

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

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

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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



The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1873.

No. 29.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A marriage has been finally arranged between His Royal Highness Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, the fourth child and second son of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrowna, of Russia, the fourth child and only daughter of His Majesty the Czar Alexander the Second.

The final settlement and arrangement of the contract took place at the hour of eleven o'clock this (11 inst.) night.

The Duke of Edinburgh thus foregoes his right of succession to the Duchy of Saxo-Coburg, which fact involves important political considerations.

Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrowna, the bride elect, was born on the 17th of October (5th, Russian style), in the year 1853. She is consequently in the twentieth year of her age.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Saxo-Coburg and Count of Ulster, and of Kent, was born on the 6th of Aug. in the year 1844. He is, consequently, on the eve of completing the twenty-ninth year of his age. His Royal Highness holds the commission of captain in the Royal Navy.

It is stated that Parliament will be prorogued on the 17th instant.

The Judiciary bill, abolishing the powers of the House of Lords, as a court of last appeal, in certain cases, has passed in committee.

The steamship *Senegal* arrived in the Mersey to day 12th inst., from ports on the west coast of Africa, she brings dates from Cape Coast Castle to 23rd June. Thirty thousand Ashantee were encamped within 15 miles of the town, and an attack was looked for daily. The English defensive force was small, reinforcements were on their way to the town, but they were not expected to reach there before the 5th of this month.

The Czarowitch and Princess Dagmar took leave of the Queen yesterday, and departed for Darmstadt.

In the Chamber of Peers this evening (14th inst.) Lord Cranmore read the Archbishops' reply to the Church Assembly, showing a tendency in the Church of England towards Catholicism, and moved that a Committee be appointed to consider what legislation was needed to check the evil.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lawson gave notice that he should move next week, that the ancient custom of expelling strangers from the galleries, be abolished, except on certain or rare occasions.

Mr. Mitchell Henry, member for Galway county, gave notice of an early motion looking to the publication of faithful and impartial official reports of the proceedings of the House. He complained that the reports, as at present made were partisan in character and intensely hostile to the Catholic religion.

It is reported that the French Government has under consideration the question of calling a congress of representatives of the great powers in Paris for discussing the terms of a new Commercial Treaty.

Another brilliant victory for the Carlists reported, at Ripoll, Catalonia by the forces under Don Alfonso and Sabalos. The Republicans lost eight hundred prisoners, one hundred killed and wounded, two pieces of artillery and all their baggage. Gen. Cabrinet, their Commander, was killed.

Senor Aurich, Minister of Marine, has returned from Carthage. While there he was fired at by the insurgent troops. Portions of the garrison, at Carthage, which refused to join the revolt, will reach here to day.

Telegrams from Valencia state that due precautions have been taken to prevent an outbreak in that city. The Governor reports that the volunteers may be relied on to support the authorities.

It is asserted that the Carlists have shot a party of Republican volunteers at Naranqui, after they had surrendered.

The insurgents in Carthage are in a fearful condition. Drunkenness, rioting, and general demoralization prevails.

At a meeting of a majority of the mem-

bers on the 16th, it was resolved to approve of the proposition of the Cortes for a new constitution before closing its session. It was finally determined by a caucus, that the Cortes should adjourn for a brief recess, to reassemble at a day to be agreed upon; the Centro was not represented in the caucus.

A later despatch says Masionant, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Carvajal, Minister of Finance; and Ferg Minister of Justice; have resigned in order to facilitate the formation of a homogeneous Cabinet.

President F. Margall has refused to negotiate with the Carlists for the exchange of prisoners, but he authorized the Republican commanders to come to an understanding unofficially with the Carlist chiefs to secure the proper treatment of the Spanish troops falling into the hands of any of the insurgents.

The Carlists say that they have now 10,000 men under arms. The Spanish Government has ordered war vessels to cruise along the coast of Biscay, to prevent the landing of arms and military stores for the Carlists.

The Spanish Government has promulgated a decree, annulling all edicts of sequestration placed upon property of rebels and rebel sympathizers in Cuba.

General Velasco entered Alcantia yesterday, with a strong column of Republican troops. The militia of the province of Alcantia, have already taken possession of the town, having succeeded in reducing the insurgents to submission and taking away their arms. The ring leaders however escaped from the town before Velasco's troops arrived.

Adices received here from Carlist sources say that several thousand muskets have been landed on the coast of Biscay, and distributed to Carlist recruits.

The same reports assert that the supporters of Don Carlos are gaining ground with such rapidity, and the numbers increasing, that the Republican commanders in the North call for reinforcements in order to hold their ground.

In consequence of the report of the prevalence of cholera in Vienna, having reached the ears of the Shah of Persia, it is probable that His Majesty will return to Teheran without visiting the city.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF
THE MILITIA FOR 1872.

(Continued from Page 328.)

On Monday 23rd, the regular drills commenced in a school of instruction under the superintendence of a competent officer in each regiment, for the instruction of the non commissioned officers and men, in guard mounting, making out guard reports, and in everything connected with guard duty.

Target practice being the next consideration, was commenced and carried on under Lieut. W. A. Hale, of the Sherbrooke Artillery of Garrison Artillery. During the practice it was found that many of the officers were very deficient in the knowledge of position drill and target practice; consequently, after the whole of the corps had finished, and having time and ammunition to spare, I took upon myself the responsibility of placing a certain number of these officers each day under Lieut. Hale, to be instructed at the rifle range in this essential part of their duty, which was carried on under the superintendence of Brevet Lt. Col. Hanning, 54th Battalion, Acting Brigade Major.

The target range was situated to the north west of the company ground, and but a few minutes walk therefrom. The targets were erected in echelon, in sets of two to each of the three ranges, a butt being erected between each set sufficiently large to admit of the working of these discs for both targets. The firing points were a short distance from each other on rising dry ground. Consequently, the Musketry Instructor had no difficulty in attending to his duty. One sergeant and two markers were in each butt, and a sergeant at each firing point, the whole being selected for that particular work.

Company drill was carried on both morning and evening for the first few days, then company drill in the morning and battalion drill in the evening and on Saturday, the 29th brigade drill was commenced and continued for the remainder of the time in camp. Monday, the 1st July being Dominion day, 10 rounds of blank ammunition were issued to each of the cavalry and infantry to celebrate the day, but during the time the men were on parade the rain came down in such torrents that I ordered the force to be marched to their tents, and although the rain was not very acceptable on such an occasion, and that thousands of spectators received a thorough drenching, still it proved of benefit in shewing the force the necessity of properly trenching their tents and encampment, and as soon as the rain had ceased, they were out with picks and spades, being instructed in this part of their duty.

On the morning of the 3rd, the Brigade was paraded for muster, which was carried out in accordance with General Orders, dated 31st May 1872.

Field days were held on the 4th and 5th of July, and the efficiency attained by the corps was very marked, particularly the cavalry, who went through their movements, including skirmishing mounting and dismounting, and sword exercise in a very steady manner, which was highly creditable to them.

On Saturday the 6th, the officers and men were paid, and the corps returned to their headquarters.

I have great pleasure in stating that the Brigade Staff and officers commanding corps rendered me very valuable assistance in

making the camp really a camp of instruction, and by their example their officers and men vied with each other in the proper performance of their duty.

I have also great pleasure in remarking on the absence of drunkenness or other crime; the rations were all that could be desired both in quality and quantity, there were no complaints, and every one seemed highly pleased with the whole arrangements, myself particularly at the exemplary conduct of the troops.

The place selected for the camp was well adapted for the purpose; it is situated on rising ground with sandy soil. There are two ravines; one to the extreme south of the camp the other between the cavalry and infantry. The water was excellent, being supplied by springs in great quantity; barrels were sunk at certain distances, and connected by spouts. At the extreme end of the barrels, and some distance therefrom, was placed a drinking trough for horses, this trough was about 12 feet long, and was hewn out of a large log. A sentry was posted at each ravine to preserve order.

To ensure a properly organized force for the defence of the country, there should be an efficient staff, and each brigade should be complete within itself. The divisional and Brigade staff should be apart from the regimental officers, a school of instruction should be formed, either independent of, or in connection with the present military schools for the instruction of staff officers, and no officer should be appointed to the staff unless qualified and passed by a board of competent officers. The success of an army, either on service or in camp, depends upon the officers of the staff properly understanding and carrying on their duty, as it is impossible for the officers commanding to attend to the details in all the branches.

The staff except those permanently employed, to receive pay when on active service or in camp of instruction.

Each brigade should consist of a proper proportion of cavalry, field artillery and garrison artillery in garrison towns, engineers, infantry and commissary.

I regret to say that some of the companies mustered very weak, and that No. 4 company, 64th Battalion, was not represented.

The Stanstead and Compton Troops of Cavalry were not supplied with regimental trousers. The clothing of some of the companies was much worn, and the great coats in most cases unfit for service. The latter have been a long time in wear.

I enclose herewith target practice, clothing and inspection returns; also a rough sketch of the camp and the target ranges.

Considering that targets have been issued only to the headquarters of each battalion in this Brigade Division, and the great distance of many of the companies from the battalion headquarters, I would strongly recommend that a suitable number of pieces of target be issued to each of these companies, also to each troop of cavalry, as it would tend to encourage more target practice among the members of the force than there is at present.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHAS. KING, Lt. Col.

Brigade Major,

Commanding the Camp.

The Adjutant General of Militia,
Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 6.

The Militia in this district are under the command of Lieut. Colonel A. C. De Lobbinere Harwood, Deputy Adjutant General, who reports as follows for my information on the state of his command:

HEAD QUARTERS, MONTREAL,

20th October, 1872.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that the nominal strength of the forces in the District, were the respective corps complete to their established strength as authorized, would be:—Officers, 191; non commissioned officers and men, 2,860; total—3,051. The total actual strength of the force when mustered at the time of the annual drill for 1872, was.—Officers, 166; non commissioned officers and men, 1,018; total—1,184. There are wanted to complete 1,867 of all ranks.

The annual drill was performed in accordance with General orders of 31st May, 1872, and in the following manner:

The officers and men of the 4th Brigade Division, with the exception of four companies—to be mentioned hereafter—assembled in brigade camp, at Beauharnois, under the command of Lieut. Colonel d'Odier d'Orsonnes, Brigade Major, on the 27th June last.

Of the four companies just above mentioned, three—that is the companies of St. Benoit, St. Placide; St. Eustache—were in camp at St. Eustache, under the command of Major Napoleon Lebranche, on the same day, 27th June, 1873. The "Como Rifles" were absent from camp.

The officers and men of the 5th Brigade Division formed a brigade camp at Berthier, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Hanson, Brigade Major. This camp was commenced on the 27th June last.

The officers and men of the 6th Brigade Division also, upon the same date, began their sixteen days drill at Arthabaskaville, under the command of Lieut. Colonel de Bellefeuille, Brigade Major for that Division.

I visited and inspected myself these four camps.

I forward you with this, rough sketches of three of these camps (the three brigade camps), also the annual tabular inspection Returns and the District Target Practice returns.

Here is the order in which I inspected these camps:

On the 4th July I reached the Berthier camp (under the command of Lieut. Colonel Hanson.) After inspecting the camp I reviewed the troops. A few evolutions were begun, but a heavy storm suddenly came, and we were forced to retire.

In Lt. Colonel Hanson's report to me he says:—"I regret to have to report the low points obtained by the non com. officers and men of the Brigade (the 4th Brigade) during the period of their annual drill, the weather accompanied by high winds, during the fourteen days in camp, being unfavourable to target practice."

The following are the names of the best shots in No. 5 Brigade:

• *Joilette Provisional Battalion.*

Co.	Pts.
No. 1, Sgt. N. Martel.....	29
No. 2, Sgt. O. Laroie.....	27
No. 3, Sgt. A. Boucher.....	29

Three Rivers Provisional Battalion.

Co.	Pts.
No. 2, Sgt. A. Caron	32
No. 3, Sgt. A. A. Laferriere	35
No. 4, Corp. Morrison	27

Rawdon Independent Company.

Co.	Pts.
No. 1, Pte. S. Harkness	28
No. 2, Sgt. B. Morgan	35

In the Brigade Division the arms and equipments are in good order. The great coats issued in 1869 are in fair order. A new issue of tunics, trousers and forage caps were supplied during the month of June last to the following corps :

Joliette Provisional Battalion.

Co.	Tunics.	Trousers.	For.	Caps.
Nos. 1 and 4	110	110	110.	110.
" 2 and 3	110	110	110.	110.

Rawdon Independent Company.

No. 1	55	00	55.
" 2	55	55	55.

By the above return it will be seen that No. 1 Company—Rawdon—was not supplied with trousers.

The following corps were at the annual drill at Berthier Camp, in the following number;

	Officers.	Men.
Joliette Provisional Batt. of Infantry	12	58
Three Rivers	14	2
Rawdon Independent Company		
No. 1	2	3
" 2	3	37
	31	199

On the 5th July I visited the Arthabaska-ville Camp, under command of Lieut. Col. De Bellefeuille, Brigade Major. The camp was beautifully situated on high grounds. The camp looked remarkably well. This was the largest camp in district No. 6. The men had also a soldierly appearance and went through a few movements with great credit to themselves and their officers.

This camp was composed of officers and men of the 6th Brigade. This brigade as at present organized, should number 64 officers and 1,100 men. The muster roll, taken immediately on arrival in camp, showed a total of 54 officers and 449 men. Wanted to complete—10 officers and 651 men.

The brigade was composed of two battalions. No. 1 Battalion, commanded by Lt. Colonel Barwis, was composed of the 55th Megantic Light Infantry; and the 2nd Battalion, commanded by Captain de Foy, in the unavoidable absence through sickness of Major St. Jacques, consisted of the St. Hyacinthe Provisional Battalion and the independent companies of this brigade.

The Commandant of the camp, Lieut. Colonel de Bellefeuille, in his report to me says:

"The conduct of the officers and men was most praiseworthy, owing mainly to the total absence of spirituous liquors.

"The rations, both in quality and quantity, left nothing to be desired. The officers and men were completely satisfied.

"The arms and accoutrements in camp were in good order. I cannot say so much of the uniform, which I found after three years wear to be in a very bad state. It will

be absolutely necessary to issue new ones. "I am sorry to inform you that, in spite of all my endeavors I have been unable to organize any troop of cavalry. I would, therefore, request the authorities to accede to the wish and request (which has already been transmitted to Ottawa) of the 55th Megantic, commanded by Lieut. Col. Barwis, to be converted partly as mounted rifles and partly as field battery. The battalion being composed of good farmers, there would therefore be no difficulty in obtaining good horses and the men, being thoroughly acquainted with the country, so far as the lines, would prove very serviceable as scouts."

On the 9th July I proceeded to inspect the Beauharnois Camp, commanded by Lt. Col. d'Orsonnens, Brigade Major 4th Brigade Division. It would be necessary here to observe that this camp was held under great disadvantages. The independent companies of the Division were camped at St. Eustache. Two of the battalions that were represented at Beauharnois Camp were with out uniforms, and one of them had neither arms nor accoutrements. The last one the "Voltigeurs de Chateauguay," had at camp merely its officers and a small number of non commissioned officers.

The rest of the companies, although weak, gave proof of good will, and the conduct of the men was admirable in all respects.

Here is the list of the force when I inspected the camp:

	Officers.	Men.
64th Batt.	20	144
65th Batt.	15	77
Independent Company, St. Jean Baptiste village	3	36
Independent Company, de Beauharnois	2	14
76th Battalion, non commissioned officers	20	42
Staff	6	
Total	66	318

In lieu of this small number of men, has the cadres been complete, without counting the 76th, which had just been gazetted, we should have had 770 men and 46 officers without the staff.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Best shot in District; Sgt. B. Morgan, No. 2 Rawdon Company—35 points.

The firing at target was rather indifferent, they had not the proper ranges for 600 yards.

Lieut. Colonel d'Orsonnens, in his report to me says:—"I attribute much of this want of success to a bad system of recruitment. The officers are disheartened, because they cannot fill the 'cadres' of their companies. The volunteers who served to day are the same in most cases as those who have served some fourteen years.

St. Eustache Camp.—I visited this camp on the 11th July, which was under the command of Major Napoleon Lebranche. Part of three companies were encamped there as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
St. Placide Company	2	14
St. Benoit	2	7
St. Eustache and Staff	2	14
Total	8	35

The drill in this camp was conducted in

accordance with General Orders of 31st May last, excepting with regard to target practice. The whole of the men had concluded the firing at 200 yards, when the practice was interrupted by boats loading a little distance in rear of the target. There being no other range available, the prescribed course could not be adopted.

I deem it here my duty to thank specially Lieut. Colonel Hanson, Lieut. Colonel d'Bellesfeuille, Lieut. Colonel d'Orsonnens, and Major Napoleon Lebranche, for the soldierly manner in which the camps over which they had command were laid out.

About the 9th of this month, a well attended and highly contested rifle match took place at Riviere du Loup, in Lieut. Colonel Hanson's Division. I shall forward you a report of same as soon as I receive it.

I forward you with this a Return showing the last issue of clothing to corps of Active Militia in Military District No. 6.

I shall now conclude this, perhaps too long report by repeating what I have already said in former reports, and say that the only means of keeping up "corps" to their established strength and a proper force in the District, is the "Ballot."

I remain Sir, yours truly.

A. C. DELOBINIÈRE HARWOOD,

Lieut. Colonel, D. A. G.,

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6.

The Adjutant General of Militia,
Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 7.

The Militia in this District are under the command of Lieut. Colonel L. A. Casault, C. M. G., Deputy Adjutant General, who reports for my information as follows on the state of his command:—

HEAD QUARTERS,

QUEBEC, 31st October, 1872.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you, that the quota of Active Militia required to be furnished from the district under my command, is (5,012) five thousand and twelve, officers and men.

The total nominal strength of the force in the district where the respective corps gazetted complete to their established strength as authorized, would be (4,610) four thousand six hundred and ten.

The total actual strength of the force when mustered at the time of the annual drill for 1872 and 1873, was 2,283; the Cavalry, Garrison Artillery and Eighth Battalion, total nominal strength 654, composed chiefly of men living by the trade of the port, found it next to impossible to drill during summer, and have asked leave to drill during the winter months;—there are 1,673 officers and men wanted to complete.

The New Carlisle, Trois Pisto's Matane, St. Urbain companies have failed to reorganize after their first term of service, I would beg to recommend that they be struck off the Roll of Active Militia to make room for others offering their services.

The Maria, Metapediaic and Carleton Companies are nominally authorized, but have never been armed, equipped or clothed, and are waiting to be placed by the Department in a position to discharge their duties as volunteer companies.

The annual drill was performed in accordance with General Orders of 31st May 1872, and in the following manner:

The force detailed for a divisional camp at Levis, assembled there on the evening of the 25th June, and were encamped in two brigades under the command, respectively, of Lieutenant Colonels Blanchet, of the 17th, and Panet of the 9th Battalions. The Beauce and Quebec Field Batteries, and detachment of "B" Battery, were quartered at the Royal Engineer Park, under the senior officer of that arm. As the troops of this District, from want of targets, and others circumstances, had not heretofore being in a position to practice rifle shooting as much as could be desired, it was thought advisable to give special attention to this part of the soldier's training this year, and measures were taken to give precedence, to the rifle shooting. I am happy to say that, during this year's training, (for the first time I believe, since the District was established) the whole of the men assembled at camp, were enabled to fire the number of rounds directed by paragraph 147 of the regulations for the annual drill of 1872 and 1873.

I am sorry to say that the want of practice in this branch of training, from want of targets, during the first three years of the present Militia establishment is severely felt in this District, the average number of points rather low in most corps.

This being the first year of the second term of service under the new law, the force in camp was largely composed of recruits, and necessitated more time and attention being given to squad and company drill, and manual exercise, than under other circumstances might have been deemed necessary. The force paraded three times a day, at early morning, ten o'clock a.m., and three o'clock p.m. The first few days were therefore almost exclusively devoted to rifle shooting, manual exercise, position drill and squad and company drill, and manual exercise were limited to morning drills, the rest of the time being devoted to battalion, brigade or division manoeuvres and skinning. Under these circumstances, I am sorry to say, I found it unadvisable for obvious reasons, to have more than the following division parades, viz:--

On the 26th June, 1st July, (Dominion day), 5th July, inspection by the Adjutant-General, and practice of a sham fight marching past; 8th July, presentation of prizes, and badges for good shooting.

I am sorry to say that the want of experience and practical knowledge of the use of troops in the field on the part of this officers, was severely felt.

The force was mustered under the personal supervision of the officers commanding the camps, and the District Paymaster on the following days--

Artillery, 29th June; No 2 Brigade, 29th June; No. 1 Brigade, 1st July.

I have the honor to forward herewith, the annual Tabular Inspection Returns of all corps, as well as the District target practice returns, and the names of the best shots in every company, corps, and battalion and the name of the best shot in the district.

The best shot in the district, from the corps who have competed, in Sergeant-Major Lemonde, of the Charlevoix Provisional Battalion, whose score is: 57, divided as follows:

At 200 yards.....	20	} 57.
400 ".....	19	
600 ".....	18	

The Charlevoix Provisional Battalion, Gaspé and Fox River Companies, and Grosse Isle detachment of Artillery, have been authorized to undergo their annual drill at their Head Quarters. The three first named corps have proved satisfactory. As to the Grosse Isle Detachment, the Inspector of Artillery will report.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

At the departure of the regulars, the School of Military Instruction at this station was placed in the hands of the Militia Staff. The attendance, as by General Orders, been limited to a given number of cadets, and to certain months of the year, I consider that the Government bounty for certificates, could be applied in a manner more beneficial to the country, and advantageous to the cadets themselves, by having the cadets more on the system of the military colleges at home. The cadets could be put in barracks, under proper officers, and be, for the time of that training, under the articles of war and usual military administration, as if they were regularly enrolled soldiers. This would give them a sound practical knowledge of inferior economy, and military rule and administration, and inure to the system of life, accounts, regulations and military duty they are expected to teach others, and of which, under the present system, they can acquire but a very limited and merely theoretical knowledge. This place offers peculiar facilities from the considerable amount of ordnance buildings and properties at present vacant, and which it would be for the interest of the Department to have occupied at least during the winter months. This plan could be carried out for little, if anything, over the amount given for certificates. The cadets could also, in my opinion, be obliged to enrol in the volunteer corps of the localities to which they belong, for a period of three years, so that Government, beside their actual service while attending the Military School, would have the benefit of the service of trained cadets in the military force instead of, as at present, seeing most of the cadets retiring to civil life immediately after they get their certificates and bounty.

I would consider it greatly to the public advantages that Government should give the use of some military buildings, and a certain pecuniary encouragement to further the establishment of a military library, to be mainly supported by subscriptions from the officers of the force, it being one of the first desiderata that officers should have facilities of learning their profession, which they have at present no facilities of doing, beyond the mere elementary knowledge to be derived from attendance at Military School.

With regard to the strength of the different corps as mustered at the last annual drill, I have the honor to report that it seems to me very difficult to maintain the corps at their full strength by volunteer enrolment alone, in this part of the country. There seems to be a feeling with the men that, when they have done one term of service, others should take their place. Several commanding officers have represented to me that it would be advisable to have the assistance of the ballot to fill up their quota and if brought on gradually and with some discretion, as opportunity occurs, I do not believe it would be distasteful to the country.

The clothing, with the exception of a few corps, being new, of this year's issue, was of course in a first rate condition. The equipment and arms were in fair order, with the exception of the Eboulements Company.

I have the honor to forward herewith, a tabular statement of the quantity and last issue of clothing, and equipment of the different corps in the District.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
L. A. CASUALT, Lieut.Col.,

D.A.G., Commanding.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6.

The Adjutant General of Militia,
Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 8

The militia in this District are under the command of Lieut. Colonel George Maunsell Deputy Adjutant General, who reports for my information as follows, upon the state of his command:--

HEAD QUARTERS,
FREDERICTON, N. B.,

14th November, 1872.

Sir,-- I have the honor to inform you that the quota of Active Militia required to be furnished from the Military District under my command is 3, 24, of all ranks.

The total nominal strength of the force in the District, were the respective corps complete to their established strength as authorized, would be 3,275.

The total actual strength of the force, when mustered at the time of the annual drill for 1872-73, was 2,189. There are 1,095 officers and men wanting to complete.

The annual drill was performed in accordance with the General Orders of 31st May, 1872, in the following manner; and in order to give a full detailed account here, I propose adverting to the force of each Brigade Division, instead of by seniority of corps in the District.

In considering the fact that many corps in this District have performed the annual drill below the established strength, it should be borne in mind that the term of engagement of the majority of the men composing the force had expired about the time selected for assembling in camp, and recruitment had not then been completed.

However, since that time the enrolment has proceeded so rapidly and satisfactorily that I hope to be in a position at an early date to report the quota for this District completed, and that, too, on members of the force obtaining their discharge, by recruiting from a class of men who would be a credit to any army.

The intention, therefore, of assembling a brigade at Shediac this year was abandoned, such corps as would have joined that camp being allowed, at the request of their Lieut. Colonels, to perform their annual drill in battalion camps, and there was but one brigade camp of exercise, viz., Woodstock, in the 1st brigade Division, of which Lieut. Colonel Inches was Brigade Major, composed as follows:

Brigade Staff.--Brigadier Lieut. Colonel Maunsell; Lieut. Colonel Inches; Brigade Major Captain T. McKenzie, Supply Officers; Captain Vince, 67th Battalion, Musketry Instructor; Quartermaster T. Hegg, 71st Battalion, Camp Quartermaster; Major McAdam, Orderly Officer,

(To be Continued)

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.

On Saturday (July 5) the Mapleton Rifles under Capt. Piton, having completed their annual drill for 1872-73, were inspected at Lower Fort Garry, by Capt. Scott of the Provisional Battalion. The company mustering for inspection, consisted of 2 officers, 2 non-commissioned officers, and 26 privates. After receiving the inspecting officer with the usual salute, the clothing and arms were thoroughly inspected, the arms were in good condition, and not a sign of rust inside the barrels. The company were then put through the Manual, Platoon, Company and Skirmishing drill, all of which were performed as fairly as any men could be expected to do for the time that they have been drilling, and the difficulties Capt. Piton has had in getting the men together.

In the target practice there were some very good scores made, the company's average being something over 17, and Pte. R. Bear proved himself to be the best shot, making 35 points out of a possible 40. Capt. Piton deserves credit for the energy displayed by him both in mustering the men and teaching them so much in so short a time. —*Manitoba Gazette.*

THE FRENCH ARMY IN 1873.*

(Condensed from the London Spectator, May 31.)

General Vinoy, one of the soldiers who came out of the late war with an augmented reputations, has written a book on the French Army in 1873, which will probably disappoint most readers. It absolutely lacks the literary and historical element which characterized Trochui's famous brochure. The sometime Governor of Paris was renowned for his talking and writing power; but while Vinoy has the solid, he has few of the showy qualities which are so attractive and deluding in many Frenchmen. The present, like preceding works by Lord Clyde's old friend, is remarkable for its close adherence to the subject and its thoroughly business-like character. So far as we can gather from general Vinoy's pages and from other sources, and quite independently of the financial situation, France does not at this moment possess an army which either in respect of quality or quantity, would enable her rulers to wage a successful war. The actual force on foot looks large on paper, for an array of 455,000 men has a large appearance. But those figures include everything, and in no wise represent the available fighting men. In order to arrive at the net disposable number, we must deduct the garrison of Algeria and the colonies, the home garrisons, the depots, and what we should call the army services. Probably 250,000 is an outside estimate for a campaigning force; and although there are behind, in the population, large reserves, they are not formed, reserves, nor does the machinery exist which would make them readily available. As matters stand, the French, even if their finances were not so heavily handicapped, are not in a state to undertake a war, having for its object recovery of territory, the imposition of a swinging indemnity, or even the restoration of the temporal power. General Vinoy tells us nothing of its morale, of its training, of its arms, or of the merits of its officers. From other sources we infer that, in every respect, the character of the force is slightly superior to what it was in 1870, but that it is still below the

standard of the best French armies in the earlier days of Napoleon I., though quite as good as the armies trained under the July Monarchy, and the finest which ever gathered under the eagles of the Second Empire. Relatively to Germany, or to the exigencies of a political war, the army is inferior, and thus at this moment France is without an aggressive weapon.

As to the future. It is estimated by General Vinoy, after an exhaustive inquiry, that the probable annual contingent under the new law will give about 144,697 men for the active army, and 48,573 who are left at home, and supposed to be drilled more or less. The total nominally available at the end of five years would be no fewer than 891,000 that is, 411,000 under arms and 180,000 in reserve.

The moral of the late war for General Vinoy is that rapid and complete concentration in the first stages of a war is an almost assured guarantee of victory. The General is therefore right in insisting at some length on the necessity of providing beforehand adequate means for the promptest possible concentration of the largest available numbers. General Vinoy points out, in strong terms, a great danger ahead, which the Legislature and Executive will have to deal with effectually. It seems that short service in France, together with other causes, has led to a dearth of non-commissioned or "sous-officers." The best men take their discharge when the time is up, go to their fields, or State employ, or find places in commercial houses, and are known to the army no more. The number who have more than five years service grows less every day, the alarming evil is signalized by all the colonels, and it is one that must be met for the sous-officier is simply indispensable. Perhaps it may console General Vinoy to know that the great and admired German Army labors under the same malady, finds its resources in men to fill these posts diminish daily, and does not see at present how to remedy the evil. Why not make appointments to these ranks real prizes, by giving very much higher pay and privileges than are accorded to the men, and a better social status than they obtain now?

WATERLOO HEROES.

When the *entente cordiale* with France led many of us to deprecate the *souvenirs* of Waterloo, it became the fashion to say but little of the surviving heroes of the old war, but the Crimea and India have removed the Peninsula and Waterloo a step back in history and sentiment, and we can record the names of those old officers who deserved well of their country under the old Duke without offence to any susceptibilities. Turning over the army list for the present month we find the following roll of names, with the old text prefixed:

Field Marshal: Sir W. M. Gomm, G. C. B. *Generals*: Sir Wm. Rowan, G. C. B., Sir G. Bowles, G. C. B., Sir Charles York, G. C. B., Sir James C. Chatterton, Bart., G. C. B., Sir Thomas Reed, K. C. B., Lord Henry Robey, K. C. B., George MacDonald, Sir William H. Elliott, G. C. B.

Lieutenant Generals: Sir John Bloomfield, G. C. B., Sir Francis Ward, K. C. B., Sir W. B. Ingilby, K. C. B., Burko Cuppage, Robert Law, K. H.

Officers on staff pay and retired pay, &c. *Generals*: George Whichcote, J. A. Butler.

Lieutenant Generals: G. T. Earl of Albemarle, F. C. Smith.

Major Generals: M. S. H. Lloyd, E. Tro-

vor, R. G. B. Wilson, Sir J. B. Woodford, K. C. B., and K. C. I.

Colonels: J. M. Harty, K. H., William Dunne, K. H., G. W. Horton, Honorable H. H. Hutchison, J. B. Riddleston.

Lieutenant Colonels: A. R. L'Estrange, R. Bowen, W. F. Johnstone, S. C. Stopnoy, K. H., J. C. Webster, J. H. Drought, H. G. Sedgley, B. J. Browne.

Majors: William Lemoine, William Austin, G. Bacon, G. Nugent, E. Schomnes, V. Webb.

Captains: G. M. Baynes, R. C. Elliott, George Foot William Harris, Henry Hall, R. T. Master, J. L. White, J. Patterson.

Lieutenants: J. Bramwell, W. Butler, C. T. Cox, A. Gardner, Alexander Innes, J. Parry, James Robinson, J. R. Smith, D. Figue, A. Watson, Hugh Wray, William Wright, John Orr.

Paymasters: Henry Hilliard, J. C. Thompson, France Feneran Lieutenant Colonel.

Quartermasters: L. Hardy, J. Payne (Captain) J. Troy, William Chew, Antium Militia.

Surgeon Major: Thomas Smith, M. D.

Surgeons: F. Gilder, William Young.

Assistant Surgeon: G. Evers, M. Kenny.

To recapitulate, we find recorded as Waterloo officers still alive:—one field marshal, ten generals, seven lieutenant generals, four major generals, five colonels, eight lieutenant colonels, six majors, eight captains, thirteen lieutenants, three paymasters, four quartermasters, one surgeon major, two surgeons, two assistant surgeons; making a total of seventy four.

If we look at the rates at which these veterans are fast disappearing from amongst us, we find that in 1868 24, in 1869 21, in 1870 15, in 1871 13, in 1872 17, were removed by death, making a total of ninety in five years.

In the ordinary course of nature the list must rapidly diminish year by year, but when recording the names of those who at present survive we wish that all may rest upon their laurels beyond the ordinary human, and join with their old recollections of glory the feeling their children and grand children will continue to do and be as their fathers and grandfathers before them. —*Broad Arrow*:

It appears from the French journals that the wife of Marshall Bazaine has written to the President of the Republic, begging him to order the trial of her husband—who has now been in confinement for above a year—to take place at once. Marshall MacMahon, however, it is stated, has decided that the trial shall not be proceeded with until the complete evacuation of the territory by the German troops. For this resolve there is no valid reason on the surface, but we are inclined to think it of favourable augury to the accused. Marshall MacMahon, who scorned to turn his back on a brother in arms when he made his last effort to break through the lines around Metz, is not likely to be unfaithful to the spirit of *camaraderie*, not to mention the sense of justice, for which no one refuses him the highest credit—in the present extremity. It is, besides, far from being certain that events in France may not ere long render it necessary for any possible Government to count somewhat on Bazaine's popularity with the army, and no one can pretend to foresee in what direction MacMahon may himself be carried by the rising tide. If the president is not an astute politician he is very far from being a fool, whether he hasten or retard Marshall Bazaine's trial it is hardly to be doubted that he has the best of reasons for his determination.

**L'Armes Francaise en 1873.*—Par le General Vinoy. Etude sur les Ressources de la France et les Moyens de s'en Servir. Paris; Plou.

CONTENTS OF No. 28, VOL. VII.

POETRY.

The Dying Street Arab 334

EDITORIAL.—

The Economist and Volunteerlog. 330

Strategy of Invasion 330

United States Wimbledon 331

Economy and the Royal Navy 331

The Persian Concession 332

The News of the Week 323

CORRESPONDENCE.

Montreal - B 328

SELECTIONS. -

Annual Report of the State of the Militia for 1872 320

MacMahon 320

French Opintson on Artillery Field Organization 324

The Khivan Expedition 323

"Moncrieff" System of mounting Ordnance 323

RIFLE COMPETITION.—

Governor General's Foot Guards 324

Sherbrooke Rifle Association 328

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS. 329

REMITTANCES 329



The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1873.

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

In the *third* and *fourth* volume of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, under the title of "The Revolt of the British American Colonies, 1764-84," will be found an analytical history of the military operations within the periods embraced between the Treaty of Paris which placed the whole of the American continent east of the Mississippi in possession of Great Britain, and that signed twenty years later in the same city which wrested one moiety of that Empire from her control and erected in lieu of her thirteen loyal colonies an independent rival and hostile State.

Of the political and treacherous intrigues that brought about that revolution we shall at present say nothing, but endeavour to illustrate the *strategy of invasion* by the

events of the extraordinary contest consequent thereon.

On the 31d of July, 1776, General CLINTON landed an efficient force on an island in Charlestown harbor, the objective point being the occupation of that town as a centre from which to assist the loyal inhabitants of the Carolinas and Georgia in their efforts to shake off the yoke of Congress; this expedition ended by the failure of the fleet to pass or silence Fort Moultrie, a redoubt built of Palmetto logs, mounting 26 guns 18 and 24 pounders and garrisoned by 400 men, although it was attacked by nine vessels, carrying 234 guns, they were beaten off with a loss of 64 killed and 143 wounded, and a vessel of 28 guns; this episode did not argue well for the knowledge of "the strategy of invasion" possessed by General CLINTON, as if the fort or redoubt could be passed the town could not be defended and its occupation rendered the fort untenable.

On the 31d July, in the same year, Lieut. General W. Howe, landed on Staten Island with a force of 9,000 well appointed men, next day he was reinforced so as to bring his strength up to 30,000 men equipped as all English armies have been, with ample material, an unprofitable campaign, of which the sole product was the city of New York, ended with something like a repulse in the Jerseys. Although he held one of the true strategical lines which was that of the Hudson River for deciding the fate of the contest, the possession of Albany and a few ports on the river was all that was needed to separate the rebellious colonies east of it from those of the west, and as at that period the whole material of Washington's army, including soldiers as well as subsistence was drawn from the Eastern Provinces, the end would be easily foreseen; he appears to have altogether ignored that advantage and instead of carrying out a comprehensive and reasonable plan of this kind he moved slowly and sluggishly through the Jerseys, the defending army under Washington offering battle but always manœuvring to cover their communications with the Hudson as well as to interpose all obstacles between the invaders and Philadelphia, an objective which when attained would be totally valueless.

In order to redeem a reputation sullied by the blunders of the previous campaign in 1777, the British commander having control of the sea, transported an army of 17,000 to the Chesapeake, avoiding the Delaware, because he would have the trouble of opening it, and by a change of base, uncovered Philadelphia, although WASHINGTON, with that military inexperience which was always his principle characteristic, endeavoured to offer a futile opposition on the Brandywine. The winter of 1777 saw the British General *fiddling* away the British Empire at Philadelphia, while WASHINGTON's army reduced

to three or four thousand ragged sorecrows were blockading this magnificent force at Valley Forge. It is an actual fact that it was only by the permission of the United States commander in chief, corn could be ground for the supply of the British troops at Philadelphia.

Meantime events were transpiring in another quarter which proves how very little British officers at that day, know of the science of strategy. A true soldier Sir GUY CARLETON held Canada for the British Crown, as he knew well the value of the line of the Hudson, he advised the English Ministry to organize a force in Canada, which advancing by way of Lake Champlain, should hold Albany and such other points on that river as would prevent communications between the Eastern and Western provinces.

The idea was a true one, but its execution was subject to those political considerations which have so often jeopardised the interests of England, and the carrying out of CARLETON'S scheme was entrusted to Lieut. General BURGOYNE, father of the late celebrated Field Marshal.

A movement of this description to be of use should be simultaneous. Howe should have advanced a force to Albany, to form a junction with BURGOYNE, but he had gone off on his Philadelphian expedition, leaving Lieutenant General CLINTON, with 1,300 soldiers in command at New York. BURGOYNE advanced on the true strategical line, the command of which would have determined the contest. The United States forces were engaged under WASHINGTON in endeavouring to prevent Howe's operations on the Chesapeake and Delaware, and he was finally driven at the head of 4,000 dishartened and starving men, to keep up the semblance of a blockade at Valley Forge 26 miles from Philadelphia. Separated from the armies under LINCOLN, about Morristown, in the Jerseys, and a force collecting under GARRIS at Albany for the purpose of opposing BURGOYNE.

The latter officer marched from St. John on the 1st June, 1777, compelled the evacuation of Crown Point, and Ticonderago, and finally arrived at Fort Edward, on the Hudson, within 30 miles of Albany, on the 27th July. Throughout the whole advance he showed a nervous fear for the safety of his flanks and communications which was not at all threatened by any danger he had to encounter from the local militia, and he had no regular troops worth the name, to contend with; in fact, his arrival in Albany would have dispersed the irregular levies, collecting in his front, and decided the war at one blow; but he loitered at Fort Edward, suffered considerable loss by the defeat of a detachment of German Auxiliaries, and on the very day when WASHINGTON all but ruined Howe's army at Germantown, he withdrew his troops from an indecisive action at Saratoga, where victory sure and decisive was within his grasp. Ten days later he

opened negotiations for the surrender of his army to a force that could only boast *two rounds* of ammunition per man, and on the same day a squadron of British vessels was off Esopus on the Hudson, within forty miles of Albany, which they could have reached in five hours if Sir HENRY CLINTON or any of his subordinates had brains. Four days afterwards a British force of over 5 000 men laid down their arms, and the first act in the invasion of the United States was played.

The opening of the campaign in 1778 saw the British army in full retreat, their Capau of the preceding year at Philadelphia, this time under the sole command of CLINTON, who was obliged to lead them over that ground that Howe failed in traversing in 1776 Compelled to fight for the existence of his force at Monmouth, he taught Washington that though British officers did not know how to deal with success, yet they at least understood tactics. The army baffled and defeated, but not beaten in fight, regained New York by an arduous land march.

The ostensible cause of this disgraceful retreat was to be found in the fact that France had concluded a treaty offensive and defensive with the United States against England, and as she was then the second naval power in the world, and as it was understood, she would be joined by Spain and Holland, England was virtually deprived of the command of the sea, as the United fleets of those powers were evidently greater than any she could put in commission. One of the first conditions necessary to the strategy of invasion was thus decided. But her officers had ample opportunity for successfully accomplishing the operations requisite to neutralise this adverse contingency, neglected them all and only showed their wisdom by abandoning a useless conquest which appeared to be undertaken solely to bring disgrace and disaster on the British army in which it was eminently successful.

(To the Editor of the Gazette.)

Sir,—It was announced in your issue of the 28th ult. that Col. Robertson Ross had resigned the post of Adjutant General of Militia, and that his resignation was to take effect on the 15th Sept. next. Although this announcement has been questioned by an Ottawa contemporary, there is good reason to believe that the statement is substantially correct and that Colonel Ross will return on or after the 15th Sept. next, unless he may be induced to withdraw his resignation.

It is easy to understand the military sensitiveness which has led Colonel Ross to take this regrettable step. Born a Highlander, a soldier by instinct, it is natural that he should resent exposure to an ordeal which no soldier could regard but as an indignity, and withdraw reproachfully from a scene which has become hateful to his feelings.

It has been said that he is a soldier by instinct. He is a brave and tried one. He has earned honor among the treacherous and unrelenting Caffres. He was six times thanked in general orders and twice mentioned specially in the despatches of the

Commander in Chief, Sir Harry Smith. He shared in the trials and miseries of the Crimean winter. He partook in its glories. He was twice thanked by Lord Raglan in public despatches, first, for a double repulse of the Russian on the night of the 22nd Nov, 1854, in an attack made on his detachment in an advanced and exposed position; secondly, for his conduct in the attack and occupation of the Cemetery, 18th June, 1855, when he successfully extricated the remainder of the men, who had gallantly led, from a great peril. His breast is covered with medals. He has the Crimean medal with three clasps, the Kaffir war medal. He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France. He is a Knight of the Order of Mohijo of Turkey. He has the Turkish war Medal, and the proud satisfaction of knowing that he won them all in fair fight.

This is the man who was selected for his soldierly skill and experience to complete the organization of the Canadian militia. He came by invitation. He became the guest of the Canadian people, and by that title alone held claim to that amount of consideration which, in all ages and in all climes has been conceded alike by Greek and Trojan, by the Arab and the Northern Indians to the man who has, simply, eaten his salt, and sat by his camp fire. But he holds claim by an other title, and one which perhaps, will be better appreciated by that of actual and useful service. He has been indefatigable in making the Canadian Militia what it is. No work has been too high, no work too low, for him. He has been charged with teaching "too much grammar," but the Canadian Militia, in its infancy was brought together to learn "grammar," and they have profited by the labour of an officer, who was not above teaching it to them himself.

The camps of instruction introduced by Colonel Ross have been productive of priceless good. They have taught the people of Canada to understand the true meaning of "shoulder to shoulder." They have learned to appreciate themselves, and others too have learned to appreciate them. At the camp at Niagara, American veterans, men who had seen troops and known service, were heard to express to one another, their wonderment at the sight, and their disbelief that the men before them were other than "regulars."

But their camps of instruction were of greater value still. At a moment of strong international excitement, on the verge of negotiations of vital importance to the Empire, and to Canada in particular, it behooved Canadians to show a firm front, and their resolution to maintain both their fealty to the Empire and their national independence. This was done at great cost, and there can be no doubt with powerful effect. What we men of Canada "took by our motion" is another matter, but the service rendered was a service to the Empire; we operated a diversion then, which, in despite of peace platitudes, may have occasion to be repeated hereafter; and the success of this national service is, to a great extent, due to the devotion of Col. Ross.

Again, let us turn to his report of an Expeditionary Tour through the north West Territories and Provinces of the Dominion. Unfortunately, it takes the shape and aspect of the Blue Book, and is of course, therefore little read, but, unlike other Blue Books, it makes no pretensions to fine writing. It tells the story of adventures, which in the hands of a bookmaker would have made a reputation, in a short, rattling style, which reminds one of avolloy, or of a despatch

black with the smoke of one. He tells us how he rode 3,000 miles in 51 days, how he faced snow storms, starvation, hardships, traversed, not for brag, but from force of circumstances, the country of the dreaded Blackfeet and, recognized as a British officer, received help and friendliness; how he shot a brace of "grizzlies," one weighing 1,100 lbs. Now, to kill a grizzly bear of the Rocky Mountains, and to wear his claws as a necklace, is regarded among the Indians as the best test of manhood, for, let it be said that this species of bear is fiercer and more resolute than a tiger. You may "turn" a tiger, but nothing short of death will turn a grizzly. And then he propounds a scheme for the military occupation of the North-west short in text but replete in detail, and which will, no doubt, be to a great extent adopted; in itself a real military service. And all this is done in a short, off-hand kind of way as if it was a mere matter of course without any claim to merit whatever.

The fact is that Colonel Robertson Ross is neither a writer nor a speaker, his forte lies in a different direction. Now, to bring such a man face to face suddenly with a keen, hard, unsympathizing Parliamentary Committee, is an ordeal more trying, because unforeseen and unrealized, than to face a battery, full blaze, or a ferocious grizzly, and it should be remembered that a British officer has been invited to fill the post of Adjutant General of Militia, not alone for his military skill and experience, but that, being a stranger to the country, he could indulge no affinities, national or political, could have no special friends to favour, could exercise no nepotism. A neutral, thus situated, can have no political friends.

And it should be kept in mind too that the Committee Colonel Ross was brought to encounter was composed of the most fervent elements of party, welded red hot. It was in no meek mood—obedient to the rules of Parliament, forbearing to one another, but the Lord deliver the nominee or the friend of either, who found himself unawares at the bottom of that alley. It recalls the story of two Italian *vetturini* who, encountered in a narrow pass where neither could recede, squabbled, came to blows, and compounded by each twacking the other passenger. Before a Parliamentary Committee such as this the fate of the opposite party is pretty sure to fare badly, and it can be a matter of little surprise that a blunt soldier, no politician, and not much versed in constitutional lore, should have expressed himself impetuously and without consideration, as without advisement; nor can it be a subject of greater surprise that, mortified and pained, wounded in his best feelings, he should wish to withdraw from the scene of such an encounter.

We are sure that there is not a British soldier nor the descendant of a British soldier, nor a Scotchman, nor a chivalrous Frenchman from Fort Garry to the far end of Nova Scotia, who will not sympathize with the feelings of Col. Ross, and we are equally sure that there is not a member of that Parliamentary Committee, away from the cockpit of politics and surrounded by home influence and home affections, who will not regret that anything should have occurred to have placed a tried soldier and a generous gentleman in an unfair, because an unknown dilemma.

It is to be hoped that Colonel Ross may withdraw his resignation. That this sentiment will be shared by all Canadians, proud of their nationality and of the duties it imposes, is the confident belief of one who

claims the privilege of subscribing himself,
Your obedient servant.

CANADENSIS.

Montreal, July, 3rd, 1873.

Our readers will heartily coincide with the tone and sentiment of the foregoing letter which we copy from the *Montreal Gazette* of the 10th July. It is an epitome of the career of that gallant and distinguished officer under whose command, and by whose matured professional knowledge, the Canadian Army, has become a military organization of which any country might well be proud; written in a clear and felicitous style, remarkable for the large grasp of the subject it has taken, and for the effective grouping of facts it presents, the writer, whoever he may be, has done the country immense service, as well as evinced his own sincere patriotism, and thorough knowledge of the true soldierly characteristic of fair play, and an accurate exposition of the feelings as well as opinions of the great majority of the military force of Canada, amongst whom the fervent desire that Colonel Robertson Ross may be induced to remain at the arduous post he so worthily fills is universal, as will be their regret if he should feel it his duty to persist in leaving the country, especially at this crisis, when the need of a tried and efficient officer, in whom the force has confidence, has become most urgent.

The cry for economy originating in unpatriotic aspirations is thoroughly well understood by the mass of the people, and it will create excitement that will result in forcing more liberal treatment; the services of an officer most thoroughly acquainted with the force will be necessary, under the complications sure to follow, and, although the position will not be a very desirable one, yet at present it would possess on that very account, peculiar attraction for an active and thorough soldier, who fully understands the value of *nil desperandum*; and who has already overcome the difficulties attending initiatory organization with great credit and entire success. And we must confess that personally, we would not desire to see the honors the Adjutant General honestly and fairly won by his exertions during his service with the Canadian Army, worn by another who did not bear the burthen or heat of the day.

We will not now discuss the action of the committee on public accounts, referred to in the letter at the head of this article. We noticed its general tendency in a previous issue, nor of the course pursued by a British military journal, with respect to this whole affair, but merely state that *Canadensis* has earned the thanks of the country, and the gratitude of its army, for placing the whole matter in its true and proper light.

One of the best evidences of the success of our military organization is to be found in the successful competition of Canadian soldiers with the trained marksmen of Great Britain. Last year the Wimbledon Team carried away a fair show of prizes, this year the promise is even better, as the following will shew:

LONDON OFFICE OF THE GLOBE,
55 Cheapside, July, 11.

At the Altcar ranges the Canadians beat the Liverpool Rifles by twelve points.

At Wimbledon in the Alfred prize, Messrs Graham, Power, Boyd, Conter and Shaw won prizes in the first series. Extra prizes were won by Eaton.

The seventh prize in the second series was taken by Vail.

The first prize, or the Queen's prize, first stage was won by Vail, seventh prize by Anderson.

Harris won prizes in the Prince of Wales' Match.

In the Alexandra prize, Boyd won the eleventh prize.

In the Prince of Wales' prize, White won fourth prize.

In the private match with the first Cheshire the Canadians won by fifty points.

The Liverpool Rifles and First Cheshire Rifles, are crack corps with a well established reputation. The following extracts from the official programme, will shew the value of the prizes won by the Canadian soldiers.

XIX.—THE ALFRED PRIZES (N. R. A.)
Aggregate value, £400 (money.)

112 prizes, divided as follows:—One prize of £30; one of £20; five of £10; twenty of £5; thirty of £3; fifty five prizes of £2.

Distance, 200 yards; seven shots.

Rifles—Three-groove long Snider.

Ammunition—None but that issued by the N.R.A.

Position, any; Entrance 10s 6d (including ammunition).

As we understand the despatch the first or Queen's prize was won in the first stage by Assist. Surgeon Vail, 74th Battalion, New Brunswick, the prize and conditions are as follows:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

Total aggregate value, £1618, exclusive of medals or badges.

I.—FIRST STAGE (N. R. A.) PRIZES.

£1368 (Money), three hundred and ten prizes,

The prizes will be divided as follows;

1st. prize, The N.R.A. Silver Medal, the N.R.A. Silver Badge, and £60... £60
2nd. 59, N.R.A. badges, and Prizes of £12..... 708

The above sixty only will be entitled to shoot in the second stage.

3rd 100 prizes of £3..... 300

4th 150 prizes of £2..... 300

310 prizes..... £1368

Each company or independent subdivision of Volunteer corps shall be entitled to send three of its members as competitors, and further, in every battalion, the commanding officer shall be entitled to nominate two members of the battalion over and above the number allowed per company or independent subdivision. In all cases the competitors must be efficient of the battalion in which they are nominated, or must have complied with the conditions of efficiency in the current year, in which latter case a certificate signed by the commanding officer must be forwarded with the entrance fee.

Distances, 200, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots at each.

Rifles—any rifle of *bona fide* three groove long Snider Government pattern, provided that when not of Government manufacture the barrel be stamped with the Government viewers' mark.

Ammunition—None but that issued by the N.R.A. at the firing point shall be used, the ammunition so issued, shall in no way be tampered with.

Position—200 yds. standing; 500 and 600 any.

Entrance Fee—£1 3s. (including ammunition)

The prizes shall be adjudged according to the aggregate number of marks.

Battalion sweepstakes in connection with the First stage, Queen's.

Conditions—1. Each battalion to enter before 9 a.m. on the 8th of July at the tent of the Executive officer, the names of six members, from those entered in the first stage.

2. The scores made in the first stage by the squad will decide the battalion sweepstakes.

3. Any squad whose register is not returned to the executive officer by mid day gun fire, on Friday, 11th of July, will be disqualified.

Entrance Fee—£1 10s from each squad.

First prize, one half, second do. three tenths, third, do. one fifth the amount subscribed.

N.B.—In the event of any member of the squad whose score has been registered for the 200 yards being prevented from firing at the 500 yards range, the captain of the squad may substitute the name of any other member of the battalion engaged in the Queen's Prize to fill the vacancy, provided that the score made by each substitute at the 200 yards is not greater than that made by the absentee. Similarly, at 600 yards a substitute may be nominated, provided that his aggregate score at 200 and 500 yards does not exceed that of the competitor whose place he represents. In all cases the actual scores made by substitutes will be filled in on the Sweepstakes Register, and notice of every change be given to the executive officer.

II. SECOND STAGE.

£250 (Money) the gift of Her Majesty the Queen, and the Gold Medal and Gold badge of the N.R.A. Competition restricted to the first sixty in the first stage.

Distances, 800, 900 and 1000 yards; seven shots at each range.

Rifles—Government Martini Henry rifles issued on loan to competitors.

These rifles must be returned to the Secretary of the Association previous to the conclusion of the meeting.

Ammunition—None but the Government

ammunition issued by the N.R.A., at the firing point shall be used. The ammunition so issued shall in no way be tampered with.

Position any; Entrance fee none.

The price shall be adjudged according to the highest aggregate number of marks.

Sergeant Harris, Garrison Artillery, Halifax, distinguished himself in the Prince of Wales' competition. Its conditions and prizes are as follows:

III. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES' PRIZE.

£200 (Money) viz., £100, the gift of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' and £100 given by the N. R. A. 21 prizes.

The prizes will be divided as follows:

1. To the best shot. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' prize of £100; 2. To each of the next twenty, £5.

Competition restricted to winners of National Rifle Association silver and bronze medals, as follows:

1st. The winners of N.R.A. Bronze medals who are efficient volunteers in the respective countries in which the medals have been won since the London Meeting of 1872.

2nd. The winner of the N.R.A. Wimbledon silver Medal of 1872.

3rd. The winners of N.R.A. Silver or Bronze Medals who are efficient volunteers of the Province of India or of the colony where the Medal was won, and who attended the Wimbledon Meeting for the first time since they won the medal.

Distance, 200, 500 and 600 yds; seven shots at each distance.

Rifles—three groove long Snider, of *bona fide* Government issue, bearing Government viewers' mark.

Ammunition—None but that issued by the N. R. A. at the firing point shall be used. The ammunition so issued shall in no way be tampered with.

Position, 200 yards, standing; 500 and 600 yards, any. Entrance fee, none.

The prizes shall be adjudged according to the aggregate number of marks.

Captain White of the 54th Batt. Ontario, won the fourth prize in this match.

Private Boyd G. T. Engineers, Quebec, won in the Alexandra Match the eleventh prize, its conditions are as follows:

XVIII.—THE "ALEXANDRA" (N.R.A. PRIZE.)

Aggregate value, £800 (Money).

212 prizes, divided as follows:

One prize of £50, one prize of £40; one prize of £30; one prize of £20; three prizes of £15; ten prizes of £10; thirty prizes of £5; fifty five prizes of £3; one hundred prizes of £2.

Distance, 500 and 600 yards; seven shots at each.

Rifles—three groove long Snider.

Ammunition—None but that issued by the N. R. A.

Position any; entrance £1 ls. (including ammunition.)

The prizes shall be adjudged according to the aggregate number of marks.

With such results before the world Canada has good reason to feel proud of the Military Organization that trained the men capable of achieving them and need not be ashamed

when the time of trial arrives, "to speak with her enemies in the gate," at the same time we are not satisfied because we believe the true principle in the organization of the team was overlooked.

If this Wimbledon competition is to ensure to the benefit of Canada and we are firm believers that it will, it is absolutely necessary to make it as it were the *blue ribbon* of the rank and file of the Canadian Army; we think it is quite a mistake to allow officers to enter at all, for in action it is not their business to lead the firing, but to command the men, and it would be of very little use to have a crack shot as captain of a company, the men of which could not hit a hay stack at 100 yards.

Canada should be able to send a full company (55 effective bayonets) to Wimbledon every year, and the rank and file of that company alone should be allowed to compete. We want to make every man efficient and the only way to do that is to look at and to the highest standard of collective, not individual efficiency, common sense would point out the course to follow in achieving that desirable object and as the country wants to do something more with its soldiers than train them for turkey shooting, the composition of the next team should be closely looked after.

Our Dominion Rifle Association is capable of doing an immense deal of good, but it must be done in strict conformity to the discipline of our military organization. A fit of economy has deprived the Canadian Army of eight days' drill this year; we are not quite satisfied that the country will receive anything like an equivalent for the outlay on the Dominion Rifle Association.

OTTAWA RIFLE RANGE.—Drum Major Lambkin, formerly of the 17th Regiment, has been appointed caretaker of the Rifle Range in the place of J. Terry resigned. It is to be hoped that the gallant Drum Major will take immediate steps to keep the range clear of the many idle and disreputable characters who have already too long infested the spot.

WIMBLEDON MEDALS.—The medals won by the Canadian team at Wimbledon, and those of the team who won the Rajah of Kolapore's cup, are in the hands of Colonel Powell for distribution. The medals are in gold, having engraved on one side, "The Raja of Kolapore's Prize," and on the other side the name of the marksmen.

RIFLE MATCHES.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.—The prizes won at the recent rifle match of the Sherbrooke Rifle Association were presented to the successful competitors on Wednesday evening in the Good Templars hall. Owing to other attractions that evening the attendance was not as large as might have been expected,

but at the hour appointed quite a number of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance, among whom we noticed Mrs Worthington, Mrs Bowen, Mrs. Hunt, the Misses White, Mr. Miss Worthington, R. W. Heecker, Esq., E. Clark, Esq., E. T. Brooks, Esq., M. P. P., E. D. Worthington, M. D., Major Stevens, C. E. Wurtele, Esq., Col. Ibbotson and Capt. Rolf, Vice-President, and others; Major Willis, President, in the chair. The chairman called the meeting to order and asked Mr. Brooks, M. P. P., to make a few remarks of encouragement. Mrs. Hunt then came forward in obedience to the request of the chairman and presented the prizes in Match No 2; Mrs. E. C. Bowen presented the prizes in Match No 3; Miss Witcher in Match No 4, and Miss Worthington those of No 5, the whole number of prizes being about forty.

His worship, Mayor Morkill and E. Clark, Esq., being called upon made brief remarks of approval of the Association and all predicted greater success in the future.

The prizes were much admired, particularly the photograph "Confederation" enclosed in a large gilt frame. After three cheers for the ladies, three for the President and three for the Queen the meeting dispersed.

We might here state that communication is being held with the military authorities in Vermont, in reference to the proposed international match, spoken of some time ago, and that the project is regarded with favour there.—*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

THE FISHERIES.—The reports which the Marine and Fisheries Department have received from all parts of the sea coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec are of a most satisfactory character. The salmon fisheries have not yielded so abundantly in the last twenty years, and the fishermen are now beginning to realize and appreciate the advantages of the thorough system of protection to the fisheries which has been enforced by the Government.

The Russian Mennonites have decided to settle in Manitoba, and have selected eight townships at Point du Chene; but they expect that much more land will be required by the immigrants of their faith and nation who they expect will follow them. It is very gratifying to know that these industrious, peaceable, frugal and honest people have decided to settle on Canadian territory. They will be valuable citizens and are just the class of immigrants the country wants.

P. T. BARNUM TO THE PUBLIC.

A rumor,—originating with, and industriously circulated by unscrupulous showmen,—having gained some credence, that I would divide my Great Traveling Exhibition on leaving Boston, I beg to state that such an idea has never been entertained for a moment. The vast enterprise,—involving a cost of one million five hundred thousand dollars,—is the crowning event of my managerial life, and, although acting against the advice of many experienced showmen, I shall adhere to my determination to keep the monster combination intact during the entire season.

The public's obedient servant,
P. T. BARNUM.

THE THREE ROBES.

I saw a light at the window pane
On a calm and starry night,
And I knew there were busy fingers there,
Making a robe so white
And I knew that their hearts were light and gay
As they sewed the adornments fair,
And I knew they had carefully laid away
A beautiful wreath they had twined that day,
To tie on her pale brown hair;
And I knew they had folded a snowy veil
To clasp on her marble brow;
For the one that she loved by her side would
stand
And utter the solemn vow.

I saw a light at the window pane
When the wind went sobbing by,
And the cold and fitful drifts of rain
Fell from the weeping sky.
And not a star from its home looked down
On the dwellings of men below;
And the pale moon shrank from the fearful
frown
And hid its face in the trailing gown
Of the clouds, in her grief and woe;
And I knew there were busy fingers there,
Sewing a robe so white;
And a snowy wreath for her pale brown hair,
Bedewed with the tears of these watchers fair,
They had twined by that midnight light.

Away, above, where the sweet faced stars
Are singing creation's hymn,
There shineth a glory so pure and bright
That the light of the sun is dim,
There I see a concourse of angels fair
Preparing a robe so white,
Gemming a crown for the pale brown hair
Of the beautiful maiden awaiting there
To be crowned an angel bright.
Then I knew that a home in this world of ours
Had witnessed a sad farewell,
And I knew that the angels had welcomed her
In her beautiful home to dwell.

THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF RUSSIA.*

(From the Saturday Review, May 24)

There is no army corps in Russia in time of peace. The highest unit for all administrative and tactical purposes is the division, all divisions being kept nearly at the same strength. There are forty-seven of them in all, of which forty are known as line or army divisions, and the others are select troops, three of Guards and four of Grenadiers. One of the last, and five of the line divisions, are allotted to the Caucasus command, which may be held practically to include the whole Asiatic frontier of the empire. This leaves, of course, forty-one divisions to garrison European Russia, or to take part in a European war. Of the other six we shall only here say that each regiment in the Caucasus command has a fourth battalion; so that the divisions of infantry are full thirty per cent. stronger than those of the European commands—an arrangement made to prepare them the better for such drafts as the Khiva expedition is now making on their numbers.

The Russian division is organized not unlike the German. It includes, like the latter, four infantry regiments, each of three battalions, and each numbering 1,000 strong when the men on furlough rejoin. This gives 12,000 force each division (usually divided into two brigades for tactical purposes), or, in all, 492,000 infantry. But to this estimate must be added the rifle battalions, which are distributed one to each division of guards and grenadiers, and one to the first twenty-one divisions of line infantry. An extra one being also assigned to the guards specially, the total number of them is thirty, and the complete strength of each is 800, giving 20,000 effectives in all, and raising the total of the infantry of the European army to 512,000 men.

The regular cavalry of Russia is moderate

in numbers compared to the 80,000 sabres boasted of under the new German organization. It comprises twenty regiments of Dragoons, sixteen of Lancers, sixteen of Hussars, four of Cuirassiers, and two of Cossacks of the guards, of which last, however, two-thirds are always on furlough under a special ordinance. Of these fifty-eight regiments, four only of Dragoons do duty with the army of the Caucasus; the others form nine cavalry divisions, two called of guards (the first division of these being made up of the Cuirassiers and Guard Cossacks), and the other seven of the line. Every regiment has four squadrons, each about 150 strong in all; so that deducting the absent Cossack squadrons, there are maintained actually in Europe 220, containing barely 33,000 officers and men. There is no brigade organization for the Russian cavalry, which is intended either to act in the mass of a division, or to be distributed at need among the infantry.

Each infantry division has attached to it a brigade of field artillery bearing the same number, and, like the infantry, those of the Caucasus Asiatic force are stronger by a third than the others, which contain three batteries of eight each. There are, besides these, eight brigades of horse artillery; seven, of course, attached to the cavalry divisions of the line, and the 8th a guard brigade of four batteries, which forms a command independent—from long tradition rather than for proper tactical considerations—of the guard cavalry. The seven horse brigades of the line have but two batteries each, and so the whole make up eighteen; while the field artillery proper—exclusive of the Asiatic—has 123. When all the men are called in, the battery may be taken at 200 strong. So that the grand total of the European artillery amounts to 28,000 men, manning 1,128 guns.

The engineers, which as in Germany, include the pontoon trains, are distributed in to battalions of sappers and half battalions of pontonniers, the former numbering eleven, each 1,000 strong, and the latter six, at 400 only. But two battalions of sappers must be deducted, as belonging to the army of the Caucasus. The others are distributed in four brigades, one of which forms part of the guard; and the total is, of course, 11,400 field engineers to be added to the other arms.

It seems, then, from the estimates here followed, and attributed to Colonel Von Verdy, that the force available for the European operations of Russia is thus divided as to its arms: Infantry, 492,000; riflemen 20,000; cavalry, 33,000; artillery, 23,000; and engineers, 11,000; making the total of rather over 580,000 in all, with 1,128 guns. But these numbers altogether exclude the formidable force on the Asiatic frontier, which, if similarly reckoned up, appears to muster 103,000 combatants, with 176 guns. The actual total of the regular forces maintained by Russia, exclusive of non-combatants and local troops, cannot therefore be put very much under 700,000 when the regiments are on a war footing. Its very disproportionate supply of cavalry has always been understood to be of a purpose, it being intended, in case of war, to call up Cossacks to supply the deficiency. But, not to mention the great inferiority of these children of the desert for any warlike purpose beyond the mere harassing of a flying or careless enemy, it is well remarked by the Prussian critic that the suddenness and decisiveness of modern war render dependence on any such force unsafe; since the struggle might be over before any great

proportion of the 50,000 rudely estimated as available could be got to the proper points. In artillery on the other hand, the Russian army is by no means lacking, according to moderate views, there being actually more than two guns to every thousand men of the infantry and cavalry; and although this proportion will far from satisfy certain critics amongst ourselves, it is usually accepted by German authority as a fair one for general needs. It certainly strikes the author of "Die Heeresmacht" as a very sufficient ratio compared to that of the cavalry.

The local troops form a very important element in Russian organization, fulfilling as they do the separate functions of supplying garrisons, covering frontiers, and aiding in training the regulars, and thus leaving the whole of the active army proper available for war. Thus the European frontier of Russia is garrisoned by 30,000 special troops of this class, of whom 6,000 are artillery-men, and the rest formed into frontier battalions. On the Asiatic and Siberian sides no less than forty-six local battalions are maintained, with the double object of watching the districts which from their permanent quarters, and of reinforcing at need the army of Caucasus. It is believed that these battalions are on a reduced footing of about 600 men each, giving a total of 28,000 soldiers. Whether this be so or not, they must be presumed to be efficient, for the Khiva columns seem to be in large part composed of detachments from them. They are not to be confounded with the so-called "Government battalions," of very varying strength, which number sixty-eight in all, and the real objects of which are to support the local authorities and represent the central power of the Empire at all important places, but more especially at those to which more regular troops are not usually assigned. And, distinct again from these last, and still more difficult to estimate, are the instructional or depot battalions, squadrons and batteries, which undertake the first training of the officer, and are maintained as models of exercising from which he can carry to his regiment a proper knowledge of the instruction of the recruits afterwards to be placed under him.

Lastly, we must notice briefly as a recognized national element of strength, the so-called irregular army, formed chiefly of Cossack horsemen. They are reckoned, as a paper force, at 144 regiments of cavalry, all told, with an uncertain number of battalions of untrained infantry. Though largely used in the Polish struggle, the Prussian critic does not believe that they would add more than 10,000 really effective troopers to the army for a European conflict, or that they could in any way form a very important element in it. "The enemies of Russia," he says, "on the side of Europe will reckon on having chiefly to do with her regular troops; and the fear of Europe being again overrun, as though these were the days of Tamerlane, with half-savage Asiatic hordes, is one altogether unfounded." We confess to being altogether of the same opinion, and we may add that a study of the exploits of the Russian armies in the Napoleonic wars has long since brought us to the conviction that the Cossacks played a part—except when actually in pursuit of a fugitive foe—which was much more dramatically effective than materially important to the operations.

An "old cavalryman," correspondent of the *Militarische Blätter*, is of the opinion that in future horses, like railroads, must to a certain degree become public property.

* The armed strength of Russia. Translated from the German (Austrian) by the Topographical Department of the War Office, 1873. Die Heeresmacht Russlands. Berlin: Duncker.

FRENCH OPINIONS ON ARTILLERY FIELD ORGANIZATION.

II. Number of Batteries to a Cavalry Division.—Two batteries appear to be sufficient. They should be furnished by the horse artillery.

Calibre.—Batteries to support cavalry should obviously be very light, but, at the same time, it would be expedient to give them guns of the same calibre as those in the batteries accompanying the infantry divisions, so as to secure uniformity of materiel.

Mitrailleuses.—It will often be found advantageous to give mitrailleuses to the cavalry divisions to compensate for their deficiency of fire action. Batteries acting with cavalry have to contend against troops rather than against more material obstacles.

Composition of the Batteries.—Batteries attached to cavalry are not, as a rule, liable to protracted contests. It is sufficient to give them 150 rounds a gun.

Each battery should be composed as follows:—Six guns, six ammunition waggon, two store waggons, one forge, one spare carriage.

They will draw their supplies from the nearest park. In some cases it will be found more advantageous to attach to each cavalry division a small park carrying sixty to seventy rounds per gun, and a certain quantity of suitable small arm ammunition.

Staff of the Artillery of a Cavalry Division.—The artillery staff for each division should consist of one superior officer, one adjoint, clerks, and orderlies as required.

Personnel of Batteries.—The modifications indicated above in regard of field batteries might be advantageously introduced in the horse artillery.

III. Description and Calibre of Guns.—The rôle of the Artillery Reserves is not merely to await the moment when it becomes necessary to support the weak points of the line. Oftentimes, at an earlier stage of the combat, they are called upon to contribute, promptly and decisively, to the success of crucial movements. It is their duty to overcome obstacles in the shape of entrenchments, fortified villages, and the like, before which the divisional artillery would be powerless. They should therefore possess the power and the mobility requisite to the accomplishment of these objects. The following organization will be found to meet all requirements:—Four batteries of seven or twelve, two batteries of mitrailleuses, two batteries of horse artillery.

Infantry Ammunition.—The parks alone should have the carriage of infantry ammunition. To entrust this duty to the reserves would be to lessen their mobility to a serious degree.

Staff of Artillery Reserve of an Infantry Corps d'Armee.—The staff of the Artillery Reserve of an infantry corps d'armee should be composed thus:—One colonel, four chefs d'escadron, one for every two batteries, five adjutants, clerks, and orderlies as needed.

Personnel of Batteries.—Reserve batteries should have the same personnel as divisional batteries.

IV. Description, &c.—The artillery reserve of a cavalry corps d'armee should consist of two batteries (troops) of Horse Artillery. One of these may be replaced by a mitrailleuse battery, when the cavalry has to undertake an enterprise in which success is dependent on rapidity of movement, and is unsupported by infantry. As the contest will not be long continued, the ammunition waggons need not follow.

Staff.—The staff of the artillery reserve should be one chef d'escadron, one adjoint, and a proportion of clerks and orderlies.

Battery personnel.—As in horse batteries above.

V. It will be found advantageous to attach a general reserve of artillery to armies composed of several corps d'armee. In this way the general will have a powerful force of artillery at his disposal without the necessity of treaching upon the artillery resources of the divisions.

Any army composed of three corps d'armee of infantry, and one corps d'armee of cavalry, should have a reserve consisting of six field batteries of seven or twelve, four horse batteries of two light and two mitrailleuses.

The general reserve of artillery will not carry infantry ammunition.

The staff should be thus composed:—One general of brigade, in command; one captain, as aide de camp; one lieutenant-colonel, as chef d'état-major; two captains and one commissary; 1 colonel, commanding 6 field batteries; three chefs d'escadron, one to every two batteries; one adjoint; one lieutenant-colonel, commanding four horse batteries; two chefs d'escadron: one adjoint; clerks and orderlies.

As the artillery reserve will generally be employed in mass, it has not been considered necessary to provide a larger number of adjoints. The duties of carrying orders may be performed, in cases of need, by the battery adjutants.

Battery personnel.—As above.

VI.

	Field batteries 4 or 6	Field batteries 7 or 12	Horse batteries	Mitrailleuse batts.	Remarks.
1st Corps d'Armee	12	4	4	1	
Infantry	12	4	4	1	
2nd do do	12	4	4	1	
3rd do do	12	4	4	1	
4th do do	12	4	4	1	
Corps d'Armee					
Cavalry			6	1	Equipped as
Artillery Reserve.			2	2	Horse Art.
Total	48	16	20	5	

These 83 batteries, comprising 498 guns, are divided as follows:—

- With the Divisions . . . 47 batteries, or 55 p.c.
 - With the Reserve (div' and corps d'armee) . . . 26 " or 31 p.c.
 - With the General Reserve of Artillery . . . 10 " or 12 p.c.
- Taken according to calibre they stand thus:—
- Field batteries, 4 to 5 . . . 36 batteries, or 44 p.c.
 - Ditto, 7 to 12 . . . 18 " or 22 p.c.
 - Horse batteries . . . 20 " or 24 p.c.
 - Mitrailleuse ditto . . . 9 " or 10 p.c.

This will give 4.2 as the proportion of guns per 1,000 men in the infantry, 4.4 per 1,000 men in the cavalry.

The total artillery force for four armies, composed as above, will be 332 batteries, mustering in all 1,932 guns.

THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET.

Our contemporary the *Malta Times* under the above heading says:—"The Russian vessels to be commissioned in the Black Sea this summer as constituting the Black Sea

fleet are, according to the *Nicoliev Messenger*, the following:—The ironclad *Novgorod*, the Imperial yacht *Livadia*, the screw corvettes *Voyen*, *Pamyati Mercurya*, *Livita*, *Yastreb*, and *Sokol*; the paddle steamers *Kasbek Tourak*, *Pruth*, *Inkerman*, *Sulina*, and *Tchaika*; the screw schooner *Bombora*; *Tugul*, *Redut Kale*, *Elborus*, *Don*, *Salyhir*, *Pescapue*, *Pizunda*, and *Abin* the sailing tenders *Bug* and *Berezan*. The screw schooners *Saouk Sou* and *Twipse*, and the paddle steamer *Taman* (the ambassador's stationnaire at Constantinople), cruising in foreign waters, are also placed under the orders of the commander of the Black Sea fleet, making a total of only twenty-eight pennants, while the vessels of the British Mediterranean squadron amount only to sixteen (small craft included). 'Comparisons are odious.'

"We have been able to make full inquiry on the subject from a reliable source, and are in a position to state that no uneasiness need be entertained as to the number of pennants constituting the Russian Black Sea naval force.

"With the exception of the ironclad monitor *Novgorod*, a vessel built in fifteen months as a first attempt at modern naval architecture, in the arsenal at Nicolavie, recently launched and only fit for coast defence, no material change has been made from former years.

"The paddle yacht *Livadia* and iron screw steamer *Ingoul*, not *Tegul* (with engines built by the British Vice Consul at Abo in Finland) are certainly new vessels recently finished; the first in lieu of the *Tiger*, the late Imperial Black Sea yacht, and the second a transport to replace the *Tchakash*, which vessel, like the *Tiger*, is to be broken up."

The *Livadia* is in every way the largest ship of all, she is not a fighting vessel, is mahogany and teak built, and most elegantly fitted. The next in importance is the *Voyen*, an old transport recently fitted with a wooden turret as an exercise ship for instructing the seamen in the working of turrets, and not intended to go to sea. The *Pamyat-Mercur*, the *Livita* the *Yastreb*, and the *Sokol*, are composite gunboats of the class of Her Majesty's ship *Gowlee*, though styled corvettes. The paddle steamers *Kasbek* (sunk at Sevastopol as the *Vladimir*), *Turok* (captured from the Turks in 1855), *Pruth*, *Taman*, and *Inkerman*, are avisos, all smaller than Her Majesty's ship—*Antelope*, the *Sulina* is a paddle river tug, like Her Majesty's ship *Hearty*; the *Tchaika* is a screw artillery river launch of some fifteen tons; *Sououk Sou Twipse* are the stationnaires at Athens and on the Danube, and of about the same class as Her Majesty's ship *Wizard* or *Cockatrice*, the *Bombora* is a wooden screw, of the class of Her Majesty's ship *Hart*, built (and the only one) as a man of war for the Brazilian Government by an American builder; the *Redout Kale*, *Elborus*, *Don*, *Salyhir*, *Pescapue* and *Pizunda*, are ex-merchantmen averaging from about 500 tons and eighty hp hastily purchased in England and France immediately after the war as guard, police, and transport ships; the *Abin* is a vessel of some fifty fourtons used for experiments in obtaining steam by naphtha, while the *Boug* and *Berezan* are pilot cutters about half the size of the *Hibernia's* tender, the *Azoff*.—*Broad Arrow.*

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 18th July, 1873.

GENERAL ORDERS (18).

ACTIVE MILITIA.

No. 1.

Gold Medals, Wimbledon Detachment of 1872.

Eight gold medals having been received for presentation by the Dominion Government to the successful competitors for the Rajah of Kalapore's prize, at the Wimbledon meeting of 1872, these medals are now ordered to be transmitted through the Deputy Adjutants General Commanding the Militia in the respective Districts to which the recipients belong, and in commemoration of the skill displayed by these Canadian Marksmen, their names are hereby recorded, and published in General Orders:—

Capt. Wm. Wall, 2nd Battalion, G.T.R.B.,
 Ens. Christopher Johnstone, 71st do N.B.
 Ass. Surgeon Edward Aiken, 37th Batt., O.
 Qr. Master Leonard Thomas, 54th do Q.
 Corporal John S. Larkin, 63rd do N.S.
 Gunner James Shand, 1st Halifax Brigade
 G. A.

Private Joseph Ferguson, 2nd Brigade
 G.T.R.B.

Private Anthony Hill, 10th Battalion, O.

No. 2.

Provisional Battalion of Infantry on Service in Manitoba.

MEMO.—Leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, is hereby granted to Captain William Macaulay Herchmer, to 15th September, next.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Major George H. Dartnell, retired from command of No. 4 company, 34th Batt., is hereby promoted a special case, in consideration of efficient services rendered by him as Chief Musketry Instructor at the Camps of Exercise, Niagara.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

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

2nd Lieutenant Henry Collings Sheppard

No. 1 Battery, Quebec Provisional Brigade of G. A., having completed his "Short Course" of Instruction is hereby authorized for the "Long Course."

70th "Champlain" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Quarter Master:

Quarter Master Sergeant Alphonse Duval
 vice Alphonse Germain, left limits.

No. 2 Company, St. Narcisse.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Ferdinand Nobert, M.S., vice
 Narcisse Houde, whose resignation is
 hereby accepted.

To be Ensign:

Sergeant Adolphe Cossette, vice Nobert,
 promoted.

Temiscouta Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

To be Paymaster, from 15th July, 1873:

Captain L. Denis Hudon, M.S., from No.
 1 Company, vice L. Horace Hudon
 whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 1 Company, Fraserville.

To be Captain, from 15th July, 1873.

Louis Hermenegilde Pouhot, Esquire, M.S.,
 vice L. Denis Hudon, appointed Pay-
 master.

To be Lieutenant, from 15th July, 1873:

F. X. Rosorio Saucier, Gentleman, M.S.,
 vice Alphonse Bechard left limits.

To be Ensign, from 15th July, 1873:

Charles Alphonse Dubé, Gentleman, M.S.,
 vice George LeBel, left limits.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

67th Battalion or "The Carleton Light Infantry."

To be Assistant Surgeon.

Thomas Taylor Beveridge, Esq., M.D., vice
 Augustus M. Tupper, left limits.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

2nd Lieutenant Andrew J. Armstrong, G.
 C. No. 1 Battery N. B. Brigade G. A., from
 19th June, 1873.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

69th or "1st Regiment Annapolis County," Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Annapolis Royal.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Charles Whitman, V.B., vice
 George Wells who has failed to keep his
 Company effective.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Sergeant Robert Spurr, vice Whitman,
 promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally.

Sergeant John R. Ritchie, vice John Tobias
 whose resignation is hereby accepted.

By Command of His Excellency the
 Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,
 Commanding the Militia of the Do-
 minion, and Adjutant General.

The annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Rifle Association was held yesterday. The Secretary and Treasurer's reports were read and approved. The election of officers then took place with the following result: President, Lieut. Col. Brydges, re-elected; vice President, Lieut. Col. Hickson, re-elected; Executive Officer, Major Patterson; Executive Committee—Maj. Worsley, Maj. Brydges, Capt. White, Capt. Wall, Capt. McWood, Capt. Huddell, Lieut. McGlaughlin, Lt. Patterson, and Lt. Hamilton; Treasurer, Major Wallis; Secretary, Capt. Atkinson. The Committee intend to give a number of valuable prizes, to be competed for by all comers.

The cholera has appeared at various places in Germany, but generally upon a small scale. The greatest number of cases have occurred in Ratisbon, Bavaria.

The permanent retirement of Prince Bismarck from the Prussian Cabinet, the certainty of which was announced some months ago, is on the eve of accomplishment. He will retain the German Chancellorship.

It is now reported that Herr Von Bismarck will be Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Advices received from Carlisle sources state that the insurgent chieftain Siero, with a band of 500 men, including 55 cavalry, has crossed the river Ebro and entered Old Castile where he organized risings of the Carlists. There is much agitation in Burgos, and many of the inhabitants of that province are enlisting under the banner of Don Carlos.

Several bands of Carlists have appeared in the Province of Leon. There are three chiefs in Galicia, each at the head of an organized force.

The Government has instructed the prefects of occupied departments to interdict public rejoicings on the occasion of the evacuation of the territory by the German troops.

The Italian Parliament was prorogued to-day, 12th July.

It is expected that the Pope will soon bestow Cardinal hats on Archbishop Manning of Ireland, and two American Archbishops.

REMITTANCES Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 19th Inst.

LONDON, O.—Ens.—Albert M. Smith (to 6th July, 1873) \$20.

MONTREAL, Q.—Lieut. Col. Bacon, R.M. (to 6th July, 1873) 20.

do Major A. Milley (to June, 74) 40.