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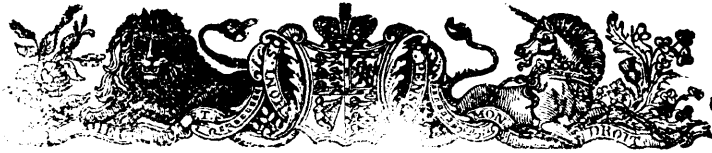
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1875.

No. 25.

The Volunteer Review
is published *EVERY TUESDAY MORNING*, at
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We cannot undertake to return rejected com-
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WEEKLY, AND DAILY FOR 1875.

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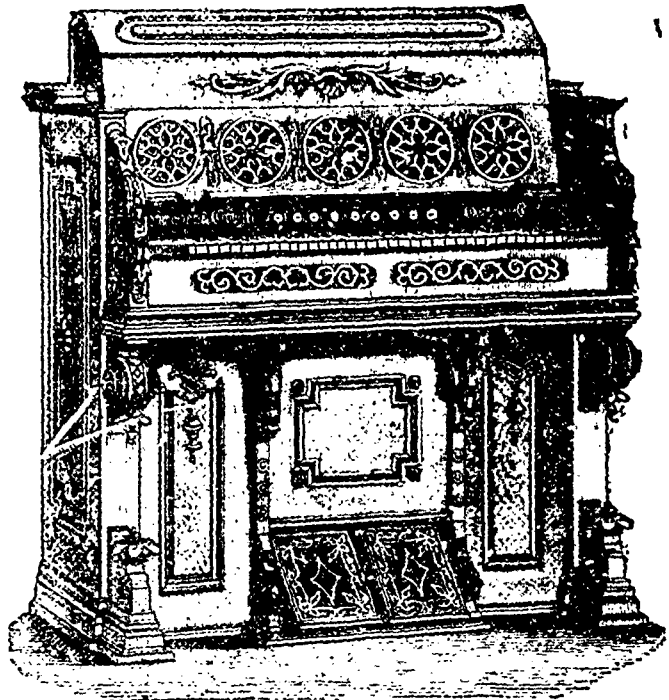
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1875.

No. 25.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The ring of preparation for the several Military camps now being held in the different parts of the country, as well those still to meet, has been going on vigorously for some time. Never since the Fenian Raids was there such a loyal spirit manifested. Old and new Companies being rapidly filled up. Indeed more offered than was required, and in consequence went away disappointed. This is a pleasing state of things, and shows conclusively there will be no need of resorting to the ballot to fill up the ranks for many a long day to come.

Lieut. General O'Grady Haly, Administrator of the Government of Canada, has been created a K. C. B. The Hon. A. B. Foster, was to sail for Canada on the 15th having accomplished the object of his mission in negotiating for the funds required for the extension of the Canada Central Railway.

Major General Selby Smyth leaves Ottawa tomorrow to inspect the Camps of Instruction at Brockville, Kingston, Cobourg, Guolph, and Holland Landing, after which he will proceed on his journey to British Columbia, across the continent. He will be accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Hon. Capt. Stapleton, and Captain Ward, A.D.C. Hon. Henry Fitzwilliam, a younger brother of Lord Milton, who crossed the continent some years ago, will, at the request of the Governor General, be allowed to accompany the party.

A Montreal Telegram says: "Private advices received here state that Sir Hugh Allan, although he failed in raising the money loan required, secured iron and other materials to the amount of \$1,000,000 giving the bonds of the North Shore Railway Company as security, and by this means will be in a position to proceed with the work."

The Grand Trunk Rifle Brigade has been disbanded by orders from the English Board of Directors, who were under the impression that the Volunteer duties of the men interfered with their duties to the Railway Company.

Her Majesty has paid a handsome compliment to the Canadian Volunteer force, by crediting Colonel John Dyde, the oldest militia officer in the Dominion, a companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The announcement is made in the last London Gazette.

The sentence of death passed on Greaves and Sparham, the Brockville abortionists, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

Mr. Inspector French, of the Post Office Department, leaves for Ireland by the next Allan steamer on private business. Lt. Col. Ross, of the Finance Department, will also shortly proceed to Europe, leaving on the 3rd proximo.

The Belleville *Intelligencer* says the Hastings County Council has granted the sum of \$40 to aid the Hastings Rifle Association in fitting up the new range, over which it is expected the annual matches will take place in August.

The Mayor of London, Mr. Cronin, has received a despatch from Ottawa giving him full permission to dispose of the ordnance buildings, and thus the embroglio between the city authorities and militia officials has been ended.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Rifle Association was held on the 15th. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Allan Gilmour; First Vice President, E. C. Barber; Second Vice President, W. A. Blackmore; Managing Committee, Messrs. P. Grayburn, W. P. Lett, H. Walters, A. Cotton and E. B. Sutherland; Secretary Treasurer, Frank Newby; Assistant Secretary Leonard Jarvis. Votes of thanks were passed to the Hon. James Skead, Mr. Allan Gilmour and Hon. John Hamilton, for their subscriptions and patronage, after which the meeting adjourned.

Messrs. Peacock and England, who were appointed by Government to inspect the first lot of cloth for militia clothing, have sent in their report to the Militia Department. The texture proved very satisfactory. The contractors of the nine thousand uniforms have nearly completed their contracts.

The Volunteers assembled at the Niagara Camp on the 1st inst., to perform their Annual Drill, were composed of the following troops:—Cavalry 214 men and horses; Field Batteries 156 men and horses; Infantry 2715. Total 3,085 men and 350 horses. The Brigade Staff consisted of 15 officers, making the total number of men in Camp 3,000.

A Rifle Match has been arranged between the Hamilton Victoria Club and the Amateur Club of New York. The match will come off at Creedmoor on the 25th of September.

Sir John A. Macdonald was presented with a carriage and horses by his numerous admirers on the morning of the 16th.

The Jacques Cartier Bank, of Montreal, suspended on the 15th inst. Mr. Barbeau, Manager of the City and District Savings Bank, has been appointed to investigate the Bank's position and present a statement of its affairs. It is said that Sir Francis Hincks will act as President. The Montreal papers say:—"Some days must of course elapse before a reliable statement of the bank's

position can be completed, but in the mean time it will cease to do a general banking business, the doors being kept open simply to accept the payment of bills falling due. Depositors and billholders need have no anxiety about the ability of the Jacques Cartier to meet their demands, though it may take a little time; and as the Directors are men of wealth there will be an addition of strength. This unfortunate affair is partly imputable to advances made for the purposes of the Northern Colonization Railway and for other non-commercial objects—advances which may be perfectly sound in the long run, but for which repayment at this moment is out of the question. It is supposed the Bank will resume operations in a few days."

The American riflemen, accompanied by Major Leech and Alderman Manning, of Dublin, and a large number of friends arrived there on the 14th. A procession was formed, and escorted the guests to the Shelbourne Hotel. The reception given the team by the populace was most enthusiastic. Immense crowds at the depot and along the entire route of the procession cheered as long as the Americans were in sight. The railway station and streets were decorated, and the American and Irish flags were everywhere displayed. The enthusiasm culminated at the hotel, where each member of the team was cheered as he alighted from his carriage. During the evening a procession with bands of music and carrying flags and banners, marched to the place and serenaded the Americans. At the banquet in the hotel Major Leech presided, and made a speech warmly welcoming the riflemen and their friends to Ireland. Col. Gildersleeve responded.

The Duke of Melborough, a descendant of the great soldier of Queen Anne's time, is reported to have been compelled to sell off all his property to satisfy his creditors, Blenheim House and Park alone excepted.

A sensation has been created at Vienna by the publication in the *St. Petersburg Gossip* of an article advocating an alliance between Russia and England, because that between the three Emperors it has lost the power of guaranteeing peace since one member thereof has become suspected of warlike designs.

The Dublin Shooting Club on the 18th elected the American rifle team honorary members of their club. The Mayores visited the ladies with the team. The Garrison of Dublin gives an assault at arms in honor of the Americans. The city is gaily decorated with flags. The Americans are everywhere *feeted* and received with enthusiasm. A grand civic ball has been arranged in honor of them.

Memoirs of General W. T. Sherman.

Memoirs of General William T. Sherman. By Himself. In two volumes. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 510 and 551 Broadway (Chicago: Jansen, McClurg and Company, 1875).

The future historian of the War of the Rebellion can scarcely complain of the want of adequate material out of which to construct his narrative. We are a nation of writers. The newspaper correspondents thought themselves as much a part of our Army establishment as the commissaries and quartermasters. Their crude, partial, though, at times, instructive reports are scattered through our four thousand "organs of public opinion," to be some day brought together to correct one another and to fill out the picture of the now familiar incidents of campaign life. One day there will be eager search, too, among the yellow and dusty accumulations of the farm house garrets, in which are stored away the personal contributions of affection of friend and ship, written by the light of the camp fires while the incidents of the march or the battle field were still fresh in recollection. Of the more ponderous official records there will be no lack; the reports of our Congressional committees, with their sharp scent for army scandal; our regimental, brigade and division reports, now in process of publication, will lay bare to the investigator the most secret springs of action, and present what, if it be an exaggerated image of truth, will still, taken together, be reasonably correct in its proportions. Our great war, it is true, present no single Caesar, Jomini or Napier to claim the honors of its historian, but this is because its vast proportions required more than one participant to compass its extent. Accepting Bideau as the representative of the chief under whom he served, and so whose records and recollections he had full access, we have thus far two personal narratives from the chiefs, one on each side—Grant and Johnston. And now the General of our Army one of the foremost of its leaders during the most brilliant period of its history, follows with a personal narrative which bears as abundantly the impress of his well known mental peculiarities as the campaigns in which he was the chief actor, and of which he now has the right to claim the chief place as historian. Sherman's work differs on the whole from that of Johnston, which preceded it, in value, quite as much as it does in bulk; and though not without its story of personal grievance, this is a much less striking feature, and is the incident rather than the object. There is not the occasion for explanation or apology in Sherman's successful career that Johnston may be reasonably excused for finding, and if he had, as the volumes show he had, similar cause to complain of unjust treatment from the civilian intermediaries with purely military affairs, this complaint is not tinged with that bitterness which the remembrance of future following their interference would have given it. Johnston, in his account of his campaign, labored under the embarrassment that always attends the attempt to explain why one did not rather than how one did, and in this respect, General Sherman has every way the advantage. The world will always worship success. It is much more interested to know what insures results desired, than what was the cause of failure. There is something too of that unconscious, and thus proper egotism, in Sherman's work which feels assured of the public interest in all that concerns its hero, and thus gives his narrative the charm of autobiography, less noticeable in what may be

called Johnston's apology, rather than his history.

In these two volumes we are introduced to the author as the junior First Lieutenant of Company G, Third Artillery, stationed at Fort Moultrie, S. C., in the spring of 1846 with Robert Anderson Captain; Henry B. Judd, senior First Lieutenant, and George B. Ayres, Second Lieutenant. Col. William Gates commanded the post and regiment, with First Lieutenant William Austine as his adjutant. Two other companies were at the post, viz, Martin Burke's and E. D. Keyes, and among the officers were T. W. Sherman, Morris, Miller, H. B. Field, William Churchill, Joseph Stewart, and Surgeon McLaren, Tex. s has just been acquired and war with Mexico threatened. On the 1st of May, Sherman reported to Colonel R. B. Mason, First Dragoon, New York, for recruiting service, and was assigned to the Pittsburg rendezvous, with a sub rendezvous at Zanesville, O.—the threatened war making recruiting lively. In the latter part of May came the news of the actual outbreak and the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma on the 8th and 9th May. That month brought too a letter from Ord, then a First Lieutenant in Company F, Third Artillery, at Fort McHenry, asking Sherman to apply for his Company, which had just received orders for California. In answer to this the latter wrote to Washington, applying for active service without specifying any regiment. Then, with more zeal than discretion, he gathered together his recruits and transported them to Cincinnati, reporting, after turning them over, to Colonel Fanning, a one armed veteran, who damned the young lieutenant up and down for leaving his post without orders, and sent him back to Pittsburg.

LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.

At 3 P. M. one day in the June following, Sherman received orders to join Ord's Company, and the next morning was on his way to New York having set up all the night to get his accounts in order, and in a great heat lest the ship which was to bear him with Company F to California, should sail without him. It was not, however, until the 14th of July that they got away in the U. S. store ship, *Lexington*, of which Lieutenant Commander Theodore Bailey was in command. Lieutenant William H. M. Comb executive officer, Passed Midshipmen Muse, Spotts, and J. W. A. Nicholson, the watch officers, Wilson surser, and Abernethy surgeon and caterer of the mess. Among the passengers was Lieutenant H. W. Halleck of the Engineers. At Rio when the vessel touched, the officers went ashore, visited the theatre and then ordered an elegant supper; anticipating when the bill of 25,000 reis was presented Mark Twain's experience on a similar occasion in Portugal. After buffetting about off Cape Horn nearly a month, and stopping ten days en route at Valparaiso, the *Lexington* finally dropped her anchor January 20, 1847, in Monterey Bay, after a voyage of 198 days from New York, and Sherman entered upon his experience of California life, to which the first two chapters of the first volume—83 pages—are devoted.

At that time California was in a state of anarchy, and Kearney Fremont and Stockton, were engaged in a triangular dispute as to the right to control affairs. "Commodore Shubrick had orders also from the Navy Department to control matters afloat; General Kearney, by virtue of his rank, had the right to control all the land forces in the service of the United States; and Fremont claimed the same right by virtue of a letter he had received from Colonel Benton, then

a Senator, and a man of great influence with Polk's Administration. So great among the younger officers the query was very natural, "Who the devil is Governor of California?" "One day," says Sherman, "I was on board the *Independence*, frigate, dining with the wardroom officers, when a war vessel was reported in the offing, which in due time was made out to be the *Cyane*, Captain Dupont. After dinner, we were all on deck, to watch the new arrival, the ships, meanwhile, exchanging signals, which were interpreted that General Kearney was on board. As the *Cyane* approached, a boat was sent to meet her, with Commodore Shubrick's flag officer, Lieutenant Lewis, to carry the usual messages, and to invite General Kearney to come on board the *Independence* as the guest of Commodore Shubrick. Quite a number of officers were on deck, among them Lieutenants Wise, Montgomery, Lewis, William Chapman, and others, noted wits and wags of the Navy. In due time, the *Cyane* anchored close by, and our boat was seen returning with a stranger in the stern sheets, clothed in army blue. As the boat came nearer, we saw that it was General Kearney with an old dragoon coat on, and an army cap, to which the general had added the broad visor, cut from a full dress hat, to shade his face and eyes against the glaring sun of the Gila region. Chapman exclaimed: "Fellows, the problem is solved; there is the grand vizier (visor) by God! He is Governor of California."

All the troops and the Navy regarded Kearney as the rightful Commander, though Fremont still remained at Los Angeles, styling himself as Governor, issued orders, and holding his battalion of California Volunteers in apparent defiance of General Kearney. Moved by curiosity, Sherman called on the young explorer, "took some tea with him, and left, without being much impressed with him." But this California acquaintance stood him in good stead, as he tells us, when later on, it served to secure him access to Fremont, in command at St. Louis, where he had surrounded himself with all the dignity and inaccessibility of a military entrap.

The narrative of Sherman's early California experience will be found full of interest, especially by the older officers of our Army and Navy. Among those whose names are mentioned in this connection are, besides those above given, Colonel Stovall, Quartermaster; Captain H. S. Turner, 1st Dragoons; Captains Emory and Warner, Topographical Engineers; Lieutenant J. W. Davidson, Colonel Mason, P. St. George Cooke, A. J. Smith, Geo. Stoneman, Captain W. G. Marcy, Major Jas. A. Hardie, Colonel Stevenson, Lieutenant Colonel Burton, Major Hunt, Jos. Hooker, Colonel K. B. Mason, Harry Naglee, Brackett, Folsom, Lippitt, Sumner, L. P. Graham, Rucker, Coutts, Campbell, Colonel B. Riley, Persifer F. Smith, Canby, Gibbs and Ogden of the Army and of the Navy. Wier, Bartlett, Maddox, Baldwin, Wilson, Major Gillespie, Bidulo, Radford, T. Ap. Gates by Jones Lanman, Sloat, Louis McLane, Lewis, Montgomery, Bailey.

Biddle is described as "a small sized man but vivacious in the extreme," and with "a perfect contempt for humbug." Of Bailey this anecdote is told: "I remember the proclamation made by Burton and Capt. Bailey, in taking possession of Lower California, which was in the usual florid style. Bailey signed his name as the senior naval officer at the station, but, as it was necessary to put it into Spanish to reach the inhabitants of the newly acquired country, it was interpreted, 'El mas antiguo de todos los of-

chales de la marina,' etc., which literally is 'the most ancient of all the naval officers,' etc., a translation at which we made some fun."

ARMY LIFE DURING THE GOLD EXCITEMENT.

Sherman continued in California until the end of 1849. During the time the Mexican War, in which, much to his chagrin, he took no part, was brought to a close, gold was discovered, and this newly acquired territory entered upon its career of prosperity. Army life in the midst of these transitions was not an enviable one. The monthly pay of a soldier was one-half of the daily pay of the citizen by whose side he worked, and to prevent desertion was impossible. The pay of an officer was, too, a scant pittance in view of the price of everything. By commutating his rations in kind Sherman was, however, enabled to get along, and during a two months' leave earned \$6,000 surveying, besides making a profit of \$1,500 out of an investment of \$500 as partner in a store. What is now San Francisco was then known as Yerba Buena. A naval officer, we are told,

"Lieutenant Washington A. Bartlett, its first alcalde, had caused it to be surveyed and laid out into blocks and lots, which were being sold at \$16 a lot of fifty varas square; the understanding being that no single person could purchase of the alcalde more than one lot of fifty varas, and one out lot of a hundred varas. Folsom, however, had got his clerks, orderlies, &c., to buy lots, and they, for a small consideration, conveyed them to him, so that he was nominally the owner of a good many lots. Lieutenant Halleck had bought one of each kind, and so had Warner. Many naval officers had also invested, and Captain Folsom advised me to buy some, but I felt actually insulted that he should think me such a fool as to pay money for property in such a horrid place as Yerba Buena, especially ridiculing his quarter of that city, then called Happy Valley."

That Benicia has the best natural site for a commercial city, I am satisfied; and had half the money and half the labor since bestowed upon San Francisco been expended at Benicia, we should have at this day a city of palaces on the Carquinez Straits. The name of "San Francisco," however, fixed the city where it now is; for every ship in 1848 '49, which cleared from any part of the world, knew the name of San Francisco, but not Yerba Buena or Benicia; and, accordingly, ships consigned to California came pouring in with their contents, and were anchored in front of Yerba Buena, the first town. Captains and crews deserted for the gold mines, and now half the city in front of Montgomery street is built over the hulks thus abandoned.

Of the discovery of gold we have this account:

I remember one day, in the spring of 1848, that two men, Americans, came into the office and inquired for the Governor. I asked their business, and one answered that they had just come down from Captain Sutton on special business, and they wanted to see Governor Mason in person. I took them in to the Colonel, and left them together. After some time the Colonel came to his door and called to me. I went in, and my attention was directed to a series of papers unfolded on his table, in which lay about half an ounce of *lacer* gold. Mason said to me, "What is that?" I touched it and examined one or two of the larger pieces and asked, "Is it gold?" Mason asked me if I had ever seen native gold. I answered that, in 1844, I was in Upper Georgia, and

there was some native gold, but it was much finer than this and that it was in phials, or in transparent quills; but I said that, if this were gold, it would be easily tested, first by its malleability, and next by acids. I took a piece in my teeth, and the metallic lustre was perfect. I then called to the clerk Biden, to bring in axe and picket from the back yard. When these were brought I took the largest piece and beat it out flat and beyond doubt it was metal, and a pure metal. Still, we attached little importance to the fact for gold was known to exist at San Fernando, at the south, and yet was not considered of much value.

The time seemed opportune for leaving the service; several offers of employment and partnership presented themselves, and Sherman's written resignation was at one time prepared, but vetoed by General Smith, who wanted him for his Adjutant General because of his familiarity with the country and knowledge of its then condition. Gibbs was then his aide de camp and Fitzgerald, Quartermaster. They had a general mess, and their efforts at housekeeping were simply ludicrous. One servant after another, whom General Smith had brought from New Orleans, with a solemn promise to stand by him for one whole year, deserted without a word of notice or explanation, and in a few days none remained but little Isaac. The ladies had no maid or attendants; and the General, commanding all the mighty forces of the United States on the Pacific coast, had to scratch to get one good meal a day for his family! He was a gentleman of fine social qualities, genial and gentle, and joked at everything. Poor Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Ogden did not bear it so philosophically.

"I confess," says Sherman, "that the fidelity of Colonel Mason's boy, 'Aaron,' and of General Smith's boy, 'Isaac,' at a time when every white man laughed at promises as something made to be broken, has given me a kindly feeling of respect for the negroes, and makes me hope that they will find an honorable 'status' in the jumble of affairs in which we now live."

RETURN FROM CALIFORNIA.

On the 2nd of January Lieutenant Sherman embarked for New York in the steamer *Oregon*; passage \$200, via Panama.

"We reached New York about the close of January, after a safe and pleasant trip. Our party, composed of Ord, A. J. Smith, and Rucke with the two boys, Antonio and Prufrio; put up at Delmonico's, on Bowry, Green; and, as soon as we had cleaned up somewhat, I took a carriage, went to General Scott's office in Ninth street, delivered my despatches, was ordered to dine with him next day, and then went forth to hunt a few old friends and relations, the Scotts, Hoyts, etc., etc. On reaching New York most of us had rough soldier's clothing, but we soon got a new outfit, and I dined with General Scott's family, Mrs. Scott being present, and also their son in law and daughter (Colonel and Mrs. H. L. Scott.) The General questioned me pretty closely in regard to things on the Pacific coast, especially the politics, and startled me with the assertion that "our country was on the eve of a terrible civil war." He interested me by anecdotes of my old Army comrades in his recent battles around the city of Mexico, and I felt deeply the fact that our country had passed through a foreign war, that my comrades had fought great battles, and yet had not heard a musket shot. Of course I sought it the last and only chance in my way, and that my career as a soldier was an end. After some four or five days spent

in New York, I was, by an order of General Scott, sent to Washington, to lay before the Secretary of War (Crawford of Georgia,) the despatches which I had brought from California. On reaching Washington, I found that Mr. Ewing was Secretary of the Interior and I at once became a member of his staff.

And here we may add, continued a member of his family ever since, Miss Ewing not long after becoming Mrs. Sherman.

Six months later Sherman attended General Taylor's funeral as a sort of aide de camp, at the request of the Adjutant General of the Army, Roger Jones, whose brother a militia general, commanded the escort, composed of militia and some regulars. Among the regulars he recalls the names of Captains John Sedgwick and W. F. Barry.

The years from 1850 to 1855 were divided between Missouri, Louisiana and California. In September, 1850, after a leave of absence, Sherman joined his company—(Light) Company C, Third Artillery, Bragg's, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis. The other officers of the Company were 1st Lieutenant Hackett Brown, and 2nd Lieutenant Jas. A. Hardie:

"New horses had just been purchased for the battery, and we were preparing for work, when the mail brought the orders announcing the passing of the bill increasing the Commissary Department by four captains, to which were promoted Captains Shiras, Blair, Sherman, and Bowen. I was ordered to take post at St. Louis, and to relieve Captain A. J. Smith, First Dragoons, who had been acting in that capacity for some months. My commission bore date September 27, 1850. I proceeded forthwith to the city, relieved Captain Smith, and entered on the discharge of the duties of the office. Colonel N. S. Clarke, Sixth Infantry, commanded the department; Major D. C. Buell was Adjutant General, and Captain W. S. Hancock was regimental quarter master; Colonel Thomas Swords was the depot quarter master. Subsequently Major S. Van Fleet relieved Colonel Swords. . . . We continued to reside in St. Louis throughout the year 1851, and in the spring of 1852 I had occasion to visit Fort Leavenworth on duty, partly to inspect a lot of cattle which Mr. Gordon, of Cass county, had contracted to deliver in New Mexico, to enable Colonel Sumner to attempt his scheme of making the soldiers in New Mexico self supporting, by raising their own meat, and in a measure their own vegetables. I found Fort Leavenworth then, as now, a most beautiful spot, but in the midst of a wild Indian country. There were no whites settled in what is now the State of Kansas. Weston, in Missouri, was the great town, and speculation in town lots thereabout burnt the fingers of some of the Army officers, who wanted to plant their scanty dollars in a fruitful soil."

In September, 1852, Sherman left for New Orleans, to relieve Major Waggaman, against whom complaint had been made for what was regarded as Nepotism. General D. Twiggs was in command of the department, with Colonel W. W. S. Bliss (son-in-law of General Taylor) as his Adjutant General. Colonel A. C. Myers was Quartermaster, Captain John F. Reynolds aide de camp, and Colonel A. J. Coffee Paymaster.

"General Twiggs was then one of the oldest officers of the army. His history extended back to the War of 1812, and he had served in early days with General Jackson in Florida and the Creek campaigns. He had fine powers of description, and often entertained us, at his office, with accounts

of his experiences in the earlier settlements of the Southwest. Colonel Bliss had been General Taylor's adjutant in the Mexican War, and was universally regarded as one of the most finished and accomplished scholars in the army, and his wife was a most agreeable and accomplished lady."

SHERMAN AS A CALIFORNIA BANKER.

At New Orleans Sherman was offered a partnership by his personal friend, Major Turner, in a banking house in San Francisco, with a tempting income and an interest that would accumulate and grow. Six months' leave was obtained to go to San Francisco to prospect. On the way he suffered shipwreck in the steamer *Lewis*, which ran a shore April 9, 1853, on "Duchworth Reef," Baulinus Bay, about eighteen miles above the entrance to San Francisco. A second shipwreck was suffered in Sherman's attempt to reach San Francisco in a schooner which he joined on reaching the shore. In San Francisco he took quarters with Major Turner and General E. A. Hitchcock, commanding the Department of California; Captain Mason and Lieutenant Whiting, of the Engineers, being also of the mess. Deciding to go into business, Sherman returned East, sent in his resignation and embarked for California with his family, where he entered upon his career as banker as partner in a house with \$200,000 capital and a credit in New York of \$50,000. Though they could loan money at three per cent. a month, the expenses were so heavy that there was no profit, and the risk was great. The firm's average deposits went up to half a million, and the sales of exchange and shipment of bullion \$200,000 a steamer. But losses came by bad loans and steady depreciation of real estate. The present South American contractor, Meiggs, left one day, Sherman tells us, in his debt \$10,000, which was not included in the other San Francisco debts, subsequently paid by Meiggs. Perhaps it is not too late for him to send his check for the amount with interest.

Sherman remained in California until 1857, during which time he was appointed Major-General of the Second Division of Militia, embracing San Francisco, a command which he held during the days of the famous vigilance committee, which he would and could have broken up, he tells us, if General Wool had not deliberately violated his pledge to furnish him with arms from the Benicia Arsenal. Farragut, who was in command at Mare Island, when applied to for assistance, replied more frankly that he had no authority, without orders from his department, to take any part in civil broils. During this period Mrs. Sherman, while on her way East, was run ashore in the *Golden Age*, April 29, 1855. In her company was "a young fellow named Eagan, now a captain in the Commissary Department."

"I have often heard Mrs. Sherman tell of the boy Eagan, then about fourteen years old, coming to her state room, and calling to her not to be afraid, as he was a good swimmer; but on coming out into the cabin, partially dressed, she felt more confidence in the cool manner, bearing, and greater strength of Mr. Winters. There must have been nearly a thousand souls on board at the time, few of whom could have been saved had the steamer gone down in mid channel, which surely would have resulted, had not Commodore Watkins been on deck, or had he been less prompt in his determination to beach his ship."

LAWYER—PROFESSOR—RAILROAD PRESIDENT.

In April, 1857, Sherman closed his unprofitable career as a San Francisco banker, hav-

ing met all his responsibilities and passed through a severe panic, which brought down other houses, without suspending payment, but with an increase of credit and reputation: Going to New York, he made preparation to resume business there, taking an office at No. 12 Wall street, and establishing himself at 100 Prince street, with Barnard and McPherson, (of the Engineers), "both of whom afterwards obtained great fame in the Civil War." In New York, he struck another panic, occasioned by the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, and the St. Louis firm of James H. Lucas and Company, of which the Wall street house was the New York branch, suspended payment. "I transferred the funds," says Sherman, "belonging to all our correspondents, with lists of outstanding checks, to one or other of our bankers, and with the cash balance of the St. Louis house and their available assets, started for St. Louis. I may say, with confidence, that no man lost a cent by either of the banking firms of Lucas, Turner and Company, of San Francisco or New York; but, as usual, those who owed us, were not always as just."

In St. Louis Sherman continued until December 7th, 1857, and then went to California for a fourth time, to close up the remaining business there. Returning to St. Louis in September, 1851, "the firm of Sherman and Ewing was duly announced, and our services to the public offered as Attorneys at Law." "I did not presume," he tells us, "to be a lawyer; but our agreements was that Thos. Ewing, Jr., a good and thorough lawyer, should manage all business in the courts, while I gave attention to collections, agencies for houses and lands, and such business as my experience in banking had qualified me for. Yet, as my name was embraced in a law firm, it seemed to be proper to take out a license. Accordingly, one day when United States Judge Lecompte was in our office, I mentioned the matter to him; he told me to go down to the clerk of his court, and he would give me the license. I inquired what examination I would have to submit to, and he replied, 'None at all;' he would admit me on the ground of general intelligence."

Our lawyer did argue one case, however, for a fee of five dollars and lost it. The business grew, but was not sufficient for support, and something else had to be looked for, "and on the 11th of June, 1859, I wrote to Major D. C. Buell, Assistant Adjutant General, on duty in the War Department with Secretary of War Floyd, inquiring if there was a vacancy among the Army Paymasters, or anything in his line that I could obtain. He replied promptly, and sent me the printed programme for a military college about to be organized in Louisiana, and advised me to apply for the Superintendent's place." This appointment was granted and for this honorable position, we are told, "I was indebted to Major D. C. Buell and General G. Mason Graham, to whom I have made full and due acknowledgment. During the Civil War, it was reported and charged that I owed my position to the personal friendship of Generals Bragg and Beauregard, and, that, in taking up arms against the South, I had been guilty of a breach of hospitality and friendship. I was not indebted to General Bragg, because he, himself, told me that he was not even aware that I was an applicant, and had favored the selection of Major Jenkins, another West Point graduate. General Beauregard had nothing whatever to do with the matter."

In Louisiana Sherman continued until the approach of war compelled him to decide

with which section he would cast his lot, a decision which was promptly made, and in spite of the remonstrances of friends on all sides, in January, 1861, Sherman resigned his position as Superintendent of the "Louisiana Seminary of Learning and Military Academy." His resignation was received with the most complimentary expression of regret, and the passage of resolutions of the same character. On this matter General Sherman dwells at some length, "because," as he says, "during the Civil War, it was in Southern circles asserted that I was guilty of a breach of hospitality in taking up arms against the South." Of the officers of the Army then in Louisiana, that he can recall, he tells us, as being there at the time, who was faithful, was Col. C. L. Kilburn, of the Commissary Department, and he was preparing to escape North.

The conscientious feeling which prompted this withdrawal from Louisiana, had no calculation of personal advantage. To Sherman at that day, it seemed to be the closing of his career. Civil War, with its call for ninety day volunteers, offered no prospect of employment to a soldier. He "thought, and may have said, that national crisis had been brought about by the politicians, and, as it was upon us, they 'might fight it out.'" Therefore, when he turned North from New Orleans, he felt more disposed to look to St. Louis for a home, and to Major Turner to find him employment, than to the public service. This his friend the Major, soon did, and by the end of March, we find him once more installed in St. Louis, this time as President of a city railroad with a salary of \$2,500. Meanwhile, he had visited, at Washington, his brother John, who had just been chosen Senator, and to whom his brother's "opinions, thoughts and feelings, wrought up by the events in Louisiana, must have seemed extravagant." Few signs of preparation for the conflict which he knew was impending, were to be seen at Washington; the Southern Senators still vapored on the floor of Congress, and even in the War Department, and about the public offices, there was open, unconcealed talk, amounting to high treason. The nonchalance of Mr. Lincoln, to whom John Sherman presented him, disappointed him, and on leaving the White House, I remember, he tells us, "that I broke out on John, denouncing politicians generally, saying, 'You have got things in a hell of a fix, and you may get them out as you best can,' adding that the country was sleeping on a volcano that might burst forth at any minute, but that I was going to St. Louis to take care of my family, and would have no more to do with it. John begged me to be more patient, but I said I would not; that I had no time to wait, that I was off for St. Louis; and off I went." At St. Louis he found General William S. Harney, in command of the Department of Missouri, and there were five or six companies of United States troops in the arsenal, commanded by Captain N. Lyon; throughout the city, there had been organized, almost exclusively out of the German part of the population, four or five regiments of "Home Guards," with which movement Frank Blair, B. Gratz Brown, John M. Schofield, Clinton B. Fisk, and others, were most active on the part of the national authorities. April 6th came a despatch from Postmaster General Blair, offering him the position of Chief Clerk of the War Department, with that of Assistant Secretary of War to follow when Congress met. This he declined, saying:

"I thank you for the compliment contained in your offer, and assure you that I wish the Administration all success in its aims."

impossible task of governing this distracted and anarchical people."

ONCE MORE IN THE ARMY.

A subsequent offer from Frank Blair of a Brigadier Generalship of Volunteers, to replace Harney, who was distrusted, was likewise declined, and the appointment was Lyon. Finding that even his best friends were becoming uneasy as to his political status, Sherman wrote to Cameron, May 8, 1861: "I hold myself now, as always, prepared to serve my country in the capacity for which I was trained. I did not and will not volunteer for *three months*, because I cannot throw my family upon the cold charity of the world. But for the *three year's* call, made by the President, an officer can prepare his command and do good service. I will not volunteer as a soldier, because rightfully or wrongfully I feel unwilling to take a mere private's place, and, having for many years lived in California and Louisiana, the men are not well enough acquainted with me to elect me to my appropriate place. Should my services be needed, the records of the War Department will enable you to designate the station in which I can render most service." To this no direct answer was received; but on the 14th day of the same month came the appointment of Colonel of the Thirteenth Regular Infantry, which was accepted, and Sherman entered upon his new career as a soldier.

In the organization of McDowell's Army, Sherman was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade of the First Division, commanded by Daniel Tyler. Lieutenant Piper, of the Third Artillery, was assigned to him as Adjutant, and Lieutenant McQuesten, "a fine young cavalry officer," fresh from West Point, as Aide de camp. With this Brigade Sherman participated in the battle of Bull Run, his story of which is told in his official report included in the chapter. After the battle one of his ninety days' officers, whose time was up, informed him that he was about to leave for New York, and affably inquired:

"Colonel, what can I do for you?"

To which Sherman replied:

"Captain, this question of your term of service has been submitted to the rightful authority, and the decision has been published in orders. You are a soldier, and must submit to orders till you are properly discharged. If you attempt to leave without orders, will be mutiny, and I will shoot you like a dog! Go back into the fort now, instantly, and don't dare to leave without my consent."

Mr. Lincoln, shortly after, drove into camp and, standing up in his carriage, "made one of the neatest, best, and most feeling addresses I ever listened to, referring to our late disaster at Bull Run, the high duties that still devolved on us, and the brighter days yet to come. At one or two points the soldiers began to cheer, but he promptly checked them, saying:

"Don't cheer boys. I confess I rather like it myself, but Colonel Sherman here says it is not military, and I guess we had better defer to his opinion."

In winding up, he explained that, as President, he was commander in chief; that he was resolved that the soldiers should have everything that the law allowed; and he called on one and all to appeal to him personally in case they were wronged."

To this invitation the outraged captain responded with his complaint.

Mr. Lincoln, who was still standing, said:

"Threatened to shoot you?"

"Yes, sir, he threatened to shoot me."

Mr. Lincoln looked at him, then at me, and stooping his tall, spare form toward the officer, said to him in a loud stage whisper, easily heard for some yards around: "Well, if I were you, and he threatened to shoot, I would not trust him, for I believe he would do it."

All were trembling after Bull Run, lest they should be held personally accountable for the disaster.

I remember, as a group of officers were talking in the large room of the Arlington House, used as the Adjutant General's Office, one evening, some young officer came in with a list of the new brigadiers just announced at the War Department, which embraced the names of Heintzelman, Keyes, Franklin, Andrew Porter, W. T. Sherman, and others, who had been Colonels in the battle and all of whom had shared the common stampede. Of course, we discredited the length of the list; and Heintzelman broke out in his nasal voice, "By ———, it's all a lie! Every mother's son of you will be cashiered." We all felt he was right, but nevertheless, it was true; and we were all announced in General Orders as Brigadier Generals of volunteers.

(To be Continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

MY DEAR SIR,—Although some ambitious to classify as an extremist on infantry tactics, yet, permit me to observe that, "Company Columns," as cited in the Review of 1st June, has exhaustively, and with admirable conciseness rudely abraded much of the gloss of infallibility claimed for this peculiarly Prussian formation. Through the medium of the Review, it has been my endeavor, however feeble, to illustrate the flexibility and facile adaptability of the old British line to every possible exigency of actual combat, and that it has, how often? proved itself the most simple and practically efficient tactical formation for a resolute disciplined infantry. That other than British troops do, or do not possess that courageous individuality, which the line formation demands, it were invidious to discuss here. But assuredly, if the denizens of the United States, who arrogate American, are deservedly credited with this self-reliant temperament, it may be fairly assumed the Americans of the Dominion are imbued with a yet stronger leaven of British idiosyncrasy. Tactical data derivable from the Franco Prussian war, it has been frequently remarked, afford little worthy of adoption by other nations. It is true Prussia claims to have attained perfection in the art *militarie* in her company column mania; but inferentially, this modest assumption must, to a great extent, rest upon the instability of the speculative, as it is evident had this vaunted system been invested with the infallibility now claimed for it, Prussia would not have perpetrated the egregious blunder of launching dense columns of at-

tack against a foe in position. Upon the whole, then, it may be justly inferred that neither victors nor vanquished, in the late war, possessed thoroughly systemized evolutionary formations peculiarly adapted to baffle or neutralize the destructiveness of breech loading arms. It were well, then, under such tactical conditions, our troops continue to retain their confidence in the old line, and the extremists for everything Teutonic, be taught to appreciate the manifest advantages of a converging line fire when pitted against swarms, groups, and platoons.

It will be observed, I have confined myself to a discussion of tactics *per se*, but would add, there can be little doubt of the administrative efficiency of the Prussian army, and that even England would do well to take some hints from it, as far as a system based, to no small extent, upon despotism, is reconcilable with a constitutional regime.

Trusting you will pardon so protracted a raid upon the REVIEW space,

I remain,

Your ob't. serv't.,

SABREUR.

HALIFAX, 14th June, 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—Now that the annual training for 1875-76 has begun, it is a fact patent to every one, that volunteering (for the City Brigade at least) has lost the attraction it formerly possessed. The chief cause to be assigned for this, is, that Halifax has too many corps in existence; for of the 27 companies, the city has to supply no less than 24, which according to the present reduced strength is equal to 3.66 *per cent.* of its population, whereas the proportion for the whole Dominion is only about 2 for every thousand. It would be better for Halifax to furnish men for the service it most requires, viz.: Artillery, and trust to the country districts for Infantry. I would therefore propose that instead of the several corps now in existence in this city, there should be organized one Brigade of Artillery, to consist of eight Batteries, of four officers and eighty non-commissioned officers and men each. By this means there would be no difficulty in keeping the Brigade effective, inasmuch as there would be fewer men to enrol, and better men too could be had. It is to be hoped the D. A. G. will hold an inspection of the City Brigade during the visit of the Minister of Militia, who will then be able to see for himself the utter collapse of the volunteer force here.

Yours truly,

TORPEDO.

P. S.—Of course the Field Battery to remain intact.

T.

PARIS, June 15.—President MacMahon has issued an Order of the Day congratulating the troops, which took part in the grand review at Longchamps, on their excellent bearing and discipline.

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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, JUNE 22, 1875.

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 at 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.

LIEUT. J. B. VINTER, of Victoria, and Captain H. V. EDMONDS, of New Westminster, are our authorized Agents for British Columbia.

We copy the leading article from the *Toronto Mail*, of 5th June, in another column. Apart from its political animus it does not deal fairly with the question—inasmuch as it accepts the division of the Canadian Militia into two distinct bodies with apparently separate spheres of action. Whereas in fact, the organisation under the law of 1868 declares the militia to be composed of Volunteers, Regular Militia, and Reserve Militia—as the Regular Militia were to be drawn from the Reserve by ballot, if a force of 40,000 men could not be obtained otherwise, and as the object to be attained by the limited period of service in both (two years in the former and three years in the latter) was to leaven the population with soldiers sufficiently trained in the principles of minor tactics, and as it was not contemplated to call out or train the reserve, we cannot see what object is now to be gained by agitating for an impracticable measure. It is all very fine to rush into hysteria about monitors and other nonsense of the kind, our neighbours like ourselves has quite enough to do to mind their ordinary business without rushing into a contest in which they

could only gain hard knocks; and if our contemporary will only get hold of the Report of the Adjutant General of the State of New York for 1874, his mind will be set at rest respecting the preparations making by our neighbours for the contingency he sees so imminent and clearly.

He should also recollect that Lundy's Lane and a dozen other battles in 1776, as well as in 1812, were won by an untrained militia against trained soldiers.

We quite agree with the sentiment that every man should feel "it was both a pleasure and a duty to qualify himself to defend his country's honour and his country's greatness"—but the majority have to look after their own immediate interest and to take up what pays best.

We would submit to our contemporary whether it would not be better to increase the pay and allowances of the Volunteers with the money he proposes spending on battalion staffs, whose efforts would be directed principally to cause very worthy people to throw away valuable time for no object—and we need not repeat the old saw about what that represents. It is surely beginning at the wrong end to train a people en masse for military service—the instruction should begin at the elementary school and not amongst the reserve force out of which a due proportion of very good soldiers can be got if Canada needs the services of defenders, and our contemporary's testimony to the value of our Volunteer forces is a cheering assurance that the press have at length awoken to the fact of its importance. We trust in future that more attention will be paid to military affairs, and that the true principle on which our organisation is founded will not be allowed to collapse for want of sufficient remuneration to those who without compulsion take on themselves the onerous, dangerous and always badly rewarded duties of soldiers—in order that the great mass of the people may sit every "man under his vine or fig tree in peace."

Canada, owing to its geographical position, rather singular topography and exceptional climatic conditions, is peculiarly adapted for defensive warfare; and it would be about as practical to capture it by *Monitors* as it would be for the latter to be carried by being boarded by a troop of Cavalry or Horse Marines, but that does not obviate the necessity for preparedness for any eventuality—by the school and by the camp.

This *Volunteer News*, of 12th May, has an article on "Military Power—moral as well as Physical"—in which the utterances of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, are reviewed in an intelligent and respectful manner, and with clear practical perception of the great question of which that illustrious person is such a competent judge. Our contemporary while coinciding in the main

with His Royal Highness differs on the abstract question as to the duty of private individuals—he does not believe in allowing as a general rule either bought or any other substitute for the military service every able-bodied man is bound to render the State—as he puts it—"We do not believe in this sweeping system of vicarious duty"—and then goes on to say that every man should be "at least educated" for the duty he owes the State—a proposition in which we entirely agree, and believe that the rudiments of the military art should be taught in the elementary school and carried through every branch of our educational system till the young men of the next generation on taking their places in the routine of life should be equally prepared to occupy their position in line of battle to protect their own and the national interests.

It must, however, be conceded that as far as Great Britain is concerned the shield has two sides—a part of the military service rendered by her sons must be vicarious and the Duke of Cambridge is quite right when he points out the necessity for paying highly for their service, we mean that of her regular, or as it ought to be called *foreign* army. She will be obliged to keep up a force of at least 250,000 men always under arms, and permanently withdrawn from industrial pursuits—these men should be the elite of her population and the service should be by pay and privilege be made an object of desire to the youth of the best classes in the country. The Irish constabulary furnishes, or did furnish, the best example we know of what the British Army should be. Its members were recruited from the most respectable class of yeomanry chosen with special reference to character and educational ability—they held their positions only by strictly maintaining that character—the greatest punishment inflicted being dismissal from the force in aggravated cases accompanied by slight imprisonment in all ordinary cases of neglect of duty, or being under the influence of liquor fines were inflicted, and the force may truly be said to have been founded on the strictest temperance principles years before NEAL DOW was heard of. The question very naturally arises as to what is in the way of organising an army for foreign service on similar principles, and the answer will be just what the Duke of Cambridge stated—money—and that alone.

As our contemporary truly says: the forces for local defence ought to comprise every able-bodied man—their titles or distribution into Militia or Volunteers are mere secondary considerations—the main principle at bottom of all is just that he points out, and we are satisfied its compulsory enforcement will meet no opposition from the British people while any attempt at conscription for the regular or foreign service army would be most surely resisted—and with good reason too.

Our contemporary's article which is well worth perusal will be found in another page.

The United States Army and Navy Journal of 15th May, devotes four pages to a review of the "Memoirs of General W. T. SHERMAN"—which we reprint elsewhere for the benefit of our readers. A true knowledge of military science is obtained alone by the precedents made and left us by the great practitioners of the military art, and the present age has produced no greater master than the gallant officer whose deeds those personal memoirs modestly relate. In our seventh volume will be found a review of the strategy of the celebrated "March to the Sea," and the subsequent operations which culminated in the surrender of the confederate Generals; for it was more the result of SHERMAN'S strategy than of GRANT'S generalship, and the end of a fierce as well as bloody contest may be said to have been brought about in comparative quiet by the talent and energy of one man.

The most important part of the lesson taught by those memoirs is the magnitude of the results to the paucity of means, and the story furnishes a subject of study to the military student for all time.

We publish two circulars issued by the Inspector of Artillery for the Dominion, Lieut. Col. T. B. STRANGE—the first of which is of considerable importance to the service and the people generally.

The organization of such an Association must be an event of no ordinary importance and have a direct bearing on the formation of clear ideas on the value of the most important arm of modern military service as well as influence in no ordinary degree the increase of trained gunners in the Dominion. History is full of incidents in which important services have been rendered at critical times by amateur artillerymen, and we see no reason why Colonel STRANGE'S appeal should not be answered by the formation of a most effective organization, the object to be attained being nothing less than the training of such portion of the youth of Canada as have the physique and spirit to be thorough master gunners.

Our military organization wants development, and especially in this direction, and while the exercises consequent on the desire to attain perfection in artillery drill will be sufficient to train young athletes—it will be exciting enough to give all the amusement requisite. There ought to be spirit enough in the country, as we are sure there are brains and muscles enough to form not only a Dominion Association, but an active branch in every Military District. It is an effort in the right direction. Artillerymen are wanted, and as it is not exactly possible to organize them permanently, or for such periods as would enable thorough training to be effected, Colonel STRANGE with the intuition of a true soldier and the far sightedness of a statesman, has resorted to the obvious method of obtaining for the country what its organization cannot provide, and

we trust his success will prove that the doctrine of adaptability is no mistake.

Circular No. 2 is merely a matter of detail. It is a matter of regret that at least two battalions of artillery were not originally organized in every Military District—it might not be too late yet—but in any case the Association should be carried out:

Circular No. 1.

The Inspector of Artillery hopes to enlist the sympathies and cordial co-operation of the Artillery of the Dominion, without which his duties would be as distasteful as futile.

With the concurrence of the Major General Commanding, the following proposals are offered for consideration, with the request that those who concur and are willing to join a "Dominion Artillery Association" will send their names to the Officers commanding corps, or the District staff, who will doubtless be kind enough to forward them to the Inspectors of Artillery of their respective Provinces, in cases where direct application to the latter may be inconvenient.

It is hoped that, as in the Dominion Rifle Association, the sympathy and support of many of our countrymen who are not in the Militia service, will be freely accorded.

1. To establish a Dominion Artillery Association on a somewhat similar basis to the Dominion Rifle Association, and with a somewhat similar object for Artillery to that so successfully accomplished for the Infantry, i.e., the development of Gunnery skill and the dissemination of Artillery knowledge throughout the Dominion of Canada.

2. Respectfully to request His Excellency the Governor General, their Honors the Lieut. Governor's of Provinces, the Hon. the Minister of Militia, and the Hon. the Dep. Minister of Militia to accept the position of Patrons; the Major General Commanding, that of President; and the Adjutant General of Vice President.

3. To invite the District Staff, and the Commandants of Artillery Corps to be ex-officio members of Council.

T. BLAND STRANGE Lt. Col.,
Inspector of Artillery.

Citadel Quebec,
22nd May, 1875.

Circular No. 2.

Recommended that the ammunition for Artillery corps authorized by G. O. 24th April, 1875 be expended in competitive practice as follows:

Field Batteries with M. L. R. Guns.

16 competitors as marksmen to be selected by the Officer Commanding the Battery, from the best instructed officers, non-commissioned officers and men, to fire 4 rounds each, viz:

2 Common shell with percussion fuzes.	32
2 Shrapnel with time fuzes.	32
For trial shots and instruction	
Common shell with percussion fuzes.	16
Total rounds	80

Field Batteries with S. B. 9 por. and 24 por. howitzers.

16 competitors, as above mentioned, each to fire:	
2 solid shot 9 por.	32
2 Shrapnel with time fuzes, 9 por.	32
For trial shots and instruction	
Common shell 24 por. with time fuzes,	16
Total	80

No case shot to be used this year.

For *Garrison Batteries* the 40 rounds allowed might be expended in a suitable manner as follows:

8 marksmen selected as before to fire 4 rounds each, viz:	
3 solid shot	24
1 Common shell with time fuze	8
For trial shots and instruction	
1 Shrapnel shell with time fuze	8

Total..... 40

If the commanding officers of Batteries think fit the trial shot may be divided among the competitors, there being one for each.

A few rules for the selection of marksmen for artillery are being printed and will be circulated as soon as possible to be in time for the present year if approved at Head Quarters.

It would not be advisable to use R. L. percussion fuzes on water ranges, and when powder for bursters of common shell is not issued the weight of the shell should be made up to 9 lbs. with sawdust, ashes, or sand, and plugged with wood.

T. BLAND STRANGE Lt. Col.,
Inspector of Artillery.

Citadel, Quebec,
22nd May, 1875.

The philosophy of military organisation establishes the axiom that it is an insurance on the public and private property of the State, and a guarantee for the lives and liberties of the people. It follows in this case the rule

of all commercial transactions, and is in reality a *per centage* levied on all industries for the protection of all interests.

It is not necessary to refer to primitive usages to illustrate the truth of this proposition inasmuch as it is well known that the farmer, who is obliged to carry his weapons to the plough, spends more than fifty percent of his industry in protecting what he can hold of the balance, and even that is enigmatical, so that the *Peace Preservation Society* must persuade all men to be of one mind before their amiable aspirations can be carried out.

A general disarmament of a people leads to one of two things, either they become the serfs of their neighbours who are wiser, or their affairs are in such a precarious condition that paralysis of commerce, and consequently of other industries ensue. It is not necessary to enter into more details on this subject than are furnished by the many commercial panics in Great Britain from 1840 to 1860—before the enrollment of a reliable volunteer force—nor of the loss she has sustained in *prestige* which in her case affects profits by the folly and imbecility of her whig rulers in submitting to the insolence of Russia by the forcible abrogation of the Treaty of Paris, which their folly and that of the Manchester school of peace at any price politicians left her powerless to resist.

If any one wants to know the true bearings of this circumstance, or rather "era in the history of the peace party," they can see it in the April number of the *British Quarterly* (the Whig Radical) *Review*, under

the heading of "Mr. GLADSTONE'S retirement from the leadership of the Liberal Party," in which the peculiar politics that then governed Great Britain are dealt with truly as well as trenchantly—and the loss she sustained by "leaving her naked among her enemies faithfully detailed." Ample, practical, and historical evidence can be adduced to show the necessity which forces a people to keep up this Military and Naval Organization—the only problem involved being the actual cost per capita of population if a purely agricultural country where all men's property are equal—but in a commercial country where one class lives on and reaps the profit of the labours of the majority, a different rule obtains; the cost of military organization must then be a percentage on the value of property and not equally on the labours of the individual.

Taking as the most prominent example of what this normal law should be in modern times—Great Britain—we have her military and naval organizations costing in round numbers *twenty-five* million pounds sterling—her Imports and Exports amounted to *six hundred and twenty-seven* million pounds sterling, to which must be added the value of capital sunk in railways the returns on which is about *fifty-six* millions sterling, and the value of landed and personal estate say *twenty* pounds sterling per acre of area for all improvements, labor savings, capital, &c., except railway investments, we would have for 77,279,212 acres of Great Britain and Ireland a value of £1,545,584,240 sterling, to which is to be added *five hundred and eleven* million pounds sterling in Railway Stock, and we have a total value of over *two thousand six hundred* million pounds sterling as the value on which Great Britain has to pay an insurance in the shape of military and naval outlay. But to this ought to be added the national debt, which is the *bona fide* labor savings of the people for centuries, and which may be taken as about *seven hundred and fifty* millions sterling; and to this must also be added at least *ten hundred and fifty* millions sterling invested in foreign securities, and there is a total of over *three thousand six hundred* million pounds sterling equal to about one hundred and sixteen pounds sterling per head of population on which an insurance of about *thirteen shillings and four pence* sterling per £100 is paid—all the other charges of Government being equal to double that amount or about *two and one third* per cent., a very light insurance truly, for such an amount of wealth. In an estimate of this kind only rough approximations are needed, but they generally serve to show the true side of every problem connected with the social conditions of the people and the necessity of basing taxation, not *per capita*, but on the public wealth. Now as it is not uniformly distributed, but is concentrated in a few hands comparatively, hence the difficulty

encountered in arranging the taxation so as to leave the working man wholly or comparatively free.

The wealth of Great Britain is concentrated in the hands of Landed proprietors—and of the Commercial classes—of the whole value the former holds about *two fifths* and only pays about *one tenth* of the rate of taxation; of the other *nine tenths* about *seven tenths* are paid by the laboring classes, and *two tenths* by capitalists.

It will thus be seen that *two fifths* of the invested and floating capital pays little or nothing towards the support of the State, and it is precisely with the class that hold it the difficulty arises of providing money in sufficient quantity for purposes of defence. While it has been shown that this tax is only *two thirds* of one per cent. on property, it would be just *four* per cent. on imports and exports which is also a very light insurance; and let us see how it affects Canada with far less means at its disposal. Without going into analysis which would only show relative values the total imports and exports exhibit a trade value in round numbers of *two hundred and eight million* dollars—our outlay for defence or insurance on the average one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or about *two thirds* of one per cent. on the value of trade, so that the British trade pays six times as much as ours for war insurance.

Switzerland has been adduced as an example of a country with a cheap military force—the whole commerce of the country does not appear to amount to over *five or six* millions of dollars; it has to keep up a strong body of troops because it is surrounded with powerful neighbors—its cost is about *five hundred thousand* dollars per annum and levied on its foreign traffic it would be nearly if not over *ten* per cent.

The United States has a trade with one thousand and fifty-three million dollars—its expenditure on army and navy is over *seventy-three* millions of dollars, or about *seven* per cent. It will now be seen that Canada enjoys the cheapest of all organizations, measured by any or every standard—that it does not in any way retard the industrial pursuits of the people, and that it is capable of being considerably developed without injuring the best interests of the country; and we believe it is the only true way of enhancing the value of those interests.

As a gentleman, fishing near Penzance, England, gaffed a large fish, he was seized with a numbness in his arms, accompanied with an indelible and painful sensation, which was really an electric shock. His servant man, who accompanied him, suffered in the same manner, he having assisted in securing the torpedo. The electrical apparatus in this fish was found, on examination, to consist of small membranous tubes, which occupy the space between the head, the pectoral fins and the branchiæ. They are disposed like a honey-comb and divided by horizontal partitions into small cells, which are filled with a mucous substance, the whole arranged like a galvanic pile.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

OTTAWA, 18th June, 1875.

GENERAL ORDERS (16).

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Ottawa Brigade of Garrison's Artillery.

No. 5 Company, Nepean.

To be 1st Lieutenant, specially and provisionally:

2nd Lieutenant Le Feuvre Anstruther Maingy, M. S.; vice Gemmill.

12th Battalion of Infantry or "York Rangers."

To be Quarter Master:

Joseph Frederick Smith, formerly Quartermaster Sergeant in H. M.'s 30th Regt., vice William Henry Bowden, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

14th Battalion or "the Princess of Wales" Own Rifles.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Henry John Wilkinson, M. S., vice John Alexander Macdonald Rowe, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

29th "Waterloo" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Galt.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant William Parks, V. B., vice Richard Henry Terry McMillan, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant:

John Brereton Sharpe, Gentleman, M. S., vice Parks, promoted.

No. 5 Company, Hespeler.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Sergeant John Charles Evans vice Isaac Huber, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

Ensign Michael Collins having left limits his name is hereby removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

34th "Ontario" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, Oshawa.

To be Captain :

Ensign John James Smith, V. B., from No. 2 Company, vice Michael, resigned.

36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major :

Captain and Brevet Major George Evans, V. B., from No. 4 Company, vice Nesbitt, retired.

No. 2 Company, Orangeville.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Thomas James Decatur, V. B., vice Dunbar, appointed Paymaster.

No. 4 Company, Albion.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Private George T. Evans, vice Dackrell.

No. 9 Company, Charleston.

To be Lieutenant :

Edward Lesslie, Gentleman, M. S. vice Dodds.

41st "Brockville" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 6 Company, Paickenham.

No. 6 Company, Paickenham, having become non effective, is hereby removed from the list of Corps of the Active Militia. Of the officers thereof Captain and Brevet Major John O'Neil, V. B., is hereby placed on the retired list retaining his Brevet Rank, and Lieutenant Ralph Tait and Ensign John Forsythe are moved from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

42nd "Brockville" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Brockville.

To be Lieutenant :

Sergeant Albert Elswood Richards, M. S., vice Sparham, promoted.

43rd "Carleton" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Huntly.

No. 2 Company, Huntly, having become non effective, is 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 John Holmes, Lieutenant

John Hueston and Ensign George William Monk.

47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company, Wolfe Island.

To be Captain :

Isaac Henry Radford, Junior, Esquire, M. S., vice Shirley Going, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

Lieutenant Melville E. Busch, M. S., is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

56th "Grenville" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 3 Company, Burrill's Rapids.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Albert Charles White, Gentleman, vice William Samuel Ferguson, left limits.

59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Assistant Surgeon :

Roderick Aeneas McDonald, Esquire, M. D., vice Falkner, resigned.

No. 3 Company, Cornwall.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

John Arthur Dix Simpson, Gentleman, vice Adams, promoted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

51th Battalion of Infantry, "Hemmingford Rangers."

No. 1 Company, Havelock.

To be Lieutenant :

Sergeant Major Samuel Orr, M. S., vice Milne, promoted.

The resignation of Ensign Charles Gordon is hereby accepted.

No. 3 Company, Franklin.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

Daniel Gordon, Gentleman, vice Joseph Haire, left limits.

55th "Megantic" Light Infantry Battalion.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Acheson G. Irvine, in consequence of continued absence from the Battalion limits, is hereby placed on the Retired list retaining his Brevet rank.

Temiscouata Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, St. George de Cacouna.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant David Freve M.S., vice Thomas C. Ely, deceased.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

8th Regiment of Cavalry.

No. 4 Troop, Ossekeag,

To be Lieutenant :

Joshua Upham Fowler, Gentleman, M. S. vice Langstroth, promoted.

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia,

Canada.

Intelligence reached Ottawa on Sunday night, to the effect that wide-spread and destructive bush fires were raging all through the Gore of Lochaber and in the vicinity of Thurso and North Nation Mills. McGillivray's Mills in Lochaber took fire at noon, and were completely consumed in a few hours. Fears are also felt for the village of North Nation Mills. The fires were expected to reach there about 9 o'clock on Sunday night. The farmers and residents of the locality were in a state of great excitement. At latest advices the fire was still raging towards the southeast. Two hand engines were despatched from Ottawa on Saturday evening by the *Maude* in order to assist in putting out the flames. Evidently they have not been of much service.

A fire broke out in Dublin, Ireland, on the 18th in the Excise and Bond stores, which contained five thousand casks of liquor, which were totally destroyed, besides thirty or forty houses. There was a series of tremendous explosions scattering the fire all around. Vast crowds surrounded the burning district. The mob rolled several of the barrels of whiskey out of the stores and helped themselves to the contents. Total loss about £200,000.

In the shooting match for the Challenge Cup, the Irishmen scored 475, and the Americans 739.

A Rangoon special to the *Times* says it is reported that the King of Burmah has become convinced of his inability to successfully oppose the English, and has yielded on all points in the dispute.

The *Moscow Gazette* says: "England having declined to enter into intimate relations with Russia unless the Central Asian States are placed under the protection of international law, Russia has no reason to leave the alliance of the Emperors and enter into league with that country."

A special despatch to the *Times* says Don Carlos has given his son the title of Prince of Asturias. He has also conveyed the Biscay Juntas to meet on the 27th inst., in order to contrast the attitude of the Carlists with that of the Alfonsists, whose Government, he says, are afraid to summon the Cortes.

THE KING'S RING.

BY THEODORE TILTON.

Once in Persia reigned a King,
Who upon his signet-ring
Graved a maxim true and wise,
Which, if held before his eyes,
Gave him counsel at a glance,
Fit for every change and chance—
Solemn words, and these are they:
"Even this shall pass away!"

Trains of camels through the sand
Brought him gems from Samarcand,
Fleets of galleys through the seas
Brought him pearls to match with these.
But he counted not as gain
Treasures of the mine or main—
"What is wealth?" the king would say:
"Even this shall pass away."

In the revels of his court,
At the zenith of the sport,
When the palms of all his guests
Burned with clapping at his jests,
Ho, amid his fags and wine,
Cried, "O, love! friends of mine!
Pleasure comes, but not to stay:
"Even this shall pass away!"

Fighting on a farious field,
Once a javelin pierced his shield,
Soldiers, with a loud lament,
Saw him bleeding to his tent,
Groaning from his wounded side,
"Pain is hard to bear," he cried,
"But with patience, day by day,
"Even this shall pass away."

Towering in the public square,
Twenty cubits in the air,
Rose his statue, carved in stone,
Then the King, disguised, unknown,
Stood before his sculptured name,
Musing mockingly, "What is fame?
Fame is but a slow decay."
"Even this shall pass away."

Struck with palsy, sore and old,
Waiting at the Gates of Gold,
Spoke he with his dying breath,
"Life is done, but what is death?"
Then, in answer to the king,
Fell a sunbeam on his ring,
Shining by a heavenly care—
"Even this shall pass away."

The Volunteers.

Already a large force of volunteers is in the field, and within another week the whole body will be assembled in their several camps of instruction. The sudden attack of Germany on France in 1871, and the threatened repetition of onslaught, convey warnings to European governments which should not be lost upon our own. The plan for making an effective army for Canada comprises the supply of two different classes of men. First, of trained volunteers, who are to bear the brunt of the contest, and, second, a force held in reserve for any orders that may be issued. The first force is, as our readers are aware, well drilled and excellent marksmen. The second force, the militia, is utterly disorganized and totally unfit for active duty. Though we have had, happily, no occasion to measure swords with our neighbours for more than sixty years, yet, making all allowances for exaggeration, it is clear enough from facts within our actual experience that the improvements in monitors, backed by the enormous power of steam, have supplied them with such resources as leave us no longer at liberty to reckon upon a day's breathing time after the declaration of hostilities. We must be prepared with a heavy force of fighting men at an hour's notice, and these can only come from a thoroughly organized and drilled militia. A full complement of volunteers from the undrilled militia would not answer the purpose, although they might be in the finest spirit and condition. They must be marksmen as well as heroes, and be taught to manoeuvre as well as to fight. No doubt, three weeks' practice under a good captain would remedy many deficiencies, but to secure

success in battle a sufficient volunteer force must be at hand to bear the first onslaught. Our present volunteer force, thanks to the reduction of the Mackenzie government, is totally inadequate to this duty. It should be at least doubled in numbers, and have, annually, thirty days' of camp drill. As to the militia, it should be, at once, thoroughly organized. Every battalion should have its staff of drilled and paid men, who should have continuous instead of temporary employment in drilling and organizing the force to which they are attached. These staffs would furnish a good nucleus to those less advanced in discipline, and enable the Government to rapidly organize the whole militia force of the country.

The display of the Volunteer force, now taking place along our frontier, shows how much can be done even in a short time. In these camps of instruction the men devote themselves to their drill, not in an indolent, careless, and indifferent spirit, but with feror, energy, and enthusiasm, as if every man felt that it was both a pleasure and a duty to qualify himself to defend his country's honour and his country's greatness. True, our brave volunteers may never have a chance of distinguishing themselves, or of transmitting the Victoria Cross to their children; but it they should have the opportunity they would show that our hardy Northern men are the worthy descendants of those who, in the war 1812, covered themselves with glory, and their country with honour—who, led by the gallant Drummond, faced the repeated horrors of Lundy's Lane, and from morning till midnight, from the medley of a tumultuous carnage, emerged triumphant on that fatal field—whose steady discipline, and exact and regular obedience, animated by firm resolution and unconquerable spirit, seconded the acute judgement and masterly tactics of the immortal Brock, whose impetuous dash hurled the enemy from Queenston Heights. Most of these veterans have passed beyond the sound of human fame, and the ken of human glory; still, those whom they have left behind are not indifferent to the fame of their fathers. Honour dies not with the soldier on the battle field; it lives after him and inspires those who inherit his blood. In every fortune and every change the memory of a parent's honours cheers his offspring and those whom the chances of life have left little besides will say with pride that their fathers fought with the immortal Brock or the gallant Drummond. It is to cultivate this spirit—to keep alive this sacred flame, that our volunteers are brought together. Honour is the cheap defence of nations. And it is an object alike important to the general and the statesmen to feed that appetite for glory which Nature has implanted in man. Honour is the vital principle of an army. Without it it is a mob, and a mob of the worst kind. Inspired by a sentiment of honour it dares alike the suns of Asia and snows of America as it plunges into the wilds of Abyssinia as it crosses the Alma; it storms the heights of Inkerman—

"Into the gates of death,
Into the jaws of hell
Rode the six hundred!"

The camp is the Volunteer's school. In it he learns to display his soldier-like qualities—to be strict in discipline, steady on the march, and effective in the field. During the next two weeks all these lessons will be well taught, and it is to be hoped, thoroughly learned in the several camps throughout the country. If they are not, the fault will not rest with the zealous and

pains-taking officers, nor with the men, who desire to learn, but with the system, which expects more from officers and men than they are able to perform.—Toronto Mail.

Military Power—Moral as well as Physical.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has, as Commander-in-Chief, on various occasions during the present spring, uttered some very sensible and candid advice to the British people on military affairs. Sometimes his utterances have been those of counsel and warning as to the danger, or, at least undesirableness of our present military arrangement. At other times his unheeded remonstrances assume the form of courteously concealed indignation, that the buying and selling people of this country will not look the question in the face, on which, as human affairs are and have been constituted, so much of our national safety, and even existence depends. From the question of duty and general military service, he, with outspoken frankness, and perhaps not a little satire, asks the members of Parliament and their constituencies, to make the question of military duty one of money and larger estimates if the people will still refuse their personal services. We have on frequent occasions commented on those expressions of opinion by his Royal Highness, and, although we differ from his dictum that the military question can be settled on a merely money point of view, we have reason to agree in the main with views he entertains. Not long ago His Royal Highness startled many out of their false ideas of national security, when he all but declared conscription, the only cure for the weakness of our army system. His Royal Highness knows well the nature of the British soldier, and that once he is found, the race from which he is bred gives sufficient guarantee that he is made of the right sort of stuff for discipline and courage. But the difficulty is with so many allurements in more profitable paths than those of military renown, in this voracious age, men prefer the gains of trade to patriotic duty, and would rather pretend to hire an unhirable article, than themselves take any personal trouble or perform any national duty. The question of raising our military prestige by militia ballot or conscription, is once more shelved to some indefinite future; but the pressure of the evil still remains, and the cry is "if you will not serve personally, draw your purse strings and offer a sufficient bribe to others to take your place." We do not believe in this sweeping system of vicarious duty. Every man should at least be educated for his duty, and no amount of money offered should permit any subject to be, in a national and patriotic sense, cumberers of the ground. Some of his Royal Highness's remarks have been deeply philosophical; and all through his discussions of military topics, the Duke of Cambridge shows a thorough grasp of the subject in all its aspects, and a common sense perception of how the difficulties should be met. We find His Royal Highness yesterday week, dining with the London Saddlers' Company and while speaking of army matters in connection with the interests of his hosts, he enunciated some very sound, and perhaps, to non-thinkers, some very outrageous propositions. For instance, we have a class of peace-mongers, who because they lack the physical or mental energy themselves, claim

for the mere presence of right and good, the innate power to conquer and rule righteously. The Duke of Cambridge, and those who think with him, are not alone, quite so much imbued with the spirit of justifiability as those more corner observers who believe in the meekness of cornered notions, when met by pusillanimity; but he disclaims the idea that there is any moral power without physical power. An abstract proposition has no strength whatever till set in motion, and nothing can be set in motion without force. His Royal Highness holds that Great Britain's safety and prosperity depends on the weight she has in the councils of the world. That weight depends, no doubt, on something more than mere brute force. It is found in mental energy, and exemplified in the means and appliances by which that mental energy is made conducive to national elevation and the happiness of the race. It is not only recognized in the will and inclination to do righteously from purely moral and religious principles, but is more powerfully felt and respectfully acquiesced in, when backed by the physical and mechanical and money forces to compel the refractory to accept the moral obligations. All prosperity, all power, all dignity, rest on physical foundations; and the Commander-in-Chief only uttered a philosophical truth when he declared that moral power was nothing without physical power, and he asks—in the interests of peace—this physical power in the form of men trained to the best modes of resistance to other men resolved to evil. Nothing that is valuable, or calculated to excite the cupidity of others, is safe without force to protect. Hence in the most civilized communities, and under the shadow of church and school, we have bolts and bars, and men armed with authority to protect. Nations, no matter how civilized or how religious, have not yet learned to trust merely to the Gospel trumpet of peace, but depend more or less on cannon and rifles, on sword and bayonet, and men of war, not for their safety alone, but for the furthering of their national interests and their peoples' well being. Abstractly, no doubt, all this is wrong; but we have not yet reached that period of the world's development when mere abstractions can carry on the affairs of life. Therefore His Royal Highness, whose heart is Christian but whose trade is war, asks "for more men for England," and states his fears that if this country is to maintain her dignified place among the nations; we must have more soldiers and sailors than at present seem disposed to come at the nation's call. The Commander-in-Chief of the British army, like many other observers, reads in the political horizon of the world, the portents of a coming storm. Whether the safeguards are to be obtained by larger estimates merely, or by the inception of schemes which will necessitate larger estimates, still these safeguards must be forthcoming, and we know not how soon. His Royal Highness almost quails before the problem of supplying the army with men. Man, he tells the Saddlers of London, is an article that the most inventive cannot manufacture, and the demand is far greater than the supply. No doubt, this seems the case, but after all the proposition is based on an utter fallacy. Man in the business of life is wanted for the purposes of man. A community of men, large or small should have energy enough to spare, to perform all its social duties. No doubt there is an over activity in certain departments that seem to drain the whole, while the overflow of energy that seeks

vent in emigration perhaps does locally affect the physical balance to some extent, yet only comes to this after all, that what the state demands are upon its subjects, the State must compel them to obey. If we cannot get the right sort of stuff to fill up our necessary warlike establishments by hire, then the people must do honorable work themselves; and with the Duke of Cambridge we ask a solution of the question, in the interests of peace, because the great object we have in view is that we shall remain a great and powerful country, and, at the same time contribute to the peace of the Empire.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—Some three years since the organization of the Royal Artillery formed the subject of a careful inquiry by Sir Richard Airey, assisted by three distinguished officers of the regiment. Sir Richard submitted a report on May 1, 1872, the only alterations suggested in which were the disassociation of colonels from the command of brigades, and the placing of them as staff officers in command of artillery in districts, the brigades being commanded by lieutenant-colonels; and the arrangements of the batteries of horse and field artillery into a greater number of brigades, so as to equalize the latter at home and in India and to simplify reliefs. Small as the proposed changes were, in comparison with the extensive ones which were advocated by many, it appears to have taken a long time for the authorities to make up their minds as to the desirability of carrying them out. They have, however, been at last carried into effect by an order issued by the Horse Guards on the 31st ult. By this order one new brigade of Horse Artillery of five batteries, and two new brigades of Field Artillery, each of seven batteries, are constituted. This, however, only involves the formation of one new battery, the remainder being taken from existing brigades. Regimental colonels are disassociated from the command of brigades from 1st inst., and will be placed on a list for employment at home and abroad, and will hold the commands to which they may be appointed for five years. Under this arrangement there will be a regimental colonel in command of all the artillery in each district at home, and at the principal stations abroad. At each brigade head quarters the senior lieutenant colonel belonging to the brigade is, when practical to be present, and to be responsible for matters strictly pertaining to the brigade. At Woolwich a regimental colonel is to be appointed to the command of each branch of artillery at the station—viz, horse, field, and garrison—who will conduct the duties of his particular command in the same manner as prescribed for colonels holding district commands. Minor arrangements are ordered with regard to the miscellaneous duties connected with the Garrison Artillery at Woolwich. The head quarter staff of the depot brigade is abolished, and each of the two present divisions will in future communicate direct with head quarters. This, in fact, constitutes two separate depot brigades. Of the changes above mentioned the first—viz, the re-arrangement of batteries of horse and field artillery into smaller brigades—appears to have been absolutely necessary in order to avoid constant difficulties in the relief of brigades in India; and there can be but little doubt that the disassociation of colonels from brigades is a step in the right direction. In many districts there are batteries of more than one brigade; in-

stead, in many cases colonels hardly had any batteries of their own brigade with them, and it manifestly could not be to the advantage of the Service that the officer commanding the Artillery in any district should have more interest in the batteries of one brigade stationed therein than in those of another. We may congratulate ourselves however, that whatever may have been the defects of the system which has obtained for the last 15 or 16 years, they have only been connected with administration, and have not prevented our Artillery attaining a state of efficiency which, it may safely be said, the regiment never before reached.

Various letters and other comments in the daily press have kept alive the interest in the revived discussion on the merits of our heavy guns, naturally excited by the questions put by Captain Price in the House of Commons, and answered on the spot "categorically," without doubt or hesitation, by Lord Eustace Cecil. The old differences of opinion are of course once more cropping up, as was to be expected, and these must be allowed, so far as we are concerned, to run their course until, like certain rivers, they are lost in the sands of barrenness. Facts, however, come strictly within our province, and when these are misrepresented, we are only doing a public duty in making the necessary correction. During the week, for example, we have seen the initial velocity of the 38 ton gun spoken of as being in excess of that obtained by any other heavy rifled gun, a statement which is entirely incorrect. The mean initial velocity of the 6½-ton rifled gun is 1526, while that obtained by the 38-ton gun with specially manufactured gunpowder of larger cubes, was 1501; and it is even doubtful if the charge of 150lbs is not more than the gun could stand when it had become hot. We must be thankful, however, if the authorities have at length woken up to the fact that the penetrating power of a projectile is not simply as the velocity, but as the square of the velocity, as there is hope that having learnt A they may in time learn B, and gradually get through the whole alphabet of the subject. As the worst point is, after all, the weakness of the projectile, owing to causes which we have frequently explained, we are most anxious, for the moment, to know what evidence Lord Eustace Cecil can give that the shell at present manufactured are capable of withstanding the battery charges of 18 ton and heavier guns. We asked for this evidence last week, and we repeat the question. If a shell cannot be fired with a battery charge at close quarters, of what use is it likely to prove in a life-and-death struggle between two ironclads? As for the guns—admitting, as we always have done, the perfection of the workmanship in their construction—the serious question remains whether we are not at this moment constructing a gun some thirty tons heavier than it needs to be for the same work if it were rifled on correct scientific principles, and served with a projectile made to suit. If there is the least reason to believe that this may be so, the time has surely come when the House of Commons should insist on something more than Lord Eustace Cecil's "categorical" answers to awkward questions. The question resolves into a question of England's safety in the next great war.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

The fifth competition for the Subaltern challenge cup of the 49th Battalion Hastings Rifles, was fired over the H.R.A. ranges on Monday, the 14th inst., with the following results, viz.:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total
Sergt. McColl.	17	14	12	43
Sergt. Bennett	16	18	9	43
Pt. Tammadge	15	14	10	39
Major Hamby	13	14	11	38

It will be seen by the above that Sergts. McColl and Bennet were a tie, but McColl making the most points at the longest range, was the winner of the cup. A marksman from the country now having won the cup, will no doubt put the Belleville boys on their mettle to again bring it back to the town, and no doubt many a sharp contest will take place ere the cup is finally won. The weather was unfavourable for first class scores, the wind blowing across the range in heavy gusts, with running shadows caused by drifting clouds; but in consideration of the above difficulties the shooting was very good. Sergts. Marsh and Cunningham, also Corp. Hilton should file an appearance at the next contest. We advise them to think it over.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

HALIFAX RIFLE CLUB.

The Halifax Rifle Club held their eleventh semi-annual competition at the Bedford range yesterday. The day was very favorable for shooting and the scores very good, especially that of Mr. Bishop, who, it will be seen, made 125 points out of a possible 130.

The new pattern Wimbledon (or Swiss) targets were used, the bull's eye counting five points, centres four points, inner three points and outers two points. The bull's eye and all the rings are round, and any shot striking the target outside the outer ring counts for nothing. Bull's eye on the small targets 8 inches in diameter, and on the large targets 22 inches instead of 8 and 24 inches, as formerly.

Although Bishop made the highest score in each competition, he gets no money prizes, on account of getting the Clut Cup for the highest aggregate.

1ST COMPETITION.

5 rounds each, at 200, 300, and 500 yards

	Pts.
1st Prize, \$4.00, T. J. Walsh.	55
2nd " 3.00, P. Taple.	55
3rd " 2.50, J. R. Graham	54
4th " 2.00, J. Corbin.	54
5th " 2.00, T. Conners.	51
6th " 1.50, E. D. Adams	51
7th " 1.50, W. Scott.	49
8th " 1.00, J. McInnis.	48
9th " 1.00, J. Shand.	45
10th " 1.00, P. Hickey.	44

2ND COMPETITION.

5 rounds each, at 400, 500, and 600 yards.

1st Prize, \$4.00, P. Hickey.	61
2nd " 3.00, J. R. Graham	55
3rd " 2.50, P. Taple	53
4th " 2.00, J. Corbin.	53
5th " 2.00, T. Conners.	51
6th " 1.50, E. D. Adams	51
7th " 1.50, W. Murray.	48
8th " 1.00, J. McInnis	47
9th " 1.00, J. Shand.	47
10th " 1.00, T. J. Walsh.	46

Sterling Silver Cup for the highest aggregate, won by W. Bishop. First competi-

tion 59, second do, 60. Total 125 points. Club medal for second highest aggregate, won by J. R. Graham, with 54 and 55 Total, 109 points.

	Pts
Highest score at 200 yds, T. J. Walsh	25
Do 300 " J. McInnis	19
Do 400 " J. R. Graham	24
Do 500 " 1st, W. Bishop	25
Do 500 " 2nd J R Graham	24
Do 600 " W. Bishop	21

—*Chronicle.*

What England Will do at the Centennial Exposition.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1875.

The Duke of Richmond, K. G., the Lord President of Her Britannic Majesty's Council, is the head of the British Commission for the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. His representative and the executive Commissioner from Great Britain is Philip Cunliffe Owen, Esq., Director of the South Kensington Museum, the gentleman who arrived from England on Monday evening.

Mr. Owen has been warmly welcomed by the Centennial Commission as well as by Mr. J. E. Mitchell, President of the Philadelphia Commission to Vienna, and other well known citizens. Mr. Owen is a typical Englishman in appearance—ruddy, robust and pleasant of manner. He is said to know more about international exhibitions than any other man, having represented his government at the four great world's fairs and having been obliged to study the matter practically. In the course of a pleasant conversation he showed himself to be full of enthusiasm for our Centennial Exhibition, and frequently expressed himself as anxious to contribute to its success in any possible way. He says that the prevailing spirit among English manufacturers and producers is one of entire confidence in our Exhibition. The press in England has not yet taken up the matter as earnestly as could be wished. They were very slow and conservative, but were gradually coming round, the *Daily News* having recently published an excellent article on the subject. Great Britain had been allowed 47,000 square feet by the Centennial Commission and had lately asked to have this space doubled. He had no doubt but they could fill the 90,000 feet. To the important question as to how large the English display would be as compared with former world's fairs, the Commissioner gave the cheering response that he thought it would be larger than their show at Vienna. Considering the wide ocean to be crossed and the great expense of carrying goods from the one continent to the other and back again, this opinion of Mr. Owen has caused pleasant surprise to the Centennial Commissioners, none of whom seemed to have expected so much of our English cousins. The English government has its agents through all the manufacturing districts, and they are meeting with success in their efforts to awaken manufacturers to the approach of the Centennial. They are so much slower and more cautious in England than in this country in matters of the kind that it was almost too early to prognosticate, but all the indications, he thinks, are excellent.

"What will be the industry most largely represented from England?" was asked.—"From present appearances" was the reply, "weaving, carpet making, ribbon making and the manufacture of all textile fabrics, in cotton, wool and silk, will be the largest display."

"How about cutlery?"

"The Sheffield people have not come forward very much as yet, but I think they will, by and by. You must give them time."

"Will the workmen in the English shops send out a representative from each locality, as they did at Vienna?"

"They will do so, but how largely I cannot yet say. It will depend very largely upon the arrangements I may make with the steamship companies. The government will bring out a great many to put up and take care of machinery, not because of any lack of confidence in American labor, but because our own mechanists understand our machinery better. There will be many exhibitors who will desire to have their machines running. The *London Times* will put up a Walter press and print an edition on the grounds."

COMMISSIONER OWEN TO RESIDE ON THE GROUNDS.

It was also ascertained from Mr. Owen that the British government will probably erect three dwellings on the grounds of the Exhibition. One will be used for the residence of Commissioner Owen; the second will be for the accommodation of his official family, Colonel Sandford, his delegate, and another delegate who is yet to be chosen. The third building will be used for lodging and feeding the workmen to be brought out by the government and for the mechanics sent from the different shops, or as many of them as can be accommodated. The British government will have these men under their protection, and will lodge them all, if possible. The plans for these structures are not yet prepared, but they will, doubtless be of a character fitting the dignity and wealth of Great Britain.

THE ENGLISH COLONIES.

As to the English colonies Commissioner Owen is not yet very well informed. Some of them, however, will make very large displays of products and raw materials notably Canada and Australia. Canada alone, with her furs, skins, woods, fish, &c., had spoken for nearly all the space which had at first been assigned to the whole of Great Britain.

NIAGARA CAMP.—The following is an extract from "General Orders" issued by Brigade Major Villiers as Camp was about to be broken up, and shows his opinion of the men in Camp.

"The officer commanding the camp cannot permit the force, which has been under his command for the last twelve days, to return to their homes, without expressing to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, the very great satisfaction at the general good conduct of the men which has been very remarkable, the marked improvement which has taken place in their company and battalion drill, and their appearance on parade which was very soldierlike, as well as the clean and creditable state of the arms, accoutrements and clothing, which shows plainly that the officers commanding regiments and companies have exerted themselves, resulting in a brigade field day on Thursday last, which merited the approbation of the Major General commanding the militia.

"To the officers of the Brigade Staff my especial thanks is due for the zealous and able manner in which the respective duties have been performed.

"By Order,

"H. V. VILLIERS.

"Lieut.-Col., Brigade-Major."

REVIEWS.

The illustrated *Household Magazine* for June is a very interesting number. The illustrations are all good and the articles well written, which cannot fail to commend itself to the reading public. Each number contains a fashion plate. Published by the New York Household Publishing Co., 41 Park Row. Price \$1.00 per year.

The *Science of Health* for July is received. The contents are:—Samuel R. Wells, late Publisher of the *Science of Health*, with Portrait; General Debility; Mineral Waters; Popular Physiology, illustrated; Wanted—A Theory of Disease; What I know of Doctoring; The Irrepressible Conflict; The Treatment of Sick People, &c., &c. Price 20 cents. By the year, \$2.00. Address S R. Wells & Co., 737 Broadway, New York City.

We have received the first number of a new magazine, which has just made its appearance in Montreal, published by Dr. Geo. A. BARNES, entitled *Public Health*. It is printed at the office of John Dougall & Son, St. James street, Montreal—in neatly got up and well printed on good paper. The contents are:—On the Filtration of the Public Water Supply, by J. Baker Edwards, P.H.D.; Effects of dust upon the Eyes, by Dr. A. Proudfoot, late Surgeon to the City Hospital, Boston; Letter from Dr. Lurocque, Health Officer of Montreal; A few words of Preface, by the Editor, On the Antiquity of Hygiene, and its scope as a Study, &c., &c. Price \$2 per annum, payable in advance.



NOTICE.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, 10th May, 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency, the Governor-General, by an Order in Council bearing date the 7th inst., and under the authority vested in him by the 3rd section of the 34th Victoria, Cap. 10, has been pleased to order and direct that the following articles be transferred to the list of goods, which may be imported into Canada free of duty, viz:—

- "Sheet German silver."
- "Box wood."

By command,
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

May 20, 1875.

21-3



Department of Militia and Defence.

TENDERS will be received until noon on the 15th day of June, 1875, for the supply of such Cloth of Canadian Manufacture as may be required for Uniform Clothing for the Militia, during the current year, the cloth to be regulation colours, viz: Oxford Mixture, Scarlet, Green and Blue; and to be furnished in such proportions as may be required.

Patterns may be seen, and further information will be given on application.

The department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant-General.

Ottawa, April 29th, 1875.

15



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that the hour for making the last or evening collection from the Street Letter Boxes has been changed from 8.30 p.m., to 7.30 p.m.

J. P. FRENCH,
P. O. Inspector.
Ottawa, 15th June, 1875.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED!

An Agent wanted for each Town and County in the United States.

Parties desiring to act as agents must accompany their application by a letter of recommendation as to character and responsibility from and signed by the Editor of a newspaper published in the town or county for which agent proposes to act. The agency is to sell the bonds of the Industrial Exhibition Company.

BONDS \$20 EACH.

The Industrial Exhibition Company will furnish agents with Circulars, etc., etc.

Each newspaper published in the town where agent is located will as soon as agency is established, be given an advertisement, advertising such agency and the Company, and fully explaining the plans, purposes and objects of the Company. Such advertisement will continue in such papers as long as agency is successfully conducted.

The Industrial Exhibition Company is the first to adopt the plan so long in use by the European governments of issuing bonds when the principal is made secure and not risked, but where there is a chance for a large premium, an investment of \$20 is sure to return to the investor \$21—one dollar more than cost—and the holder of a \$20 bond may obtain a premium of either \$2, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$1,000, \$3,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$20,000 or \$100,000. The interest, which is ordinarily distributed to all the bond-holders pro rata, is in this loan distributed by chance. The purchaser of a bond knows he will receive back his investment, with a small rate of interest added, and in consideration of taking this small rate of interest, he has a chance in the above named premiums, which are simply the distribution of interest on the whole loan.

Each bond participates in four drawings each year, until it has drawn a premium, when it is surrendered, the premium paid, and the bond cancelled.

The Industrial Exhibition Company, under a special charter, granted by the State of New York, is given authority to issue these bonds. The Legislature of the State, recognizing the great benefits which will arise from the success of this enterprise, have exempted all the real estate and property of the Company from taxation and assessments for five years, and has also conferred other great privileges.

Every American who understands the purposes of this Company will, of a necessity, feel a pride in aiding it to a successful termination.

Each individual who buys a bond becomes an owner and an interested party, and when he views the structure erected with his money can say, "I aided to erect in our country the most magnificent building the world has ever seen, a palace which, in truth, represents the industry, energy and mechanical genius of the American people."

The manufacturers and the inventors of America are peculiarly interested in the success of this enterprise, for the reason that it is to be their home, where all their inventions and manufactures can be exhibited and sold.

The building will contain 5,320,000 square feet of space.

Purchasers desiring bonds before an agency is established where they reside, will communicate direct with this office, from where they can be supplied.

Parties desiring to act as agents or to purchase bonds will address

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.,

No. 12 East 17th Street,
Bet. B'WAY & 5th AVE.,
NEW YORK CITY.

NOTE—All moneys by draft on New York, or Express, or postal order—charges paid by sender.

REPRINTS

OF THE

BRITISH PERIODICALS

The political ferment among the European nations, the strife between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875. No where else can the inquiring reader find in a condensed form, the facts and arguments necessary to guide him to a correct conclusion.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,

41 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK,

continue the reprint of the four leading Reviews, viz:—

- Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
- London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
- Westminster Review, (Liberal.)
- British Quarterly Review, (Evangelical.)

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