he spends in tobacco there would be an end of educational difficulties of every kind. In 1871 alone it would have produced £12,684,787—a sum sufficient to equip an army of teachers. The sum would provide the school pence for 9,000,000 children all the year round. And yet people will smoke!

In a recent article, the Danish *Tidsskrift for Krigsrasen* calls attention to the present very unsatisfactory condition of the national defence. The *Tidsskrift* observes that any hostile attempts on the part of a foreign Power would most assuredly be directed against Zealand. Germany might no doubt attack Jutland and Denmark single handed would be powerless to defend it. The safety of Zealand must be the paramount consideration. It is imperatively necessary that the capital should be in an efficient state of defence, not alone towards the sea, but on the land side as well. The city must be secured against bombardment by an investing army on the land side. This, it is suggested, might be done by the construction of strong detached forts on that side within a radius of 4500 to 6000 yards from the centre of the city. The length of the defences would be about 2 Danish miles, and would require the erection of seven large and three or four small forts. They should be bomb-proof; the larger ones to hold 700, and the smaller 450 men each. The cost is estimated at about £2,500,000. Until this is done, neither Copenhagen nor the country can be considered safe, as it would be in the power of any active enemy to carry the capital by a coup de main.

(l) It will often happen that a man who falls out of the ranks in consequence of his feet being blistered will yet keep up with the rear of his corps. I saw this happen several times during the Autumn Manoeuvres. This shows that he could go on in his place, but that he is demoralized by suffering, and therefore falls out.

(m) Let anyone who doubts the importance of these matters try the experiment of marching for some time on a hot day in a column of fours, as in ordinary route-marching on a road, and let him vary his position, now taking place in the leading fours, now on the flank of a section of fours some distance from the front; he will thus have some idea now stifling and oppressive is the position of those in the middle as compared with that of those on the flanks and in front.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for
involuntary expressions of opinion in communi-
cations addressed to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Winnipeg, Manitoba,

February, 7th, 1873.

SIR—In your issue of January 2nd, 1873, I was much astonished to see my name figuring rather conspicuously in a correspondence, quoted from the *Volunteer Service Gazette* (an English publication) signed C. J.; and some not very gentlemanly remarks from the editorial pen of the Review. The public, I feel confident, would have been fully satisfied as to your opposition to the subject of Military Drill in schools, without the indulgence of a gratuitous insult to a class of men to whom is due, more respect than the application of a vulgar misnomer as applied to the correspondent C. J.; and for once it is a fact patent to all that the editorial writer of the *Volunteer Review* has overstepped the bounds of courtesy and descended to unjust remarks; and I should be wanting in my duty to my old confesors, the teachers of Simcoe, did I let the matter pass without some remonstrance on my part. As to myself it can be of little moment to me what observations you may make with regard to my descent or national proclivities; but in your remarks, you say that "The whole history of the transaction is apocryphal." Such is not the case, you have only to search some of the past files of your own paper, to see that the Simcoe Teachers' Drill Association was properly organized and gazetted, according to the Militia Act and Regulations; furthermore, I beg to assure you that it had the hearty support of the then Adjutant General of Militia, now Major General P. L. Macdougall, and that the want of success in my endeavours to extend this method of imparting primary drill to the pupils of Common Schools, was not owing to my want of influence either in the County of Simcoe or beyond it; but to the fact that the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education for Ontario, withdrew from us the countenance that had been given to the movement by his deputy, Mr. Hodgins, during the Rev. Dr's visit to Europe; and still further to the fact so far as the Militia Department is concerned, the aid that had been given to the Simcoe Association (which was the first of its kind) as well as to minor ones resulting therefrom, by Lieut. Col. P. L. McDougall, was withdrawn after his resignation, and in view of the evident carelessness on the part of those to whom we had looked for countenance, I advised my brother teachers to break up the Association, but, if possible, to continue the system of drills in their schools. Shortly after I gave up the profession of a teacher, and until your issue of the 21st inst., had imagined that military drill in schools was not likely ever to be brought so prominently before the public as it now

seems to be. For the corroboration of the above facts, I refer you to Major General P. L. McDougall, Lieut. Col. J. S. Dennis, Lieut. Col. A. McKenzie, 35th Battalion, Judge Gowan, Sheriff Smith, and W. D. Ardagh, Esq. M. P. for Barrie, and to T. R. Ferguson, late M. P. for Cardwell. In conclusion, I beg to inform you that I began a similar system of drill in schools as early as 1857; also what military knowledge is attributed to me in C. J.'s letter was not acquired "in a backwoods school house," but by study in leisure moments as well as attendance at the schools of Military Instruction—Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, and as a volunteer in Canada, together with means within my reach previous to my arrival in this country.

As to my attempt to "Prussianize Canada," it may be as well for me to state, that I claim to be a British subject, and have no desire, no matter what my descent, or who my relations, to be accused of "an ignominious failure to Prussianize Canada," when neither Prussia's military system, nor Canada's Militia prompted me to try the experiment. The failure of that experiment lies with my educational and military superiors, not with the want of influence with my brother teachers or their zeal in endeavouring to form what we hoped might hereafter be a source from which the country could rely, upon having something from which the ranks of the Militia could be recruited and made more efficient than an armed mob in case of need.

Trusting that you will do me the justice of publishing this answer to your remarks in the columns of your paper as the one provoking them.

I have the honor to be sir,

Yours respectfully,

E. BROKOVSKI, Late President,

Simcoe Teachers'

Drill Association.

We decline to accept our correspondent's standard of what is gentlemanly or otherwise; we do not like to see people occupying such a position in society as school teachers, assume the role of "George Francis Train." We have not libelled those gentlemen, but they have succeeded in finding a person capable of doing that in C. J. and we may add, our correspondent, on whose nationality we have cast no reflections.—Ed. Vol. Rev.

LAKEFIELD CAVALRY TROOP.

The above Troop during the winter has been undergoing weekly drill by Sergeant Donnelly. Monday evening, 24th ult., being the night of drill for the season, three prizes were competed for and which were awarded to the three best swordsmen.

The first prize, given by the people of Lakefield was won by Trooper Thornton; the second prize, given by Capt Strickland, was won by Trooper Wallace; the third prize, given by Lieut Dinwoodie, was won by Trooper Davidson.

The prizes having been presented, hearty cheers were given for the Queen, after which the Troop repaired to Soheen's Hotel, where they were entertained to an oyster supper provided by the prize winners.—Com.

The growing of sugar in Australia promises to become an important industry there, and it is possible that this may ere long become an important source of sugar supply to the world. Large shipments have recently been made to the Southern colonies. The industry is the all-absorbing theme at Victoria and other places, and small mills are likely to spring into existence rapidly. The weather has been very propitious for the growing and gathering of the cane, and all crops promise abundant yields. The lack of mills for grinding the cane is the only drawback at the present time, the demand for such machinery having unexpectedly exceeded the supply, the rapid growth of the industry having astonished even the most sanguine.

The Imperial Boundary Commission in the North West has accomplished a great deal of work this winter. Although late in the season when the party arrived at Pembina, yet comfortable quarters have been erected at that point; and although the present has been an exceptional severe and stormy winter, parties have been steadily in the field, and much work has been done, which from the swampy nature of the country, could not be accomplished in summer. The Americans have done nothing since November, and great credit is due Captain Cameron, the Imperial Commissioner, for the energetic manner in which he has pushed on the work entrusted to him.

The roll of the Lords for the session of 1873 presents 477 names. But there were when the list was made two vacancies in the representation of the Peers for Ireland, caused by the deaths of Lord Clarina and Lord Kilmaine. There are six new names upon the roll—Viscount Ossington, Lord Napier, created Baron Ettrick, Lord Hanmer, Lord Selbourne, the Marquis of Queensberry, and the Earl of Wicklow, the two latter being new representative Peers for Scotland and for Ireland respectively. The House of Peers has also fresh blood by the succession of heirs of Peers who have died. Thus there is upon the roll a new Duke of Bedford, a new Earl of Ionsdale, a new Earl of Clancarty, a new Earl of Moray, a new Earl of Carysfort and several new Barons. The peerage of Lord Dalling, and Bulwer is extinct, and there is no Lord Audley at present upon the roll.

The exports of steam engines from the United Kingdom sensibly increased last year, the value of the exports (which include locomotives as well as fixed engines) having risen to £2,603,300, as compared with £2,064,004 in 1871, and £1,997,523 in 1870. The three principal external outlets for our steam engines are Russia, Egypt, and British India. The exports to Russia were valued last year at £302,176, against £350,756 in 1871, and £457,074 in 1870; those to Egypt at £242,120, against £348,074 in 1871, and £224,332 in 1870, and those to British India at £173,003, against £201,251 in 1871, and £96,327 in 1870.

REMITTANCES Received on Subscription to
THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday,
the 8th Inst.—

CORCORANE, Ont.—Lieut. A. Campbell... \$2.00
DIAMOND, Ont.—Ensign Robert Walker... 4.00
HARTLAND, N. B.—Eug. R. Vance... 2.00

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 28th February, 1873.

GENERAL ORDERS (3).

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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

No 5 Company, Barrie.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Allan A. McKenzie, M.S., vice Wieden, transferred to No. 10 Company.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Alexander Russell, M.S., vice McKenzie, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Private James Ward, vice Russell, promoted.

BREVET.

To be Major :

Captain Jacob Bingham, No. 5 Troop, 2nd Regiment of Cavalry, from 31st December, 1872.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

8th Battalion "Stadacona Rifles"

To be Quarter Master :

Quarter Master Sergeant Peter Edward Poulin, vice Donald C. McDonel, deceased.

Beaucour Company of Infantry.

To be Ensign :

Louis Landry, Gentleman, M.S. vice L. Beauchemin, left limits.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Captain Henry Joseph Doherty, M.S., No. 1 Company, St. Hyacinthe Provisional Battalion, from 10th May, 1872.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John Martin, for two months, from 8th instant, to enable him to proceed to Europe on private affairs.

By Command of His Excellency

The Governor General,

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,

Commanding the Militia of the

Dominion

and Adjutant-General.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa 7th March, 1873.

GENERAL ORDERS (4).

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Iona.

To be Captain, provisionally :

John Edgcombe, Esq., vice John A. Philpott, left limits.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

6th Battalion "Hochelaga Light Infantry."

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign John G. Seebold, V. B., vice Jesse W. Robinson, left limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

William Smith Gardner, Gentleman, vice Seebold, promoted.

William John Kenney, Gentleman, vice Francis C. Laylor, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

8th Battalion "Stadacona Rifles," Quebec.

No. 4 Company,

To be Ensign :

Arthur Ahearn, Gentleman, M.S., vice Gil-mour, promoted.

St. Gregoire Infantry Company.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant J. Amedee Pratte, M.S. vice Honore Hebert, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General,

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,

Commanding the Militia of the

Dominion

and Adjutant-General.

A white marble statue of the Queen, weighing seven tons, has just arrived at Windsor Castle. The Queen is represented sitting on a chair, with a dog lying by her side. The statue is being placed in the vestibule of the State apartments.

A FAVORITE WEDDING DAY.—The last day of the old year seems to have been devoted to marriage at Dundee. The Rev. George Gillfillan married no fewer than fifteen couples on that day. There was quite a procession of cars at his door at one time, and the gaily attired bridal parties formed a very pleasing scene.

The French corvette *Bourayne* reports a series of rather lively brushes with some pirates in the Gulf of Tonquin. It appears that while on her passage up to Hong Kong, and while off the coast of Annam, she came across two Chinese junks, which, without any provocation opened fire upon the *Bourayne*, which naturally returned the unlooked for salute with a broadside. Finding that they were getting the worst of it, the junks made for the coast, but the *Bourayne*, in a very few minutes, sent them to the bottom, with a large proportion of their crews. Those struggling in the water are said to have been shot by the *Bourayne's* men, so that not a single pirate remained to give account of their intentions. Shortly afterwards the *Bourayne*, came across four other junks, anchored off a small island at the mouth of a river on the same coast. On putting to sea the *Bourayne* met a seventh pirate which after a severe tussle was also extinguished. The *Bourayne* cruise will, it would appear, add materially to the safety of the Gulf for native merchant vessels during the coming winter.—*China Telegraph*, Dec. 18.

The extinction of Indian races is commonly attributed to the advance of civilization, but the records of the province of New Brunswick show that Indians when humanely and fairly dealt with may increase in numbers even where civilization flourishes. In 1851 the Indian population was 11,116, and in 1861, it was 1,212. It is believed that the average number of Indians in New Brunswick was never greater than it is to day. The decrease of the Indian population in the West is probably owing more to civilized bullets and civilized whiskey than to any other cause.

The detailed returns of the census of England and Wales, taken on the 3rd of April, 1871, were recently issued. According to the revised returns, the population of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the army, navy, and seamen abroad, was in 1871 31,528,338, against 19,070,932 in 1861, showing an increase in the ten years of 2,557,406, or 8.8 per cent. Ireland decreased 6.7 per cent. The number of men in the army, navy, and merchant service is estimated at about 229,000. The area of England and Wales, estimated in 1861 at 37,324,883 acres, is now estimated, with the recent corrections, at 37,319,221 acres.

A parliamentary return giving an account of the sum expended compared with the sum granted for the army purchase commission in the year ended March 31, 1872, shows that the sum expended was £352,926 6s. 10d. less than the sum estimated. The surplus is to be surrendered. The total amount which it is expected will be repaid during the ensuing year by the colonies as contributions in aid of military expenditure is £238,300. The items are:—The Cape, £10,000; Natal, £3,500; Hong Kong, £20,000; Straits Settlements, £51,600; Ceylon, £120,000; Malta, £6,200; Mauritius, £27,000. The estimated expenditure is £1,708,200, making the total probable net cost of the military defence of the colonies £469,000.

The *Times* states that the estimates for 1872-73, on account of the manufacturing departments at the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, probably show a reduction of more than £200,000 the retrenchment being effected principally in the royal laboratory and carriage departments.

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The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

(TAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1873.

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

We have had the pleasure of announcing in the last issue of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, that, through the kindness of a friend, we had received a copy of the *Army List* for the month of February, containing the first *Gazette* of the *Canadian Army*, which occupies forty pages of that valuable volume.

While congratulating the force on being at last recognized as a component portion of the *auxiliary* forces of the Crown, it is our pleasing duty to notice that the event appears to have given fully as much satisfaction to our English brothers as to our people. An article from *Broad Arrow* of 15th February, on "The Army of Canada," expresses this feeling so forcibly and appropriately that we have republished it on another

page, entirely agreeing with the spirit and purpose of the writer as more truly shadowing forth the real opinion and feelings of the British people than those impertinent and atrociously treasonable utterances of the *Times*.

While giving our contemporary all credit for his manly, generous, and patriotic feelings, we are not at all willing to concede to Mr. CARDWELL or any member of the Whig-Radical government the credit of having called forth by his or their "colonial policy" the magnificent military force the Dominion of Canada has organized. When those dearly-beloved friends of Messrs. GLADSTONE and BRIGHT—the Yankees—outraged national law and insulted the honor of the British flag by the seizure of the Messrs. MASON and SLIDEL on board the *Trent* in 1861, the Canadian people under their existing militia law sprang to arms with such effect that our neighbors, who thoroughly understand what stuff Canadian soldiers are made of, at once surrendered their prisoners, and if England had wished, a money compensation could have been imposed. Since that period, our Military organization has been gradually developing till in 1868 it assumed its present form; and we indulge in no egotistical boast by saying it is the best yet devised for bringing into action the whole fighting power of a nation. We can assure *Broad Arrow* that it would be as easy to raise 200,000 men, if necessity required, as it is now "in the piping times of peace" to keep up a force of 43,000; and in the event of anticipated complications we would not only be able to hold our own, but, if properly seconded by a naval force, could "carry the war into Africa," and that in no event would it be necessary to send a military force from Great Britain for the defence of Canada.

It is to a naval contingent, of sufficient strength to overpower all or any opposition which might be offered on the high seas or coast, that the attention of our English friends should be directed. Our local defence will always be best maintained by our local forces, because our people have their homes and property to fight for; and men who have won both from the forests of Canada with the axe will not fail in retaining them with the sword.

It would be good policy on the part of our House of Commons to vote sufficient money during the coming session to send a brigade to England, for the purpose of taking part in the Autumn Manœuvres. Such a course, provided it would accord with the policy of the Imperial authorities, would be productive of much good to all interests, and the means of removing misrepresentation, whether resulting from ignorance, or treason to the best interests of the Empire,

In order, however, to bring about that fusion of interests with the outlying portions of the Empire shadowed forth by the concluding section of our contemporary's article, it will be necessary for the Whig-

Radicals to abandon their policy and forget their traditions as a party. The stamp duties or tea tax at Boston would never have produced the United States, if the greed of office of the English Whigs had not culminated in treason to the best interests of the Empire, and it seems quite in the way of their usual proceedings to throw the blame of their own villany on their Sovereign, who could not reply to their allegations.

We trust the day is not far distant when *Broad Arrow's* ideas will be realized, and that a Federation, of the Empire, by giving the colonies their legitimate place in its counsels, will redeem the Foreign policy of Great Britain from the odium under which it labours, and consolidate her military power so that she will be enabled to care little whether Europe and the United States are her enemies or her friends.

General Trochu has suddenly asked to be struck off the active list, with the intention of definitely quitting the rank of the army. The general is only fifty-seven years of age, and even if much older would not have been obliged to retire on half pay, having commanded an army. "General Trochu," says the *London Army and Navy Gazette*, "has often been blamed for a certain want of vigor in the defence of Paris, but few persons are aware of the troublesome elements he had to deal with, and what a blow his hopes received when, at the commencement of the siege, he asked for 45,000 volunteers from the National Guard to form war battalions, and only 8,000 presented themselves. This delayed matters for a couple of months, and the war battalions were only ready to march when Paris was hermetically enclosed. There were also other matters which interfered with a vigorous defence—a strong radical force opposed to fighting the Prussians, etc. The pension of General Trochu has been fixed at 9,000 francs a year according to article 2 of the law of June, 1856. This is a small sum for a General who has seen hard service in Africa, the Crimea, Italy, and France; who was wounded before Sebastopol, and who conducted the defence of Paris, if without sufficient vigor, skillfully, if one looks at the materials he had to deal with, and his incessant political difficulties. He might have been a marshal, but he refused the *bâton*. He also refused his salary as Governor of Paris, and he retires into private life a poor man, respected by foreigners as an upright soldier and clever military writer."

The *United States Army and Navy Journal* supplies the foregoing paragraph on a character that flourished as Governor of Paris during its late memorable siege. Looking at the pretensions that pitch forked General Trochu into a position events proved he was totally inadequate to fill, it will strike our readers that he has done the only sensible action with which they are acquainted in his eventful, and, for his country, unfortunate career.

It is no disgrace for a good and capable soldier to fail in carrying out military operations, and such a one would have had our sympathy as well as our respect, but when he is put forward as the head of a dangerous

party in the State, and by accepting a leading position, guarantees that party's aid to the maintenance of order and constitutional government, yet on the first chance openly violates all pledges verbal or implied; such a man sinks below contempt, especially when it is apparent that his military qualifications were those of the demagogue and speculator, whose sole desire was to keep himself safe at all hazards.

The present generation has not forgotten, nor will posterity be likely to forget, the treason of this same Trochu, and the unmanly way in which he deserted the Empress Regent, and left that lady to find her way out of the hands of the Parisian canaille as best she could.

Republican sympathies will cover a multitude of sins with our New York contemporary; but all its efforts will not be able to whitewash the recreant and faithless officer, nor the military poltroon who had not courage to defend a woman.

It cannot be denied that the garrison of Paris was loyal to the late Emperor. After the disaster at Sedan, a true soldier would have used it to strengthen the Regency, scatter the plotting scoundrels of the Assembly, and, by the vigor of initiative measures, call forth the military instincts of the French people, Trochu possessed neither the ability of a general, the honor of a gentleman, or the perception of a statesman. He was simply a demagogue desirous of playing—Napoleon Le Grande—but failed, for want of the necessary talent, when opportunity offered. It is well that he is *poor and honest*—they are his only redeeming virtues.

In another column will be found an article from the *Boston Advocate*, which is reprinted for the purpose of enabling our readers to understand how positively leading journals in the United States hold in view the doctrines of *manifest destiny* in the case of Canada, and what extraordinary accordance, accidental or otherwise, seems to exist between their political prophecy and the outpourings of the *London Times*.

As a matter of course, it would not be possible to find Canadian journals free from some taint of the leaven of the same *spirit*, and we have the *Canadian Monthly*, a periodical edited by a distinguished cosmopolitan—Professor GOLDWIN SMITH—ringing the changes on the same chords. All these parties agree in assuming with peculiar modesty, that they alone know what is good for Canada, and her people; and are deeply concerned in relieving Great Britain "of a great care."

Passing the cool impudence of the *Times* as a mere question of bargain and sale, in which the Yankee shares, we are concerned alone in dealing with the literary production over which the *social parasite* presides, as affecting the question at issue; and it may be truly said of him that he has learned nothing,

and forgotten nothing, during the whole time of his residence among the Canadian people; and the quotation given in the article referred to, shows that he is not above misrepresentation. It may be possible that in the small clique at Toronto, by whose aspirations the *Canadian Monthly* maintains a sickly existence, such speculations as he puts forth as the opinions of the people may be entertained, and in their social gatherings vaguely talked of; but such people know nothing whatever of the real state of feeling of the great mass of Canadians; if they imagine for a moment that those sentiments receive the slightest countenance from them, or that they would look upon the author as anything else than a knave or a fool for entertaining them; and we strongly suspect that the writer in the *Canadian Monthly* was perfectly conscious of the fact; at all events, if he wishes to put it to the proof, he had better try the effect of a lecture on "Annexation" or "Independence," even in Toronto, and we are satisfied he will not repeat the experiment. In this country a fellow may hold any opinion he chooses, and even talk treason if he likes, but it is always safest not to try to inculcate the lesson or preach the doctrine, as our people treat imposters roughly.

The Yankee journal is in its true vocation endeavoring to enlarge the boundaries of its country, and hoping, against hope, to inveigle Canada into the Union, for which it could honestly claim credit, even while doing so it displayed ignorance and disregard of truth, leaving the dirty work, treason and rascality, to such tools as the *Times* and the *Professor*.

We have to thank the talented, zealous, and patriotic Honorary Secretary of the "Royal Colonial Institute," C. W. EDDY, Esq., for the third Volume of the Transactions of that body, which has been so eminently useful and successful in awakening the people of England to the importance and value of the Colonial Empire, thereby rendering to the British people most inestimable service, by defeating the designs of those short-sighted political speculators, who would deprive the English people of the heritage won by the blood and treasure of their forefathers, as well as perpetrate a foul wrong in forcing loyal British subjects to seek another allegiance.

To noblemen like His Grace the Duke of MANCHESTER, a soldier, statesman, and patriot, and gentlemen like Mr. EDDY, the people of Canada owe a deep debt of gratitude, for they have already done more to enlighten the mind of the British people as to the value of the Dominion than all other agencies.

The following circular accompanied the volume,

THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

15, STRAND, W. C.
February 1st, 1873.

SIR,

In forwarding you herewith the Third Volume of Transactions, which brings the publication of these up to the end of the last session, I take the opportunity of informing you that the Institute has now secured additional Rooms in this House, and that its premises now include—

A Reading and Writing Room.

A Library.

A Smoking Room.

A Private Room for meetings of Colonists which may be engaged by any Member of the Institute on giving twenty-four hours' notice to the Secretary, in order to ascertain whether it is at liberty.

A large number of the leading Colonial Newspapers are kept on file.

The Institute is now able to afford room for the exhibition of Vegetable or Mineral Specimens of Colonial Produce, Raw or Manufactured, which any of the Fellows may desire to bring into notice.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

C. W. EDDY,

Honorary Secretary.

The subjects treated of in the third volume are as follows:

British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca. The Crisis of the Empire. Practical views and suggestions on our Colonial relations. On the food supply of England in connection with Australia. On the appointment of a reporter on Industrial products for the Colonial Office. On the Polynesian labor question in relation to the Fiji Islands and Queensland. On the land tenures of India and their bearings on our Indian Finance.

Preparations for the reform of our relations with the Colonies. Addresses to Her Majesty, and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. On Manitoba. On the Financial resources of our Colonies. Comparative advantages of the Far West of Canada and of the States for settlement. On the National distribution of coal throughout the British Empire (this valuable paper was contributed by Mr. EDDY). On the influence of American Legislation on the decline of the United States as a maritime power.

The whole forming a series of most interesting and valuable information of a thoroughly practical character. The value to the Colonists of such an institution cannot be overrated.

The *Torpedo question* appears to have lost none of its interest for our neighbors of the United States. We have given our readers an account of the trial and failure of the *Lay Torpedo Boat*, since which a lively discussion has been going on between Mr. LAY, Capt. ERICSSON, and Commander KIRKLAND, of the United States Navy, one of the Committees appointed to inspect and report on

Mr. LAY's boat, on the interesting subject. We do not think it necessary to more than merely allude to this state of the affair as the correspondence is lengthy and of a technical character, possessing no particular interest, especially as the whole discussion turns on opposing theories of which there have been no practical demonstration. The latest phase of it however, is that both competitors engage to build boats for trials in order to decide the value of their respective systems.

Captain ERICSSON's offer is as follows—

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

"SIR.—In accordance with the letter which I had the honor of addressing to you, January 17, 1873, I now beg to report that I have commenced the construction of two moveable submarine torpedoes. One of these, arranged for harbor defence, will be capable of running to any point six thousand feet distance and returning, thus traversing a total distance of twelve thousand feet. The other moveable submarine torpedo, a smaller one, will be arranged for the special purpose of being despatched from some small vessel, such as a monitor, towards the enemy's ships. This smaller vessel will run a distance of about 2,500 feet and return, thus making the total distance traversed about 5,000 feet.

Aware of your desire to ascertain as soon as practicable whether these torpedoes can be operated successfully, I have made arrangements for completing the same ready for trial in the month of June next."

I am Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
J. ERICSSON.

New York, February 24, 1873.

The United States Army and Navy Journal, from which the above paragraph is taken, says the trial is to come off in June, and we can see no reason to suppose it will be with much more satisfaction than those already undertaken.

It must be evident to the person least conversant with mechanics, that those machines are totally unreliable; that a hostile vessel will be very remiss indeed, if she allows a small monitor to approach her so closely as 800 yards, without testing her vulnerability to shot. And it has not been yet shewn, that the operator either afloat or ashore can change the course of the Torpedo boat at his will, as instantaneously as will enable it to keep pace with the motions of the vessel against which it is intended to act.

This Torpedo boat has also to tow heavy cables, in one case of a length of 1000 fathoms, in the other of over 400 fathoms; the projector seems to have forgotten the "drift way" such an operation would involve, or else assumed that it will be conducted in still water. In either case the Torpedo boat will prove in reality, a speculative toy, very ingenious, but of no particular value.

A correspondent in the United States Army and Navy Journal labours to prove it would take twenty six horse power to tow the torpedo boat and its attachments, as proposed by Capt. ERICSSON; whereas the lat-

ter says his boat has only fifteen horse power, there is evidently a discrepancy somewhere which the trials in June next will test, although we are confident they are not by half the number of difficulties to be overcome before the machine is rendered effective—if it ever will be.

ON Wednesday the 5th inst., His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL proceeded under escort of Captain SPARKS's Troop of Cavalry, to the Parliament Buildings, for the purpose of taking the preparatory steps to open the first Session of the Second Parliament of Canada. He was received at the main entrance by the usher of the Blackrod, (R. KIMBER, Esq.) The Adj. General Colonel P. ROBERTSON ROSS, the Deputy Adjutant General at Head Quarters Lieut. Col. POWELL, the Assistant Adj. General, Lieut. Colonel STUART; Lieut. Col. Cumberland, extra aide camp, and the following staff:

Lieut. J. Macpherson, D. A. G.; Lieut. Col. Wiley, Lieut. Col. Brunel, Lieut. Col. Chamberlain, C. M. G.; Lieut. Col. Griffin. Lieut. Col. Jackson, D. A. G.; Lieut. Col. Ross, Guards; Major White, do.; Major Macdonald, unattached; Major Smith, B. M. Cobourg; Major Worsley, G. T. R. B.; Capt. Glifford, 4th Battalion; Surgeon Malloch Guards; Paymaster Wickstead, do.; Captain Perry, Militia Staff.

A guard of honor furnished by the Governor General's Guards, under the command of Captain TILTON, and a detachment of the Ottawa Field Battery, commanded by Lieut. STUART.

Preceded by the usher of the Blackrod, His Excellency, followed by his Staff, entered the Senate Chamber, and on being seated, the Honorable, the Speaker of the Senate (Hon. Mr. CHAVEAU) announced to the Blackrod that he had in command from His Excellency to direct him to proceed to the Chamber of the Commons, and command their attendance at the Bar of the Senate. This duty having been performed, the faithful Commons with the Clerk of the House at their head, came trooping along like a lot of school boys, with the younger members in front; and, having succeeded in wedging themselves into the space between the bar and the southern wall of the Chamber, subsided into comparative quiet. The Honorable the Speaker of the Senate then stated that he had it in command from His Excellency to announce that he would not on that day give his reasons for summoning Parliament, but they were to retire and elect their speaker, and on the following day (Thursday the 6th) at three o'clock he would detail to them his reasons for calling them together. Thereupon, the faithful trooped out in pretty much the same way as they came in, and retired to the privacy of their own chamber, at least, as much as the press gang will allow them to have. His Excellency, preceded by Blackrod, and

accompanied by his staff left the buildings at nearly the same time under a royal salute from the artillery and escorted by the cavalry, returned to Rideau Hall. The splendid appearance of the Guard of Honor powerfully impressed the beholders with the idea of the material the Canadian Army is recruited from, numbering seventy-five non commissioned officers and soldiers, of the average of five feet nine inches in height, it is questionable whether any battalion in the regular service could turn out as fine a body of men, and they possess a magnificent band; the squadron of cavalry, under Captain SPARKS, are a smart soldier like looking set of young fellows, the very style for light dragoons, while the artillery as is well known belong to a corps which has always borne a high reputation for efficiency; altogether the military display has been the best yet witnessed at the opening of Parliament.

On Thursday, the 6th inst., at a few minutes before three o'clock, His Excellency, escorted as before, drove up to the main entrance, the same Guard of Honour and the same Staff received him, the Senate Chamber had been previously filled with the beauty and fashion of Ottawa, headed by Her Excellency the Countess DUFFERIN, Mrs. HOWLAND, wife of the Lieut. Governor of Ontario, Mrs. ROBERTSON-ROSS, wife of the Adjutant-General, and other ladies of rank; Lieut. Governor HOWLAND accompanied the GOVERNOR GENERAL; immediately on the appearance of the latter in the Senate Chamber, the Usher of the Black Rod was despatched to summon the faithful commons, who had in the interim gratified the popular wish, done themselves honor and established the true English precedent by the election of the Hon. JAMES COCKBURN, the Speaker of the First Canadian Parliament by acclamation as their Speaker, an office which we hope he will hold for the country's benefit, while Canada can find him a constituency, in which case it will be a life tenure.

Headed by their Speaker the Commons, if possible more, unruly came crowding in and when they had effected a lodgment the Hon. Speaker announced his election and pleaded the grace of Parliament. In reply His Excellency stated that all the privileges should be accorded in conformity with the Constitution usage, and then proceeded to read the following Speech in English and afterwards in French:—

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate Gentle men of the House of Commons

I. In addressing for the first time the Parliament of Canada, I desire to express the satisfaction I feel in resorting to your advice and assistance, as well as my deep sense of my own good fortune in being permitted to associate myself with you in your labours and aspirations for the welfare of this Dominion.

I rejoice to think that my assumption of office should have taken place at a period when the prospects of the country appear so full of promise, when peace and amity prevail amongst all neighbouring nations, and when so many indications are afforded of the success with which Canada herself is consolidating her political unity and developing her material resources.

2. In accordance with the decision of Parliament, and to carry into effect the legislation of last session, I have caused a charter to be granted to a body of Canadian capitalists for the construction of the Pacific Railway. The company now formed has given assurance that the great work will be vigorously prosecuted, and a favourable state of the money market in England affords every hope that satisfactory arrangements may be made for the required capital. The papers and correspondence relating to this subject will be laid before you.

3. During the past year the surveys for the improvement and extension of our system of canals, for which appropriations were made last session, have been in active preparation; and I am glad to inform you that the plans and specifications for the enlargement of the Welland and the construction of the Basin Verte Canals have been completed, and that the works can now be put under contract.

The surveys of the St. Lawrence canals will, I am assured, be finished in time to commence the works at the beginning of next year. This will insure the completion of all these great undertakings at the same period.

4. It is gratifying to know that the efforts made to encourage immigration have met with a great measure of success, and that the numbers seeking a home in Canada have been greatly augmented during the last year. I do not doubt your readiness to make ample provision for the steadily increasing stream of settlers that may hereafter be annually expected to add to the population, wealth and strength of the Dominion.

5. The compilation of the first census of the Dominion approaches completion, and this would, therefore, seem a fitting time to provide for the establishment of a proper system for the accurate collection and scientific arrangement of statistical information. I commend this subject to your attention.

6. It is important that provision should be made for the consolidation and amendment of the laws, now in force in the several Provinces, relating to the representation of the people in Parliament. A measure for this purpose, and one for the trial of controverted elections, will be submitted for your consideration.

7. Your attention will be invited to measures for the amendment of the laws, relating to Pilots, to salvage, and to the Trinity House of Montreal and Quebec, as well as for the improvement of the laws generally, affecting our merchant shipping.

8. Experience has shown that the duties now performed in the office of the Secretary of State, and the Secretary for the Provinces may be re-adjusted with advantage to the public service. A Bill on the subject will be laid before you.

9. Among other measures, bills will be presented to you relating to the criminal law, to weights and measures, and to the amendment and consolidation of the inspection laws.

Gentleman of the House of Commons.

10. I have given directions that the accounts of the past, and of the first six

months of the present financial year, shall be laid before you without delay. You will be gratified to learn that the finances of the Dominion are in a prosperous condition, and that there is no reason to doubt that the revenue will be sufficient to meet all contemplated charges upon it.

The estimates of the ensuing year, which will be submitted to you, have been prepared with as much regard to economy as is compatible with the efficiency of the public service, and I venture to hope that you will be of opinion that the supplies which my Government will ask you to vote, can be granted without inconvenience to the people.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate. Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

11. Many of the subjects I have enumerated are of the greatest importance. It is with full confidence in your patriotism and wisdom that I commend them to your consideration, and I trust that a Gracious Providence may guide your Counsels in whatever way may best promote the happiness of the people of Canada, and the welfare of the Empire at large.

At the conclusion His Excellency left the buildings as on the previous day, and the audience gradually dispersed; there must have been at least 2000 persons inside the buildings, and half as many outside.

The Governor General was attended on both occasions by his aide-de-camps Lieut CARLSON and Lieut. HAMILTON, his Military Secretary Colonel FLETCHER, his Private Secretary, Mr. PATTERSON, and the extra Provincial aide de camp Lieut. Col. CUMBERLAND. We regret very much that the Senior Provincial Aide-de-camp Lieut. Col. BERNARD was prevented by illness from attending.

REVIEWS.

Blackwood for February contains the following articles:—A True Reformer—Part XII; The Bengal Ryot; Explorations; The Parisians—Book V; New Books; In London; Our State and Prospects. The Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton Street, New York.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of the *Phrenological Journal* for March, from the Publisher Samuel R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

The *Illustrated Canadian News* for 1st March contains the following:—Illustrations: Cartoon: Opening of the Season of 1873 at the Royal Dominion Theatre; The old frigate "Pyramus" in Halifax Harbour; Salmon River, N. B.; Quebec Sketches; Snow-Shoe Racing. Leaves from an Artist's Sketch Book, A Constantinople Belle; Messrs. Barber Bos. Paper Mill, Georgetown Ont.; The Narrows, St. John River; The Valley of the Eltsche, near Meran, Tyrod. Original Articles, —Mining operations in Newfoundland; Gossip on Popular Science

Subjects; No. V. The Aurora Borealis; Woman's Work. Original Poetry:—The Flower and the Butterfly. Selections:—Tennyson's New Ode the Queen.—(Poetry); Napoleonic and other Poems.—(Queen); Miscellaneous; Dramatic Notes; Varieties; Editorials, Obituary, The Magazines, Book Notices, Notes and Queries, Courrier des Dames, News of the Week, The New Magdalen, (Willkie Collins) Ch, xx, xxi, Chess.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of a beautiful Chromo-Lithograph—The Rendezvous—from the Publishers of the *Canadian Illustrated News*.

The *New Dominion Monthly* for March has been received, it contains a capital portrait of Her Excellency Countess Dufferin.

Some curious scenes of party complexion have taken place among the workers in an extensive power loom weaving factory in Lurgan during the past few weeks. It appears that the employees have religiously "fallen out" among themselves, and on frequent occasions have pre-arranged fights, and that, in some cases, as early as five o'clock in the morning. Not many days ago the same parties disputed in the very factory itself, ending with blows and after the matter was apparently getting to too great a height, the head of the firm, who was present, interfered, but only to get himself well belaboured through the factory, until at last he was compelled to skedaddle and let them "fight it out" among themselves. Every night for a considerable time past a number of the Royal Irish have to be on the spot when the work is suspended to keep the hostile parties, as they emerge from the factory separate; and though the constables accompany them up the street, the shouts of "Home rule" from the one side, and counter cries of "No Home rule," can be heard on all hands. Workers too, cheer "each favourite" whom they may chance to meet, or whose house they may pass on their way, while persons obnoxious to them are certain to come in for a fair share of abuse. The affair has become a perfect nuisance, and it is said that, should the disgraceful conduct not soon come to a termination, the factory will be suspended for a time.

RECENT OUTRAGES.—An outrage of a very determined character occurred on Jan. 9, in the county Galway, Mr. Anthony Canny, steward of the Earl of Leitrim, was in his house at Dean Park, near Ross, when a stranger entered and, presenting a revolver at him said he was hired to shoot him if he attempted to eject any tenants on Lord Leitrim's property, showing at the same time a purse of money which he said he had received. Afterwards the stranger fired three shots in the air, and went away. Mr. Canny never saw him before. An outrage occurred in Tipperary on the same day. The guard on the great Southern and Great Western Railway, running between Nenagh and Roscrea, had a narrow escape of being killed. After leaving Cloughjordan Station, a large stone was thrown at the carriage, smashing a window within a few inches of his head.

TO THE QUEEN.

O Loyal to the royal in thyself,
 And loyal to thy land, as this to thee—
 Bear witness, that rememberable day
 Whon, pale as yet, and fever-worn, the Prince
 Who scarce had pluck'd his bleeding life again
 From halfway down the shadow of the grave,
 Passed with thee thro' thy people and their love,
 And London roll'd one tide of joy thro' all
 Her trebled millions and long leagues of man
 And welcome! witness, too, the silent cry—
 Thy prayer of many a race and creed, and ellene—
 Thunderless lightnings striking under sea
 From sunset and sunrise of all thy realm,
 And that true North, whose of we lately heard
 A strain to shame us! "Keep you to yourselves,
 So loyal is too costly! Friends, your love
 Is but a burthen, loose the bond and go."
 Is this the tone of empire? here the faith
 That made us rulers? this, indeed, her voice
 And meaning, whom the roar of Hougoumont
 Left mightiest of all peoples under heav'n?
 What shock has food her sluce, that she should
 speak
 So feebly? weather—weather hour by hour!
 The voice of Brittain, or a sinking land,
 Some third-rate Isle half-lost among her seas?
 There rang her voice when the full city pealed
 Thee and thy Prince! the loyal to their crown
 Are loyal to their own far sons, who love
 Our ocean-empire with her boundless homes
 For ever-broadening England, and her throne
 In our vast Orient, and our Isle, our Isle.
 That knows not her own greatness; if she knows
 And dreads it we are full'n—but thou, my Queen,
 Nor for itself, but thro' thy living love
 For one to whom I made it o'er his grave
 Sacred, accept this old imperfect tale,
 New old, and shadowing Sense at war with Soul,
 Rather than that Gray King, whose name, a ghost,
 Streams like a cloud, man-shaped, from moun-
 tain peak
 And cleaves to eath and Cromlech still, or him
 Of Geoffrey's book, or him of Malher's, one
 Touch by thy adulterous finger of a line
 That lover'd between war and wantonness,
 And crownings and dethronements; take withal
 Thy poet's blessing, and his trust that Heaven
 Will blow the tempest in the distance back,
 From thine and ours; for some are scared who
 mark
 Or wisely or unwisely, signs of storm
 Waverings of every vane with every wind,
 And wordy trucklings to the transient hour
 And fierce or careless looseners of the faith
 And softness bleeding scorn of simple life,
 Or cowardice, the child of lust for gold,
 Or labor, with a groan and not a voice,
 Or Art with poisonous honey stol'n from France,
 And that which knows, but careful for itself,
 And that which knows not, ruling that which
 knows
 To its own harm; the goal of this great world
 Lies beyond sight; yet—if our slowly grown
 And crowned Republic's crowning common sense,
 That saved her many times not fall—their fears
 Are morning shadows huger than the shapes
 That cast them, not those gloomier which forego
 The darkness of that battle in the West,
 Where all of high and holy dies away.

DRAGOONS; OR, MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

An agitation has existed for some time as to the formation of a new designation of corps under the name of "Mounted Riflemen; or, Infantry on Horseback." The idea seems to be very unpalatable to cavalry soldiers. They seem not to be able to bear the idea of being in any way conformed with, or mixed up with, even in name, anything that moves on foot. Now, it is a pity that the tactical applications of a body of men and horses such as is desiderated, cannot be obtained without effecting the prejudices of our military conservatives. The Americans claim the invention of mounted infantry as among the many novelties they have introduced to the world, although it is well known, that at the Cape a body of mounted infantry did good service in the Caffre wars. It is a pity that every sort of objection should be raked up by cavalry officers, against this system, which prejudice can invent, while all the time, a large proportion of our cavalry are really and truly destined for the very work which is wanted. Our dragoons for instance, are simply musketeers, and a part of their duty is to fight on foot with their firearms. The same thing may be said of our regiments of carabineers, why then the prejudice, when the practice and the prin-

ciple have long been recognised in Service. Major Brackenbury recommends the use of "mounted riflemen" for artillery escorts, so as not to weaken cavalry regiments whose duties are more for riding down the enemy sword or lance in hand.

In a recent article the *Pall Mall Gazette* said:—"It will not be amiss just now, when the subject of mounted riflemen has been once more brought into prominence by Colonel Hamley, to point out how the obvious want of such a force on the French side in 1870 struck the American generals who were looking on. General Sheridan, it is well known, expressed verbally a strong opinion that against such a mounted corps as he himself had commanded in the Shenandoah Valley, and afterwards on the James River in 1864, it would have been impossible to keep the German communications open to the besieging army of Paris."

We also find the following interesting article in the *Allahabad Pioneer*.—"Dragoons.—No doubt many men who have watched carefully the recent progress in the science of tactics have come to the conclusion that the mounted riflemen or dragoon, properly so called, is likely to play an important part in future wars. Most of our readers call to mind an episode in the Autumn Manœuvres, when a Hussar regiment found itself alone opposed to infantry, sent forward a dismounted troop who crept up unperceived within short range of the enemy; a second squadron, mounted, then threatened to charge, upon which the infantry skirmishers formed rallying squares but were immediately fired into by the dismounted hussars who taking them in such compact formation would have nearly destroyed them. In the fight too at Wiford a small detachment of the Bays kept inactive the whole of the Wilts Yeomanry by the admirable skill with which they chose their ground, at the gorge of an old entrenchment at the entrance to a wood. They galloped out to charge their opponents' skirmishers when these ventured within reach, and with the carbine fire of a few dismounted men, posted under cover of the entrenchment, kept at bay the main body when they advanced to their skirmishers support.

The above are of course instances of the employment as mounted rifles of cavalry proper, but in actual warfare men armed with long rifles would necessarily produce by their fire far more effect than could ever be the case with cavalry carbines, especially as the latter are in the hands of men who are very properly taught to pay far more attention to horsemanship and swordsmanship than they do to musketry. We would especially call attention to the importance attached to this description of force by those who have been and are now engaged in reorganizing the Russian Army. In No. LXVII. of the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* the strength of the various arms of their service is given by Lieut. Vincent of the 23rd Fusiliers, and the Dragoons are said by him to be in the proportion of 18 regiments to 34 of ordinary cavalry. The reason why, for so many years, so little value has been attached to corps which could act both on horseback and on foot, has no doubt been the inaccuracy of the fire arms used, which rendered the fire of a few skirmishers, even when dismounted, of comparatively little consequence, but owing to the general distribution of rifles and the great improvement lately made in them, the well-directed fire of a few men may now be productive of important results. The value of rapidity of movement cannot be

over estimated, but it is not only in this respect that mounted men have a great advantage over ordinary infantry, it is evident that men on foot after a smart run of 400 or 500 yards, will seldom be cool enough to take careful and deliberate aim, but any one can gallop a horse double that distance without losing his breath or being rendered unsteady. It must often happen, when a strong position is to be assaulted, that if the attacking force can only get up within a few hundred yards of the enemy, it can there obtain some sort of cover, but that to pass over the intervening space is the difficulty, if not the impossibility; in such instances dragoons would often be able to render good service. Passing rapidly over the open ground in extended order they would dismount on reaching a bank or dip in the ground affording a fair amount of cover, and then open a destructive fire upon the enemy's line at comparatively close quarters incurring perhaps little risk themselves except to their horses. As an escort for artillery, and above all to cover a retreat, this description of troops would be particularly suitable, skirmishing on foot they would by the fire of their rifles delay the advance of the enemy far more effectually than is generally possible for ordinary cavalry who have in so many instances, in the attempt to save the infantry sacrificed themselves without producing any corresponding advantage; at the same time dragoons, like other mounted men, have the means of making a rapid retreat and saving themselves when they can no longer hold their ground. A few years ago it was thought by many persons that mounted riflemen would ere long supersede regular cavalry; but such opinions can no longer be held, and our heavier will not only maintain their present position, but it is not impossible that they may some day be furnished with cuirasses, the utility of which was strikingly exhibited in the campaigns in France; nor, on the other hand, will mounted rifles take the place of our dashing Hussar regiments, but they would more properly form a distinct class, and they should be taught to consider the rifle as their weapon, not the sabre.

There seems to us no particular reason for keeping up certain corps as medium cavalry, too light to meet such men as our Life Guardsmen in a charge, and unnecessarily heavy for light cavalry work; our Dragoon Guards, and if necessary some other regiments, should be so mounted and equipped that they may recounter continental Cuirassiers on at least equal terms, and the efficiency of the Hussar regiments, who are already so distinguished as light cavalry, might probably be increased by diminishing further the weight which their horses have to carry; but the third division of this arm of the service should in our opinion be really dragoons, that is to say, light infantry, armed with good rifles, but possessing in addition that power of rapid locomotion which nothing but a good horse and a good seat across country can give.

THE ARMY OF CANADA

The editor of the monthly "Army List" has at last deigned to recognise the existence of the Canadian Militia. The February issue devotes no less than forty pages to a list of the officers of the several corps of which the force consists. Indeed the greater part of the space set apart for Colonial Militia and Volunteer is absorbed by Canada and the gross negligence or blundering, or both, which for many months has led to the omission of all mention of so important a

force as the Dominion Army undoubtedly is, seems the more inexcusable when its importance in comparison with similar bodies is made apparent. It has always been understood in this country that Canada boasted a Militia well organised and of considerable numerical strength, but the British public can have scarcely been prepared to find that the colony possessed an Army which on paper at least has such a very imposing appearance. Nor is there any reason to suppose that the Canadian Militia has not a tangible existence. The colony itself is perfectly content to be left to its own self-defence, and this self-confidence is perhaps the most satisfactory assurance it is possible to have of the efficiency of its Militia, for it is a characteristic trait in the British character to underrate rather than overrate the value of existing institutions.

As the current "Army List," however, for the first time supplies us with the details of the Canadian Militia it is rather more with a view to setting forth the materials of which the force is composed than of dealing with the question of its efficiency and utility, that we in this place comment on its existence. Commencing with a commander-in-Chief, "Her Majesty the Queen personally, or by the Governor-General as her representative," duly furnished with a brace of aides-de-camp, there follows a very complete staff, headed by an Adjutant-General and an Inspector of Artillery and Stores, and comprising Deputy Adjutant-Generals, District Paymasters, and Brigade Majors. The Army itself seems to have been arranged with a view to being assimilated as nearly as possible to the imperial force. The Cavalry is headed by a troop of the Governor-General's Bodyguard, which we may regard as the Life Guards of the colony, and then follows the Cavalry of the Line, consisting of forty-seven troops, some of which are arranged regimentally, but the majority having a separate and independent existence. The somewhat complicated appearance of the Cavalry force in the "Army List," however, suggests that it has been organised rather with a view to practical usefulness than to compliance with red-tape traditions, and such being the case, no fault is to be found with the uneven strength of the various corps. The same system, moreover, would seem to have been adopted with regard to the Artillery. Sixteen batteries of Field Artillery, stationed at various places, head the "List," and the Garrison Artillery is so arranged that whole brigades are quartered in the principal cities, while single batteries are located at the smaller towns. The strength of the Artillery force is not quite in proportion with the rest of the Army, but it would seem that the Canadians are alive to the increasing importance of this arm of the Service, for schools of gunnery are established both at Kingston and Quebec. The Canadian Engineers number but four companies, and as not even these possess the proper number of officers, it would seem that the ordnance corps generally were at present the weak features of the Service. It is, however, in the Infantry and Rifle Regiments that the real military strength of Canada is recognisable. Like our own Army, the Canadian Militia List begins with a regiment of Foot Guards, the headquarters of which are at Ottawa, and then follow the Rifle Battalions, of which there are three, rejoicing in the distinctive titles of "Prince of Wales Regiment," "Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto," and Victoria Volunteer Rifles of Montreal." The total number of Infantry regiments is seventy-eight, none less than five companies strong, while many

corps consist of ten companies. The average strength, however, of the regiments is eight companies, a respectable number for a Militia force. The regiments, moreover, seem not only to possess distinctive titles, but to have preserved traditions of their own. Amongst the former, the most noticeable are "Les Voltigeurs de Quebec" the Argyle Light Infantry, with "Nulli Secundus" for their motto; the "St. Clair Borderers," "The Simcoe Foresters," "The Huntingdon borderers," with "Front River" on their colours; "The Lisgar Rifles" a title suggestively recent, "Les Voltigeurs de Beauharnois," and "The 78th Highlanders." Most of the regiments boast of a motto, and many add to this a "distinctive device." Next in order, to what may be termed the regular Infantry regiments come the "Provisional Battalions of Infantry or rifles," which seem to have been organised after the fashion of our Administrative Volunteer Battalions at home; of these there are twelve, comprising about five outlying companies each, to which are added nearly fifty "Independent companies," located at places too remote to allow of their being attached to a provisional battalion. Lastly, comes the "Grand Trunk Railway Brigade," which is quite a little army by itself, comprising, as it does, Artillery, Engineers, and three substantial battalions of rifles. A "temporary corps," on service in Manitoba, concludes the list of what even, as viewed in the pages of the "Army List," is an interesting and important force.

Although no doubt the organisation of this army by the Canadians is due to the instinct of self preservation aroused by occurrences which have taken place on the border, yet it is impossible not to feel that this country owes much to Canada for, even at this late period, taking on herself what some conscientious statesmen might take it into their heads was the business of this country. It is here that Mr. Cardwell's colonial policy has long since scattered to the winds the principle that England should pay for the protection of her dependencies, and the "Army List" sufficiently shows that even the poorest and most defenceless of our colonies are alive to the fact; but should a hostile force invade one of our dependencies it would be questionable how far the counsels of imperial economy would be allowed to prevail, and Canada is undoubtedly the ground on which the question would be most likely to be put to the test. It behoves us, therefore, to appreciate the public spirit which has, partially at all events, relieved this country of a grave responsibility. In the improbable case of an invasion, we should no doubt send a considerable force across the Atlantic with all speed; but it is something to feel that in the meantime the Canadians would be in a position to hold their own till succour came if, indeed—thanks to their admirably organised Militia—they could not dispense with assistance altogether.

Our former colonists at Boston quarrelled with their bread and butter, and even with their own cup of tea, rather than pay a moderate tax whereby an army and navy for their defence was to be provided. We then had no Cunard steamers, no Atlantic telegraphs, no practicable means, in fact, whereby the Honourable Rip Van Winkle could have taken his seat in St. Stephen's as an evidence of the union of representation and taxation. Our Empire is smaller and larger now, and were it not for the millions of civilised barbarians to govern in the East there would be nothing to prevent the honourable member for Ottawa and the hon-

ourable member for Melbourne embellishing London society, and becoming material for the divinations of Punch's two augurs. As it is, we have, rightly or wrongly, devised another means of developing the military strength of the Empire,—we have gracefully recognised the age and vigour of our big sons, released them from pinafores and apron strings, and proposed them for ballot in the military club of the world. Already New Zealand has proved herself able to cope effectually with all her military difficulties. Already Canada has quietly and firmly pushed back into its native whisky-shops the great and loud-sounding Fenian nation in arms. Our colonies, once our sons but in future our brothers, have acted nobly and wisely. Under a more just and liberal policy that under which the old American colonies *thought* they ought to groan, Canada and our colonies of to-day have been promoted to self-respect and self-dependence. It must be the future policy of England to throw the whole power of the Empire forward to the support of Canada, whenever, under any pretext, her territory is threatened. Meantime, what a satire it is on the narrow-minded modern military nomenclature to speak of Canadian, or in fact any other British Militia, simply as auxiliaries.

CANADA.

In spite of reiterated denials, the status of Canada is still an open question. The mere fact that it is discussed, that the ultra loyal politicians have arguments raised by Canadians to answer, proves that the present settlement is not accepted as final. We clip from the *Pall Mall Gazette* of a recent date an extract from a letter written by a correspondent at Toronto, which exactly confirms a view of the matter advanced by us last fall; and we doubt if any Canadian will venture to deny that it is a truthful statement:

"There is always present to the Canadian politician the notion of annexation to the United States, which is regarded with the utmost aversion by the leaders of all parties. But of the people who takes no active part in politics, I must say I do not think their loyalty very strong. The Canadian of English birth is always loyal, but the Canadian born is as often the reverse. Every Canadian I have met who has lived in the United States would like annexation. Among things which cannot be allowed to pass without mention is the conduct of the people of Kingston when the troops were withdrawn. They cried out 'Annexation,' and I have heard an echo of the word in Toronto when the articles of the *London Times* were republished in the *Toronto Globe*. Still the general state of feeling in Canada, I should say, is against annexation."

We reproduce this and other statements to the same effect, not with the hope or the desire to hasten what we cannot help regarding as the inevitable destiny of Canada, but as matter of record. The latest indication of the drift of opinion to the North of us is an able article in the last issue of the *Canadian Monthly*, the leading magazine, and we believe the only magazine of its class in the Dominion, arguing openly in favor of independence. The writer admits the unparalleled generosity of the mother country to Canada; but he also points out that where colonial interests and imperial necessities conflict, the former must give way. This is not complained of but it is nevertheless a strong argument why Great Britain should be relieved of a great care, and why Canada

ought to be willing to take her own affairs in charges. The difficulties of diplomatic tutelage are shown to be as great as those of political guardianship now abandoned. In the next place the writer of the article referred to points with great force to the fact that a national spirit, a feeling of permanence, national pride and a really manly sentiment are impossible while Canada is a dependency, formed to consult and defer to the wishes of a Government, which is, and can be, but incidentally interested in this one of many colonies. Meanwhile, he continues, Canada is becoming Americanized. British Canada cherishes an antipathy against the United States, "but this antipathy is not a rampart of adamant—it falls down at the clinking of a purse.... The belief that annexation would be commercially advantageous to us, is constantly in the minds of our people and not seldom on their lips." The attachment of French Canada to the confederation, meanwhile, "is merely of a negative kind," and that part of the Dominion is becoming rapidly Americanized. Imperial confederation is deemed altogether impracticable by this writer, and colonial independence is insisted upon as the only escape from impending evil the only measure competent to make Canada what she ought to be.

The Toronto *Globe* taken up the several propositions in the article of which we have given an outline, and disputes them severally and collectively, but it does not disprove them simply because they rest on facts and cannot be refuted. There is arising a serious question as to the right of Canada to lay taxes on imports in a form desired by a great and growing country. Should England deny the privilege, she would instantly increase the vexation, annoyance and humiliation of the Canadians. The tendency of Canada to become Americanized is a question of fact and observation on which we do admit the *Globe* to be trustworthy authority. The absence of a true spirit of independence could not be better exemplified than by the dickering of the ministry with the home government to get a compensatory indorsement of Pacific Railroad bonds as a consideration for the ratification of the Washington treaty. Canada did not dare to refuse ratification, but she asked and got pay for doing what—if we may believe government and opposition—was utterly and universally distasteful.

Let us look into the future. There is a prospect, of which neither Englishmen nor Canadians dare whisper, that Great Britain will sooner or later be forced into war by the two giants of the north of Europe, Germany and Russia. The issue of the conflict, and we say it with sorrow, must be to deprive England, if not of some of her dependencies, at least of a measure of the influence and greatness she now enjoys. We believe it will be worse for the world, but Great Britain, with all the allies she can master, cannot stand up against the Czar and the Kaiser. What part is Canada to take in such a war? Will she send her volunteers to help the army? for she has no navy. We doubt it, and we hesitate to believe that even the noble instinct which restrains a son or daughter from abandoning a mother in distress will be equal to the strain put upon it in such an emergency, even if England does not anticipate the desertion by giving Canada her freedom papers. Whether independence will be followed by union with this country is not at present a practical question. We believe, however, it will be so followed, because the commercial and political advantages of union are superior to those of independence. —*Boston Advertiser.*

THE PROGRESS OF OUR COLONIES.—The *Standard*, in its reviews of the year, says:—"That part of the history of the year which relates to the progress of our colonies in their relation to the mother country has been chiefly marked by a sensible growth of public opinion as to the importance of our colonial empire, and a corresponding improvement in the attitude of the Government towards what is called the Colonial Question. There has occurred, in fact, a complete change of front in the colonial policy of Mr. Gladstone's Administration, partly due to the attention attracted to our dealings with Canada in respect to the share taken by her in the Alabama negotiations, partly to the pressure of a better educated public opinion, but more directly perhaps to the announcement made by Mr. Disraeli at the Crystal Palace of a Conservative programme in which one of the three main points was the maintenance of the integrity of the empire. The adoption of so popular and at the same time strictly Conservative article of faith by the Conservative leader naturally aroused the jealousy of the Liberal party, which up to that time had played fast and loose with the colonies. With a programme exhausted even to the ballot, and with no revolutions in prospect which it would be safe for the party to undertake, it was felt by the Liberals that they could not afford to give up to the opposition so useful and attractive a cry as the maintenance of the integrity of the empire. Therefore, although only a few months before opinions adverse to the future continuance of the colonial connection had been freely uttered in public by members of the Government and their adherents, and although ever since the entrance of the Gladstone Ministry into office no opportunity had been lost for discrediting and rebuffing the agitation in favour of a closer union with the colonies, no time was lost in veering round to the other side. The theories of certain Liberal doctrinaires and public writers, which had been in so much favour hitherto, and which if not openly avowed had been practically adopted by the Government in their treatment of the colonies, were suddenly cast aside. Mr. Gladstone's own declaration and expositions of Imperial policy notwithstanding, the public were asked to believe that the maintenance of the colonial empire had been ever an object of principal solicitude with the Liberal Government, and a well affected air of astonishment was assumed that any one should be rash enough to advocate a dissolution of the colonial connection, or bold enough to charge the Ministry with any such design. The final renunciation of the old Liberal and Gladstonian doctrines relating to the mutual duties of England and her colonies was made at the banquet held in celebration of the opening of the Australian Electric Telegraph, at which Lord Kimberley presided.

THE IRISH CHURCH SUSTENTATION FUND.—Within all wide London's bounds, the *Rock* says, no sermon has yet been preached in behalf of our suffering sister Church of Ireland! This circumstance—and, indeed, the general remissness and apathy on the subject—have led the venerable Bishop of Durham to depart, as he declares, from his ordinary practice of never preaching beyond the limits of his own diocese, and to engage to advocate the claims of the Sustentation Fund on the first or second Sunday in June, at the Church of St. Michael, Chester Square.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.—Gossip is busy with the reconstruction of the Government, and mentions the retirement of Earl Spencer, and the shifting of Mr. Bruce to some other position, Mr. Childers succeeding him. There are also speculations as to some place being found for Mr. Ayrton. In regard to this last arrangement, there are some venomous persons who would quote a certain speech by Lady Anne to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, touching the only place for which she considered him fit. But this would be most improper. India, however, is not too warm for Mr. Ayrton, as he came thence, and we own that, if love of his natal soil should prompt him to demand an Oriental appointment, our compassion for the poor Indians and their over-tutored minds would not conquer the more selfish feeling with which we should hear the news. Earl Spencer has long been heartily tired of Ireland, and thus we cannot understand, as he must have plenty of excitement there—Feman riots, Belfast riots, and an agrarian outrage twice a week ought to be enough for the most blasé official. "Topsy last night, and Topsy again this morning; what more would you have? Do you want to be a hangel? was the just remonstrance of a "flesh-and-blood" husband to his grumbling spouse. As for shifting Mr. Bruce we (*Daily News*) have had our little quarrels with him, but he is a valuable official, all the same, and we would rather make shift with him than shift him to make room for Mr. Childers, for the fact that Mr. Childers does not show off well in sudden debate is not absolutely convincing proof that he would make a good Home Secretary. On the whole, *quædam mæmora*, which was Sir Robert Walpole's motto, would be an excellent one for Mr. Gladstone, in this and other matters. He is too good a man to play cards, we dare say, but he may take it from those who are not so good that a hand is strengthened by mere shuffling. But he understands the theatre. Let him borrow a hint from Mr. Punch's cartoon, and insist that his actors shall be thoroughly "up in their parts," and show proper respect to their generous benefactors, the public—Punch (the cartoon represents a green room. Mr. Ayrton, dressed as a Vulgarian, with hat kept on and bloated umbrella on his shoulder, angrily remonstrates with the serenely haughty Mr. Gladstone) "Change the cast! Hang it, gov'nor, you're never going to cut me out or my favourite and highly popular part of the 'winking gentleman'."

The Birmingham *Post* has reason to believe that "the acquisition of the railway by the State is now seriously engaging the attention of the Government: and that an investigation is in progress conducted by a member of the Cabinet, in conjunction with one of our ablest permanent officials—to collect the information necessary to enable the Government to come to a conclusion as to the opportunity and the terms of purchase. It is not improbable that a beginning may be made next year with the Irish railway, and if this negotiation proves at all satisfactory, it will probably be followed by the larger operations involved in the acquisition of the English lines."

It is reported that the Queen has ordered from a granite work at Aberdeen a sarcophagus and pedestal of Peterhead granite in which the remains of the late Emperor Napoleon may be placed until their ultimate destination is determined.

The discussion of the bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico was continued yesterday. No progress reported.