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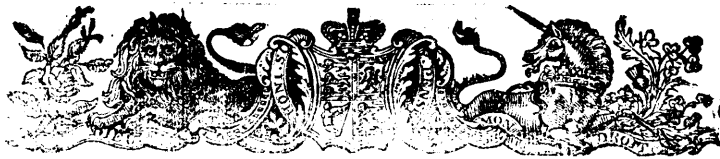
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1875.

No. 7.

The Volunteer Review

Published EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR, Proprietor, to whom all Business Correspondences should be addressed.

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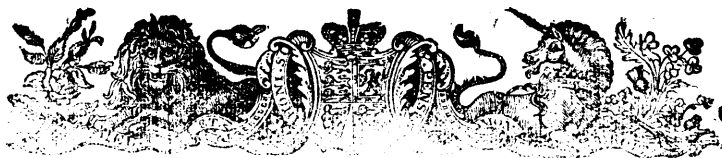
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1875.

No. 7.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Colonel Fletcher delivered a very able and instructive lecture on the "Defence of Canada," on Thursday evening, to a large and attentive, and highly respectable audience; a report of which we will endeavor to lay before our readers shortly.

The Canadian Commissioners at the Centennial Exhibition to be held at Philadelphia next year, have been appointed. They are three in number, and their duties will be to superintend the three great departments, as follows:—Hon. Senator Penny, of Montreal, for Arts; F. W. Glen Esq. of Oshawa, for Manufactures; and Hon. Senator Wilmot, of New Brunswick, for Agriculture. The Government have been fortunate in availing themselves of the services of three men so essentially representative of the interests which will be respectively entrusted to them. M. A. Perrault, of Montreal, has been appointed Secretary of the Commission, who will commence their labours immediately after the close of the session.

The subject of having the boundary line between the American colony of Alaska and British Columbia defined as soon as possible, which has been mooted in the United States Senate will be brought before the House by Mr. Roscoe, one of the members for Victoria. As mining operations are going on in the extreme north of the Province, it is well that this matter should be settled as soon as possible.

From Winnipeg we learn that the outlawry of Riel was completed on Wednesday last by means of the proclamation in the Court of Queen's Bench.

"An old pensioner," says the Ottawa Times of Saturday has passed away in the person of Mr. David Luck, for a long time the care-taker of the old Government House and Vaults in Montreal. Mr. Luck, who was in the ninetieth year, having been born in England on the 28th August, 1874, had been in the service of the Canadian Government almost from time immemorial. His recollection carried him back to the days of Sir George Prevost Sir John Henry Craig, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Duke of Richmond and other early British Governors who held almost sovereign sway in Lower Canada. Many years ago, about the time of the Union of 1840 or perhaps later, Mr. Luck was placed on the Pension List, and given charge of the ancient historical building in Montreal, above mentioned. Here the writer of these lines saw him last summer,

and had frequent opportunities of testing the accuracy of the old man's memory with regard to matters and things in the time long ago. He then identified the chamber in which the remains of the Duke of Richmond were laid in state on their being brought from Richmond, near Ottawa, where the Duke had died from the effects of a bite from a pet fox. He also informed the writer that there were now but two or three members of the Civil Service surviving, who knew him when he was in active public employment. Mr. Luck died on Wednesday.

Lieutenant Conter, R. E., the officer in charge of the British Palestine Survey Expedition, reports important discoveries of ruins in the hill country of Judah, which he purposes to identify with some of the lost biblical cities and sites. He has been also engaged in a search for the limits of the Levitical towns, hoping to find some in scripture or monument similar to that which rewarded M. Ganneau at the city of Gezer. He has not found any Hebrew inscriptions, but appears to have discovered boundary stones which may prove to be the ancient Levitical landmarks. He promises to make a survey of Mr. Henry Maudsley's recent discoveries on Mount Zion.

The examination of the Prince Imperial of France at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, is being conducted in a manner precisely to that of the other cadets. The Prince since his sojourn at the Academy has risen in his class every term, and the result of the examination, the marks being cumulative from each previous examination through which he has already passed, will be made known with those concerning the other gentlemen cadets in the first class. He is understood to have acquired great proficiency both in Artillery and Mathematics, and has taken up, in addition to the qualifying or obligatory subjects, several voluntary ones.

The Playfair Commission on the British Civil Service are in favor of reducing the number of officials now employed, of adding one hour to the official day, and of increasing to some extent, the salaries at present paid. The Commission also recommends that the Board of Trade, which was recently reorganized, should be taken as the model of all other Government departments.

Telegrams from China say that a civil war in that country is considered imminent.

A Bill introduced by Lord Elcho into the Imperial House of Commons placing the entire Metropolis of London under one municipal government, has had its first reading.

The Prussian State Council has determined to prohibit the importation of American potatoes into Germany.

A telegram from St. Petersburg announces that the Khan of Khiva has paid the last instalment of the war indemnity to Russia.

The French Foreign Minister has tendered to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London the Order of the Legion of Honor; but, it being illegal for British subjects, except by special permission, to accept foreign distinctions, the offer has been declined.

A tariff union of the islands of the Pacific, at the head of which will be Australia and New Zealand, is proposed by the latter colonies.

The London *Civillian* is informed, the Admiralty offices in London are once more to be revised, with a view to further "economy." The permanent staff is, it is stated, to be reduced, whilst the number of "Writers" and nondecript officials will be considerably increased.

It is reported that the Carlist Chieftain Mendauri was arrested for treason, and shot by Don Carlos.

An official despatch has been received by the Spanish Minister of War, admitting that the advance guard of the extreme left of the Alfonsist troops, operating against the Carlists in Navarre, has suffered a check, and stating that it was caused by over confidence of its commander in his strength. This, however, will have no effect upon the general plan of the campaign. Vainmaseda is to be appointed Captain General of Cuba. Important measurers in regard to that Island are impending.

The Carlist Committee in London claim that it has intelligence that Don Carlos' troops have gained a great victory over the Alfonsists. The loss of the latter in killed and wounded being 7,000 men.

In the French Assembly on the 11th, the bill for the organization of a Senate was taken up.

An Amendment providing that Senators be chosen by the same electors as the deputies in the Lower Chamber, was adopted by a vote of 322 yeas to 300 nays. The amendment was carried by the united vote of the Left and the Bonapartists, Fifty Legitimists abstained from voting, but they hope to cause a rejection of this as well as other Constitutional Bills, when they come up for final action. The right Centre is dissatisfied with the course legislation has taken, and the Committee of Thirty are disposed to resign. The left decided to make every possible concession in matters of detail in order to save the Constitutional bills.

Sir Henry Havelock's Army Scheme.

The scheme proposed by Sir Henry Havelock has many undoubted merits. It is the most complete and practical one yet sketched, and is, as he tells us, "the result of many years' consideration on the subject," and of a sincere and patriotic desire to settle, on intelligible principles, that condition of the Army question which is far too serious to be made the mere plaything of rival political parties. It is frequently stated that the Volunteer movement is preparing us for universal Service, and we are not prepared to dispute the assertion. We are much nearer it than we were twenty years ago. Then, it would have been considered evidence of lunacy if any man had proposed it; now, we only smile at the enthusiast who recommends it, and content ourselves with saying that we must not, or need not, Prussianise everything. But the question is as to what form of compulsion it is to be. Are we to have a purely National Army, graded according to age, as in Prussia? The Duke of Cambridge, who is not in the habit of propounding puzzles for us, has told us that our choice lies between conscription, and a small but highly expensive Army. But conscription for what? Conundrums are usual at this season, but the state of the Army, and its future prospects, are too serious for even saturnine humour. The most advanced military reformers shrink from compulsory service, or conscription, for the Line. It is hardly to be thought of, except as some far off necessity, when Great Britain shall be poor but populous, and keeping up an expensive fleet be regarded in the light of an establishment of lazy, beef eating retainers.

We have thus narrowed the problem to something like practical dimensions, and we are in a position to judge of the value of Sir Henry Havelock's proposals. Let us begin with the Line. He does not propose to substitute compulsion for voluntary enlistment. Had he done so, many would have turned from his scheme in disgust, as far too ideal for immediate, practical realisation. There would have been a suspicion that he had commenced his cogitations simultaneously with the appearance of the "Battle of Dorking." But he says, "Compulsory service for the Army is not of the question, and I hope it will always be so." We hope so too; and look forward to the time when a Canadian or Australian contingent would be ready to come to the assistance of the mother country, in the event of a war with Germany or France. Something, however, must be done for the army, and the question is what. First, let us understand the problem. It is nothing less than this—given a community in which the working classes receive high wages, and the soldiers do not receive high pay, required how to make voluntary enlistment in the Army sufficiently attractive to draw the number and the kind of men we require. This is the way in which Sir Henry Havelock puts it, though in different language:

"To many close observers it is evident that the old supply of men under our present system is worked out. The whole question is entirely one of the labour market. . . . A shilling a day for life now does not nearly represent what 6d. a day did twenty years ago; and there is no hope that things will improve in this respect. A temporary depression of wages will only prove the rule more strongly. Wages and prices will continue to rise with the enormously increased wealth of the country, and never more shall we get the stalwart soldiers of

the ante-Crimean times, except under an entire reconstruction of system."

The Army must begin a new competition. If the State cannot enable it to do this, it will be a shame, as the State is all powerful. How shall we begin? By offering an increase of pay all round. Sir Henry Havelock says 2d. a day all round—that is, for the private soldier. We go farther, and take his not too high rate as representing the depreciated value of money, say, make the same proportionate increase in all ranks. In this way, we shall the more truly realise his own idea of making the Army "a career." Our difficulty at present is with the private soldier, but, ere long, it may reach the higher grades, and we may as well be thorough. Private Smith's "shilling in the clear," as purchasing power, is not more affected than Colonel Smith's seemingly larger income. How shall we make the Army "a career for the working man"? By connecting it more closely with the life of the nation, by making it an integral part of it. Here, in our opinion lies the wisdom of Sir Henry Havelock's suggestions, as a whole. They prevent that insolation from civil life which is so fatal from the "career" point of view.

Let us explain. We are now troubled with three questions—how to get soldiers, how to keep them, and how to find them when they are supposed to be in the Reserve. His plan renders all these questions less burdensome. A youth wants to enlist, and does so, with no very definite notions. What is there to keep him steady, well behaved, and ambitious, as things go? Not much, truly; and it is a credit to us, as a nation, that we have turned out, and continue to turn out, so many good non-commissioned officers and pensioned privates, in spite of comparatively small advantages. Sir Henry Havelock aims to make military service "the stepping stone to improve civil position for every lad who enlisted." Short service was a blundering beginning, and that is all we can say. The idea was good, but there was so little behind it. Lord Cardwell should have thought more about civil life, and less about paper army. Take the proposed system. A youth enlists at twenty for five or six years, agreeing to enter the army Reserve for the same period. He gets his 1s. 2d. a day. If he knows a trade, there will be workshops in connection with every brigade depot, where he can continue it, under trained constructors. If he wants to learn a trade, or a new one, he has the same privileges; but, in both cases, he must first prove himself to be a good soldier. He is to have the option of putting a portion of his money in the savings bank—that is, not drawing the whole—receiving 4½ per cent. interest for it (we agree with Sir Henry that 3½ per cent. is "too small"), till the day of transfer to the Reserve. With a saved fund of £15, £20, or £30, he commences civil life in earnest. Employment is to be guaranteed him as long as he is in the Reserve. Gas, railway, and canal companies applying to Parliament for new Acts, are to have a clause inserted requiring them to keep so many vacancies for Reserve soldiers. Such subordinate Government and civil employments as are now jobbed away by private patrons, are to be reserved and graded for deserving soldiers. Places for non-commissioned officers are to be found in the Customs, Post Office, and Excise. So shall we honour those who are willing to defend us, and shall we best compete with the outside world, on the lines of industry, probity, and real merit. Indeed, we have no hesitation in saying that this question of guaranteed civil employment

solves an important problem as nothing else yet suggested has even done. Make it a system, and the thing is easy. The men are where they can be found, and still on their good behaviour. A brigade depot committee is suggested for discipline and inquiry. The fear of dismissal would be an effectual deterrent. It is proposed to continue the pay, as at present, but to raise it from 4d. to 8d. a day. With inducements like these, we could raise an army of 150,000 men in twelve months, if we wanted one of that strength.

Compulsion must find a place in the system, not in the Line but in the Militia. Here, again we have an idea of Lord Cardwell's grasped, expanded, and worked out into practical detail. Matters have advanced greatly in this direction since the best part of the Army Regulation Bill was quietly dropped in committee. The military service is essentially defensive; it is the constitutional force. The idea of compulsion in association with it is an ancient one. Pursue it as far as we may, we cannot reach a period, except it be an Edenic one, when the duty of defensive armament by the able bodied was not recognised. Perhaps, in some respects Sir Henry Havelock's details might be improved and toned, but they are mature and well developed all the same. We want a compulsory Militia service which shall be as light as possible, and this notion has been borne in mind. At twenty one every male is liable to service. Or, perhaps we had better put the matter in Sir Henry's own words:

"Starting from the principle that six months' continuous drill is sufficient to make a Militia soldier, I would say to each person,—'Your military obligation consists in this,—that at twenty one years of age you must be balloted for. If you are drawn to serve, you must then show that you are sufficiently drilled already to be able to pass muster as a formed soldier in six weeks from that time or else we must keep you at drill at the headquarters of your Militia regiment (the brigade depot) for six months, or for as much less a time as may suffice you to learn your work in. How soon you can get through depends entirely upon your own exertions. If you stick to your work, we can dismiss you, a drilled soldier, in six weeks; if not, you must not blame us if we keep you the full six months.'"

Now, if we had drill schools, six weeks would always be about the time. Here we have another chance of utilising the brigade depot system. There should be weekly gratuitous instruction at these depots and other neighbouring and convenient centres, for all youths between the age of sixteen and twenty one who chose to attend, who should be provided with a serge suit and arms, and whose progress should be carefully recorded. It is proposed to give working men 4s. or 6s. for their Saturday afternoon drill, and the idea is not a bad one. But all who received money should undertake to serve without a ballot. The Militia obligation is to extend over four hours, with biennial periods of twelve days instruction for the less advanced. The question of an intermixture of classes is the one to be overcome which presents the most difficulty, but we cannot regard it as beyond the skill of a good organiser. It is more a question of companies than anything else, with the right of selecting mess companions in reserve. "Each mess room or tent would be a society of its own, though all would stand shoulder to shoulder on parade." Separation in the one case would be better, however, followed by separation in the other.

Such a scheme would, undoubtedly, raise the whole level of the Militia. It would absorb the Volunteers, as a matter of course, but they need not feel the absorption, and there would be an end of much of the present weariness and disgust in contest with Control about overcoats, leggings, and such matters, not to speak of other more closely affecting £ s. d.

The gross result would be a system, and not a thing of patches and shreds. The Volunteer Militia, as Sir Henry Havelock somewhat whimsically calls it, would muster 320,000 men for service in the British Isles during war. Bounties are suggested for enlistment in the line for the term of a war, ranging from £10 to £30 per man. They would hardly be wanted when the military valour of the nation was so well and carefully cultivated. Behind the Militia there would be a more or less armed nation. The plan would put a stop to competition in recruiting between the Line and the Militia. We require 17,000 recruits a year to keep up our regiments. Could we not obtain them easily by means of the talisman "guaranteed civil employment for the term of your enlistment"? Sir Henry Havelock calculates that in seven or eight years we should obtain a regular Army Reserve, immediately available, of from 70,000 to 80,000 men, of whom 40,000 would be required to fill up the seventy home battalions to war strength. And what of the cost? It is calculable, but we do not care to let off the enthusiasm such a scheme generates into arithmetical tables. It is sufficient to say that it would be worth the money. A scheme is wanted that will fit into our existing plans, respect our prejudices, and give us a valuable Army. The germ thoughts are all here, and we cannot do better than let them fructify. More bogging will be un pardonable. There is a dash of patriotic pride in the soldier's concluding words:—

"I believe such a measure would make us secure at home, respected abroad. It would be the safest and cheapest premium of national insurance we could invest in. Let us show that we are in earnest and we shall never be called upon to put forth our undiminished strength. Our present weakness invites contempt and aggression. If the nation, individually and collectively, is not prepared to make small sacrifices for the general warfare, the sooner we acknowledge ourselves a third rate Power, and call for tenders for some more warlike people to undertake our defence, by contract, the better. It is wiser to look necessity in the face leisurely in time of peace than to be hurried into boundless and unavailing expenditure in some time of dire pressure and disaster."—*Broad Arrow.*

Ships and Seamen.

The question as to unseaworthy ships has become a prominent one in England through the devotion of Mr. Plimsoll, and more recently the danger arising from navigating ships with unseaworthy seamen has attracted a share of public attention. To the use of the "coffin ships"—old hulks ready to fall apart with any ordinary stress of weather—Mr. Plimsoll has done full justice; and we may anticipate that public opinion will ere long compel that such vessels be destroyed or broken up for the general good. It is shown, however, that even with perfectly staunch ships two great causes of danger yet remain. One is overloading, and the other is the employment in too great numbers of ship "hands" who are not

The misfortunes of the Allan line, in its early days, which at one time appeared most discouraging, were due partly to insufficient acquaintance at the time with the peculiarities of the St. Lawrence Gulf navigation, but in a greater degree perhaps to overloading. It took several sharp lessons to make the fact understood that the deeply laden ship, having apparently no more than she could carry when leaving the harbour, would in the Gulf find that she had too much in to carry, so that she could not be "worked" as was desirable in time of danger. That experience, we believe, has been useful, and we here of no more wrecks of vessels of that line. The case of the *La Plata* is a recent instance, it is believed, of wreck from overloading. Before she sailed Mr. Plimsoll received an anonymous letter, stating that the ship, being then more than sufficiently loaded down with her paying cargo, but still coal and stores to take in, which would sink her yet lower in the water. This letter, or a copy of it, he sent to the proper authorities, but because it was anonymous they declined to interfere. The ship sailed, and was wrecked, under circumstances clearly pointing to overloading as the cause. And yet "the authorities" offer not only passive but active opposition to any one who seeks to compel the most obvious precautions.

For want of seaworthy seamen, too, many a good ship goes to the bottom. The *Pall Mall Gazette* thus summarizes an official report as to where seamen for Great Britain's mercantile navy come from. From all causes—inclusive of "natural deaths and retirements"—there is an annual loss of 16,000 men to the mercantile marine. This standing drain is supplied from various sources. First come some 3,500 lads from the apprentice system; next, about as many more from the training ships. There remains the balance of 9,000 to be accounted for, and these for the most part appear to be nondescripts, either with no special training or a training that has been worse than none, and of very inferior stamina. It is this miserable material, according to the official report, that fills the forecastles and endangers British ships, and this material it is desired to replace with something sound and trustworthy. Admiral Rou's pithy remarks recently published, on the difference between the British seamen of fifty years ago and their successors of to-day, who trust in steam machinery more than in knowledge of winds and weather, form a merited rebuke of the degenerate seamanship of our time.

We recollect the statement, made after the ill fated Northfleet was lost in the Channel, that in the supreme moment of danger the greater part of the crew failed utterly to be of any service, as much from their being foreigners unable to understand the orders given, as from their not being really "able seamen." Twenty five years ago, before the destinies of a great Empire were placed in the hands of political economists, every British ship had to be manned by at least two thirds British seamen. Now with the glorious privilege of getting the cheapest service, no matter how worthless, British ships and cargoes worth hundreds of thousands are sent to sea with motley crews gathered from all nations, many of them incapable of understanding orders given in English, and scarcely fit to be trusted on a canal boat. Further, and as the *Gazette* says, Liscars and other natives of warm climates are shipped for the voyage to England, which barely answers if they arrive north in summer. If, however, it be in winter that they near the British coast, the cold either sends them

below "used up," or makes them useless for work in the rigging when danger has to be met. As regards both ships and seamen the Free Trade theory of non interference is proving a huge failure, and even official persistence will not be able to save it much longer from general condemnation.

Garibaldi and his Campaign in the Vosges.

The universal consent of his contemporaries has assigned the title of hero to Garibaldi, and we have little doubt that history will confirm the opinion of those who have thus honoured him. There is something infinitely touching in the story of the man who gave her fairest provinces to Italy, and yet for many years received no reward save that of great renown. The very pecuniary difficulties from which the general has been long, and is still, suffering, lend an extraordinary glamour to the history of his life. That the man who once had the absolute control of the Kingdom of Naples should be not only a poor man, but plunged in extreme poverty is a strange fact, and it is extremely creditable to the Italians that they should have voted him a pension, as they have just done, of £4000 a year for the rest of his life.

But although we acknowledge to the full the services and the virtues of the general, we are not, therefore, bound to refrain from criticising the acts of his life. There are those who think that his career in the Neapolitan provinces was, even from the united Italian point of view, a mistake. It is asserted that it would have been better for the country if, under Cavour's auspices, the time had been waited for when the Two Sicilies would have naturally joined the new Kingdom. The famous march from Reggio to Naples through Calabria was only a repetition of one made in 1799 by Cardinal Ruffo, at the head of a band of reactionaries, aided by English cruisers, the object of which was to overturn the recently established liberal institutions of the capital. That excitable population was then as ready for a change as in Garibaldi's time, and we have little doubt that, in view of the heavy taxation and general discontent of the present day a similar expedition, if it were possible, which it fortunately is not, would be equally successful in 1875. Still, the great credit cannot be removed from Garibaldi that he actually did the deed by which Italy obtained possession of the Neapolitan territory, and that he carried the act through with an unselfishness and simplicity which will make it a subject of admiration for ever. When we turn to the other acts of his life we must not only withhold our praise, but, in common honesty, use words of strong condemnation. Can any one doubt that the campaign of Aspromonte was the work of a mere enthusiast for an idea? Was not the idea itself out of harmony with the greater need of a reconstruction and united mother country? Again, what is his present position with regard to his native land? Does he in any respect differ from the Spanish *Intransigente*—one who, being of a minority, and a very small one, too, in the case, opposes all progress in legislation and consolidation, simply because he cannot have his own impracticable way? The party of the Left, the extreme section of which is headed, though not led, by him, is doing all it can to hinder the majority in their noble task of setting the finances of the country straight, and of procuring public security in the South.

Garibaldi's recently published letter on the part which he took in the Franco-Prussian war is characteristic in the last degree. Whatever his qualities as a military leader may be, those he possesses as a writer are certainly nearly unique. For invective, for lack of argument, and for unsupported assertion, his peer could hardly be found—save, perhaps, in the person of Victor Hugo—in this generation. A report was recently presented to the French Chamber in which the part which Garibaldi's Army of the Vosges took in the French War was severely criticised. The charge was brought against the general that he did nothing to check that great advance of Manteuffel's corps which resulted in the French Army of the East, under General Bourbaki, being compelled to cross the Swiss frontier and to lay down its arms. The expression that he did nothing was undoubtedly a too severe one, but if the word *efficacious* had been added, Garibaldi could hardly have justly found fault with it, and the sense of the passage would not have been materially altered. During three days some severe fighting went on round Dijon, but in the end the guerilla chieftain had to retire, having effected no real good, in order that he might avoid, as he himself allows, being "surrounded and crushed by superior forces." He speaks vaguely of what he would have done, under certain conditions, in the way of harassing the left flank of the enemy, but throws all the blame of his inactivity and failure on the Government, because they did not send him supplies of men and munitions of war in time to effect any real good.

From a military point of view, the fact of the case appears to be simply that Garibaldi was helpless for good in the presence of an enemy superior to himself in skill, in men, and in equipments. That the remembrance of his impoency in the campaign of the Vosges is galling to him, we can well believe; but it seems to us to be quite unreasonable on the part of both of the general and of his admirers, that the world should expect to sympathise with one who, having shown himself once great, exhibits a certain kind of unwillingness to allow that he can ever be altogether as other men are. Garibaldi writes:—"These are the barricades that saved the south of France," said a French peasant, pointing to a shred of red cloth which his plough had turned up, together with the bones of one of the brave defenders of Dijon. And the word of sympathy and fellowship of the French peasant is sufficient to compensate us for the coarse, envenomed and contemptible invectives launched against us by the priests and the rustics."

The claim implied in these words appears to us to be astonishing in its vastness, and—to use no stronger word—in its inaccuracy. The plain truth is that our hero is apt to lose himself a little in mazes of words; as, for instance, when he seems to ascribe the ruin of France to a strange alliance between the aristocracy, the priesthood, the marshals, and the rustics. France has suffered enough, God knows, without having this kind of feeble rhodomontade shrieked over her. Unpleasant as it is to write disrespectfully of one so gentle and so good as Garibaldi has shown himself to be in his past life, we cannot help feeling that, in the interests of truth and common justice to France, his last utterance should be vigorously protested against by all men of common sense.

A Berlin despatch to the *Times* says, Prince Bismark has given no intimation to any one that he intends to resign, and he is likely to remain in office as long as his health permits.

General M'Murdo on the Indian Army.

In a letter to the *Times*, called for by the Calcutta correspondence of that journal on the state of the India Army, General M'Murdo makes a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the subject. He refuses to believe that the Native Indian Army is merely an aggregation of men, and asserts that the British officers are, as a class, remarkably well informed (indeed, are above the average of officers of other armies), while the men are well trained, clothed and appointed. The body, however, is not well jointed, and the native officers constitute the weak part. He then proceeds:—

"The recruiting of the army becomes year by year a more difficult question, from causes, however, which are natural and intelligible. The progress of civilisation, the extension of agriculture and public works, are not only diminishing the warlike tastes of the races that have been subjected to our rule, but the rates of wages are augmenting in proportion, nevertheless, the Sepoy's pay (about 14s. per month) has received no increase, and *point d'argent, point de Suisse*—the soul of the Sepoy is concentrated in his pay. The recruiting, therefore, has already extended in some degree beyond our frontiers, to these races that are still poor and unacquainted with any other pursuit than that of robbery and bloodshed. The introduction of such restless characters into the Native Army is, I think, a mistake. The army can be amply recruited within our own dominions by the adoption of a measure suited to the times. I am disposed to think, moreover, that the principle of obligatory military service might be applied to India with success, and that this measure could be greatly facilitated by confining the range of the relief of regiments to their respective provinces. It appears an unnecessary operation in time of peace for a regiment from Assam, for example, or Lower Bengal, to find itself in the course of a few reliefs at Peshawur, on the North West frontier—a distance of over 1500 miles.

"Again, I endeavoured, when in India, to draw attention to the expediency of providing employment to some extent for the Christian converts and half castes, by the enlistment of a proportion of them in native regiments. The principle being now fully established of mixing companies of distinct and opposing classes in the same battalion, I am convinced that the measure would be successful, despite the fears and prejudices of many. An experiment on wrong principles was made in 1857, by raising a regiment or two of 'Eurasians' on the same terms as Europeans (at least, they proved to be quite as expensive), whereas the classes I refer to should be on the footing of Sepoys. About a score of these are always enlisted in native regiments as bandsmen and drummers. They could be augmented to the establishment of a company or two without violating the slightest pledge or understanding.

"I am aware that an idea prevails that these poor despised people do not possess fighting qualities, and I was asked lately if I would think even of taking one of them as a servant. This reminded me of the advertisements for servants at home, which used to be common, ending with 'no Irish need apply.' Of course, when a race is trampled on it becomes morally debased; yet the Irishman taken from the gutter in those days made as noble a soldier as he does now.

"The next question is the native officer, and this is one of vital importance; because,

according to the existing system, the tactical command of infantry has been taken from the British officer and given to the native. Sir Charles Napier used to say that he considered the captain of a company to be the most important rank in the army, and with regard to Asiatic warfare my impression is that our success is due not only to European tactics, but to those superior mental circumstances of pressure and danger. But the native captain does not, as a rule, possess such qualities. In *physique* he is usually nearly worn out. He has clung to the service through its lower grades, keeping studiously clear of punishment, obtaining promotion too often, to the exclusion of younger and more able men, for the commanding officer has no decided reason to offer to headquarters for overlooking 'his long and faithful services.' Socially considered—that is, in his relation to the Sepoys under his command—he commonly (if I may use the term) travesties his rank and position by his intimacy with them. He may be the father-in-law, or perhaps the son-in-law, of a Sepoy. I had occasion to speak to the quartermaster of a native regiment once about room to store some arms, and he suggested the appropriation for that purpose of the native officers' guardroom. On my inquiring what, in that event, would become of the native officer on guard, he replied that it was never occupied by him, for the native officer always stayed with the men in the common guard room.

"Another incident, related to me by an officer under my command will, perhaps, explain more clearly the false position of the native officer. A regimental officer, while shooting in the district about Unrisur, overheard an altercation on the other side of a hedge near a village. The officer fancied he knew the voice, and on passing into the field he saw a man, whom he recognised as a Sepoy of his own company, angrily directing another who was ploughing; and this other was a *jamadar* (lieutenant) in the same regiment, both of them being on furlough. But the Sepoy was the owner of some land, and 'long and faithful services' had not altered the real status of the old *jamadar* in his own village.

"It is evident, therefore, that the native officer of infantry is taken from a wrong class, and his promotion is made upon a weak principle. The only really good native officer of infantry that I met with, having high character and ability, was a native gentleman who had not served as a Sepoy. This officer was respected alike by British officers and Sepoys, connecting them by a real link. The rest of the native officers of this regiment were denounced to me by their commanding officer as being only one degree above monkeys in intelligence. The incident which had elicited so severe an expression is worth relating, as it brings us at once upon tactical relations of the British officers with their men. In the course of some manoeuvres on the previous day, I had observed the men of this regiment break their ranks and run in upon a British regiment opposed to them with a loud shout. With the assistance of the Staff this irregularity was checked and order restored; but I had to wait several minutes before the British officers of the regiment made their appearance upon the scene. The ground which the battalion had traversed when it thus 'got out of hand' was broken and difficult, and these officers being, by regulation, on horseback, were left behind entangled in a ravine, and in entire ignorance of what had been done. Had this occurred in action the regiment would have been destroyed; as it

happened, however, I considered it rather fortunate that so convincing a proof should have been presented of error of entrusting the command of companies to native officers who have no control over their men, as well as encumbering the British officers with a horse.

"But the absurdity does not rest here, for the British officer, tactically considered, has no executive functions whatever assigned to him; his business is to 'superwise'; in short, his duty under arms is that which is already appointed to what is termed the supernumerary rank of infantry, consisting of subalterns and sergeants. Indeed, the British officers themselves are apparently imbued with the notion that their functions are in no way executive, for on the occasion of inspecting a regiment of native infantry, when I called upon a young officer to drill a company, the commanding officer explained to me (as he thought correctly) that British officers were now required only to 'superwise,' and not to perform such a duty. His view of the matter was altered, of course, when I pointed out that even 'superwise' could not be efficiently performed without executive capacity; but the incident was sufficient to discover the drift of the officers' minds in regard to their service, and to convince me of the very serious tactical defects arising from the present system. The only remedy I could devise under the circumstances was to propose that British officers should command double companies on the system of squadron cavalry. They would then take their proper places as leaders, and the voices of the British would be once more familiar to the Sapooy."—*Broad Arrow*.

Rifle Practice.

WHAT THE RIFLEMEN ARE DOING—THE COMING INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

The coming season promises to be one of unusual interest among the rifle shooting fraternity, which under the fostering care of the National Rifle Association, is rapidly increasing in numbers. Though this Association has now been established some three years, and its reputation has become worldwide, there still exists in the minds of some a misapprehension as to its real character and purpose. It was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York for the purpose of establishing a range and for the encouragement of rifle practice, and it is not, in fact, a rifle club, though nearly all of such clubs existing in the city, such as the Amateur Rifle Club, the Scottish American, the Seventh Regiment, the Irish American, Twelfth Regiment and the Twenty-second Regiment Clubs belong to it—as, indeed, it is necessary that they should in order to be allowed to practice at the range. It numbers nearly 1,500 members, many of whom make no pretensions to being practical riflemen, and membership is open to all.

THE RIFLE FEVER.

The organization of the association, which is modelled upon the one at Wimbledon, and its success, has had the effect of increasing the interests in rifle practice, not only throughout the Union, but in South America and other parts, and the officers are in constant receipt of communications asking information regarding the range, the description of targets and for copies of the rules and regulations, with a view to the establishment of similar associations. The result

has amply justified the opinions of its projectors, that in a new country such as ours, where the practical use of the rifle has been so much a necessity, and among a people with whose traditions skillful marksmanship has ever been intimately blended, it needed only the encouragement of organized effort to develop a skill which nothing could surpass. At the recent annual meeting the finances of the association were shown to be in an admirable condition. The property at Creedmore, which is valued at \$50,000, is entirely free from encumbrance, and a comparison between the assets and liabilities shows a balance in its favor of about \$1,000. It is now proposed to add to the attractions and advantages of the range by putting up a clubhouse for the accommodation of the members, to include a certain number of sleeping apartments, a restaurant and stables, to which the proceeds from life memberships are to be devoted. The law incorporating the association provides for the establishment of subordinate ranges to be erected at the expense of the State and to be governed by the laws of Creedmore.

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

The only other association for the improvement and encouragement of rifle practice in the city having no connection with the National Rifle is the Mount Vernon Club, which has put up a range of its own. Propositions, more or less definite, tending to an affiliation with the larger organization, have been made, to bring about which the targets of the club will have to be changed. The association has the bull's eye, the centre and the outer, while the club has the bull's eye, the centre, the inner and outer, making one more subdivision, and the comparison with the official shooting at Creedmore necessarily very difficult if not impracticable.

THE DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

The great event of the season will naturally be the international match at Dublin, to take place in June, and a challenge to shoot at which was accepted by our riflemen last summer. At a recent meeting of the National Association, and at the request of the Amateur Club, a committee was appointed to co-operate in making arrangements for the match. Its principal duty will be to raise the necessary funds for defraying the expenses, and it is expected its members will accompany the team. The practice for aspirants to selection for the team will probably commence about the 1st of April, and a series of competitions will be opened in May. It will be selected mostly from the Amateur Club, without doubt, though the competition is by no means confined to it, and all marksmen will be allowed to contend for the honor or representing American skill abroad. After the various trials twenty of the ambitious once will be selected, and these will shoot down to six, the requisite number. It is expected this team will also take part in the Wimbledon match which comes off in July.

The victory of the American team over the Irish last fall, though won by the skin of their teeth, and by what was generally regarded as a happy accident, has incited great hopes of further triumph among those who have the name and fame of American riflemen in keeping, and the greatest possible care will be taken in the selection of those to whose skill they are to be intrusted in the coming contest.

DEATH OF LORD ST. LEONARD.—We learn from a despatch received from London this morning that Edward Sugden, Baron St. Leonards, late Lord Chancellor of England, died yesterday at the hale old age of ninety-four years. He was the son of a Westminister tradesman, born in February, 1781, for a few years practised as a conveyancer, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1807. Resigning conveyancing he obtained extensive practice at the Chancery bar, and in 1822 became a King's Counsel and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. At different times he represented Weymouth, Melcombe, Regis and St. Maves in the House of Commons; and in 1829 became Solicitor-General under the Duke of Wellington. In 1834 he was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland by the Peel Ministry, and he held that position until the disruption of the Conservative party in 1846. In 1855 he accepted the Lord Chancellorship of England under the late Lord Derby's first Administration, was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron St. Leonards, and applied himself with great vigor to law reform. In 1858 he was again offered the Great Seal, but declined it in consequence of his advanced age. In these later years he has taken an active and influential part in the business of Parliament, paying special attention to the anomalies in the laws of property.

STANLEY'S RECENT DISCOVERIES IN AFRICA.—

The *London Freeman*, speaking of Henry M. Stanley's recent discoveries in Africa, says: "Even the scientific geographers who have hitherto treated this young American with scant courtesy, will learn by and by to respect him for his work. In thirty days he explored the Rufiji river, which Dr. Kirk reported not to be navigable. As the result of this spirited and successful voyage in the Yarmouth yawl, *The Wave*, he informs us that the river carries a good navigable channel fifty miles inland; and he believes that for nearly half that distance the largest Mississippi steamboat of 5,000 tons might safely float. Forty miles from the sea it is broad, and has a general depth of at least nine feet; and the water way beyond, practicable for shallow steam launches, extends to a distance of at least 240 miles. Not only has Mr. Stanley made known the existence of this important gateway to Eastern Africa, but he has hit upon the line of the overland slavers, disclosing by his preliminary trip how at one stroke the 5,000 slaves annually driven to Dar Salaam and the North may be rescued, and a thriving commerce opened up with an industrious people inhabiting a remarkably fertile region."

THE ALABAMA INVESTIGATION.—

Nearly five hundred pages of the report of this investigation have already been published. The testimony is said to be very contradictory, both Democrats and Republicans alleging intimidation. One man testifies that a negro society exists for preventing negroes from getting married to Democrats. Rather a novel institution. A minority report will be made by Messrs. Buckner and Luttrell.

Gen Sheridan estimates the number of persons killed or wounded in the State of Louisiana since 1866, on account of their political opinions, at 4,256.

Valmaseda is to be appointed Captain-General of Cuba, and Gen. Morines to the command of the Army of the North in Spain. The Carlists have gained a victory, and the Alfonsists are entrenching themselves.

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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, FEBRUARY 16, 1876.

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 affixed to the weight of the communication placed thereon will pay the postage.

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

We publish to day part of a letter written by Colonel Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, M.P. for Sunderland, to the London Times on the subject of "Army Organization," in which that gallant officer throwing aside the traditions of most military theorists goes in at once for "Universal Military Service" as the only solution of the problem which the people of Great Britain have to solve relative to the organization of their military forces. We also republish articles from the Broad Arrow of 2nd January and from the Volunteer News of 30th December on the same subject.

The former of those journals deals with the question as if satisfied that the scheme proposed is one adapted to meet all the contingencies, and if mixed with Lord CARDWELL's abortive measure capable of giving Great Britain her proper status amongst the great

military empires of the period. The latter is not quite so sanguine—it seems to think the scheme a little too complicated (although in that respect the least objectionable yet offered) and insists with commendable pertinacity on the views it has long ago placed before the British people, viz. "Military service" was a duty which every man should be called on to discharge without exception—that it needed no complicated or expensive machinery to put the organization springing from such a principle in motion, and that it would give Great Britain that security which her multifarious foreign interests so urgently demands, and at the same time add to her social safety.

There can be no question that the latter is the correct view of the case—it is argued solely from a social stand point—and in no other connection can the solution of the problem so ably enunciated by Broad Arrow be founded.

Military scientists must be content to place the outgrowth of the regular army as the development of a thoroughly national organization which must embrace every individual in Great Britain and the dependencies of the Empire capable of bearing arms, and such an organization will admit of a select regular military force composed of the best men and the best blood of the Empire for foreign service—an active volunteer force—for the peace establishment and the whole remaining serviceable male population as a reserve. Broad Arrow abandons short service and other vagaries of the "Army Reorganization Scheme" to the limbo of oblivion in which it would be well for the Empire its authors had sought refuge long ago. Sir HENRY HAVELOCK seems to look to a manufacturing population solely for the material force from which his regular army should be recruited. This is the weak spot of his scheme. A regular army to be effective must be composed of born soldiers—men who will not naturally take kindly to trades, handicrafts or civil employments connected with commerce; those men are chiefly to be found amongst the agricultural population and their natural leaders are the agricultural proprietors. The active volunteer force—the real peace establishment—is to be found amongst the manufacturing class which the gallant Baronet designs to make subservient to cover the parsimony of the nation by throwing on a class, wealthy enough to be sure, the onus for making provision for the nondescript half soldier, half boyman his scheme would produce, and who had just served long enough with the colors to disqualify him, if not all a soldier, from pursuing any other career.

As a step towards a great end—the recognition of the national law of universal military service—Sir HENRY's scheme is useful in practice, but it will fail because it does not make soldiering a continuous career. The whole regular army of Great Britain need not exceed 150,000 effectives. Of those after

twenty-one years' service the country would have to provide for probably ten per cent. for the remainder of their lives. It would seem to a casual observer that so wealthy a country as Great Britain could find no difficulty in according to so small and so thoroughly valuable a portion of her population considerations that would warrant her natural born soldier in accepting a career in her regular army, and provide for the life comforts of those who had spent their best days in her service. Reason as well as common sense is on the side of the view taken of this important question by the Volunteer News, and it is precisely the view which will commend itself to every practical man at all acquainted with the subject.

Our contemporary, Broad Arrow, is mistaken in supposing there is anything Prussian in the obligation of "universal military service"—it is wholly and solely a "British Institution"—before Prussia was nought but a howling wilderness inhabited by a tribe of Hoppophaght not quite free from grave suspicions. However, it would require very desperate circumstances indeed to bring the necks of British born subjects under the yoke of such a military despotism as Prussia always has been—whose armies have been recruited not by the selection of the most suitable, but by a rigorous conscription whose pecuniary object was to find food for powder, and that is the idea which underlies all the military systems of Europe, and we must add of the United States also. A state of affairs which as Broad Arrow truly shows would not be endured by the people of Great Britain or her dependencies.

As the most considerable of the latter Canada has taken the lead in establishing the principle and practice of universal military service for all classes of her population, and when the Parent State is able to enact a similar militia law, or put the old one in force, Colonial contingents will take their places in the ranks of her available land forces. The example furnished by the United States during her late contest is one to be profited by and avoided. She had allowed her militia organization to become obsolete, and with all her boasted freedom had to resort to compulsory service—a conscription pure and simple to keep the ranks of her armies recruited. It is true substitutes were allowed, and the price was \$500 to \$800 per head, (from one hundred to one hundred and sixty pounds sterling). By the expenditure of immense sums and the unsparing use of the "food for powder" the expenditure produced, led by the skill of the Generals she triumphed, but at what expense of blood and treasure the records of history will tell. And this is a lesson the people of Great Britain may profit by.

We republish in this issue an article from the Toronto Mail of 25th January, entitled "Ships and Seamen," in which the reasons

for the decay of British Naval Supremacy is clearly pointed out.

The main doctrines of "Free Trade," as far as mere merchandize and mercantile transactions are concerned, we have on principle always supported, convinced that it was best adapted to the wants of the bulk of mankind. The regulation of this principle and the laws by which it is bounded have been misconceived and overstepped by the "political economists" who have ruled Great Britain for the last quarter of a century. As the commercial operations of any country with its complicated interests are the sources of all foreign complications and wars, it follows that in its outward operations it should be under the control of well defined and stringent laws which should only regulate the means whereby it should be carried on, and not interfere with the art of buying or selling to which the Free Trade theory and practice should be solely confined. The naval operations by which the products of our coasts could be exchanged for those of another should be regulated and governed not by interested traders, but by the general Government for the interests of that society which supported those traders. British political economists, and indeed all other apostles of the "dismal science," mistook the position of the commercial and manufacturing classes in the social economy of the State—the error consisted in supposing mere commercial operations alone to be necessary to the support of the State—whereas it must be founded on agriculture—the commercial operations being a mere outgrowth of its necessities, the agriculturist being the only consumer as well as producer, and on him eventually rest the whole of the fiscal burthens; it follows then that in this interest the regulation of all matters affecting trade should lie. And as the State supported by the agricultural interest is compelled to maintain military and naval forces to protect commercial operations and interests, the true remedy for the atrocities attending its Free Trade development in ships and men, as lightly touched on in the article referred to, is to be found in the State taking the control of all commercial naval operations in a similar manner to that in which they control the military operations. Instead of allowing one-third of the crews of British vessels to be foreigners, none should be allowed to man a British vessel at all—and every craft outside the mere Channel coast should be compelled to carry an armament sufficient to protect within reasonable limits her own cargo. Within the past month the civilized world has been horrified by two narratives of cannibalism perpetrated by the crews of British vessels—in both cases sacrificed to the greed of trade—and consisting of foreigners; in one case at least composing ninety-tenths of the crew. The *Pall Mall Gazette* shows a very favorable view of the matter when it points out that 16,000 men are an-

nually sacrificed on the altars of the Moloch of Free Trade in ships and seamen, and that at least 9000 of these are foreigners totally unfit for the service on which they were engaged. It is a return to the old days of slavery and the worst horrors of the middle passage. But even that is not all, the system has so far deteriorated, the boasted seamanship of the Royal Navy, that it is no uncommon thing to have collisions, misadventures, and mistakes on board war vessels that would disgrace the skill of the skipper of a Thames hoy—and this is the fruits of a twenty-five years' rule of the "Political Economists."

We republish from the *Broad Arrow* of 9th January, an article entitled "Garibaldi and his Campaign in the Vosges," in which the old Republican Chieftain of the Free Lances is, we think, rather hardly dealt with. Not being in any sense admirers or advocates of the principles for which the gallant and chivalrous adventurer has fought through a long lifetime, and being also well satisfied that in assuming a command in the French military-service he had entirely mistaken the aspects of the contest in which that country was engaged, and the character of the population out of which he was required to create an impromptu army; we are not prepared to admit that his failure was due to any want of military skill on his part or even to the means at his disposal to check as well as finally defeat MANTZEFEL'S corps, which he most assuredly would have accomplished if that pettifogging attorney GAMBETTA had only brains enough to allow the general officers of the French army to exercise their professional knowledge without being hampered by orders from his improvised Carnot Monsieur FREYNER.

The disasters of the army of the Loire, the failure of BOUBAKI'S corps to relieve Belfort, the neutralization of all GARIBALDI'S efforts, and the real obstacle to the raising of the siege of Paris and hurling the German invasion back to the Rhine, is to be distinctly traced directly to GAMBETTA and the committee of the Provisional Government at Tours.

All GARIBALDI'S plans were neutralized by GAMBETTA'S strategy, as were also CHANOX'S and ROUBAKI'S. The Germans soon found out that they had to deal with an absurd military pedant without knowledge of his own profession, without honor, courage, ability, but possessed of inordinate vanity, within the walls of Paris, and a couple of pettifogging attorneys whom his treason permitted to usurp the Government without. Under the circumstances they did what astute men should do, attacked in detail forces placed conveniently for happy hazard tactics, and as a matter of course defeated them. It was no want of military skill on the part of the General that carried GARIBALDI'S raw levies into Dijon through the ranks of KULLAN'S best brigades that fought and won

the battle of Auton, carried Frenois, and captured Darios driving VOX GORAK'S best brigades in helpless flight through the Vosges. In the whole course of his eventful career there is nothing that so well establishes his claim to the title of General as the very campaign for which he is condemned, because bearing only a subordinate position in it he could not repair the blunders of ignorant politicians.

The whole of this episode is the most instructive in history, exhibiting examples of presumption, imbecility, and unwieldy without a parallel. The state of society that elevated such pedants as THOUBERT to military command, and such petty political humbugs as THIERS and GAMBETTA to political power, must have been bad indeed. We have had and are suffering its consequences now, as at-tempt on a mild scale to imitate those examples when a CARDWELL sought to wrest the baton of command from its military owner—a CHILDERS and a GOSWELL became naval reformers. Let us hope, however, that public opinion having relegated them to the "limbo of miscarriage" will never dobase itself as it has done in France to cast the blame of failure which their measures were designed to provoke on the shoulders of the gallant soldiers and seamen whose hard lot bound them to recognize the imbeciles set over them by senseless popular clamor.

The article on the "German Navy" in another column suggest strange ideas. It is evidently intended that the vessels composing it should be available for offensive purposes. The attempt to place it on a par with that of Great Britain by the exceptional character of its principal vessels should be a sufficient warning that it will be used for aggressive purposes, for Germany has no colonies nor a commerce in any way commensurate with, or to warrant, such naval preparedness as the article referred to evidences. "The antiquated Monitor" system and the substitution of canvassed gun boats for coast defence, is what we long ago advocated, and we would certainly advise our neighbors to take warning by what Germany is doing and look back after their own fleet, while it will behave Great Britain to mark well the progress of her German neighbors.

We have to thank the Assistant Librarian of the United Service Institution for the following "Programme of lectures and evening meetings before Easter 1875:—

LECTURES AT THREE O'CLOCK.

Friday, January 15th (Colonel the Hon. F. Thesiger, C.B., for Captain C. K. Brooke, 15th Regt., Brigade-Major, Hong Kong.)—"Proposed Alterations in the Annual Musketry Practice." To be followed by a discussion.

Friday, January 29th. (Major General Sir Frederic J. Goldsmith, C.B., K.C.S.I.)—"Journeys from Herat to Khiva."

Friday, February 12th. (Lieut. Col. Arthur Leahy, R. E. School of Military Engineering, Chatham.)—"Military Bridge-Construction."

Friday, February 19th. (By special request of the Council, Major G. B. Brackenbury, R. A., Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Intelligence Branch.)—"The Intelligence Departments of the Staff Abroad and at Home."

Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., &c., &c. President of the Institution, in the chair.

Friday, February 25th. (Major General T. B. Collinson, R. E.)—"Hints for the Defence of Great Britain, drawn from the Spanish Armada."

Friday, March 12th. (W. B. Carpenter, Esq. M. D., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.)—"The Voyage of H.M.S. Challenger" (continued.)

Friday, March 19th. (Major E. S. Tyler, R. E., Department of Works, War Office.)—"The New Works proposed for the Defence of Paris."

N.B.—Commander A. H. Markham, R.N., will deliver a Lecture on "Arctic Exploration," before Easter; due notice will be given of the date when fixed.

—
EVENING MEETINGS—AT HALF-PAST EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Monday, January 18th. (G. B. Rennie, Esq. M.I.C.E.)—"The comparative merits of Simple and Compound Engines," (J. A. Coleman, Esq.)—"Apparatus for protection against Fire, and for the Ventilation of Ships."

Monday, February 1st. (Staff Commander T. A. Hall, R.N., Superintendent of Charts, Admiralty.)—"The Unsurveyed World, 1874."

Monday, February 15th. (J. K. Lughton, Esq., R.N., M.A., Mathematical and Naval Instructor, Royal Naval College, Greenwich.)—"Scientific Instruction in the Royal Navy, including an outline of the Studies at the College."

Monday, March 1st. (Sir John Coode, Kt., M.I.C.E., &c., &c.)—"On the Military and Refuge Harbours on our own and on neighbouring coasts and on such as it may seem desirable for this country to construct."

Monday, March 15th. (Major A. Moncrieff, F. R. S.)—"Harbour Defence."

As the Lectures and Papers read at the Evening Meetings are prepared by officers and Professional Men whose time is subject to sudden claims of public or professional duty, the dates above specified are liable to be changed.

Notice of any change of date, and of future Lectures and meetings, will be duly advertised.

By order of the Council,
B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION,
5th January, 1875.

Members have the privilege of introducing Two Friends (Ladies or Gentlemen) either personally or by ticket.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

—
HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 12th February, 1875.

GENERAL ORDERS (I).

No. 1.

MILITIA STAFF.

To be Paymaster for Military District No. 12 (Province of Prince Edward Island) from 1st February, 1875, with Honorary rank of Captain in the Militia.

Frank C. Beer, Esquire.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

—
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery,

No. 3 Battery, Gloucester.

To be Captain, provisionally:

Bartholomew Seymour Tobin, Esquire, vice Robert Cummings, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

12th Battalion of Infantry or "York Rangers."

No. 1 Company, Scarborough.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Charles William Lea, M. S., vice Henry Chester, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank

35th Battalion of Infantry, or "The Simcoe Forests."

No. 4 Company, Vespra.

Captain Alexander Russell, M. S., is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank as a special case.

36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.

The following Officers of this Battalion: Lieutenant Joseph Whimp, No. 6 Company, and Lieutenant William James Dodds and Ensign Gilbert Vanwick, No. 9 Company, are hereby removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia, for having refused to obey orders.

No. 1 Company, Brampton.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Andrew Brown Scott, M. S.,

vice William Mahony, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Ensign James Cunningham, having left limits his name is hereby removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia:

No. 8 Company, Tullamore.

Adverting to No. 1. G. O. (34) 18th Decem. ber, 1874, read: "vice John Orr, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank," instead of "whose resignation is hereby accepted." Captain Orr having obtained a 2nd Class Military School Certificate on 17th May, 1867, his rank is confirmed from date of appointment: 19th October, 1866.

37th "Haldimand" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Quarter Master:

Quarter Master Sergeant John Albert Gill, vice Oliver Knipe, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 8 Company, Caledonia.

To be Captain, provisionally:

Robert Lottridge Nelles, Esquire, vice Robert Thorburn, left limits.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

John Alfred Walker, Gentleman, vice John Thorburn, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

No. 6 Company, Cheapside.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Alfred Goodwin, M. S., vice Edward J. Steple, left limits.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign James Armstrong, M.S., vice Goodwin, promoted.

45th "West, Durham," Battalion of Infantry.

To be Quarter Master:

Quarter-Master Sergeant Henry Hughes, vice Charles R. Loscombe, deceased.

47th "Frontenac," Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Mitburn.

To be Lieutenant:

Alexander Sharp, Gentleman, M.S., vice Hamilton, retired.

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

No. 1 Company, Prescott.

The resignations of Captain William Morant and Lieutenant John Alexander Smyth, are hereby accepted.

No. 4. Company, Kemptville.

The resignation of Ensign Richard Chambers is hereby accepted.

BREVET.

To be Majors :

Captain John Gray, G. S., Toronto-Field Battery, from 14th January, 1875.

Captain Alexander Huggins Moore, M.S., 13th Battalion, from 20th January, 1875.

Captain and Adjutant Edwin Leo Heath, M. S., 39th Battalion, (as a special case.)

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Captain John Dawson McGee, M. S., No. 2 Company, 31st Battalion, from 29th February, 1872.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Quebec Squadron of Cavalry,

No. 2 Troop.

To be Lieutenant :

Lieutenant John Brown, C. C., from late No. 3 Troop,

The resignation of Cornet William Edward Selby Desbarats is hereby accepted.

Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally :

H. Viscent Meridoth, Gentleman, vice Rose, left limits.

1st Lieutenant Reid Taylor, is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

3rd Battalion "Victoria Rifle," Montreal.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant John Lawrence Hardman, V.B., vice Beers, retired.

George Sully, Esquire (provisionally) vice Edward Black Groenshields, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

5th Battalion "Stadacona Rifles," Quebec.

Paymaster Alexander Frew, having left limits his name is hereby removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

No. 1 Company,

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Thomas Henry Jones, M.S., vice James Guthrie Scott, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

No. 2 Company.

To be Lieutenant :

Sergeant Walter John Ray, M. S., vice Wurtelo, retired.

Ensign William M. Ross, being out of limits his name is hereby removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

No. 5 Company.

The resignation of Ensign Beverly H. Eppes, is hereby accepted.

58th "Compton" Battalion of Infantry:

No. 1. Company, Bury.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally.

Sergeant Thomas J. Wyatt, vice Smith Vaughan, left limits.

76th Battalion of Infantry of " Voltigeurs de Chateauguay.

No. 6 Company, Chateauguay.

To be Captain, from 4th July, 1874 :

Sergeant Alfred Robert, M.S., vice Reid, resigned.

The resignation of Ensign Joseph Trudeau, is hereby accepted.

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

No. 8 Company, Waterloo.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Lyman H. Brooke, V. B., vice Leonard, resigned.

Portneuf Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

Ensign and Adjutant Isidore Dussault to have the rank of Lieutenant.

No. 3 Company, Deschambault.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Alfred Paquette, M. S., vice Etienne Facteru, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

Joliette Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, St. Jacques de l'Assommoir.

To be Captain provisionally :

Magloire Granger, Esquire, vice E. Dugas, who is hereby permitted to retain rank.

Lieutenant F. A. Mélério Foucher, having left limits his name is hereby removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel :

Major Edouard Ancil Panet, M. S., Portneuf Provisional Battalion, from 23rd April, 1874.

To be Majors :

Captain Damase Paradis, V. B., No. 2

Company, 23rd Battalion, from 18th December, 1873.

Captain Flavin D. Gauvreau, M.S., Bonaventure Marine Company, from 19th February, 1874.

Captain Theophile Elzear Gauvreau, M.S., No. 7 Company, 9th Battalion, from 10th December, 1874.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Ensign John Henry Gerrard Goodwin, V.B., 6th Battalion from 17th December, 1874.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

1st Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, specially, from 19th June, 1874.

Sergeant-Major John McCrow, M.S., vice Robb, promoted.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant Colonel :

Major John Robert Murray, Q.F.O., 66th Battalion, from 12th December, 1874

No. 2.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION,

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Name.

York. — Joseph Saxon Bothwell, Gentleman.

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Ensign John Henry Gerrard Goodwin, 6th Battalion.

By Command of his Excellency the Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lieut.-Col.

Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, Canada.

The Anchor Line steamship Alexandria bound from Gibraltar to New York, has reached Nova Scotia forty days out, having had to burn her topmasts and a portion of her cargo, legitimate fuel running short.

A meeting of United States commissioners and American fish culturists takes place on the 9th in New York. Mr. Wilmot, of Newcastle, has been chosen to represent the Canadian Government.

WHAT THE CHIMNEY SANG.

HRET HARTE.

Over the chimney the night wind sang,
And chanted a melody no one knew!
And the Woman stopped as her babe she tossed
And thought of the one she had long since lost,
And said, as the tear drops back she forced,
"I hate the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang
And chanted a melody no one knew!
And the children said as they closer drew,
"Tis some witch that is cleaving the black
night through,
"Tis a fairy trumpet that just then blew,
And we fear the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang
And chanted a melody no one knew!
And the Man as he sat on his hearth below,
Said to himself "It will surely snow,
And fuel is dear, and wages low,
And I'll s'op the leak in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang
And chanted a melody no one knew!
And the Poet listened and smiled, for he:
Was Man and Woman and Child—all three
And said, "It is God's own harmony,
This wind we hear in the chimney."

"Our Military Necessities—Compulsory Service.

The following is a portion of the letter addressed by Sir Henry Havelock, M.P., to the London Times on "Our Military Necessities."

"This question seems so plainly to be the pressing one of the present moment that anyone who has reflected much upon it would seem to owe the public his contribution to the general stock of knowledge on the matter. This leads me to trouble you with the result of many years' consideration on the subject. We have been assured, on authority, lately, that recruiting is in a perfectly satisfactory state. Those who know the army best know how far this is from being really the case. The fact is that work and wages have been rather slack the last few months—the approach of winter always revives recruiting—and a few more men, of a somewhat better stamp, are coming in at present; from causes, however, which are entirely temporary. But the actual state of the army is this—we have got down to the very last stratum of the labour market for our supply of men; we are keeping up, with great difficulty, and only by sacrificing every former standard of age and physique the supply of about 17,000 recruits a year that are required to maintain our army at its weakest peace establishment. It would take at least 40,000 men to complete our seventy home battalions alone to war strength. For this purpose we have a Reserve of about 6,000 men, who have passed through the Line, and a nearly nominal Reserve of about 25,000 more men of the Militia, who are under engagement to be transferred to the Line if required. Were we dragged into war to-morrow we should begin it with our home regiments alone some 12,000 men short. Not a man could be spared from India and the colonies; indeed, these latter would require to be immediately and largely reinforced. Fully one fourth of the men we have are not of age and maturity for hard work, and would fill the hospitals within a month. As for means of supplying the casualties of war as they arise, which they may now be calculated at 10 per cent. per month, we have absolutely none. Add to all this that during 1876 some 15,000 men now serving will pass into the Reserve, and a rather smaller number each succeeding year. If we can barely keep up our effective now, how is this sudden drain to be met? How this

state of things can be described as satisfactory remains for those who have undertaken the grave responsibility of putting forth such a statement to explain.

"To any close observer it is evident that the old supply of men under our present system is worked out. The whole question is entirely one of the labour market. Why should a man serve abroad at 1s a day, with all the risks of war and climate and exile, when he can get from 2s 6d to 4s a day in England, with all the comforts of freedom and a home and a family? I believe that any attempt to return to the old system of pensions would be also a failure, or else we should have to more than double them. A shilling a day for life now does not nearly represent what 6d a day did twenty years ago; and there is no hope that that things will improve in this respect. We manifestly cannot afford to double the soldier's pay (in material comfort his position now can scarcely be improved. Compulsory service for the army is out of the question, and I hope it always will be. With better organisation this country can well afford to keep her proud distinction of being the only Power in Europe that is served by free men, freely enlisted under a bargain voluntarily constructed. But such an arrangement entails sacrifices elsewhere—sacrifices, however, that I am convinced the patriotism of the country will easily bear when it can be shown that they are reduced to the lowest point possible, and, above all, that the burden is fairly distributed over all classes alike, without partiality, favour, or affection."

"In the first place, then, why should we continue to bid against ourselves in this labour market? We have about 168,000 men in the regular army; we have about 150,000 in the Militia. In spite of all that has been lately said to the contrary, these two bodies of men, who may be said to represent the whole number out of 30 millions that can be attracted at all to voluntary military service, are almost identically of the same class. But operate upon this class in two opposite ways—first, by absolutely shutting the door of the Militia to them, and then (as I shall explain in detail hereafter) by making the regular army a career for the workingman, and you would at once nearly double your field of recruiting. Well, how can the army be made a career for the working man? If at all, by precisely reversing the course we have pursued hitherto. For the rank and file I believe our wisest policy would be to make it worth a man's while to serve from four to six years with the colours, six with the Reserve, and then return entirely to civil life; and the means to this and I believe to be to make his line service the time of his probation, the Reserve service his time of reward. The solution of this difficult problem would be—guaranteed employ in civil life while in the Reserve. When the importance of this question is understood I believe all the thousands of large employers of labour in the country would willingly place at the disposal of the Government, by mutual agreement, vacancies in their works for 10, 20, or 30 men each. In like manner, every railway, canal, or gas company that comes to Parliament for its Act should be obliged, by a clause inserted therein, to keep a small number of vacancies for Reserve men. In every case these men should only receive from their civil employer such wages as their tested labour could command, at the current market rate; but they would get their reserve pay, which I would increase from 4d to 8d a day, besides. The country, the employer and

the Reserve man would all benefit equally by this plan. The Government would know exactly when and where to lay hands on their Reserve men in case of war—at present a very doubtful point. The employer would have a certain number of men on whom he could thoroughly rely, on account of the double guarantee of their bond to the State. The Reserve man, leaving the army with £15, £20, or £30 in his pocket, would find at once a home, employ, and comfort; instead of, as at present, skulking about the country starving on 4d a day a burden to himself and a standing warning against enlistment. The number of years of guaranteed employ should be dependent on the length of service given under the colours. In either case the three, four, or six years' guaranteed employ would give the man time thoroughly to take root in civil life again. Enlisting at 20—for under an improved system we ought to take no man younger—the man would return at latest at 26 to his home and friends, improved in education, bodily activity, and training to regular habits, with a small capital to start him, and certain work to enable him to settle down and marry. I would establish at every station where soldiers are quartered a school of trades, conducted under officers, but with skilled workmen engaged, as instructors, where every soldier might keep his old trade or learn a new one in his leisure hours. Thus the preparation for his future civil life would be made the strongest inducement to military efficiency; and the army would become, in the best sense, the training school of the nation, instead of taking the best years of a man's life in, and leaving him nothing but the dregs. A short military service would become the stepping stone to improved civil position for every lad who enlisted.

But I have not yet touched on the keystone of the whole fabric, the only means in fact—which we must come to sooner or later—of putting our military system on a footing of national safety. Conscription is out of the question. I, as a Liberal, would oppose it in any shape to the utmost and under any emergency, however great. But I would submit for public discussion that it is a mere matter of organization and detail to devise such a system of universal service, for the Militia only, strictly within our own shores, and then only in case of war, as could be made not only not burdensome on any individual, but even popular, because economical, when properly understood. As was the case under the old Saxon law, and as we should have to do now, by laws not repeated, in any great emergency, let every Englishman, without exemption of class, be liable to ballot for the Militia at 21 years of age. But, having broken the ice, let me explain how this can be made a merely nominal service, such as the poorest man can afford to render, and yet can be made strong enough to answer our national needs. Starting from the principle that six months' continuous drill is sufficient to make a Militia soldier, I would say to each person, 'Your military obligation to the country consists in this, that at 21 years of age you must be balloted for. If you are drawn to serve, you must then show that you are sufficiently drilled already to be able to pass muster as a formed soldier in six weeks from that time, or else we must keep you at drill at the headquarters of your Militia regiment (the Brigade Depot) for six months, or for as much less a time as may suffice you to learn your work in. How soon you can get through depends entirely upon your own exertions. If you stick to

your work, we can dismiss you, a drilled soldier, in six weeks; if not, you must not blame us if we keep you the full six months. All over the country there should be drill schools. The present Volunteer head quarters and drill sheds could be utilized for this. From the age of 16 every lad who chooses to present himself for military instruction should be drilled for two, three or four hours on Saturday afternoon half-holiday of each week only. This drill, between the ages of 15 and 21, would be entirely optional and voluntary; given by each person in the hope and with the view that, should he be eventually drawn for the Militia, his continuous training would only require to be six, seven, or eight weeks, in place of six months. The country should supply gratuitously instructors, arms, and a cheap serge suit. The Militia obligation, after a man was once thoroughly drilled, should extend over the four next years. It would be almost nominal; for it would only mean that in case of war a certain percentage, probably a fourth, of the Militia would be called out and embodied to take charge of the home garrisons, so as to make every available soldier of the regular army and Army Reserve available at once for foreign service. By the time a man was 25 he would have fulfilled his whole obligation to the State—and very few men are settled in life before that age. Four years of such a system would give us, exclusive of casualties from all sources, about 320,000 partially instructed men; or about the same number as our present Militia and Volunteers combined. The Volunteers would, in fact, gradually dissolve themselves; for in presence of such a force as I have sketched, combining the elements of a partly voluntary and partly obligatory national service, but with a much higher military organization than any part of our present auxiliary forces now have, the volunteers would be unnecessary, and all their cost could eventually be economized. But I am persuaded that the natural goodwill and patriotism of Englishmen would overcome all small angularities, and that such a system would not be initiated one month before all difficulties would be smoothed away. The first great effect would be to raise the whole tone of the profession. The name and calling of a soldier would become honorable; the miserable wrecks and weeds of society that we are now obliged to take as recruits would find no place in the reconstructed army of the future. In the army men of a far higher class would flock to a service which offered a man such terms; a short service improvement, both physical, mental, and in pocket, and a return to civil life under better conditions. Such are the heads of a national system of military service—adapted, it is believed, to the circumstances of each class, knitting all ranks more closely together in a mutual cause, hurdensome to none. I am quite prepared to hear such a proposition generally ridiculed at first; but the day will come when to have put forward a connected scheme which—full of defects though it be—involves public ventilation and discussion, will be admitted to be not without its value. Inevitably to some such plan of modified universal service we must come at last, if we are to retain our position in the world."

A FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—New York, Feb. 9th.—A prize fight for \$5,000 and the championship of America between Tom Allen, of St. Louis, and George Cooke of this city, is to be fought early in the spring. On Saturday A. Chambers, on behalf of the former, deposited \$250 with Larry Hill,

The German Navy.

The activity of the German Naval Department in the last eighteen months is the subject of the following interesting article in the semi-official *Nord-Deutsch Zeitung*.

"With more than ordinary attention the public have been watching the recent Parliamentary debates upon naval supplies. The navy being destined not only to add to the defences of the country, but also to satisfy manifold wants connected with the commercial and intellectual intercourse of nations, has always attracted peculiar interest in this country. We have long realized the fact that power and influence no less than riches and culture, are to a great extent dependent upon the possession of an effective fleet—a fleet representing the moral and political status of a nation, and reflecting its prosperity or decline. The new phase which the German Navy entered upon soon after the establishment of the empire naturally led to our enlarging its effectiveness far beyond what had been originally proposed. In remodelling our naval designs in April, 1873, and laying down a new plan for the construction of ships, we intended to protect our commerce, defend our shores, and develop our powers for assuming the offensive at sea. Even then, however, it was perfectly understood that the plan laid down by Government and Parliament admitted of being modified in accordance with the progress of the art of shipbuilding and the varied political circumstances of the day. A brief comparison between the original plan and what was eventually adopted, together with the motives for the alterations introduced, may be interesting at a time when so many erroneous notions have been set afloat upon the subject. In the Spring of 1873 it was determined that the ironclad fleet was to consist of eight frigates, six corvettes, seven monitors, and two batteries. Of the eight frigates three—*König, Wilhelm, Kronprinz*, and *Friedrich, Karl*—are already doing service. Four others—*Friedrich der Grosse, Preussen, Deutschland*, and *Kaiser*—will be completed in the course of the present year. The last of the set—*Der Grosse Kurfürst*—will be ready in the autumn of 1876. The *Friedrich der Grosse, Grosse, Kurfürst*, and *Preussen*, are being built in German dock yards all on exactly the same model. They have a 9in. cuirass and turrets, and are destined for combat on the high seas. Each of the two turrets, has a 5in. and 10in. cuirass, revolves on a pivot, and is armed with two 26-centimetre Krupp's. In addition to these four heavy guns, there is one 17-centimetre cannon in the bows and another in the stern, the arrangements made allowing of each point of the compass being fired at from at least one gun. The ships are of iron, and constructed upon this cellular system of completely separate and watertight compartments. Besides the engines propelling the ship, there are others to lift the anchors, turn the turrets, and direct her course. To procure drinking water on long voyages for a crew of 500 men, there is a distilling apparatus producing 2000 litres of fresh water in twenty-four hours. To provide against leaks pipes are laid down through the entire ship connected with powerful pumps. In short, these three frigates are perfect specimens of the highest stage of the art of shipbuilding, and will be found to do credit to our industry. The two broadside ironclad frigates *Kaiser* and *Deutschland* are being constructed by the well known firm of Samuda Brothers, at Poplar, near London. The designs were

drawn by Mr. E. J. Reed, then Chief Constructor of the English Navy, from ideas suggested by the late Prince Admiral Adalbert and Admiral Jacobmann. Having been revised by a special commission and almost entirely remodelled in consequence in the summer of 1871, these designs were a little later approved and carried out. The dimensions of these ships are those of the short ironclads recommended by Mr. Reed. They have a 10in. cuirass, and at the stern are 24ft. 6in. under water. Though constructed upon the battery principle, they have this peculiarity, that in consequence of the form of their cuirassed casemates and those portions of the ship immediately facing the casemates, the two foremost of their 26-centimetre battery guns can also be made to fire in the direction of the bows. By this means the chases ordinarily placed in the bows of battery ships are rendered superfluous. The two hindmost of the 26-centimetre battery guns may likewise be made to fire in the direction of the stern; but, as the ship bulges at that part, the ball remains at an angle of 15 deg. from the keel line, and a 21-centimetre gun has, therefore, been placed right aft. The ship's tacking being that of a second class ship of the line, they will be able to cruise independently of steam. They carry battering rams, separated from the body of the vessel by watertight compartments, so as to prevent the concussion from a successful stroke against a hostile ship doing serious injury to themselves. They have engines of 8000 horse power, a propelling force as yet surpassed only by the English ironclads *Hercules* and *Sultan* and the German *König Wilhelm*. The boilers are heated by 30 fires; there are two chimneys, and the screw is easily detached when the sails are unfurled. Each of these ships will be manned by a crew of 600, for whom area and spacious cabins are prepared in the battery deck. Russia as yet has no fully tacked ironclad destined to fight on the high seas which can compare with the *Kaiser* and *Deutschland*. England has the *Sultan*, the *Hercules* and the *Monarch* to match our formidable frigates; and the English *Superb* and *Téméraire* still building, are even superior to ours in cuirass and cannon. The French *Fridland*, *Marengo*, and *Suffren* are also nearly on a par with ours; and the *Redoubtable*, still in the dockyard, is likely to turn out even somewhat stronger. The fact of England constructing two vessels, and France one, more powerful than the two we are about to finish, aptly illustrates the rivalry existing in this branch of warlike appliances. Cuirassed frigates being meant to do battle at home and abroad in time of war, and to carry out military commissions in foreign seas in time of peace, when smaller vessels would be insufficient, have, in addition, the important destination of forming squadrons to teach officers and men practical service. Of the six iron-cased corvettes contained in the plan laid down in 1873, one the *Hansa*, constructed in the Vulcan Works at Stettin—has just been sent to Kiel, where it is being fitted up for service, and will be ready in the spring of 1875. She will be sent to a distant station. Two other cuirassed corvettes—the one building at the Government yards at Kiel, the other at the Vulcan Works at Stettin—differ in construction from the *Hansa*, being intended to defend our shores by offensive operations in the German and neighbouring seas. They will be sent abroad only in exceptional cases. Both in the disposition of their crews and the placing of their guns they are unlike any other ironclad ever built.

Instead of firing out of portholes they will fire from deck; they have no sails at all, draw very little water, and propelled by two engines and two screws entirely independent of each other. Three more of these corvettes remain to be built. Passing on to the seven monitors, we find only two—the *Arminius* and *Prince Adalbert*—in actual service. The five others mentioned in the plan of 1873, as well as the two floating batteries, have been relinquished, and will not be built at all. This is because torpedoes and cuirassed gunboats are better calculated to defend the mouths of rivers and easily accessible portions of the shore than the antiquated monitors. Of the cuirassed gunboats which are to serve instead of the monitors, three will be taken in hand in 1875. They receive an 8-in. cuirass and one 30-centimetre gun, being specially designed for the defence of the shore. They will draw no more than three metres of water.

"We now turn to the non-cuirassed vessels. Of the twenty corvettes comprised in the original list, ten are already on duty. Of the other ten, the *Louise* is just ready, and the *Freyja* about to be launched. Two first class covered corvettes, the *Thunseldt* and another as yet only designated A, were begun in the Vulcan Works, Stettin, in December, 1873; four more, of which two are to supersede as many old vessels of the same category, will be commenced in the course of the year. The covered corvettes are constructed on the new English plan of clothing the iron framework of the vessel with wood, and then cooping or zincing the whole. This system unites the solidity required for great rapidity, with the advantages of a coppered or zinced bottom. In peace these corvettes will act as training ships, protect commerce, and represent the German flag in distant seas; in war, they will chase and sink hostile cruisers, and act as convoys to German merchantmen. Besides the above, the plan of 1873 claimed six avisos, eighteen gunboats, two artillery ships, three sailing brigs, and twenty eight torpedo vessels. Of the avisos two—the *Grille* and *Falke*—are in service; two more, which are to be fast vessels, will be begun this year. One of these two is to be employed as His Majesty's yacht, and will be fitted up in a suitable style. The other ships contained in this last item are already at the disposal of the Admiralty, excepting one artillery ship and twenty two torpedo-boats. Two torpedo boats are to be constructed in 1875. Comparing the plan laid down in 1873 with the one adopted in 1867, upon the establishment of the North German Confederacy, we find the former exceeds the latter by seven cuirassed vessels, two avisos, four gunboats, and twenty eight torpedo-boats."

Universal Military Service.

Colonel Sir Henry Havelock, M.P., for Sunderland, has added his warning voice to the exigencies of our military position in a long and pertinent letter to the *Times*. Sir Henry, with most of those who have seriously studied this most important but most ignored question, holds the conviction that some sort of compulsory service is necessary to maintain our military and political position in the face of Europe. Sir Henry's views are well matured, and bear many points of resemblance to those we have from time to time advocated in this journal. He hates the word and the thing called "con-scription," or compulsory service in the regular army, but he would make the

army worth the while of the working man entering it as a career of advancement, rather than by offering him high pecuniary inducements. He would give from four to six years' service with the colours to every enlisted man, and six years' with the reserve, and open-up fields of labour and civil duty while in the reserve and afterwards. He thinks the employers of labour would provide for those carefully trained and, in a sense educated men, and he would also set aside a number of places in public works for them, while railways and public companies should be obliged to keep a certain number of vacancies for reserve men. "Thus," Sir Henry says, "enlisting at 20, the man would return at latest at 26 to his home and friends, improved in education and bodily activity, and trained to regular habits, with a small capital to start him, and certain work to enable him to settle down and marry." At every station the soldiers would be educated and improved in their various trades, and when they had no trade, trades would be given them. He would withdraw the Militia from the recruiting market against the regular, and institute a Militia system by which every young man at the age of 21 would be balloted for to learn his drill for at least six months. From the age of 16 he would institute a system of drill instruction on the Saturday half-holiday, and thus young men, obtaining some proficiency as drilled soldiers, if drawn for the Militia, they might only require to give six weeks' instead of six months' Militia training. This training should be carried on by Government, who would provide instructors, arms, and a simple uniform, while the Volunteer drill halls would be utilized for the purpose, and Militia service liability should extend over four years. Sir Henry thinks that his system would ultimately extinguish the Volunteers, because the same results would be obtained by the voluntary drill prior to the age of ballot, 21 years. The object contemplated in this scheme evidently is not so much to provide a superior organization of the auxiliary force as to train the whole nation to some knowledge of drill and the use of arms.

The scheme, so far as it relates to the provision of higher education and instruction for the young regular soldier in the arts of industry and in preparing for him after employment of a higher class, is excellent. We do not believe that any probable increase of the soldiers' pay will meet the recruiting difficulty, but we believe that pensions for long service, or provision for comfortable and honourable employment after the term of service, will tend to meet the difficulty, and make the profession of a soldier honourable and desirable by a respectable class of working men. Our own views are well known—we would make the auxiliary service, the initiatory steps to the regular army, with its favourable advantages; and we would place no man in the regular ranks who had not obtained the rudiments, at least, of drill. Universal service such as that aimed at by Sir Henry Havelock would be as light and easy under the one system as the other. The Volunteer service would be maintained as it now is, perhaps on a much better organization for men who could not possibly leave their occupations long enough for six months continuously, manning garrisons and doing one year's preliminary service in the Militia, and who were rich enough to serve without pay, even although they should provide their uniform. We would make the first years' continuous service of the young Militiaman a year of

educational training under qualified teachers, so that the recruit would be restored to his friends at the close of the first years' term a much better man than when he left; and if he should find his way by voluntary choice into the foreign service ranks, the regular army would receive such a one as would raise it to the highest position in discipline and intelligence of any in the world. It is perfectly clear that the Militia ballot, at least, is before us. Even with very little change on matters as they stand at present this would give us a large body for home service, and leave room for our small army doing its foreign duties with efficiency. Should war arise, we think the country will be safe enough, and that Volunteers will not be wanting for our regular army. Whatever changes are made, or whatever military obligation is put upon us, we are all agreed that no compulsion to enter the regular army will be submitted to, or is wanted, in this country. The Militia obligations for home defence, will, we are persuaded, with concomitant arrangements meet all the difficulties of the case.

REVIEWS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the *Illustrated Household Magazine* from the Household Publishing Company, 41 Park Row New York. It is a neat, monthly publication of 44 pages, published at the extremely low price of one dollar a year. Contents of present number "The Pilgrims or the Adventures of the God Club; Souls, not stations; Which was the Gentleman? Saved by an Indian Girl; On the Hill; the Man of '95; Content and Discontent; Fixing things up; the Signal; Jack Purcell's Crow; the Editors' study &c.

We have received from the Dominion Type Foundry Company of Montreal, the "Dominion Printer" for January, containing a large display of the Type, Presses, &c, they have on hand, which they profess to sell below New York prices.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 15th day of January, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it has been represented that large importations of Coal Oils are continually taking place at various ports in the Dominion samples of many of which will not stand the first test required by the Inland Revenue Act, 1863, and amendments thereto; also that large importations of certain products of Petroleum, such as Gasoline, Benzine and Benzole are being made, such articles being very explosive and dangerous at a very low temperature.

His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 17th section of the Act passed in the session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered 59 and intitled: "An Act to increase the Excise duty on spirits, to impose an excise duty on refined Petroleum, and to provide for the inspection thereof," has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that with a view to the better regulation of the foreign Petroleum trade, and the security of the lives and property of Her Majesty's subjects, the following regulations be and they are hereby adopted and established, that is to say:—

1. From and after the date hereof, the officers appointed to gauge and test spirituous liquors, wines, &c., at the respective ports of Toronto and Hamilton in Ontario; the Port of Quebec, in Quebec; the Port of St. John, in New Brunswick; and the Port of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, shall be and they are hereby appointed Inspectors of Imported Refined Petroleum at those Ports respectively; and that the respective Collectors of Customs and Sub-collectors of Customs at all other ports and out-ports in Canada, shall be and they are hereby appointed Inspectors of Imported Refined Petroleum at their respective ports and out-ports, with power to employ in the actual process of testing such oils any officer or officers under their respective surveys whom they shall consider competent for that purpose.

2. That the instrument to be used for testing all imported refined petroleum shall be the "Coal Oil Pyrometer," made by Charles Potter, Toronto, Ontario, and all such petroleum as will not stand the first test of 105 degrees, as required by said Pyrometer, as required by section 2 of chapter 15 of 21 Victoria, when used according to the instructions accompanying the same, shall be dealt with as may be ordered by the Minister of Customs in each case.

3. That every package of Imported Refined Petroleum, inspected as before provided, shall be legibly marked or stamped in such manner as the Minister of Customs may direct.

4. That no imported refined Petroleum, which will not stand the said Test, whether designated as "Coal Oil," "Naphtha," "Boazine," "Benzole," "Paraffine" or other oil or fluid, distilled, manufactured or produced by any process or treatment whatever, shall be admitted to entry for consumption or Warehouse in Canada, unless the Importer shall have produced a license from a Collector or other proper Officer of Inland Revenue, authorizing him to import and keep the same on hand.

W. A. HIMS WORTH,

Clerk, Privy Council.

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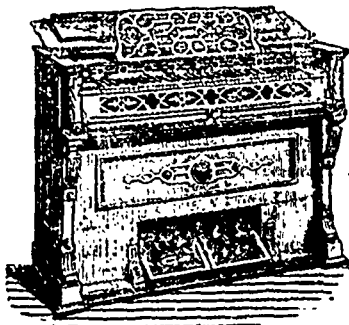
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