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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1873.

No 17.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria, B.C., April, 7, 1873.

Dear Sir,—For the last four years the future of the Dominion forces has seemed to be full of promise. But many rumours have reached me of late, of a return to that ill-advised parsimony (the old bane) which cannot fail to arrest the progress of the service towards a proud and flourishing maturity.

There are indeed, I fear, not wanting, many indications of an immediate future less hopeful than might have been fairly inferred from recent progress. The Regiment to which I lately had the honor to belong, is one which, tho' not showing the largest numbers in proportion to its establishment at Annual Drills, has yet, for three years, been within five or six of the head of the list in that respect. It has, therefore, been far above the average of the force, and both in itself, and with regard to the country to which it belongs, is a fair, perhaps a high-class representative battalion. Its Colonel, my old and respected friend, and commander, (with whom, it grieves me sorely to know that I shall never serve again) wrote to me some time since, that he was last year a hundred men short of his strength the year before. *Ex uno disce omnes*—and this, in conjunction with the howling of the sordid economists of the John Young stamp, who are willing to sacrifice not only a noble force, but nationality itself, to their penurious instincts, may be the reason that, as I understand, there are to be no large camps this year.

For this state of things there are but two remedies: Either large increase of pay to the Volunteer, or the Ballot. Both ought to be brought to bear, but neither will; because the bawbee idolaters will prevent the application of the one, and the timidity of the Government, aggravated by threatened

weakness (I write without access to late papers) will prevent resort being had to the other.

But, in the improbability of the application of the sound and legitimate remedies, are there no alleviatory measures possible by which depletion of ranks, and loss of prestige, might be to some small extent arrested? I cannot but think there are, and I would venture on the suggestion of one by which I think good might be effected. In the United States such a proposition as I am about to make, would find a ready response, if only two or three influential people were to inaugurate it; and, indeed, a society commemorative of the military brotherhood of the war, the lodges of which are styled, "Posts" of the "Grand Army of the Republic" actually exists.

What has long struck me as being one of the chief failings of the Canadian Militia, is a certain want of cohesion—of that *camaraderie* which ought to exist amongst and between all its members, simply because they are soldiers of the Dominion.

Men recognize a mutual tie because they are Masons, or Orangemen, or Odd Fellows, or what not, to which that of being soldiers of the same company, of the same regiment, of the same army, appears to be comparatively weak. Yet surely, companionship in arms is at least, a tie of equal dignity, with that of secret societies, however respectable.

What I would suggest is that this at present, too feeble bond of union might be fostered, fortified, and strengthened—that these individuals of a system now so much in need of cohesion might be more firmly knit and banded together, in sentiment and in sympathy of good works, and of tangible advantage—by the institution of a new and essentially military Benevolent Order, Association, or Brotherhood, not perhaps, confined with absolute exclusiveness to members of the Forces, but admitting besides, such permanent and influential persons, only as are publicly distinguished by their connection with, and the interest they are known to take in, the volunteer militia. I would instance such names as those of Mr.

Gzowski, and the Rev. Mr. Clementi of Peterboro'.

I have been recently led to wish that I had not all my life, in some cases from principle, in others, as a matter of taste, stood aloof from secret societies. But such has been the fact, and I am consequently as little conversant as any other intelligent outsider, with their forms and methods of transacting business, with their secret signs, or with the mysteries of their initiatory memories. But should my suggestion commend itself to influential members of the Forces, there would be found numbers capable of arranging the details of the foundation and constitution of a new order, I will only, therefore, trouble your readers with a brief outline of what I would propose:

In order that the characteristics of the Association should be essentially military, I would substitute uniforms for aprons and civilian regalia, and in the adoption of titles and the use of terms, would avail myself of such as would recall to remembrance the nomenclatures of the old chivalric orders of St. John, and of the Temple, combined with such as, in gradations of rank, would point association to the great military order of the present day. I would also, to the utmost possible extent, use military terms in the conduct of business.

Preceptories, Chapters, Camps, Cantonments, Bivouacs—such terms might serve from which to select the denominations of the assemblies of the order, and the following might be suggestive of fitting denominations for the gradation of rank.—Comrades, Esquire Companions, Knights Commander, Knights Grand Cross, and Grand Master.

The name by which the Brotherhood should be known should be a title of a single word of marked distinctness. I would advocate that of the "Quadrilateral" as deriving a military association of the ideas of strength and mutual support from the four famous fortresses of Italy; and, as conveying the further idea of the mutual support of friendship illustrated in "Maurice Dering," not the least powerful of the able, (if dark and cynical) works, of which "Guy Livingstone" was the precursor.

Extending this Association to the four patron saints of the British Empire, any one of whom it would be invidious to select as sponsor, even were they not already—or at least three of them—doing duty for their associations of their own particular country men, we find a third, and perhaps the strongest inducement to its adoption. The term might also convey a Masonic meaning. Such designations as Knight, Esquire or Comrade of the "Quadrilateral" would, moreover, sound good enough.

The adoption of this title with reference to the four saints would naturally lead to that of the Union Jack as the badge or emblem of the order. It might be enamelled within a gold, or silver, (or gilt, or plated) or steel or bronze star, and suspended round the neck by different colored watered silk ribbons, according to rank, which should be independent of rank in the Militia.

Some additions might be made in the higher grades: thus, the badge of the Grand Master might be suspended also from a Maltese cross, and the beaver, or other ornaments and emblems might then be introduced.

To avoid the objection of expense, uniforms need not be compulsory, at least in the earlier stages, but the Union badge might be considered sufficient regalia (if that is the right term) for ordinary occasions.

A white mantle, with the red cross of the Jack on the shoulder might be adopted, and need not be costly.

For uniform, which might be introduced by degrees, and would probably first be adopted by the higher grades, a red patrol jacket might be prescribed for the whole order.

The knightly grades might be distinguished—the Grand Master by gold lace edging, the Knights Grand Cross by gold cord edging, the Knights Commander by silver cord edging, each grade having corresponding lace or cord on the trousers.

For head dress the Knightly orders should wear helmets (as do the Templars of the States) and spurs and scabbards of brass. The other two degrees may be regulated as might be desirable.

These ideas may to many seem chimerical, I can only say that in the States it would take very little agitation to found such a brotherhood, and moreover, the Americans do not shrink from military and chivalrous costume.

The objects of the Brotherhood should be generally, those of benevolence towards sick or needy members of the Forces, which it is not improbable that many desirable men might be influenced to join by the existence of such an association.

I do not know how far such a scheme may commend itself to influential persons, members of the Force, and connected with it, I, an exile of broken hopes, from whom the

probable reward of service has been wrested by the pressure of poverty, aggravated by domestic misfortune, can scarcely hope for long years, if ever, to see and wear the uniform of the country, and the service I have loved so well, and the best interests of which I have for fifteen years done my poor best to advance. But it is yet open to me (with your permission) to suggest, from the distant land to which an adverse fate has banished me, such things as may seem calculated for the good of the service.

I would commend some such institution as I have briefly endeavoured to sketch, to the noble Governor General, to the gallant and respected Adjutant General, to such men as Col. Powell; Col. Wiley; Col. Durie; Col. Jarvis; Cols. Denison, (three or four) Col. Gilmour, Col. Smith; Major Gifford; Major Elliott; Major Smith; Col. Williams; Col. McLeods, (2) Dr. Codd; Major Morise; Major Kennedy; and many others I could name.

I remain,

Yours truly,

NEMO.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—Having read in your paper of the 15th inst. some extracts from the *Broad Arrow* as to the "Birthplaces of British Regiments," and in another paragraph your own remarks pointing to 'inaccuracies' in the history of some of the Cavalry regiments, instancing the 5th Regiment of Dragoons, which you style "Royal Irish Heavy Dragoons, now Lancers," and stating in correction of *Broad Arrow* that the regiment was originally raised by Lord Ligonere in 1716, as a regiment of gentlemen volunteers on the Irish Establishment, and that they were afterwards known as "The Black Horse," that after Dettengen (1743) having suffered severely there, they were reorganized on the ordinary Establishments and did not see foreign service until 1840, when the regiment was sent to the Cape of Good Hope. All this differs widely from the historical records of the Regiment. I find that the 5th, or Royal Irish Dragoons was originally mustered into the service on the 25th Dec, 1688. Its first colonel being James Wynne, of the House of Wynnestay. That the Regiment as such existed for 110 years, and was disbanded in 1798, and its name and number disappeared from the Army List for sixty years, reappearing in 1858 as the 5th or "Royal Irish Lancers."—It does not appear that the 5th ever was under the command of Lord Ligonier, nor was it ever known as the "Black Horse," and not having been in existence in 1840 could not have served at the Cape of Good Hope in that year. The 7th Dragoon Guards, a Regiment always distinguished by black facings, a fact which conferred upon it the title of the "Black Horse," was under the com-

mand of Lord Ligonier, from 1720 to 1749. This Regiment, I believe, the only cavalry Regiment ever sent to South Africa, served at the Cape of Good Hope, from 1843 to 1848.

As to the 9th Lancers, you say, in the same article that it had its origin in the "Ancient Britons" a Yeomanry Cavalry Corps, in 1797. Its record shows that it was raised by a Wynne, of Wynnestay, in 1715. The "Ancient Britons" were in Ireland under a descendant of the same Wynne in 1797, and it is possible that it may have furnished men and horses to the 9th, but of this I do not find any record. If the *Broad Arrow's* article has been correctly transferred to your paper, the recurrence of the year "1873" in more than one place in speaking of the local names of Regiments is a plain inaccuracy in that journal.

FIELD OFFICER,
Active Force, Canada.

April 17th, 1873.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Toronto, April 15th, 1873.

Dear Sir,—Would you be good enough to inform me through the medium of the "Review" whether a corps of Engineers are to be formed here? Last fall a company was organized, but through some cause or other, it was disbanded, and I have heard nothing of it since. Is it a fact that the Government intend raising a corps of this kind, and if so, can you tell me whether it will be in Montreal or here, or will they have one in both? From what I have heard I believe, an engineer corps would take well amongst mechanics who are at present in the volunteers, and if conducted on a right basis, I believe it would fill a gap which has long existed in the Militia of the province.

Hoping you will give this your earliest attention,

I Remain,

Yours truly,

"ENGINEER."

THE BEST PLAN FOR TRAINING SCIENTIFIC OFFICERS FOR THE CANADIAN MILITARY SERVICE.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

European nations no longer fight with standing armies, but in turn the whole available population are passed rapidly through the military mill, to be called forth on emergency; such is the principle of Prussia. The comparatively small standing army of that country is a military school, in which, however, the teachers are permanent almost for generations a military caste. England alone has not followed in the wake of the continental nations, for obvious reasons. Among others, India necessitates a long service standing force being kept up at home for reliefs abroad; but ballot for the

Militia is the old rule of England, and must be resorted to in her next great struggle. On this continent large standing armies are neither necessary, desirable, or possible. Our neighbors have a comparatively small standing army, and the rate of wages in new countries, place such institutions simply out of the question. The United States have however, at West Point a school for professional officers. How are these officers utilized in peace? Those of the scientific corps are employed on public works, railroads, canals bridges, &c.

The U.S. infantry, and mounted rifles, (they have no hussars or heavy dragoons) are for the most part employed in the Indian country, or in keeping down the seething South. Fortunately for us we have no desperate southern malcontents; no hostile Indians as yet; but we have a huge undertaking in the Pacific railway. Can we expect to build it without depots for supplies, which must be guarded? Let us then take a leaf from the book of our astute neighbors. We want no military loafers around our great towns. But now the British troops are withdrawn, we do want a nucleus, a pattern, a school of instruction for our Militia. Our old military school system has done good work, but its day is past. They only taught infantry drill, not the science of war, as it is now understood, not even discipline. The mere barrack square infantry drill has been wiped out by the changes in modern tactics involved from the last great war. Our Adjutant General has done wisely in commencing with gunnery schools, but they require expansion and development. Canada can't afford separate educational establishments for all arms, like Woolwich and Shoeburyness for artillery, Chatham for Engineers, a Staff college at Sandhurst, a Naval college and a gunnery ship. The training of the scientific corps, Artillery and Engineers run side by side, and at Woolwich they follow the same curriculum of study which covers all the subjects taught at the staff college, including strategy, tactics, military surveying and fortification. At West Point the officers for all arms are taught together, the best are allowed to select the Engineers and Artillery; but as they have wisely a greater number of trained officers than are required for their small establishment of troops, instead of allowing them to rust or serve as idle "Cavaliers des dames." The most scientific are employed on public works, and we have huge public works on hand, the engineering of which to some extent, is confided to foreigners, who may or may not use the knowledge they thus acquire of our country, to the advantage of our possible, if not probable enemies. The Royal Engineers are at present surveying our North West boundary, a few of our officers, non-commissioned officers and men, from our gunnery schools might be attached to the boundary survey, a few to the Pacific Railway staff, to form when the Royal Engi-

neers leave our shore, the nucleus of the future Canadian scientific staff corps, thus acquiring a perfect knowledge of our country, and that practical, scientific, engineering skill in peace, which their previous military training would render invaluable in time of war.

Our artillery schools by having attached to them a small regular force of all arms would serve the double purpose of practical training, and a nucleus to the militia in a sudden emergency. Not solely a garrison of infantry soldiers with too much time on their hands, and we know who is the proverbial employer of idle hands. The Canadian team at Wimbledon have proved how the militia system of this country produces good shooting. Add to this, intelligent skimming and discipline, under officers trained to the science of war, and you have infantry, the great backbone of an army. Cavalry require a little longer training, not altogether the riding school sort. The excitement of national danger would bring forth a numerous volunteer infantry, but no amount of excitement will produce scientific officers at short notice, and wars in these days are affairs of weeks. We might thus improve on West Point which is after all a mere theoretical school, by giving our schools the practical character of the Prussian arms, but we have no conscription to fill our schools, and the ballot is unpopular with the believers of the Washington Treaty millennium. Therefore, we must offer inducements of employment in public works, land grants in Manitoba and the Saskatchewan, to the better class of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, at the expiration of a limited service. Military posts in those territories would be a preventive of irregularities, better than the violent cure we may be driven to.

We have an Artillery school at Kingston, another at Quebec, why not one at Montreal the great commercial centre of the Dominion, where there is a large volunteer force, to avail themselves of a systematic training? It is rumoured we are to have no camps of exercise next year, and the money so saved might well be devoted to the formation of an Artillery school at Montreal, of such a character as to afford the higher military instruction common to all arms.

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

The Russian expedition to Khiva, under General Kauffmann, numbers only 7,000 men mostly drawn from troops stationed in the military districts of Turkistan, and Orenburg. The Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovich has left for Tashkent, where he will join the expedition. Russian officers of the Guards have petitioned the War Ministry in great numbers to take part. "The great but also the small Asiatic sovereigns," says the *Russian World*, "are unable to understand the superiority in force of any power, and consequently fancy they will be able to continue to perpetrate their crimes with perfect impunity. It is necessary, therefore, to prove to the Khan of Khiva that we are able not only to defend our territory, but also to punish the treachery and crimes of our neighbors." According to the *World*, "the delay in sending out the expedition, is attributable to the extraordinary difficulties which the troops will have to surmount during the march to the Khanato."

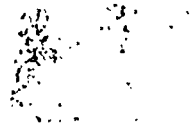
General Trochu, in his last speech in the Assembly, when bidding farewell to public life, warned his countrymen against the danger of legends and the stars and spangles of over patriotic historians. The legend in Paris and in all the large democratic centres of France is that the hastily raised Republican forces played greater havoc with the Germans than the troops of the Empire led by incapables and traitors. One or two military writers have raised up their voices against these fictions, and the startling belief held in the capital that the defence of Paris is the most splendid exploit on record. If anything could demolish those legends it would be the statistics of the losses of the German army, to which M. Watcher, in the interest of truth and honesty, draws the attention of his countrymen. M. Watcher declares that these figures are correct; they show in round numbers that the Germans at St. Privat lost 20,500 men; nearly 15,000 at Rezonville; over 10,000 at Wörth, 9,000 at Sedan; 5,000 at the siege of Metz; about 1,000 at the siege of Strasbourg, and at the siege of Paris, which lasted from September 18, to January 28, 11,500. The above figures show that the 40,000 troops of MacMahon killed and wounded in a few hours nearly as many men as the 500,000 defenders of Paris did in four months and a half. The statistics also show that out of the 127,000 Germans killed and wounded during the war, 76,000 were *pet hors de combat* by the army of the Rhine. However, no amount of trustworthy statistics will kill such legends as that of General Cremer having destroyed over 7,000 Badenians at Nuits, and the tremendous slaughter inflicted by Republican generals.

The British and American Mixed Commission have adversely decided what are known as the "Calcutta cases" growing out of the detention of United States vessels, under the proclamation of the Queen, during the late rebellion, preventing them sailing from British East India ports with cargoes of salt-petre. The Commission will adjourn about the 1st of May till the 2nd of June, when they will meet at Newport, Rhode Island. Of the 497 cases, 271 have been adjudicated. Of all the cases only nineteen were American.

The negotiations relating to the definite retirement of the German troops from France are now said to be not so far advanced as had been supposed.

A camp is being formed at Lyons, and from 20,000 to 30,000 men, will assemble there in May and June.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 25th April, 1873.

GENERAL ORDERS (8).

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

2nd Regiment of Cavalry.

No. 6 Troop, Queenstown.

To be Cornet, provisionally:

Sergeant Henry A. Woodruff, vice Nelson W. Young, whose resignation is hereby accepted,

1st Battalion, Governor General's Foot Guards

To be Captain:

Captain Richard John Wicksteed, G.S., M.S., from Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery, vice Charles L. Stephens, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

10th Battalion of Infantry or "Royals," Toronto.

To be Captains:

Lieutenant Thomas T. Rolph, M.S., vice P. Martin, appointed Adjutant.

Lieutenant Rodolph G. Hirschfelder, M.S., vice George Brunel, left limits.

To be Ensigns:

Alfred E. Hirschfelder, Gentleman, M.S., vice G. Brown, deceased.

Frederick W. Unitt, Gentleman, M.S., vice R. S. Martin, deceased.

To be Adjutant:

Captain Powell Martin, M.S., vice H. J. Browne, retired.

The resignation of Lieutenant Robert F. Joseph is hereby accepted.

Memo.—Adverting to G. O. (2) 14 February, 1873, Captain Powell Martin takes rank as Captain from 7th June, 1872, next after Captain Frank H. Noverre.

13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton.

Lieutenant and Quarter-Master John J. Mason, have served five years as Quarter-Mas-

ter with the relative rank of Lieutenant, to have the Honorary Rank of Captain from 22nd June, 1871.

15th Battalion or "Argyle Light Infantry," Belleville.

No. 1 Company.

To be Ensign:

Samuel Shelley Wallbridge, Gentleman, M. S., vice B. C. Thomas, left limits.

41st "Brockville" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 3 Company Frankville.

To be Ensign:

George C. Dowsley, Gentleman, M. S., vice H. Clutterbuck, promoted.

43rd "Ceruleon" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company (North Gower), and No. 8 Company (Russell), having become non-effective, are hereby removed from the list of Corps of the Active Militia, and the following officers thereof are also hereby removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia: Captain Thomas Conley, Lieutenant Thomas Trimble and Ensign Robert Dryner, No. 4 Company; and Captain William Z. Helmer, Lieutenant Ephraim Loucks, and Ensign Thomas Carscadden, No. 8 Company.

56th "Grenville" Battalion or "The Lisgar Rifles.

No. 1 Company Prescott.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

William Mowat, Esquire, vice William Armstrong, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Quarter-Master F. Larard, 35th Battalion, for three months from date of embarkation, to proceed to Europe on private affairs.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Quebec Squadron of Cavalry.

No. 1 Troop, Quebec.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant William M. McDonald, C.C., vice W. W. Scott, deceased.

To be Lieutenant:

Cornet William Flanagan, C. S., vice McDonald, promoted.

To be Cornet, provisionally:

Sergeant Major W. W. Martin, vice Flanagan, promoted.

Quebec Provisional Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

Quartermaster C. E. Holliwell having served five years with the relative rank of

of Lieutenant on the 18th April 1871, to have the Honorary Rank of Captain from that date.

Sherbrooke Battery of Garrison Artillery.

To be Captain:

1st Lieutenant Charles John Short, G.S., vice Edward Pellev Felton, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

The resignation of 2nd Lieutenant William Amherst Hale is hereby accepted.

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

1st Lieutenant Thomas Cuthbert Gordon, Montreal Garrison Artillery, has been authorized to join the School of Gunnery, Quebec, on probation, for a three months course of instruction, from 30th ultimo.

52nd "Brome" Battalion of Light Infantry.

Ensign and Adjutant Calvin Colburn Perkins, V.B., to have the rank of Lieutenant.

No. 4 Company, East Farnham.

To be Ensign provisionally:

Sergeant Major George Berkley Hall, vice P. L. Cowan promoted.

54th "Richmond" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Paymaster:

Quarter-master Leonard Thomas, vice James R. White, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Quarter Master:

Sergeant Perkins T. Cleveland, vice Thomas, appointed Paymaster.

79th "Shefford" Battalion of Infantry, or "Highlanders."

No. 2 Company, Waterloo.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Color Sergeant John Nichols, vice Latimer, promoted.

County of Quebec Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Ste Foye.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign George Roy, M.S., vice Théophile Roy, left limits.

St. Grégoire Infantry Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Isaïe Bergeron, Gentleman, M.S., vice Pratte, promoted.

To be Ensign:

Amédée Landry, Gentleman, M.S., vice Joseph Landry deceased.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Adverting to G. O. (23), 6th September, 1872, an extension of leave is granted to

Lieutenant Balfour, No. 3 Company, 8th Battalion, for a further period of six months.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

1st Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery
To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally:
Charilo E. Brown, Gentleman, vice James Charles Morrison, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

72nd or "2nd Annapolis" Battalion of Infantry.
ERRATUM.—In No. 1 G.O., 14 January, 1870 road "To be Major: Major Benjamin H. Parker, Q. F. O." instead of "provisionally: Benjamin H. Parker, Esquire."

BREVET.

To be Majors:
Captain Robert F. Watt, V.B., 66th Battalion from 20th August, 1872.
Captain John W. Watt, V.B., 66th Battalion, from 20th August 1872.
Captain Edward H. Reeves, V.B., 66th Battalion, from 20th August, 1872.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.
3rd Battalion Rifles.

To be Adjutant with rank of Esign:
Arthur White, Gentleman, G.S., and M.S., vice Lieutenant James Andrew Russell, who is permitted to retire retaining the rank of Lieutenant.
No. 2.

CERTIFICATES.

SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.

The following officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Gunners of Artillery, have received certificates from the commandants of the respective Schools of Gunnery.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Durham	—2nd Lieutenant P. R. Ricardo, of Durham Field Battery.
Lincoln	—Sergeant William Wiley, Ste. Catharines Garrison Battery.
Ottawa (City of)	—Captain James Egleson, No. 1 Battery, Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Beauce,	—Captain Maurice E.J. Duchesnay. Beauce Field Battery.

Regimental Divisions. Names.

Montreal (City of)	—1st Lieut. James Alfred Devino, Montreal Engineers.
Quebec (City of)	—1st Lieut. Frederick Montzambert, Quebec Garrison Artillery.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Quebec (City of)	—Sergeant Major Jean Labreque, Quebec Field Battery.
Shefford	—Corporal John Holley, Shefford Field Battery.

SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

The following officers and Candidates for Commissions in the Active Militia have received Certificates from Commandants of the School of Military instruction.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
E.R. Middlesex	—Lieut. Frederick J. Choate, 26th Battalion.
S. R. Ontario	—Augustus F. Fothergill, Gentleman Frederick Slade, Gentleman.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Addington	—Isaiah L. Stalker, Gent.
Durham, W. R.	—Henry Keenan, do
Frontenac	—Joseph Butlin, do
do	—Frederic Fuller, do
do	—George Callaghan, do
do	—George Patten, do
do	—Robert John Todd do
do	—H. Clive Bates, do
do	—Francis Baillie, do
Kingston (City of)	—Henry A. Evans, do
do	—John D. Selleck, do
do	—Henry Waggoner do
do	—Wm. H. McDonald do
do	—Charles Fossell do
Lennox	—Lieut. Joseph Allen, do
Lincoln	—Private Benjamin Welstead, 2nd Regt. of Cavalry,
Norfolk, N. R.	—Captain Albert Chrysler, 39th Battalion.
Northumberland,	
E.R.	—John E. Givan, Gentleman.
Ontario, S.R.	—Quarter Master Sergeant John A. McGillivray, of the 34th Battalion.
Ottawa (City of)	—Harvey Jenkins, Gent.
Toronto, C.R.	—Private Charlton Strathy 2nd Queen's Own Rifles.
do E.R.	—Charles W. Allen, Gent.

Regimental Divisions. Names.

Toronto, E.R.	—Horace A. Langford do
do W.R.	—Wm. A. Medland, do
do W.R.	—Clinton W. Hurd, do
do W.R.	—George W. Prittie, do
do W.R.	—Frederick W. Unit, do
York, W.R.	—Frank M. MacDunn, do

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Argenteuil,	—Sergeant Isaac Jeckill, 11th Battalion.
Eerthier,	—Henry Dixon, Gent.
do	—Paul P. Demarry, do
Champlain,	—Sergeant A. Cossete, Gentleman.
Compton,	—Edward H. Wallin, Gent.
Gaspé,	—Joseph Smith, do
Hochelaga,	—Harold B. Smith, do
Kamouraska,	—Lieut. Geo. Etienne Taché, Kamouraska Provisional Batt.
Montreal, East	—James M. Glass, Gent.
Montreal West,	—John Chamard, do
do	—Thomas Heale, do
do	—Wm. Chamard, do
do	—Captain Edward W. Mudge, 1st Battalion
do	—Zéphire Imbault, Gent.
Nicolet,	—Joseph McDonald, do
Ottawa	—Captain John C. Chamberlin, of Aylwin, Independent Co.
Quebec Centre	—Michael Myler, Gent.
do	—John Pierce, do
Shefford	—Captain Joseph Galbraith, 79th Battalion.
do	—Ensign Oliver I. Wood Gentleman.
Terrebonne	—Ferdinand Lavallée, Gentleman.
Two-Mountains	—Sergeant Joseph L. Routhier, 18th Battalion.
do	—Ensign Ozias Routhier
do	St. Placide Independent Company.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Carleton	—Captain Isaac Fred. Adams' 67th Battalion.
do	—Wm. Henry Fleming, Gentleman.
do	—John W. Adams, Gentleman.
do	—Walter Barrett, do
Kings	—David James Fowler, Gentleman
York	—Lieutenant Richardson Boone, Reserve Militia,

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The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 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 last week's issue we republished an article from the *London Engineer* on Torpedoes, in which the effect likely to be produced by the agency of the two novel weapons of modern naval warfare, *rams* and *torpedoes*, is shewn from their tendency to neutralize each other to be absolutely nothing, and that the *Gun* will still maintain its prominence as the proper and effective weapon of the ship of war.

There can be no doubt that the power and capability of a vessel to *ram* her opponent in action will be a valuable addition to her batteries as the action at Lissa proves, but the opportunity for doing so must always occur in *still water* and where her adversary affords the advantage, two conditions not likely to be of frequent occurrence.

The *theory* of the value of the *ram* as an offensive weapon in modern warfare is drawn solely from the accounts of ancient naval actions with Gallies propelled by oars and man power; it is notorious however that

those contrivances were confined to inshore operations altogether, and half a gale of wind or a good top sail breeze would prevent not only their fighting but sailing powers from being exercised; what its value might be in a sea way with both vessels rolling and pitching heavily is another question, and one not likely to be tested.

Of the other agent, the *Torpedo*, we have given our readers at various time everything that is known, and its value is not enhanced thereby, the latest development connected with it is from the *Broad Arrow* of the 5th inst, as follows:

"Mr. Goschen, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by Captain George Tryon, C.B., his private secretary, visited Woolwich yesterday afternoon, to witness some private experiments with the newly designed aggressive torpedo, a number of which have been manufactured with the greatest secrecy in the Royal Laboratory Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Mr. Goschen was received by Colonel T. W. Milward, superintendent of the Royal Laboratories, who personally superintended the experiments, and there were also present Captain M. Signer, R.N., and Mr. Cooper, chief engineer, R.N., members of the Torpedo Committee, who have for some time past been specially engaged in these investigations, and Colonel S. E. Gordon, C.B., Royal Artillery, Director of Artillery Studies, who was the only spectator. Mr. Davidson, manager of the department, Mr. Lowe, one of the firemen, whose mechanical skill is said to have contributed greatly to the efficiency of the torpedo, and a number of workmen to assist, were all who were present besides. This torpedo resembles very much a huge fish, being about 10ft. long and 3ft. through the centre of the body, the resemblance being heightened by a dorsal fin and a fan-shaped tail, in which are combined the rudder and steering apparatus—a contrivance which was carefully concealed from non privileged lookers-on. The various parts of the machine, as it lay on a truck specially designed to carry it, were pointed out by Col. Milward to his distinguished visitors. Its working and arrangement were explained so far as was necessary to understand their operation previous to its being discharged; but it is believed that the entire principle of the invention is known only to three or four officials who superintended its construction. The torpedo is intended to be fired from a tube fitted in the bows of a ship; but in these and other experiments made at the canal in the Royal Arsenal the tube has been suspended in a kind of frame work erected over the water, into which it can be raised or lowered at will. The torpedo is shunted into the breech end of the tube which is then closed by a curiously-constructed grated door, to which is attached a long and singular looking handle, and the tube and its contents are then lowered into the water to a depth of 4ft. or 5ft. below the surface. How the torpedo is set in motion is another part of the secret, but an apparatus which has the appearance of a galvanic battery had undoubtedly something to do with this part of the proceedings, and it was understood that an hydraulic ram concealed under water first imparted the motive power; at all events, without any noise, the three or four which were fixed yesterday afternoon were seen by the bubbling of the water to start from under the platform and plough their way up the canal in a straight line, their course being easily traced by the slight motion of the

water above them. The canal is about 50 yards wide, and the inlet in which the trials were made is between 400 and 500 yards in length. The torpedoes travelled the entire distance at a speed of about eight miles an hour and struck the bank at the opposite end with considerable power, apparently unexhausted. It was stated that the boatmen sent to recover them have sometimes reversed their heads and been towed by them back again some distance, from which it is inferred that they are capable of holding sufficient motive power to propel them at least half a mile. An *atmospheric engine in the body of the torpedo, supplied from a reservoir, of compressed air, is believed to be the source of this motive power.* These singular looking fishes never sink or rise to the surface, but preserve the same buoyancy throughout, while the displacement of a firing-rod in the nose of the machine on striking a hard substance indicates that if it had been charged with gun-cotton it must have exploded at the proper moment."

It will be observed that the trial of this mysterious *offensive torpedo* was made in a canal in perfectly quiet water, and it has not been subjected to as rough a test as its prototype the *Lay Torpedo*, Mr. Goschen is, we believe, a very respectable banker, but the value of his approval will only amount to placing in the hands of the inventors, patentees, or copyists, a sum of money out of all proportion to the value of the toy he has honored with an inspection, the gullibility of Englishmen is proverbial, but in no case is it so eminently and strikingly displayed as in the administration of their military and naval affairs.

WE have acknowledged the receipt of a copy of a Report of the Annual General Meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association, from the Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel STUART, Assistant Adjutant-General, and we publish for the benefit of our military readers that portion of it relating to the organization of the "Wimbledon Team." We have already expressed our dissent from the action of the Council in this matter and it is a sense of duty to our patrons alone which finds a place for the proceedings in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

At a meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association on Thursday and Friday 27th and 28th March, the following resolution was passed:

"That in order to determine upon the Wimbledon Team for 1873—

- 1.—That each Province pick the names of their own men to be selected from.
- 2.—That not exceeding 15 names be sent by each Province from which the Team for Wimbledon is to be selected.
- 3.—That from the names so sent in, the Council shall select the best shots as shown by their scores.
- 4.—That Regulations in accordance with the above Resolution be framed for this Council."

It was Resolved that the Council of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association send a Team of 20 Riflemen to represent the Association at Wimbledon, the selection of the men for the Team to be on the following conditions:

1. The firing upon which the selection for 1873 is to be made may take place at the ranges of the respective Provincial Associations during any three days in the ten days commencing Tuesday, 13th May next, under the supervision of such officers as may be appointed by the Council.

2. Thirty rounds shall be fired on each of the three days, namely, five rounds in the morning and five rounds in the afternoon, at each of the ranges, 200 yards, 500 yards and 600 yards. On the first and last days, the firing at 200 yards shall be from the shoulder; on the second day it will be in any position, and the other distances in any position.

3. The competitors must fire with the long Snider Rifle, issued by the Government, the sights of which must be in the same state as when originally issued from the Government stores, and the pull off must not be less than 6 pounds.

4. Each Provincial Association shall send to the Secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association, on or before the 2nd June, the full details of the scores fired in the 90 rounds by the men from whom they desire the final selection to be made, namely, 15 from each Province, such scores to be certified by the officers appointed by the Council, and under whose supervision the firing took place.

5. The said officer shall accompany his certificate by a report of the circumstances under which the firing took place, especially as to the state of the weather, light, force and direction of the wind, and the state of the atmosphere.

6. From the 90 scores, so submitted, the Executive Committee will select 20 to proceed to Wimbledon, and as soon as the selection has been made the names will be telegraphed to the Secretaries of the respective Provincial Associations.

7. The 20 so selected must report themselves at the Brigade Office (Quebec), at noon on the 20th June, to the officer appointed by the Council as Captain of the Team, when they will be required to subscribe to the rules and regulations approved by the Council for the guidance of the Team.

8. The expenses of the team to Quebec must be paid by the Provincial Associations, and their expenses from the time they report at Quebec while on duty, and until they return to their homes, will be paid by the Dominion Rifle Association.

9. That the officers in command of the Military District where the competition is to be held, be requested to superintend the firing for the competition for the selection of the Wimbledon Team, and to associate with them a Brigade Major, a member of the Council.

Resolved, That the appointment of the officer or officers to command the Wimbledon Team be left to the President.

That a Competitive Meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association take place at Ottawa, to commence on Tuesday, the 9th day of September next, under the management of a local Executive Committee, who have authority to change the date if found necessary.

That the Executive Committee consists of all the members of the Council resident at Ottawa, together with Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, C.M.G., Brigade Major, Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, Acting D.A.G., Lieutenant-Colonel French (A Battery), Lieutenant-Col. Buell, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Grant (Quebec Garrison Artillery), Major Worsley, (Brigade Major G.T.R. Brigade. Four to form a quorum.

The President read the following letter

from S. H. Morley, Esq., respecting the "London Merchants' Cup:"

To Major Worsley, Commanding Canadian Volunteers at Wimbledon, July 1873:

DEAR SIR,—In handing over to your care the Cup which was presented to the Canadian Volunteers by some of the London Merchants, I would beg to acquaint you with the origin and history of its presentation.

On receipt of the intelligence, in July, 1871, that a team of volunteers were coming over from Canada to shoot at the Annual Meeting at Wimbledon, it was determined to avail ourselves of the opportunity to present a cup to the Volunteers of Canada generally.

As the time was short, the number of merchants joining was limited, and as there was nothing ready-made which was suitable, it was resolved to present the Cup in form to the Canadians then in this Country, and to send it out when executed to the Dominion Rifle Association.

This formal presentation was made, but the manufacture taking longer than was expected, it was finally thought best to keep the Cup until the visit of the team this year, and then to place it in your hands, as their Commanding Officer, to be shot for by the representatives of the different Provinces and afterwards consigned to the custody of the Dominion Rifle Association.

It is the wish of the merchants who have subscribed, that the rules under which the Cup is to be shot for in future be made by the Dominion Association as may seem best to them, with the sole stipulation that the Cup be a Challenge Cup under the name of the "London Merchants Cup," and that it be shot for by more than single individuals.

I may add that it is hoped that the kindly feeling and good fellowship at present existing between the Dominion and the Mother Country may increase and flourish, and this Cup may express the gladness with which we welcome our countrymen from Canada to these shores.

I am, dear Sir, on behalf of the London Merchants,

Yours very sincerely,
SAMUEL HOPE MORLEY.

London, 1872.

The condition for the competition of this Cup to be as follows:

That it be competed for this year by Provinces at Ottawa. Number of competitors, five per Province. That a money prize be given to the three highest aggregate scores. The Cup to be held by the Presidents of the Provincial Rifle Associations for the year, and then returned to the President of the Dominion Rifle Association.

That a copy of the conditions for the above competition be furnished by the Secretary to Samuel Hope Morley, Esq., London.

The Council approve of the suggestion that the Senate and the House of Commons contribute towards a prize, to be designated "The Dominion of Canada Senate and House of Commons Prize," to be competed for at the next prize meeting of the Association to be held at Ottawa, and that the Local Executive Committee be instructed to institute a Senate and Commons Prize for that meeting.

That the Committee appointed at yesterday's meeting having reported upon the Rules for the selection of the Wimbledon Team, and their Report having been approved by this Council, the said Committee is hereby relieved from making the further Report ordered in yesterday's Resolution.

That the thanks of the Dominion of Cana-

da Rifle Association be presented to Earl Ducio for his kindness, and the valuable assistance given by him to the Wimbledon Team of 1872, and to request his acceptance of a Moose Head and Horns, and also of two Cariboo Deer Head and Horns, and that they be handed to Lord Ducio by the Captain of the Wimbledon Team for 1873, on arrival at Wimbledon.

The above to be purchased by the Local Executive Committee, at the expense of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

C. STRAIT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary, D. C. R. Association.

In another column will be found an exceedingly able article from the pen of one of the most distinguished officers of the Canadian army on "The best plan for training Scientific Officers for the Canadian Military Service," in which the great value of the present Artillery schools is fully illustrated, and the most practical as well as sensible course for their legitimate development clearly pointed out.

We should be most happy to hear from our contemporary on this subject again, although we differ with him on the point of *forced service*, and solely on the ground that the pay of the soldier must keep pace with the market value of labor, and in all justice should be in advance thereof, so that in selecting candidates for admission to the ranks the authorities could choose the best men. In such a case neither ballot or conscription would be necessary, and the people of Great Britain must recognize that principle, or they will not be able to keep up a military force.

In Canada the ballot will not be needed because the people have a direct interest in the soil to defend—but even here the principle of keeping the soldiers pay ahead of the market prices must be enforced. If that is done the military schools will find abundance of pupils, and our correspondent's able programme, which is sound in every point, will be carried out—and that event will occur before the advent of the Washington treaty millenium.

In our last issue we reprinted an article from *Iron* on "Heavy Ordnance," in which every charge we brought against the false system on which the present British fleet is armed, and the theories on which modern artillerists base their speculations are more than proved.

Behind the *Battle of the Guns* there is another and more onerous contest looming up of fully as great importance, and one that will force itself upon our attention in proportion as the iron-clad theory develops its faults, it is in the folly of concentrating the whole armament of vessels of the size and power of the *Devastation* in *four guns* and substituting turrets for broadsides.

The theory of an *all round* fire on which this system is based is no doubt very fascinating, and in smooth water without pitch or roll

would be very effective, provided that the guns could be relied on, but as seventy or seventy-five rounds delivered at the rate of one per hour is about the measure of their endurance, a naval action in which such machines will be effective must be fought under novel conditions.

If, however, such notions are to be fought at all, quick and rapid firing will be just as much a matter of necessity as when the old 32-pounder was the heaviest gun in the service, and in this case the heating of the chambers of the monster artillery in the *Devastation* by the rapid explosion of charges of over 100 lbs of powder will be a serious consideration equal to all the other faults inherent in the system of rifling.

It would be as easy for the *Devastation* to carry fourteen guns as four, they would not weigh much more than her turrets, and the advantage would be that she could bring alternate broadsides into action.

There is very little probability of the old line of battle obtaining any place in the tactical movements of a fleet in future, but if it does, the effort will be made to break through the enemy's line, and allowing the speed to be twelve miles an hour, the distance at which fire will be opened—one thousand yards—that distance can be passed over in three minutes, during which two broadsides at least could be delivered, say from her starboard batteries, and as she ought to come about with her *port* batteries in action, another broadside should be delivered in six minutes; that would demand one every three minutes, would any such results be obtained with the turret ship system?

Ironsays the guns of the *Hercules* were damaged by eight discharges in three months and appears to lay the blame of all failures of the system to the fact that *soldiers* not *seamen* are the designers of naval artillery.

It is likely that this very circumstance has much to do with failures. The Navy wants a powerful and simple weapon capable of bearing rough usage, and not easily damaged, but even if such a weapon was forthcoming, its use in a turret would be problematical.

In to-day's issue will be found the questions for the "officers' long course of instruction" at the Quebec School of Gunnery. As our readers are aware this school is under the command of Lieut.-Col. T. B. STRANGE, R.A., who is distinguished professionally, in a literary point of view, and as a scientist. We copied from the *Canadian Illustrated News* a record of the services of this gallant officer a short time ago, and we have to congratulate the people of Canada on the splendid success attending the Artillery School under his charge; in fact both Gunnery Schools are so admirably conducted as to warrant the conclusion that the money expended on them is the best investment Canada has yet made.

It is so very seldom we recognize in the utterances of the *London Times* anything approaching good sense, that we are tempted to give our readers an article from that Journal under date of 6th March, on the comparative value of *Republics* and *Monarchies* and although it is of the mildest and most doubtful character, still the balance of the argument is so decidedly against the charlatanism of Republican government that its perusal will be interesting.

"We are unable to share the 'firm conviction' expressed by President Grant 'that the civilized world is tending towards republicanism, and that the great American Republic is 'destined to be the guiding-star of all other countries.' In one sense the civilized world has always been tending in the direction of republicanism. The most civilized States of antiquity, until very shortly before the Christian Era, were, in fact, republics, and the Italian Republics of the Middle Ages contrast favourably in science and the arts with the feudal monarchies of the same period. A fresh and most powerful impulse was given to republicanism by its establishment and success in the United States. France hastened to follow and improve the example, and though on the whole constitutional monarchy and imperialism have prevailed in the struggle which began with the French Revolution, 'the Republics,' as it is absurdly called, is in the ascendant just now, both in France and Spain. On the other hand, not only have men learned to recognize the vices and weakness inherent in Republicanism where political virtue does not rise above the ordinary level, but it has also been discovered that all the chief benefits of Republicanism may be obtained under a Monarchy. There is no Republican party worthy of the name in England, because it is almost impossible to conceive any Republican privilege which the country would enjoy under a President which it could not have, if it choose, under a Prime Minister to-morrow. The same may be said of Italy; and if Spain thinks proper to maintain the existing Republican Government there may be less order, but there cannot be more liberty than Spaniards enjoyed under King Amadeus. As for President Grant's allegation that under a Republic the United States are enabled to dispense with large armaments, it must surely be obvious that a Monarchy in the same geographical position could do the same. Meanwhile every day's experience illustrates afresh the supreme advantages of a Monarchy—the advantage of the highest social position of the State being preserved from becoming a constant lure to political ambition. M. Gambetta lately told an American visitor that France had no special admiration for the system of elective judges, as tested in the United States. It has yet to be seen whether France herself will endure a periodical competition for an elective Presidency, and, in spite of the large German population of America, we doubt whether even German Republicans would desire to import this American institution into Germany. That Presidential elections, with the consequent divisions of the spoils, have not utterly demoralized the United States, proves the capacity of the American people for self-government, and the healthy vigour of their municipal life. That enormous corruption and other vices flow directly from this source is notorious, especially just now, and it is by no means self-evident that Republicanism is worth purchasing at such a price."

AFTER months of weary suspense the French Marshal BAZAINE is to be tried for what of all other crimes, French officers are incompetent to pass judgment on—treason.

It is quite probable, that as the Germans are about to evacuate French soil, GAMBETTA, JULES FAVRE, and other of the conspirators, whose treason overthrew the Empire, are quite willing to divert attention from their own misdoings, and sacrifice its most faithful as well as ablest adherent.

A calm review of all the circumstances attending the operations around Metz, shows that with the material of which the French force was composed, and the discipline at that time prevailing, no effectual resistance could be offered. It is true the soldiers would fight, but it was utterly impossible to place them in order of battle, or when that was effected to keep them under control.

If the result of the trial of the Marshal will be a capital conviction, and that he is put to death, it will be as grave a mistake, morally and politically, as the death of Marshal NEY.

It was not BAZAINE's supineness or treachery that prevented the advance from Orleans, which might have raised the siege of Paris, but it was GAMBETTA's interference and intrigues.

If there is to be a scape-goat, it ought to be that mischievous and unprincipled demagogue.

The following from a contemporary gives one view of the case, and by no means a favourable one.

"The account of an interview with Bazaine, which appeared in the *Times*, has not done the cause of the Marshal much good in France. One of the serious charges brought against the ex-Commander in Chief of the Army of the Rhine, was the fact, that he allowed his eagles and standards to fall into the hands of the enemy, and to be carried in triumph to Berlin. The defence of the Marshal is that he gave direction that they should be buried, but this assertion and others are denied by the officers named by Bazaine; Generals Soleille, Coffinieres, and Jaras, and Colonel de Girels declare that this order was never given. General Jaras confines himself to a simple protestation, because that is all that the War Minister will permit him to say in the newspapers. The assertion made by the Marshal, that he had only 80,000 fighting men, is met by the following counter-statement: "At the last interview which took place between the negotiators, the Prussian General de Stiehle had occasion to mention the arrangements which had been made for sending the prisoners to Germany. He first spoke of the officers and then added, 'As for 80,000 troops—, General Jaras interrupted him, and said, '80,000!' Why there are 126,000.' 'Yes,' replied the Prussian 'counting the sick and wounded.' 'Not at all,' returned General Jaras; 'there are 126,000 fighting men without counting the men in hospital, and 160,000 men in all.' 'Is it possible?' exclaimed General Stiehle, with the greatest astonishment. And, in fact, in the Prussian camp the opinion was that we were numerically inferior to the Germans, etc."

The statement made by Bazaine, that he could not hold out any longer is also contradicted. It is said that on October 27, the *Intendant General* announced to the Marshal that there still existed four days provisions, and that if the town were searched it would be easy to find food for four more days; at any rate there remained 13,000 horses. The Marshal replied—"What has that to do with me? If you have provisions for a fortnight, that would not alter the position. Negotiations have commenced, and we must finish them and get out of this."

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a beautiful Chromo-lithograph *The Rendezvous* from the spirited proprietor of the *Canadian Illustrated News*, a journal which has done much to encourage native talent, and this picture of a purely Canadian scene (a meeting of the Montreal Snow Shoe Club) shows the extent to which the fine arts are cultivated in the Dominion in a striking manner.

REVIEWS.

Blackwood for April contains—Shakespeare's Funeral; The Parisians—Book VI; Sir John Burgoyne; A True Reformer—Part XIV; Lord Hatton; The late attempt at Suicide. Republished by the LEONARD SCOTT Publishing Company 140 Fulton Street, New York.

Colonel Connolly, the military *attache* of the British Embassy, and Major Kodolitch, the military *attache* of the Austrian Ambassador, accompanied by several English officers, and furnished with the necessary sanction by General de Cissoy, have left Paris on a three weeks tour to the principal military establishments and permanent camps. They will visit Tours, Bourges, Ruelle, Nevers, Lyons, and Tarbes, and on their return will be present at the artillery experiments at Calais.

The *British Military and Naval Gazette* denies the failure of the ammunition of the Martini-Henry rifle. "Now, in the first place," it says, "we were really not aware that the British army was completely armed with the Martini-Henry rifle; and in the second, we believe that the reports in question as to the alleged failure of the ammunition of the rifle are incorrect."

According to the *Memorial Diplomatique*, the proposition made by the Portuguese government, to call out immediately the reserve of the army in order to be prepared for any eventuality arising from any Carlist movement on the frontiers of Portugal, has been carried in the Chamber of Deputies by fifty-three against thirty one.

The report of a large quantity of small arms being manufactured in Birmingham on account of the German Government is confirmed from Berlin. The arms are what in Germany go by the designation of M 51 rifles. A military commission has been appointed to test the rifles before receiving them.

The King of Bavaria has ordered field manoeuvres on an extensive scale to be held in September next, in strict conformity with the Prussian regulations.

The Prince of Wales has gone to Vienna,

THE INDIAN'S DREAM.

When the Indian went to see the white man he staid with him all night. In the morning he says to the white man:

Mo have dreamed last night.

Ah, what was it?
Mo dream you gave me your gray mare, and then your rifle; that you gave much powder, much ball, much shot.

Did you indeed? What a dream.

Yes, me dream all.
Well, that's bad, for my wife always rides the gray mare, and she thinks she can't ride any other horse, but if you dreamed it, why, I suppose you must have her. And my rifle, too—my favourite rifle—you dreamed I gave you that too?

Yes, me dream rifle too.
Well if you dreamed it, why, I suppose you must take that too, but it is very singular.

So the white man gave them all into the Indian's possession, but persuaded him to tarry with him one night more. In the morning the white man said to the Indian.

I had a dream last night.

No, did you?
Yes, but I did though. I dreamed that you gave me all the land between Pojunktet river and Catoqunch mountains, about three hundred acres of the most beautiful land imaginable.

Ah, bones of my father! Well, if you dreamed it, why, I suppose you must have the land—but me never dream with you any more.

The estimates for the British navy it is expected will show an increase on those of last year, not only from the necessity for building new ships and repairing old ones, but from the fact that the prices for labor and for materials have largely increased.

The German Imperial Government has laid before the Federal Council a bill requiring a million francs for the preparation of new maps on different scales for the use of the general staff and the fifteen *corps de armee* constituting the army.

Denmark is busy reorganizing her fleet and army. Four large men of war are to be added to the navy, old forts are to be strengthened, and new forts erected, and a strongly defended harbor of refuge is to be constructed on the Great Belt.

The autumnal manoeuvres of the Prussian army corps are not to extend beyond September 15. The Landwehr and reserves are not required to take part this year. The siege of Grandoux, the fortress designed to be dismantled after the novel mode, is to begin July 15.

The manufacture of arms is being rapidly pushed forward at Chateaufort. Ninety thousand Chassepot rifles, together with a considerable number of carbines and sabres must be delivered before the expiration of the present year.

The French arsenals are now fully replenished, and the losses occasioned by the late war are made good.

Rigada, the newly appointed Admiral of the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters, has entered upon the duties of his position.

The Bay of Balaklava has just been surveyed, with a view to the establishment of a military port, to be connected with Sebastopol by a canal.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Washington, April 17.

The supreme court of the United States rendered an important decision on Tuesday, in the case of E. J. Davis Governor of Texas, appellant, vs. John A. Gray receiver, affirming the decree of the circuit court of Texas that the Memphis and El Paso railroad is entitled to eight million acres of public land granted to the company prior to the war by the State of Texas to aid in its construction. The supreme court holds that the grant did not lapse by reason of the war, which prevented the company from building the road as prescribed by the charter. This land now reverts to the Texas Pacific road, as assignee of all the rights and privileges of the Memphis and El Paso road. Seven hundred thousand acres of land will be set apart for redemption of Texas El Paso bonds. All the bonds known to be uttered were transferred to John Munroe & Co. Paris, for receipts agreeing upon their redemption in this amount. They stand *in escrow* with a New York firm waiting the decision. The result will release General Fremont from all obligations. In view of his success the French edict against him must be vacated.

THE KHIVAN EXPEDITION.

St. Petersburg April 6.—A despatch from Baku, on the western coast of the Caspian Sea, dated April 2nd, announce that the Tchigischlar column would take the field against Khiva on the 5th inst. The expedition against Khiva is in three detachments. The first starting from Orenburg, concentrates at Unbrjossa and proceeds over the table land of Ustgust, which begins six hundred versts south of Orenburg at the river Tzchigan. There it will take six days drinking water, because a supply will be unprocurable until the springs of Aktzchahkuluk are reached. The second, or Atrek Valley detachment, will march through Astraban, and must overcome the Turkomans before reaching Khiva. The third detachment, starting from Turkistan, will probably avoid the desert in the neighborhood of the Sea of Aral, and march along the Sigr Diria river to Peterovsk: thence it will take the banks of the Ajani Daria river to the frontier of Khiva. The Khivan forces are insignificant, and their armament poor, the rifles being particularly defective.

A series of articles in the *Russki Mir*, by the well known General Ignatieff, sharply criticizing the Administration of the Russian Army, have created such an excitement in military circles that the semi official *Invalid* has found it necessary to answer them. The general opinion seems to be that the general has got the best of the argument.

REMITTANCES Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 20th inst.—

EAST FARNHAM, Q.—Capt. E. W. Hall.....	1.50
LEAMINGTON, Ont.—Capt. J. R. Wilkinson.....	6.00
WARWICK, Ont.—Capt. Chas J. Kingston.....	9.00
WAKERTON, Ont.—Adj. James Cooper.....	2.00
(Per Colonel Lovell.)	
PORT HOPE, Ont.—Lieut. Col. Williams.....	2.00
PORT ROWAN, Ont.—Lieut. Col. S. P. Mabee.....	4.00
TORONTO, Ontario.—Capt. D. McTaggart.....	4.00
WARWICK, Ontario.—Capt. C. J. Kingston.....	4.00

TO THE EDITOR OF THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—A statement appeared in the papers recently that hereafter all stoppages for rattions with other petty and vexatious exactions on that gigantic piece of economy, the soldier's shilling, were to be abolished. Not a day too soon has this boon been conceded, and not, I fear, till it was no longer possible to withhold it. Perhaps among the causes which have led to this happy fruition of the soldier's dream, as I remember it, may be included the reasons not inaptly set forth in the following verses by a soldier who evidently wrote feelingly. The lines, I may say, have been preserved, among some curiosities of garrison life, and have never to my knowledge been published

CARROLL RYAN.

Ottawa, April 1873.

THE TIME-EXPIRED MAN.

Ye gold bedecked banners, that oft in rude battle
Flew proudly before me, I bid you adieu
Ye chieftains now wearing the laurels I bled for,
Guard well the bright colors I now leave to you—
Your country is mine, and remember you proud
ones,
Altho' in her service no longer I'll stay,
As freely as you would I die to defend her,
But life has no joys on a penny a day.

The Captain who once in the deadly breach saw
me

Well knows that in battle I ne'er was afraid,
And yet in the army while I'm still a private,
To-day that old captain commands a brigade.—
The ensign who drilled in a squad at my elbow,
May yet as a colonel retire on full pay,
Or rule as Commander-in-Chief of the army
When I might be starving on eight pence a day.

The well dress'd mechanics who pass me in
silence,
Look down on my cloth as beneath their
contempt,
I'm shunned as a ruffian by decent society,
And from its closed circles have long been ex-
empt,
And oft in the evening when drill time was over
I've heard in my rambles some clothopper say,
"He listed when he was too lazy to labour,
"And now he's a soldier on four pence a day."

Then surely for me there is no re-engaging,
My journey thro' life would be weary indeed,
Were I to live 'mid the insult and scolding
Of those in whose cause I in battle must bleed.
So blame not ye nobles the soldiers who leave
you,
Because they decline in your army to stay,
I'd rather go sweeping the crossings of London,
Than wear a red coat on a penny a day.

OFFICERS' LONG COURSE.—SCHOOL OF
GUNNERY, QUEBEC.

January, 1873.

GUNNERY.

1. Define the terms, energy in foot lbs. energy in foot tons, and give the formulæ for finding the total amount of work stored up in a projectile, and the energy per inch of circumference.

2. A 250 lb. Palliser shell is fired from a 9" M.L. Woolwich Gun, at an iron-clad ship, at a range of 1000 yards, it will be travelling at the velocity of 1230 feet per second at the moment of impact, what will then be the total energy of the projectile in foot tons, its energy per inch of circumference, and will it penetrate 5 inch armor?

3. What would be total energy in foot tons also the energy per inch of circumference of a 425 lbs. spherical projectile, from a 15 inch U.S. Rodman Gun, at the same range: 1000 yards, its final velocity being 800 feet per second, and would it penetrate the above mentioned 5 inch armoured vessel.

4. Explain the different principles of punching and racking as regards their application by British and United States Artillerists, to the attack of iron clads and their crews.

5. If a round shot fired from a 68 pr. gun meets a resistance from the air of 1000 lbs. when moving with an initial velocity of 1580 feet per second, what would be resistance to a 100 pr shot, with a velocity of 1650 feet? Work out the answer using logarithms.

6. What have been the difficulties of rifling mortars, and what methods have been proposed or tried?

7. Give your opinions on a disc projectile for the above purpose or for ordinary high angle fire.

8. Has vertical shrapnel ever been tried and with what result? Do you see any probability of success in this direction, and would it give any great advantage?

9. When and by whom was ricochet fire with S. B. guns introduced? Has it been lost with rifled guns and is there any substitute?

10. Write what you know about the application of curved fire from breech and muzzle loading rifle guns, especially with reference to the Prusso-Danish war, the sieges of Paris and Strasbourg?

ARTILLERY MATERIAL.

1. What is the use of Carronades, where not replaced by a superior Weapon, and what is that Weapon?

2. Has the introduction of rifled weapons affected the value of case fire; give reasons for your opinion?

3. With the aid of sketches describe Spherical Shrapnel and its action, compare it with Rifle Shrapnel and Segment Shell, and explain how you would judge its effect on service or at practice from the battery?

4. Describe the 7-pr. B. L. Rifle Guns, mounted at Quebec, their ammunition and fittings, their defects and advantages, and the service for which they are best suited.

5. Detail the ammunition of the 7-pr. M. L. Rifle Guns in your charge; is there any deficiency? Explain how these guns may be used as mortars without injury to the carriages?

6. What Shells do not take the Pettman's General Service Fuze?

7. What are the 6 points to be considered in deciding whether a given fuze can be used with a shell on emergency?

8. Describe how a 32 pr. S. B. Gun is converted into a 64 pr. Rifled Gun, and the principle on which the metal composing the gun is arranged. Compare it with foreign methods of conversion?

9. What do you suppose is the cost of the English system of converting guns. And do you think there would be any advantage in partially arming Quebec with such guns, if so where would you place them, and why?

10. Describe the last pattern Moncreiff Gun Carriage, with the aid of a sketch explain the advantage of its movable fulcrum, or point of support, and its consequent varying length of lever and counter lever?

11. Would the result be different in two Gun Cotton Mines, one exploded by a Slow Match and the other by a Detonating Tube, and could you explode a wet Gun Cotton Torpedo?

TACTICS, STRATEGY AND MILITARY HISTORY

1. What is the difference between Strategy and Tactics?

2. What are the causes that govern the size of a Tactical Unit, and give a short historical sketch of the changes which brought back the Prussian to the Roman Unit.

3. Explain the terms:—

- "Base of operations."
- "Secondary bases of operations."
- "Strategic points."
- "Accidental Strategic points."
- "Single and double lines of operation."
- "Exterior and interior lines."

Give the reasons which determine their selection giving examples with reference to the invasion of Lower Canada by the United States?

4. Describe in general terms the chief lessons to be learnt from the last great war, as regards the tactical changes in the employment of Artillery, Infantry and Cavalry?

5. Give a resumé of the salient artillery features of field artillery action in the principal battles of the Franco-Prussian War, with rough sketches of the ground, the position of batteries and their lines of fire, &c.

MILITARY SURVEYING.

1. In making a military Sketch what are the first steps to be taken, the materials required, and the general principles to be followed?

2. With a protractor plot to scale the run of a road along which you have driven with a theodolite attached to the wheel of a vehicle 12 feet circumference?

Commencing at A 135 deg., to B 168 rev'tions

" at C 94 deg., 30 min., from B

275 revolutions.

" at D 321 deg., 25 min., from

C 374 revolutions.

Suppose the bottom of your paper to be magnetic north.

3. By interpolation fix the unknown point X?

The bearing from X to A = 280 deg.

" X to B = 35 deg. 50 min.

4. How do you know whether your pocket sextant is in adjustment, and how do you adjust it if in error?

5. Suppose your battery is in position, you have five minutes to spare before opening fire, describe how you would get the enemy's range by Colonel Drayson's method with a sextant but without logarithms? As an example let X be the enemy and A the flank gun of your battery, the angle observed at B 100 yds. from A = 84 deg., 17 min., what is the range?

6. It is required to find the width of a river, on the opposite bank is conspicuous tree X, on your own side from the point A you have a convenient base to B 100 yds., you find by sextant the angle X A B = 85 deg., and the angle A B X = 40 deg. Work out the answer trigonometrically, using logarithms?

7. Submit for my inspection a plan to scale of the magistral of the enceinte of Quebec Citadel, surveyed by you last summer. Certify in writing that you took the angles, measured the distance, &c., and plotted the work yourself.

FORTIFICATION.

1. Explain the terms:—

- Plane of site of a work
- Command "
- Relief "
- Terreplein "

2. What is the difference between entille and defilade?

3. State the two primary rules to be considered in the trace of field works.

4. In some books on fortification, the maximum length of line of flank defence, for a ditch, is assumed at 180 yards, and 300 yards for the open ground in front. Do you consider this a correct estimate. Give reasons for your opinion.

5. Calculate the minimum length of side and the number of infantry required to defend an isolated square redoubt, under the following conditions—The garrison to consist of two ranks for each of three faces, single rank for the rear or south face, with a reserve of 1-6. One gun at the centre of west side, another at the north-east angle. A traverse, occupying 100 superficial feet covering the entrance in the centre of the south side. Draw the magistral line and foot of banquette. Supposing the top of your paper to be north. Width of banquette 12½ feet for double, and 11 feet for single rank. Of the interior space, 15 superficial feet must be allowed for each infantry soldier; for each gun, including gunners, and ammunition and stores, 600 superficial feet.

State the algebraic equation you deduce from the above data, and work out the answer

6. Draw to scale 1-120 the profile of an ordinary field work, with sufficient thickness of parapet to resist rifled field guns. The ditch in front to be only sufficient to provide earth for a glacis (if necessary), determined by the line of fire from the superior slope. The work is to be defended to as great a distance in rear as the amount of excavation for a parapet with 6 feet Command will admit. The enemy's fire descending one in five from high ground in front calculate the "remblai" and "deblai" by reducing the profile to a triangle geometrically.

7. What was the effect of curved artillery fire on the casemates of Fort Issy, Paris?

8. Do you think an application of the Moncrieff system, with a different disposition of casemate cover, would meet the requirements of modern war? Draw a rough profile of a work suitable to this country having due regard to economy and the materials available.

9. How have modern weapons affected the defences of Quebec, and what modifications or additions would you consider necessary?

PRactical GEOMETRY.

1. Construct an angle of 30 deg., by means of the protractor.

2. Bisect a given angle.

3. Raise a perpendicular from a point near the end of a given line.

4. Let fall a perpendicular on a given line from a point below the centre.

5. Describe the practical way of constructing a right angle, with ut instruments.

6. From a given point on a given line, draw a line having a fall of 1-6.

7. Divide a given line into five equal parts.

8. Construct a section of a field work from the following dimensions:

- Command, 8'
- Thickness of parapet, 18'
- Interior slope, 4-1.
- Superior slope, 1-6.
- Exterior slope, 1-1.

9. Construct a triangle equal in area to the above section.

FORTIFICATION, &c., AND FIELD ENGINEERING.

1. In making hasty defences in a village, what building would you select as a general rule?

2. With the aid of rough sketches, describe how you would place a stone or brick house in a state of defence, and which you would select; time for preparation being short?

3. You are required to span the broken

arch of a bridge blown up by the enemy. Pine trees being at hand, described with the aid of a sketch how you would utilize such forest timber in the construction of a slot bridge for field artillery, no nails being at hand. State the approximate mean diameter of the timber necessary, the distance apart of the sleepers, and the weight of a 9 pound M. L. rifled gun, carriage, and limber complete.

4. You are required to blow down a stockade gate protected from Artillery fire supposing the only means at hand were such as could be obtained from of field battery, and the only troops available to cover the approach and assault were the infantry Escort of the battery, what disposition would you make?

5. Into how many reliefs are working parties divided?

6. Describe the method of arranging the working party, and commencing the first parallel of a siege; also the principles that guide the direction of the first approaches.

7. Describe the flying sap, and with a sketch the method of arranging working parties with arms, commencing a parallel by it.

8. Sketch the double sap, shewing the work of the different squads?

GUNNERY.

1. What is meant by the terms long and short radius in sighting ordnance?

2. Define the following terms:

- Plane of fire.
- Angle of descent.
- Angle of incidence.
- Angle of elevation.

3. Describe the operation of sighting an S. B. gun.

4. Describe the method of laying a gun by the quarter sight.

5. Give rules for calculating length of fuze for the following:—

- Mortar, Large.
- " Small.
- S. B. Common.
- S. B. Shrapnel.
- B.L.R. 9 Sec., Common.
- " " Shrapnel.

6. With the 7" B. L. R. gun at 1500. yds. you find the projectile falls 3 feet to the right, what deflection will be necessary to compensate for the error?

7. Why has the 7" B.L.R. gun a constant deviation to the right, and what is the compensating angle?

8. Within what limits should rifle and S. B. Shrapnel be burst, respectively?

9. Between what ranges and for what objects are the following S.B. projectiles effective.

- Case Shot.
- Grape.
- Common Shell.
- Shrapnel.

ARTILLERY MATERIAL.

1. Describe a sec. time fuze, B. L. R. state the difference between it and the 9 sec. M. L. R. fuze, why is it necessary to have a different fuze for B. L. and M. L. guns.

2. What is meant by the terms uniform and increasing twist in M. L. R. guns, what difference is there in the projectiles for each and why is it necessary?

3. What stores should not be placed in a magazine?

4. To what is the onward motion of a rocket due, what produces rotation in Hales rockets.

5. If you were out of friction tubes and port fires, how would you make substitutes?

6. Describe the method of making up cartridges, for S.B. and B.L.R., guns respectively.

7. If the end of the barrel of a 7' B.L.R. gun was worn away by heavy firing, so that the vent piece would not fit accurately, how would you repair it?

How are guns marked after venting, what is the limit for the through gauge when it would it be necessary to revent a gun?

SHIFTING ORDNANCE, &c.

1. A gun has to be moved a short distance out of battery, the woodwork of the standing garrison carriage having been destroyed by a shell, there are no appliances, but hand-spikes, and drag ropes, what expedient would you resort to?

2. Detail the stores necessary and give a description of the method of shifting a gun from one garrison standing carriage to another by slewing.

3. A 24 L. gun 50 cwt, is suspended from a gyn, the end of the fall made fast to the windlass, what is the strain on the shackle bolt?

4. What are the general duties of a detachment at shifting ordnance without a gyn.

5. Detail the duties of a detachment at gyn exercise.

6. Show by a sketch the position of each number putting a gyn together.

T. B. STRANGE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commandant G. S., Quebec.

Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty has submitted to the House of Commons the British naval estimates for the ensuing fiscal year. They exceed those of last year by \$1 702,880. His statement showed that on the first of January, 1873, the navy in commission comprised 160 steamships and vessels, including yachts, tenders, and gun-boats, mounting 1,283 guns, and manned by 28,371 officers, men, and boys, and sixty-four sailing ships and vessels (including twenty-five coastguard tenders), mounting 439 guns, and manned by 4,597 officers, men, and boys; giving a grand total of 224 ships and vessels, mounting 1,722 guns, manned by 33,328 officers, men, and boys. Six vessels have been completed during the past quarter, and there are twenty others in course of construction or finish at the various government dockyards and by private firms of shipbuilders.

The Spanish army, says the *Natal and Military Gazette*, appears to be now utterly demoralized. In Catalonia the men seem to have everything their own way, have little duty to do, and do it or not as they think proper. The superior officers are trying all they can to restore order in parts where it has not been so completely disturbed. At Valladolid on the occurrence of some unpleasant symptoms, Gen. Ripoli held an imposing review, and ended by addressing the troops in the most earnest terms, imploring them not to forget their duty to the country, but his appeal did not have much effect. General Contreras is trying to quell the insubordinate spirit of his own army, to which the demagogues had done most evil. A battalion sent into Lerida to fight against the Carlists refused to obey their officers, and disbanded declaring that all compulsory service was at an end since the proclamation of the Republic. In short, matters are so bad that it seems very doubtful if the army could now be got to face a foreign invader.

(Continued from Page 197.)

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
York	—Quarter Master Sergeant Alex. Richardson, 71st Batt.
do	—Wm. Alex. Macky, Gentleman.
do	—Wm. James Baxter, Gentleman.
do	—John George Kothro, Gentleman.
do	—Chs. Simpson Macpherson, Gentleman
do	—William Petrie, Gent,
do	.. Arthur Lewis Belyea, Gentleman.
do	.. James Taylor Wheeler Gentleman
do	John Henry Morrill, Gentleman

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Halifax City	.. Quarter Master Sergeant Michael Self, 66th Halifax Batt.
do	.. Corporal Theophilus A. Bishop, 1st Halifax Garrison Artillery.
do	.. Sergeant Major Wm. Imlah, Halifax Field Battery of Artillery.
Guysborough	.. Private W.S. Hutchison.
Halifax City	.. John Kerr Ramsay, Gentleman.
Pictou	.. Private John A. Matheson, 78th Battalion.
Pictou	John R. Fraser, Gentleman.

ERRATA.—In No. 2, of General Orders (5) 21st March last, "Regimental Division of Lewis" (Province of Quebec) read "Sergeant Joseph Jinker instead of "Sergeant Joseph Sinker" and "Regimental Division of W R. of Toronto" (Province of Ontario), read "1st Lieut. G. Happer" instead of "1st Lieut. Wm. G. Hopper."

CERTIFICATES, BOARDS OF EXAMINERS

The following Officers and others have passed their examination before and have been granted certificates by Boards of Examiners:—

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

At Halifax,
FIRST CLASS.

- Lieut. Colonel W. E. Starratt, 69th Battalion.
- Lieut. Colonel L. De V. Chapman, 68th Battalion.
- Major William Henry Belcher, 68th Battalion.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Major Henry W. Lydiard, 68th Battalion.	
do Do Lancy Harris, 69th Battalion.	
do John Sanders, do	
do Benjamin H. Parker, 72nd Batt.	
do Shippy Spurr, do	
Brevet Major and Adj. John E. Starr, 68th Battalion.	
Captain Thomas Hilsley, 68th Battalion.	
do C.E. Borden, do	
do Thomas R. Harris, do	
do Brenton H. Dodge, do	
do John Troop, 69th Battalion.	
do John W. Turnbull do	
do Wallace Harris, do	
do George A. Covert, do	
do David Wade, do	
do John Charlton do	
do Joshua P. Buckler, do	
do Edward M. Morse, do	
do Charles Jacques, 72nd Battalion.	
Lieutenant E. W. Beckwith 68th Battalion.	
do Barclay Webster, do	
do David E. Ross, do	
do Joseph H. Graves, 69th Batt.	
do Obed Millar, do	
do George W. Charlton, do	
do Joseph Buckler, do	
do Charles Whitman, do	
do Wm. M. Marshall, do	
Ensign Alonzo Cleave, do	
do J.A. Morse, do	
SECOND CLASS.	
Captain Edward Steadman 68th Bat.	
do James F. Palmer, do	
do John Redden, do	
do George Wells, 69th Bat.	
Lieutenant C. Willett, do	
Ensign William Leonard Waide, do	

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.
P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,
Commanding the Militia of the Dominion
and Adjutant General.

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12-6ins



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Monday, 14th day of April, 1873.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th Section of the Act 31st Vict., Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the place known as River Bourgeois, County of Richmond, Province of Nova Scotia, be, and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Arichat.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
C. P. C.
16-3ins.

DR. HILLOCK'S NEW INVIGORATOR,

FOR nervous debility, seminal weakness, loss of sexual power, premature decay, mental and physical prostration, fear, despondency, and other evils caused by excessive secret indulgence. This sure remedy is composed of the most soothing, strengthening and invigorating medicine in the whole vegetable kingdom and is the most perfect antidote for this obstinate class of maladies, ever yet discovered. It has been sent to all parts of the country, curing thousands who have never seen the inventor, restoring them to perfect health. Nervous sufferers! wherever you may be, don't fail to obtain this wonderful remedy.

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