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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VIII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1874.

No. 26.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMINION DAY this year will be celebrated throughout Canada, with more than usual eclat. In Ottawa, in consequence of the Military Camp for the fourth division being located in its vicinity, it will be particularly a gala day for the capital. We understand there will be a grand field day at Rideau camp, when the Ottawa Brigade of Garrison artillery with their fine band will also turn out. After going through various evolutions the whole force will parade through the principal streets of the city, and break up at the drill shed. The parade is arranged to take place in the morning and to be completed before twelve o'clock.

The Guards, headed by their fine brass and pipe and drum bands marched to the Military Camp on Friday night under the command of Col. Ross. Major White, Acting Major Tilton, Adjutant Walsh, Surgeon Malloch and Paymaster Wickstead, were also present as members of the staff. The regiment mustered at the armoury at 8 p. m., and numbered 12 company officers, independent of the staff, and 175 non commissioned officers and men. They marched out by way of Nicholas St. and into camp where the arms were piled and the men dismissed for half an hour. The officers were entertained to an impromptu spread by Col. Jackson D. A. G. commandant of the camp, and his staff. The toast of "the Queen" was drunk with enthusiasm; after which Col. Ross proposed the health of the Commandant and officers of the camp. Col. Jackson in responding expressed his satisfaction at the fine appearance of the Guards, and thought them a body of men of which Canada might well feel proud. He felt that in this corps the other regiments had something which they might well strive to emulate. He thanked on behalf of himself and other officers of the camp for the cordial manner in which their health had been drunk. The bugle having sounded the fall in, every man was in his place and the march back effected with a steadiness and precision that would do no discredit to regular troops. The regiment presented a fine appearance, and the route of March was lined with spectators to witness the turn out.

Property to the amount of \$27,000 was destroyed by fire in Prescott on the night of the 25th.

Mr Hazlewood and party left Toronto on the 23rd, en route for the mouth of French River, to commence the examination of the route between French River and Pembroke.

The Engineer sent to examine the country between Parry Sound and Ottawa, is L. G. Bell, Esq. Mr Bell was one of the District Engineers of the Intercolonial.

During the present month, there have arrived 1,010 English emigrants, 399 Germans, 340 Norwegians, 230 Irish, and 255 Scotch; total 2,275. Of these, 640 went to the United States.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Convention, of Vermont, held at Montpelier, on Thursday the 25th, the following resolutions were passed congratulating the country on the probability of a restoration of reciprocal free trade, more especially in consideration of the prospect of an early completion of the Caughnawaga Canal:—

"That we hail with joy the prospect of an early completion of the Caughnawaga canal, whereby Lake Champlain will be the reservoir for the surplus productions of the great West and an outlet for the trade and commerce, between the interior and the seaboard, and as beneficial alike to the farmer, the manufacturer, and the producer."

The proposed Reciprocity Treaty finds no favor with the New Brunswickers. It is considered unfair to the Maritime Provinces, as while the coasting trade of the great lakes is made free at a great cost to the Dominion, by the enlargement of the canals, that of the Maritime Provinces with the United States remains as before. And it is feared that many branches of manufacture will be ruined by the treaty.

It is understood that the coasting trade, which was the only difficulty between the Commissioners of the Reciprocity negotiations, was satisfactorily settled by an agreement embodied in the basis of the Treaty as concluded, to the effect that the coasting trade of each country in the inner lakes shall be free to both countries. Canada reserves the coasting trade of her seaboard, including the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the United States does the same regarding its seaboard.

A Williamsport despatch states that the officers of the National Lumber Association yesterday debated at considerable length upon the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada. The debate lasted 3 hours, and finally a resolution condemning reciprocity as antagonistic to lumber interests was unanimously passed.

It is announced that the proposed new treaty of reciprocity, between Canada and the United States, has received the assent of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, of the President and Cabinet of the United States, and of the Government of the Dominion.

President Grant has transmitted it to the Senate; if no objection is raised by that body, the President will sign the treaty, and return it for ratification. The proposed treaty is not to go into operation until July, 1875 and will be submitted to the Canadian Parliament at its next regular sitting in February, 1875.

The four oar shell race took place on the 27th inst. between the Buffalo Prowing Club, and the Argonaut Boat Club of New Jersey, for the amateur championship of the United States. The course was from West Brighton, Staten Island, to the Newark Bay Lighthouse, three miles straight away. The Buffalo crew rowed in a paper shell, while the Argonaut's rowed in a cedar shell. The Buffalos were the favorites. At 5:20 a good start was had, but the Buffalos were somewhat slow while their opponents settled to work at once and gained a half a length, which was increased to a length at the half mile stake.

At the banquet in commemoration of the birthday of General Hoche, M. Gambetta gave the toast, "To the Republic," and made a calm and moderate speech. He urged all to give sincere support to the Conservative Republican policy, which was opposed to Cesarism at home and to the adversaries of France abroad.

M. Jules Favre spoke of the frequent victories of the Republican party and declared that the whole of France had become Republican.

Toasts to ex-President Thiers were drunk with enthusiasm.

The Count of Montalivo, who was a Minister under Louis Phillip, has written to M. Casimir Perier, declaring that the salvation of France imperitively requires the loyal acceptance of the Republic.

A new manifesto from the Count de Chambord is expected to appear in a few days.

The Government is doing something to check the bold proceedings of the Bonapartists. Several members of their Committees in the Department have been arrested.

A despatch to the Times from Paris says it is asserted there that the King of Bavaria will be summoned to Kissingen to meet Prince Bismark, who will remonstrate with him against the separatist tendency of the Bavarian policy, and if the King is obdurate, a council of German royalist will be convened to consider the matter, probably with the view of obtaining the abdication of King Louis, and the enthronement of a more subservient relative.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 19th June, 1874.

GENERAL ORDERS (16).

No. 1.

MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 12.

Under the provisions of the 3rd Section of the Act 37th Victoria, cap. 35, entitled; "An Act to amend the Acts respecting the Militia and the Defence of the Dominion of Canada, and to extend the same to the Province of Prince Edward Island," it is hereby ordered that the Province of Prince Edward Island shall henceforth be called and known as Military District Number Twelve.

No. 2.

MILITIA STAFF.

To be Deputy Adjutant General for Military District No. 12, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Militia of the Dominion:

Colonel the Honorable John Hamilton Gray, C.M.G.

No. 3.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

Adverting to No. 1 of General Orders (13) 2nd June 1874, that portion relating to the "Bonaventure Marine Company" is hereby cancelled.

ANNUAL DRILL.

Adverting to No. 3. of General Orders (13) 2nd June, 1874, the following corps are removed from the List of Corps not entitled to pay on completion of the Annual Drill for 1874-75:

Mil. Dist.

No. 1 No. 1 Co'y. (Southampton) 32nd Battalion, Captain Biggar.
 " 1 " 4 " (Clinton) 33rd Battalion, Captain Murray.
 " 2 " 5 " (Sutton) 12th Battalion, Captain Wyndham.
 " 7 " (Milton) 20th Battalion, Captain Rixon.
 " 3 " 4 " (Portsmouth) 47th Batt'l'n Captain H. R. Smith.
 " 8 " 6 " (St. John) 62nd Battalion Captain Likely.
 " 5 " (Black River) 73rd Batt'l'n, Capt. Templeton.
 " 9 " 3 Battery (Richmond) 2nd Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery, Captain Macpherson,

POSTAGE CHARGES AT BRIGADE CAMPS.

Instructions having been issued by the Post Office Department to secure to non-commissioned Officers and men of the Active Militia in Brigade Camps, the advantages as regards postage charges on their correspondence, provided for by the Post Office Regulations, the following Sections of those Regulations are hereby published for the information of all concerned.

" 92. Letters for or from non-commissioned Officers and privates of the Volunteer Militia of Canada, when on Active Service, can be forwarded between any place in Canada, and any other place in Canada under the above regulations on pre-payment of 2 cents for each letter.

93. The usual registration fee must be prepaid on all registered letters sent to or from soldiers, seamen or volunteers on Active Service, under the above regulations, in addition to the 2 cents postage thereon.

94. Newspapers, books or parcels, or any matter sent to or from soldiers, seamen and volunteers on Active Service, other than letters must be charged the ordinary rates of Postage."

The Deputy Adjutant General of Military Districts will notify Post Office Inspector of the time and place for holding Brigade Camps.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Frontenac Squadron.

1st Troop, Kingston

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Archibald Knight, C.S., vice Robert White who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant:

Sergeant Major George Purcell, C.S., vice Knight promoted.

Cornet Maxwell William Strange, the younger, being reported as having failed to qualify or to turn out with the Troop, his name is hereby removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

Napane Troop of Cavalry.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant and Captain Charles B. Perry, C.S., vice Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William H. Swetman who is hereby permitted to retire retaining his Brevet rank.

To be Lieutenant:

Cornet David E. Griffith, C.S., vice Perry, promoted.

Picton Troop of Cavalry.

Cornet John B. White, having left limits, his name is hereby removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

Kingston Field Battery of Artillery.

To be Surgeon:

Herbert James Saunders, Esquire, M.D.: vice Yates, resigned.

Durham Field Battery of Artillery.

To be Captain:

1st Lieutenant William Morton Graham, G.S., vice, C. Seymour, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

No. 2 Battery, Ottawa.

To be Supernumerary 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally and temporarily, during the period of the Annual Drill for 1874-75:

William L. Heron, Gentleman.

No. 5 Battery, Napuan.

The resignation of 2nd Lieutenant George Boyce is hereby accepted.

No. 7 Battery, Ottawa.

To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally:

• William George Bédard, Gentleman, vice Joseph C. Taché, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

2nd Lieutenant Arthur O. Audy, having left limits, his name is hereby removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

13th Battalion of Infantry.

To be Assistant Surgeon.

Edward Graves Kittson, Esquire, M. D., vice, Strange, resigned.

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

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Edwin Hamilton Dickson, M. S., vice James Stafford Kirkpatrick whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant:

Andrew William Morton, Gentlemen, M. S., vice Dickson promoted.

16th "Prince Edward" Battalion of Infantry.

Captain and Adjutant George Albert Simpson, is hereby permitted to retire retaining the rank of Captain.

19th "Lincoln" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company St. Catharines.

The resignation of Lieutenant Hugh C. Eccles is hereby accepted.

No. 5 Company.

The Head Quarters of No. 5 Company, are hereby changed from St. Ann's to St. Catharines.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Sergeant Michael Brennan, vice McPherson, deceased.

Ensign William Johnson having left limits, his name is hereby removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles.
No. 7 Company, Erin.

To be Captain :
Lieutenant Alexander W. McCulloch, M. S., vice Thomas Carberry, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant :
Ensign William McDowell, M.S., vice McCulloch, promoted.

38th "Brant" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Surgeon :
James Winniett Digby, Esquire, vice Bown, deceased.

The resignation of Assistant Surgeon Duncan Maiquis, M. D., is hereby accepted.

No. 6 Company, Drumbo.

To be Captain :
Lieutenant George Robson Pattullo, M.S., vice Laidlaw, deceased.

To be Lieutenant :
Ensign Edward McF. Fair, vice Pattullo, promoted.

45th "West Durham" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 1 Company, Bowmanville.

To be Lieutenant :
George P. Sylevster. Gentleman, M. S., vice Henry Keenan, left limits.

47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 1 Company, Ailburn.

To be Captain :
Robert Hewton, Esquire, M. S., vice John Langwith, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

48th "Lennox and Addington" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Majors :
Captain and Brevet Major Frederick Walter Campbell, M. S., from No. 3 Company, vice Fairfield, promoted.
Captain Robert Patterson, M. S., from No. 4 Company, vice Fraser, retired.
No. 4 Company, Amherst Island.

To be Captain :
Lieutenant John Charles Murray, M. S., vice Patterson, promoted.

49th "Hustings" Battalion of Rifles.
No. 4 Company, Madoc.

To be Captain, provisionally :
William A. Hungerford, Esquire, vice Brevet Major George Dunn Rawe, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining his Brevet rank.

To be Lieutenant :
William Strachan Volume, Gentleman, M. S., vice Baldwin Fralick, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

57th "Peterborough" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 4 Company Peterborough.

The resignation of Lieutenant Marshall M. P. Dean is hereby accepted.

77th "Wentworth" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 4 Company, Rockton.

To be Captain, provisionally :
James Elgin Rymal, Esquire, vice Walker, appointed Adjutant.

The resignation of Lieutenant Andrew T. Young, is hereby accepted.

BREVET.

Captain David Spence, M.S., No. 3 Company, 38th Battalion, from 28th February, 1873.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Captain William Glenn, No. 4 Company, 37th Battalion, M.S., from 30th May 1874.

Lieutenant John M. Colquhoun, No. 9 Company, 35th Battalion, M. S., from 8th May 1874.

Ensign William H. Bruce, No. 3 Company, 12th Battalion, M. S., from 23rd May 1874.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Mantreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be Major :
Captain Edward A. Baynes, G.S., vice Dowker retired.

1st Battalion of Rifles, or "Prince of Wales" Regiment.

The resignation of Ensign James Chalmers Cameron is hereby accepted.

55th "Megantic" Light Infantry Battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Barwis, is hereby placed on the Retired List retaining rank.

Three Rivers Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, Berthier, en haut

To be Captain :
Lieutenant Charles Edmond Emond, M. S., vice Severe Gagnon, left limits.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Captain Francois X. Lambert, No. 2 Co'y Three Rivers Provisional Batt., M. S., from 2nd May, 1874.

1st Lieut. S. Whittaker, 1st Brig. G.A., G. T. R. B., G. S., from 25th May 1874.

2nd Lieut. Therence William Elliot, 1st Brig. G. A., G. T. R. B., G. S., from 25th May, 1874.

2nd Lieut. J. R. Wiesenborn, 1st Brig. G. A., G. T. R. B., G. S., from 25th May, 1874.
2nd Lieut John Pangman, Montreal Brig. G. A., G. S., from 25th May, 1784.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

67th Battalion "The Carleton Light Infantry."

No. 2 Company, Centreville.

The resignation of Ensign Ludlow Beecher Clarke, is hereby accepted.

No. 9 Company, Peel.

To be Lieutenant :
Ensign John Roger Tompkins, M. S., vice Stephen Milledge Stiles, reported as having refused to qualify.

No. 10 Company, Wilmot.

The resignation of Ensign Gilford Dudley Perkins, is hereby accepted.

St. George Infantry Company.

No. 9 Battery (St. George) New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery, is hereby detached from the Brigade and changed to a Company of Infantry, to be styled the "St. George Infantry Company."

To be Captain :
Captain Charles McGee, Q.F.O.
To be Lieutenant, provisionally :
W. S. Clinch, Gentleman.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Lieutenant Charles Abraham West, No. 10 Company, 67th Battalion, M. S., from 1st May, 1874.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

1st "Halifax" Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be Major :
Captain Thomas Mowbray, M. S., vice Albro retired.

To be Captain :
1st Lieutenant John Culverwell Oland, V. B., vice Mowbray promoted.

To be 1st Lieutenants :
2nd Lieutenant Donald Robb, M. S., vice Oland promoted.

2nd Lieutenant John A. Thompson, M. S., vice G. Anderson appointed Quarter Master.

To be Quarter Master :
1st Lieutenant George Anderson, V. B., vice Creighton appointed Pay Master.

2nd "Halifax" Brigade of Garrison Artillery

To be Lieutenant Colonel :
Captain David Macpherson, M. S., from No. 3 Battery, vice Belcher retired.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

2nd Lieutenant George H. Wilcox, 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery, M. S., from 12th May 1874.

2nd Lieutenant Walker M. Lockart, No. 6 Battery, 2nd Halifax Brigade G. A., M. S., from 27th May, 1874.

2nd Lieutenant Edward Stairs, No. 5 Battery, 2nd Halifax Brigade G. A., M. S., from 27th May 1874.

Ensign Osborn Marshal, No. 4 Company, 69th Battalion, M. S., from 5th May 1874.

Ensign Arthur Edward Curron, 66th Battalion, M. S., from 5th May 1874.

Ensign Henry M. Hamilton, 66th Battalion, M. S., from 5th May 1874.

Ensign John Nalder, 66th Battalion, M. S., from 12th May, 1874.

No. 4.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificates received from Commandants of Schools of Gunnery.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS "SHORT COURSE" CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Lincoln,	—Gunner R. Saunders, St. Catharines, Garrison Battery.
Wellington,	—Gunner W. Cross, Wellington Field Battery.

SECOND CLASS "SHORT COURSE" CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Huron,	—Gunner Alex. Miller, Goderich Garrison Battery.
Huron,	—Gunner James Miller, Goderich Garrison Battery.
London,	—Bombadier W. McMullen, London Field Battery.
Ottawa,	—Gunner George Gowdie, Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.
Wellington,	—Gunner John Hewer, Wellington Field Battery.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS "SHORT COURSE" CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Division.	Name.
Quebec,	—Captain J. Ernest M. Taschereau, Detachment of Garrison Artillery, on service in Manitoba.

SECOND CLASS "SHORT COURSE" CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Montreal,	—Captain Arthur Owen Badford Huddle, 1st Brigade Garrison Artillery, G.T.R.B.
do	—1st Lieutenant S. Whitaker, 1st Brigade, Gar. Artillery, G.T.R.B.
do	—2nd Lieut. Terence William Elliott, 1st Brigade Gar. Artillery, G.T.R.B.
do	—2nd Lieut. J. R. Wiesener, 1st Brigade, Gar. Art., G.T.R.B.
do	—2nd Lieutenant John Pangman, Montreal Brigade of Artillery.
do	—Sergt. Major Pendleton, Montreal Brigade of Artillery.
do	—Sergeant Wynne, Montreal Brigade of Artillery.
do	—Sergeant Wilson, Montreal Brigade of Artillery.
do	—Sergeant Riddle, Montreal Brigade of Artillery.
do	—Sergeant Blackhall, Montreal Brigade of Artillery.
do	—Sergeant Martin, Grand Trunk Artillery.
do	—Corporal Noakes, Grand Trunk Artillery.
do	—Corporal Holman, Montreal Garrison Artillery

SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.
 Certificates received from Commandants of Schools of Military Instruction.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Kingston, City of	—Henry Wm. Payne, Gentleman.
do do	—James Stacey, Gentlem'n.
do do	—J.S. Stratton, Jr., do.
Lennox,	—Robert Camplion, do
do	—Stewart Milsop, do
Northumberland, W.R.	—Lieut. Charles M. Boswell, 40th Battalion.
Toronto, E.R.	—Charles W. Allen, Gentleman.
York, N.R.,	—Capt. Alfred Wynham, No. 5 Co'y 12th Battalion.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Addington,	—Henry S. Close, Gentleman.

Regimental Divisions. Names.

Frontenac,	—John Friend, do
do	—John Dooley, do
do	—James Summers, do
Haldimand,	—Captain William Glenn, No. 4 Company, 37th Battalion,
Kingston, City of	—Wm. Roche, Gentleman.
do do	—A. W. Morton, do
do do	—George E. Jackson, do
do do	—Charles M. Dearnley, Gentleman.
do do	—A. C. McLean, Gentlem'n
Northumberland, W.R.	—Francis S. Gifford, Gentleman.
Peel,	—Quarter Master Sergeant Wm. Miller, 36th Batt.
Peel,	—Ensign George Tye, No. 3 Company, 36th Batt.
Simcoe, N.R.,	—Lieut. John M. Colquhoun, No. 9 Company, 35th Battalion.
Toronto, C.R.	—Private Albert T. Lewis, 2nd Queen's Own Rifles.
do C.R.	—James W. Holmes, Gentleman.
do C.R.	—Samuel R. Higgins, Gentleman.
do C.R.,	—Paul Kane, Gentleman.
do E.R.,	—William W. Fox, do
do W.R.,	—Private Harold C. Otter, 2nd Queen's Own Rifles.
do W.R.,	—Edward F. Rush, Gentleman.
do W.R.,	—Wm. Chaytor, Gent'man.
Wentworth, N.R.	—Corp'l John T. Hatt, 77th Battalion.
York, N.R.,	—Captain Alfred Wyndham, No. 5 Company, 12th Battalion.
do N.R.	—Ensign William H. Bruce, No. 3 Company, 12th Battalion.
do N.R.,	—Ashton Webb, Gentleman.
do N.R.,	—Sergeant George McIntosh, 22nd, Battalion.
do W.R.,	—John C. Cornish, Gentleman.
do W.R.,	—Walter J. Bull, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Maskinongé,	—Captain Francis X. Lambert, No. 2 Company, Three Rivers Provisional Battalion.
Missisquoi,	—Claude B. Jameson, Gentleman.
Montreal East,	—Charles Duchesnay, Gentleman.
Montreal West,	—Oscar O. Watier, Gentleman.
Stanstead,	—George W. Cook, Gentleman.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATE.	
Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Borthier,	—Arsène Desmarais, Gentleman.
Champluin,	—Alfred St. Arnaud, Gentleman.
Chateauguay,	—Sergeant Alfred Robert, 79th Battalion.
Hochelaga,	—Pierre Gesseln, Gentleman.
do	—Alexandre Lamirande, Gentleman.
Iberville,	—Arthur Lesage, Gentleman.
Kamouraska,	—Emile Garon, Gentleman.
Laval,	—Théodore Prévost Gentleman.
Muskinongé,	—Captain Francois X. Lambert, No. 2 Co'y, Three Rivers Prov'nal, Battalion.
Missisquoi,	—Sergeant John A. P. Bulman, 79th Batt.
Montmorency,	—J. Henri Lemoine, Gentleman.
Montréal East,	—Alphonse Larocque, Gentleman.
do	—Joseph A. Beaudry, Gentleman.
do	—Alfred Mancotel, Gentleman.
do	—Théogène Fafard, Gentleman.
do	—Charles Fyfe, Gentleman.
do	—Louis C. W. Dorion, Gentleman.
do	—Horace Lauthier, Gentleman.
do	—Elzéar Sabouin, Gentleman.
do	—Emmanuel l'Archevesque Gentleman.
Montréal West,	—James T. Farley, Gentleman.
do	—Joseph Giroux, Gentleman.
do	—George Henry Merrill, Gentleman.
do	—Wm. S. Peard, Gentleman.
do	—Richard J. Morgan, Gentleman.
do	—Corporal Newton Vossburgh, 1st Batt.
do	—Alexandre Fortier, Gentleman.
do	—James Graham, Gentleman.
do	—James A. Meek, Gentleman.
do	—John Obzewski, Gentleman.
Quebec Centre,	—Frederick W. Evetts, Gentleman.
do	—Gugy Stevenson, Gentleman.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Quebec Centre	—George Duffot, Gentleman.
Quebec East,	—Horatio G. H. Lee, Gentleman.
do	—Roch G. Tourangeau, Gentleman.
Quebec West,	—John Duhig, Gentleman.
do	—John Kelly, Gentleman.
do	—Patrick Duffey, Gentleman.
Quebec Centre,	—Wm. J. Thomson, Gentleman.
Rouville,	—Adéland Forget Gentleman.
do	—Alexandre Nadeau, Gentleman.
St. John's,	—Pierre Simard, Gentleman.
Stanstead,	—N. J. Brown, Gentleman.
Temiscouata,	—David Trève, Gentleman.
Two Mountains,	—Stephen Alex. McKay, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Carleton,	—Lieut. Charles Abraham West, No. 10 Co'y, 67th Batt.
do	—Wm. James Owens, Gentleman.
do	—Alexander Lindsay, Gentleman.
do	—George Howard Watters, Gentleman.
King's,	—Samuel Alfred McLeod, Gentleman.
Queen's,	—Lemuel Allan Curry, Gentleman.
York,	—Lieut. Henry Adams Copley, No. 5, Co'y, 71st Battalion.
do	—Joshua Limerick, Gentleman.
do	—James M. Straton, Gentleman.
do	—Isaac Vincent, Gentleman.
do	—James Samuel McBean, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Annapolis,	—Ensign Osbert Marshall, No. 4 Co'y. 69th Battalion
Halifax, City,	—Captain John D. MacIntosh, 63rd Battalion.
do	—Lieut James M. Mumford, 63rd Battalion.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Halifax City.	—Lieut. John A. Boak, 2nd Halifax Brigade Gar. Artillery.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Annapolis,	—Ensign Osbert Marshall, 69th Battalion.
do	—Sergeant A. Whitman, 69th Batt.
Digby,	—Sergeant James N. Kelly 69th Battalion.
Guysborough,	—Lewis E. E. Hart, Gentleman.
Halifax, City,	—Captain James Reeves, No. 4 Battery, 2nd Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery.
do	—Captain John D. Cummins, 63rd Battalion.
do	—2nd Lieut. George H. Wilcox, 1st Halifax Brigade Gar. Artillery.
do	—2nd Lieut. Walker Lockhart, No. 6 Battery 2nd Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery.
do	—2nd Lieut. John A. Thompson, 1st Halifax Brigade Gar, Artillery,
do	—2nd Lieut. Edward Stairs, No. 5 Battery, 2nd Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.
do	—Ensign Arthur Edward Curren, 66th Battalion.
do	Ensign Henry M. Hamilton, 66th Battalion.
do	—Qtr.-Master Sergeant James S. McKay, 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.
do	—Ensign John Nalder, 66th Battalion.
do	—Gunner H. A. Graham, 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.
do	—Private James Thomson, 63rd Battalion.
do	—Private James E. Lawlor, 63rd Battalion.
do	—Private A. McCallum, 63rd Battalion.
do	—Private A. Murray, 63rd Battalion.

Halifax County, --Lieutenant John Culverwell Oland, 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.

By Command of his Excellency the Governor General.

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE FRENCH CAVALRY—1870.

LETTER No. 4.

My last concluded with the same call for the Cavalry, on the part of the French, which we have seen made upon the previous engagements in this war—and as the battle of Rezonville was almost entirely an affair of Cavalry on both sides, and perhaps the most important one of modern times, I shall go a little more into details in this letter and give you almost Lt.-Colonel Bonie's own words.

The instant the command was given, General de Preuil ordered the first échelon to advance, and they galloped off in good order. The second followed at about 150 yards distance, but as they were going too fast the General ordered them to slacken their pace, and accompanied by his staff; placed himself on their flank. In the meantime the first line, going, as fast as they could, left the second a long way behind. As soon as the enemy's skirmishers saw the French Cuirassiers start, they formed rallying squares as quickly as possible, and in doing so had ceased firing.

The advance accordingly arrived at a good distance, and without much loss, when suddenly they were hindered by various obstacles which lay in their way. These consisted of biscuit barrels, a baggage waggon, and camp equipments, that had been abandoned by the troops in their hurried retreat.

Obstructed in their advance, the 1st line inclined to its left, and the further they went, the greater the pressure became and ended by throwing the two squadrons into disorder, so that when they received at thirty paces distance the terrible fire of the Prussians, they were thrown into hopeless confusion, and rushed forward into the intervals of the Prussian squares. The Lieut.-Col. was badly wounded, the commandant though mortally wounded, nevertheless forced his way into a square followed only by an Adjutant, who was killed dead on the spot. As for the others, obliged in order to retreat to go right round the squares, they received the fire of all four faces, and were annihilated.

The 2nd line was now unmasked; they were received by a file fire, when at a distance of about 300 yards; this made a few gaps in the line, but they continued in good order, for the fire ceased for a moment, but when at 100 yards distance they got the order to "charge" the enemy poured in such a hail of bullets that more than half the line was knocked over. The remainder got entangled in the obstacles that covered the ground, or else fell into a ditch that was dug about ten paces in front of the squares:—

The 3rd line was equally unsuccessful, and was dispersed by the fire like the two preceding ones.

Whilst the Cuirassiers of the guard tried to reform, they were pressed by two regiments of Prussian Cavalry, who passed through the intervals between the Prussian squares; one regiment came through the right centre interval; the other regiment (15th Lancers) came through the other interval, and were received with a sharp fire at a short distance from the French skirmishers, who, not having had time to retire, had lain down in the ditches along the roadside. This fire stopped the pursuit of this regiment. As for the Prussian Hussars, with the greatest daring they pursued so far, that they succeeded in surrounding the Marshal.

The latter, as well as the whole of the staff were obliged to draw swords and join in the *mêlée* when a squadron of the 5th Hussars, and another of the 4th Chasseurs, warned in time by General de Preuil, arrived extremely *à propos*, and rescued the Marshal and his staff. This charge of the French Hussars and Chasseurs was made perpendicularly to the road, and presented their flank to the Prussian squares who were, however, unable to fire, as their own men were between the French and themselves. The French Cuirassier regiment lost in this charge 22 officers 208 rank and file, and 243 horses. As the squares that were charged remained unbroken the result was almost *nil*. It is to be supposed that had the Artillery opened fire on the line that was to be attacked, as General de Preuil desired, that a different result might have been obtained.

Another conclusion that may be formed is, that the ground ought to have been previously reconnoitred, as had that been done, the charge might have received a different direction.

At the same time that the Prussians displayed their attack on Rezonville, the Cavalry, under the command of Duke William of Mecklenburg; endeavored to overthrow the French 6th Co. ps, and some batteries of Artillery which had been pushed on ahead on the plateau, with a battalion of Chasseurs as an escort. The Prussians began by crushing the French fire by a superior one; then sent forward two lines of Cavalry in echelon at a distance of about 100 yards from each other, the first line was composed of Cuirassiers and the second of Lancers. These two lines charged, overthrow the Chasseurs à Pied, in spite of their well sustained fire, sabred the French batteries as they passed, and endeavoured to annihilate the remnants of the foot soldiers. But they were unaware that the moment of reckoning had arrived, and that they were about to be cut to pieces by the French Cavalry.

I related in my last letter how de Forton's and Valabègue's divisions at the termination of certain movements had gone and

placed themselves near the wood which borders the Roman road. On arrival, the two front brigades of General de Forton were formed in column of regiments, right in front, and had executed several changes of front, sometimes with a view to facing Rezonville sometimes Vionville. The last time this movement took place, they became inverted not only in each regiment, but in each squadron, and in this formation proceeded to the top of the plateau, keeping the wood close to the Roman road in their rear. On seeing the Prussian cavalry amongst their batteries General de Forton ordered the Dragoons and a portion of the Cuirassiers to advance. They deployed and attacked the advancing lines. In the charge the 9th Dragoons passed through the Prussian Cuirassiers, who opened their ranks without stopping, and inclined to the right and left against the French Artillery, and then pushed on to rejoin the Lancers. Their charge terminated the Lancers wheeled about to retire but were attacked by the French Cuirassiers who charged to the command "Cuirassiers, attention, Go;" as these words indicate no sort of formation, they advanced in a confused mass, the officers being forced to push their horses to the utmost in order to keep a head of the men who were riding with their reins completely loose. A terrible *mêlée* now took place; the 16th Prussian Lancers taken in flank were overthrown, sabred and actively pursued, when suddenly the white Cuirassiers came up to their assistance. Their horses, however, were so blown with their long advance that they were thoroughly done. It was now the French turn, and the Cavalry of General Valabègue advanced to join de Forton's and engaged the enemy. The fight was now at its height, and was waged with the greatest fury on both sides. The eagerness of the French was so great and the two sides were so mixed up, that in spite of the trumpets sounding the rally, the massacre went on. In a few seconds the Prussian Cavalry was annihilated and the ground strown with the dead bodies of Lancers and white Cuirassiers. The best mounted and those taken prisoners alone escaped. At this moment the Infantry from the side of Vionville opened fire on the ground on which the 7th Cuirassiers were operating. The retreat was therefore sounded and the French regiments were reformed and proceeded to Gravelotte.

A short time after the charges we have described took place. General L'Admirault who commanded the French right wing, and who had marched to the sound of the canon, found himself opposed by the enemy in considerable force. The divisions of the 4th corps, who had advanced with success as far as the plateau of Gèdère, were now stopped by the Prussian Infantry, preceded by Artillery, debouching by Mars-la-Tour; they were also threatened in flank by a large body of Cavalry.

Large masses of Cavalry are now about to appear upon the scene from both sides, and afford a grand though terrible sight; so my next letter will begin with a list of the Corps engaged in the furious death struggle of 6,000 Cavalry soldiers, which terminated this awful day; (16th), after a fight, lasting for ten long hours

VIEILLE MOUSTACHE.

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The Volunteer Review,
AND
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1874.

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

✍️ **LIEUT. J. B. VINTER**, of Victoria, is our authorised Agent for Vancouver Island, British Columbia. As is also Captain **H. V. EDMONDS** for New Westminster and adjacent country.

ANY of our readers who may be enamored of Prussian tactics and organization will read with some interest the curious phase of *civil liberty* on which the German Military System is founded, and cannot fail to see at a glance that the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act would be a necessity of the success of that military regime in Canada.

"M. Lasker, a steady and avowed supporter of the Bismarckian programme—an enemy of the Jesuits, who voted for their banishment, the May statutes, the supplementary penal measures, and the Bishops' banishment—find that he cannot go the full length with Prussia in her iron policy, and in a recent debate distinguished himself by

a vigor and eloquent protest against wrongdoing, the vigorous blow he dealt the Administration being dealt on behalf of the oppressed Catholic priests—to the astonishment of the Centre, who would have expected anything but such a step from Herr Lasker. Mr. Lasker is an honest man and though a staunch advocate of State supremacy, he cannot bring himself to see that wrong is converted into right through having been committed by an agent of a Government.

There is no Habeas Corpus Act among the statutes of Prussia, and liberty of the subject is a figure of speech, as the following case will show: Father Wehn, the parish priest of Niederberg, infringed the May statutes and was duly summoned to give up his registries, an order with which he complied so far as those written in German were concerned. For retaining possession of those kept in Latin, under a statute passed in 1808 and confirmed in 1849, he was condemned to a maximum punishment of 100 thalers fine and four weeks' imprisonment. The administrator interpreted the statute as giving him power to inflict any number of these maximum punishments, so that Father Wehn was no sooner let out of prison on the completion of one period of confinement, than he was arrested and shut up for a like term! This lasted three months, high authorities on the priest appealing confirming the Landrath's sentences, and on the 19th ult. the highest authority of all confirmed the system of punishing practically with imprisonment for life for a legal offence punishable legally only by a fine of \$100 and a month's imprisonment. When the Minister of Worship endorsed this conduct, Herr Lasker rose and denounced the conduct of the Government, saying that such an interpretation of the Statute put an end to civil liberty. "Our laws," he continued, "our penal code, and all that has been in that respect enacted might as well, as far as the police are concerned, not exist at all, and are rendered void of all significance. Whilst we (the Parliament) take the utmost pains to specify the character of each proceeding, to constitute carefully every part of every case, to prescribe every step that has to be taken, when there is a question of ever so few days privation of freedom to the individual here we find the entire property and liberty of men's whole lives delivered up to the merces of a Landrath's scrawl. Such a state of things is unworthy of a righteous nation. Where such proceedings obtain, no man dare assert that the State is righteously administered. Look where you will, the Government is in a position to step forward in its character as a policeman. In many circumstances of life with which the simplest understanding can apprehend that the police can have nothing to do, on or another Government authority, by no means bearing the title of 'Police,' strides forward in the character of police." Having vehemently denounced the practices of the Prussian Executive of which he furnished examples, he said:—"The greatest misfortune of our police is, not only that there is practically no limit to its wilfulness, but that it forgets even the observance of prescribed forms, and that its officers are scarcely aware what the real character of their service is." Adding I would fain call the attention of the whole House to the fact that the present case is one in which we all are bound to defend the freedom and honor common to citizens of this land."

It is a good sign when men like Herr Lasker speak in this way. He cannot be suspected of want of loyalty to the Em-

pire. The police tyranny in Prussia is inconceivable; no matter what loss they may put an individual to or what indignity they may cause him to suffer, he has no remedy, the responsibility of an official towards the person they injure being covered by their *Dienstleid*—the oath by which they swear to do nothing but what seems to him his duty to the State. Fool or scoundrel, malicious or middlesome, in Prussia the peace and freedom of the people is at the mercy of their malignity or their incompetence. In the after flush of the war, nothing could be done for liberty. We hope Herr Lasker's speech is an indication that voices will be raised in favour of constitutionalism and freedom which no stratocracy can afford to despise.

The following description of the new type of war vessel now building is copied from *Broad Arrow* of 16th May. We cannot desire that the *masts* and *sails* of such a vessel should be forgotten, as our contemporary suggest:—

The construction of the seagoing monitor *Inflexible* at Portsmouth Dockyard, due consideration being given to the short time she has been in hand, and to the limited number of workmen employed upon her, is progressing most satisfactorily. Quite two-fifths of the double bottom have been put together up to the rise of the bilge-frames, the greater portion of the flat and vertical keel-plating is completed, some of the outer skin-plating is on, and a very fair idea may now be obtained of the structural form and strength of the bottom and her enormous breadth of beam. The cellular compartments of the double bottom have less depth than is the case with the *Devastation*, but they are built up of heavier angle iron and plating. All the longitudinal frames, as with the *Devastation*, are steel. The outer skin plating is three-fourths of an inch in thickness, except with the garboard plates on each side of the keel, and here the thickness is increased to thirteen sixteenths of an inch. The *Inflexible* has been described by her designer as a rectangular armoured castle, 110ft. in length and 75ft. in breadth, protected by 24 inches total thickness of iron. This armoured castle, which rises to 10ft. above the water line of the vessel carrying it, will enclose nothing within the protection of its walls besides the engines and boilers, the two turrets, with the four guns and hydraulic loading gear and the magazines. All armoured plating carried is confined to this castle and to the turrets which will rise above its walls. The ship proper, being entirely unarmoured, will be divided into no less than 127 water tight compartments, and, as some of these compartments must have more than one opening into them, there will necessarily be somewhere about 150 water tight doors. Other novel features in the ship's design are the stowage of her coals, the position and extent of the superstructure rising above the deck at either end of the armoured castle, and the position of the turrets. The coals will be carried at the water line along the unarmoured sides of the ship, where the entrance of shot or water cannot injure them, and a more secure place will be found below for more perishable stores. The superstructure will be built up along the centre line of the deck forward and aft of the armoured citadel, and will afford roomy and thoroughly ventilated mess and sleeping accommodation for the officers and crew—superior, in fact, to anything of the kind that can be found on board the finest of our unarmoured frigates. The turrets will rise up on either side of the

ship within the citadel wall, and, as the superstructure is only built up along a fore and aft line of the deck, the four guns can be fired together at an enemy right ahead or right astern, or on either beam, or in pairs towards every point of the compass. Many of the details in the present general design of the *Inflexible* will, no doubt, undergo considerable modifications as the work of construction goes on, and some of the more prominent suggested features, such as the "cork jacket," and the scheme for giving her masts and sails, may be forgotten by the time she is afloat.

We have endeavoured to show our readers the necessity which should impel every man aspiring to command his fellows, in any military operation, to acquire all the knowledge possible to attain and even the scientific value of the movement in which he may be engaged for the double purpose of reducing the possibility of failure and preserving the valuable lives of soldiers committed to his charge.

The weight of public opinion is in favor of this desirable object being attained through a strictly technical system of education, in which we it would be selected for all the prizes, without studying to consider the manifest absurdity involved and which has developed itself wherever that system has been tried, so that competitive examination and special education has become almost synonymous with incapacity and ignorance. We have only to point out that Canada wants a military force for purely local and defensive purposes, and that owing to her sparse population she has no surplus whose only chance of earning a livelihood would be the adoption of military service, and that a standing army no matter how small is entirely beyond her financial resources. If the system on which such a force has been founded hitherto had not been already exploded, it follows, therefore, that as she is obliged to train all her available population to some knowledge of the military profession, the officers of her forces must obtain their professional knowledge in the manner best suited to their circumstances and least calculated to interfere with their industrial pursuits is evident. Then that a collegiate course restricted to preparation for military services alone will be exceptional amongst the mass of officers necessary for even the active forces and will never be taken advantage of by the officers of the Reserve, but while this does not argue that such a course is not a necessity, or that a strictly technical education can be done without, it points to the fact that other means must be resorted to for placing within the reach of officers that knowledge of which they cannot avail themselves through the medium of a collegiate course, and this can be done only by societies similar to "The Royal United Service Institution," where the professional knowledge and experience of the first soldiers and seamen of the day are recorded, digested and available in a concrete form simple and effective, by which the necessary knowledge

can be obtained, to a greater or less degree, according to individual capacity, without abstruse studies or disturbance of business relations. We have always urged upon our brother officers of the Canadian Militia the necessity that existed for becoming members of "The Royal United Service Institution," and the great value they would receive from the professional papers published in its journal. Up to the present time it did not occur to us that Canada could support a similar Institution, although our talented and gallant friend, *Centurion*, urged an effort being made in that direction over two years ago. The Prospectus (which will be found in another page) has been forwarded to us by Captain and Adjutant DAVIS of the 6th Battalion, shows that active spirits are at work to forward the true interests of the Canadian soldiers. We have amongst our officers as clever, talented, and acute a set of young men as are to be found in any other service in the world. If they take this matter in hand there is little doubt that it will be a decided success, a public advantage and an honor to the country. The prospectus speaks for itself and we could in no way offer a suggestion altering the design except that if it were possible it ought to be affiliated with "The Royal United Service Institution," having the same objects in view and belonging in strict proximity to the same service. Much good might and would be effected by having the members of the one honorary members of the other, the interchange of ideas and knowledge would be equally beneficial, while it could not fail to give our officers the opportunity of acquiring an amount of useful professional knowledge now almost entirely outside their leisure and reach. We hope to see "The Royal Canadian United Service Institution" a flourishing association, as it ought to represent over five thousand officers.

The Minister of Militia performed a grateful and pleasing act in visiting the camp near this city before his departure for Nova Scotia. On that occasion he gave Colonel JACKSON, our esteemed Deputy Adjutant General for his district, an opportunity of making him acquainted with the officers of the metropolitan counties, many of whom represent our largest commercial and landed interests. It is gratifying to know that the Hon. Mr. ROSS found everything satisfactory in camp, and paid a well deserved compliment to the officers commanding corps and the gentlemen of the staff for the excellent arrangements for the health and comfort of the men.

The new comet is now visible to the naked eye. It appears as a dull nebulous star with a faint hazy tail above it. Situated west of the Pole Star and nearly half way between it and the horizon. The comet just now forms an equilateral triangle with the Pole Star and the nearest of the 'pointers.' It is moving rapidly, and will gradually grow lower in the horizon.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 26th June, 1874.

GENERAL ORDERS (17).

No. 1.

MILITIA BRIGADE DIVISION.

The Head Quarters of the Fifth Brigade Division, Province of Quebec, are hereby transferred from Three Rivers to Berthier, en haut.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

Lieutenant Colonel Alfred G. Forrest is hereby removed from the command of the Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery for having refused to obey an order for a parade on 25th ultimo. In consideration, however, of Lieutenant Colonel Forrest's length of service in the Active Militia he is placed on the Retired List retaining rank.

18th "Prescott" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Plantagenet.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Alexander Stewart McLennan, M.S., vice McLean, promoted.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

Sergeant Thomas Van Bridger, vice McLennan, promoted.

Ensign J. L. Woodley having left limits, his name is hereby removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

19th "Lincoln" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, St. Catharines.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Robert S. Ness, M.S., vice Theodore Thompson, deceased.

20th "Hullon" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 4 Company, Norval.

Ensign Francis A. Kent having left limits, his name is hereby removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

No. 6 Company, Acton.

To be Captain :

Ensign John Shaw, M.S., vice Allan, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally :
Sergeant James Crichton, vice Shaw promoted.

25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Wallacetown.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Andrew Storey Backus, M.S., vice John Wesley Luton, left limits.

No. 5 Company, Iona.

The resignation of Lieutenant H. Burwell, is hereby accepted.

28th "Perth" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Quarter Master :

Thomes Mayne Daly, Junior, Gentleman, vice Peter J. Smithwick, left limits.

No. 2 Company, Stratford.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

William Winter, Gentleman, vice Hugh Nichol, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

No. 4 Company, Listowell.

To be Captain :

Ensign Thomas George Fennell, M.S. vice Donald D. Campbell, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally .

Sergeant William Waugh, vice Tit.

41st "Brockville" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Surgeon :

Vincent Howard Moore, Esquire, vice Eric B Sparham, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company, Wolfe Island.

The resignation of Ensign Isaac Henry Radford is hereby accepted.

48th "Lennox and Addington" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Clark's Mills.

To be Lieutenant :

Sergeant Henry Hamburgh Close, M.S., vice John Jackson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Ensign Charles P. Kellogg, having left limits, his name is hereby removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

No. 3 Company, Napanee.

To be Captain :

Ensign Donald F. Booth, M.S., from No. 6 Company, vice Campbell, promoted,

To be Lieutenant provisionally :

William R. Knowles, Gentleman, vice Amzi Lewis Morden, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

The resignation of Ensign Henry Lefroy Geddes is hereby accepted.

Leamington Infantry Company.

The resignation of Lieutenant John W. Davidson is hereby accepted.

BREVET.

Adverting to No. 3 of G. O. (16) 19th June. 1874, read "To be Major : Captain David Spence, M.S., No. 3 Company, 38th Battalion, from 28th February, 1873."

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Supernumerary 2nd Lieutenant Carroll Ryan, (formerly of Her Majesty's 100th Regiment) No. 4 Battery Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery, is hereby confirmed in his rank as a 2nd Lieutenant of Artillery, as a special case from date of appointment: 2nd June, 1872.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

55th "Megantic" Light Infantry Battalion.

No. 1 Company, Kinnear's Mills.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Henry J. Miller, M.S., vice Pentland transferred to 8th Battalion.

Charlevoix Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Chicoutimi.

To be Lieutenant :

Hernias Harvey, Gentleman, M. S. vice W. Tremblay.

Ensign O. M. Martin, having left limits, his name is hereby removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant Colonels :

Major William McKay Hyde King, M.S., 55th Battalion, from 17th December, 1873.

Major Napoleon Labranche, M.S., 65th Battalion, from 18th June 1874.

To be Major :

Captain William G. Ward, M.S., No. 3 Company, 55th Battalion, from 26th June, 1873.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

8th Regiment of Cavalry.

4th Troop, Upham.

To be Lieutenant :

Corporal David James Fowler, M.S., vice E. P. DeBow, reported as having failed to attend any drill.

Cornet Richard Titus, having left limits, his name is hereby removed from the list of Officers of the active Militia.

No. 7 Troop, Springfield.

Cornet John Sharp Case, having left limits, his name is hereby removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

74th Battalion of Infantry.

The resignation of Paymaster William P. Flewelling, Junior, is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

2nd "Halifax" Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

No. 6 Battery, Eastern Passage.

To be Captain :

2nd Lieutenant Walker M. Lockhart, M. S., vice Charles Richardson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

63rd "Halifax" Battalion of Rifles.

Adverting to G.O. (28) 5th December, 1873, read "Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George L. Anderson, is hereby permitted to retire retaining his Brevet rank, as a special case," instead of "rank of Major."

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.

Lieutenant Colonel C. J. Brydges, Commandant of this Brigade, is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank, as a special case.

In permitting Lieut. Colonel Brydges to retain rank on retiring, His Excellency the Governor General desires to record the sense he entertains of the services rendered by Lieutenant Colonel Brydges in the Militia generally and especially of his assistance in organizing the Grand Trunk Railway Brigade.

By Command of his Excellency the Governor General,

WALKER POWELL, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

THE CAMP OFFICERS.—Adjutant General Powell entertained the Commandant and officers now in camp to a dinner party on Saturday evening, in the Rideau Club. The Guards' Band played a well selected programme in front of the Club House on Wellington Street.

The loan of \$7,500,000 raised for the enlargement of Krupp's works at Essen is a first mortgage on the works, and bears interest at 5 per cent., the first allotment being made at 96. By means of a sinking fund the whole sum is to be cleared off between 1875 and 1883, by successive drawings, at the rate of £110 for each £100 subscribed. The already vast works at Essen have for some time past been unable to meet the demands made on them, partly for the re-arming of the German fortresses and partly for foreign states, and large orders from the Turkish Government and other states are outstanding.

THE WORLD OWES ME A LIVING.

It owes you nothing; you're in debt;
 'Tis well if soon you learn it,
 For the world owes none a living
 Until they fairly earn it.

To think, to act full well apart
 In life's great work before us,
 Is a duty; none are exempt—
 'Tis thus the world may owe us.

Your being is for some wise end;
 Don't compromise your manhood
 By courting ease and idleness,
 Or reviling what is good.

Be a man! pursue the calling
 That affords most happiness;
 Spare no effort that is worthy,
 To acquire a competence.

Free yourself from obligation.
 As a servile attendant,
 To the world's despotic bidding;
 Be free, yea, independent.

Cease your moping, fretting, whining,
 Life means something more to you;
 Turn your hands to useful labor,
 Do the best that you can do.

Active be, seek out employment,
 Prove yourself a worker true;
 Go earn a living, ere you claim,
 The world's a debtor unto you.

**REPORT ON THE MILITARY ACADEMY
 AT WEST POINT, U.S.**

(BY LIEUT.-COL. FLETCHER.)

(Continued from page 288.)

In an address recently delivered to the cadets, by General Sherman, he carefully points out that highly instructed as they may be, it is only by the experience of actual military life that they can learn the duties of officers; to quote his own words:—

"The only schools where war and its kindred sciences can be properly learned are in the camp, in the field, on the plains, in the mountains, or at the regular forts where the army is. You must understand men, without which your past knowledge were in vain. You must come into absolute contact with soldiers, partake of their food and labours, share their vicissitudes, study their habits, impress yourself on them, and be impressed by them, until they realize that you not only possess more book knowledge than they, but that you equal, if not surpass them, in all the qualities of manhood, in riding, in swimming, in enduring the march and bivouac, in the sagacity of all the woodman and hunter; and what is most important of all, you must acquire that great secret of human control by which masses of men are led to deeds of infinite courage and heroism."

"Do not understand me as undervaluing education in any form, especially in the manner pursued here, or that which results from a careful study of history and precedents; but that I attach equal importance to, that practical knowledge that can only be acquired by actual contact with men in camp, on the picket line, and on the march, as also in the administration of affairs by which an army is enlisted, organized, clothed, equipped, fed, paid, and handled in battle."

These are the opinions derived from the experience of one of the ablest of the United States officers, himself a graduate of West Point; and they seem to show that although the Academy is one of the most successful, if not the most successful of the military colleges established by any nation, it still requires to be supplemented by actual contact with the realities of the military profession, before officers capable of leading men can be formed.

Consequently the deductions from a review of the history and system of West

Point appear to be that a practical people whose existence commenced in war, acknowledged at the outset of its nationality, that military education was necessary for its officers, that the education was best given at a military college, and that it was of essential importance that an intimate connection should be preserved between the Academy which fed the army, and the army which in turn provided it with instructors, and imbued it with its spirit.

In fact, to obtain educated officers, a Military Academy was requisite, and to render the discipline and instruction of the Academy practical and efficient, a career which would call into action the qualities thereby obtained, was essential to give life and reality to its system of education.

If these deductions from an examination into the history and working of the Military Academy at West Point be accepted as correct, it remains to be seen whether a similar institution would prove of service to Canada, and if so, in what manner the objects aimed at can best be attained. There is considerable analogy between the defensive force now organized in Canada, and the troops raised by the Union of the several States during the revolutionary war. The men are of much the same class, and if called out for service would show a similar spirit and equal capacity; but these men require at least a leaven of officers who have been educated professionally, and have received a training superior to what is within the reach of those who have given their service to the militia. Therefore, unless Canada rely on the Imperial army for educated officers, she must be prepared to organize a system of professional training, and should she with this object in view determine on the establishment of a military academy somewhat on the model of West Point, she would find but little difficulty in adapting the means at her disposal to the purpose required. Able men as professors and instructors could be obtained either from Canada or from the Imperial army, where the staff college not only educates officers for such positions, but preserves a record of their several capacities. Students would probably offer themselves, if sufficient inducements be held out, whilst a site combining many of the advantages of West Point could readily be secured. To initiate a military academy care and a certain expenditure of money are alone necessary, but to render it really efficient, and to imbue it with a spirit which animates the otherwise dry bones of West Point training, a career must be open to the students, and some means found of continuing the education received at the academy, so that the knowledge acquired from books may be supplemented by contact with military life. In fact, regimental training should follow scholastic education and discipline, whilst in the future should be seen the prospect of honorable employment connected with the profession of arms.

It will be asked how are these conditions to be fulfilled? The reply is not difficult. Gradually, in Canada, permanent military institutions will grow with the growth of the country. The schools of gunnery require officers, the force in the West, call it military or call it police, requires officers. For the Militia a trained staff, under the names of Deputy Adjutant Generals, and Brigade Majors is necessary, whilst to keep in repair and to preserve from decay the fortifications, some of which embody the most modern improvements and which were erected after careful consideration of the Military condition of the Dominion, a

force of engineers (small it may be) whose services also could be utilized in other ways for the public benefit is clearly requisite. These are merely indications of careers which may be open to the successful graduates of a Canadian Military College. Others will doubtless suggest themselves to those who know the country and can appreciate its wants. The prizes will be worth contending for, and the selection of the arm of the service would, as at West Point, be the reward of excellence in discipline and in study. But to make officers, training beyond that of an Academy is necessary, and two years of active employment with some regular troops does not appear to be too long for such a purpose. In Canada, the Schools of Gunnery at Quebec and Kingston, and the Garrison of Halifax, would afford means of giving the cadets, were they temporarily attached to them, an insight into military life, and would bring them into contact with soldiers. The former (of which by the way Canada has reason to feel proud) might, if slightly enlarged, furnish instruction in garrison and field artillery, and in some at least of the practical details of military engineering, whilst a knowledge of discipline and of the management of men would gradually be inculcated into the cadets by the performance of the routine of daily duty. The same would apply in even perhaps a greater degree to Halifax, where two infantry regiments of Imperial troops are stationed, as well as detachments of artillery and engineers, and where a garrison instructor is specially charged with the education of the younger officers. If, however, the difficulties in regard to expense could be overcome, there is little doubt but that England possesses advantages for the completion of military training, which cannot be found within the Dominion. Possibly these advantages could be afforded to a few of the cadets, who, during their academic course might evince a special aptitude for a military career. If so, Chatham for the Engineers, Woolwich and Shoeburyness for the Artillery, and Aldershot and Hythe for Cavalry and Infantry might, there is little doubt, be open to Canadian officers, who would thus be brought into contact with the most recent developments of military thought, and would by association with European officers, extend their views beyond what is impossible to men whose military education is acquired solely on this side of the Atlantic. If such a course be pursued, and if the qualification for entry into the Canadian College be somewhat higher than is necessary for West Point, the time at the Academy might be shortened, and the whole education, including the regimental training, be completed in five years; i. e. at 22 years of age capable officers would be available for their country's service. Again,—the college which would probably be situated near one of the Schools of Gunnery,—might serve like West Point, as a means of renewing in the able officers their professional education, by retaining some of them for limited periods as professors and instructors. This idea might even be extended, by making the Academy the centre so to speak of the defensive force, where its records, its traditions, and its efforts for improvement would be preserved and encouraged.

It may be objected that there would be a risk lest the young officers after receiving their education should embrace some other career, and deprive the country of their military services. The best reply is, let the career afford them sufficient advantages to

nduce them to embrace it. If the service be honorable, there is precedent enough to show that it will be preferred by young officers to a more lucrative employment; but a guarantee might, if thought advisable, be exacted that at least five years, irrespective of the time passed in their education, should be given to the State. Judging however, from the example of other armies, slowness of promotion is more to be feared than failure to embrace a military career after a military education.

Such given very generally and with outlines merely sketched in is an attempt to adapt the system of West Point to the requirements of the Canadian Militia. Those who know the country, are best aware whether the plan is feasible, but if the idea of establishing military colleges is put into practice, it may be well to consider how far so successful an institution as the Academy at West Point can be imitated in a country where the conditions which lead to its foundation are somewhat similar, and where the end in view is not unlike that which presented itself to the statesmen who assisted in the development of the military system of the United States.

In this paper I have dealt only with general principles, but if further information be required, I shall be ready—as far as lies in my power—to discuss the details connected with the formation of an Academy of which the system and object would somewhat resemble those of West Point.

H. C. FLETCHER,

Lt. Colonel Scots Fusilier Guards,

Military Secretary

ENGLAND, THE WORLD'S BANKER.

(London [May 21] cor. N. Y. Bulletin.)

It is interesting to notice the fact that, whereas England has so wonderfully thriven through the demands upon her trade by the nations of the world, she has in turn become the banker of every nation, loaning them capital whenever wanted. In this respect, the heaviest demands have been made during the ten years from 1862 to 1872 either indicating an increase during that period of internal and costly disbursements, as in the United States, and in France, or the accumulation of progressive ideas. England herself in that time decreased her debt, owing to her own people, \$175,000,000; the only other like instances being Holland to the extent of \$30,000,000. On the other hand, we find that the above named governments in that time have prodigiously increased their indebtedness—France to the extent of \$2,500,000,000, and the United States \$1,750,000,000. It is somewhat of a financial surprise to find that Italy ranks next; that country is now groaning under a burthen of \$1,250,000,000. Then follows Spain, with an increase during the decade of \$1,000,000,000, perhaps less able to see her way through liquidation than Italy. Russia with her vast domain, and energetic emperor, and imbued with ideas expanding to a proper appreciation of her prodigious internal resources, had only added the lighter burden \$510,000,000. Next on the list is Turkey, adding since 1862, \$535,000,000. Austro-Hungary has increased \$450,000,000; Egypt, \$350,000,000; Brazil, \$275,000,000; Portugal, \$200,000,000; and Peru, \$160,000,000. Other states have increased in lesser amounts, but, perhaps, heavier in proportion to their ability to carry; whilst Mexico, Greece, Ecuador and Venezuela have

remained stationary for the reason that no one was found willing to loan. According to the figures previously given, I found the aggregate of national securities subscribed for and dealt in here to reach the stupendous amount of \$11,113,385,105, a sum great as it is, very far short of the actual indebtedness of the nations included in the summary. Upon the authority of "Fenn on the Funds," it appears that \$10,000,000,000 of indebtedness were added during the period 1862 and 1872, of which not less than one half was directly referable to war, in which the United States and France were the most conspicuous, expending jointly \$4,250,000,000 and that by no means including all the disbursements occasioned by the wars in which they were unfortunately engaged. The other half of the augmented debt, it is estimated, has been put to higher purposes than human destruction, but only a part of that half can be clearly traced. The sum of \$6,075,000,000 went into the state coffers of Russia, Spain, Turkey and Egypt. The first spent a portion of this in building railroads, not wholly intended to cultivate the arts of peace. The second applied part in the development of internal industries. Concerning the disposition made of her quota by Turkey, very little is clearly known. The caprices of the head of the state, the costly construction of iron clads and sustenance of corrupt officials may have spared but a small portion for direct application to reproductive works. Egypt, the vassal state, presents a better record. The khedive can point to the Suez canal and instance other works connected with the industrial progress of his people. With regard to the colonies and India borrowing during the period named \$235,000,000, no part was used as blood money, all of it having gone to reproductive purposes and the civil uses of the state. England, it will be seen, has been no borrower; on the contrary, diminishes her debt, manfully aids peaceful progress of her dependencies, and banks for the nations of the world, all of whom are her debtors.

LATEST IRON CLAD.—The *London Daily Telegraph* says, "Mention was made on Monday in the House of Commons of the *Inflexible*, the latest pattern of war ship building for our navy. The belief of Admiral Elliot that the days of armour plating are nearly over, is certainly not justified by this extraordinary vessel. The exact drawings and particulars of her build are very naturally kept from public knowledge, but we may, without any breach of patriotism, give a general conception of the design adopted in this the youngest of our iron clads. What may be called the distinguishing characteristic of the *Inflexible* is that she will have, in the sense of vulnerability, no "wind and water line" at all. Every one must know that the traits of a man-of-war lie along the belt of her flotation—a breach of her sides in that region lets in the sea and swamps her. The *Inflexible* carries all her side armour upon a central space 110 feet in length. It is twenty-four inches thick, and protects with that monstrous wall of solid iron her engines, her screw, and her battery of four eighty-ton guns. Along the rest of her—fore and aft—there is no vertical armour, but a thick inside cushion of cork of enormous buoyancy, more than sixty feet in section, surrounding bunkers full of coal for the supply of the ship. A horizontal deck of thick metal extending fore and aft from the citadel, at a depth of six or seven feet from the water-line, will cut off all this unarmoured upper portion from the real hold of

the vessel. Thus if the enemy should send shot or shell through every coal bunker and corner of the *Inflexible*, forward and aft, letting in the water everywhere, he could only—if the design answers expectation—lower her a single foot in the sea. Her citadel, it may be confidently expected, he could not pierce; at any rate with guns at present in use. In a word, the constructors of the *Inflexible* give an enemy the upper slices of the ship, except her citadel, to do as he likes with; and it is by making the ends floating under any circumstances that the iron works of the ponderous citadel, with its turrets and freeboard, can be carried. The ram and the torpedo are therefore the only perils which threaten this forthcoming fighting ship; but perhaps these also might be provided against if her bottom under the water deck were constructed in many compartments. Enough however, has been already hinted about our newest Behemoth to show that, whatever her success, the age of armour plating is certainly not ended yet.

The Rev. W. R. JOLLEY, R.N., has invented a method of preventing loss of life at sea, which he calls the "patent deck house," or "ark saloon." It is, in fine, utilisation of deck houses for the purpose of preserving life, by making them water tight, and of such a form as to float easily apart from the ship itself. The Ark Saloon is, in fact, an ark shaped structure or chamber placed upon the deck of an ordinary ship, in lieu of the usual deck house. It is bolted to the main deck in such a manner as to be very easily cast adrift, or rather afloat, should the vessel be found to be in a sinking condition. The saloon is lighted by skylights in the roof, for which, of course, dead lights are provided. The stability and buoyancy of this extraordinary vessel, for we may consider it as in itself a separate craft, are said to be remarkable. "Its stability," says a writer in *Colburn's United Service Magazine*, "is secured horizontally by timbers fitted closely round its base, which are fastened by strong iron teeth and bolts into and through the ship's beams. Still further to prevent all possibility of its moving horizontally, rows of spikes fore and aft, like those in a cricket shoe, are placed so as to fit into holes prepared for them in the main deck." It is calculated that an Ark Saloon of six or seven feet in height will, when afloat, draw about two feet of water. As compactness must obviously be one of the first considerations in a patent safety vessel of this character, Mr. Jolley has contrived to almost apply every part and almost every fitting to two or three different uses. For example, the sides are lined with galvanised iron tanks, which, according to the exigencies of the occasion may require, can be used either as receptacles for fresh water and provisions or as water tight compartments to add to the buoyancy of the vessel. The saloon tables turn out to be only a moreable keel, and a locker for the masts, sails, rigging, etc., of the ark. "The Ark Saloon," Mr. Jolley says, "is of stronger construction, and more securely fixed to the ship than the ordinary deck house. It affords a commodious poop deck, and has a clear passage around it for working the ship. It is perfectly navigable and even weatherly vessel when afloat. It supersedes the necessity for a large number of lifeboats in passenger, troop, or emigrant ships. It utilizes material and resources already existing in the ship. And, finally the cost of construction is estimated at about 30 per cent more than the ordinary deck house."

THE CAMP AT OTTAWA.

We paid a visit to the camp near this city yesterday and had an opportunity of seeing how our friends enjoyed themselves under the circumstances of this year's drill regulations. Colonel Jackson and Brigade Major Mattice gave us every facility to obtain an understanding of the Force and, we must concede, that, in every respect, we found all matters in such a state as would delight the heart of an old Campaigner.

The location of the camp upon Rideau Hill is the finest that possibly could be found in the vicinity of Ottawa. The tents are laid out in regular order, and adjoining on the "Stewart property" is a large and capacious field used for the purposes of drill and other military evolutions. Target practice under the direction of Capt. Weatherley, Musketry Instructor at the Rifle Range in the immediate vicinity, is the first duty of the men each day. In this the men are already evincing signs of improvement, which if continued to the end will be fruitful of good results. The morning parade takes place from about 9 o'clock till 11, and the afternoon from 3 till 6 o'clock. Every man is in camp by 10 o'clock p. m., after which time none are allowed into camp without the countersign or producing his pass. The officers are comfortable, and in their tents have every convenience.

The field Battery is in command of Capt. Stewart with Lieuts. Billings and Savage as Subalterns. Surgeon Vaucorlan-it and Paymaster A.S. Woodburn are also on duty with the battery as usual. This corps have lost none of its old prestige either in regard to drill or the general physique of its men. It has four field guns, 59 horses, and 67 non commissioned officers and men. The temporary sheds erected are well suited for the stabling of the Artillery horses and also those of the Cavalry.

Two cavalry troops are in camp and told off as squadrons, under command of Col. Lovelace, late of her Majesty's service. The first squadron is from Prescott and in command of Lieut. Rennie and Cornet Satchell, who also acts as Adjutant. This troop musters 45 strong. The second squadron belongs to Ottawa, under command of Captain Sparks, with Lieut. Slater and Cornet Stewart as Subalterns. The troop musters 50 strong. The Cavalry is put through sword and carbine exercises from 9 to 11:30 a. m., each day; and from 3 to 6 p. m. executes squadron and troop movements, also mounted, dismounted and patrol duty.

The 59th Battalion musters in full strength under the command of Major MacLennan. The staff of this Battalion comprises Lieut. Col. Bergin, Major MacLennan, Major Wood, Paymaster Archibald, Quartermaster Wood and Surgeon Lindsay. The Battalion numbers seven companies as follows:

No. 1, from Cornwall, Lieut. Blyth and 42 non commissioned officers and men.

No. 2, from Cornwall, Capt. Devy, Ensign Bethune and 43 non commissioned officers and men.

No. 3, from Cornwall; Capt. Adams, Lieut. Turner and 42 non commissioned officers and men.

No. 4, from Lancaster; Capt. A. B. MacLennan, Lieut. McDougall and 42 non commissioned officers and men.

No. 5, from Aultsville; Capt. Bredin and 42 non commissioned officers and men.

No. 6, from Dickinson's Landing; Capt.

Bullock and 42 non commissioned officers and men.

No. 7, from Dunvegan, Kenyon, Capt. McDiarmid, Lieut. McCuaig, Ensign Stewart and 43 non commissioned officers and men.

The 56th Battalion which has hitherto been a very strong one falls short this year, some of its companies having been disbanded. The staff consists of Col. H. D. Jessup of Prescott; Adjutant Mowat of Ottawa, Surgeon Church and Quartermaster Bilton. There are four Companies in Camp of the following strength:

No. 1, from Ottawa; Capt. McCuaig, Lieut. Pearson, Ensign Lang and 42 Non commissioned officer and men.

No. 2 from Prescott; Capt. Bennet, Lieut. Jones and 42 non commissioned officers and men.

No. 4, from Kemptville, Capt. Campbell, Ensign Chambers, and 36 non commissioned officers and men.

No. 7, from Spencerville; Capt. Carmichael, Lieut. Stitt, and 42 Non-commissioned officers and men.

The 41st Battalion, like the previous one, is somewhat below its old strength, but is yet a good corps and in charge of an energetic officer. A band, in connection with the Perth Company, accompanies this Battalion. It joins with the 55th Battalion which is also a Rifle Corps, for the purpose of drill.

The Staff consists of Lieut. Col. Cole of Brockville, Major Gwynne, Quartermaster Jones, Surgeon Moore, Paymaster Macdonald. It numbers but five companies, the respective strength of each being as follows:—

No. 1, Brockville; Captain Cook, Lieut. Sheffield and 45 non-commissioned officers and men.

No. 2, Gananoque, Captain Legge, Ensign Thompson and 32 non commissioned officers and men.

No. 3, Frankville; Major Lauder, Lieut. Clutterbuck and 30 non commissioned officers and men.

No. 4, Merrickville; Captain Merrick, Lt. Harrison and 36 non-commissioned officer and men.

No. 5, Carleton Place; Capt. Bell, Lieut. Cramm, Ensign Guities and 31 non commissioned officers and men.

The 42nd Battalion musters in good force under its popular commander, Lt. Col. Buell M. P. In addition, on the Staff there are Major Gemmill of Almonte, Adjutant Lowe, Surgeon Vaux and Quartermaster Lanskill. There are 5 companies of the Battalion in camp, as follows:—

No. 1, Brockville; Lieut. Sparham and 42 non commissioned officers and men.

No. 2, Perth; Captain Douglass, Lieut. Matheson and 42 non commissioned officers and men.

No. 3, Landsdowne, Capt. Bradley; Ensign Dickson and 42 non commissioned officers and men.

No. 4, Smith's Falls, Capt. Gould and 42 non commissioned officers and men.

No. 5, Pembroke, Capt. Irving, Lieut. Supple and 42 non-commissioned officers and men.

A fine band in connection with the Perth company is attached to this battalion.

The once fine 43rd battalion familiarly known as the *Carleton Blazers* is reduced almost to a skeleton, having but two companies in camp. The staff is therefore in complete and has but two officers present—Quartermaster Hanna and Surgeon McDougall. The following is the strength of the two companies:

No. 3, from Metcalf; Capt. Morgan, Ward-en of the County; Lieut. Carson and 36 non commissioned officers and men.

No. 6 from Goulbourn, Capt. Garvin, Lt. Tubman and 34 non commissioned officers and men.

A band in connection with the Metcalf company, is also attached to the Battalion. It is rather unfortunate that this once fine regiment should be so poorly represented in numbers in camp.

The 18th Battalion from L'Original, is somewhat analogous to our own Metropolitan Battalion having but two companies in camp. The staff comprises Major McLean and Adjutant Dartnell. The following is the strength of the two companies:

No. 3, L'Original; Lieut. O'Brien and 32 non commissioned officers and men.

No. 5, VanKiesak Hill, Capt. MacLennan, and 33 non-commissioned officers and men.

This Battalion as well as the 43rd is attached to the 42nd Battalion for drill and discipline.

On Dominion Day there will be a regular field day in the morning, after which the troops will march through the city. The afternoon will be a holiday to those encamped, with a view to allowing the troops to see the sports in and around the city.

The total strength of the encampment is 89 officers, 1,160 men, and 110 horses.

REVIEWS.

The June number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, which completes Volume CXV., is filled, as usual, with interesting matter, and is a proof that instead of degenerating, this periodical like wine, mellows and improves with age.

The serials, "Alice Lorraine" and "Valentine and his Brother," are continued. Both have already received so much favourable notice that we need only say that their interest remains unabated.

In "The Poets at Play" we find many verses which were not written for publication, but dropped naturally into the private communications of such writers as Scott, Cowper, Lamb, Swift, and many others.

"The Romance of the Japanese Revolution" begins by describing the Japanese and the objects they displayed at the Vienna Exposition, and gives a very interesting account of their character and condition, of the changes that have had taken place since the opening of their ports, and the revolution which led to the overthrow of the Shogun and the revival of the supremacy of the Mikado.

"Sex in Mind and Education" discusses a matter of great interest to Americans, namely, the "identical education of boys and girls." It reviews E. H. Clarke's work on the subject, recently published in Boston, and also some essays which have appeared in the English *Fortnightly Review*.

"New Books" is a review, with copious extracts, of Victor Hugo's "Ninety-three." It is extremely laudatory, remarking, in conclusion, that it was intended to discuss more than work; "but what other work can we place by the side of 'Quatrevingt-treize'?"

The usual political article, describing the reception of the Conservative Budget and Parliamentary doings since Easter, brings us to the end of the number, and leaves us like Oliver Twist, asking for "more."