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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VII.

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FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 2, 1873.

Som 25 years ago, there appeared in London for a few months a publication called "The Man in the Moon," which deserved a longer existence than the ephemeral one it attained. In one of its numbers appeared the representation of a knight and lady, in a baronial hall, the knight enraged, and pointing to delapidated armor straps, the lady half sulky, half deprecating.

"Gramercy, Ladye mine!" says the warrior, "I fackins here be the hundredth time I have spoken, and not a strap put to mine armor yet? Gad so, of a truth it is too bad."

This was headed "Medieval prototype of modern shirt buttons."

British Columbia is eighteen months confederated; the necessary appropriations made by Parliament, arms, uniforms and accoutrements, arrived two months since; one gentleman at least, who has long been understood to have received ministerial promises kept in suspense for six months, and not a step yet taken towards militia organization. "Gad so, of a truth it is too bad!"

The Americans, it is said, intend to fortify and garrison San Juan, and there ought to be a Dominion battery of Artillery established here on the same footing as those at Quebec and Kingston, a measure which might commend itself to the politicians who control military appointments, as affording a little more political patronage. In the meantime the Ministry which, having lost Sir George Cartier is (*pro tem* only, I hope) probably shorn of a great share of its resolution and its brains, is of course, too much occupied with the task of finding a Governor for Manitoba, and with the abominable railway squabbles, to attend to anything else.

The former question might have been

solved long ago, by appointing Judge Johnston, or Judge Gray, were it only a matter of putting the right man in the right place. With regard to the latter it is worthy of remark, that the most damaging actions to a nation are sure to emanate from the mercantile classes. To the shameless greed of a body of avaricious merchants, (the British merchant, forsooth!) England owes the disgrace of the Alabama affair, and the three millions which has now to come out of the pockets of her taxpayers. To the British merchant and manufacturer, she owes her descent, under Mr. Gladstone's auspices, from her proud position of old to the insignificant position she holds in the eyes of the world. To the squabbles of two sets of Canadian merchants, capitalists, we are now, according to all accounts, indebted for a very possible weakening of the administration at precisely the time at which it is most desirable that it should be strong and united.

The local legislature met here on the 17th inst., on which occasion fourteen file of marines were scared up for the occasion as a guard of honor; there being, I suppose, no remnant of the old volunteer corps sufficient even for that small duty, tho' as far as I have been able to learn, the volunteer corps which have existed here have been very efficient, well drilled, and well practiced in rifle shooting. A good deal in that way, was, I fancy, due to the exertions of Mr. Vinter, the Adjutant of the Victoria Corps, and, I believe, to Mr. Wolfenden, who was Adjutant of one of the New Westminster Corps. In that city there are still a Rifle corps, and an Artillery corps, and, I believe in fair order, tho' small in numbers. However, I have not met a man, who has been pointed out to me as a member, or a former member of one of these companies, who has not been everything that could be desired as a Volunteer man of excellent physique, and smart, gentlemanly fellows.

I observe an advertisement in the *Canadian Illustrated* of a Dominion map, from ocean to ocean, and I am sorry to observe of it, that they are going to spoil it by adopting a scale of 25 miles to the inch for the

eastern provinces, and 50 miles to the inch for the western. I for one would not give 12 cents for such a hybrid production. 5 miles to the inch is a quite small enough scale; too small. It does not matter how long the map is. Publish it in sheets like Kerth Johnston's map of Canada, Upper and Lower. Three sheets if necessary. But if they mix up two scales, I would sooner have one of the common, coarse American maps, which at least, carry you over it at one scale.

The debate on the address at the opening of the legislature having resulted in the defeat of the late Ministry on a direct vote of want of confidence; a new one is now installed, with Mr. De Cosmos at its head. I believe that gentleman to be a thoroughly sound man, and one who looks to the fitness of man, rather than to their connections. As is well known he has, for years, been the champion of representative and responsible government, and he has gathered good men round him. This Province has been for years in the hands of a clique, to which the old Family Compact of Upper Canada was no way superior in the art of feathering nests. It is said, and I believe truly, that it was rendered almost impossible to the settler to obtain land under their regime. If a man went to the land office, and indicated a spot which he desired to pre-empt, he was civilly asked to call again in a day or two, as they would not at that moment say positively whether or not it had been selected. On his return the name of some Government official would be found recorded possessor of the lot. It is to be hoped, and may no doubt be anticipated, that the new Ministry will find means of opening the country to the settler, and attracting what the province so much wants, population.

The king of the Cannibal. (Sandwich I mean) Islands, having elected to shuffle off his mortal coil, the *Scout* and the *Carnelion* are off down there hot foot; the *Yankées*, as usual, having the start. The *Juno* another sister ship to the *Scout* is ordered up here.

The weather is wonderfully fine and mild, and all Victoria was busy yesterday in performing the duty of New Year's calls.

G. W. G.

THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

(From the Broad Arrow)

(Continued from Page 28.)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH.

For the march past to day, the whole of the forces on the ground were formed up in line of contiguous columns—the 1st Division on the right flank, and the Cavalry brigades in rear of their respective divisions. The number of foreign uniforms mingled with the staff made a brilliant display. It was near one o'clock when the march began. The van was led by the Southern Army, owing to the fact of its *corps d'armée* being composed of the 1st and 2nd Divisions. The report of the *Daily News* shall tell the story for us:—“There peals out a flourish of trumpets and of kettle-drums, and the Cavalry Brigade of the 1st Division, wheel, front, and halt opposite the saluting point. Sir John Michel has already passed an ranged himself by the side of the Commander-in-chief; Colonel Baker rides gallantly by on his beautiful white Arab, and is followed by the battery of Horse Artillery attached to his brigade. So exact is the dressing of the detachments both of the men and of the guns, that no wonder the spectators clap their hands in applause. Trim and servicable are the 7th Hussars, their horses apparently in a good condition as on the day they left barracks, with lance pennons waving and red plumes dancing. On the Lancers come jauntily. The gallant 12th, perhaps the best horsed regiment in the British Service, comes rolling up the long line of crowd, and the band changes to “God Save the Prince of Wales.” The 4th Hussars has left the saluting point, and is riding by at the head of his own regiment, the 10th Hussars. Not for nothing, it is clear, are the 10th commended by one who is reputed the smartest light cavalry officer in the Service. Their dressing is the excellent, the men knee to knee, and the horses if rather worn a fine drawn, show their breed in their wiriness. It is rather late in the day now for any one to occupy space in heaping superfluous praise on the “Grey battery” of the Field Artillery; all that need be said is that it passes quite in its own form. And now we have the infantry, led by a company of the Royal Engineers, whom the ‘higher branches’ do not seduce to forget how to march past. Here come the British Grenadiers, to the tune which is their namesake. It makes one angry to think that there is such a thing as breech-loading fire, and that the line formation is doomed, when we look at the living wall of strapping men moving as if one impulse governed every muscle in the two strong companies. There is the majesty of strength and suture methodised, not reduced, by training and discipline. Broaden the scope of the training, and by virtue of the faculties already firm in them, the Guards will be found as apt pupils as any. The tune changes to ‘The Highland Laddie,’ a memory of the time when the regiment was in reality ‘Scots Fusiliers,’ and the guard regiment of that name, goes past followed by the Coldstreams. The 16th which follows, proves that a line regiment can challenge popular applause with the Guards and the grey battalion of Volunteers, that possess, among their accomplishments, besides camping and skirmishing, very creditable marching past. On the right of their third line are seen the

bonnets, kilts, and bare knees of the London Scottish detachment, and to judge from their applause, the people of Wiltshire rather admire the costume. Presently comes the Gloucester Militia, a regiment the men of which are of very good *physique*, and have obtained a composure and steadiness which enable them to march past as well as a Line regiment. Then comes Glyn's battalion of the Rifle Brigade, trim and happy in front ranks strong in medalled men. The 1st Division has passed, and now General Brownrigg comes on at the head of the 2nd, with Sir Thomas Macmahon behind him leading his heavy brigade. The Bays lead. “That fine steady old corps is the comment on them of an old cavalry man at my elbow. They are followed by the Carabiniers, who still cling to the blue uniform they assumed on going to India, and of whose appearance Colonel Napier may well feel proud. Nor has Colonel Tower any reason to be ashamed of his regiment—the 3rd Dragoon Guards. The strong eight-horse teams move as if they were children's toys. Humphey's massive 16 pounders. Right well move the Royal Fusiliers, and not less well the 23rd Royal Welsh, with their goat at their head, his horns gilded in honour of the day, and who after to-day shall reproach the Kilkenny Militia for making bulls in their marching as well as in their speech? They march as well as the West York Militia, and that is doing a great deal. The public appear to have a great admiration for the pontoon train which brings up the rear of the Army-Corps. Now comes General Walpole's *corps d'armée*, with its chief at its head. After the battery of Horse Artillery move forward very stately the Household Cavalry, in excellent condition after their campaign. The Life Guards for the first time wear their white lambkins and the cuirasses glitter as if damp bivouacs had never been. Prince Arthur is noticed as he goes by with General Page. The 22nd wear oak-leaves in their shakoes and garlands of oak-leaves on their colours—a regimental custom and privilege in commemoration of the Battle of Meenae, of which today is the anniversary, and which the regiment helped materially to win. No better marching was seen to-day than that of the 100th Royal Canadian Regiment, and the style in which the 49th Middlesex Volunteers followed. Colonel Du Plat Taylor showed that they can march well without their honorary colonel at their head. Mightily applauded, and with good reason, were Aberdeenshire Militia, who passed, albeit the familiar wailing of their bagpipes was hushed, with an accuracy of dressing not excelled by the best Line regiment on the ground. Here is Lord Mark Kerr, with his feet in his stirrups, and his division: “Behind him gallantly ride the 9th Lancers, and not less gallantly the 13th Hussars; The 19th Hussars conspicuously do the best they can. Infantry regiment follows after infantry regiment till all are past, and then there is a short pause by the music. With a rattle and jingle and at a quick brisk pace the cavalry and artillery of the two armies go by at a trot. How the heaviest powder along! Fancy the impact of their charge in full career! Opposite the saluting point the cavalry then form two long lines, the regiments of the First Army being in the first line, those of the Second in the next. The trumpets sound, and the first line moves forward at a walk; then the ‘Trot’ sounds, and the pace gathers way, till the ‘Gallop’ rings shrilly out. The sight was such that not many who saw it will see again its equal. On galloped the long line with perfect dressing, although with growing speed, till within 100 yards of the spectators and then at the trumpet sound of ‘Halt,’

the six regiments were struck into immobility. The second line followed, the ground trembling under the massive tread of the Household Cavalry. This beautiful evolution completed, the whole force formed its regiments into a line of columns of double companies, and advanced majestically in parade order, the bands playing the royal salute at the halt. And so appropriately and worthily terminated the pageant of the day and the Autumn Manœuvres of 1872. The parade lasted from noon until about three o'clock.”

The following memorandum has been issued, stating the arrangements for the withdrawal of the forces from Salisbury Plain:—

“It is to be clearly understood that after the march past at Beacon Hill, on Thursday the 12th of September, the troops are to occupy such camps as they may then take up, until orders are received from the Deputy Quartermaster General, Headquarters, Salisbury, for their movement; and this order is to apply equally to individual soldiers of every description whatsoever, as well as to the departmental corps; and it must be borne in mind that the information contained in this memorandum is only given with a view of affording a general idea of the arrangements for the departure of the troops. The application for any routes that may be required for with is to be sent to Salisbury by a mounted orderly, when it will receive immediate attention.

“Orders will be issued in due course from the Quartermaster General's office, Headquarters, Salisbury, for the departure of the forces, as far as possible, in accordance with the following arrangements, but it must be understood that no departures are to take place until the routes are actually received, as it may be necessary to make other arrangements at the last moment.

“FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.—The 1st and 2nd Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards will march as a brigade, en route to London and Windsor, encamping each night, as follows:—13th, September, Wilton (near Great Bedwyn); 14th, Greenham; 15th, halt; 16th, Ramhill.

“1st and 2nd Life Guards.—September 17, Chobham Common; September 18, Regent's Park and Hyde Park Barracks.

“Royal Horse Guards.—Windsor Barracks.

“The undermentioned corps will also proceed on the march as follows:—Royal Horse Artillery.—B Brigade A Battery, en route to Christchurch; B Battery, Bakenhead for Ireland; C Brigade G Battery, Dorchester 3rd Dragoon Guards, Midstone and Shorncliffe. 5th Lancers.—York; Royal Artillery 1st Brigade D Battery, Dilsea; F Battery, Sheerness.

“The following battalions will also proceed by railway, on this day, by special trains, viz.:—Grenadier Guards, 3rd Battalion, from Grateley Station to Waterloo Station, for Wellington Barracks; 22nd Foot, 2nd Battalion (H.M.S. *Jumna*) from Salisbury to Portsmouth, for Fermoy; 23rd Foot and Battalion (H.M.S. *Tamar*), from Salisbury to Portsmouth, for Mullingar; Rifle Brigade, 2nd Battalion (H.M.S. *Orontes*), from Salisbury to Portsmouth, for Burr; Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders, for Salisbury to Aberdeen; 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, from Salisbury to Preston; 1st West York Rifles, from Salisbury to Pontefract.

“Orders also will be issued for the departure on this day of the Engineer and Rifle Volunteers serving with both armies, and the men of the Army Reserve Force will

to be removed to Winchester Barracks, there to be dispersed to their homes on orders to be issued by the Inspector General of the Auxiliary Forces.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.—The undermentioned corps will proceed on the march as follows:—2nd Dragoon Guards, en route to Brighton; 7th Hussars Hounslow; 12th Lancers, Leeds, &c.; Royal Artillery, 1st Brigade, C Battery Woolwich.

The following battalions will also move by railway on this day, by special trains, viz.:—Coldstream Guards 1st Battalion, from Grateley Station to Waterloo Station, for Wellington Barracks; Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st Battalion from Grateley Station to Nine Elms Station, for Chelsea; Rifle Brigade, 4th Battalion (H.M.S. *Junna*), from Salisbury to Portsmouth, for Dublin; Royal South Gloucester Militia, from Salisbury to Gloucester; 2nd Royal Middlesex Militia, from Grateley Station to Burnet; 2nd Stafford Militia, from Salisbury to Stafford; Royal South Down Militia (H.M.S. *Orontes*) from Salisbury to Portsmouth, for Newry; Kilkenny Fusiliers (H.M.S. *Tamar*) from Salisbury to Portsmouth for Kilkenny.

ALDERSHOT FORCE.—The undermentioned forces for Aldershot, having reorganized on Friday, the 13th September, will commence its march, being divided into two columns as under, viz:—

Right Column.—5th Dragoon Guards, C Battery, 14th, Royal Artillery; H. Battery 14th Brigade, Royal Artillery; Royal Engineers.— $\frac{1}{2}$ A Troop, $\frac{1}{2}$ B Troop, $\frac{1}{2}$ C Troop. 30th Company, 7th Foot, 1st Battalion; 16th Foot, 2nd Battalion, 88th Foot, 2nd Battalion 95th Foot, 2nd Battalion.

Left Column.—19th Hussars, A Battery 14th Brigade, Royal Artillery; B Battery, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery. Royal Engineers.— $\frac{1}{2}$ A Troop, $\frac{1}{2}$ B Troop, $\frac{1}{2}$ C Troop. 21st Company, 24th Company, 22nd Foot, 1st Battalion; 80th Foot, 1st Battalion; 46th Foot, 1st Battalion; 90th Foot, 1st Battalion.

The 13th Hussars to be employed on outpost duty.

This Force will be accompanied by the Aldershot Station Staff, and Nos. 2, 3, 9, and 10 Companies, Transport Branch, and a detachment of the Supply Branch, Army Service Corps, together with a detachment of the Army Hospital Corps, these divisions of the department Corps being composed of those portions to be stationed at Aldershot.

The whole of the right column formed part of the Southern Army, and the whole of the left column formed part of the Northern Army, during the progress of the manoeuvres.

The march will be performed as follows: 14th September, Right (or Southern) column Uphavon, 10 miles; Left (or Northern) Column, Pewsey 11 miles. 15th, Right Column, halt.; Left Column, halt.; 16th, Right Column, Walton, 18½ miles, and Harding, 15 miles, Left Column, Froxfield, 13½ miles, and Hungerford, 17 miles. 17th Right Column, Greenham and Crookham, 17 miles 18th, Right column, Silchester, north route 10 miles, south route 12 miles; Left Column Burghfield, north route 14 miles, south route 10 miles. 19th, Right Column, Hazely Heath, 13½ miles; Left Column, Bramshill, 11 miles. 20th, Right and Left Columns, Aldershot, 12 miles.

A brigade composed of the undermentioned corps will commence its march this day.—15th Foot, 2nd Battalion for Gosport Forts; Fort Rowner; 27th Foot, 2nd Battalion, for Gosport Barracks; 100th Foot, 2nd Battalion, for Portsdown Hill Forts;

102nd Foot, 2nd Battalion, for Parkhurst. And proceed as follows, encamping en route: 14th of September, Plaffard Common; 15th of September, halt. On the 16th September, the brigade will march to Southampton, the 102nd Foot will proceed direct to the docks and embark on board a steamer for conveyance to Cowes, en route to Parkhurst; and the 2nd Battalions, 15th, 27th, and 100th Regiments will, encamp on Southampton Common, and will continue the march on the 17th September to Titchfield, and on the 18th to Gosport and Portsdown Hill.

MONDAY, SEPT. 16.—The undermentioned corps will proceed on the march as follows, viz.:—Royal Horse Artillery, B Brigade, E Battery, Coventry; C. Brigade E Battery, Woolwich; 10th Hussars, Colchester; Royal Artillery, 1st Brigade, E. Battery, Woolwich.

The following battalions will also move by railway by special trains:—11th Foot, 2nd Battalion, from Salisbury to Devonport; 50th Foot, 2nd Battalion, from Grateley Station to Colchester; 99th Foot, 2nd Battalion, from Grateley Station to Shorncliffe.

The 4th Battalion, 60th Foot will march on this day to Longstock Down, and be encamped for the night, and on the following day march to Winchester.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 18, AND 19.—On these days the remainder of the troops, consisting of the D Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery; the 5th Company, Royal Engineers; the 2nd Battalion, 4th Foot; the Royal Horse Artillery Auxiliary Transport; the Regimental Transport of six cavalry regiments, and of those infantry corps which have proceeded by railway; the departmental corps, and detachments of other corps which have been employed on special duties during the manoeuvres will be disposed of.

The Royal Artillery Auxiliary Transport will proceed to Woolwich, the Regimental Transport will be disposed of as hereafter stated, and the companies of the Army Service Corps will move as follows, viz:—

Station Staff, for Woolwich; No. 1 Company, for Woolwich; No. 4 Company, for Sorncliffe and Devonport; No. 5 Company, for Chatham, Kennington, Colchester and Manchester; No. 7 Company, for Woolwich; No. 8 Company for Woolwich; Station Staff, and No. 11 Company, for Dublin; No. 12 Company, for Portsmouth and Netley.

The 2nd Battalion 4th Foot will remain on the ground until the last day, as it will have to furnish guards for the Royal Artillery Auxiliary Transport, &c., and for any convoys proceeding to Woolwich which may require them.

Although these three days are named for the departure of these troops it must be understood that, if the arrangements will admit of it, some portion of them will take their departure on the preceding days, but the detailed instructions will be issued in every case by the Deputy Quartermaster-General, Autumn Manoeuvres.

The officers in charge of the Supply Branch, Army Service Corps, and the detachments, Army Hospital Corps, with each army, should send, with the least possible delay, to the Deputy Quartermaster-General, Headquarters, Salisbury, a detailed statement of these corps, showing the place to which the several detachments and individuals are to proceed; and this applies equally to the officers in charge of the parties of the Royal Engineers employed on duties connected with the army telegraph.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RETURN INTO FORM OF THE TRANSPORT AND STORES IN USE DURING THE MANOEUVRES.

It is to be understood that the Regimental Transport, with camp equipage, stores, &c., will be delivered into the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich on the conclusion of the manoeuvres; and commanding officers should distinctly bear in mind that their corps will be responsible for the whole, until it is taken over by the Controller at the Royal Arsenal. It would, therefore, be desirable that they should detail the quartermaster, or some other selected officer, to perform the duty of delivering over the stores at Woolwich.

The regiments of Household Cavalry, on arrival at Windsor and London, will receive instructions from the quartermaster-general for the parties of Army Service Corps forming their Regimental Transport to proceed to Woolwich, accompanied by a guard.

The 2nd and 3rd Dragoon Guards, 7th and 10th Hussars, and 9th and 12th Lancers will, on their departure from Salisbury, leave their Regimental Transport, in charge of a guard on the ground, and it will be moved direct to Woolwich Arsenal on orders which will be afterwards issued, the officers, men, and horses being moved from Woolwich to rejoin their regiments at their respective stations.

The same will apply to the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards; 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards; 1st Battalion, Scots Fusilier Guards; 2nd Battalions 4th, 17th, 22nd, and 23rd Regiments; 50th and 99th Regiments; and 2nd and 4th Battalions, Rifle Brigade. The detachments forming Regimental Transport of the corps, on arrival at Woolwich, will, after giving into store their wagons, harness, and stores, and after being relieved of their horses, be removed to their headquarters upon order, which will be issued by the quartermaster-general.

The Regimental Transport of the 2nd Battalions 15th, 27th, and 100th Regiments will accompany those corps by march route to Gosport and Portsdown-hill; that of the 102nd Foot, by march route to Southampton; and that of the 4th Battalion 60th Foot by march route to Winchester, and will then proceed, accompanied in each case by a guard, by march route to Woolwich, where the whole will be given over and the parties return by railway to their respective corps at Portsmouth, Gosport, Parkhurst, and Winchester.

The Regimental Transport of the 6th Dragoon Guards, 13th and 19th Hussars, 1st Battalion 7th, 2nd Battalion 16th, 1st Battalion 22nd 30th, 46th, 88th, 90th and 95th Regiments, will accompany those corps on the return march to Aldershot, and on arrival there will be moved up to Woolwich, in each case accompanied by a guard, where the wagons, stores, &c., and probably (in the case of the Infantry regiments) the horses will be given over, and the parties moved back to Aldershot to rejoin their corps.

In the case of the Regimental Transport, each regiment must send, by the officer in charge, proper vouchers for the harness and stores to be handed over, the former being kept separate from the latter.

With a view of providing stable accommodation for the large number of horses which will have to be put up on the conclusion of the manoeuvres, it may be necessary that some of the regimental transport parties should conduct the horses belonging to them back to Aldershot after giving over

the waggon, stores, &c.; but should this be found necessary, detailed information will be issued at the time.

"With regard to the Royal Artillery, the A, B, D, and E Batteries, B Brigade, and G Battery C Brigade Royal Horse Artillery; the D and F Batteries 1st Brigade, and A and B Batteries 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, will leave on the ground at Amesbury, in charge of a non-commissioned officer provided with receipt and delivery vouchers, their additional wagons, and any surplus stores which may have been issued to each; and arrangements will be made for their removal to Woolwich by parties proceeding to that station, or otherwise, as may be hereafter found most expedient. The E Battery C Brigade Royal Artillery; the G and E Batteries 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, retain their surplus wagons and stores until they arrive at Woolwich, as also the C and H Batteries 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, until they reach Alder shot, after which the surplus wagons, stores, &c., of the two latter will be moved independently to Woolwich.

"The troops of Royal Artillery Auxiliary Transport will, at the close of the manoeuvres, return to Woolwich with the camp equipment of the Auxiliary Forces, accompanied by an infantry escort. The stores so conveyed will be in charge of a sergeant conductor of the Army Service Corps, who will accompany each of the troops to Woolwich. A Commissary will be detailed for each division of the Northern and Southern Armies, and, assisted by men of the Army Service Corps will regularly take over the equipment from each regiment of the Auxiliary Forces. They will obtain proper delivery vouchers from such regiments, and grant receipts according to the quantities so returned. After amending these delivery vouchers to agree with such receipts, the Commissaries performing these duties will then have all the stores placed in the wagons, and will hand them over for conveyance to the Royal Arsenal, the sergeant conductor remaining in charge, with the convoy, until so delivered. Each Commissary will compile the whole of the vouchers in a consolidated form for the Auxiliary Forces of each division, and forward it, with the delivery vouchers alluded to, to the Controller at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

"Any accountant making supplies to the Auxiliary Forces will be guided by the provisions of Army Clause 56 of 1872, and will, unless the stores are returned into store at his station, send copies of all vouchers connected with stores issued to each regiment, or to staff officers; in accordance, with such clause, to the Controller, Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, who will take care that each of such regiment or staff officers concerned duly accounts for the stores so issued.

"The officers on the general staff of both armies should give over their equipments to regiments, the quartermasters of such regiments giving a receipt (which receipts is to be sent to the Controller, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, by the staff officer concerned), and bringing the few articles received on his regimental books by means of a corresponding delivery voucher from the officers concerned.

"Dated at headquarters, Salisbury, Sept. 7.
By command of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.

KENNETH D. MCKENZIE,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Autumn Manœuvres.

(To be continued.)

We thoroughly agree with the tone adopted by the Colonial Institute with reference to the unity of our Empire. At the dinner last night the Duke of Manchester, who presided spoke the sentiments of all but the smallest portion of Englishmen when he expressed his belief that a floating idea had at one time taken the minds of the present Government to submit to, even if they did not encourage, the disruption of the Empire. Fortunately the Colonial Institute were not called upon for extraordinary action. The words of the Secretary of State for the Colonies which had caused uneasiness at home among our fellow-subjects in several colonies were afterwards explained away, and the speaker then expressed his opinion that "no body of men would dare to suggest to England the disruption of the Empire." While we, however are discussing the matter from one point of view, the Americans are discussing it from theirs. The *New York Times*, one of the most respectable organs of public opinion on the American continent, has just inserted a letter from Toronto on Canadian independence. From this letter, which we to-day print, we learn with satisfaction that the storm of indignation which was raised in England by the publication in the *Times* of the article recommending the abandonment of British America has had its counterpart in the Dominion of Canada, and that not a single newspaper from Halifax to Vancouver has ventured to reecho its sentiments, while many of the leading papers unite to condemn them. Still, the correspondent himself is of opinion that the whole Transatlantic Continent must ultimately be brought into "a union as solid and lasting as that consummated between England and Scotland." This opinion is shared by most citizens of the United States, and at one time there appeared to be good ground for the existence and popularity of the Munroe doctrine. Telegraphy and steam have abolished distance, and London is now as near Ontario as New Orleans or New York. The same agents are bringing our other colonies and dependencies together, and there is no reason why geographical distance should be regarded in a political matter of this sort. The citizen of the United States believes the Dominion of Canada will ultimately become one of the Union States, because of its contiguity to them. The Englishman, on the other hand, should not be afraid to express his belief that community of interest is superior to considerations of juxta position. Science has so bridged distance that where there is community of interest, as there would be were our rulers wise, distance of miles would be disregarded, and New Zealand become as integral a part of the British Empire as the Isle of Wight. This is the belief arrived at by the Colonial Institute, and its consummation is devoutly to be wished.—*London Globe*.

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

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 24th January, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS (1).

No. 1.

MILITIA STAFF.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Erratum in No. 1 of G. O. (32), 27th December, 1872 read "two months" instead of "six months" leave granted to Lt. Colonel C. C. Reed, Brigade Major 3rd Brigade Division, Province of Nova Scotia.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

Provisional Battalion of Infantry on Service in Manitoba.

Adverting to No 1 of G. O. (23) 16th October, 1871, read, next after the name of Captain J. F. B. Morice "To be Adjutant: Major Calixte Francois David Gagnier."

Memo.—This appointment was inadvertently omitted in the above named General Order.

Adverting to G. O. (28), 8th November, 1872, a further extension of leave, till 4th February next, is hereby granted to Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Scott.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

"A" Battery of Artillery, and School of Gunnery, Kingston.

The following officer is authorized to join the School of Gunnery, Kingston on probation for a three months course of instruction; from 15th instant:

Captain William McKenzie, Gananoque Field Battery.

13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton.

To be Captain, from 1st September, 1872: Lieutenant James John Laakin Boice, M. S., vice Joshua J. Hebden, deceased.

24th "Kent" Battalion of Infantry.

Lieutenant and quarter Master George Reed to have the Honorary rank of Captain

25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major:

Captain and Adjutant Niel Caswell, M. S., vice Ellison, retired.

To be Adjutant:

Lieutenant William Faulds, M. S., from No. 3 Company, vice Caswell, promoted.

29th "Waterloo" Battalion of Infantry.
Lieutenant and Paymaster F. Stewart, M.C. Gachen, V. B., to have the Honorary rank of Captain.

32nd "Bruce" Battalion of Infantry.
To be Quarter Master with the Honorary rank of Lieutenant, from 15th June, 1872:

Earn Anson Healy, Gentleman, vice W. Collins, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

41st "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 7 Company, Ridgeway (Mounted).
The resignation of Ensign John E. Laur is hereby accepted,

44th "West Durham" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 3 Company.
The Head Quarters of this Company are hereby changed from Cartwright to Bourtonville.

To be Captain:
Ensign John Hughes, M. S., vice Samuel Braden, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:
Brevet Major and Adjutant George Brodie V. B., 31st Battalion from 24th October, 1872.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Lieutenant Colonel James Wallace, 34th Battalion, for five months from 10th instant.
Major Thomas Hodgson, 34th Battalion, for six months from 1st instant.
Captain George C. Carlisle, No: 3 Company, 19th Battalion, for three months from 1st instant.
Assistant Surgeon J. W. Burkholder, 77th Battalion, for six months from 2nd instant.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Lieutenant Wm. F. Auld, M.S., No. 3 Company, 25th Battalion, from 8th March, 1871.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

St. Hyacinthe Provisional Battalion of Infantry.
No. 2 Company St. Pie.
Erratum in No. 1 of G. O. (32), 27th December, 1872, read "To be Ensign: Isaac Duhaime, Gentleman, M.S." instead of "Isaac Duchaine."

BREVET.

To be Major:
Captain James C. Sinton, V. B., 6th Batt. from 3rd January, 1873.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Captain Allan T. Hodge, No. 10 Company, 58th Battalion, for six months from 16th instant.

No. 2. CERTIFICATES, SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

GUNNERY.

The following officers, non-commissioned officers and Gunners of Artillery, have received certificates from the Commandants of the respective schools of Gunnery:—

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

"A" Battery, School of Gunnery, Kingston
FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.
Regimental Divisions. Names.
City of Kingston, —Sergeant William Ross, Kingston Field Battery.
do —Sergeant Thos. Johnston, Kingston Field Battery.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES
Regimental Divisions Names.
W. R. Northumberland. —Lieut. John D. S. Smith, Cobourg Garrison Battery.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

"B" Battery School of Gunnery, Quebec.
FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.
Regimental Division. Names.
Shefford, —Captain Théophile Amyrault, Gramby Field Battery.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.
Regimental Division. Names.
Beauce, —Gun. Célestin Colombe, Beauce Field Battery.
City of Montreal —Corporal Frederick Farnon, of Montreal Garrison Artillery.

do —Gunner John Clancy, of Montreal Garrison Artillery.
do —Gunner Patrick W. Gallagher, of Montreal Garrison Artillery.
do —Gunner Thomas Riven, of Montreal Garrison Artillery,
do —Gunner Wm. Amoy, Montreal Garrison Artillery.
do —Acting Bomb. Geo. H. Berry, Montreal Garrison Artillery.
do —Gunner Patrick Brennon, Montreal Garrison Artillery.
do —Gunner Michael Foley, Montreal Garrison Artillery.
do —Gunner John Johnston,

Montreal Garrison Artillery.
do Gunner Wm, Lappage, Montreal Garrison Artillery.
do —Gunner Peter Morris, Montreal Garrison Artillery.
do —Bombardier Frederick Neve, Montreal Garrison Artillery.
do —Gunner James Pocklington, Montreal Garrison Artillery.
do —Actg. Bombardier Wm. Pritchard, Montreal Garrison Artillery.
do —Gunner James Walker, Montreal Garrison Artillery.
City of Quebec, —Gunner George Edge, of Quebec Garrison Artillery.
do —Gunner Charles Ryan, of Quebec Garrison Artillery.
do —Gunner John Spencer, of Quebec Garrison Artillery.
do —Gunner John Burns, Quebec Garrison Artillery.
do —Gunner Samuel Boyd, Quebec Garrison Artillery.
do —Gunner Edward Dollimore, Quebec Garrison Artillery.
do —Gunner David Gibson, Quebec Garrison Artillery.
do —Gunner John Hogan, Quebec Garrison Artillery.
do —Gunner George Muller, Quebec Garrison Artillery.
do —Gunner and Driver Edward Morgan, Quebec Garrison Artillery.
do —Sergeant John Reynolds, Quebec Garrison Artillery.
do —Gunner Robert Smith, Quebec Garrison Artillery.
do —Corporal Wm. Small, Quebec Garrison Artillery.
do —Gunner Alfred Tessier, Quebec Garrison Artillery.
do —Acting Bombardier Eli Welfare, Quebec Garrison Artillery.

By Command of His Excellency
The Governor General,
P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel.
Adjutant-General of Militia,
Canada,

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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, JANUARY 28, 1873.

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

The Accounts for Subscriptions to the "Volunteer Review" are now being made out, and will be forwarded by post to each subscriber, and after allowing a reasonable time for settlement, if not paid, the paper will be stopped and the Accounts placed in Court for collection.

The comments of the English Press on the speeches at "the Royal Colonial Institute" dinner, on 17th December last, disclose the gratifying facts, that any attempt at the disintegration of the Empire would meet with the steadfast opposition of nine-tenths of the people of Great Britain;

but they concur with His Grace the Duke of MANCHESTER, that this idea had been entertained by Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government, and only abandoned when they found that the mass of the people at home and the whole of the Colonial population were violently opposed to any such measure.

It may reasonably be asked under what circumstances, then, was the idea ever entertained; and the answer will be that the Whig-Radical Administration represent the manufacturing and commercial class alone; that this class under the name of Liberalism have managed to secure political power at the expense of the landed interest, and in order to avoid any foreign complications they would be willing to cast the Colonies adrift, serving thereby a twofold purpose, as the political economists of this class, and the Quaker section, hold that the cost of armaments could be saved by universal peace, the labour market supplied at the expense of the artisan, who would deliberate long before he would emigrate to a foreign land, while Colonies will always keep the price of labour at a maximum.

It is evident that as long as the Whig-Radicals remain in power, so long will the Colonial question be surrounded with danger and difficulty. Under the inspiration of JOHN BRIMON, what the Yankees call *American ideas* will prevail, that ponderous politician's patriotism being a commodity with an ascertained value, and the United States the social and political paradise of the *broad brims*, as long "as distance lends enchantment to the view."

Living alongside the *Model Republic*, we Canadian Colonists see those matters with different eyes, and are so obtuse as to completely despise as well as detest the institutions of which friend JOHN and his followers are so enamored. The correspondent of the *New York Times*, writing from Toronto, appears to be one of those peripatetic Yankees that some sly Canadian has been hoaxing. With the usual *flabbergast* of his kind, he talks about the *Kanucks* becoming *Americanized*, whatever that slang phrase may mean. But if he intends to convey the idea that the Canadian people, or any portion thereof, admire or copy the manners of their Yankee neighbors socially or politically, even in so small a matter as dress, he not only states what is not true; but does so purposely, knowing it to be false.

The people of Canada thoroughly understand their destiny, and it is by no means connected with annexation to the States. There is a portion of territory belonging thereto, about 750,000 square miles, out of which this country has been swindled by the imbecility or worse of English diplomatists from the days of Mr. OSWALD to those of EARL DE GRAY, and that part of it we are determined to win back on the first occasion; but the annexation of the British Isles to the French Republic is about as probable

and far more possible than that of Canada to the United States. Every year sets us further apart. We have nothing in common with the mongrel population across the line of 45 degrees, nor do our people desire to. Our English friends may rest assured of the fact, that they could not furnish sufficient rifles for the *Kanucks*, in the event of a war with the United States; and that does not look like Annexation anyhow. We give in another page an article from the *London Globe* on this subject, and we are satisfied that what our people now desire is more intimate political incorporation with Great Britain. In all the great foreign questions affecting the rights of the Colonies, it would only be fair and proper that they should be represented; and at the same time we are confident our people would consent to bear a fair share of the cost of naval expenditure, while we are able now to maintain a military force capable of resisting any attempt our rather unscrupulous neighbors might make, and we could increase it in such a manner as to make them anxious for their own safety.

The *Times* of London and the *Times* of New York are perfectly welcome to publish whatever the imagination of their correspondents suggest. Both are equally ignorant of Canadian affairs, and both are the tools of the mercantile classes.

Canada is governed by its landed interest, not by a commercial monopoly—hence its people of all shades and degree of party are united as one man in loyalty to Great Britain, and in a thorough determination to prevent the consummation that GLADSTONE and the Whig-Radicals are bringing on England—that is; the sacrifice of the landed interest to the commercial class; the transfer of the political power of the State to the rabble; and the establishment of a Republic in England, modelled on the ancient Grecian system, as a tribute to GLADSTONE'S love of the classics. In Canada, we hope to be able to transfer the monarchy from the banks of the Thames to the St. Lawrence, and to grasp the sceptre of power when it falls from the hands of Great Britain. Our ambition is to erect an empire in North America that will in everything, except the folly of its traders, be an exact transcript of that of Great Britain; and to this end our legislation and institutions are directed—a purpose that no opposition of Whig-Radical plotters or Yankee schemers could for a moment retard.

Any one describing the Canadian people as having a tendency to assimilate with the people of the States simply knows nothing about them. So far from wishing for any closer relationship, our people are not at all desirous to have even reciprocal trade. No intelligent Yankee believes Annexation to be a possibility.

ENGLISH military journals which have devoted their energies to the supposed interest of the *Regular Service* concur in describing

the *Auxiliary* forces of the Crown—militia and volunteers, but especially the latter—as being wanting in nearly all the requisites of soldiers, if we except manhood; and also that it is impossible without compulsory service to make them of the slightest value.

During the late Autumn Manœuvres, a correspondent of the *Daily News* in commenting on an incident in which the Killenny regiment of Militia figured, characterized that regiment as a set of *unruly ragamuffins*, and that for the very qualities which would ensure, under proper treatment and discipline, first-rate soldiers to serve the State. But it appears that, in order to become this, it is necessary to enter the Regular service, by all the rules governing the same, and that all outsiders are of little account.

Speaking from the standpoint of our own experience, we believe that voluntary service is the true principle on which a force for national defence or service should be organized; and we are surprised to find the advocates of economy in England take every opportunity of abusing the Volunteers or trying to bring discredit on the force.

That military journals connected with the Regular service should be largely tinged with professional snobbery might be no matter for surprise, but that such a feeling should be extended to officers who bear Her Majesty's commission, and are as much in the service of the State as their *paid* comrades of the Regular service, is somewhat extraordinary.

The following extract from the *Volunteer Service Gazette* will show some of the disadvantages under which the Volunteer Service labours in Merry England:

"Our military contemporaries are never weary of trying to persuade Volunteer officers that their first duty is to conceal the rank which Her Majesty has conferred upon them. The *Army and Navy Gazette* has just discovered the most extraordinary argument in favor of this course that we believe has as yet been adduced—viz., that the Volunteer officer serves without pay. Our contemporary says:—"Whether a Volunteer does right or wrong in placing 'Captain,' 'Major,' or 'Colonel' on his visiting card is no matter for dispute. The Volunteer does not even possess the claim the Militiaman enters to the rank, seeing that he is a member of an unpaid service. It follows that it is an impertinence on the part of the Volunteer officer to make use of the rank accorded him solely for parade purposes." The same journal has also the following graceful remarks on the proposal to change the uniform of the Volunteers: "The clothing of a half-trained force in scores of different shades of cloth, which makes them at once distinguishable from the Regular troops, takes greatly from the little value they possess, besides laying them open to certain annihilation. The members of the Volunteer Army would fall fast enough, goodness knows, were they ever brought under fire, without their lives being jeopardized by reason of the junics they wear."

It is evident that the officer or soldier,

who serves the State without pay or remuneration of any kind, is worthy of more honour than the mere hireling, who makes the profession of arms the means of obtaining that bread which his abilities in any other department of life would fail to supply; and it follows as a matter of course, that if military title or rank is worth anything, it should be borne by the man who voluntarily assumes the profession of arms for the interests of his country alone. If there is to be a suppression of rank, and an abrogation of the titles which the Sovereign's Commission confers on a partial return to civil life, it should be in all cases on the part of the paid and not the unpaid officer.

We do not mean to cast the slightest reflection on the officers of the Regular service or on any gentleman who has adopted the profession of arms in the same way, and with the same ends in view, as gentlemen adopting any other profession. But we protest against the snobbery which has always characterized the *Regular* service since the days of CHARLES II.

Why, here on this very continent, in the year of grace 1757, we had an imbecile English general, the Earl of Loudon, at Albany, summoning a board of Field Officers to decide the momentous question "as to whether the interests of His Majesty's service would not suffer, if the Regular troops should serve with the colonial militia!" in repelling an invasion of the Province of New York, at the moment that MONTCALM'S soldiers were ravaging the country, within sight of the stockades behind which a powerful force of British soldiers was cantoned; and Colonel Wess, with a detachment outnumbering his assailants five to one, retreated in a cowardly and disgraceful manner from a portage between the Mohawk River and Lake Onedia, thus deliberately uncovering the whole frontier, leaving the settlers to destruction from Indians and Canadians, and sacrificing the best interests of his country while a question of military snobbery was being decided.

Such as the Regular service of that day was, such it is as represented by its literary organs. There is no desire shewn to encourage the arming of the people *en masse*; and yet the lessons of the age point out conclusively that to be the only chance to ensure national safety.

It is little wonder, then, if the volunteering spirit should be crushed out in England. It has undergone a process of strangulation from the day of its birth to the present time, at the hands of the politician and the professional soldier, and it shows that the military spirit of the English people possesses a vitality that will not succumb to the material weight of Quakerism, the ponderous impact of the commercial and manufacturing classes, the active coldness of official neglect or discouragement, nor to the *Thugs* of the military press.

The great danger, however, to the Volunteer Service is not from snobbish effusions such as we have copied, but from the fact of not making the organization more effective—that is, raising the greater part of the force from the agricultural population, especially that portion of it which would be liable to be called on to resist probable invasion, and confine the town or city raised battalions to their own localities, as a reserve for the defence of the great centres of the wealth of England.

It is evident the period of *regular* armies has passed away, and it would certainly seem that good taste and good feeling should teach its would-be organs to drop professional snobbery, and treat soldiers who have a direct interest in defending their country, and acknowledge that duty, with courtesy and respect,

The British Empire owes much to the "Royal Colonial Institute," and the Colonies should not be unmindful of the obligations under which they have been placed by the zeal of the Hon'y Secretary, C. W. EDDY, Esq. Canada has been in an especial manner indebted to this gentleman; and the following from the *London Morning Post* of 17th Dec. last is an evidence of how closely the interests of those Colonies have been watched:—

To the Editor of the *Morning Post*.

Sir,—I wish to call your attention to an extraordinary fact which is beginning to attract attention at the Service Clubs, and is naturally denounced on all hands as reflecting the greatest discredit on those who are responsible for it. It is that the militia of the whole Dominion of Canada, constituting the entire forces of the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia, are omitted from the list of local or auxiliary forces of the empire in our Army List (it being the rule, which is observed in every other case, that the local forces of the colonies should be inserted.) This has been whispered about and freely commented on for some time past, and has been by many classed with such notorious and discreditable incidents as that of the Canadian Militia being charged by the Home Government for the use of and damage to the rifles which were lent to repel the Fenian invasion, and with others of a similar kind, as indicating a settled intention to regard Canada as a foreign country. But the circumstance which has now brought into prominence and made it the talk of the clubs is that, by the rules of the various Service Clubs, officers who are not mentioned in the Army List are not eligible for the honorary membership of these clubs, and that a distinguished Canadian officer just arrived finds himself thus excluded from them. This officer is Lieutenant Colonel Denison, who is the author of standard work on Modern Cavalry.

Our president, the Duke of Manchester who, as a cavalry officer, and the commander of a volunteer regiment of cavalry, knows how much the service is indebted to Colonel Denison, has received him with marked attention, and will undoubtedly do all in his power to procure a proper recognition of him; but meanwhile he is thus excluded from the clubs, which appear to be power

less in the matter, and, *pro tanto* from the society of his brother officers, very many of whom wish to make his acquaintance.—I am, sir, yours obediently,

C. W. EDDY, Hon. Seco

The Royal Colonial Institute,
15, Strand, Dec. 24.

We are not sure that the War Office authorities are to blame in this matter. Our contemporary, the *Broad Arrow*, has repeatedly referred to it; but on inquiry we find that the Militia Department have not been able to submit the corrected Gazette of the Canadian Army up to the present time.

Nor will this circumstance be a matter of very great astonishment when our English friends know that our head quarter's staff have to deal with an organization of over 45,000 men of an active force, and a reserve of 700,000; the officers of the whole numbering nearly 8,500 individuals. Looking at the very small administrative staff employed in controlling this force, our friends will easily find sufficient reasons for the delay in gazetting such a formidable proportion of the Auxiliary forces of the Crown, and exonerate the War Office from any blame in this affair.

It is to be hoped, however, that when the Canadian House of Commons assembles a sum may appear on the Estimates for the expenses of equipping a Brigade of Canadian troops to take part in the Autumn Manœuvres of 1873, and that the Army List will within a few days show the people of England the formidable force Canada maintains. Since writing the above, we learn by private advices from England, that Mr. Eddy's action has resulted in the Senior *United Service Club* having suspended its rules in favour of Canadian officers who can produce evidence of their rank, and the other Clubs will be likely to follow its example, so that the officers of our army will in future have access to those Clubs, and be no longer strangers in their own country.

One of the most valuable and instructive papers we have ever read, was the report of the lecture delivered before the Royal United Service Institution, by W. VERNON HARCOURT, Esq., Q. C., M. P. (Historicus), on "Our Naval and Military Establishments regarded with reference to the danger of Invasion."

As the whole subject has been most ably discussed before the Institution, and in English as well as foreign journals, it is not our intention to review it at any length. There is, however, two points on which we must have something to say; but first it would be as well to state, that the learned lecturer arrived at the conclusion that England is superior to the second great naval power of the world, France, by *nineteen* ironclads, and to all the navies of the civilized world by *ten* ironclads; that therefore, invasion was all but an impossibility, and that the only ex-

ertion necessary for England in war would be to establish a blockade of the enemy's ports.

The propositions thus laid down was well supported by an array of figures and facts; but several military and naval men replied to the positions assumed, and pulled the theory in pieces.

From the discussion we learn that the tendency in England, outside professional, military or naval circles, is to believe that with their fleet of 51 ironclads, the country is impregnable, and with a force available of a little over 50,000 men of all arms, for neither militia, nor Volunteers appears to be taken into account, no danger could possibly exist, if even the first line of defence of the fleet—was forced or evaded.

It was asserted during the discussion, that England had not been invaded since the conquest; the expedition of WILLIAM III. in 1688, was invasion pure and simple. The English fleet in that instance was kept about the English coast; but if the bolder process of looking into the Dutch ports occasionally had been resorted to, there can be little doubt but Lord DARTMOUTH could have defeated and frustrated the expedition.

In 1797, a French squadron landed a military force in Bantry Bay, the object of the expedition was defeated by the want of decision of the Commander in Chief. The following year, 1798, a French squadron with a small force under General HUBBERT was landed in Killis Bay, and kept virtual possession of the west of Ireland for six weeks. In 1801 about 3,000 French troops were thrown ashore at Milford Haven, in South Wales.

It is true, that those last naval expeditions came to grief, but it shows that the *first line* of defence of the British Empire is not impregnable; that it can be turned, and that in the event of such an operation succeeding, it would be as comparatively easy to land 50,000 troops as to land 5,000.

The discussion brought out some curious facts. The *fifty-one* ironclads, it appears, are not adapted to coast defence, and Capt. SELWYN, R. N. advises they should be sold to the Yankees. We have always been of the opinion that they were useless for anything but show their great draught of water making their value as blockaders of no account; their incapacity to keep the sea rendering them useless as cruisers. Besides it is asserted that the galvanic action of sea water on their armor rapidly deteriorates and renders them unseaworthy, while their great size makes them a good object to try the value of these towing *torpedoes*, on which some of the speakers appeared to lay great stress as an offensive weapon.

One thing, however, was abundantly verified, and that was the actual impossibility of England to resist invasion in the event of an enemy landing in force; so that the author of the "Battle of Dorking" was placing before his countrymen a solemn lesson of

warning of the probable as well as possible.

A very valuable suggestion was thrown out, that a powerful fleet of gunboats or light cruisers, with small draught of water, but heavily armed, should be provided, and was an absolute necessity, and all the speakers appeared to coincide in their utility. But we were surprised to find that no suggestion was made for the providing of an efficient system of coast defence, and a thorough organization of the people *en masse* as soldiers.

It is certainly disgraceful to the people of the British Isles, that they, numbering 28,000,000 (twenty eight millions) of souls, cannot provide a military force of over 72,000 men for home defence; while Canada, with a population of 4,000,000, is able to provide 45,000 men for active service, and nearly 700,000 as a reserve. Under the same proportions, England should have ready to take the field 815,000 soldiers, and a reserve of over 3,000,000, for it is useless to trifle with the gravity of the position she now occupies.

A rich country, wealthy beyond all historical precedent of ancient or modern times, with the labour savings of nearly two thousand years concentrated in a few great cities, chiefly seaport towns, utterly defenceless, with a rapacious and unscrupulous rival within *twenty four* hours of her shores. That same rival, saved from annihilation in the commencement of the present century, by her material aid, and within ten years raised by her criminal forbearance to the greatest height of military power any nation has ever attained; it argues imbecility of the most decisive order to stand passive in the face of so great a danger, and allow it to come on the people unprepared; yet that is what the Whig Radical Government of England is doing for that country and its people.

Mr. CARDWELL, a lawyer, at the head of her military force; Mr. GOSOURN, a trader, at the head of her naval armaments; it cannot be a matter for much astonishment to find both in a state of confusion, unexampled in the history of any sane people.

Throughout the discussion on Mr. HARCOURT's able lecture, an idea seemed to prevail that in the event of complications involving a coalition of the powers of Europe against Great Britain, Canada would be a source of weakness to the general principle of defence (for let it be remembered the true policy of offence was never once mentioned), and that *America*, as the speakers were pleased to term the United States, would be hostile; of which latter fact there can be no doubt, although Capt. SELWYN with very creditable feeling tried to persuade himself that he did not believe in such a contingency. But let Englishmen thoroughly understand that, assuredly as Russia watches the symptoms of the decay of the Turkish Empire with a full determination to profit by its spoils, so surely the United

States watches its opportunity to become heir, by fraud or force, to the spoils of the British Empire.

However, we Canadians will take care to put in a caveat and see whether we have not a better right as well as chance of maintaining our pretensions as the heir presumptive at law and arms of Great Britain; and first let us consider our position in the event of such a contest as some of the speakers foreshadowed.

It has been asserted that it would require the presence of a large British force to hold Canada against an invasion from the United States; that it is at best doubtful whether any force that could be spared would be able successfully to resist the reiterated efforts of a population of 40,000,000 of people; that the great length of frontier common to the States is a source of weakness; and finally, the country has no strong positions and is without any second line of defence.

A very able report on the capabilities of Canada to resist invasion was made by Col. Jervois in 1863, which tended in some degree to verify the above objections; but as that report dealt solely with defence by the troops of the Regular Army, it may at once be set aside.

In all warlike operations, history repeats itself, and we have no record of the successful defence of Canada by the troops of the Regular Army during the two invasions it has suffered from the United States since it came into the possession of Great Britain, but we have absolute historical proof that it was successfully defended by Canadian Militia soldiers during both contests, the disproportion of forces then and now being similar.

In 1777 the population of the Dominion was about 100,000, that of the Rebel Provinces over 2,500,000, or 25 to 1. In 1812-15, the population respectively was 800,000 in Canada, 15,000,000 in the United States, or over 18 to 1. Now it is about 4,000,000 to 40,000,000 or 10 to 1. During both contests the Yankees invaded Canada, and were beaten out of it. At the close of each, Canadian soldiers held Yankee territory, while not one foot of Canadian soil, except what covered their dead, was held by the troops of the States.

The reason for this is simply that Canada, during the first, contest was assailable only on one or two points; in the second on three; and that her rivers gave superior facilities for concentrating her own troops, while they impeded in no ordinary degree the movements of the enemy.

And now with all the improvements of modern civilization, she is assailable at only four points, and success on any one (not necessarily fatal) must be predicated on the absolute command of the sea.

It is not necessary to deal with the strategy of this question for very obvious reasons. But this much may be said, that the

United States is vulnerable on every base of operation and centre of supply she could employ against Canada from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of Mexico.

The social habits and political institutions of the United States have built up a barrier between that country and Canada which cannot be overpassed, the materialistic aspect of which is well developed by the *Special Commissioner* of the *New York Herald*, sent here expressly to find out how much annexation sentiment existed amongst the people. The following summarizes his experience:—

“Taken wholly, the people of Canada are ahead of our great Yankee nation in the qualities of honest kindness, frank speech, and genial hospitality. It must be like plunging into a cold bath to pass from the warm, human atmosphere of Canadian Society into the hollow freezing vanities of New England life.

“I would summarize my views of the Dominion thus:—The great mass of the people have no desire for annexation, for this reason—an innate aversion to the average American character. Canadians, as a rule, are not rich, but they enjoy a mediocre degree of comfort and competency. They prefer being as they are to running the risks of annexation one of which risks they firmly believe would be a compulsory measure saddling on debt. They have no faith in American politicians in negotiating for annexation, and would distrust the most solemn promises of exemption from federal taxation to pay the national debt. They say, “We cannot tell but that the party in opposition to the one under which annexation might be accomplished would come into power on the cry of “Tax the Canadas!” We should have no remedy, when cut loose from England and within the Union.”

In addition to all this, the country is eminently agricultural, and not commercial. To the average Englishman or Yankee, this makes no difference, but to people who are landed aristocrats; a good deal. They recognize as an agent in Government and social life patriotism and its consequences; do not believe in social equality, or a republic; and will not suffer a mere politician to reign over them.

The title to their lands, won from the forest, is held from the Sovereign; and they are bound to defend that title, its giver and what they have made out of it, by the sword. Hence, we find no difficulty in keeping up an army of 45,000 men on £300,000 sterling per annum; and if the complications pointed out by some of the speakers in the debate on Mr. VERNON HARBOUR'S lecture, should arise, it would not interfere materially with our prosperity to put 200,000 men in the field.

Therefore, in any future calculations respecting the defence of Great Britain, it would be as well to take Canada into account as a powerful auxiliary, instead of a source of weakness or anxiety.

It is in reality the power which has held the United States back from taking advantage of Great Britain's difficulties hitherto, and it will compel her statesmen to think

twice before provoking a contest that would place them between two fires.

The *Strategy of Invasion* as applied to Canada would be an interesting study; and we believe, with proper information on the subject, English military men would be rather startled at the almost impossible problem that could be submitted for solution relating thereto.

It would appear, then, that we learn from the lecture that the invasion of England is possible; that she is at present unprepared to resist successfully, that the power from which invasion would be probable has the means as far as transport is concerned, to carry it out; and that it would be likely in the confusion of the moment in preparing to resist the attempt Canada would be looked on as a source of weakness, and the blunder made of attempting to send assistance where it is not wanted.

We are believers in the power of England to set all this right, but we shall look with anxiety to the first step in the right direction, and that is the arming of her whole people. The next will be when she steadily begins to develop her fleet; leave off building fancy tea kettles; and construct ships capable of sailing as well as steaming, and not liable to go to the bottom with the trucks of the top-gallant masts downwards.

In order to convince the people of Great Britain, and especially her military leaders of the power of Canada to take a part in any coming contest, our people should send home a brigade of Canadian soldiers to take part in the Autumn Manœuvres for this year, such brigade to be as fully equipped and under as little obligation to the control of the English service as if they were taking the field here. Such a demonstration of power would do more to convince the English people of the value of the Dominion than all the writing and speech making in the world. If Mr. VERNON HARBOUR'S lecture should produce such a result, he will have done the Empire the best services of any living man.

The third Promenade Concert and Assembly of the season, given by Lieut. Colonel Ross and the officers of the Canadian Guards, at the Russell House, on Friday evening last, was eminently successful. The Assembly Room was filled with the youth, beauty, and fashion of Ottawa. The band of this fine corps furnished music for the occasion. Amongst the guests were the Adjutant General, and Mrs. ROBERTSON ROSS; Major FURVOY, Deputy Minister of Militia, and Mrs. FURVOY, with the principal military officers of this city.

REVIEWS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the *New Dominion Monthly* for January, also the *Journal of Health* for January.

STAND FIRM.

Through the changing scenes of life,
Stand firm!
He is brave who, mild though life
Shows a heart and shows a will
Ready e'er to conquer ill—
Stand firm!

What though storms surround your way
Stand firm!
And the night shall come the day,
Yond the gale shall come the calm
With its blessings and its balm—
Stand firm!

What though foes may gather near
Stand firm!
Truest courage knows no fear,
But with all its will and might
Battles ever for the right—
Stand firm!

Keep them ever on your way
Stand firm!
Never from the straight path stray,
And you'll reach the goal whereto
Honor's crown and fortune's prize—
Stand firm!

AN ANCIENT SEA-FIGHT.

The naval action below described occurred off Heraclea, Sicily, between the Romans and Carthaginians.

The Romans, with three hundred and thirty, the Carthaginians with three hundred and fifty quinqueremes, took the sea early in the summer of the year 260 B. C.; the former sailing to join their army at Ecnormus with a view of embarking it and shifting the scene of action from Sicily to Africa; the latter, in order to thwart this design, which their able leader Amilcar had readily divined, making all haste to form a connection with their own soldiers at Heraclea off Minos, and keeping a sharp lookout for the Roman fleet from the highlands of Cione, with the fixed determination of forcing it to an engagement should it endeavor to pass their place of anchorage. They were not kept long in suspense, for on the second day after their arrival its coming was announced by their sentinels, whereupon Amilcar, ordering his officers and men to hold themselves in readiness to weigh anchor at a moment's notice, himself repaired to a neighboring eminence whence he beheld with the delight of a soldier but the anxiety of a general, that magnificent military array of the Roman vessels, which has never been surpassed, if indeed equaled, by any combination of modern times. For two ships of six banks of oars, with the standards of the Consuls Manlius and Regulus flying from their flag-staffs and placed abreast of each other, at such a distance as should afford them room simply for the free use of their oars, acted as leaders of the starboard and port columns of the fleet, which, composed respectively of the van and centre divisions, with the first and second legions on board, and formed in to echelon of vessels, constituted what in military parlance was termed a *wedge*, and rested upon the rear division carrying the 3rd legion, as a base, so that the whole made an isosceles triangle "strong and proper for action and not easily to be broken." Following the rear division and towed by it, were the transports, and last of all came the reserve with the colors of the *Triarii* displayed, which divided into two equal squadrons, served as a guard for the right and left rear flanks of this imposing military and naval armament. As Amilcar scanned the disposition of the enemy with an experienced eye, he perceived that the movements of their third and fourth division were fettered by the transports, and resolved to try by stratagem to separate the first and second from them, believing it would then be an easy matter to

fall upon and capture, in succession, the disjoined parts, and thus whip the whole fleet in detail.

With this intent he drew out his force in four divisions, of which he disposed three in line at right angles to the course the Romans were steering, and heading southeast, and the fourth, in the order which was called the *forceps*, posting this last a little in the rear and well on the left of the main body. Thus prepared he passed through the fleet in his barge, reminding his countrymen of their descent from a long succession of illustrious sea men, and assuring them that victory was easy over their inexperienced foe if they would but do their whole duty to themselves, their country, and their general. "Your former defeat," said he, "was owing, not to the nautical skill of the Romans, but to your own rash valor, which prompted you to rush headlong into action with a warlike people never to be despised. Let us now profit by our past misfortune and avoiding the prow of the Roman galleys strike them amidships or on the quarter; thus shall we either sink them or disable their oars, besides rendering the machines, on which they principally rely for safety, wholly inoperative." This speech was received with loud acclamations by the Carthaginian, who, with the fullest confidence in their general, demanded to be led at once against the enemy; whereupon Amilcar, taking his station in their midst, ordered the advance to be sounded, at the same time signalling to all the vessels of the centre division, which he observed would be the first to engage, to retreat in apparent disorder when they came within fifty yards of the enemy. In obedience to this command the Carthaginian centre no sooner came near the Romans than as if terrified by their appearance, it turned, in well simulated flight, and steered for Heraclea, hotly pursued by the enemy's starboard and port columns, which, as Amilcar had foreseen, rapidly drew away from the rest of the fleet. When they were so far separated from it as to preclude the possibility of its coming to their support the Carthaginians, upon a signal from their flagship, put about and attacked them with great ardor and resolution, making a desperate effort from their exterior lines to force the two sides of the wedge together; but these facing outward, and always presenting their prows to the assailants remained unbroken and immovable; and if, by chance, a Carthaginian vessel succeeded in ramming one of their number abeam or on the quarter, as directed, instantly her next on the right or left, as the case might be, came to her relief, so that the Carthaginians, turn which way they would, found the dread *corvus** always suspended above them. Thus furiously did the battle rage in the centre, when Hanno, who commanded the right wing instead of falling on the enemy's port column in flank, and thus making victory sure in that quarter, stretched far out to sea and bore down upon and engaged the *Triarii*. The Carthaginian reserves, too, making a similar mistake with regard to the Roman right now changed from its first order into line, and advanced, with loud shouts, upon the third division, incumbered, as we have said, with the transports. Thus there were three naval combats going on at the same time, and all maintained with equal valor and constancy; but at length, the *Triarii* overcome by the double duty of having to protect the transports as well as themselves from the attacks of the enemy, were about

to yield, when they observed that the Carthaginian centre was in full retreat, chased by their van division, while the second division was hastening to their own assistance. This inspired them with new courage, and although many of their quinqueremes had been sunk, and not a few taken possession of by the Carthaginians, they continued to fight with great gallantry until the arrival of their friends compelled Hanno to make the signal for flight. In the meantime, the Roman third division, embarrassed by its convoy, had been gradually forced to give sea until it found itself close to land, in which situation it resembled a beleaguered fortress; for, while attacked in front and on both flanks by the Carthaginians, a more terrible enemy in the shape of sharp-pointed, surf-beaten rocks appeared in its rear; and it was falling, vessel by vessel, into the Carthaginians' hands, when Manlius, perceiving its critical condition, gave up his pursuit of the fugitives, and went to its support. His presence soon converted defeat into victory, and thus insured the complete and final triumph of the Roman arms.

Then the whole sea was covered with the Carthaginians scattered in flight, while the Romans, towing their prizes stern foremost, as was their custom after a successful action, entered and took possession of the harbor of Heraclea.

Such was the termination of this sanguinary engagement, in which thirty of the Carthaginian, and twenty four of the Roman quinqueremes were sent to the bottom with all on board. Not a single Roman vessel was carried off by the enemy, while the Carthaginians, who by all the rules of war, should have come off victorious, had sixty four vessels taken with their crews. The lesson it teaches us is, *that the ablest strategist can effect nothing, if the officers next to him in rank upon whom he has to rely for the execution of his orders fail, either through ignorance, or arrogance, or a spirit of insubordination, to carry out his plans.* Had Hanno and the commander of the Carthaginian reserve done their duty faithfully and intelligently on this occasion, the Roman van and centre must have been doubled up and defeated almost instantly; after which it would have been an easy matter to get possession of the third and fourth divisions with the transports. Thus the Carthaginians would have gained a decisive victory, the effect of which would have been, perhaps, to deter the Romans from again making their appearance in force upon the sea; and then, with such leaders as Amilcar, Hasdrabal, and Hannibal to shape her policy, and conduct her armaments, Carthage, instead of Rome, might have been the mistress of the world. Such are the great issues sometimes impending over contending armies and fleets.

It seems singular that the consuls who had the foresight and ability to adopt an order of battle so admirably suited to ward off the attacks of the Carthaginians, obliged them from the force of circumstances, to assume the offensive, should have been betrayed into the grave error of breaking that order, in the order of pursuit, before the battle had really begun. This, however, is doubtless to be attributed to the impatience of their subordinates, whose impetuosity, in all probability, could not be restrained. On the other hand it would be difficult to explain on any plausible supposition, why the Carthaginians, who in former encounters, had seen the bad effect produced upon their men by the *corvus*, had neglected in fitting out this new armament to guard against these formidable instruments of war, which, while they entirely neutralized their own su-

* The *corvus* was a combination of gang-boards and grappling irons, a full description of which is given by Polybius.

perior nautical skill, enabled the Roman soldier to fight on the decks of the enemy with as much confidence as on the land. These and these alone, prevented the two columns of the wedge from being forced together, and saved the Roman van and centre. A careful study of this great sea fight in all its details cannot fail to prove instructive to the naval officer of the present day, when steamers have taken the place of the ancient war galleys, and, with proper turning power, without which, a man of war, whatever her speed, armament, or armor, is unworthy of a place in the line of battle, may and should be manœuvred on precisely similar principles.

FOXHALL A. PARKER.

BARON STOFFEL'S REPORTS ON THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

Amongst the numerous documents which have been given to the public connected with the late war between France and Germany, there is none that can be considered of greater historical importance than the reports sent from time to time by Baron Stoffel, the French military attaché at Berlin. A translation of these appeared in *Fraser's Magazine* for November and December, 1871, and the translator, Lieutenant Vincent, of the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, has republished them in the shape of a convenient little book. The first of these reports is dated 23rd April, 1868, and points out in what lies the superiority of the Prussian Army over that of France. The first point on which Baron Stoffel lays stress is that of the relative superiority in morale of the two armies. Under this head, he declares there are two things which contribute to give the Prussian Army an incontestable advantage over every other European army:—First, the principle, that military service is obligatory on every one; secondly, the instruction that pervades every class of the nation. In Prussia, not to have served either in the army or in the Militia is looked upon as a disgrace, and the unfortunate individual who from any cause has escaped undergoing the discipline of the drill sergeant is looked upon with contempt, and has to submit to the gibes of his fellow-countrymen. With regard to the second point, enough has been said about the advantages which an army, every member of which can read and write, many of whom, also, have received a superior education, has over in which a large proportion are simply men who hardly know their right hands from their left. Baron Stoffel comments with astonishment on the apathy which characterises the upper classes in France, as to the want of some regular system of education in France similar to that in Germany. He says:—

"But is it not somewhat strange that in France, men who have a reputation for ability and clearness of mind refuse to believe in the advantages which an extension of education must afford in the composition of an army? Is it not tantamount to denying that instruction and education develop the faculties of men, and elevate his ideas by giving him a sense of his own dignity? Those savans innocently affirm that an army of rough, uncivilised soldiers, but accustomed to warfare, will defeat an army composed of well-educated men, who, however, have no war-like experiences."

Baron Stoffel says that this was the more impressed upon his mind as, after the war of 1866, the Prussian officers and sergeants told him—"When after the first battles, our men found themselves in the presence

of Austrian prisoners; when they questioned and examined them, and found that the majority hardly knew their right hand from the left, there was not a Prussian who did not conceive himself a god compared to such miserable wretches; and this conviction increased our strength tenfold." Another cause to which the unprecedented success of the Prussian armies may be ascribed is their wonderful sense of duty. Nothing can exceed the manner in which the humblest individual performs his allotted work. "Paid with a parsimony quite astonishing, and frequently burdened with a family, the men who constitute the personnel of the various Government bureaux labour all day with an indefatigable zeal, without complaining, and without appearing to aspire to an easier position."

In the second place, Baron Stoffel considers what material elements of superiority the Prussian Army possesses. The first of these is the facility which the Prussian military organisation possesses for the organisation of certain special branches, as for instance, the companies of wounded bearers, those for the repair &c., of railways, and for the laying down and working of the telegraph lines. These noncombatants are not in any way recruited from the effective personnel of the army, and are moreover, kept up during peace. Another element is the great importance attached by the Prussians to musketry and artillery instruction. They consider and rightly so, that it is of no use furnishing a man with a beautiful weapon unless you teach him how to use it to the best advantage. Although the Chassepot rifle is undoubtedly a very superior weapon to the Prussian needle-gun, still in the late war the French soldiers did not turn that superiority to any account, except to commence firing at enormous ranges and with great rapidity, but without taking aim: consequently they fired away immense quantities of ammunition without any commensurate result. Baron Stoffel remarks:—

"It is impossible to attach too great an importance to musketry instruction. In Prussia the greatest care is paid to it. Every man of a battalion receives 120 rounds yearly no matter what length of service he has. Besides which the artillery gives to those battalions, who, after their practice, return them more than a third part of the actual weight of the bullets used; a certain quantity of cartridges proportional to this excess. These latter are fired away by the worst shots, from whence there results that each soldier actually fires more than 130 rounds a year. All the regimental officers take part in this practical instruction, and are borne on the register of musketry."

With regard to the question of artillery superiority, Baron Stoffel, unhesitatingly give it to Prussia, and warns the Minister for War that he must not think that because the Prussian Artillery could not hold its own against that of the Austrians in the war of 1866, it was so inferior as the Austrians wished to make out. He gives many good and cogent reasons, which we have not space to enter upon, to show that although the Austrian Artillery did more damage than the Prussian in 1866, it was a great mistake to cry down the latter, and that at the time he wrote, viz., April, 1868 the material of the Prussian Artillery had undergone a great change for the better. He then proceeds to speak of the great efficiency of the Prussian Staff, and of the corresponding inferiority of that of his own country.

"It is useless to conceal it; it must one day come upon us as an appalling truth. The

Prussian Staff is the first in Europe; ours cannot be compared to it."

This was strong language, and coming from the source it did, it is impossible to understand why more attention was not paid to it. When the principle was recognised, that of all the officers of the army, those of the staff must be the most capable, what steps were taken to bring it into practical effect? It was decided to recruit officers for the staff among those of every branch of the Service, and to give those who offered themselves every inducement and stimulus by rapid promotion, &c., to exert themselves, the power, however, being reserved of immediately dismissing from the staff at any moment of their career, those officers who failed to show sufficient ability or zeal in the discharge of their duties. In consequence of these measures, and candidates for the staff are all young officers ambitious; intelligent, and hardworking. Ambitious, because they seek rapid promotion, intelligent, because they knew that if they do not come up to the required intellectual standard they will be sent back to their regiments.

"The more I see of it and the more opportunity I have of comparing it with our own, the more forcibly am I struck with our own inferiority. I do not for a minute mean to deny that France possesses staff officers whose abilities are equal to those of the most capable officer in the Prussian staff corps. But the latter does not contain any officers of mediocre ability; and how many have we, on the other hand, whose education has been more than insufficient? How many do we not find who can hardly read a military map who have no knowledge of the manœuvres of the different arms, who have never studied modern campaigns, and who indeed—for we saw that it was the case in the Italian campaign of 1859—are unable to choose the camping ground fit for a brigade of infantry or a regiment of cavalry. Here we find nothing of that kind. Such officers would not be admitted into the staff corps, or at any rate, they would be expelled therefrom as soon as their inefficiency showed itself. With us the recruiting of the staff corps is left entirely to the issue of a single examination passed at the age of twenty-one, as we take the greatest majority from those cadets who pass first out of the military school of St. Cyr. Honestly, have we in the successful passing of this one examination, the smallest guarantee of the clear judgment, of the hard working disposition, of the zeal, ability, and military qualifications which, according to the Prussian system, are necessary for the service which admits of 'no mediocrity'? Nevertheless, these young men are appointed staff officers, and remain so till the day of their retirement. If after their exit from school, they do not show the smallest taste for a military life, and if they give themselves up to idleness and live in ignorance, what does it matter? We entrust during war those functions which demand the utmost activity, the greatest judgment, and the most extensive knowledge, to these officers alike incapable and disgusted with the Service.

"I repeat that in Prussia idleness and mediocrity are considered totally inadmissible amongst the officers of the staff. Speaking alone of physical capabilities, does one expect to find there as in France officers unable to ride three miles at full gallop? I am well acquainted with everything connected with the Prussian Staff, and I declare that General von Moltke would immediately dismiss any officer of that branch who was not

a thoroughly good rider. He himself sets the example by riding every day.

The author then proceeds to comment on the minute attention paid in Prussia to the perfection of the smallest details connected with the organisation of the army, that most important branch of military administration in which we are by no means as yet perfect, and without which the Prussian would never have gained the rapid series of victories which enabled them to overthrow the French in the wonderful manner in which they did. He says,—"It is the continual application of the maxim left by Frederick the Great to his successors" "*Il faut que la Prusse soit toujours en vedette.*" (Prussia must always be on sentry). He then proceeds to censure the bad habit of keeping a number of officers during the best years of their lives confined to an office desk in the bureau of the head-quarter staff occupied with office work, which every intelligent non-commissioned officer would do just as well. We are afraid that a good many of our paper Staff College officers are similarly occupied, especially on foreign stations, where there is little opportunity for them to be employed in other ways.

The Prussians are perfectly astonished at the manner in which the French Staff is organised, and refuse to understand how the simple fact of having passed a good final examination at the military college can make an efficient staff officer and they refuse to believe in a staff officer who can neither ride several miles at full gallop, nor speak at least one foreign language, who has never commanded either a company, a regiment, or a battalion.

Baron Staff concludes his report on the Prussian Staff by urging the importance of raising the condition of the French Staff Corps. He says:—

"And it is without exaggeration, after a searching investigation, after profound reflection, that I declare most emphatically that the constitution of the Prussian Staff would, in any future war, form the greatest element of superiority in favour of the Prussian Army."

He cites the excellence of the Prussian Staff during the campaign in Bohemia, 1866, as verifying the above statement, which have since been confirmed by the war of 1870-71 and his last words in this report are "Beware of the Prussian Staff."

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

(From the London Globe.)

The members of this institute held their dinner to inaugurate the present session of their proceedings at the Pall-mall Restaurant last evening. The Duke of Manchester presided over a very numerous gathering. Amongst those present were—Sir C. Nicholson, Bart., Sir F. Smith (Chief Justice of Tasmania), Sir Chas. Dubouey, Sir R. Torrens, M. P., the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P., Mr. A. J. O'way, M. P., Mr. E. Greaves, M. P., Sir H. Parkes, Sir Richard Macdonnell, the Hon. Mr. Dutton (Agent General for South Australia), Mr. C. J. Brand (son of the President of the Orange-Free State), Mr. C. W. Eddy, and many others.

The Duke of Manchester, in proposing "The Queen and the Empire," remarked that that one toast conveyed two ideas. On a recent occasion, when there were assembled most of those who were present that night, besides many others, a similar toast was proposed by the Earl of Kimberley, who made some remarks to which he wished to

take exception, not because he belonged to either of the political parties which existed in England, but because the subject to which the noble earl referred was, in his opinion, one of far greater importance than the success or the failure of any political party in the United Kingdom (here, here). Lord Kimberley alluded to the fears which were at one time expressed as to what might be the policy of the present Government, and he regarded the expression of those fears as a party cry from his political opponents in this country. He (the duke) was happy to say that the subject had never been taken up as a political matter by any body of men in England (here, here). It was a matter of far greater importance than that, and viewed in that light Lord Kimberley's remarks were much more satisfactory than they would otherwise have been. His speech was not an answer to his political opponents, but was rather a declaration to the whole empire. Both colonists and their friends at home had had some reason to doubt the present Government, and he should be glad if those doubts were dispelled by what the noble earl had said. There had been some reason to fear that floating in the minds of the present Government there had been an idea of at least submitting, to even if they did not encourage, the disruption of the empire. The unity of the empire was what he was sure all Englishmen would endeavour to maintain under a constitutional Sovereign (cheers).

A report as to the progress which the institute had made during the past year was next read by the Duke of Manchester, who congratulated the members on the great accession there had been to their ranks, and on the progress which the society was making. Forty-six fellows had been elected during the half-year making a total of ninety-seven during the present year. Arrangements had been made for the reading of several papers during the present session and among them would be one on the San Juan award, by Viscount Bury, M. P. The members would still continue to meet in the theatre of the Society of Art, but he hoped from the great increase of their numbers, that they would soon occupy sufficient premises of their own. In conclusion, the duke congratulated the members on the gradual attainment of the objects for which the institute was founded. The chief of those was to express the cordial sympathy which existed between the mother country and her colonies. Words which Lord Kimberley had once uttered had caused great doubts to political parties at home, but the noble earl had since said that no body of men would dare to suggest to England the disruption of the empire (cheers). He ventured to think that even that was not enough. Lord Kimberley seemed to have forgotten that in the House of Commons a motion was made by a supporter of the Government and a member of the Colonial Institute calling for still closer union with the colonies. He had also forgotten the reply which the Government had made on that occasion. The institute had still work to do, and he hoped that work might prosper, and that all parts of the empire might be brought still closer together, now when energetic men had enabled them to—

"Put a girdle round the earth
In forty minutes."

Mr. KINNAIRD said the President had made an allusion that there were to be no more toasts and no speeches but he thought they would do wrong so to separate, particularly after the cheerful announcement which the chairman had made that the Institute was likely to get larger premises, owing to their

increasing necessities. No doubt the noble duke alluded to Downing street (laughter)—where there was a vacant spot on which his grace had perhaps cast his eye. Looking to that sentiment, and to their prospects, he thought they would fail in their duty if they did not at the inauguration of another session drink to the Council of the Empire under their noble friend the President (cheers).

The Duke of Manchester, in reply, thanked the members for their reception of the toast, but said it alluded to what at present did not exist. He could at present only hope for the advent of that which he should hail with great pleasure. He could only hope that the time might come when he or some one more fit might be President of a real Council of the Empire. He saw no reason why there should not be such a council, for there were plenty of men capable of forming one.—England would not then stand alone, but would be combined with those enormous territories over which the British Empire extended (cheers). If he could contribute towards effecting such a magnificent result, he should feel that he had done his duty in life by having aided that which would be a matter of pride to England in all future generations (cheers). The company soon afterwards separated.

One of the gallant survivors of the war of 1812-15, has passed away at a good old age. Colonel the Honorable RODERICK MATHESON, Senator of the Dominion of Canada, died at his residence, at Perth, in the county of Lanark, Ontario, on Monday, the 13th inst., in the 50th year of his age.

The deceased was gazetted as Ensign of the Grenadier Light Infantry on the 6th February, 1812. In 1813 he served at the actions at York (near Toronto), Sacket's Harbor, (where he was wounded) Cross roads, Fort George, Lundy's Lane, and Fort Erie.

Having finally settled at Perth, he was called to the Legislative Council of the United Provinces of Canada East and West in 1844, and nominated to the Senate in 1867. He obtained a commission as Lieut.-Colonel of his own regimental division, and finally that of Colonel Commandant of the first military district of Canada West, under the old militia law. He leaves a large family, the most prominent member of which is W. M. MATHESON, Esq., Barrister at Law, and Master in Chancery of this City.

The following beautiful lines we copy from the Perth *Express*, & dedicated on seeing the funeral of Colonel MATHESON at Perth, January 16, 1873

Hark! the martial music, sounding,
Loud the bugles' thrilling note,
Hark! some German crossed our border?
Hark! I here a random shot.
See the marshalled troops advancing,
Hear the distant roll of drum,
Hark! the war-sound loudly prancing,
Forward now, they come! they come!
See they come with measured paces,
Hear as down beat and movements slow,
Why should soldiers hide their faces?
Why should Britons look so low
Lo! what mean those dark escutcheons?
What those dark and nodding plumes?
This is not the men of warriors,
Hark! I here the muffled drum.
On they come, with slow advances,
Look! behold the soldier's tier,
Often scathed by foemen's lances,
Oft he broke the foeman's spear.
Oft he waved aloft the banner,
Under which he nobly fought,
Oft he braved "The field of danger,"
King nor country ne'er forgot.
See him in his coffin shrouded,
Soon to all the soil to be grave,
Come and see the brow unclouded
View the place where his ashes brave.
Now there's none that can unbraide him,
Toll and troubles now shall cease,
Let him rest where Britons laid him,
Then we know he'll rest in peace.