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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. VIII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1874.

No. 19.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The work on the new Ottawa Post Office has been re-commenced, and the contractor intends to shove it through with all possible speed.

Thirty eight Indians passed through Hamilton on the 5th inst., from the Grand River settlement to Wisconsin, to join Barnum's show.

An address was presented to Col. Gzowski a day or two ago on his retirement from the presidency of the Ontario Rifle Association. He gives a cup to be shot for annually by the association, and \$100 to the winner.

A meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association was held in Toronto on the 8th inst., for the selection of the Ontario portion of the team to be sent to England to compete at the annual contest at Wimbledon.

The ice bridge at Quebec commenced to move on Friday afternoon at ten minutes past three o'clock, and during the course of the afternoon great damage was done to the shipping by the moving of the ice, crushing over twenty vessels, several of them steamers, some of which were completely smashed up and sunk. The Canadian Government steamer *Napoleon the III*, was broken a mid ships and sunk. The Government steamer *Druid* also received considerable damage, but to what extent is not yet known.

Senator Ezra Churchill, of Nova Scotia, died at the Capital on 8th inst. The hon. gentleman had been ill since the commencement of the session. He was an extensive shipbuilder. He was born in Yarmouth, N. S., in 1806, and consequently was 64 years of age. He entered public life in 1855, in which year he was elected to represent the County of Hants, in the Local Assembly. He continued to sit in that body until 1867, and was throughout an ardent supporter of Confederation. In 1871 he was called to the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. J. H. Anderson, of Halifax.

The *Belleville Intelligencer*, May 6th, says, "Of late we have encouraging reports concerning fall wheat which was thought to have been seriously injured by frost after the land became cleared of snow. A gentleman who has travelled through much of the County within a short time, informs us that the crop is beginning to assume a highly promising appearance. The theory of this change for the better in the prospects of the crop is that the cold weather delayed growth until the roots became established once more." Equally cheering reports reaches us from other parts of the country; and the prospects are that we will be blessed with an abundant harvest this year.

The Ordnance Lands in London, consisting of 40 acres, have been conveyed to the city for park purposes.

The Public Works Department have decided to ornament the loose wall they are constructing on the west side of Major's Hill. They are building a second wall some few feet higher and about the same distance from the other one, in which earth will be deposited and creeping vines planted and trained to run up the wall.

A few days since, in the House of Commons, Dr. Brouse produced a copy of a Royal Warrant granting a pension to soldiers of the war of 1812, and asked the Government if this provision applied to Canadian soldiers who fought for British supremacy on this continent, to which the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie replied that the matter had not been brought under the notice of the Government before. If any application should be made on behalf of the Canadian veterans, he would take care to present that application, and obtain a decision upon the subject immediately. It may be of interest to many to know that Mr. G. Murray Jarvis some weeks ago applied to the Home Government for a pension for one Jarvis Mullen, and according to the following official communication received today, the prayer of the petition has been granted:—

ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA, S. W.,
Secretary's Office, April 14, 1874. }
To G. Murray Jarvis, Esq., Finance Department,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I am directed to acquaint you that the Lords and others, Commissioners of this Hospital, after careful consideration of the application received from you on behalf of Jarvis Mullen, late 100th Foot, and of official reports regarding his state of health, have been pleased to award him a permanent pension of one shilling and six pence a day, from 21st February, 1874.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) GEO. HURT, Sec'y and Treasurer.

Mr. Jarvis deserves commendation for having undertaken the case of that old soldier and having prosecuted it until a successful issue crowned his efforts. The document now published proves satisfactorily that the Home Government will, under all circumstances, give due consideration to claims on behalf of Canadian veterans, and award them pensions according to their merits.

We have news from Fort Garry to May 5. There was a grand pow wow on the arrival of Louis Reil, the newly expelled member for Provencher, amongst his constituents. An indignation meeting was held, inflammatory speeches made, in which the Government and everybody was savagely denounced. A

union league was formed, a vigilance committee struck, and resolutions passed declaring their determination to resist all attempts that may be made to arrest Mons. Riel, and to secure his triumphant re-election. Every mail, it is said, brings Riel, through private emissaries, numbers of letters and money. A large bundle of printed handbills and circulars from Montreal had been received, and were of the most inflammatory nature. Trouble is therefore anticipated if any opposition is made to Riel's election.

The Pope held a consistory on the 3rd inst. for the appointment of Bishops. Among the appointments were several to Australian dioceses, and Bishop Crimmon to the diocese of Hamilton, Canada.

In the House of Lords on the 4th, Lord Russell, in view of the mutually embittered feelings of France and Germany towards each other, moved that copies of the correspondence with those powers be called for, and asked what the course of the British Government would be in the event of a rupture between them.

Lord Derby believed that the peace of the immediate future was safe, and he trusted in the influence of time. England, he said, would do everything to maintain peace, short of embroiling herself in the struggle in which she is not nationally interested. She would regard obsolete treaties as open questions, and faithfully adhere to her engagements of late years.

Lord Russell withdrew the motion calling for the papers on the Oregon boundary and Fenian raid questions. He said that the British people felt that the honor of England had been touched in the Washington treaty negotiations, the national character lowered and the national interests jeopardized. An opinion generally existed in favor of compensation to the Canadian sufferers by the Fenian raid, but he did not expect a repetition of these errors. He trusted that Great Britain would not seem afraid to risk anything in the assertion of her just rights.

The *Standard* says editorially that Lord Russell's protest against the Washington Treaty is welcome, though tardy. It is something, says the *Standard*, to hear this experienced Liberal statesman, preclaiming the truth about the discreditable transaction.

Intelligence from Fiji state that the King and people are unanimously in favor of a secession of the islands to Great Britain.

During the bombardment of Bilbao one hundred and fifty citizens were killed and wounded.

Much joy was manifested by the citizens of Lisbon over the entry into Bilbao of the Spanish Republican troops.

OUR MILITIA SYSTEM.

Apart from its necessity as an adjunct to good Government, one of the strongest arguments in favor of a military system is its tendency towards nationalization. The history of the world has proved that the nation, possessed of the soundest military organization, based upon the principle of self-defence, and not of aggression, and in accord with the requirements of a free people has also manifested the strongest development of national spirit, and has at the same time advanced steadily in wealth and civilization. But as soon as the military spirit has succumbed to inordinate desire for gain, or love of luxury, the national spirit has then correspondingly decayed, and the nation has become degraded, if not effaced. History repeats itself; and in the application of the foregoing to our own national history we see a sufficient proof of its truth. But a few years had elapsed after the conquest of Canada by the British, when conquerors and conquered stood side by side to resist the invasion of the American rebels in 1776. Reluctantly, at first, the hardy Canadian *habitans* obeyed the call to arms; but when they beheld their land overrun by the invader, and the sanctity of the soil polluted by his footstep, the love of country was aroused in their bosoms, and forgetting national feuds in the common cause, French and English unitedly delivered their country and vindicated the honor of their flag. When again invaded in 1812, against odds that could only have been sustained by the most ardent patriotism and devoted courage, the Canadians successfully defended their country. What was the result of that conflict? Borne by a weak and scanty population, deficient in supplies, and with no internal resources, the close of the war found the Canadians more united, more nationalized, more self-reliant and hopeful, than years of the most unrelenting prosperity could have made them; and the effects of that struggle are still apparent. Again, the Trent difficulty—the Fenian invasion of 1866—and the Red River rebellion of 1869, have each and all evoked the national spirit of the people. Can any one deny the rapid growth of national feeling since 1866, created more by the necessity of banding together for the defence of the country than by the Act of Confederation, which has so far, effected more in the legislation of the country than towards the establishment of national unity.

The corollary of the proposition is, therefore, that, the establishment of a military force is not only a necessity as a safeguard which, as a people, we are bound to maintain against possible danger, but that, in itself, it is advisable as a means towards nationalization. Taking this ground, we submit that an efficient militia system is a matter for the close and earnest consideration of all who have the interest of Canada at heart.

That the present system is in many respects incomplete and unsatisfactory is universally conceded. The last speech of the Governor General admits the desirability of amending the existing law, as well as the fitness of the present time for doing so. The question then remains, "What are the conditions necessary for a sound militia system, and how are they to be carried out?"

In answer to this question, we have a host of criticisms, but few really sensible suggestions, from our military population. Pamphlets have been written by Lieut. Col. Fletcher, Lieut. Col. Davis, and "Centurion," each advocating different ideas, and starting from different bases. There has been an article from "Miles" in the *Canadian Monthly*, and numberless letters in the daily papers, each and all showing, that the matter, even if intelligently dealt with by those whose experience should make them competent authorities, still does not admit of a ready solution. That the question is a vexed one, and that the difficulties with which it is unavoidably beset have been augmented by the introduction of the party element into an organization which would be essentially non-political, is only an additional reason why the greatest care should be exercised in framing the proposed amendments so as to meet all objections. As there is at the present moment but an inadequate representation at Ottawa of the militia element of our own land, or of the practical experience in actual warfare which we can draw from the old country, and as it need not be treasonable to suppose from the antecedent occupation of the Minister of Militia, that he brings to his new position no very thorough or practical acquaintance with the duties of his office or of the requirements of the country in this respect, we are inclined for the present to think, before deciding upon any alterations or making any changes, the Government should appoint a commission to examine into, and decide upon, the evils of the present system, and the value of the remedies to be applied. Upon some such expression of opinion, alone could the Government proceed with confidence, that the best measures would be adopted, or that the country would be satisfied with them. All-powerful as we admit, and all-sufficient as we, in theory at least, conceive the House of Commons to be to deal with all the questions that come before it, still it must be admitted that it generally shows that lack of information as well as lax indifference on all militia matters.

A step has already been taken in the right direction by the introduction of series resolutions by the Minister of Militia, providing for the establishment of a Military College upon a plan resembling that of the military colleges at Sandhurst and West Point. But this is only a provision for the future, and is neither a relief for the present force, nor a direct means of creating a new and more efficient one. It is very little use to have educated officers unless you have also trained men, for the success of an army depends more upon the discipline and morale of its constituents, than upon a skillful application of the art of war.

We will not now enter farther into the details of the changes that seem to us to be called for, but my remark that a great deal has to be done before Canada can rest satisfied that her militia force is suited to the requirements of the country, that it is adequate in strength to meet any probable emergencies, or that it can be, or will be, kept up to a point of creditable and serviceable efficiency.—*The Nation*.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

MITRAILLE.

(LETTER No. II.)

I venture to think that the annexed article, from the *London Free Press*, deserves the further publicity of your columns. The subject of Military Studies, at least rudimentary, and Drill, in public schools, has long impressed itself on my mind as probably one of the most efficient means of promoting such a military spirit as would keep the ranks of our Battalions full. It is within my knowledge that this subject was earnestly pressed upon the attention of Colonel (now Major General) Macdougall, as long ago as 1865 by a friend of mine. That officer was fully impressed with the importance of it, but was powerless to induce any practical steps.

It would do credit to the present Ministry if they were to give the matter serious consideration, and it might tend to induce the resolution to do so, were they to bear in mind that it is a principal already effectively acted upon in the States. In that of California with systematic energy.

"Though Judge Drummond's aphorism that "No defence is the best Defence," has not been acted upon in Canada, yet it is apparent that all that has been as yet attempted among us has had reference to the nucleus of a force. And under the system that has prevailed it can never be anything more. A proposition is now made to establish a scientific school, somewhat on the plan of West Point, in which a certain number of cadets should be educated in the art of war. This is going a step further than was taken when the Military Schools were established, which declined more from the want of sufficient pay than from any other cause. One method of instilling military ardor into the youth has been, however, wholly neglected; we mean that it has never been made a portion of the public education. The lads who go to the Common Schools would be delighted enough if once or twice a week they were to be drilled soldier fashion, having their colors and dumb-rifles. Had such a practice formed part of the scholastic system the prevailing distaste for militia service would not have presented itself. The youth that have risen into manhood during the last ten years would have carried with them the taste and aptitude for a service which is now left to be irksome. It may be well enough to secure the services of officers who will be able to estimate the differences in effect between "left wheel" and "right wheel," and have some knowledge how an inferior force should conduct itself in the presence of superior numbers, but it is on the rank and file that reliance must at last rest. Hence the necessity of doing something to popularize the militia service, and we believe that it will be found that there will be no way so effective as that of teaching a little less Rule of three and grammar at the large public schools, and doing something towards making education a little less sombre and somewhat more useful by the introduction of military exercises. A man that has learned

cricket at school always takes an interest in it, even after his "wind" has begun to tail of youth departed. And so it would be in the case we mention; and education would be even more efficient than it is if it were a little less verbal. A matter that is exciting considerable attention in England is, the more liberal use of Mounted Rifles. Col. Chesney gave a lecture on this subject a few days since before the United Service Institution, which has attracted considerable attention. He referred to the example of Frederick "rolling up" the Austrians at Senthur, which is very striking. He said that Frederick had but 30,000 against the 80,000 of his enemy; yet he routed the latter with perfect ease and completeness, simply because he had discovered a process of gaining ground to a flank rapidly with infantry which the other side did not know how to imitate or meet. An example of the same possibility was seen during the recent Civil War in the United States, for Lee's lines of defence before Richmond in 1865 were actually broken, and the long contest he had maintained brought to a finish at one blow by the sudden transporting of Sheridan's newly arrived force of three divisions of mounted infantry to aid Grant's left in forcing his adversary's extreme right. In consequence of this rapid movement the Confederates were completely overweighed at the point selected for the attack, and their works actually pierced, rifle in hand, by the dismounted horsemen. The lecturer might also have referred to the very obvious confirmation of his theory which may be found in the saying of the same General Sheridan when in France in 1870. Some of the audience were no doubt surprised at the audacity which could even imagine that the operations of a modern army of 300,000 could be effectually paralyzed by one of the 30,000 vigorous horsemen. Yet this is just what Sheridan is known to have openly declared that he himself could have done against the investors of Paris with three times the force of mounted riflemen he led from the Shenandoah to General Grant's aid five years before. If it is a military axiom that a few mounted riflemen are more effective than large bodies of slowly moving infantry, it seems clear that such a body would be peculiarly adapted to Canada, where the population is sparse, and should therefore be made the most of. These, and other matters, are likely soon to come up under the resolutions of Mr. Ross, and will be of singular interest to the general public. All persons seem to agree that it is imperative that some kind of a national force should exist, but up to this time we have been groping very much in the dark in order to hit upon the best method. We believe that it will be found in making education partake somewhat of military character, which, while it would be of great service physically, would induce a taste which would find subsequent gratification in the national corps.

To the mind which, if not so constituted originally as to loathe the narrowness of sectional virulence, has grown weary and sick of the miserable spectacle afforded by influential journals unable to keep their integrity clear of the vortex of party feeling, and consequently lying in party interests as coolly and as systematically as if the falsehood were a virtue, and the duty of a journalist as a public teacher a myth—to minds in short of the judicial cast, whose vision party tactics present little but what is de-

grading, and to which breadth of view is the greatest of charms—to such minds, o. which it is to be hoped, there are in Canada many thousands, the *Nation* will, if it continues as it has begun, prove a source of lively satisfaction. Its calm, judicial, impartial tone conveys a sense of mental repose which is eminently refreshing. In reading its articles one seems relieved from the necessity, elsewhere constantly obtrusive, of a continual intellectual vigilance not directed to the extraction of truth, but to the detection of falsehood under innumerable specious disguises.

Its size and typography recommend it, in addition to its intrinsic merit. It has done wisely to adopt the form of the smaller sheet, which, somehow or other, seems to have become intimately connected with, and appropriate to, the claims of a paper of high pretension. The *Nation* should be in the hands of all thoughtful Canadians, and it is to be hoped that abundant evidence will be found, in its success, of the general culture, and appreciation of the higher attributes of journalism, of our countrymen.

It must be confessed that French seamanship, and French nautical courage and endurance, have not received brilliant exemplification from the circumstances attending the loss of the *Ville du Havre*, the *Europe*, and the *Americ*. In brilliant contradistinction stands out the intrepidity of Captain Fooks of the *Caspian*, during the late terrible passage of that vessel. Why should not such courage be decorated? The "C.M. D." (a civil branch if necessary) earned by a fortnight of hourly conflict *à l'outrance* with the roused might of the Atlantic, would surely be as well deserved as, some might think better than, some decorations now worn in Canada.

The *Nation* has an article on the whispered proposition to send the Duke of Edinburgh to Canada as Vice-Roy. It is to be presumed that an impartial consideration of such a project, would lead sensible Canadians to agree with the *Nation* in deprecation of it.

There is, as the *Nation* points out, a wide difference between the position of a popular nobleman and that of a Royal Prince,—however amiable, able, and popular the latter might be,—as vice-Roys.

We have, some of us, not been unobservant of some parvenu attempts at pseudo-aristocratic airs and exclusiveness in the endeavor to imitate and truckle to a recent bad style at Ottawa. A higher tone of example would perhaps amend matters in our way. Probably it has already done so under the existing régime. But if there were lately to be found persons in high positions whose heads were turned by the vanity, of flunkoyism at the court of a newly-created Baron, what flights of snobbery might, not be looked for at that of a Royal Prince!

No. The thing would scarcely suit the genius of Canadian Institutions; and if, as we have been told, Mr. Mackenzie has, somewhat perhaps begging the question, deprecated the acceptance of titles, he has, at all events, probably enunciated a sound principle.

In the same connection of ideas, the thanks of the Canadian Army are, I think, due to Major Walker of London, for his action in reference to the precedence of the Gov. General's Foot Guard, however much that Regiment may be calculated to justify a prestige.

Mr. Quimet, in a speech in Parliament on the expulsion of Riel, alludes to that necessary and proper action, as a possible cause of another rebellion in Manitoba. It is doubtless possible—for daily experience teaches us that all folly is possible, but, in view of the altered state of the country, it might be suggested that the attempt would be a little unwise; more so than in the days of Mr. Riel's brief authority. There is now a tolerable Force, both Military and civil in the Province. The means of access are very different to what they were when Col. Wolseley's Force was organized. There is a largely increased loyal population. It is the beginning of the open season, and once establish a row, and thousands of stalwart Ontario men, would probably (wisely or unwisely) crowd the roads and portages to the scene of action. If Quebec were ill advised enough to push false sympathies to extremes, it is probable that Ontario would not object to join issue. Such a denouement would be lamentable, but who will venture to say it is impossible, or even improbable? There is unfortunately too much cause for fear where there is a possibility of two races being brought into antagonism on the same grounds whose traditions and sympathies are so widely sundered. Where those of the one embody the principles of the Revolution of 1688. (I do not mean limited to mere orangeism) and those of the other, with a strange inconsistency, lean to the development of Red Republicanism in America, and the support of Divine Right and Papal Infallibility in Europe. *Absit omen!*

The inanity with which Canadian and American communities consent to put up with the stupid extravagances of the liquor prohibitory monomaniacs, demonstrates a curious feature in the idiosyncrasy of the cis atlantic anglo saxon race, or that conglomeration of races which is broadly supposed to do duty for the anglo saxon race in this hemisphere, at least in so far as the love of free institutions goes. It has this. That while, in all probability, we should resist to the death any attempt at one man despotism, we never fail to submit with complacent tameness to the grossest tyranny of a clique, provided it be only numerically strong enough, is blatant and noisy enough, and obstinate and determined enough to

attract public attention, and the admiration of weak minds.

The *Canadian Monthly* for May is about an average number. It deserves praise for giving a fair instalment of the novel which it carries thro' its pages, which, by the way ("For King and Country") is of a patriotic Canadian tone which should render it popular, especially as it really displays taste judgment and ability.

The "Old Ports of Acadia" is an interesting sketch, tho' it has no novelty to recommend it, and I refer to it principally to note a fresh instance of the facility with which slovenly forms of diction find their way into writings which should be models as to purity and elegance. Some time since directed attention to the constant misuse of the word "will" for "shall" throughout America.

An analogous provincialism is that of "would" for "should," which occurs in the article referred to, as follows.

"The Boularderie Island is a memento of a French Marquis, of whom we would never have heard were it not &c. &c."

I do not think we should have been sensible of a great want had we been spared the "Recollections of Fenton Grammar School." We have had the same sort of thing, not perhaps better told, but told on a groundwork of more interesting material a dozen times over.

The "Current Events" is, as usual, an able summary. It is justly noticed that amongst all the honors heaped on Sir Garnet Wolseley, Captain Glover "has been kept a little too much in the back ground." If I remember rightly the tenor of one of Sir Garnet's despatches, in which he has occasion to mention Capt. Glover, its tone leaves one with the impression that Sir Garnet is not sorry that the fact of Capt. Glover not being under his immediate command, relieves him (Sir G.) of the necessity of saying much about him.

FRANC-THERRE.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir,—Although I am an English volunteer I trust you will kindly allow me to supplement the suggestions of "Canadian," which appeared on the 31st ultimo. I must, however, first give you a rough sketch of the present position of the volunteer movement here in order to show the feasibility of my proposition.

The class of men from which our reserve army is chiefly formed is that on which pre-eminently "time is money"; and however martial a spirit they possess on entering the service the repeated calls of time—money—is sure to check their inclinations, and their volunteering career is soon brought to a close. This I state from experience, and I do not hesitate to assert as my honest conviction that had some definite mode of

reward been offered at the commencement of the movement for services of 11, 15, or 20 years, that the force would now be double its present strength and its efficiency scarcely inferior to the regular army. Star badges have at length been given, one for every five years' service, but they are not generally worn, and many volunteers who were buoyed up with the hope that some immediate or future pecuniary benefit would be made for them are now greatly disappointed, and those who have spent ten or fifteen years in the service look upon these star badges as barren honor for the sacrifices they have made. This distinction for long service can only serve for recognition while in uniform, rather by the public or officers of the corps, and on retirement these badges, when worn, are generally returned with the uniform into store and nothing is left a man to show that he has honorably and faithfully taken up arms for a number of years in defence of his Sovereign and country. Something that a man at all times can conveniently carry about with him would be much better, and would be more highly prized, and the hope of gaining the highest class of distinction would stimulate many to increased attendance and smartness.

Again, no provision has been made for compensation for injury or accidents whilst under arms, or doing military duty. This surely might have early consideration. By giving various modes of rewards for efficiency and long service, the greater will be the inducements for recruits to enrol themselves. Out of the many things that have been urged as might be held out as inducement by the Government I would mention: Exemption from taxation and juries, whereby tradesmen and shopkeepers would be benefitted; compensation for accidents and injuries to which all classes are liable; deferred annuities in case of old age, and who finds most favor with all to whom I have mentioned this is, free transmission to the colonies with grant of land, or an equivalent for land if land is not wanted. This I venture to say is unquestionably the best and cheapest mode of rewarding the patriotism of the English Volunteers and at the same time supplying the colonies with soldiers. The advantages Colonial Governments would derive from this class of emigrants cannot be too highly estimated and it should induce them to offer other attractions as well. The advantages to England, to the colonies and to the volunteers would be mutual and with such an arrangement it is not too much to say that not less than seventy five per cent. of our highly trained warriors, out of those who would emigrate, would settle in British possessions, remaining faithful to their allegiance and in time of need would again take up arms in defence of their fatherland. Back corps have drilled, on an average three times their present enrolled strength, this estimate will give upwards of a million men with a rudimentary knowledge of drill and

the use of the rifle. From this stock some thousands a year would disperse over our domains and give a sense of security to our "Homes away from home" that has long been wanting.

There cannot be a doubt that if the Imperial and Colonial Governments would cooperate in forming a scheme of Volunteer Emigration that England would always have immense reserve forces, and her dependencies would receive from those who had completed their stipulated term of service, a yearly supply of respectable and good citizens, men skilled alike in arts as well as the use of arms.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS COWERN, Qr. Mr. Sergt.
32nd Staff Rifle Volunteers.

Wolverhampton, April 22, 1874.

32ND CORPS STAFFORDSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS,
Head Quarters, Snow Hill,
Wolverhampton, March 11, 1874.

Sir,—There are now vacancies for a few respectable and intelligent Young Men as Recruits in this Corps, the ranks of which since its formation in 1860, have always been filled with *artizans*, and as past experience has given such satisfactory proof of their soldierly ability, it is desirable that further supplies should be obtained from that source.

I have, therefore, great pleasure in inviting you to the General Muster, on Monday next, 16th instant, at the Agricultural Hall, Snow Hill, at 7 30 p.m., punctually, when the Commanding Officer will in a short address, give you an account of—

The Duties required of Volunteers.

The Conditions of Service.

The benefits to be derived from the same. And he will answer any question that intending Recruits may wish to ask.

A change of Uniform has recently been decided upon, and the new Scarlet Pattern will be issued to each man on passing his Preliminary Drills.

The importance of the Volunteer Movement should have the serious consideration of everyone; and I hope that you may enrol yourself in the ranks of the 32nd Corps Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers in order to make yourself proficient in Drill and in the use of Arms in defence of your country.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

THOMAS COWERN,
Quartermaster Sergt.

We direct the attention of our readers, particularly those who may be unfortunately troubled with rheumatism, to the advertisement of the Diamond Rheumatic Cure, on last page of the REVIEW. It is said to be an infallible cure—try it.

The Nicaragua route is recommended by the engineers for the Canal across the Isthmus.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

TREATY BETWEEN QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The text of the treaty between her Majesty and the Emperor of Russia for the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrowna, signed at St Petersburg on the 22nd January, and ratified on the 29th January, has been published. The treaty was drawn up in French and English. The principal stipulations are as follows:

ARTICLE 3. Her Imperial Highness having become by her marriage a Princess of England, shall not be in any way hindered in the full, free and unrestrained exercise of the religious profession and worship of the Orthodox Church in which she has been brought up. Her Imperial Highness shall be at liberty to have for that purpose chapels of the Orthodox rite in the habitations where she shall reside and in her apartments. Nevertheless, Her Imperial Highness shall, of her own free will, accompany her august consort to the churches and chapels set apart for divine worship, according to the rights and ceremonies of the churches established by law in England and Scotland respectively, as well as the other Protestant churches and chapels, at all times when it should be fitting that she should assist at ceremonies and other public acts which may take place therein.

ART. 4. If, by the blessing of Heaven, there be a child or children born of this marriage, the parents belonging to different communions, Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russians, agree that such child or children shall be brought up as Protestant or Protestants, and shall be educated, maintained and provided for as is usual with respect to the princes and princesses of the same rank belonging to the Royal Family of the United Kingdom, so as to exempt Her Imperial Highness from all the charges of such maintenance and education, except so far as Her Imperial Highness and His Royal Highness, during their joint lives, or Her Imperial Highness alone, should she survive her august consort, may, by a free and voluntary arrangement, agree that a contribution be made to such charges from the revenue of Her Imperial Highness.

ART. 5. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russians assign to Her Imperial Highness a marriage portion of 1,000,000 of roubles, as fixed for Emperors' daughters by the fundamental laws of the empire. The capital of 1,000,000 of roubles shall be considered (subject to the stipulations of different articles of this contract) as a property of her Imperial Highness. It shall be deposited with the Department of Appanages, remain forever in Russia, and shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The interest during the joint lives of His Royal Highness and Her Imperial Highness shall be paid half yearly to Her Imperial Highness, who shall have the separate and exclusive enjoyment of it according to the established usage in the Imperial family, and she shall be at liberty to dispose of it by will in favour of her heirs, agreeably to the various arrangements and stipulations relating to the said capital contained in the following articles of the present treaty:

ART. 6. As a mark of his particular affection, and which is not to be considered a precedent for the future. His Majesty the Emperor grants to Her Imperial Highness during her life an annual revenue of 75,000 roubles, to be charged on the Appanages. This revenue is destined for the separate and exclusive use and enjoyment of Her Imperial Highness, who shall be at liberty to dispose of the same according to her own free will and pleasure.

ART. 7. As a result of the same sentiments, His Majesty the Emperor assigns to Her Imperial Highness a special marriage portion of 1,000,000 of roubles. This capital shall be deposited in the Treasury of the Ministry of the Emperor's household. In the same manner as the capital mentioned in article 5 it shall remain for ever in Russia, and shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. This interest shall be paid half yearly to Her Imperial Highness during her life, for her separate and exclusive use and enjoyment. She shall have full power to dispose of it by will in favour of those persons who are entitled by law to succeed to her moveable estate after her death. In default and subjected to any such disposer, it shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

ART. 8. Her Imperial Highness retains, moreover, possession of her private capital. This capital, which, on the 22nd (10th) day of January of the present year (1874), amounted with the accumulated interest, to 600,000 roubles, shall be placed at the entire disposal of Her Imperial Highness. If, either during her lifetime or after her death, her Imperial Highness shall not have disposed of either the whole or of part of this capital it shall pass to her children, if she has any in accordance with the stipulations of article 10. In default of children born of this marriage who may be living, or of their descendants, this capital shall be disposed of in favour of those persons who are entitled by law to succeed to the moveable estate of Her Imperial Highness.

ART. 9. Nothing in articles 5, 6, 7, and 8, shall exclude or be deemed contrary to any arrangement which their Royal and Imperial Highnesses may mutually agree to for any contribution toward the expenses of their joint establishment, the idea of Her Imperial Highness sharing these expenses out of her own income being in accordance with the spirit and meaning of the present treaty.

ART. 1. There shall be only one household for their Royal and Imperial Highnesses. The establishment of this household shall be formed according to the usage and etiquette of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Her Imperial Highness shall be at liberty to appoint, with the approval of Her Majesty, the persons who shall compose her personal establishment, inclusive of her chaplains and any subordinate officers necessary for the exercise of her religion, and to dismiss and recall at Her will the persons so attached to her service. The salaries of all such persons shall be paid out of Her Imperial Highness' separate property and income. It is agreed that the debts and obligations which may be incurred by his Royal Highness and Her Imperial Highness, respectively, shall not be common to both, but that each of the two consorts shall be answerable separately for the debts and obligations which he or she may have separately incurred without liberty to resort to the other of them, or to his or her property or revenue, for contribution there-to; And that His Royal Highness and his

representatives after his decease, shall be indemnified out of the separate property and income of Her Imperial Highness, against any debts or obligations which may be separately incurred by Her Imperial Highness, and for which His Royal Highness may by the laws of England be held responsible or liable.

Mr. T. VAREA, of Liverpool, lately read a paper on improved means for raising sunken ships or vessels, and also the prevention of foundering the same. The main features of the plan were first closing hermetically the hatches, port-holes and other openings in the deck or upper or side parts of the ship, and after having so closed the openings to pump down air to the bottom of the ship through tube or tubes which are inserted either through the bottom of the ship's hull or through the ship's deck, such tubes being passed down close to the bottom of the ship. The air so introduced into the bottom of the ship rises by itself inside of the ship towards the underside of the deck, and not being able to escape presses the water contained in the ship down and out of the ship through the hole made by accident, or through the holes made in the ship's bottom to allow the escape of said water, such air thus introduced rendering the ship buoyant, and causes the same to rise the surface. To prevent the ship from foundering, or reducing the risk to a minimum, the ship is supplied with airtight covers, which, when fixed over the openings in the ship, confine the air necessary for flotation therein, and this air will always keep the ship buoyant and resist the entrance of any water into the ship.

The Argentine Government having purchased of the London Ordnance Company four 100-pounder steel guns, constructed on the Vavaseur system of steel tube, strengthened by steel hoops shrunk on, the guns are now, by permission of Her Majesty's War Department, being proved at the butts in the Government marshes adjoining the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, in order to test their quality before delivery. They are considered to be very good guns, and have stood the proof well, as also has a smaller one, called a 20-pounder. The large guns weigh four tons each, and they are muzzle-loaders. Instead of being rifled, the bore of the gun is ribbed, and the projectile is grooved to fit the ribs. It is usual for the English Government to allow other nations to prove at the practice range the guns they may purchase of private manufacturers in this country.

REVIEWS.

We have received the *Dominion Monthly* for May. It has for its frontispiece a very good likeness of the Hon. A. A. Dorion, Minister of Justice. Its literary contents are: The Twenty-fourth of May; John Kanack's Experience; The Indian Mother; Notes of a Hasty Trip; A Night of Terror; Gipsy's Governess; Voices from Ramah: or Rachel's Lamentation, &c.

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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, MAY 12, 1874.

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, is our authorised Agent for Vancouver Island, British Columbia. As is also Captain H. V. EDWARDS for New Westminster and adjacent country.

The authoritative declaration of the Premier that it was the intention of the Administration to appoint a Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Army, with the rank of Major General, and that officer would be chosen from the British Army will, with the implied assurance that the present acting Adjutant-General should be confirmed in the rank of Adjutant-General give that confidence and satisfaction to the force which it is alleged has been wanting as a main requisite towards its proper organization. It was also stated that the pay of the rank and file would be increased and thus the great grievance of the force removed without any violent measure affecting its original organization.

Both those important measures will doubt-

less meet with all favor in Parliament as well as from the country at large, and we are sure we only speak the sentiment of the force when we say that full confidence is felt in the desire of the Ministry to place at the head of the Canadian Army an officer in whom that force and the country could and would have confidence. It is a delicate subject but there is probably in Canada a talented officer whose services would entitle him to the position and whose experience of the people and their social condition is all that could be desired. As the author of the best work yet issued on the late "American War," Lieutenant Col. FLETCHER of the Scotch Fusilier Guards has had the best acquaintance of any officer we know of with reference to the working of such a system as our ours, and as Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General, has had such experience of the social aspects as few have had a like chance to attain. He is, moreover, thoroughly acquainted with all arms of the service, and as chairman of the the Small Arms Commission has acquired a lasting celebrity by the thorough manner in which the details of that enquiry were carried out, and the result—the adoption of the Martini-Henry Rifle—will be a lasting monument of his practical knowledge and discrimination.

The appointment of an officer of his character and standing to the onerous duties of Commander-in-Chief would undoubtedly be hailed by all classes with satisfaction, and the Force would be in the hands of a Chief every way capable of developing all its good qualities. It is, however, the province of Her Majesty's responsible advisers to select the person they think best, and we are sure in any case the Force will be contented with their choice.

"The contemplated appointment of a Major General of the Imperial army to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Militia, will no doubt be hailed with great satisfaction by the entire force. Such appointment would still leave vacant the office of Adjutant-General, the duties of which have been performed by Lieut. Col. Powell since the retirement of Colonel Ross. We apprehend that such a change will be made in the militia law as will enable the Government to appoint the present acting Adjutant-General to that position. Colonel Powell is more than efficient in his department, and we need not say that his appointment as Adjutant-General of the Dominion would give universal satisfaction to the whole force of the country."

The above paragraph is from the *Ottawa Times* of 25th April, and those who know the gallant officer referred to will not only endorse the sentiments contained therein but will go a little further and say it will be no particular boon to the Canadian Militia to appoint a Major General as Commander-in-Chief except the Chief of the Staff should happen to be what Colonel POWELL undoubtedly is—a man thoroughly acquainted

with the force, and as thoroughly popular amongst its members. Any officer from the Imperial army must be to a great extent a comparative stranger here; and his duties would be both onerous and oppressive if he had not an officer on whom he could rely to carry out the details with prudence and circumspection, one known to the force and in whom they repose unlimited confidences. The present Acting Adjutant-General has been virtually in his present position for thirteen years—the duties of his office have been well and conscientiously discharged, the present organization has been in a great measure shaped by his hands, and he can look back on the greatest work of the kind done in any country with just pride; there is therefore every reason why he should succeed the well earned promotion which ought to have been his long ago.

That spirited journal, *The Nation*, in its issue of 9th April, has an article on "Our Militia System," which we republish, especially as its fair open criticism is alike free from prejudices and dogmatism. It advocates the appointment of "a commission to examine into and decide upon the evils of the present system and the value of the remedies to be applied." As it has been alleged that the present system is radically defective, there can be no doubt before a change is attempted, the country should be satisfied that the proposed substitute would not be liable to the evils complained of, and that it would be as efficient to meet the social conditions of the people as the present system has proved itself to be. We hold that the present organization has one single defect and that is want of provision for a proper remuneration for the rank and file, and we must demur altogether to the idea that there has been any "introduction of the party element into an organization which should be essentially non-political," except in the legitimate exercise of that patronage which essentially and of right belongs to the responsible advisers of the Sovereign. It has yet to be proved that even this lawful patronage was exercised in any way but that most beneficial to the interests of Canada, and we know of no instance in which it was bestowed on an incompetent or unworthy object. We quite agree in our contemporary's opinion that the subject is a vexed one, but are certain that the alleged grievances are merely sentimental and only mark the restless desire for fanciful changes by individuals with a large amount of theoretical knowledge and little practical experience. There is, however, one proposition to which we totally demur. *The Nation* says: "It is very little use to have educated officers unless you have also trained men," while fully admitting the truth of the corollary it has been always not only the opinion but the exact knowledge derived from practical experience that you must have educated officers *before* you can have trained men, and while it is well known

that *three months* will make a well drilled soldier as many years will hardly suffice to turn out a thoroughly competent officer, and our present system above all others is that best adapted to produce good officers if it was fairly developed.

In the House of Commons this has been systematically ignored, it is not looked on with favour by a large and influential class, and that the very first to feel the disastrous effects of its inefficiency in case of national complication the pittance required for its maintenance has always been a stumbling block to the Minister of Finance and one in truth for which he could offer least excuse; and although the force has been well represented in Parliament it would appear that party obligations occupied the whole attention of those who should have made all questions affecting it a source of interest and inquiry. Our contemporary has earned the gratitude of the force by the course taken in the present article, and we hope the proposed inquiry will meet with the favor a proposition of its magnitude and value deserves. Not only have the affairs of "Our Militia System" been neglected by the High Court of Parliament, but they have received scant courtesy from the Press, and we hope the vigorous article from *The Nation* will be followed up by others from influential journals written, not with a desire to subvert a system or a party, but with the true intention of strengthening a great national institution.

The following from the columns of *Broad Arrow* of 4th April shews in what direction the current is setting, it is entitled "An Imperial Guard."

The New York papers have the following:—

"An independent military organization is now being formed in this (under the above title), to number 500 members, and which will be one of the finest organizations of the kind in the country. The object of this organization is instruction in the school of the soldier, without that annoyance and tax on the time of its members which is incumbent on the members of the National Guards, and, by its reception during the winter months, to promote social union and fellowship among its members.

"The proposed uniform is scarlet coat with scarlet trimmings, dark blue pants, bearskin hat, black belts, light blue overcoat (same as worn by the National Guard), fatigue cap. The cost of the complete uniform will be about \$125. Members are expected to have their uniforms in time for the first parade after their election to membership. It will be seen that the full dress uniform is similar to that worn by the British Grenadiers.

"Squad-drills will be held weekly; company drills will be held monthly. There will be no drills during the summer months. The annual parade will take place, probably in September of each year. Special parades will take place when ordered by the company. The first parade will take place either in June or September.

"The non-commissioned will not be elected until the permanent organization is effected.

"The armoury-building which it is proposed to erect will contain a meeting-room, reading-room and library, a suite of parlours, hat and cloak-rooms, a banquetting-hall, property-rooms for the safe keeping of such articles of uniform as the members may desire to leave at the armoury, and a large assembly room with galleries sufficient to accommodate some four thousand persons, exclusive of the floor which will accommodate some fifteen hundred more. This hall will be one of the finest and largest in the country, and when not required for the use of the organization will be rented for balls, concerts, &c. from which a revenue may be derived, which will be devoted to the liquidation of the debt incurred in its erection.

"Receptions will be given by the Imperial Guard during the winter, for the members and invited guests only. No tickets to be sold. These receptions will be on a scale of splendour surpassing those of any similar organization.

"The expense of membership in the Imperial Guard will be—Uniform, \$125; annual dues, \$20. There is no initiation fee. Fines for non-attendance of drills and parades have not yet been fixed, but will be nominal.

"Candidates for membership in the Imperial Guards must be not less than five feet six inches in height and of good moral character. The term of service is unlimited, any member being at liberty to resign at any time he may desire."

As nothing is yet said about the Emperor who is to command these Republican Pretorians, the scheme looks very like buying the saddle first, and then going into the market for a horse to fit it.

Our contemporary's comment is not to the point. The horse a thorough-bred one at that, and saddle are already provided. Our cousins are merely looking for the trained Jockey and he is not difficult to find. From the nature of things a return to their national allegiance is the evident destiny of all North America, and we look at such manifestations as this simply as indicative of the strong current of feeling underlying our neighbors' assumed antipathy; they cannot but be sensible of the vast advantages we in Canada enjoy under the stability of a limited Constitutional Monarchy compared with the all but anarchy of their own institutions. It is evident that sooner or later the solution of all their difficulties will be sought in a return to the paternal care of the Sovereign of the British Empire; so that the idea of an Imperial Guard is by no means so foolish as our contemporary *Broad Arrow* supposes. Speculative and practical Republicanism are totally different things. Our contemporary admires the former; the promoters of the Imperial Guard understand the latter thoroughly, and we profess our admiration of their good sense in providing all their machinery before they set to work the miller.

"The first torpedo vessel of the British Navy was launched at Pembroke Dockyard last week. The *Vesuvius* is a handsome little vessel, and when fully equipped her hull will only be some three feet above the water, and her screw below. Her principal dimensions are—length between perpendiculars, 90ft.; breadth extreme, 22ft.; depth

in hold, 11ft. 4in.; displacement in tons, 241. She is propelled by twin screws driven by engines on the surface condenser principle, of 360 indicated horse-power, with boilers bearing a pressure of 70lbs. to the square inch. She will not produce any smoke—coke only being used, and the funnel a horizontal one, lying along the deck, which is semi oval. The crew will be stationed below, and ventilation will be provided by a draught of air produced in furnaces by hand, until steam is got up, afterwards generated by means of a donkey engine, which drives a fan in addition to her large engines used for various purposes. This unique specimen of marine architecture was designed by Mr. N. Barnaby, chief naval architect at the Admiralty; and was constructed under the immediate supervision of Mr. Martin, the master-shipwright at the Pembroke Dockyard. It is to be hoped that we shall soon be able to give some account of her performances.

Broad Arrow of 4th April gives the foregoing paragraph. It is curious to find in the leading military journal of Great Britain an announcement of a fact that proves an intention on the part of the military and naval authorities of that country, to take under their patronage a system which has proved a failure in the United States and of whose latest development the leading journal, the *Army and Navy Journal* of that country has recently given such laughable and ludicrous description as "a polo with a tank of powder at one end." The duty of vessels like the *Vesuvius* being to poke said pole under the bottom of any ship that would be courteous enough to allow the experiment to be tried with equal danger to all parties.

In our issue to-day will be found a lecture delivered by the talented author of "the Wellington Prize Essay," Lieut. MAURICE, R.A., at the Royal United Service Institute and addressed to officers of the Volunteer Corps, the title being "On the connection between the Ordinary work of Soldiers in peacetime and Militia Efficiency," but in reality a well considered vigorous essay on discipline pure and simple. We commend its careful study to our readers as one of the best and most comprehensive essays we have ever read on this most interesting subject, especially as it places before our volunteer officers an analysis of what is meant by commanding men and their duty as soldiers in peace or war.

The lesson taught by the talented lecturer is one much needed by volunteer officers, and a good deal of the alleged inefficiency of the force may be traced to the lack of knowledge of the subordination of duties and responsibilities which should exist between officers and men.

In another page will be found two articles from the *Army and Navy Gazette*, one a paper on "Armament of Ships of War," the other on the "New Cavalry Tactics," both are sufficiently interesting to warrant us in placing them before our readers; they are indeed most valuable because they exhibit the practical experience of soldiers and seamen standing high in their professions.

LECTURE "On the Connection between the Ordinary Work of Soldiers in Peace time and Warlike Efficiency," delivered before the Royal United Service Institute on Tuesday, 1st April, 1873: Lieut. General His Grace The Duke of Wellington, K.G., in the chair, by Lieutenant J. F. MAUGES, R.A., Professor of Tactics, Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

My Lord Duke and gentlemen, I do not intend to apologize for my being here to night. You gentlemen have been kind enough to invite me, I was I think bound to address you as soon as I had obtained leave to do so, and to do my best to lay before you that which seemed of most practical importance in relation to the great end which we all have in view, viz, the safety and honour of our country.

I must confess, however, I feel very strongly that there is a certain dogmatism in the form which a short lecture almost inevitably assumes, which is very unsuitable to me in addressing you. I am going to tell you what I myself very strongly think and believe. I think I can promise you that in no instance shall what I say, have been the result of very hasty examination of the question. I think I can also say, that I have not intentionally missed any opportunity I have had, of consulting those whose opinions are of value on such matters. Where I have been able to quote these they will no doubt have their proper weight with you. But, after all, what I say must go for what it is worth, and you must judge for yourselves whether it is true or false. I am anxious to urge this, because I cannot help feeling that when I have said my say, many will be disposed to ask what right I, of all men, have to speak about the facts to which I am going direct to your attention. To which my only answer can be, that I observed that the particular points of which I am about to speak, have not hitherto been brought under your notice. That as they are the most commonplace, so also I believe them to be the most important of any; and that I think it at least possible that the very fact that all soldiers know them well, may prevent any particular soldier from speaking to you of them.

Pardon me; I speak for the moment as if we soldiers came here to address you not as soldiers but as citizens, I think from what I have noticed among you, that there is one sense in which you would with much justice repudiate that assumption.

There was a time when, as it seemed to me, some of the most zealous Volunteers were not very certain "wherefore they were come together"—when you would at least have been contented with a programme which proposed to you "to interest nearly 1,200 separate localities in military questions; to awaken them to a patriotic sympathy with the Army; and partially to prepare to anticipate and provide against the consequences and risks of an invasion." (a) But the truth is, you have very nearly carried out that programme.

Thanks mainly to you, the relationship in which the Army stands to the nation is one altogether different from that which it held forty years ago. If any one doubts how changed that relationship is, let him hear this description of what it was to be one who had had better means of knowing it than any, and who never modified his statement of that which he believed to be true, for any object on earth. "It is an exotic in

England. The Officers and soldiers of the Army are an object of dislike and suspicion to the inhabitants while serving with their regiments, and of jealousy afterwards, and they are always ill-treated." (a) To be sure that that was true on the 22nd of April, 1829, it is enough to say that the Duke of Wellington said then that it was true. Is it true now? I for one thing that we owe it mainly to you that it is not so.

But I am also very strongly impressed with the idea that you now meditate a further step in the programme. If I had doubted it before, I should have been convinced by the reception which you gave to some things which were so well said here last week, (b) and notably by the heartiness with which you responded to the words in which your Inspector General told you that you were now definitely part of the force of the land, and must expect to meet with that plain English in which at present, thank God, it on whom the honor of England depends, are told what they have yet to learn, if they would be worthy of her glorious service. If I did not mistake the tone of that meeting, in so far as it represented the Volunteers, those who have held on despite the recent changes, have taken a very serious responsibility upon themselves. Let me explain what I mean. Your military training has taught you the great strategic lesson that defence can only be by counter-attack. You know if war comes, no matter how purely defensive on our parts its origin may be, and we are then governed by one Ministry that is not absolutely insane, it will not be on the scared soil of England that the contest will be fought out. And if I mistake you not, you do intend to do your utmost to prepare yourselves for this, with no fear for a sudden attack upon tier hearths and homes, shall prevent the heaviest possible blow which we can deliver, being struck for the safety and honor of England elsewhere.

I confess I never had quite realized till the other night how strong among you is the feeling that, whether it be, or be not possible, to obtain from the electors or from any Government, power which will enable us to speak without fear when justice is outraged, that you at least are ready to do your utmost that England may trust her shores in safety for a time almost to your keeping alone, whilst the distant contest is carried on by nearly the whole force of the Army. Moreover, I think that you, at least would echo those words of our Liberator's which, if not applicable for the moment to the condition of Europe, may in that ever shifting sand soon become so again:—"No little German State are we; but the one voice in Europe we must speak." And I think that you do not intend, if you can help it, that the voice shall be always mere empty chatter.

Now, gentlemen, if that is so you must not mind being told of any difficulties which stand in the way of your realization of that grand scheme.

I am not come here to night to flatter you. I do not know at all enough of all your circumstances, and of many other things that I should want to know before I was able to judge, how far you can meet the conditions, which I must surely believe to be necessary if you would achieve your end. But speaking as a subaltern of the regular

Army, I want, if I can, to draw your attention to what every subaltern sees before him in his ordinary daily routine work, and I want to point out to you that much as our present daily routine needs to be improved, the evidence of war is absolute as to the advantage which regular Armies do gain by the meagrest, least intellectual, immediate duty which is done in peace time by an Army working together as an Army. I know well that the express words of one great man at all events may be quoted against me. I know well that Sir H. Lawrence said, "No, it is not elementary knowledge, such as barrack life or regimental prizes can give, that is most essential to a commander; it is a good sense, energy, thoughtfulness, and familiarity with independent action. It is not by three times a day seeing soldiers eat their rations . . . or by marching round barrack squares, that Officers learn to be soldiers, much less to be Generals." (a) I hope that by the time I have finished my lecture you will not suppose that Sir Henry Lawrence would differ very greatly from me. If I had, as it is just now not unfrequently my duty to do, to talk as Sir Henry was talking to those who may soon be engaged in that same ordinary routine, and apt to become sunk in its details, instead of appreciating the importance of its whole character, I might be disposed to call in his authority and to repeat those words as, what they are, the exact and absolute truth. But I cannot help believing that just at this moment there are several very important reasons why one should be more anxious to state to you the advantages which we have gained from our peace training of the past than to press upon you the necessities for improvement.

First, for your own sakes, I believe that that which I speak of is by far the most difficult part of your task, and it is always best to look straight at the most difficult thing we have to encounter.

Secondly, I do think that there is a false note in the response which comes from the public to the cry for military reform, which has been raised by some of our ablest men, and to you they must look as their best interpreters to correct it.

Thirdly, I cannot imagine anything more disastrous for the Army itself than a notion among the public, of which I confess I see not a few indications, that those who now enter the Army ought to be impregnated with the popular feeling that they must be such very superior persons that they cannot soil their hands with, or take any interest in, the inevitable daily routine of peace life, since they are to devote themselves to matters much too ethereal for anything of the kind. So far as I am able to judge, it does not seem to me likely, under these conditions, that, whilst passing by the simple duties with contempt, they will pay on that account much more attention to what smacks more of the direct study of war.

But let me tell you what the indications are which make me think that the matter I now bring before you is one, the exact nature of which it behoves you to study closely and thoroughly. I will venture to add, as I see some Officers of the Army have kindly honoured me with their presence, that I am very anxious, with all humility, to draw their attention to the same indications, in the hope that those who can do it so much better than I can, will really set forth the subject in all the fullness that it merits,

(a) Vite "Despatches," large edition, vol. viii, p. 315; "Selections," p. 419.

(b) At Captain Home's lecture on "The Recent War with reference to the Militia and Volunteers" since published.

(c) Quoted from the motto adopted by Sir T. Acland for his pamphlet on "Volunteer Discipline."

(a) See Sir T. Acland's pamphlet on "Volunteer Discipline," p. xlv.

and not leave it to my hasty and meagre illustrations.

I am sure that most of those who are here will remember the very remarkable series of articles on the "Changes in Modern Warfare," which appeared in the *Times* shortly before the late Autumn Manœuvres, chiefly in the form of letters from abroad. I need not refer to the contents of those articles. They were sketches of what was going on in foreign Armies, which, as far as I have been able to judge, struck all those whose opinion on such subjects we should all consider valuable, as simply masterly. But they had scarcely come to an end, when a letter appeared in the *Times*, which was intended to draw from them a rather important, if a true deduction. I have not done the writer the unkindness of looking it up, so I cannot either tell you what the assumed name was, nor am I anxious to particularize its contents. But what the letter was intended to press was this: Taking into account all that had been so well said as to the changed conditions of warfare, the inevitable inference was urged was that mere drill being of less importance now than formerly, all attempt to maintain an Army must be unnecessary. "Since it will now be very easy for anybody in a very short time to learn all that is necessary in the way of drill, obviously there can be no reason for keeping soldiers together to learn it."

No answer was given to the letter as far as I know. I don't think it was necessary then, or that it is necessary now, to take much trouble to convince a nation which has recently watched the course of such a struggle as that of 1870, that regular formed, and well trained Armies, are more than ever indispensable in warfare. At all events, gentlemen, I do not intend to occupy your time with any investigation of that matter. So far as I have had the honour and pleasure of being acquainted with Volunteer Officers, their tendency is certainly not to underrate the advantages which a long peace training gives to an Army. But for all that, the letter I have spoken of is a convenient, because a somewhat exaggerated illustration of a certain feeling, very much more easy to understand, than exactly to define. It is one which, under a different form, is very fully shared by some members of the Volunteer force, as is proved by letters to the papers which they not unfrequently write. Perhaps the feeling may be expressed somewhat in this way.

The advantage as a matter of fact which regular trained troops, living together as an Army in peace time possess does certainly seem to be proved by their successes in war, but to what, in the name of all that is reasonable, is it due? They do nothing all day long in peace time but a certain amount of drill, a certain amount of practice with their weapons, and besides, well, the cavalry and artillery of course look after their horses and guns, and the whole Army does a certain amount of work in keeping their accoutrements and barracks in good order; but out of all these, which is it that gives them the advantage in war? You say now that the drill itself has rather an indirect than a direct importance. In the use of your weapons we can beat you at Wimbledon, and we have beaten you at Shoeburyness. Surely it is not your polishing of buckles that helps you?

There is, in fact, constantly expressed a feeling of a certain secrecy, mystery, perhaps may it not be after all sham, put forward merely in order to induce John Bull to put his hands into his pockets more readily.

This comes out in all sorts of different ways. I scarcely know whether those who profess to know nothing about the Army, and to hate what they do know, or those who think they know all about it, exhibit the feeling most prominently.

A good friend of my own acquaintance, whom I meet at intervals sufficiently long to make him forget each time how often he has put the same facts before me, never fails to come and condole with me on the dreariness which must attend soldiering in peace time; and taking for granted that I have no intention of contradicting him (as I certainly have not) he proceeds to show his sympathy and his knowledge by speaking of the unsatisfactory nature of a work which can, of course, have no interest in itself, and which is only a preparation for a condition of things which may never be, and for which a true patriot has hardly the right to wish.

A great army reformer from the north of England, whom I happened to meet at Metz during the debates on Army Bill, hot from the battle-fields, told me that nothing was so easy as to select Officers for promotion in peace-time. I venture to ask him for the solution of a question which appeared to all so important, and to the few who have carefully studied it, so difficult. "O, see if they know their drills well, and—and—" He became very vague beyond that point, so I suggested that he would have a good many candidates for selection if a simple drill test were adopted. When I ventured further to hint that I hoped he would find nearly throughout the service that if any ordinary perfection in that respect were required it would become necessary to promote by de-merit, or there would be no selection at all, he turned away from me with contempt.

Again, take this instance. By way of remedying the defects of a mere examination at test of the qualifications for Officers of Volunteers, it is suggested that some of the London Volunteers, should go through a field day at Aldershot, with other troops. A zealous but unhappy Volunteer, who has devoted a day with his corps to the purpose writes to the *Times* to complain bitterly that having been present throughout the whole field day, his corps did not fire a shot. He seems half inclined to think that the General commanding ought to be dismissed for incompetence, because he did not contrive that the zeal and ammunition of the particular corps should be satisfactorily expended. Clearly here is another effort genuinely made to do all that soldiers do in order to become soldiers, and yet those who have made it feel that they are not much further advanced by what they have done.

Now I cannot too strongly express the sense which I, in common, I think, with all soldiers who have taken trouble to examine the matter have of the benefits which we owe to you. But I do think, as was so admirably said to you here a few weeks ago, (a) that you have done much that you have done much more for us than we have been able to do for you. There are many reasons for it. I cannot help thinking that this is the chief one, that we do practical and habitually that of which you need to know the rationale.

From the very nature of that which causes our efficiency, we are unable theoretically to tell you exactly what it is. Our business is not public talking, and the mere carrying on of a practical duty in even the most perfect

(a) By Lieut.-Colonel Evelyn Wood, V.C., in his lecture on "Mounted Riflemen," since published.

possible manner, does not involve at all necessarily the thinking out of "the why" and "the wherefore." When therefore you come to us and ask us, "What are we to do that we may acquire the same degree of power for war which we frankly admit that you do by some inscrutable process gain in the scrubbing of harness and the scouring of tables?" we have no great facility in answering you. It has not been the thing why we did it, so much as to do it.

I confess I believe that of the greatest benefits which you have conferred upon us is that you force from us a distinct answer to this inquiry. I think I am not mistaken in putting it forward as a genuine one. I don't say that many of you who have done me the honour of coming here to-night are much puzzled as to the answer. I am conscious of the opportunities for military knowledge which many of you have had, to venture to say what I do in the hopes of giving you much information. But little as you may require it for yourselves, I fancied that you might think it a convenient thing to have the difficulty stated. I know well from my own experience, that it exists in the minds of many not belonging to the Army, both Volunteers and others. I shall scarcely be able to do more to-night than to hint at the solution. To answer it fully, would take a literature, for it involves the investigation of a very deep vein in the mine of human nature, and one that has been singularly little reported upon, however closely it has been surveyed for working purposes. What then is it which regular Armies do in peace time which prepares them for effective action in war, and which it is so difficult for those who are not in peace-time devoted to soldiering, to acquire?

(To be continued.)

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.—The Toronto Courts of this excellent Friendly Benefit Society will celebrate their second Annual Fete and Jubilee in the city of Toronto, about the end of July next. Bands are invited to compete for various prizes which will be offered by the Committee. The amount of \$3000 was awarded to the successful competitors of last year. Professional, Military, Amateur, and Drum and Fife Bands in the neighborhood are informed that further information will be supplied on application to the Secretary, Bro. H. Davies, Box 240, Post Office, Toronto.

A new ironclad frigate was lately launched into the Celer from the Vulcan Works at Stettin. The vessel, which is intended for the German navy, was christened the *Preussen* instead of *Burussia*, which name it was originally determined she should bear. The *Preussen* is designed upon the model of the English *Monarch*, that is to say, she is a cruising turreted ship; she carries in each turret two 8 in. breech-loading steel guns, and fore and aft a similar gun of smaller calibre. The German ironclad fleet with this addition now numbers ten presentable vessels of large tonnage and three small ironclad torpedo vessels, while five large turret vessels are in course of construction and three more torpedo boats. When these are completed the fleet will number, including the *Runo* gunboats, twenty-three armed steam vessels, the largest of which has over 9500 tons displacement, and carries engines capable of being worked to a power of more than 8000 horses.

OUR LOST PET.

She went what time the birds of passage sought,
The sunny south, our first and only love;
A short and pleasant loan, who only brought
Joy to our hearts awhile, then soared above.

A star dropped where nought star-like long may
be—

Fair as a day-old flow'et washed in dew,
With eyes so clear, we fancied we could see
Her soul—the Angel in her—shining through.

Departed hath she, like the first light snow;
Quick melted in the early winter sun;
And all of her we evermore may know
Is, that a marvellous sight hath come and gone,

For now, left lonely as we are a rain,
Out only darling, gone beyond recall,
Is unto us a vision in the brain,
A dream within the heart, and that is all.

—Chambers' Journal.

ARMAMENT OF SHIPS OF WAR.

We give below the conclusion of Captain Jeffers important paper:

The next point to be determined is—Should the guns be mounted in pivot or broadside? The same reasons which cause the 9 inch to be superior to the 8 inch may also be urged in favour of the 11 inch. The higher the calibre the greater the range, accuracy and power. The 11 inch shell has the content, and nearly the weight of, 2 of 9 inch; and, since the pivot gun can be fought on either side, and usually the 9 in. cannot be shifted over, it is practically equal to 4 of 9 inch, whilst its weight with carriage is little more than that of 2 9 inch.

The concentration of effect due to the explosive capacity of the 11 inch shell is even more important than that due to penetration and size of orifice. The misfortune of the larger calibre is that its substantial benefits are seldom visible before those who continually experience the disadvantages of its greater weight and size. The bulk of the gun, the toil in handling it and its projectiles, are ever enforced to the eye of the officer and to the exertions of the men. But the great power it confers is not exhibited by the ordinary practice, and remains a myth until the hour of battle discloses the fact and permits the heavy calibre to tell its own tale more eloquently than the most convincing arguments.

It has, however, been abundantly proved that the 9 inch gun is perfectly manageable on a broadside carriage in any vessel having sufficient room to work them; still, the writer is in favour of mounting them on a pivoted broadside carriage in all vessels, having reference here to the greater facility of training and consequently greater accuracy of fire, and the preservation of the decks, the fibres of which are crushed by the great weight resting on the front trucks.

The basis of armament is either—Given a ship of a certain tonnage, draft of water and speed, with so many tons of displacement assigned to ordnance, how dispose of that weight to best advantage? Or, as in the *Kansas* class—Given a designated battery, what is the smallest ship which, on a given draft of water, will carry that battery? In every case the bureau assigns the smallest number of the heaviest guns to form the weight, and prefers pivots to broadside when the deck arrangements will permit. For it is thoroughly established that a small number of large pieces will inflict injuries beyond the power of a large number of small pieces.

In order that she may exercise her full measure of offence, speed has become the indispensable attribute of every ship of war; without it her powers are altogether

incomplete. It is very right that when a vessel of war encounters a superior force, speed should be able to make her safe, but the necessary diminution of offensive power should not be so great as to disable a first class steamer from matching any vessel of her own class of inferior speed, but provided with a proper armament, otherwise her usual business would be running—*fighting* the exception!

It will often happen that in order to protect important interests, the battle must be fought at all hazards, and that avoiding the action will not serve the purpose. What then will be the chances of these costly fabrics? It is, moreover, certain, that we have a right to demand that our vessels of war shall have equal speed with those of other nations.

It is by this equality only that our vessels shall select and retain the distances they prefer, and less speed than this should not be admitted in any discussion of the subject. This does not mean that every United States ship shall equal in speed the best ships of other nations, but that the average speed of our Navy, taken collectively, shall be equal to that of others, also taken collectively. If, however, our ship is inferior in speed, then the choice of distance is with the enemy, who is supposed to prefer close quarters; but if our ship is properly armed, he can only reach this position after passing through the deliberate fire of powerful guns.

In 1862, Assistant Secretary Fox proposed, Admiral Dahlgren designed the armament, and Constructor Leathell the hull of a vessel of the same length as the *Lancaster*, but with more beam, to carry 12 11 inch guns in broadside pivots, on spar deck. This antedates, by some years, the English *Inconstant* and *Shah*, with a similar arrangement of armament. The great majority of cruising ships must continue to be wooden or (its equivalent) composite vessels; but with the introduction of iron-clads of various degrees of resistance, these wooden ships should be capable of effective offensive action against most cruising iron-clads.

And although the preceding reasoning is based on our present armaments and wooden ships, it is equally applicable to an iron-clad fleet, and there is no reason why our ships, heretofore superior to all others in armament, cannot be restored to an equality, for the time has now come when we must prepare for an entire change in the armament of our ships, although the principle for determining it remains undisturbed.

I am also of the opinion that this change must be the introduction of the rifled cannon as the entire armament of our ships, otherwise we shall find ourselves, in a war with any leading power, overmatched not only in numbers but in power of individual ships. This we cannot afford; our ships, if few, should be the best of their kind, and hitherto, so far as armament was concerned, were superior to all foreign ships.

A clever English writer remarks of our ships in 1812. "By substituting long guns instead of our short ones, they secured for themselves the immense advantage of being able without loss or damage, luxuriously to pummel us to death, at ranges which they had precalculated they would be completely out of our reach." But other powers have since adopted our system of a few heavy guns, and have, after many years of experiment and millions of expenditure, established two or, perhaps three, systems of rifled ordnance as worthy of confidence.

1st. The system of breech loading, known

as Krupp's, to whom it owes its experimental development; though it is understood that this system was presented to Captain Wise, one of my predecessors, years before Krupp adopted it. The essential features, the round backed wedge, the locking screw and the gas check, are due to our countryman Broadwell. It is, however, probable that it would not have proved a success in our hands, owing to the state of the steel manufacture in our country at the time.

2nd. *The French System*.—This, which has been successfully applied to the largest calibres, is also an American invention developed in France.

3rd. *The Woolwich muzzle loading*, has met with success as a gun; but its studded projectile is far inferior to our expanding system. Recent advices show that after pool pooling our expanding system for many years, and experimenting on wads and gas checks to prevent erosion in the bore of their muzzle loading guns, our English friends are about abandoning the studded projectiles for our own plan. The principal advantage of rifle cannon consists in their greater penetration, due to the concentration of effect on a smaller and better form of surface; next, in greater explosive contents for same weight; then range, and, lastly, accuracy. The accuracy of spherical projectiles is, however, quite sufficient at usual engaging distances, and the difference due to a rifle projectile is quite lost in the difficulties of aiming, and the motion of both vessels. That the rifle to be adopted should be a breech loader is, I think, obvious, and for two principal reasons.

1st. In order to utilize a slow powder less destructive to the gun, the bore must have greater length in order to admit of a longer time for the gasses to act.

2nd. Since guns wear out by the rush of gas over the projectile in muzzle loaders, scoring the bore is largely prevented by breech loading.

To these we may add, that with the increased length of gun, the beam of very few ships will permit the muzzle of the gun to come within the port for convenient loading. That there is no risk of accident from overloading, and that incipient cracks are easily detected. Having no colonies, it is not probable that we will ever construct cruising iron-clads, nor does it appear to be necessary, since most of those now in existence, may be pierced by their own guns, or such guns as they should carry, if properly armed. Since the general introduction of armoured ships, the conditions of warfare have been altered. And the subject of penetration has become of paramount importance. With wooden ships the mere lodgment of a shell in the side before its explosion, might inflict a fatal injury; but against armoured ships complete perforation is essential. The form of the projectile, its material, cross section, weight, and velocity on impact, must be such as to insure this, or it will be practically harmless. Experiment has proven that shells containing a suitable bursting charge may be driven through plates of a thickness equal to the calibre at short ranges, and this is about the limit of useful effect. Therefore, with the present types of armoured ships carrying from 4½ to 6 inches of armor, 7 inch is the lowest calibre on which we can rely to insure perforation, taking into consideration oblique impact, even at short range. The English have, however, settled on the 8 inch, the Prussians 8½ (21 centm.) and the French 7.5 (19 centm.) as the gun for general service, weighing from 17,000 to 20,000 lbs., firing

with charges of 27.5 to 35 lbs of powder, projectiles from 116 to 180 lbs., capable of perforating 6 inch of iron at 1,000 yards.

The monitors are deficient in speed, though formidable antagonists at close quarters; their sphere of offence does not extend beyond 300 yards, which might be increased to 3,500 yards, by the substitution of an efficient rifle of the same weight, 10 inch or 11 inch calibre for the 15 inch smooth bore. Various projects have been brought forward to convert our present smooth bore guns into rifles, but these are all makeshifts, permissible in time of war, but unpardonable waste in peace. Our futile efforts to utilize the old small arms should warn us to make no expenditures in this direction. Other nations possess much greater stocks of convertible guns, but none have thought fit to so convert them, nor can they be converted to breech-loaders, which I consider the essential feature in any rifled system. A writer in the *Army and Navy Journal* of February 28, 1874, gives a summary of the objections to converted guns which I commend to your perusal.—*U. S. Army and Navy Gazette*.

THE NEW CAVALRY TACTICS.

The new cavalry tactics, assimilated to Upton's Infantry Tactics, are ready at last, and are comprised in a volume about one-third thicker than the infantry book, but almost equally convenient. Printer and publisher have alike done themselves credit in these handy little pocket volumes, of which the typography is beautifully clear, while the thin, tough paper admits (in the cavalry volume) of 530 pages, in a marvelously convenient and portable form. The illustrations in the *School of the Soldier* are also very superior in execution to those usual in military books, and seem to have been outlined from photographs, judging from the ease and grace of the attitudes, and the correctness of detail in all cases. Being set in with the type, they are also convenient for reference, and a great advance on the old method of illustration. When we come to the matter of the cavalry book, we are obliged to confess that the work has not been done with anything like the concise completeness evinced in the Revised Infantry Tactics; and whereas the short preface to the latter work gives good and cogent reasons for the movements prescribed, written evidently by one who feels sure of his ground and has thought deeply on the subject, the compilers of the cavalry tactics are content to rest on the authority of G.O. No. 6 of the War Department, July 17, 1873 which curtly announces their adoption.

As far as the mere evolutions from line into column, and vice versa, are concerned, they are almost identical with the corresponding infantry movements. In the dismounted drill there is no sensible difference.

Mounted, the substitution of single for double ranks enables the same commands to be used in most cases. In the *School of the Regiment* three battalions are used instead of one, closely assimilating cavalry regimental movements to those of a brigade of infantry. The single rank formation rendering dress parade, in line, of a mounted regiment a practical impossibility, except for officers gifted with the lungs of

Bonarges, line of platoon column is substituted therefor, and line of masses is also allowable. Brigade movements mounted are not prescribed to be made by general commands, but by despatched orders and bugle calls. So far as all these movements, and those of divisions and corps, are concerned, the changes are in the right direction, and the Cavalry Tactics are amply sufficient to meet all the necessities occurring in manœuvring either large or small bodies of horse, in the simplest and most rapid manner.

It is in the individual instruction in the points which make the essential difference between the cavalier and the footman that the work of the officers who compiled the new mounted tactics has been left incomplete, and the opportunity for a radical improvement in those matters which do not affect manœuvres left all neglected. As the new tactics stand, our cavalry are really deprived of the right to be called "cavalry." Mounted rifles, dragoons, mounted infantry they may be called, but the fact remains that the new tactics deliberately consign them to a future in which their main dependence must be only their firearms, and in which the sabre will be a nearly useless encumbrance. As the tactics now stand it would save the Government a good many dollars, and our so called "cavalry" much needless trouble, to have every sabre used by an enlisted man turned into the arsenals.

That these remarks are not too severe will appear when we mention that the old U. S. Sabre Exercise, with all its useless flourishes and cuts at the empty air, is retained in the new tactics, substantially unchanged save by the addition of two parries on the left which are really only one. There is absolutely no provision for fencing between the men, and under the new tactics, as under the old, regiments will be put into the field to charge an enemy with the sabre, when (if they have followed the tactics) not a single man has ever crossed swords with an antagonist. The question what confidence can men so trained put in their swords?—is easily answered by the experience of our late war. The sneer that has been so often thrown at our cavalry by foreigners, that it was nothing but "mounted infantry," was, unhappily, true as regarded our horse in general. In some individual regiments, by a disregard of the U. S. Tactics, the men were made into fair swordsmen, and would charge with the sabre. Wherever the tactics were obeyed, charges were almost a nullity, and firing the only real resource of the so-called "cavalry." That this state of things is satisfactory, seems to be the conviction of the United States cavalry officers on the board of revision. In our own opinion their position is decidedly illogical. Either they should abolish the sabre entirely, if they distrust its efficacy, or they should give it a fair chance to be used as a weapon, not as a toy. Under our present system it is nothing but a toy. In the French cavalry, from whose drill our sabre service is drawn some of the deficiencies of the exercise are obviated by the presence of a *Maitre d'Armes* in every regiment and by the practice of fencing. Even under this modification their cavalry suffered heavily during the German war, when opposed to the German cavalry, which pursues much the same system as the English. All the accounts accessible prove this to have been the case whenever they came in collision with the sabre. Whether it is safe for mounted troops to depend on their fire is a question that has been repeatedly decided in the

negative, at long intervals, and yet the tendency, since war was first made a science, has always been for mounted troops to relapse into the old vicious track of dependence on manœuvres belonging to infantry, in default of properly instructing the cavaliers. In every case where the experiment has been tried against pure cavalry, the result has been disaster. The Roman cavalry frequently fought on foot, till Hannibal's Gauls overwhelmed them at Cannæ. Afterwards, Cæsar was compelled to employ those very Gauls to supplement his deficient Roman cavalry. Fifteen centuries elapsed, when Gustavus Adolphus found the mounted troops of his time in the same essentially vicious condition of dependence on fire. He abolished it, substituted the rapid charge, sword in hand, and overthrew his opponents, leaving the Swedish cavalry a legacy of superiority which it retained, nearly a century later, under Charles XII. In Prussia, the Great Frederick repeated the same lesson before the Seven Years' War and made his cavalry, from the poorest, the best in Europe, a model confessedly unequalled ever since. From his time cavalry has been declining in standard to the present day, when it has reached much the same relative point as when Frederick marked its faults at Mollwitz. Our cavalry generals, all over the world, with the single exception of Sheridan perhaps, are afraid to trust their horsemen in pitched battles of all arms. Our own revised cavalry tactics leave them in the old rut, by denying the men a practical sabre exercise, and any means of attaining confidence in the true weapons of the cavalier. That this is literally true will be confessed by any swordsman who looks at our sabre exercise, and compares it with the English or German. When it comes to actual practice, we find the English and Germans fencing all the time, with a love for, and confidence in their weapon, entirely absent among our men, simply because the latter never use it, except to cut at the air, till the day of battle comes, when they feel perfectly green, not knowing how to guard against cut or point, except those laid down in the books.

In dismounted fighting, the new tactics make no provision for leaving the sabre with the saddle. Considering that this is a matter of absolute necessity for such service, the omission shows great carelessness. The chapter on horses seems to be a heterogeneous *mélange* evolved from Baucher, a few general orders issued on the Plains, and the inner consciousness of the compilers. The "directions for shoeing" are especially careless. To be brief, while we cannot deny that a certain advantage has been gained for manœuvring purposes by the assimilation of the tactics of the two arms, it is equally clear to us that the cavalry service has suffered by the change in its essential qualities, rapidity and dash. This has almost always been the case where infantry and artillery officers have assumed command of cavalry, and dictated its movements. By the assimilated tactics our infantry are placed in good condition, the cavalry decidedly damaged. It remains to be seen with what success the board has treated the artillery arm. As for the cavalry, if the tactics pure and simple were left, and a separate book, carefully prepared, on Equitation and Swordsmanship, the present inadequate substitute, with the whole "School of the Soldier Mounted," being cut out bodily, it would be all the better for the service in the future, when our horse men may yet meet real cavalry in battle. Then it will be too late to change.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 8th May, 1874.

GENERAL ORDERS (10).

No. 1.

MILITIA STAFF.

Major Jasper T. Gilkison, formerly Assistant Adjutant General of Militia late No. 7 Military District, Upper Canada, to have the rank and status of Lieutenant Colonel on the Staff of the Militia of the Dominion, whilst serving as a Superintendent of Indians.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 8.

Under the provisions of Section 14 of the Act relating to the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, 1868, the Regimental Division of the 2nd St. John in the Province of New Brunswick is hereby divided into two Regimental Divisions, to be known as 2nd and 3rd St. John, respectively; the Town and Parish of Portland as incorporated for municipal purposes to comprise the limits of the Regimental Division of 3rd St. John, and the remainder of the Regimental Division so subdivided to retain the designation of 2nd St. John.

No. 2.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

10th Battalion or "Royal Regiment,"
Toronto.

Adverting to No. 1 of General Orders (8) 25th April 1873, the acceptance of the resignation of Lieutenant Robert F. Joseph is hereby cancelled, Lieutenant Joseph reverted to his former position in the Battalion.

40th "Northumberland" Battalion of
Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Cobourg.

Lieutenant William Richardson is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 7 Company.

The Head Quarters of this Company are

hereby changed from Ridgeway to Stephensville.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Morris, J. Beam, M.S., vice J. G. Beam, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Color-Sergeant Joseph Clark, vice M. J. Beam, promoted.

49th "Hunts" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Surgeon:

Assistant Surgeon Robert Tracy, M.D., vice Charles N. Ridley, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

64th Battalion of Infantry, or "Folligeurs de
Beauharinois."

No. 4 Company Beauharinois,

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Louis Arthur Prud'homme, M.S., vice A. Philorome Giroux whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant Jean Baptiste Farrell, vice Prud'homme promoted.

Portneuf Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company Deschambault,

To be Lieutenant:

Sergeant Alfred Paquet, M.S., vice Tresslé, St. Armand, left limits.

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

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Lieutenant William Bell Dawson, V. B., 1st Battalion, from 9th April 1874.

Ensign Alexander Robertson, V. B., 1st Battalion, from 9th April 1874.

No. 3

CERTIFICATES.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

The following officers have been granted certificates by a Board of Examiners.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SECOND CLASS.

Lieutenant William Bell Dawson, 1st Battalion.

Ensign Alexander Robertson, 1st Battalion.

By Command of his Excellency the Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Acting Adj. General of Militia.
Canada.

John O'Mahoney, ex-President of the Fenian Brotherhood, has a last recovered the \$20,000 in gold on which an embargo was laid by the British Government. The following item, which we clip from the N.Y. Sun, explains the whole transaction:—

"The General Term, six Judges concurring, decided on Saturday that Mr. Thomas J. Barr must pay over, intact, with seven per cent. interest, \$20,000, which as receiver he was paid by August Belmont about five years ago. In 1865 John O'Mahoney bought the \$20,000 in gold, intending to send it to Ireland for the purposes of the Fenian Brotherhood, of which he was President. But the British Government claimed the money and stopped payment at the Rothchild's London office. Then Mr. O'Mahoney demanded the money of Mr. Belmont, and failing to get it sued for it. This suit led the appointment by Judge McCunn of Mr. Barr as a receiver, and after his appointment a number of lawyers stepped in with demands amounting to about \$15,000. Mr. Barr also put in a large bill for his commission. The General Term's decision nullifies all these proceedings, and gives Mr. O'Mahoney the Fenian Brotherhood \$20,000 and interest."

The appeal for the sufferers in the South says it will require \$40,000 per day for a long while to feed and provide for the starving people. It says: "Good people of the Northern, Western and Eastern States, we appeal to you in the name of our suffering people to come at once to the rescue, with open hands. Call your public meetings in cities, towns and villages, and in the country, appoint you active men and women to make collections in money and clothing and in provisions where it is practicable. Let, also appeals be made in your churches and collections be taken every alternate Sabbath for four months." An earnest appeal is made to Masons, Oddfellows and other organizations. It concludes by saying: "The noble example of our impoverished people in New Orleans, surrounded by this scene of desolation, is worthy of all imitation. The salaried people—clerks, sewing women, and even car drivers, all so scantily paid—have resolved to divided their salaries and live on half rations during this wait of the home less and starving. Mayors of the different cities on the Mississippi will be safe and proper repositories of all contributions."

GARDEN & FLOWER
Seeds.

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