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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1872.

No. 7.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

STAFF PROMOTIONS—JUSTITIA FIAT.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir:—In your last issue your Montreal correspondent "B," advocates the promotion of Brigade Major D'Orsennens to the position of Assistant Adjutant general, in the event of that office becoming vacant, as would seem probable. The fulsome compliments showered on Brigade Major D'Orsennens may be all very well in their way; at the same time, if any officer is to be promoted, surely the claims of a senior and equally competent officer must not be overlooked. Lieut. Colonel James William Hanson, Brigade Major No. 5 District, has seen much more service than Lieut. Colonel D'Orsennens, and is quite as efficient and popular an officer.

When the first Volunteer Rifle Company was formed in Montreal in 1855, James William Hanson's name was one of the first on the service roll. He eventually became Captain of that company. While Brigade Major Hanson was stationed at St. Andrew's P. Q., the manner in which he organised the Volunteer force of that district was highly creditable to him, and his popularity as a Brigade Major unbounded. If he has not been equally successful in his new district, the secret lies in the quality of the material he has to work upon. It is universally admitted that, in the French speaking districts, volunteering does not fall in with the popular taste. Take Montreal east as an example. At the same time Montrealers will remember that on two occasions, viz., during the two last Fenian raids, Lieut. Colonel Hanson brought a very efficient battalion from his division to garrison this city, when all available regular and volunteer troops were on the frontier.

The son of an old Waterloo officer, and one of the oldest staff officers of Militia in the Dominion, with every qualification requisite for the creditable performance of the duties of a more exalted position in the force, I feel quite satisfied that, if any promotion is to be

made, consequent on the retirement of the present Assistant Adjutant General of this Division, it could not be conferred on a more deserving and popular officer than Lieut. Colonel Hanson.

Montreal, 3rd February, 1872.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir:—Would you be kind enough to give me through the columns of your esteemed and widely circulated paper, a full and true explanation of the 8th and 9th clauses of the "Militia Act of 1868, which reads as follows: 8th clause. No member of a volunteer corps, enrolled or re-enrolled under this Act, shall be permitted to retire therefrom in time of peace, without giving to his commanding officer six months notice of his intention. 9th clause. Hereafter the period of service in the volunteer militia in time of peace shall be three years. Supposing I have a member of my corps who has been regularly enrolled or re-enrolled in time of peace and he served three years, or three years and a half and should demand his discharge without giving me the six months notice of his intention, would I be obliged to discharge him, or could I hold him until he gave me the required notice? Again, if I had a member who had served three years and over and he had never given me his, or the six months notice required in time of peace, and my corps should be ordered out to perform the annual drill, could I oblige him to turn out with his company, or fine him in default of the same? The matter has been brought in question here by myself, having a case as above. The Magistrate fined him in accordance with the Act, and claimed that I had a right to hold him in my corps in time of peace until he gave me the required notice, no matter if he had served over three years, as the Act at the time of his re-enrolling had been read and explained to him. Several lawyers endorse his decision and my course, other parties claim that the magistrate and myself are wrong. As you are in a position at Head Quarters, Ottawa, and can obtain the necessary explanation or definition, and as your paper is published in the interest of the force, I refer the matter to you, trusting you will grant my request.

Yours, &c.

J. R. WILKINSON, Capt.

Comdg. Compy at Leamington, Ont.
Leamington, Feb. 3rd, 1872

MATHEMATICS AS APPLIED TO FRUIT.

That potato was well known and appreciated in the Augustan age is evident from Horace's most striking composition—"The Sabine Farmer's Serenade."

Vix poma terre? sura
Uno dives jugere;
Vix ar et mellis, cum
Bacchi succo, sugere?

I've got an acre of ground,
I've got it set with prattles;
I've got of 'baccy a pound,
I've got some tea for the ladies

—Father Prout.

Although America was separated from Horace and his friends by a green expanse of waves, and lost to them and to the world as a pearl in the midst of the waters, a knowledge of the potato was not confined to themselves. McGinnis, the noted mathematician of Houston, Texas, who worked strenuously for the Maecenas and Agrippa ticket in the hope of obtaining a post-mastership for his only son was also acquainted with the vegetable, as will be seen by the following translation of his fifth problem, which is said to have been issued as a campaign squib to secure the Irish and bucolic vote. He plainly points out the geometrical origin of the word "potato,"—which has puzzled Johnson and Webster—and attacks the *doryphora decemlineata* without gloves. He spoke truly who said—"There's nothing new under the sun:"—

First let half a circle a straight line meet,
Then on Euclid's plan make a circle complete;
From a line horizontal by any her line draw e,
Produce two sides of a scalene triangle o—
Let a line make two angles with an upright line,
Then describe with your compass a circle in line
These figures made with mathematical care
Give a tool more useful than cube or square.

'Twas an ancient knight,
W. I or Kate, gh light,
Who first saw his sight
Of this noble root—
And for that discovery
His name with roses he
Through the Perliere
In the best repute.

The children of Erin
Eat this root with herring
At birth, wake, b-rring
And marriage feast;
'Tis the everlasting stand by
(Except "spud" or "murfy"),
Both of the bog-trotting boy
And parish priest.

Misfortune to that bug, ah!
(In Latin *doryphora*)
From sweet Arizona—
We'll swear—
For making a roplevis
(As was done in '47)
In the "million of Glassnova"—
The pomme de terre.

SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.
POTATO.

THE REBEL FORCES IN VIRGINIA.

In a eulogy on General Lee, delivered before the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va., January 19, General Jubal Early made the following statements in regard to the strength of the forces with which Lee operated in Virginia:

After the battle of Seven Pines he came to the command of the Army of Northern Virginia had conceived that splendid campaign of which a great mind was alone capable. In the seven days' battles around Richmond Lee had 75,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry and artillery, and this was the largest army he ever commanded.

In swinging round to attack McClellan's rear and flank he left but 25,000 men between the enemy and Richmond. This was the perfection of wise doing, and had General Lee's orders been carried out by his subordinates, McClellan's Army could have been annihilated. General Pope came next, Jackson's movement to the rear of Pope with 10,000 men was one of the most brilliant strategic movements on record. General Lee now undertook the bold plan of crossing the Potomac at Sharpsburg. Jackson had but 4,000 men, General Lee's whole force engaged did not exceed eighteen thousand men. This was one of the most remarkable battles of the war. The official reports show that during the whole of the 15th and part of the 16th General Lee confronted McClellan with only 7,500 infantry, and his whole force of all arms from first to last was less than thirty thousand men. McClellan had 97,000 men and 400 guns. McClellan did not claim a victory until the 19th, after he found Lee had recrossed the Potomac, and he began to crow, at first feebly and then more loudly. (Applause.) With anything like equal means Lee would, in September 1862, have dictated terms of peace in Washington city. At the battle of Fredericksburg it was impossible to attack in the evening, because of the furious artillery fire. Jackson ordered the speaker to attack and then countermanded the order. At Chancellorsville Lee's success was a triumph. Jackson fell and General Lee might well say that he had lost his right arm. At Gettysburg on the first day we gained a decided victory; on the second and third days we failed to dislodge the enemy. Our ammunition was short. General Lee consulted me a whole day, and determined to fall back.

The magnanimity of General Lee kept back the true secret of ill-success at Gettysburg. The attack was to have been made at daylight but Longstreet's corps was not ready until 4 o'clock p. m. By that time Meade's whole Army was up. In the morning an attack by our right—on the enemy's left—must have resulted in brilliant success. The attack on our left was only made to support Longstreet. If what Swinton says in his book as to what Longstreet has said to be true, then one at least of Lee's lieutenants did not go into the fight with that confidence and good faith necessary to success. General Lee in this battle had less than sixty thousand men of all arms. The defensive line of the Rapidan was then chosen as the one that could not be flanked by gunboats and monitors. In May, 1864, Grant came with 140,000 men. Then came the long death grapple. At Spotsylvania our lines were for a time broken. Grant had received 40,000 men more, Lee not one. Grant finally landed on the southside of the James River, where he could have gone at first without the loss of a man, but to reach

which cost him more men than the entire number in Lee's Army. All things considered, this campaign of Lee's is the most remarkable of ancient or modern times.

The disparity of numbers sounds like romance. General Lee wrote to me, in 1866, that it would be hard to make the world understand and believe the fact, but Lee was always anxious to take the offensive. He said to me, if Grant goes to James River it would become a siege, and then it will only be a question of time. For nine long months constant attention and lingering starvation were doing their work when Sherman reached Goldsboro. The end came at Appomattox. Eight thousand men, the equals of any in all the tide of time, laid down their arms before 100,000. General Lee had not been conquered in battle, but surrendered because he had no longer an army with which to give battle. This is but an imperfect sketch of General Lee's military career. When I returned from Canada I submitted my estimates of his force to him. He said they fully covered the amount and sometimes exceeded them. They are those I have given to-day.—*U. S. Army and Navy Journal.*

OUR COAST RIGHTS.

Great Britain, immemorially has claimed and exercised exclusive property and jurisdiction over the bays or portions of sea cut off by lines drawn from one promontory to another and called the King's Chambers. A similar property and jurisdiction is and has been claimed by the United States over the Delaware Bay, and other bays and estuaries forming portions of their territory. Chancellor Kent in his commentaries says:—"It is difficult to draw any precise or determinate conclusion amidst the variety of opinions as to the distance to which a State may lawfully extend its exclusive dominion over the sea adjoining its territories, and beyond those portions of the sea which are embraced by harbors, gulfs, bays and estuaries, and over which its jurisdiction unquestionably extends.

The executive authority of this country, in 1793, considered the whole of the Delaware Bay to be within our territorial jurisdiction; and it rested its claim upon those authorities which admit that gulfs, channels and arms of the sea belong to the people with whose lands they are encompassed." In 1806 the United States Government insisted that the extent of neutral immunity, terms equivalent to maritime territory, should correspond with the claims maintained by Great Britain around her own territory, and that no belligerent right should be exercised within "the chambers formed by headlands or anywhere at sea within the distance of four leagues, from a right line from one headland to another."

It is to be remembered also that the United States have inherited from Great Britain the principle now maintained in this affair by the latter State. The doctrine of bays, no matter of what size, being subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the State owning the headlands and shores was fully admitted in Great Britain previous to the American Revolution, and as all the other principles of International Law recognized by the mother country at that time were adopted by the Americans after the recognition of their independence, it is not the only deduction that can be drawn from the history of two nations, their diplomatic correspondence, and the opinions of their jurists, that in the convention of 1818, the word "bay" was used, not in the restricted sense recently applied to it by other States, but as ap-

plying to all indentations in the coasts of the British North American Provinces, denominated as, or known under the designation of bays?

The phraseology employed in the convention must also be carefully considered in order to arrive at the meaning of the contracting parties.

By the first part of the articles, the inhabitants of the United States have the right of fishing on the coasts, bays, harbours, and creeks of certain specified portions of British North America, the employment of the words "bays, harbors, and creeks" after the word coasts, must be taken as giving greater rights to the Americans than if they had been limited solely to fishing on the coasts; they were in fact so used in derogation of the usage obtaining amongst both nations to consider the coast, where the evenness of the seashore is broken, to be a line drawn from headland to headland, of bays, harbours and creeks, without the use therefore of those words in addition to "coasts," the Americans would now have no right to fish in, or on, bays, harbours, and creeks even in the limits specified.

In the second portion of the article by which the United States forever renounce the liberty of taking, drying or curing fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included in the specified limits, the intention was to define so clearly the renunciation that thereafter no difficulty as to its extent, could possibly arise; thus again the words "bays, creeks or harbours," are used in addition to the word "coasts," and the United States expressly renounce the liberty of taking, drying and curing fish, not only on, or within three marine miles of the "coasts," but also within three marine miles of "the bays, creeks and harbors" of British North America. But the word coasts according to the interpretation generally accepted means, where the evenness of the shore is broken by indentations, a line drawn from headland to headland, when not more than six miles apart, so that the addition of the words "bays, creeks and harbors" add nothing, according to the American interpretation, to the meaning of the word "coasts" but it is perfectly clear that they do mean something more. The word 'bays' is used without limitation, it applies to all the bays not included in the specified limits, and as each bay commences from a straight line drawn from one of its headlands to the other. *American fishermen have no right to fish within three marine miles of such straight lines no matter what may be the distance between the headlands of the bay.*

The bays, with respect to which difficulties judging from the past, may be expected to arise, are those of Fundy and Chaleur. The Bay of Fundy may, perhaps, be regarded as open throughout its whole extent to within three miles of lines drawn from headland to headland of bays, not exceeding six miles in width, and resting upon islands, belonging to New Brunswick, as herein before set out to the fishing operations of American vessels. The empire to whom had been referred the question of the condemnation of an American fishing vessel, captured while fishing in that bay, held "that the Bay of Fundy was not a British bay, nor a bay within the meaning of the words used in the Treaties of 1783 and 1818."

The decision of the empire in that case was accepted by the Government of Great Britain and the award of damages paid Great Britain's right to claim that bay as a portion of the maritime territory of the Province of New Brunswick was, in fact, the

question submitted for decision, and the ruling of the umpire in favor of the American pretension, has the force of a precedent so far as the Bay of Fundy is concerned. But it is to be remembered that one of the headlands of that bay belong to the State of Maine, and the award cannot be held to apply to the Bay of Chaleur, inasmuch as the question submitted had no reference to the proprietorship of the latter bay, and as both its headlands belong to British North America.

With the single exception then of the Bay of Fundy, American vessels have no right whatever to fish within three miles of the line stretching from headland to headland as the bays on the coast of British North America, within the limits heretofore set out,—their rights are strictly defined by the Convention of 1818, and must be confined within the limits therein specially mentioned. The general rules of International Law, the provisions of the Treaty of 1783, and the privileges extended to them by that of 1864 cannot be invoked in order to liberate them from the terms of the compromise of 1818, construed and interpreted according to the then established custom and usage of the British and American Governments.—*Revue Critique.*

ANCIENT GUN CARRIAGES

Complaints are rife in the smaller ships of war, armed with 64-pounder rifled guns of 3½ tons weight, as to the difficulty of working these weapons rapidly and efficiently in steaming round targets at high speeds and with great helm movement. These converted guns are mounted on common wooden four-wheel truck carriages, if not of the same pattern as was used in the Ark, at least of the identical one employed a couple of centuries before "the reign of Queen Anne." They require fourteen men to manage them, or the same number that is commonly employed with the 12-ton gun on Scott's mechanical slide carriages. And the men find it impossible to change the direction of the gun with sufficient rapidity to follow the movements of the helm and of the ship. Thus, the opportunity of firing whilst the target is in bearing being lost, the gun becomes practically useless unless the tactical movements of the ship be stopped for a time. Whereas the heavier guns, working on long pivoted slides, turn not only rapidly, but with an even mechanical motion, which can be easily stopped when the sights are aligned, so that, if necessary, six men can manage the 12-ton gun more easily and quickly on Scott's mechanical low carriage and high slide, than fourteen men can the 3½-ton gun with ropes and handspikes, on the ancient four-wheel truck carriage. As Captain Scott has adapted his apparatus to the anti-torpedo carriage for the little 20-pounder on the upper deck of ironclads, why cannot he save our navy from the reproach of such a clumsy old-world contrivance for working rifled 64-pounders? Nor is this the only mischief which these antiquated gun carriages do; for, when by stopping the ship they do happen to be fired, the whole force of recoil is concentrated on four trucks which stand near one another, conveying a severe concussion to the deck and beams; whereas the Scott gun slide spreads the shock over a large area, and traverses on strong metal racers, which serve to strengthen the deck and beams beneath. Some importance attaches to this matter, as we have several ships of 100 tons burthen mounting only four guns, two of which are thus partially disabled; whilst the other two are 7-inch 6½-ton guns, mounted on very inefficient slides,

which, though much better than the antiquated truck, are much inferior in facility and regularity of working to that used with guns from twice to nearly six times their weight. The class of ships to which we allude are reduced to a very helpless, inefficient state in the matter of armament; and this is rendered even more deplorably by comparison with the ease and safety experienced in working the 348 heavy guns of from 9 to 35 tons weight, which are mounted either partially or wholly according to Scott's mechanical designs. Why should the more ponderous weapon be the easiest to control, the quickest to aim, and the most rapid in its fire, when used at sea in lively vessels in devious turning motion?—*Broad Arrow.*

THE LAST OF THE ARMSTRONG GROOVING.

The last of the several Armstrong system of rifled guns, all of which have long ceased to be manufactured, is being withdrawn from service. The A and I Batteries 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, have returned their 12-pound multigroove breechloading Armstrong guns and ammunition into store at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and the naval boat-guns, will, in due time, follow suit, 9-pounder muzzle-loading guns will be issued in lieu, rifled on an improvement of the "Woolwich" system, which, six years ago, superseded the Armstrong "shunt" system in heavy guns. The improvement on the "Woolwich" grooving consists in the abolition of the gaining twist, and in approximating the cross section of the groove to the Scott central system, though, as the short bearing weakening of studs fails to give rotation to double shell of the length originally proposed for this gun, it has become necessary to sacrifice much of its efficiency in this respect, by reducing this shell in length, weight, and bursting charge. The walls of the present reduced double shell, which are only half an inch thick, are perforated by two rings of stud holes, each a quarter of an inch deep and three-quarters of an inch in diameter, on one of which the effort of rotation is concentrated, thus weakening the shell, whilst failing to secure the desired spin in the longer projectile which the gun was designed to use. At present, the 16-pounders are in course of construction to supersede these faulty guns in the Royal Artillery. As the erosion of the bore, from the large escape of gas through the deep and wide grooves, caused deep longitudinal furrows in all parts of the bore of the bronze gun, the material had to be abandoned owing to this form of grooving. Some idea was entertained at one time of substituting iron flange strengthened projectiles, the long bearing of which would fill up its shallow, narrow grooves, to save bronze on the long projectile, and it may be worth while considering whether what was thought good for the bronze might not also be good for the steel guns; and whether the rifling of the 16-pounders, now in course of manufacture, might not embody the long-bearing, shallow grooves, and long shell system, which secures rotation with the least strain on the guns and on the projectile.—*Broad Arrow.*

THE NEW GATLING.

The first of the Gatling guns ordered from Sir William Armstrong and Co., and which is the first of the "machine guns" manufactured in England, was received on the 5th inst. at the Royal Arsenal Woolwich. It is similar to those which were received from America the year before last, with slight

modifications. The calibre of the barrels is the same as that of the Martini Henry rifle, and 4000 cartridge cases for this gun arrived some days since from Elswick, which have been despatched to the Royal Laboratory to be filled. The breech elevating arrangement is of an entirely novel character. Two screws, of opposite threads, upon the same shaft, which is turned in the ordinary manner by a small hand wheel—impart motion to the end of an apparatus, bearing a strong analogy to that used by children for moving toy soldiers upon, thus lengthening it or shortening it as required, and elevating or depressing the breech of the gun. The "double V screw" for traversing the gun by a simple movement has also been applied, as well as the opening in rear of the lock cylinder casing, for withdrawing a damaged lock when necessary. Upon the summit of the "carrier" is a gun metal disc, forming a support for the "drum" containing the cartridges. This can be revolved at pleasure by the hand, dropping its contents one by one into the grooves of the carrier beneath. Upon the front of the gun-carriage, attached to iron standards secured to the axle tree boxes, is a steel screen ½ inch thick, entirely protecting the gun, carriage, and gunners. It is hinged, so as to fold up for packing. Eight "drums" for feeding the gun can be carried with the carriage and limber—two within the axle tree boxes, and two within the limber boxes. Each drum contains, when full 400 cartridges, consequently, 3200 rounds of ammunition can be carried with the gun, irrespective of any ammunition wagon. Both carriage and limber are constructed in the lightest possible manner, but this has at the same time been combined with great proportional strength. The wheels are upon the "Madras pattern," with excessively slender spokes and felloes. It is understood that an objection has been raised by the authorities to the use of Gatling guns for field service, owing to their comparative shortness of range when opposed to such weapons as the 9 or 16-pounder, and that they will be condemned to take the place of light field guns for resisting boarders on the upper decks of our men of war.—*Broad Arrow.*

ANOTHER BABY.

The second "Woolwich Infant," as the 35-ton gun is called, was completed at the Royal Gun Factories, Royal Arsenal Woolwich, on Tuesday, the process of shrinking on the trunnion ring having been successfully performed in the presence of a number of officers and others interested in the operation. All the other stages of welding the successive coils one over the other, of boring or rifling the barrel, and screwing in the cascade at the breech end has been previously performed, and the gun has now only to be proved and vented to be ready for service. Thirteen of these immense guns, which are specially intended for armour plated vessels and in coast defences, are now in various stages of completion, while only one of the number ordered to be commenced. Nine of these guns are to be bored out to the calibre of 12-in., to which the original "Woolwich Infant" was enlarged before the inner steel tube cracked. The boring of the remainder will, it is understood, await the result of future experiments. The original gun has not been fired since its mishap; it is, however, to undergo further trials at the convenience of the committee of Explosives, who are now engaged carrying out experiments with various descriptions of gunpowder in guns especially converted for that purpose.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales leaves Sandringham on Sunday for Windsor.

Very great excitement has been caused by the damages demanded by the representatives of the United States at the Geneva Conference against Great Britain, the consequent claims growing out of the Alabama difficulty, would amount to the full cost of the war between the Northern and Southern States for three years and a half, and would be equal to £6,000,000, or more than France had to pay her German conquerors.

The Imperial Parliament met on Tuesday the 6th inst., the Royal Speech merely notices the Washington Treaty and Alabama claims as follows:—

"The arbitrators appointed pursuant to the Treaty of Washington for the purpose of amicably settling the Alabama claims held their first meeting at Geneva. Cases were laid before the arbitrators on behalf of each party to the treaty. In the case so submitted by America large claims were included which were understood on my part not to be within the province of the arbitrators on this subject. I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the Government of the United States."

Mr. Disraeli severely criticised the apathy of the Government on this question, as well as the action of the Commissioners in allowing such a palpable blunder as the clause in the treaty admitting those claims to be inserted, and concluded his speech in the following significant paragraph:—

"The American claims were greater than those which would follow total conquest; preposterous and impracticable, and if admitted would be fatal to the power and honour of England. Yet, said Mr. Disraeli sneeringly, the whole subject is disposed of in one brief paragraph of the Royal speech."

Mr. Gladstone's reply is characteristic of the man and party and shows to what depths of National degradation they are prepared to lead the English people.

"Mr. Gladstone said the Treaty of Washington itself shows that England is ready to make every restitution short of national power to establish friendly relations and set an example to other nations from henceforth. The Government, said the Premier, is ready to explain everything in connection with the treaty, but he said he admitted it had unwittingly made a mistake. The paragraph in the treaty is only a fair and unimpeachable interpretation of the treaty. He could, if he desired, refer to the preposterous character of the American demands, which, of itself, proved their absurdity, for they were such as no people in the last extremity of war, or in the lowest depths of national misfortune, with the spirit of the people of England in their hearts, would ever submit to. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone concluded by saying the government would maintain the position it had taken firmly, though in a friendly way."

The discussion in the House of Commons shows that the gravity of the question is not thoroughly realised there, and that the public men of the day are so lost to all sense of shame as to allow the miserable Charlatans whose imbecility brought all this

disgrace on the National honor to hold office.

The artful Yankees have managed to set all Europe against England, they got their bill of indictment as they call it, translated into the European languages and scattered broadcast over the country with the following result:—

"The Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung says that the attempt of England to forestall European judgment and gain opinion in her favor, is as foolish as it is absurd. The Zeitung contrasts the silence and moderation of the American press with the ill considered clamour of the English.

The Vienna Renie Free Press says England assumes to be a party and a judge at one and the same time.

"The Memorial Diplomatique says the question of the American claims for indirect damages against Great Britain is not a novelty, as it was distinctly formulated in the protocol of the Treaty of Washington without the protest of the British Commissioners."

With very few exceptions the English Press have acted with little judgment in this matter, instead of at once directing public opinion to the criminality of the ministry, they have been playing the very game the Yankees desired, the following extract shows that very little knowledge of the terms and bearing of the Treaty obtained in England at the very time the journal from which it was taken loftily disposed of the question of Canadian interests as affected by that remarkable effort of British diplomacy by the oracular utterance that in considering the interests of great powers, smaller states must of necessity suffer, and scouting the idea of according any recompense to Canada for the outrages suffered at the hands of those very Yankees, and in singing *Jo-Paen* of triumph over the *entente cordiale* established between John and Jonathan, entirely forgot that the latter had a keen eye on the surplus savings of Manchester, and was determined to bring in a little bill which would deplete the purses of the cotton lords to an extent that would even make John Bright swear, the extract speaks for itself.

"The Times says that England declines to stand on the defensive against the claims of America for indirect damages, the withdrawal of which she understood to be the condition of the whole arrangement."

It has been assumed both in Canada and Great Britain that the United States Counsel by introducing their "bill of indictment," only meant to produce a little sensation and that it was all merely for effect.

As near neighbors we have carefully watched our cousins across the line of 45 degrees and are well assured that their movements diplomatically are never without an adequate object, the whole history of British Treaty making with them has been one long blunder, the treaty of 1783 led to the war of 1812, that of 1818 led to the Washington muddle, and if the outcrop of that arrangement will be worse than conquest, an appeal to the sword will follow

it as surely as Gladstone is prime minister of England to its shame and confusion.

The Washington Cabinet hold firmly to their claims, which are as they say founded in truth and justice, and will not withdraw them, it is evident England like ancient Pistol will have to eat her loek, and she deserves it.

The English ship *Elizabeth Fry* from New Orleans laden with 31,000 bales of cotton was burned to the waters edge off Savannah, crew saved.

Revolution is rife as usual in Mexico.

What excites the outer political world produces merely a ripple in Canadian social life—deeply interested in this "Washington Treaty," the people await in grim expectation for the action to be taken by the mother country, convinced that while Whig Radicalism governs the Empire, nothing to its honor or profit will be devised, but resolutely resolved to permit no tampering with their interests or allegiance, and ready to strike a blow for both when occasion serves. Gladstone's followers and Lome, and his admirers here who are very few, need not reckon on the ratification of the Washington Treaty by the Canadian Parliament.

Advices from Manitoba state that great indignation was expressed in both houses of the Local Legislature by the action of the House of Assembly of Ontario offering a reward for the apprehension of Louis Riel, late President of the Provisional Government, for the alleged murder of Thomas Scott at Fort Garry, in March 1870.

From British Columbia we learn that the members for the Local House of Assembly have been elected, there are also great rumours of large gold products.

The only important event in France is confined to newspaper prosecutions, and an attempt to assassinate M. Thiers.

Spain has sent large reinforcement to Cuba.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope represent that the colony was crowded with strangers. Murders and robberies were of daily occurrence, and the residents, whose patience was exhausted, had taken the law into their own hands, and were executing summary justice on offenders. A request has been made for an additional police force and the next steamer will take out a reinforcement of trained men.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs on Friday last, decided to report the Bill ratifying the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington, but it will not be debated, it is said, until the middle of next month. Secretaries Fish and Boutwell appeared before the Committee and gave their views upon the question. The former vehemently opposing the coupling of the Bill providing for giving a bounty to American fishermen with the Treaty Bill, contending that such a course would give Canadian fishermen just cause of complaint, and might endanger the ratification of the Treaty

by our Parliament. Mr. Boutwell also opposed the proposed mixing of the two questions, and said that he was preparing a Bill which proposed giving a bounty or drawback to all American vessels engaged in the Fisheries, and will provide such legislation as will tend to revive American commerce and the shipping interest in general. It is said this will fail to satisfy Gen. Butler, who, with other Massachusetts members, it is reported will use all his influence and skill to secure the Treaty Bill. They contend that its adoption will destroy the property of American fishermen.

"BRITANNIA RULES THE WAVES."

A letter in the *New York World* on "England's Maritime Glory" furnishes some noteworthy facts and figures showing how immense are the naval resources of the mother country, and with what entire truth it may be said "that she rules the waves." She is in point of fact the world's great ship-builder, and every year a colossal fleet is turned out of the ship-building yards of the United Kingdom, the extent and value of which it is indeed wonderful to contemplate.

Last year was one of almost unparalleled activity for the ship-building interest, and so great is the demand for iron ships, that even the yards of the Thames have been awakened to new life. The tonnage of the vessels built during 1871 amounted to the enormous aggregate of 490,000 tons, and upwards of 400,000 tons were in iron steamships. In the Clyde there were constructed 243 iron vessels, of 211,850 tons, against 200 of 177,000 tons, in 1870, and 204, of 183,200 in 1859. The Tyne and its adjoining districts rank next, with 147 vessels measuring 181,903 tons, an average of no less than 1,238 tons to each. The ship owners of Russia, Germany, Holland, France, Spain, Austria, Italy, Brazil, and the United States, are all struggling to obtain British built vessels, because in no other country can iron ships be constructed so cheaply or so well. While a large number of the ships built during last year were sold to foreigners, the tonnage of the United Kingdom was considerably increased. The old established lines of steamers to India, South America and elsewhere, have had additions made to their numbers. We find that the increase of British tonnage in the North American trade alone, amounted during the year to 25,000 tons. The Allan Line brought out three new steamers with a total tonnage of 10,000 tons. The National line started the Spain and Egypt, two ships of 4,000 tons each. This year there will be an equally large increase in the North American trade, more than three fourths of which is now done under the British flag. The following ships are ordered, and several of them nearly ready to launch:

For the Cunard Line, the *Bothnia* and *Seythia*, of 3,500 tons each; for the Guion line, the *Montana* and *Dakota*, 4,000 tons each the Guion ships, built especially for the United States mail service, have great power and are intended for very high speed, for the Inman Line, the *City of Montreal*, *City of Richmond*, and *City of Chester*, of 4,500 tons each; for the White Star Line, the *Republic*, *Celtic* and *Adriatic*, of 3,600 tons each; for the North German Lloyds, the *Kaiser* and another, 3,300 tons each; for the Hamburg company, the *Frisia* and *Pomerania*, of 3,300 tons each. The Thames

Ship-building Company are building three fine and fast steamships of 2,600 tons each for a new line between Antwerp and New York, and another line is to start from Cardiff with four Clyde built steamers of 2,200 each.

To afford some idea of the magnitude of Great Britain's India trade, the *World's* correspondent compiles from one day's issue of the *London Times*, the following list of vessels advertised for Bombay, Calcutta and China: For Bombay, nine steamers, three sailing ships; for Calcutta, nineteen steamers, four sailing ships; for China and Japan fourteen steamers, nine sailing ships. We recommend some of the facts here briefly set forth to those who talk about England's decadence, and appear to imagine that the days of her maritime superiority are drawing to a close. Never, as a matter of fact, did she "rule the waves" as absolutely as now.

DON'T ADVERTISE.

(*Redwood Gazette, Col.*)

Don't do it. Don't advertise your business; it's paying out money to accommodate other people. If they want to buy your goods, let them hunt you up.

Don't advertise, for it gets your name abroad, and you are apt to be flooded with circulars from business houses, and to be bored with "drummers" from the wholesale establishments, all of which also results in soliciting your orders for new goods, and money to pay for them, which is very annoying to one of such a dyspeptic temperament.

Don't advertise, for it brings people in from the country, (country folks, you know, are of an enquiring turn of mind,) and they will ask you many astonishing questions about prices, try your temper with showing them goods, and even vex you with the request to tie them up; which puts you to an additional trouble of buying more.

Don't advertise; it gives people abroad a knowledge of your town, and they come and settle in it; it will grow, and other business will be induced to come in and thus increase his competition.

In short, if you would have a quiet town, not too large; if you would not be harassed by multitudinous cares and perplexities of business; if you would avoid being bothered with paying for and losing time to read a great cumbersome newspaper, just remain quiet; don't let the people not five miles away know where you are, nor what you are doing, and you will be severely let alone to enjoy the bliss of undisturbed repose.

GREATNESS OF LONDON.

The population of London, according to the last census, is 3,383,002. This vast multitude is more than the combined population of New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Boston, New Orleans, San Francisco, Buffalo, and Alleghany City, Penn. To lodge these people 770,000 dwellings are required, and the people consume annually about 4,000,000 barrels of flour, 420,000 bullocks, 2,975,000 sheep, 40,000 calves, 61,250 hogs, and one market alone supplies annually 7,043,750 head of game. This, together with 5,200,000 salmon, irrespective of other fish and flesh is washed down by 75,600,000 gallons of ale and porter, 2,500,000 gallons of spirits, and 113,759 pipes of wine. To fill its milk and cream jugs 23,750 cows are kept. To light its streets at night 630,000 gas lights are re-

quired, consuming every 24 hours 22,272,000 cubic feet of gas. Its water system supplies the enormous quantity of 77,670,834 gallons per day, while its sewer system carries off 16,629,770 cubic feet of refuse. To warm its inhabitants a fleet of 1,800 sail is employed in bringing, irrespective of railroads, annually, 5,250 tons of coal. The smoke of this immense quantity of coal is sometimes so dense as to be plainly seen 36 miles from the city. To clothe this multitude we find there are 4,160 tailors, 50,400 boot and shoe makers, nearly 70,000 milliners and dress-makers, and 297,400 domestic servants. The streets of the metropolis are about 2,000 in number, and if put together would extend about 4,000 miles. The principal ones are traversed about 1,500 omnibuses and about 4,000 cabs, besides private carriages and carts, employing 50,000 horses.

ENGLAND NOT DESERTING US.—The 60th Rifles are under orders for Halifax, but it is unknown as yet whether the Imperial authorities will send another regiment to take their place. The Ottawa Cabinet have time and again remonstrated in forcible language against the policy of denuding this country of troops. Our impression is that the Imperial authorities will respect the remonstrances of the Ottawa Cabinet, and we see evidences of the anxiety of the Home Ministry to dissipate the impression as to the abandonment of Canada. Guns and military stores were shipped home, and a general clearing followed, looking like a final departure, but there is a brighter side to the picture. The old-fashioned guns went to the melting-pot, but in lieu of them we have a powerful armament of seven-inch muzzle-loaders, rifled 150-pounder, any one of which is worth more than a score of the old 68 pounders. They are now in position, taking care of the citadel, and more than a match for any ironclad that enters the harbor of Quebec. The forts of Point Levi are being rapidly pushed to completion; a strong additional force of men were put on the works last month, and the armament of the forts ordered. There are three forts at Levi, each one of which will mount five 300 pounders rifled Armstrong guns, against which field artillery would be useless; while the guns from the citadel can sweep the ground far in advance of the forts. Halifax, one of the Imperial strongholds, will be invulnerable when fully armed. There are already in position twelve 25-ton guns which throw a six hundred pound shot, and twenty 300 pounder guns are to be added to the twelve monsters. The vessel has not yet been built that at a mile distance can resist the impact of a bolt weighing 600 pounds. An iron clad fleet would be destroyed if it attempted to force its way into Halifax harbor, for that matter a few of the three-hundred-pounders would effectually dispose of an enemy's fleet. We infer from the fact of England's taking such precautions to place her strongholds on this continent beyond the possibility of capture that she has an idea of turning her back upon us, and that she is quietly preparing to give a good account of any foreign fleet that ventures to attack us.—*Montreal News.*

Some young scamps have, it appears been in the habit of gumming the slide at the post office in St. John, N. B., thereby causing the written letters to remain where they can be easily picked out, appropriated if they contain valuables, or returned if they are of no use to the boys. With all the tricks on the post office, concocted outside and inside, it is not wonderful that letters should be so often lost.

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The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1872.

HAVING described the mode of construction, the interior arrangements of the field works now claims attention. Comprising all the means resorted to cover the troops and material from fire, ensure an efficient defence and prevent surprise.

The various structures required may be classed as batteries, powder magazines, traverses, casemates, splinter proof shelters, works for covering gorges or outlets, block-house, and bridges of communication, plank, logs and earth will enter largely into the construction of all those works in Canada.

Batteries are the mounds of earth or other structures on which guns are mounted, and are of two kinds, barbette or embrasure. The barbette battery allows the gun to be fired over the parapet. It is a mound of earth thrown up against the interior slope, the upper surface of which is level and from two feet nine inches to four feet below the interior crest according to the size of the gun. If raised behind a face its length should be sufficient to allow sixteen to eighteen feet along the interior crest for each gun, and its depth or the perpendicular distance from the foot of the interior slope to the rear should be twenty-four feet for the service of the guns, the earth receives the natural slope, an inclined plane of earth is constructed connecting the barbette with the terra plain, it

is called a ramp, it is usually ten feet wide at top with an inclination of one foot in six.

Barbettes are usually placed in salients, and the guns fire in the line of the capitals, a *pan coupée* of eleven feet is first made, from the foot of the interior slope at the *pan coupée*, a distance of twenty-four feet is set off along the capital, at this point a perpendicular of five feet each side is set off from the extremity of which a line is drawn perpendicular to the face, on each side forming an hexagonal figure, and the surface of the barbette for one gun, the ramp is laid out in the line of the capital in the rear.

In case it is necessary to place three or more guns in the salient the proceedings are the same as that described only at the distance of twenty four feet, a perpendicular is drawn directly to the line of the capital from each face, and the pentagonal space thus enclosed will be for the gun in the salients, from the point where the perpendicular touches the face as many times eighteen feet will be set off on the interior face as there are guns to be mounted, the depth will be made twenty-four feet and the ramps placed where most convenient.

For temporary cover on a field of battle and to give an extended command a parapet of just sufficient height to allow the gun to fire over it, may be thrown up for the purpose, the earth being taken from a ditch in front, the ground being roughly levelled off in the rear to allow of the guns being manoeuvred, between each gun a shallow trench may be dug parallel to the wheels where the gunners can find shelter when not using their pieces.

The peculiar advantages of the barbette consist of the commanding position given to the guns, the wide field of fire, and the facility with which they can be trained in any direction, on these accounts salients are the best positions for them. Their defects are that the guns and men are exposed to the enemy's artillery and shapshooters.

The embrasure battery permits the guns to be fired through an opening in the parapet under complete shelter, the bottom of the embrasure termed the sole is generally from two feet nine inches to four feet above the platform or ground on which the gun rests, it slopes outward to allow the gun to be fired with an inclination, the base of the slope should never be less than six times the height, the interior opening or mouth is from eighteen inches to two feet wide, and is of a rectangular form, as the embrasure widens outwards the faces are termed the splay, the rule governing the construction of the splay is to produce the sole to the exterior slope and laying off on each side of its centre line distances equal to one-fourth its length from the interior slope, this would make the exterior opening equal to half the thickness of the parapet, this rule admits of many modifications as it is governed by the command and field of fire required for the defence. The line which

bisects the sole is the directrix of the embrasure, the sides are the cheeks where the directrix is perpendicular to the parapet, the embrasure is termed direct when it forms an acute angle with it, the embrasure is oblique in the latter case, the operations of laying out the embrasure is the same as the former only it may be necessary to widen the sole at the exterior slope in order to obtain a greater sweep of fire.

The muzzle of the gun should enter at least six inches into the embrasure to prevent the blast injuring the cheeks, this limits the obliquity to about 60 degrees for long guns.

The height of the cheeks must not be more than four feet.

The parapet of a battery is termed an epaulement, it should properly be applied to the returns or wings on the flanks of a battery which cover the guns and men from an enfilading fire on the flanks, the portion of the parapet in the interior face below the gun is termed the genouillere, the mass of earth between two embrasures is called a merlon.

The advantages of embrasures are that men and guns are under cover, their defects are that they have a very limited field of fire; they weaken the parapet and present openings through which the enemy may penetrate in an assault and are sufficiently conspicuous to draw the fire of the artillery through them, owing to their limited field of fire they are chiefly used for the protection of particular points, to flank a ditch, protect a salient, enfilade a road, &c., their proper position is on the flanks.

Platforms are usually rectangular, nine feet wide and fifteen long for field guns, it is constructed of three sleepers laid perpendicular to the epaulement covered with two inch plank between the end of the slopes and the genouillere, a piece of eight inch scantling nine feet long termed a huerter is laid to prevent the wheels of the gun from being run against the revetment and to give the gun its proper direction at night, if the platform is for direct firing with full charges the tail may be made six inches higher than the front to break the recoil.

The armament is a subject of great importance because it is not equally adapted to all classes of works. Experience has demonstrated that the most efficient way of employing artillery is in protecting collateral salients by flank and cross fires which shall not leave untouched a single foot of ground within its range. It has, however, been shown that a work with weak profile affords but little security to artillery within it, for artillery cannot defend itself, and such a work can be too easily carried by assault to offer any hope of keeping the enemy at a long distance to allow the artillery to produce its full effect. Guns should be massed at the flanks and salients of a work, as at those points their powers of command are best developed, and the larger space swept by their fire which should in every case enfilade the

advancing column, a direct fire being easily avoided and generally very inefficient.

The leading article in *Broad Arrow* of 13th January is a review of the policy propounded by Mr. Vernon Harcourt, in an address lately delivered at Oxford, in which it appears he criticised the manoeuvres of the Government in their Public Policy and Expenditure, and by a subsequent letter in the *Times* indicated that the same should be the lines of attack next session, which course *Broad Arrow* thinks inconsistent; enough, however, appears on the face of the article to show Mr. Gladstone and colleagues have systematically cheated the English people with words of promise to throw in one of his speeches in 1868, he says: "you won't misunderstand me when I tell you that if you intend to have any limit at all put upon the expenditure of the country it is high time you should stand upon your guard against efficiency." As electioneering claptrap, Mr. Gladstone, treated his hearers to the above choice extract with reference to the military service of the country; his ministry proceeded to disorganize the army and navy; in 1870, his war minister early in May took credit for saving £2,000,000 sterling by disbanding 20,000 trained soldiers, and throwing them on an already overstocked labor market, thereby increasing pauperism; in July he had to apply for a credit of £3,000,000 sterling to replace this force in evident fear of the result of the contest raging between France and Prussia, his language then was that it was not to guard England against invasion, not to raise a force for defensive purposes, but to provide "a standing army, well organized and capable of striking a blow in any part of the world;" brave words as Flewellyn would say, but, wind, nevertheless, without meaning except to deceive.

We have from time to time chronicled the progress made in organizing this "standing army," in the first place, Mr. Cardwell has never been able to replace the soldiers disbanded in 1870, he has got eight to ten thousand lads from the age of fifteen to eighteen as substitutes for the veteran soldiers, as a matter of course the army surgeons are immensely busy, and after three months' preparation he managed to get together in Hampshire 20,000 men of all arms without an effective commissariat for the standing army capable of striking a blow in any part of the world. Taken in connection with the known and acknowledged disorganization of the Navy, Mr. Vernon Harcourt appears to have the very strongest case ever made out against the British Administration, and he can charge them with fraud, deceit, and imbecility, without fear of contradiction. It is not a question as we take it of "enhanced estimates" at all, (although *Broad Arrow* seems to consider it in that light) but it is a case of persistent misrepresentation to the British people coupled with reckless

unjustifiable expenditure under the pretence of economy, and if the Conservative party will make a proper use of the material within their reach they will release the British Empire from an incubus worse than the old man of the sea and scatter the Whig radicals to their legitimate business of presiding at tea parties at Little Bothels in manufacturing towns.

The failure of the Geneva conference to adjust the matters in dispute between Great Britain and the United States arose from the absurdity of the pretensions of the latter, and the offensive tone assumed in placing the Alabama claim before the arbitrators, as a means of settling existing disputes, the Washington Treaty is inoperative and it was probably designed by the astute Yankee negotiators as one of those famous diplomatic manoeuvres *a la Bismarck* calculated to insult their antagonists and to put them in the wrong before the European Powers.

Appearances go to prove that there is some probability in this theory; if the Washington administration were sincerely desirous to establish amicable relations with Great Britain there would be no difficulty in securing the amount of reasonable demands for losses entailed by breach of neutrality obligations; but from the first, while urging their own claims with all possible insolence and rancour, they steadily refused to recognize the just notorious and solid claims Canada has had against them for repeated invasions of her soil by citizens of the United States, drilled in open day, organized within the territories of that power, and hounded on to murder and robbery by the press of that country.

This dishonest commencement was simply a prelude to further dishonesty, abetted by an imbecile British ambassador obeying the order of his stupid masters, the British Administration. The Marquis of Ripon may wear his newly won honour, but the British people should have awarded him a *fools cap and bells* instead of a coronet with strawberry leaves.

The effect is recorded in the annals of history that England was befooled, insulted, and in repudiating the Treaty of Washington stands before the world dishonored and disgraced by the stupid and senseless folly of the members of her Executive Government, the political pets of her people and the diplomatic harlequins of Europe; and that the result of all her negotiations is the simple alternative of a war because she dare not fulfill the engagements her rulers entered into to avoid the assertion of her rights.

If, in the conscious dignity of her rectitude she sternly refused to listen to Alabama claims and told those whining Yankees that such assumptions required only one answer, they would have covered like hounds, but they have succeeded in putting her in the wrong and she has got to

bear the consequences.

As a part of the Empire Canada is deeply interested in the aspect this case has assumed, as far as her interests were concerned she would not have ratified the Treaty, the abrogation of which is welcomed by the whole of our people as a deliverance from a great danger and with a joyful feeling as the abrogation of the late Reciprocity Treaty, it cuts us adrift from any complications with a people entirely too astute to be honest, with whom we desire to live in peace, but like the Irishman at Donnybrook our coat is in the mud and whoever steps on it will get his head broken, we are willing to drink or fight with our neighbors, it is their part to make the choice, if there is any preference amongst our people it would be for the latter alternative, it is no boast to say that the prospect of a war with the United States would bring out every fighting man in our population, and we would find little difficulty in placing 100,000 men in the field in such a popular quarrel.

The Trent affair furnished an example of how the Canadian people felt in a matter affecting British honor entirely outside their immediate relations, and in a quarrel where their rights are involved and their injuries are to be avenged it is very unlikely indeed they would sit still.

As an appeal to arms for the purpose of settling the Alabama claims is a possibility the naval resources of the United States are a matter of some interest to us, especially as that 1,500 miles of coast, which is Mr. Caleb Cushing's *point de force* with Gladstone and Bright, happens to be open seams in her armour through which her vitals can be reached, and is in reality her weakness.

The record of the naval resources of the United States taken from the *New York Tribune* would be as follows:—Twenty light draft monitors built in 1864, cost \$11,000,000, all worthless as they never had capacity to carry their crews or stores, could not steam more than four knots an hour, unable to go to sea, and could not be taken into action because there was no cover for the guns, their wood work all decayed, and would sell for old iron.

Ten monitors of the Canonius' class, of which two were sold to Peru and reached their destination with great difficulty. Eight remains on hand, when their armament, crews and supplies were placed on board, they were just seven inches out of water. Two hundred and forty tons on deck or half that weight of water in the hold would sink them outright. Four others built in 1862 were to have two turrets carrying four fifteen inch guns with an actual tonnage of 3,000 tons; one of them was perfectly seaworthy, fought well at Fort Fisher and went safely round Cape Horn, but is now rotting at San Francisco; another went to Europe but is now quite unsound; a third was in Cuba full of rotten timbers, and one was a complete failure.

Another ship called the Dictator had

several peculiarities of construction in order to make her engines the most powerful in the world, but she proved a bad failure. The *Paritan*, another of this class, was launched but she was a blunder. Two were sold to France, it is well known what the bargains were. Four are building on the stocks with two turrets, each armed with fifteen inch guns, they are stated to be badly decayed.

The Secretary of the Navy states that it consists of 179 ships of all classes, and in all conditions. These are calculated to carry when in commission for service 1,300 guns exclusive of howitzers and small cannon-ades.

"Of these remaining on the Navy list, 20 are sailing ships, and the remainder side wheel steamers, or sailing vessels with auxiliary screws; 53 of them armed with 601 guns, are in service, attached to the various fleets and stations as regular cruisers, dispatch boats, hospital, store, receiving, and practice ships, these, with the tugs and small vessels in use at the various navy yards and stations, make the force in commission for all purpose of naval service.

Of the remainder 6 are nearly ready for sea, and will join the various squadrons as soon as the crews can be enlisted and organized; 52 are monitors, one of which is now in commission, the balance being laid up at the various stations, but principally at League Island, where, in the fresh water of the Delaware, their iron bottoms deteriorate with far less rapidity than in the salt water of the other stations; 17 are under repair at the various yards; 13 are on the stocks, never having been completed and launched, and the balance of those whose names are on the list are laid up in ordinary.

Of these last a very large proportion, including, as a general proposition, almost all those built of unseasoned white oak, are unfit for use, and cannot be repaired with advantage.

It is evident that Great Britain need not fear so contemptible an antagonist at sea, and the Canadian people will deal with their land efforts. A war of blockade would starve them out in a year; their only hope would be in an European complication which the imbecility of a majority in the British House of Commons might allow to paralyze the efforts of the nation—the great Yankee nation was created by such foolery—and England is paying the penalty now of the folly of her political Chatterboxes.

The visit of the Grand Duke Alexis may have more to do with the present complications than appears at first sight, and even the Catacrazy imbroglio may have been a studied piece of Bismarckian statecraft of the Washington politicians.

Our neighbors of the model Republic have always been distinguished for astuteness, and in their public and national transactions not particularly over-burthened with honesty, whether negotiating a treaty for universal peace, and as a precedent for future statesmen of how easily "the last argument of kings" can be avoided, in theory at least or floating the stock of a doubtful railway enterprise on the British market, their

capacity for over-reaching is only equalled by their unblushing impudence and total want of veracity.

This latter phrase of their character has been beautifully exemplified by the assurance with which they have pushed the prospectus of the Northern Pacific Railway before the people of Great Britain.

Its history is a curious study of the national peculiarities of the Yankee, exhibiting all the phases of enterprise, cunning, selfish greed, and dishonesty, but all rendered subservient to the interests of the individual projectors.

The Northern Pacific was designed to run from Superior City, at the extreme western end of Lake Superior, originally laid out, in a locality marvelously resembling the City of Eden which the late Charles Dickens has immortalized in "Martin Chuzzlewit," the enterprise had a rival in the St. Paul and Pacific Railway, starting from St. Paul on the Mississippi, as both projects had a common terminus and for some 200 miles of their course, across the continent, run within 50 miles of each other, they were amalgamated under the same company.

The terminus of both roads was at some point on Pungat Sound, and the promoters of the Northern Pacific in their memorial to Congress for land grants, stated that the greater part of the territory through which it would run was worthless for settlement which is a fact as it is a part of the Great American Desert lying wholly within the United States and as barren as Sahara.

Their next plea was that the railroad by placing the traffic of the British North Western possessions under their control, would compel annexation, an event which the Washington politicians are most anxious to hasten by every means.

Under these pretences the project was well received, the land and privileges sought for granted, but at this point it became necessary to float the stock on the London market, and the prospectus was altered to suit circumstances, annexation was withdrawn and the advantages to the Dominion substituted, a connection with the system of railways traversing Canada was to be made at Sault Ste Mary at the foot of the Lake Superior, and a short line of seventy miles from the frontier at Pembina to Fort Garry would largely develop the trade and resources of that portion of Her Majesty's Dominion, and it was not necessary to build any railway further North. The worthless land had become the most fertile in the world.

Within the last week or so some clever fellow in England spoiled the nice little game those gentry were playing by exposing through the *Times* the false pretences; and insidious manoeuvres of the promoters of the Northern Pacific, and that as a scheme it would be made subservient to filch the money from the pockets of the English capitalist to build a railway which would

then be used as a lever to rob Great Britain of her most valuable possessions, and that tremendous efforts were made to direct attention from the Canadian Pacific Railway as being an unnecessary work, and it is said the writer has fully effected his object by awaking the attention of British capitalists to the true objects which Jay Cooke & Co. have in view.

If the English moneyed interest requires safe investment for capital it will pay many times better to invest it in the development of the resources of their own territories, especially as by so doing they increase the area of production and consumption, and secure for themselves a market where no hostile traffic can effect their manufactures.

Whether they will be wise in time or not it is the plain duty of the Canadian people to be the builders of their own Pacific Railway, the writer in the *Times* referred to intimates that the construction of the Pacific Railway would be undertaken by the Canadian Government, if so, his letter has probably been inspired by one of our own Statesmen who understand the magnitude of the interests at stake and are prepared to meet the emergency.

The Canadian Pacific Railway would furnish the shortest route across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean by over 600 miles, an advantage in railway travel of so decisive a character as to throw all other into the shade, but it would actually lessen the distance. The trans-continental traffic would travel between the Pacific and British Isles by over 1,000 miles compared with the Northern Pacific, and as self-development is our true policy its construction is a necessity thereof.

Throughout its whole length it will run through the richest agricultural country in the world, diversified with forest lands of incalculable value, and with minerals the indications of which show their extreme richness.

Gold, silver, iron, copper, and coal are to be found in abundance, the copper and silver ore of the Lake Superior regions are beyond comparison the richest in the world. British Columbia furnishes gold in abundance. The largest bituminous coal field in the world is to be found in the Valley of the Saskatchewan, and no other country furnishes such quantities of pine as the Ottawa Valley.

The Canadian people do not wonder at Yankee covetousness, but they are determined to develop the resources of their own country without foreign interference.

The political horizon is by no means clear, the muddle made of the Washington Treaty by the Whig radicals is sure to result in either war or a further humiliation for Great Britain; in either case, our duty to ourselves, is clear, we should make preparations for any eventuality.

It has been our opinion for a long time that the great cities and towns of Canada should

furnish a much larger body of troops than their present contingents.

Taking Ottawa as an example with 22,000 inhabitants, it ought to have at least 3,000 men under arms; it furnishes about 200 and all the cities in like proportions. Now, as a large portion of the capital of the country and by no means a small portion of its entire wealth is concentrated in those centres, such a force for its protection is contemptible.

What is really required is, that every man in those cities and towns capable of bearing arms should, as one of the conditions of urban residence be liable to serve, and required to drill, not as a matter of individual choice, but of necessity.

On occasion of any emergency we have a whole lot of Home Guards and other organizations got up on the spur of the moment and worthless for all purpose beyond that of showing that a military spirit exists.

It seems to be very easy to make those institutions permanent by compelling all residents able to serve to bear arms, but not to leave the city or town except in case of invasion, and that their period of training be limited to the usual civic holdings.

In a very few years a most respectable military force thoroughly available for defensive purposes might be organized and fully repay the community any trouble or expense by its value as a protective force, better than any system of police in existence, and always easily available for the preservation of the peace.

A well trained soldier will always make a good and orderly citizen, and in the case under consideration the advantages to be desired in this connection would be incalculable.

In the event of war the forces in each city would be quite efficient for its defence and would leave the hands of the officers conducting operations for the defence of Canada free, as far as all care for their safety was concerned; a very important item indeed in the success or otherwise of a campaign as it would virtually secure the whole line of communications as well as cover the base of supplies.

A measure of this importance cannot be long delayed, its advantage press on the mind with double force when it is considered how utterly defenceless our cities are, and what an immense loss the country might suffer by the safety of any one being endangered.

With a surplus revenue and every desire to maintain peaceful relations with our neighbours, their persistent aggressive policy tends to make the danger of collision imminent at no distant day, and, therefore, it would be good policy on our part to provide for the defence of our Lacustrine frontier such gunboats as the important interests centering there demands.

Our governing canals are those on the St. Lawrence, they will admit vessels of 180

feet long, 35 feet beam, drawing nine feet water, and this should be the size of our gun boats.

Looking at the matter in a profitable point of view, the value of this armament would be tenfold; in the first place, it would enhance the value of the property guarded; and secondly, the vessels themselves could be used for the transmission of mails between the various ports on the shores of the Great Lakes and over the North Western Provinces.

It is unnecessary to point out to an eminently practical people the advantages accruing from such an arrangement.

Two gun boats on Lake Ontario, two on Lake Erie, two on Lake St. Clair, two on Lake Huron, and two on Lake Superior, would give us material and moral power profitable in every point of view.

The character of this fleet as an armed force should be governed by two considerations, viz., great speed and heavy armament. Iron armoured screw propellers carrying one or two heavy guns easily worked by a small crew would be best adapted to answer the conditions demanded, while the fact that Canada desired no National complications, would lend effect to the moral power, this state of preparedness could not fail to produce.

The attention of our readers is directed to our poetical selection this week, it is entitled "The three letters," and is the production of a gallant young officer of the Canadian army, whose patriotism is only equalled by his talent and ability.

With officers like the writer of those beautiful lines to lead our troops, gentlemen of intellect and cultivation, the Canadian people have little to fear in the event of any complications which may arise.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTICE.—All communications addressed to the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW must be accompanied by the correct name and address of the writer.

Our gallant correspondent Capt. Wilkinson will find the decision of the magistrate in the case referred to in his letter to be strictly correct, and the proper rendering of the spirit as well as the letter of the statute.

The eighth section of the Militia Act is imperative that six months notice must be given by any man enrolled or re-enrolled before he can leave the service.

The seventh section clearly lays down the same conditions, for it says in reference to the re-enrollment of the force when it came into operations that "within three months after the day on which this Act shall come into force, all such corps shall be mustered by their captains or commanding officers, the provisions of this Act shall be explained to them, and such of the men as have not previously given notice of their desire to be discharged shall take the oath hereinafter prescribed, and be enrolled as

Volunteer Militia, and each man shall sign a muster roll: and thereafter such men of any volunteer corps, or in any regimental division, as complete three years continuous service in such corps, or complete three years including any previous continuous service in the same corps immediately before such muster or had served three years continuously in such corps immediately before such muster, and are discharged after giving the required notice, shall not be liable &c., &c." So that the intention does not admit of any doubt because the clause last quoted shows that the three years service does not terminate without the required notice the limit of which is fixed by the eighth section.

As the Militia law is founded on the well known social political axiom "that every man owes military service to the country without detriment to his personal interests," it leaves the individual the option of terminating that service by complying with a sample form, and the state can require no more from him except in case of invasion. The ninth section limits the period of service in time of peace, but the act in no way contemplate the possibility of the men of the active or other force, withdrawing from service without giving the commanding officers a chance to fill up their ranks.

In all its provisions the Militia Act in letter and intention is perfectly clear and simple, its object being to create an armed nationality, without encroaching on the time or industrial pursuits of the people, and recognising the difficulty of creating an efficient force by compulsion, it appealed to the military spirit of the people, and the Canadian Army is the result.

It is a pity that such disagreeable incidents as that mentioned in the gallant Captain's letter should occur, possibly the individual was not worth much, but the law was fairly administered in his case.

REVIEWS.

The *Canadian Magazine* for January has been received, it contains Hannah; Lavender; Sketches of Canadian wild birds; January musings; The civil list; A few incentives to the pursuit of knowledge; The sun and worlds around him; The willow and its uses; Royalists and Loyalists, &c.

The *St. John Telegraph*, which is usually well informed on public matters states that Mr. Thomas Potts, who was in Ottawa some day since, has accepted the office of Immigration Agent for New Brunswick. Our contemporary adds that the appointment will, no doubt, require Mr. Potts to proceed to Europe to discharge the duties of his position.

REMITTANCES Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday, the 10th inst:—

HOLLIN, Ont.—Capt. Thomas Thompson, \$2.00.
KINGSTON, Ont.—Capt. A. McKenzie, \$3; Lieut. A. Ramage, \$2.00.

QUEBEC, Que.—Lieut. H. Miller, \$2.00.

[WRITTEN FOR THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.]
THREE LETTERS.

A letter was written in England,
I penned by a Royal hand,
To her sick and wounded soldiers,
Struck down in a foreign land
"Tell them," she said, "that my sorrowful heart
Grieves for them night and day;"
And the wounded listened with glistening eyes
And sobbed as they turned away.
For a feeling too great for expression,
Was borne those hearts between;
The electric bond of sympathy,
Linked the humblest to their Queen.

A Widow spoke to her people,
Who mourned as she mourned; that day,
When her Consort, the truest, the purest and best
To Heaven had passed away.
"My sorrow can never find comfort," she said,
"The prop of my life has departed;
But my spirit finds rest in my people's grief
Though widowed, and broken-hearted."
And again through the land, the chord was struck
That thrilled each soul in its throes;
And her people's hearts went out to her then,
To comfort her in her woes.

A mother sat by the bed of her son,
With his fond grief-stricken bride.
While she prayed and watched for his parting
Death's arrow glanced aside. {breath,
And again she spoke to her people true,
And her heart's full depths were stirred,
"A mother gives thanks for her son to God,
Who her people's prayer has heard."
Then the pent-up voice of the nation gave thanks
And again came the answering thrill;
For she knew, and they knew, her people's love,
And sympathy, dwelt with her still.

Three letters, each simple and heartfelt,
Telling naught but the message they bore;
But fraught with a soul-born sympathy,
That thrilled each heart to the core.
Oh! what can avail the demagogue's strife
To a nation governed like these!
The generous wine that mantles the cup,
When still, has its dregs and lees;
But the nation once stirred by her anxious breath,
Knows the bond that exists between,
The Queen that loves her People,
And the People who love their Queen.

T. C. S.,
Lt.-Col. Vol. III.

Fort Erie, Jan'y. 2th. 1872

THE EDUCATION OF THE ARMY WITH
REFERENCE TO YOUNG OFFICERS.

(Continued from page 63.)

And now another question arises: What amount of professional knowledge do we require of a regimental officer? This is not so easy to lay down as it is for an Engineer, Artillery, or staff officer.

In considering this point, in my opinion as much care must be taken not to ask too much as to ask too little, bearing in mind that what you do ask for should be well done. For this reason we should only legislate in this matter for a fair average intellect.

I will here give the Prussian answer by stating briefly what amount of professional knowledge they require. The subjects are as follows:—

	Value.
Tactics	5
Science of arms	5
Fortification	4
Surveying	3
Knowledge of military duty. ...	3
Military drawing	1

It would be impossible for me to enter fully into the subjects comprised under

these different heads: it is sufficient to say that among much that is good and necessary there is much that is unnecessary for the regimental officer to learn, who has no wish or inclination to become a staff officer. When I say there is much that is unnecessary for the regimental officer, I wish you to understand that I do not for an instant mean to say that it would not be a good thing if all our officers could pass this examination, but in matters like these too much must not be done at first, and we must not carry our standard of examination too high at once.

Further, we should at once have to establish war schools to impart this extensive amount of professional knowledge.

And lastly, the Prussians are often obliged to relax their strictness of examination to allow the candidates to pass in this as in the other; so that, after all, their standard appears to be too high even for themselves.

Up to the 1st May, 1870, after obtaining their commissions, officers of our Guards and Line had no other examination to pass except the two laid down in the Queen's Regulations, for promotion to the respective ranks of lieutenant and captain, the subjects being technical and connected only with military duties, such as drill, Mutiny Act, Queen's Regulations, musketry, &c., except that in the examination for promotion to the rank of captain the candidate was required to show a sufficient knowledge of field fortification and reconnoissance. These two examinations are still retained, except the last mentioned parts; but in addition to them, all officers who have joined the Army since the 1st May, 1870, and all officers who have not passed the existing examinations for the rank of captain before the 1st July, 1871, are obliged to pass the second or special examination; the former class of officers within three years of their entering the service, and the latter class before they can attain the rank of captain.

For the purpose of assisting the officers in preparing for this examination, garrison instructors have been appointed to all the large garrisons in England and Ireland, and also at Halifax, Malta, and Gibraltar, and lately in India; thus our own authorities now answer the foregoing questions much as the Prussians do.

They demand the simple education of a gentleman from the candidate for a commission, and a certain amount of professional knowledge from the young officer. I will now state what that knowledge consists of.

Military Law,—comprising a thorough knowledge of the provisions of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, framing of charges, and forms and proceedings of courts martial.

The candidate must also give evidence of having studied some standard work on military law.

Field Fortifications,—comprising distribution of working parties, when engaged in throwing up field works.

Tracing and constructing breast-works and the simpler kind of field works, rifle pits, putting hedges, walls, bridges, and buildings in a state of defence.

Making gabions and fascines, and forming revetments of various materials.

Making and planting palisades, abattis, obstacles, &c.

Knot-tying, lashing spars, making turtle spar-lever bridges.

Laying out encampments and construction of field kitchens, and attack and defence of outposts, and street fighting.

Field-sketching and reconnoissance, comprising how to read and understand a military plan or map.

To make a sketch of and report on a road, river, outpost and position.

The examinations are conducted under the immediate supervision of the Director-General, and are partly written, and partly oral and practical. Sealed printed questions are sent by the Director for the written part, and the rest is conducted on the ground by a board of examination, consisting of a field officer, an engineer officer, and a garrison instructor. The printed questions are answered in the presence of a member of the board, and are returned, with the answers and a written report of the oral and practical examination, to the Director-General, with whom rests the granting of a certificate of competency. That the establishment of this special examination is a step, and a very long step, in the right direction, few will be found to deny; and it appears to me that the subjects selected are such, that the question of what should a regimental officer know is almost solved; and here I wish to bring to your notice a fact which speaks volumes for the good sense and feeling of the British officer. The passing of this examination was not made retrospective, but virtually the officers themselves have made it so. From the time that the garrison instructors have been installed in their stations until now, there has been an unceasing flow of students attending their lectures, of all ranks, from ensign to major, and most of them Volunteers. The greatest encouragement has been given in the matter by the general officers commanding districts, and in almost every case by the officers commanding regiments, and the services generally: and every assistance has been rendered us by the Royal Engineers. Since my last half-yearly inspection, about 450 officers have attended the garrison instructors, out of whom very few have been young officers on whom the examination was obligatory; this I do not regret, as they will work all the better a little later. The instruction given, and which has been eagerly received, has consisted principally of military surveying, road reconnoissance, and field fortification, in both cases theoretical as well as practical; and I think I may say that nearly every one of those officers can now use an azimuth compass, make a fair military sketch of a piece of ground, a fair reconnoissance of a road, read a map, and reduce or enlarge a map to a given scale; and many of them can superintend the throwing up of a field work, trench, &c., the making of gabions, fascines, military bridges, and campovens. To day's *Times*, in a leading article in support of the claims of geography (which I have already spoken a word in favour of) has the following remarks. Talking of the German Army in the late war, "it was commonly remarked that every officer and almost every soldier carried a map in his pocket, and seemed to know as much about roads, bridges, fords, and bridle-paths as the country people themselves. It is to be feared that very few of our own officers would be capable of thus feeling their way through an enemy's country by the aid of maps and topographical manuals, even if our War-office should have the foresight to prepare such maps and manuals in prospect of a campaign. I can assure the writer of that article that now a great many English officers could do as well in this matter as the best Prussian officer that ever put foot in stirrup; and that I believe the War-office would have the foresight to prepare maps, &c., if this country would grant the money for it.

I may be too enthusiastic on the subject, but I am convinced that in five years' time, as far as the necessary professional training of the regimental officer is concerned, the

British Army will be second to none in the world; at least, if it is so, it will neither be the fault of the military authorities, nor of the officers themselves.

And now a word concerning the garrison instructors. fourteen in number; of these two are officers of the Royal Engineers, three of the Royal Artillery, and nine of the Line, the latter being all Staff College men.

These officers have, I think, proved themselves to be all that one could wish for the work before them, and have well justified their selection. It must be borne in mind that the system of garrison instruction is quite an innovation in our Army, and, as might be expected, was viewed with some little suspicion and distrust. Many a good old regimental officer, forgetting how times have changed, was inclined to think it an unnecessary interference with an officer's regimental duties, and the younger ones are easily influenced by the opinions of the older; therefore it behoved the inaugurators of this new scheme to use tact as well as show ability to teach: that they have displayed both those qualities in an unwonted degree, the results clearly show.

Besides assisting the younger officers to pass the special examination, instructing the older officers, and in many cases classes of non-commissioned officers, the garrison instructors are expected to assist those officers in military history, who are studying for the Staff College, so that their hands are pretty full; but they really seem to be as anxious to teach as the officers are to be taught.

From what I have just stated, it may be gathered that the system of "garrison instruction" has met with what was, perhaps, to some an unexpected success among the older officers. I must say it was not quite unexpected by me, as I have long been aware of a growing feeling among the officers of our Army to know more of their profession than actual drill and regimental duty, and I consider this feeling has been engendered a good deal by what has happened the last few years on the Continent, and also by the just and conscientious way in which the authorities have adhered to their promise of giving staff employment when possible to those officers who pass through the Staff College, and I have very little doubt that the passing of this special examination will encourage many an officer to try for the Staff College, and it may be almost a preparation for it. In fact, there remain but tactics, military history, and languages to constitute a course that will go a long way towards preparing an officer for the entrance examination. With regard to the former, it is proposed to furnish each garrison instructor with maps of the countries and battles illustrative of the campaigns required to be known every year by the officers going up to the Staff College: and from these they will prepare and deliver lectures to those who choose to attend. Languages are more difficult subjects to grapple with, but most English officers now-a-days know something of either French or German, and as a knowledge of one of these languages or both are nearly a necessity, or at any rate a great advantage to an officer, I would suggest some such arrangement as the following, with a view to encouraging officers in studying them. There should be two standing examiners, to whom any officer on application through his colonel should be allowed to go up for examination. This examination should be a searching one, and great importance attached to the colloquial. On receiving a certificate of having passed, it should be reported to the Horse Guards, who might occasionally send some of these officers abroad to report on their own arm in

some foreign army, as is now done by the Artillery and Engineers. To encourage officers to pass the special examination who at present are not obliged, I would make it a *sine qua non* that the officers selected for going abroad should hold a certificate of having passed in it, as well as in a language.

I will here enter into the question as to advisability or otherwise of still keeping up Sandhurst to its old form. As I have already mentioned, the Prussians object to any professional knowledge being imparted before entrance to the Army, and through the cadet schools, very little military knowledge is taught in them, if any, except, to the two senior classes of their Senior Cadet House in Berlin.

They encourage the admission into the army of young men direct from the public schools, by allowing those who hold a certificate qualifying them for admission to a University, to enter without passing the *Porte par Favorit* examination. By the way, we do the same with graduates of any of our Universities, who are allowed to get commissions without passing the first or entrance examination.

General Walker in an admirable letter to Captain Hozier, Scots Greys, enters fully into this subject, and is of opinion, that though there may be strong reasons for retaining Sandhurst as it was, he would still like to see attendance at a military college, similar to the *Kriegs-schulen* of Prussia compulsory for all who passed the examination for a commission either at Sandhurst or at Chelsea.

The question appears to me to narrow itself to this—Can you teach a man the required professional knowledge better or even as well at, say 23 years old, or 22, as at 16, 17, or 18. If the answer to this question is, as I certainly think it is, yes, it is clearly more advantageous that the knowledge should be acquired after entrance into the Army, and my opinion, though it can have but little weight in the matter one way or other, must be given against resuscitating the Royal Military College as it was. If it is to be kept up to afford a cheaper education to the sons of officers than can be elsewhere obtained, let the education and system be purely civil. I regret much having thus to record my vote against the Royal Military College, as I was a cadet myself, and got my commission without purchase from it.

Another proposal for the future of Sandhurst is, that it be converted into a war school on the Prussian system, and every officer shall pass through it after he has got his commission and served a year.

This idea is doubtless worthy of consideration, but I do not think at present that we need so expensive an establishment, as it would be, though I am free to confess that if our idea of educating the Army intend much, something of the sort must be done.

I may add that the authorities at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, are very well pleased with the result of the present experiment there, the students being much older than the cadets were, being as you are probably aware, young men who have passed the examination for their commissions. The professors seem to think that, though Volunteers, much more is got out of them than out of the former cadets, which I think bears out my theory that men of 20 or 21 will learn professional subjects better than lads of 16 or 17.

As these young men have not yet entered drill is taught them, which is contrary to the Prussian system.

Before closing this paper I wish to refer to a proposal that has been made, and which

is, I believe, advocated by some officer of rank. It is that all this professional instruction should be carried on by regimental instructors.

The principal arguments I have heard brought forward in favour of this scheme are the following:—

1. That the instruction and instructor being more under the command of the colonels of regiments, they would take more interest in the system.

2. That every regiment having its own instructor, when regiments were at stations by themselves, the instruction would still go on.

3. That the young officers would work better under a brother officer than under one who was not.

4. That the instructor himself being a brother officer, would take more interest in his pupils.

Now I will try and answer these arguments *seriatim*, as I think I can:—

1. If the colonel of a regiment does not take an interest in the instruction as now carried out, the experience of musketry instruction does not warrant the idea that, as a rule, he will take any more if it is carried out regimentally.

2. All young officers have three years to pass the examination in, and therefore their regiment would most likely be in a garrison where there was an instructor some part of the three years; and lastly, the cases of officers who have not had an opportunity of attending a course of instruction in a garrison are to be referred for special consideration.

3. If they do, they would work most wonderfully well, as in most cases nothing can be better than the way they work at present.

4. To this I can only say, that I can hardly conceive anyone taking more interest in their work than the present garrison instructor; moreover, I think that the very fact of the instructor being, as it were, one of themselves, and meeting them constantly, and being together, is rather apt to diminish their influence than increase it; while, on the contrary, the fact of the garrison instructor being a recognized staff officer, and though on the most friendly terms, living apart from them, has the effect of increasing their importance in the eyes of their pupils, and with it their influence. Moreover, cases might arise from detachments when a regimental instructor would find himself without a class; and last but not least, 161 instructors would be required, and I do not think that at present they could be procured.

INDIA.—Startling news comes from the British possessions in the East. A despatch from Lord Napier of Magdala to the British Government states that the native princes are secretly arming, with the intention of causing another revolt. Religious prejudices and the operation of the lately imposed income tax are stated to be the causes of the disaffection. Perhaps this news will cause the Gladstone Government to postpone their expressed intention of reducing the number of troops in India.

At a church of "color," about twenty miles from Albany, the other evening, the minister noticing a number of persons both white and colored, standing upon the seats during service, called out in a loud voice "Get down of them seats, both white men and color; I care no more for one than the other." Imagine the pious ministers surprise on hearing the congregation suddenly commence singing in short metre:

Get down of dem seats,
Hoff white man and color
I cares no more for one man
Than I does for the odder.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 9th February 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS (3).

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

1st Squadron Light Cavalry, County of York.

Adverting to G. O. (14) 2nd June, 1871, the appointment of Thomas H. Lloyd, Gentleman, as Veterinary Surgeon is hereby cancelled. Mr. Lloyd having been appointed Ensign No. 4 Company, 12th Battalion.

"A" Battery and School of Gunnery, Kingston.

Captain W. H. Cotton, Ottawa B. G. A., and 1st Lieutenant J. G. Holmes, St. Catharine's B. G. A., having completed their "short course" of Instruction, are, retained under the provisions of No. 8, G. O. (24) 20th October, 1871, for the "long course" of instruction.

12th "York" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Major William Henry Norris, V. B., vice W. D. Jarvis, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

29th "Waterloo" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 3 Company, Cross Hill.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Sergeant John S. Wilford, vice W. Ramo, left limits.

To be Ensign provisionally:

Corporal William Freeborn, vice Wilson resigned.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Captain William Smith, No. 2 Company, 23rd Battalion, having obtained a First Class Certificate from a Board of Officers assembled at London, is hereby confirmed in his rank from 12th January, 1872.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

5th Battalion or "Stadacona Rifles," Quebec.

No. 1 Company.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Erskine Guthrie Scott, V. B.,

vice William John Barnett, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign James Guthrie Scott, M. S. vice E. G. Scott, promoted.

65th Battalion, or "Mount Royal" Rifles.
No. 4 Company, Montreal.

To be Lieutenant:

J. Aldric Ouiment, Gentleman, M. S. vice M. Geuvin, left limits.

Fox River Infantry Company.

To be Captain:

Joseph LeBel, Esquire, M. S., vice A. C. Dupuis, left limits.

BREVET.

To be Majors:

Captain and Adjutant F. M. Pope, M.S. 58th Battalion, from 10th August 1871.

Captain James K. Gilman, M. S., No. 8 Company, 58th Battalion, from 5th October, 1871.

Captain Josephus W. Vaughan, M.S., No. 2 Company, 58th Battalion, from 10th November, 1871.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry E. Decie, 72nd Battalion, being the holder of a First Class Military School Certificate on the date of his appointment as Lieutenant Colonel: 14th January, he is hereby confirmed in his rank from that date.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor-General.

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

AN ENGLISH ROMANCE.

In the famous hunting county of Northampton, within a few miles of the villages where Benjamin Franklin's forefathers had held lands for upwards of three centuries, and some of Washington's ancestors lie buried in the churchyard contiguous to the ancient manor-house which long was thiers, stands Delapre Abbey. Its monastic possessors, chapels, cells, and refectory, have long disappeared, but a portion of the cloisters, metamorphosed into servants' offices, still remain in memory of the monks of old. After passing through various hands, subsequent to the dissolution of religious houses, if devolved, through marriage with an heiress, on Hon Edward Bouverie, the younger son of Viscount Folkestone. The gentleman seldom resided on his estate, and long before his death, resigned it to his son, who, unlike his father, was devoted to field sports, greatly improved the property, and was long a prominent member of the famous Pychley Club, whose exploits are almost as familiar to sporting readers on this as on the other side of the Atlantic.

Like his father, Mr. Edward Bouverie married an heiress, by whom he had a numerous family of sons and daughters. Of the latter none married. Of the former the gentleman

just deceased was the eldest. On his marriage it was arranged that the property should descend to sons and their issue, according to the seniority. General Bouverie had no children, nor had any of his brothers (all of whom died before him), with the exception of a certain ne'er do-well, Frank. This Frank, was, when quite young, quartered with his regiment in the North of Ireland. There he fell in love with a girl far beneath him in station, whom he was persuaded to marry. The Bouveries, in whom pride of birth was intensely strong, were wounded by this connection in their tenderest point, and Frank received an intimation that henceforth his presence would be dispensed with at the abbey. But, as years passed on, and the wives of his elder brothers remained childless, matters assumed a different aspect, Frank died, but left a son, who henceforth became heir presumptive to an ancient and splendid heritage.

DIAMONDS.

The report by cable that two diamonds have been found in South Africa weighing one thousand carats each, evidently passed through the hands of some descendant of Baron Munchausen between the Cape of Good Hope and this city. The "Koh-i-noor," even when it first became the property of the British crown, weighed only 186 carats. The "Regent," which glittered in Napoleon Bonaparte's sword of state, weighed before cutting 410 carats. The "Star of the South," weighed in its rough state 254 carats. A diamond in Borneo, belonging to the Sultan of Matan, weighs 367 carats. The weight of the "Orloff" diamond, purchased by Catharine of Russia, is 195 carats. The "Austrian" gem weighs only 139 carats. When we compare the weight of the two stones reported by cable with the weight of these most celebrated gems of the world, the apparent extravagance of the story is increased. It is possible, that the account is true, of course, that a pair of gems have been found which will eclipse in size all their illustrious predecessors. The old rule of estimating the value of a perfect diamond "in the rough" is to multiply the square of its weight in carats by two, the result being its value in pounds sterling. This rule has varied at different times, and the value of diamonds has always been arbitrary and uncertain. The old rule, however, is the one now adopted in South Africa. The square of 1,000 is 1,000,000. Each of the diamonds reported would therefore be worth £2,000,000, or about \$10,000,000.

Although, as a principle, the value of gems increases more rapidly than their weight, in the case of exceptionally large stones the rule has never been followed, for there is no regular market for them, and the owners are obliged to content themselves with what they can get from very wealthy persons or from governments. The "Regent" was sold in 1743, after cutting, when it weighed 136 carats, for \$675,000. The Empress Catharine paid a Greek merchant for the "Orloff" \$450,000, besides an annuity of \$20,000 and a title of nobility. The Austrian diamond, which is not of pure water, being of a beautiful lemon color, is valued at \$500,000. The king of Portugal has an immense so-called diamond, which, if real, would be worth, under the rule, \$28,000,000, and it must have been nearly twice as heavy before cutting as that now reported. The doubt of its genuineness is so serious, however, that it hardly ranks among the celebrities of its kind. The heaviest diamond ever found in the United States weighed less than 24 carats.