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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, MARCH 16, 1875.

No. 11.

The Volunteer Review

is published *EVERY TUESDAY MORNING*, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR, Proprietor, to whom all *Business Correspondence* should be addressed.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

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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, MARCH 16, 1875.

No. 11.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Lieut.-Col. McKinlay, of Halifax, has been chosen commandant of the Canadian Wimbledon Team of 1875.

Bernard Smith, an old veteran loyalist of 1812, died at Consecqn on the 3rd, after a protracted illness, aged 87 years. He served under Col. Drummond, and was wounded at the battle of Lundy's Lane.

The flag of the St. Lawrence Hall, Toronto, was hoisted half-mast on the 10th inst., out of respect for the memory of the late Bishop Richardson.

Mr. Bunster, M. P., has announced his intention of exhibiting a sample barrel of British Columbian flour at the Provincial Exhibition to be held in Ottawa next fall.

The Parliamentary Library at Ottawa, contains upwards of 75,000 volumes, and space is being supplied for more. Valuable donations of books continue to be received from foreign public libraries.

The Minister of Justice has fixed the annual salary of the chief justice and judges of the Dominion Superior Court at—Chief Justice, \$7,000; Puisne Judges, \$6,000. The salaries shall be paid and payable out of the consolidated revenue fund of Canada after paying and reserving sufficient to pay all such sums as have been heretofore charged thereon, but in preference to all payments which may be hereafter charged.

Mr. Bunster intends to move the House into Committee on a bill for compulsory voting and vote by ballot in the House of Commons.

It is understood that the contract for the Shebandowan Branch of the Canada Pacific Railway has been awarded. The lowest tender was that of George Taylor & Co., of Orillia, to whom the contract was awarded, at a price of something like £430,000.

A friend in St. Catharines has sent us the following item of news:—"The regular half yearly inspection of the arms, accoutrements, clothing and other military stores belonging to the St. G. Artillery, St. Catharines Troop of Cavalry, and the headquarters companies of the 19th Batt., took place on Wednesday evening. Lieut. Col. H. V. Villiers, Brigade Major, made a thorough and minute inspection, and expressed himself well pleased with the state of the stores. The officers commanding the companies were at the drill shed in uniform to meet the inspecting officer. Major General Symthe is expected here in a few days to see for himself the state of the militia stores. It is to be hoped that our Volunteers will soon begin drill again and retain the position in the force they have held so long."

At the forthcoming International Exhibition at Philadelphia Canada has been assigned 27,000 square feet, immediately in rear of Great Britain, whose manufactures occupy the east transept. Mr. Frazer, the Secretary of the Ontario Industrial Association, a few days ago received a letter from Mr. A. T. Goshorn, stating that the full cost of the Exhibition—namely, \$10,000,000—had been paid into bank.

We have been informed, says the Toronto Tribune, that it is in contemplation to organize a Pilgrimage to visit the holy shrines of Ireland, during the coming summer. Our pious and patriotic Archbishop has informed us that the Pilgrimage shall have his sanction and blessing, and he has appointed Father Conway, the good Pastor of St. Paul's, as chaplain.

By an Indult lately received from Rome by His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, fish meat is allowed on next Saturday, and also on Palm Sunday, and on the Monday, Tuesday and Thursday of Holy Week.

At a meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce held at Westminster Palace Hotel, London, on the 25th ult., it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Whitwell, M.P., that it was desirable to make county courts of first instance in all commercial cases, honorary commercial judges to be appointed. It was further resolved that it was desirable to renew the application to the Government to appoint a Minister of Commerce, who should have a seat in the Cabinet. It will be remembered that this latter question was under consideration by the Dominion Board of Trade also at the last annual meeting in Ottawa.

An explosion of fire damp occurred in Baltimore shaft, No. 3, on the night of the 9th inst. Two hundred men were seriously hurt.

Advices from Buenos Ayres state that disturbances occurred in that city, during which the palace of the Catholic Archbishop was sacked and the houses of Jesuits set on fire.

The Times' Berlin correspondent telegraphs that Germany has asked Italy whether she will continue to exempt the Pope from the obligations of the law, and claims that he is now abusing the liberty given him for the purpose of fomenting a rebellion in Germany.

A magnificent marble statue of St. John at the age of fourteen years, supposed to be the work of Michael Angelo, was recently exhumed near Pisa.

Vulmaseda, the new Captain General of Cuba, arrived at Havana, on the 8th inst. He landed at noon, and was received with the usual ceremonies. A re-inforcement of 1,000 soldiers also arrived from Spain.

The Parliamentary election in Tipperary passed off quietly. About a third of the constituency, including the Roman Catholic clergy and leading statesmen, abstained from taking part in the election. Mr. Moore, the Conservative candidate, had posted bills at all points stating that Mitchell was ineligible, and that votes cast for him would be void. The counting is not yet completed, but it is estimated that Mitchell has a majority of 1,000.

A special despatch about John Mitchell says the real question is whether Mitchell is a citizen of the United States. He cannot sit in Parliament, being a convicted felon, and as a citizen of another country he certainly cannot hold his seat.

The London Globe of the 25th ult., says:—"At a meeting of the committee for preserving the jurisdiction of the House of Lords as a Court of Final Appeal for the United Kingdom, held on the evening of the 24th, at 16 St. James' place, the Right Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, Q. C., in the chair, an important communication was read from the Lord Chancellor, in pursuance of which the memorial of 450 of the leading members of the bar of England will be forwarded to his lordship."

A despatch received at London, England, on the 8th inst. says that many women and children were drowned by the wreck of the steamship *Gottenburg* in Bass' Strait, between Australia and Van Dieman's Land.

It is officially announced that a new Ministry has been formed as follows:—Buffet, Minister of the Interior; M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice; M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance; M. Walton, Minister of Instruction, Vicomte de Meaux, of the Right, Minister of Agriculture; Duke de Cazeh, Minister of Foreign Affairs, General De Cissey, Minister of War; Admiral de Montaignac, Minister of Marine; and M. Calliax, Minister of Public Works.

The *Courier de France* reports that Dufaure has drawn up a programme of policy for the new Ministry, the leading features of which are as follows: The Assembly on meeting after the Easter holidays to vote on the Budget. Senatorial elections to be held next September, dissolution of Assembly to follow in October. The Government to demand maintenance of the present electoral system and to raise the state of seige in all departments, except the Seine, Reponne, and Durhono.

Rumors of a contemplated *coup d'etat* by the Bonapartists are in circulation in Paris, and cause some uneasiness.

Prince-Napoleon, who was made a general of division by the late Emperor, is to be struck out of the French army list.

Mr. Kinglake's Inkerman.*

(From the London Telegraph, Jan. 21st.)

If we have waited—some of us perhaps impatiently—for the continuation of Mr. Kinglake's story of the Crimean War, it may fairly be said that the patient are rewarded, the impatient rebuked. The fifth volume, it is true, only carries the movement of a great drama out to the end of possibly its most exciting act, the marvellous contest waged for very life on the black highlands of the Cherchoneso, and still leaves unrecounted a large period of warfare. Nevertheless, even those who are aghast at the scale on which the narrative has been undertaken, may, when they close the volume, offer their tribute to an author who has taken such pains to clothe in majestic prose the splendid deeds of a handful of English; deed unmatched probably since the Fifth Harry triumphed at Agincourt without "more men from England." Those who remember the deep impression created throughout Europe by the Inkerman battle, and who retain a lively recollection of its astonishing incidents, will agree that Mr. Kinglake has shown a just conception of its spirit and its abiding value in our military annals; and that he has done well to paint it in detail, even although, as a whole the narrative may lose in breadth and force what it gains in minuteness and finish. His object, as we infer, was twofold, first, to bring the conflict living before our eyes in all its fierce, dramatic vigour; and next, to preserve, as heirlooms, for succeeding generations of Englishmen, the authentic proofs of unsurpassed heroism performed in our own time. Not that British History lacks examples of that kind; its pages brim over with them; but that this special combat, standing out in marked distinction on the crowded roll, deserved, by its exceptional character, an exhaustive method of treatment. Other actions have shown us great masses drawn up in grand lines, wrestling for a live long day with each other, and winning victory or enduring defeat by some happy stroke of tactical craft or overbearing exertion of rightly applied force. In these encounters there are scant opportunities for the display of personal valour not common to the whole body. At Inkerman it was otherwise. There the enemy was set upon and worsted by small companies of men each waging almost an independent war. It was a Homeric fight. Acts of individual daring and fortitude make up the sum of work, and, despite the necessity for lengthened narration which the process involved, we think Mr. Kinglake did well to adopt a method displaying the true character of a conflict which stands alone in our modern annals. And it is manifest that he has shrunk from no pains to make it accurate and complete. He has availed himself not only of the plenteous resources accessible to all the works in French, Russian, and English, official and otherwise; but he has gathered up, with astonishing industry, and precious detail from the gallant actors, and has besides had the private papers of Lord Raglan, whence some light on the inner facts may be drawn. Further, he has employed the many years which have slipped away, bringing other and greater wars, to dispose his multitudinous facts in an organic shape, fitting each into each with practised skill; and he has polished his periods with the meticulous care which makes the series of dazzling incidents move onward with the

stateliness of a grand procession. Sometimes, doubtless, the step is too measured for the rush of battle, and the reader might prefer the stern velocity with which a Napier sweeps towards the climax, and with rough, broad touches paints a victorious charge. But an author has a right to his style; and Mr. Kinglake's grand and rolling sentences, are quite in keeping with his methodical and deliberate plan of composing history. In this special example, a light springs up amid the gloomy mist, spreads out in flaming jets over the rugged landscape, becomes a series of isolated deadly wrestlings in thick clouds of vapor which hide one set of struggles from another, surges to and fro with endless vicissitudes, and finally expires in a concluding outburst. All this is described with careful detailed manipulation, the presentation of each stirring episode being polished like a gem, so that in closing the book the mind is left with a vivid impression of the parts rather than a comprehensive grasp of the whole. Yet we are inclined to think that, since Inkerman imparts few scientific military lessons, while it personally illustrates the formidable quality of inborn and disciplined valour, that process is the better which the more clearly brings out what, after all, was the true character of a most fiery ordeal. It has long been said, henceforward it must be held as conclusively proved, that Inkerman was a soldiers', and not a general's battle. Nor does the fact detract from Lord Raglan's merits. The greatest captain ever known could not have directed or governed a fight which he could not see; and Lord Raglan showed good sense in abstaining from all fussy intervention. Both when, either from necessity or neglect, there is no command exercised, no plan devised and carried out, and each man, or knot of men, fights what he sees before him, we may fairly call that kind of death grapple emphatically a soldiers' battle.

Such was Inkerman. But before we follow Mr. Kinglake it may, perhaps, be as well to recall briefly the facts which led up to the terrible fray. The Allies, it will be remembered, under Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud, landed in the Crimea on the 14th Sept., 1854, with some 60,000 men. On the 20th they had met the Russians on the Alma and defeated them, but failed to follow the beaten force with sufficient promptitude to profit by the moral results of victory and seize Sebastopol, the prize of the campaign. Having moved up the north side of the Russian harbor, they judged it imprudent to assail that front, and they made the famous flank march into the Tchernaya Valley, which gave them as fruits the port of Balaklava, the plateau on the south side of the fortress, and the Bay of Kamiesch. Then followed the quasi-regular siege, or rather artillery attack, on the lines to which Todleben had begun to give form. For various reasons the assault was delayed, and November arrived before any decisive action was taken. Meanwhile the Czar had hurried forward his succours. The army which failed before Silistria, relieved from all pressure, had been brought into the Crimea by forced marches. In the middle of October the Allies on the Tchernaya became aware of fresh enemies; and on the famous 25th the battle of Balaklava disclosed the new conditions under which they were to conduct their enterprise. It had become manifest that, if the Anglo-French troops carved round the fortified land front of Sebastopol, they in turn were absolutely hemmed in, from Tchernaya to the Mackenzie Heights, by a mighty and adverse army. Nor was this the worst aspect of the situation. The

original force which descended on the Crimea, but scantily reinforced since the landing, had grown relatively weak, and hence the really stupendous task of holding a defensible position on the sea board, and prosecuting a so-called siege, had to be carried out with most inadequate forces. It so happened that the English held the exposed positions, Inkerman and Balaklava—the first a highland open to assault, the second the gateway to the sea, whence could all needful supplies from home. The French gave support by occupying a ridge above the Tchernaya Valley, and by sending down a brigade under Vinoy to aid Sir Colin Campbell at Balaklava. But, at the beginning of November, the right or Inkerman flank was scantily manned, and defended otherwise by contemptible artificial obstacles. The ground was strong because the line where a decisive combat must be fought was contracted; nevertheless, great anxiety prevailed in the British camp respecting the danger from the Inkerman side, because it had become known that onomies were swarming beyond the Tchernaya, and that the Russians were bound to attempt some stroke which would frustrate the imminent attack on the Flagstaff Battery, which formed a huge salient of Todleben's improvised defenses. Thus, then, briefly stated, stood the rival armies on the 4th November when darkness closed upon the scene. At this time the Allies had in the Crimea "65,000 men, with 11,000 Turkish auxiliaries," and these had to encounter an enemy 120,000 strong. Moreover, the Russians were able to bring into the open field 68,000 men and 235 guns. In fact, the weak point at Inkerman was assailed by 40,000 Russians; whereas the Allies, beginning with 3,000 infantry defenders, never, even in the greatest stress were able to raise the number above 14,200 men and 50 guns. When the infantry effectives, wrote Lord Raglan to the Duke of Newcastle on the 23rd October, "have furnished the guards and working parties for the trenches, there remain in camp available for the support of those in advance in case of a sortie, and for the maintenance of our position, which is assailable on our extreme right and right rear, something under 8,000 men." A very just estimate, since so far as the English were concerned, the deadly peril of the 5th had to be parried by a band which slightly exceeded 7,000.

Imagine, then, the relieving army gathering together in the night; the spirits of the soldiery roused by the presence of two Grand Dukes, and their faith inflamed by religious ceremonial, so that it was with troops "consecrated for battle" that the Russian generals went forth. One huge column moved out from Sebastopol, another came down from the North and up from the Tchernaya Valley at its mouth; a third, destined to be inactive, assembled opposite Balaklava and the Sapruno heights; while the garrison of the fortress stood ready to make sorties. The sound of bells and the dull noise of moving multitudes reached the ears of our pickets, and due notice thereof was sent in; but no unusual steps were taken, and it was not until the crackle of musketry was heard through the fog that the allies became aware of an impending onset. Practically the huge columns and strong array of hostile batteries were almost in position before their presence was discovered. But it chanced that Captain Goodlake, with thirty men of the Guards, a sort of scout corps he had been allowed to organize, was a mile in front of pickets covering the British left; and his watchful and soldierly second sight detected the march of the silent battalions. "Though seeing was

* The Invasion of the Crimea; its Origin, and an Account of its Progress, down to the Death of Lord Raglan. By W. A. Kinglake Vol. V. Battle of Inkerman. William Blackwood & Sons, 1875.

difficult, and no decisive noises were audible, he became, as he expressed it, 'aware' that columns of infantry were ascending the steep of the hill." Accordingly he sent off at once a soldier with the information and opened fire from his handful of rifles. The faint rattle drew the attention of Codrington, in whose front it sprang up, and shortly the whole camp as well as the picket line, woke to life. Thus began the battle of Inkerman in the darkness of a densely foggy November morning. When day began to break, the sentries of the 41st, on Shell Hill, found columns of enemies close to them; and they also fired, and gave ground very slowly before the masses. On the right flank, towards Balacava, Prince Gortschakoff had developed a great force at dawn. But it does not appear to have imposed either on the Duke of Cambridge, whose Guards overlooked the valley, or General Bosquet, who lay near the Col. with his corps. The guards were early on the Inkerman front, and Bosquet, it seems, ordered a force to move in the same direction.

"Near the Wind-mill, however, an unfortunate encounter took place. Bosquet there met Sir George Brown and Sir George Cathcart, and hastened to proffer his aid, informing the two generals that he was already followed by some infantry and artillery, and that if the operation then commenced on Mount Inkerman should prove to be the real attack, he could withdraw other troops from the positions they then occupied. Sir George Brown and Sir George Cathcart took upon themselves to decline the offer. They said, it appears, that the English had sufficient reserves at hand; and added a request that, instead of advancing to the scene of the conflict, Bosquet would be pleased to watch the ground in rear of Cannott's redoubt. Brown and Cathcart, it would seem, must have spoken under the impulse of a feeling of pride, which, however perturbing to the judgment, must still in a way be admired, because it is a main ingredient in that wonderful assemblage of qualities which makes the British soldier what he is; and, indeed, this answer to Bosquet was not unlike such as might have come from two superb sergeants or privates who had found themselves asked to acknowledge that the English wanted help from a Frenchman.

To this circumstance Mr. Kinglake attributes the fact that the English were engaged nearly three hours without receiving French aid. Let us now see how the opening periods of the battle were fought. Nothing can give a clearer idea of the nature of the combat and of Mr. Kinglake's style. Lord Raglan, who was early on the field, did not interfere with a general assailed on his own ground, but he ordered up two 18 pounder guns from the siege park. Nevertheless, "the attack on Mount Inkerman was not at first regarded as what men would call a 'battle,'" nor did it seem likely to prove momentous; so that the Commander in Chief left his subordinate "undisturbed by orders." Thence it followed that the front of action was enlivened by a set of singular combats; and some of these we may place before the public in Mr. Kinglake's own words. Here is one led by Major Thornton Grant:

"A column sent out on reconnaissance from Solimonoff's right pushed on so far towards the south that at length it came near to that spot by the Mikriakoff Glen, where Dalton's wing of the 49th, now commanded Grant, had been posted. With this little force Grant was sitting at ease in his saddle, and suffering his wise acre pony to browse on the Inkerman oak leaves, when the Russian column approaching first darkened the mist, and then all at once seemed to break

through it. Grant, speaking brief to his people, said, 'Give them a volley and charge!' He was obeyed. His men delivered their fire, and then cheering, with their bayonets down at the charge, drove straight at the opposing mass, broke fiercely into its ranks, and not only trod down all resistance, but even made bold to take prisoners. Then Grant pressed on in pursuit to the foot of Shell Hill, and even there did not stop, but persisted in his chase of the column till he drove it at length fairly in through the line of the enemy's guns. This blow, it would seem, was the one which provoked the impending attack a little before its due time; for Solimonoff, losing his patience, resolved to move forward at once, without any longer awaiting the accession of Pauloff's forces. From the ground where Grant's people halted when staying at last their pursuit, they could hear breaking out on the reverse slope of the crest an undefined multitudinous stirring, as of a host, followed close by the myriad hurrahs which gave voice to the rage of a close gathered soldiery; and portended a general onset. Soon the mist towards Shell Hill became charged with the slow, creeping darkness of numbers upon numbers in movement; and presently it was plain, the grey masses covered ground far and wide, though no eye reached the bounds of their strength."

In like manner Lieutenant Hugh Clifford, with part of the 77th, broke in two a column which, creeping up the deep Caroenage Ravine, had almost reached the Second Division camp; Major Fordyce, of the 47th, with 300 men, assailed two battalions—he only saw their head in the mist—and forced the cumbrous mass to fall back. Major Grant, by this time had been compelled to give ground, and three guns had been left behind. Further to the right came on the 77th, but none of these tiny rivulets of soldiers saw his fellows on either hand. When the 77th, 250 men only, under Col. Egerton, advanced, 1,500 Russians stood before him; they had halted on seeing a line emerge from the fog, mistaking it perchance, for the head of a column. After a moment however, the rear pushed on the front.

"Colonel Egerton, seeing thus much, judged that now the moment was ripe; therefore, turning to General Buller, by whose side he rode, he said to him, 'There are the Russjans, General; what shall we do?' Buller's answer was short. He only said, 'Charge them!' Egerton at once gave the word to 'Halt!' then fire a volley and charge!' The foremost of the Russians had not long stopped their advance, when across the dim, narrow space now dividing them from Egerton's force they heard English words of command. They saw their foe come to a halt. They saw his long hedgerow of firelocks, now engrafted with bayonets, bend down, come level, then blaze, and in the instant a pitiless volley tore through their loose masses in front, and swept down like a blast on the face of the column behind them. Then, from under the new ridge of smoke which Egerton's troops by this fire had piled up along their whole line, there rose the 'Hurrah!' of the English, as though in some outburst of joy. Whilst the Russians yet listened to the roar of their enemy's welcome, all before them lay still wrapped in cloud; but presently those who stood calm, and could look in the eye of the storm, saw here and there, moving in dimness, the shadowy form of a rider, the naked gleam of a sword, then the wing of the 77th, a long its whole front, bursting out once more into sight through the bank of the smoke, and tearing straight down at a run, with bayonets brought low to the 'charge.'

The column broke before the furious rush, and Mr. Kinglake submits that it was in this special struggle that General Solimonoff was slain. Nor was the effect confined to these special battalions, for others on their right opposed to Grant, retreated rapidly, yielding up the three guns which they had momentarily won. Similar deeds were performed by the 49th and 30th under Major Bellars and Colonel Mauloverer; and the result of this early period was that Solimonoff's attack was materially ruined, twenty out of thirty six battalions having, according to Todleben, whose language Mr. Kinglake quotes, been driven from the field by a few companies. Yet the Russians thought they had failed for lack of sufficient numbers. Speaking of this part of the battle, Mr. Kinglake says:—

"The mist was a circumstance which at first gave advantage to General Solimonoff; but it afterwards proved a graver embarrassment to the Russians—engaged as they were on strange ground—than to the troops of our 2nd Division, long camped on Mount Inkerman, and defending, as it were, their own copse. The Russians, it is true, had masses so great and so dense in proportion to the ground they assailed that, despite the dimness of the atmosphere, their columns—too huge to be lost—could in general be reached by orders despatched from elsewhere, and the whole of them might therefore, if steady, maintain that clear singleness of action and purpose which makes the strength of an army; whilst the English force, on the contrary, was broken up into detachments so small and so far apart that the mist, which lay heavy between them, made their severance from each other complete; and at many a spot, as we have seen, a young officer with a very scant following of soldiery and strong bodies of Russians before him became, as it were, the supreme commander in a narrow field of action beyond the reach of control, and also cut off from all help. But this kind of isolation proved not altogether uncongenial to the peculiar people who are said to have been always warlike without having patience to be 'military,' and for once, notwithstanding old maxims, the slender and separate stems proved stronger than the closely bound faggot. A force which had greatness and unity gave way to a number of spontaneous efforts by a segregated handful of men."

The result, we are rightly told, was, in a great measure, owing to the high quality of the officers, and showed that our Inkerman army "was rich in men able to cope with that kind of emergency which can best be met with sheer fighting." Not less must be said for the men whose alacrity in combat and steadfastness under the pressure of tremendous numbers none can gainsay.

It was only half past seven, and 15,000 enemies had been forced out of the fight; but enough remained to test British endurance and prolong, for five hours, a stress in which there was "no rest, no break, no change." We have dwelt on the opening scenes because they really characterize the battle. More troops were brought up at a later period, more guns got into action, the French soldiery even came into line, but the total accumulated was still low, and the couple of eighteen pounders on the English ridge constituted the most potent reinforcement. In the subsequent engagements the Guards performed those exploits around the Sandbag battery, which added new lustre to their name; and Gen. Bosquet's troops, notably the Zouaves, rendered essential service. But the entire conflict, from opening to close, presented the wondrous spectacle of a few hundreds striving, and victoriously, to frus-

trate the efforts of outnumbering thousands; and it may be presumed that, had Marshal Canrobert shown less fear of responsibility, even at the end of all this hard, hard labour, a very severe loss might have been inflicted on the Czar's army. As it was, the enemy was only repulsed, yet under such circumstances as made him careful not to renew any similar enterprise. The safety of the allied position was secured for the winter by the valour exhibited at Inkerman. These general statements being promised, we may again extract special pages from Mr. Kinglake's elaborate battle piece. Everyone has heard of the Sandbag Battery, and the doughty deeds done there by the Guards. Mr. Kinglake holds, and apparently with reason, that it was an error to fight for this useless, defenceless work, which conferred no advantage on its possessors, and really lay outside the true line of our defensive position. In any case it served as a load-stone for troops on both sides, and led to a great expenditure of life much needed to secure the little ridge which alone barred the way to Russian victory. Defended at the outset by the 41st under General Adams, it was afterwards fought for by the Guards and Zouaves, and often won and lost, and won again."

At a late period the Duke of Cambridge wished to fill the gap. He tried in vain to bring up the French 6th of the Line and the 7th Leger, and he did secure the aid of some English linesmen, as well as the Coldstreams; and, meanwhile, the Guards were maintaining their ground against desperate odds. Sir George Cathcart had arrived on the Ridge with 400 men, the rest of his command available was already distributed, and he was requested—nay, ordered—to fill the gap. But he disobeyed, and went off on a line of his own:

"When Lord Raglan had ascertained that the only remaining body of infantry he well could despatch to the Gap was the one of 400 men under Brigadier Torrens, he sent Gen. Airey to Cathcart, the divisional General, with orders which will be presently stated. Gen. Airey—who was accompanied by Colonel Hardings—found Sir George on a crest which was only a little farther south than the extreme right of our troops engaged on the Kitspur; but, observing that Cathcart's troops had begun to fire shots into the copsewood below, and desiring that the message he brought should not be robbed of its weight by the semblance of a combat, he first requested Sir George to cease firing, and then delivered the order. Cathcart, strangely enamoured of his own idea, still sought to urge its advantages, but General Airey in decisive language, conveyed the will of his chief, saying that Lord Raglan wished Sir George 'to move to the left and support the brigade of Guards, and not to descend or leave the plateau;' and, he added, 'Those are Lord Raglan's orders.'

Mr. Kinglake's theory is that Sir George did not intend to disobey, but that anger, arising from fratting jealousies connected with his position in the army—he was once named as successor in command—overpowered his reason and made him act on his own wilful inspirations. At any rate, his small, but splendid force was misdirected, and he unfortunately lost his own life in the movement he made to turn the foe. Mr. Kinglake narrates, with praiseworthy minuteness, the fights about the Sandbag Battery, and shows how, in a "false victory," produced by a kind of savage rush upon the surrounding columns, the force collected was scattered to the winds in pursuit. The Duke, the colours, and about a hundred men alone remained,

"With a few of the surviving staff officers—Colonel Brownrigg, Lord Balgonie, Captain Hamlyn, Macdonald, and others—his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was still near the colours, and as yet unaware of the perils now closely surrounding him, when he all at once heard a voice saying, Sir, you will be taken! Then came fire pouring down from Mount Head. 'Holloa! holloa! our own people firing upon us!' These, or words of like import, were uttered at the same instant by many, and amongst others by Capt. Higginson, of the Grenadier Guards; but at this moment—with a midshipman on a pony beside him, there came up on foot a ship's captain—no other than Peel, of the Diamond. With the aid of a field class he carried, the seaman's calm gaze enabled him to speak as one certain, and he instinctively saw how advantageous it would be if the ugly truth could become known to so able an officer as Captain Higginson a few moments before its discovery by the men. Therefore, speaking so as to be heard by the captain and none other, he pointed by a slight gesture to Mount Head, and said that the body thence firing was Russian. It was owing in part to this thoughtfulness of Captain Peel's that the general discovery of the truth, which presently followed, caused no confusion. The men had scarce learnt that they were cut off when already the voice of authority was telling them what they must do. Several officers gave out or repeated a word of command, which imported that the men were to keep the high ground, and force their way up the hill in the teeth of the interposed force. All seemed to understand in a moment that this was their task."

And they did; the Duke and the colours scraping past the flanking enemy, while others cut their way through as best they might. During the retreat of the Duke with the colours, Captain Brunaby, with thirty men, seeing their danger, actually charged an oncoming force, and, what is even more extraordinary, escaped alive. The Duke was vexed at the dispersion of the Guards, but Col. Percy Herbert, it seems, cheerily said, "The Guards, Sir, will be sure to turn up," and, except a few Coldstreamers, who saved themselves later, the Guards did fulfil the prophecy.

"Still, His Royal Highness was not a man so constituted as to be able to gaze with restrained emotion when he saw, coming out of the dimness and slowly approaching him, a little body of uniformed soldiery—mainly Bearskins, but a few of the Linc—and with them two standards, the colours of the Grenadier Guards. The apostrophe that broke from his lips was marked with religious fervour, and, indeed, he half borrowed church language for the utterance of his soldierly joy. But the Duke, if more vehement than others, was not alone in his rapture. From all—and many stood near—there was an outburst of admiration, and praise, and thankfulness, to greet the small band of Guardsmen and other intermixed soldiery coming quietly in with the colours, and driving before them the prisoners they had been able to take whilst fighting their way home from the battery."

We have said little of the part taken by the French in the battle. They showed, what indeed needed no proof, that they could fight, and if their share in the strain was less than it should have been, the defect had its origin, not in the ranks, but in the sentiments prevailing among those holding high command.

Mr. Kinglake has produced his Inkerman volume with that careful attention to detail and illustration which was shown in his pre-

vious publications. There are excellent, clear, and thoroughly informing maps, picturing the strange features of the ground, and the changing eddies of battle. We have rarely seen more lucid accompaniments to any military story. For supplying essentials like these he deserves every reader's thanks and every student's gratitude, since it is not to all that the plans of Todleben and of the French staff are accessible. In the next place, the author has strenuously endeavoured to set down the numbers with something like absolute exactitude, so that the student has ever present the proportions of each separate or connected onset or repulse? There is also a most copious index, pointing the way surely through the chapters, a boon all readers will gladly acknowledge. Thus, on the whole, although part of a large work, we may call this volume a separate history of the Inkerman strife, and as such it may be taken up and read. Whether its contents will raise any serious controversy remains to be seen; but we may observe that, except as regards the conduct of our allies, there are fewer points likely to arouse anger than in the preceding volumes. But, without endorsing all Mr. Kinglake's military views, we can cordially say that his history of Inkerman is a noble work, worthy of a great exploit, the memory whereof no English generation will willingly let die.

(From the Standard.)

Mr. A. W. Kinglake, the historian of the Crimean war, has just published the long expected volume on the two battles of Inkerman. The first of these was that in which Sir De Lacy Evans defeated with 2,000 men three times that number of Russians, on the 26th October. No less than 440 pages does Mr. Kinglake devote to the one great day which we call Inkerman, and we cannot even pretend to follow in anything like adequate detail the story of that long day's struggle. He divides the day into seven periods, the first being from 5.45 to 7.30, the second from 7.30 to 8.30, the third from 8.30 to 9.15, the fourth from 9.15 to 10, the fifth from 10 to 11, the sixth from 11 to 1, and the seventh from 1 till 8, by which time the Russians had secured their retreat, thanks to Gen. Canrobert's refusal to press the retreating columns. Mr. Kinglake gives the following summary of the chief features of this deadly conflict:—

"The outlines of the fight, like those of Mount Inkerman itself, are indented and jagged, but well marked. First period: Coming up from the west under Seimonoff, and from the east under Pauloff, 40,000 assailants moved forward under so thick a cover of darkness and mist that by no greater effort than that of driving in an outlying picket General Seimonoff was able to plant on Sholt Hill a powerful battery, supported by heavy bodies of foot. From the commanding position thus rapidly scaled, and now guarded by sixteen battalions, twenty other battalions, with a strength of fully 15,000 men, were thrown forward to attack Gen. Pennosfather along his whole front, while a force, called the 'under road' column, moved up unobstructed by the road of the Careenge Ravine in order to turn his left flank. On his right for some time the enemy triumphed. He seized three of our guns, he drove from the field a bewildered body of nearly 400 foot, and meanwhile with the 'under road' column he successfully turned the position coming up by the wellway at last to within a stone's throw of Pennosfather's tents. There, however, all changed, and the mist which had thus far protected the enemy began to favour our

people, by taking from the many their power of rightly wielding big numbers and from the few their sense of weakness. It resulted that—with the aid of some batteries—3,300 of our infantry, under Pennofather and Butler, found means to defeat with great slaughter, and even to expunge from the battle field, the whole of the 15,000 men who had assailed their front, and, moreover, proved able to rout the 'under-road' column at a moment when it was driving into the very camp of the Second Division. The number of Russian officers struck down was appallingly great, and Gen. Soimonoff himself fell mortally wounded. Second period: Gen. Dannenberg, now coming up, assumed the command, and began to act with fresh troops. By attacking not only the front of the English position, but also the valueless ledge surmounted by the sand bag battery he challenged his adversaries to meet him in two separate combats, and our soldiers believing—though wrongly—that the dismantled work must be part of the English defences, fastened on it with so eager a hold that Lord Raglan, in the midst of close fighting, could not even attempt to withdraw them. The mistake long continued to work its baneful effects, and the combatant part of the English force, now augmented by the accession of fresh troops, divided itself into unconnected assemblages, with a dangerous gap between them. In one of the two simultaneous fights thus provoked—that is the one in front of Home Ridge—General Pennofather, with very scant means, proved able to hurl back every onset; while in the fight for the sand bag battery, after long and obstinate struggles, our people drove down the whole multitude which had swarmed on the ledge of the Kitspur; but then, haplessly, they went on to do more, achieving what I have called a false victory over the left wing of the Russian army. Excepting only a few score of men, with difficulty restrained from pursuit, they all of them poured down the steeps, attacking and charging the enemy, become dispersed in the copsewood, and in this way annulled for a time their power of rendering fresh services. The Russian troops, it was suddenly found, had moved up unopposed through the gap, and the few score of English still remaining on the heights then seemed to be entirely cut off, yet proved able to fight their way home. For some time the two French battalions which had come up would take no part in the fight, but one of them—the Sixth of the Line—moved forward at length with good will against the flank of the Russian force, then advancing along the fore ridge. The enemy, thus threatened, fell back, and the French battalion victoriously made good its advance to ground on the west of the Kitspur. Thus the efforts the enemy made in the course of this second period resulted after all in discomfiture; but, by the continued necessity for guarding our left, by Pennofather's still ardent propensity to fight out in front of his heights, and now finally by the losses and the dispersion sustained on the Kitspur, the number of English foot soldiers that could be mustered for the immediate defence of the Home Ridge was brought down to diminutive proportions. Third period:—That immediate defence of their position, for which our people were so ill provided, became the very problem in hand. The enemy, concentrating his efforts on one settled purpose, delivered a weighty attack upon the Home Ridge, now almost denuded of English infantry, but guarded by the Seventh Leger, a battalion nine hundred strong. His advanced troops broke over the crest, obtained some signal advantage over both the English and French, and

then, upon being better confronted began to fall back; but the bulk of the assailing masses had not ceased to advance all this while and were seen ascending the Ridge. Then, with the Seventh Leger, with a little band of zouaves, and with a few of our own people whom he could gather around him, Gen. Pennofather, after a single struggle, which hung for some minutes in doubt, found means to defeat the great columns thus attacking his centre, and the collateral forces brought up on the right and on the left, being almost simultaneously overthrown by other portions of our infantry, and in part also, too, by our guns, the whole multitude of the troops which had undertaken this onslaught was triumphantly swept back into the Quarry Ravine. Fourth period:—The allies having no troops in hand with which to press the advantage, the enemy very soon rallied, and with some vigour turned on his pursuers. The French Sixth of the Line had been already driven back from our right front, and our people engaged at the centre were more or less losing ground, when the accession of the two eighteen pounders ordered on by Lord Raglan put an end all at once to the ascendancy of the Russians in the artillery arm, and began to tear open that stronghold on the crest of Shell Hill, which had hitherto furnished the basis for all their successive attacks. When in this condition of things, Gen. Bosquet approached with fresh troops, there seemed to be ground for believing that the end of the fight must be near. Fifth period:—When Bosquet's ascending reinforcements had brought up his infantry on Mount Inkerman to a strength of 3,500, he was induced to advance with a great part of his force to the false position of the Inkerman Tusk. Upon the approach of the Russian column moving to ground on his left, where he fancied the English stood posted, he was forced to retreat in great haste with the loss of a gun; and some Russian battalions appearing in another direction, it was only by a swift spring to the rear that his troops drawn up on the Tusk proved able to make good their escape. The 1,500 French troops disposed on Bosquet's left rear fell back behind the Home Ridge, and the cavalry, which Canrobert brought up to cover the retreat, being driven from the field by some shells, all this accession of adverse columns seemed threatening to end in disaster. The French troops became disconcerted, and the allies were from this cause in jeopardy. Their weakness, however, was masked by the vigour of the English defence, maintained all this while at the barrier, as well as by the might of two ten pounders; and Gen. Dannenberg not seizing his opportunity, the dependency of the French passed away. Upon the accession of yet further reinforcements, Gen. Bosquet resumed the offensive, and with two of his battalions he not only defeated that agile Scilingbink regiment, which had once more climbed up the Kitspur, but drove it down over the aqueduct and out of the Inkerman battle field. He also withdrew both the Seventh Leger and the Sixth of the Line from their shelter behind the Home Ridge, and again sent them forward, but they moved by the course of the post road, and there had the English in front of them. Then the share of the French infantry in this Inkerman conflict was unaccountably brought to a close. Sixth period: While still minded to hold fast their respective positions on Mount Inkerman, both the Russians and the French now abandoned the offensive, but our people, still disputing the victory which Canrobert would thus concede to his adversaries, maintained the fight two hours longer without the aid of French

infantry, passed gradually from their old attitude of aggressive defence to one of decisive attack, and at length by the united power of Lord Raglan's two 18 pounders and a small daring band of foot soldiery, put so sharp a stress on Dannenberg that, without consulting Prince Menschikoff, he determined at once to retreat. Seventh period: No pursuit worth recording took place. Gen. Dannenberg's retreat being accomplished at 8 o'clock in the evening, the action came to an end."

The Russian loss Mr. Kinglake gives at 10,729 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Among these, were six generals, and if Russian grades were like ours, the number might be stated at twelve. The enemy lost altogether 256 officers, and of the thirty four fighting battalions twelve were all but annihilated, and twelve more nearly shattered; but even in the remaining ten the losses were ruinously great. The English lost 2,357 men, of whom 597 were killed. One hundred and thirty officers were struck, thirty nine being killed. The regiments which suffered the most were the Brigade of Guards, right wing of the Twenty first Fusiliers, and the Twentieth and Fifty seventh regiments. There were ten English generals in action, and five other brigadiers, and every one of these was either killed or wounded, or had horses shot under them; and, "with only a single exception, the same may be said of the eighteen colonels or other officers" commanding detachments. The French lost thirteen officers and 130 men killed, and thirty six officers and 950 men wounded—Canrobert being wounded and a colonel of his staff killed. No gun—Russian, English, or French—was lost, one taken from the French being recaptured.

General Garibaldi's refusal to accept the annuity voted by the Italian Parliament having been followed by a circular from the Minister of Interior informing the various municipalities that their votes of pensions were illegal, many of the general's friends are somewhat stirred up in the matter. Some of the municipalities are disposed to resist or ignore the Minister's circular, and it is alleged that a vote of a municipal or communal council can only be annulled by decree with the advice of the Council of State. The Council of Naples has decided on resisting the Ministerial intimation, and has set down the amount voted in the annual estimates, and it is probable that others will follow the example. Some of the friends of the General's however, propose to cut the knot of the difficulty by setting on foot a public subscription; and it is suggested to hold speedily a meeting in Milan of the friends and comrades of the General to decide upon the proper course to be taken.

An event of extraordinary interest occurred yesterday in Florence, Italy. It was the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the birthday of Michel Angelo, and the opening, by the Italian Government, though its representative, Signor Degliilizi, Director of the Royal Gallery at Florence, of the packet which the dying artist sealed with the solemn injunction, expressed in his will, that the seal should not be opened until the 400th anniversary of his birth. With the breaking of the seal was broken a silence of 359 years and new light will be thrown upon the Italy of that long past age. The packet is understood to contain 700 autograph letters of Angelo himself, and about 1,400 letters from his contemporaries—Popes, princes, artists, literary men, politicians, etc.

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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, MARCH 16, 1875.

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

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

The fifth volume of KINGLAKE'S History of the Crimean War has just been published, and it is devoted to the two battles of Inkermann. Lest our readers should be puzzled respecting the duality of the actions, it may be remembered that Sir G. DELACOUR EVANS, with 2,000 British troops, defeated a Russian force of three times that number on 26th October, 1854, at Mount Inkerman. The great battle known as that of Inkerman was fought on the 5th November of that year, and the historian devotes to it no less than 440 pages of the volume just issued; and not even in the classic epics of antiquity or the chivalrous romances of the middle ages could any series of great deeds of arms, fruits of prowess, or the daring of calm endurance, be either conceived or imagined to equal the reality of the contest portrayed with such powerful effect. In another page will be found reviews of this great effort of military history from the London Telegraph of the 21st January, and from the Standard, and it is a chronicle worthy the great deed of arms it illustrates—a deed unexampled in the annals of history of which even the English race to its remotest

posterity ought to feel proud. But what can posterity say to the men who under the name of Statesmen and the specious pretence of philanthropy within sixteen years of the date of that great and glorious national episode permitted the defeated, humiliated, and all but ruined adversary, whose rapacity and greed provoked the contest, to tear up the treaties won by the blood and endurance of the soldiers of Inkerman, to set at naught the solemn obligations entered into, and to prepare a renewal of a similar policy of encroachment on the rights of others which the war in the Crimea had so effectually curbed. If history will award to the soldiers of Inkerman the meed of greatest praise, it will also award to the political imbeciles that neutralized their efforts unbounded contempt and scorn; and when it has to be added that not only are the crimes of cowardice and imbecility to be charged to their account, but the heinousness of their offences was enhanced by the fact that they destroyed the military system which produced the soldiers of Inkerman, and substituted in its place an organization which has failed to produce even recruits to fill its own ranks, and does not aim at even sending a contingent to uphold the honor or interests of England on any foreign field. The people who will come after us must look aghast at the folly of the nation dazzled by the rhetoric of a Schoolmaster who confided its destinies for six eventful years to leaders whose proper place would be the pulpit or counting-house, but who were totally unfit to lead a Parish Vestry, and whose blunders have added such a disreputable page to English history with the consequences which are sure to follow their imbecility.

Broad Arrow of the 6th February has the following announcement:—

"Colonel P. ROBERTSON Ross has been appointed to the command of the brigade depot at Halifax. He served as an ensign in the Cape Mounted Rifles, during the Kafir War of 1850-51 (medal), was appointed to the local rank of captain when in command of a corps of irregular cavalry called 'Armstrong's Horse,' in which capacity he was engaged in many successful affairs against the enemy, including the action against Seyola's tribe, 16th April, 1851, where he had his horse killed under him; and more particularly at the combined attack on the Amatolas, 28th June, 1851, when he commanded a detached body of cavalry; was six times thanked in general orders, with twice special mention in the despatches of the Commander-in-Chief, and proposed for a lieutenancy in the 4th Regiment. Served throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, with the 4th Regiment, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, siege and fall of Sebastopol; specially mentioned in the despatches of Lord Raglan for having, when in command of a detachment of the 4th Regiment in the advanced trenches before Sebastopol, repulsed two attacks of the Russians on the night of the 22nd November, 1854, and again thanked in Lord Raglan's despatch for his conduct at the attack and occupation

of the Cemetery, on which occasion he was aide-de-camp to Sir William Eyre (medal with three clasps, brevet of major, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal)."

Our contemporary usually very accurate in all matters relating to distinguished officers has in this instance forgotten or ignored the most valuable and distinguished portion of the services rendered to the Empire by the gallant and talented soldier whose appointment he mentions. Colonel P. ROBERTSON Ross served from 1859 to 1873 with the title of Adjutant-General as Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian army. Its organization under the Militia law of 1868 (the most effective and simple measure yet devised) is entirely and solely his work. He has left us a series of military papers in the "Militia Reports" of those years unrivalled, as specimens of practical professional knowledge—equally available as valuable memoris on 'Organization,' Stratagem and Tactics—he showed with scant means at his disposal how promptly a thoroughly trained soldier could avail himself of the advantage which the military instincts and aptitude of our people responding to the call of duty—by the facility with which he placed on our frontier in May, 1870 at twenty-four hours notice 13,500 (thirteen thousand five hundred) men under arms to meet a hostile movement of Fenians concentrated in the United States Territory, at a time when the energies of our Militia Department was taxed to the uttermost in preparing an organized force to quell the troubles in the North West, which finally led to the Red River Expedition, the substantial rewards of which were reaped by more fortunate people. And in connection with his arduous duties he undertook and carried out the most extensive and important military reconnoissance this or any other age has seen, by travelling across the continent in 1872 from Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, to Victoria, in Vancouver's Island, on the Pacific. The memoir on this furnished one of the papers read before the Royal United Service Institution, and is a master piece of professional skill, conciseness and sagacity. Acting on the advice given therein, the North West Mounted Police Force was formed—the narration of its services during the past year has to be chronicled. On the whole they were of great value to Canada, and the only point in which they failed, was in such particulars as departing from Colonel Robertson Ross's original plan. It is not at all necessary to touch on the events that lost this country the services of such a gallant soldier. We can only console ourselves with the fact that he has been succeeded by an officer of higher rank and unquestioned ability, but it was only a political crisis that prevented Colonel Robertson Ross from being recommended for the highest honor within the scope of the powers of a Provincial Government to ask.

His numerous friends in Canada will be delighted to hear of his advancement, and as they appreciate his ability will find their confidence strengthened in the sound administration of the army that willingly avails itself of the services of such an able and competent officer. The great political problem which the British people have got to solve is that of the military organization best suited to their social condition. In their efforts to accomplish this they have been dealing with it hitherto only as far as their Regular Army is considered, and all the projects from Colonel CHESNEY'S army of Don Quixotte's to Sir H. HAVELOCK'S modified universal service have only dealt with this question in its relation to the maintenance of some 200,000 (two hundred thousand) highly trained soldiers at the expense of the rest of the thirty millions inhabiting Great Britain. Now common sense would teach us that this is the highly elaborated development of an armed nationality, and that the organization *en masse* of the population should precede any consideration connected with a mere part thereof. In the event of the military organization of Great Britain taking this direction, the country has in Colonel ROBERTSON Ross an officer capable of dealing with it in all its details, and who has proved by experience the alacrity with which a free people will turn out to defend their altars and homes. Our contemporary *Broad Arrow* has chronicled the appointment of no ordinary man, and if occasion arises for the display of his professional talents he will write his name in deep characters on the military annals of Great Britain.

The London *Times* has issued an ominous note of warning on the danger to the peace of the world—the bloated Armaments of the continental powers of Europe really are—and the cry has been re-echoed by journals of all shades of opinion in Great Britain.

We have copied from *Broad Arrow* of the 23rd January, an article entitled: “The Swollen Armaments of Continental Europe”—for the purpose of placing before our readers the full gravity of the situation which may be stated as follows:—

The British Isles are immensely wealthy—that is there are the greatest amount of riches which any nation has ever possessed in ancient or modern times laid up and available therein. The events of the late war enabled Prussia to transfer £200,000,000 sterling of the labour savings of France to her own coffers, and it must be remembered that this acquisition was made in one year—a successful invasion of Britain would enable the same power to transfer in less time and at far less risk ten times that amount of the labour savings of the British people. The risk would be less because a sea fight, or the evasion of the British fleet, would enable Prussia to throw sufficient forces ashore to accomplish the object

in view, and fulfill the prediction of the author of the Battle of Dorking without greater risk than a single general action—whereas in the French invasion it required over a dozen and a long as well as dangerous siege to accomplish the object aimed at. England has to thank her late rulers for leaving her without an available army, even for home defence, and disorganising her Navy to that extent that a contest would at best be doubtful. The same authority (*Broad Arrow*) from which the article referred to is taken, told us a few weeks ago that a Royal Dock was placed at the disposal of the SAMUDA BROTHERS, a firm of English ship builders, to enable them to finish with ease and convenience the Prussian iron-clad warship the *Kaiser*, said to be the most powerful vessel in existence, and as the strength of modern fleets depends altogether on single exceptional types it follows that in the greed for gain the Messrs. SAMUDA have been cutting a rod to whip themselves and their confederates, and it is within the bounds of possibility that the Prussians may object to let them enjoy quietly the whole profits. So much for the patriotism of British merchants, and perhaps for their short-sightedness. Apart from all this the ostensible reason for this last Prussian demonstration which has compelled even the *Times* to croak, although in doing so it does not fail to show the animous which governs it, is the dread of French retaliation for the miseries inflicted on that unlucky country in 1870-71, but this will be striking directly at England in her most vulnerable point.

The English peace at any price party will find that France once crushed will be dismembered—Belgium and Holland absorbed, and from the Cattegat to the Straits of Dover, England, will be confronted by a power ambitious of naval supremacy and exercising unlimited military superiority over Western and Northern Europe. It is all very well for our contemporary to write of what England might have been. The question now before her people rests on what she is and what part they are prepared to play in the coming contest. It is not a question with her whether France is the tool of the ultramontanists or not—it is a question of national existence. The very same problem she had to face at the beginning of the century, when she was obliged to take superstitious and ultramontane States like Spain and Portugal under her protection as levies to aid in overthrowing the military despotism of the first Napoleon; and the coming contest must be fought out with the same clear perception of the issues—without being influenced by Birmingham Quakers or Exeter Hall Canters. The existence of Free Institutions and Constitutional Government are at stake, and we trust no nonsense of commercial greed or other folly will prevent the present British Government notifying that astute Chan-

cellor of the newly fledged Empire—that the moment the first Prussian crosses the Rhine on an aggressive errand that England will reckon it a declaration of war.

This is the only sensible as well as safe course to pursue. If France is attacked England must help to defend her. It does look strange, after all the buncombe of the last quarter of a century, that a return to the old and true policy of “the balance of power,” would be the only course open to those who intend to maintain the independence of the British Isles—and that an armed nation would be the answer to those who attempted to abolish all armed forces.

REVIEWS.

We have received the advance sheets of a new work, entitled: “The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in plain English, or Medicine Simplified;” by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Counselor-in-Chief of the Board of Physicians and Surgeons, at the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. The object of the work is to enable every man to be his own Physician, and to this end instruction is imparted for the care of the body, and for the cure of diseases brought on through ignorance of the violation of physiological conditions; it is therefore the interest of every person to understand not only the means for preserving health, but also those remedies necessary to be employed for the alleviation of the common ills of life. Accidents of all kinds require a knowledge on the part of the unprofessional, in order that proper means may be employed for speedy relief. The aim of the author has been to make the work instructive to the masses in the branches of Physiology, Hygiene and Domestic Medicine, and hence the use of technical terms has been as far as possible avoided, and every subject brought within the comprehension of the nonprofessional. The volume will contain about nine hundred pages and be illustrated with over two hundred wood cuts and colored plates, which greatly assist in making plain the various subjects upon which it treats. The publishing price of the work is \$1.50 per copy—a price less than the actual cost of so large a book if issued in only ordinary sized editions—but owing to the large edition published 20,000, the Publisher is enabled to dispose of it at this low figure.

We have received the March number of the *New Dominion Monthly*, published by John Dougall & Son, Montreal. Subscription price \$1.50 per annum. The following are the contents of the present number:—Saxon London; The Champagne Charlie Waltz (poetry); Patty's Story; A Mistake in Life (concluded); The Altered Motto (poetry); A Story of Shipwreck; A Student's Eight Days' Tramp from Halle. *Young Folks*:—Spitz; Time Enough Yet; An Allegory; Not Broad Alone (continued); A Fireside Game; A Grove. *The Home*:—Economy in Space; The Living Vine; House Cleaning; Hints for the Cook; Over-busy Housekeepers; Selected Recipes; &c.

We have also received No. 2 of *Vick's Floral Guide* for 1875; an illustrated Magazine of choice flowers, giving a minute description of each, their quality, culture, &c. The *Guide* is published quarterly, the four numbers making two hundred pages or more. Price 25 cents a year. Address: *Vick's Floral Guide*, Rochester, N. Y.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York have just republished the *Edinburgh Review* for January, with the following contents:

1. Mill's Essays on Theism.
2. Lord Ellenborough's Indian Administration.
3. Lusio Pilaris and Lawn Tennis.
4. Leonardo da Vinci.
5. The Agricultural Labourers of England.
6. Memoirs of Archibald Constable.
7. The Progress of Law Reform in England.
8. The Heart of Africa and the Slave Trade.
9. Cox's History of Greece.
10. Theodoro Martin's Life of the Prince Consort.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 12th March, 1875.

GENERAL ORDERS (2).

ACTIVE MILITIA.

No. 1.

Precautions at Target Practice.

A case having occurred where a Sergeant was killed by a target falling upon him whilst engaged in painting it, Staff Officers in command of Military Districts will take immediate steps to place each Rifle Range in their respective Districts under the charge of a responsible Officer, and to direct that hereafter no one will be allowed to practice on any range until it is ascertained that the targets have been examined and proper arrangements made for conducting the practice.

In order to prevent similar or other accidents or injuries the greatest care is to be taken when lowering or raising the targets, they are on no account to be allowed to fall by removing the props, but are in every instance, to be carefully laid on the ground face upwards.

Defects in the foundations of butts, caused by the action of frost, are to be remedied before Spring practice commences. The targets when in use are to be placed as perpendicular as possible on the platforms, and properly supported by the bolts and iron claves provided for that purpose.

No. 2.

Transfer of Stores by Officers Commanding Corps.

Several cases having occurred where officers commanding Corps have resigned with-

out accounting satisfactorily for the public stores in their possession, hereafter whenever any officer responsible for public stores has tendered his resignation or has been relieved from command, the Brigade Major of the Division will proceed without delay to the Head Quarters of the Corps, and either take over all such stores or witness their transfer to the next senior or other proper officer.

Immediately on the transfer being completed the Brigade Major will make a special report of deficiencies in order that steps may be taken to recover their value.

No. 3.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

2nd Battalion or "The Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto."

Captain Thomas Dawson Delamere is hereby permitted to retire retaining the rank of Lieutenant.

Memo.—Adverting to No. 1 of G. O. (7) 27th March, 1874, Captain Samuel Bruce Harman is placed on the Retired List, retaining rank.

7th Battalion, "The London Light Infantry."

No. 8 Company, St. John's Arva.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant George Wood, M. S., vice Thomas Elliott, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

27th "Lambton" Battalion of Infantry, or "St. Clair Borderers."

Lieutenant and Adjutant Charles E. H. Fisher, V. B., to have the rank of Captain.

34th "Ontario" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 7 Company, Cunnington.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Hugh David Lumsden, M. S., vice Matthew Cowen, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

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

No. 4 Company, Véspra.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant James Ward, V. B., from No. 5 Company, vice Russell, retired.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

6th Battalion, "Hochelaga" Light Infantry.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant David Seath, V. B., vice George Hayward Henshaw, left limits.

To be Lieutenants:

Ensign John Henry Gerrard Goodwin, V. B., vice Seath, promoted.

Ensign William Smith Gardner, V. B., vice Seebold appointed Quarter-Master.

To be Ensign:

Samuel Paxton, Gentleman, V. B., vice Goodwin, promoted.

BREVET.

To be Major:

Captain Edward T. H. F. Paterson, M. S., No. 3 Company, 8th Battalion, from 23rd April, 1874.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Adverting to No. 3 of G. O. 13th September, 1871, Captain Jeremiah Staples, No. 2 Company, 71st Battalion, having held a certificate of qualification under the previous Militia organization of the Province of New Brunswick, his rank is confirmed from date of appointment: 23rd May, 1869, instead of 11th July, 1871.

BREVET.

To be Majors:

Captain Jeremiah Staples, V. B., No. 2 Company, 71st Battalion, from 28th May, 1874.

Captain Samuel L. Wilkinson (formerly N. C. O. in Her Majesty's Army) No. 4 Company, 71st Battalion, from 10th September, 1874.

Captain Thomas L. Alexander, V. B., No. 6 Company, 71st Battalion, from 27th September, 1874.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

2nd Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

No. 2 Battery Dartmouth.

To be Captain:

1st Lieutenant John A. Boak, M. S., from No. 5 Battery, vice Gould Nethrop Brown, who is herewith permitted to retire retaining rank.

No. 3 Battery Richmond.

To be Lieutenant:

2nd Lieutenant Daniel S. Stewart, M. S., vice De-Wolfe, promoted.

63rd "Halifax" Battalion of Rifles.

Captain William D. Harrington, is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Lieutenant William Lithgow, M. S., No. 2 Battery, 2nd Halifax Brigade of G. A., from 16th February, 1875.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

**SCHOOLS OF GUNNERY.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.**

FIRST CLASS "SHORT COURSE" CERTIFICATES
Lieutenant Wearman Gifford, Cobourg Garrison Battery.

Sergeant Charles Bigger, St. Catharines Garrison Battery.

Bombardier W. Watson, Wellington Field Battery.

Acting Bombardier Robert Montgomery, Ottawa Field Battery.

**SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION,
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.**

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.

Prince Edward. —Captain Alva Vandusen, 16th Battalion.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.

Addington. —Andrew Nugent Gent'n.

Cornwall. —James J. Craig, do

Frontenac. —Hugh Cameron, do

do —William J. Gibson, do

do —Frederick Thomas

do —Jenner, do

do —J. R. Lavell, do

do —John E. Lynn, do

do —P. A. Macdonald, do

do —F. W. Meagher, do

do —James W. Motherwell,

Gentleman.

do —Angus F. McColl, do

do —Chas. McDowell, do

do —Peter O'Brien, do

do —G. R. Sanderson, do

do —Robert Smith, do

Prince Edward. —Henry J. McDowall,

Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.

York, —Andrew Thos. Knox, Gentleman.

do —Hehemiah Hason, Gent,

do —Barry Straton, do

do —Frederick J. R. White, Gentleman.

do —Sergeant Justin Bart, 71st Batt.

do —Thomas Jerome Broderick, Gentleman.

do —Marshall Robinson Dewitt, Gentleman.

do —Eghert Charles Farrow, Gentleman.

do —Wm. Alexander McLean, Gentleman.

do —William Alexander Møpersen, Gentleman.

do —Wm. Bedford Bonno, Gentleman.

do —Frank Alex. Molunes, Gentleman.

do —Samuel A. Nicholson, Gentleman

do —James Walter Shinglaw, Gentleman.

do —Thomas Grey Wandless, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.

Ottawa City (O.) —Lieutenant Alfred H. Fodd, 1st Batt. Governor General's Foot Guards,

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Regimental Divisions. Names.

Halifax City. —Captain G. A. Sandford, 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.

do —Lieut. William Lithgow, 2nd Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.

do —Battery Sergeant Major D. McNiven, 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.

do —Sergeant J. Suckling, 63rd Battalion of Rifles.

do —Private J. W. Small, 66th Battalion of Infantry.

do —Private J. Edwin Boutlier, 66th Battalion of Infantry.

do —Cadet Welford S. West, 66th Battalion of Infantry.

do —Private James T. Stanford, 66th Battalion of Infantry.

By Command of his Excellency the

Governor General.

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

Military Education in Schools.

A day or two ago a most important proposition was brought before the House of Commons by the member for Grenville, Dr. Brouse. A proposition which though not accepted by them, was promised due consideration at the hands of the Government. It has been said that at Eton and Harrow were fought England's great battles both by sea and land; for there was received that mental and muscular training which enabled those who were to be the commanders of the future, successfully, to put their own strength and that of their followers against bodies not only far superior in numbers, but having to all appearances the advantage in physique. The mover of the resolution discussed the subject as well from the hygienic as from the military point of view; and it seems to us that the amount of evidence which he produced in support of the sanitary part of his proposal was incontestable, however opinions may differ as to the advisability of our raising amongst our school boys, a military force. Although there have been brilliant exceptions, the

rule is, that the accompaniment of a sound mind must be a sound body, and hence. If our boys must excel in learning and in the arts it is our duty to give them that physical exercise which will not only give them soundness of constitution, but a zest and an appetite for graver matters. In many instances the most distinguished scholars whether at Oxford or Cambridge have been those who upon the Isis and the Cam have known best how to contend for those laurels which are esteemed as highly as any which were accustomed to be obtained upon the plains of Olympia, or as any which could be achieved in contests more illustrious, or having more influence upon the life and well-being of nations. It has been demonstrated frequently, and experience has shown, that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. Now, if these essential recreations be directed in such a way as will develop muscle, and prepare the coming man for any contingencies which may arise in the lifetime of his country when skilled force has to contend with skilled force, there is then the question, is it advisable that these amusements shall at the same time take a practical turn, such as the one indicated by the member for Grenville. Some of the opponents of the proposal, and their opinions are, doubtless, entitled to great weight, hold that it would be injudicious to place arms in the hands of inexperienced youths, as the number of accidents which cannot be avoided would, doubtless, be considerably increased. But on the other hand, it would seem that by giving the boys the manual exercise simply, they would obtain a familiar acquaintance with their weapon, an acquaintance which in the future would enable them to use it to the best possible advantage, when they were allowed to have full control over it. Moreover, under proper restrictions, surely it could not be contended that there would be more accidents than under the present system, where to our adult volunteers is served out ammunition for practice purposes. The boys knowing by experience the capacity of their firearm would not be very likely to use it for purposes other than legitimate. Besides their weapon is not in their actual possession at the times when ebullitions of passion are the most likely to take place, and any feeling of hatred, would in all probability have subsided, before that it could be taken hold of. It was urged by the mover of the motion that this military training would accustom the youth to obedience and to discipline; while on the other hand it was contended that our boys need not be taught obedience, so much as self-reliance. It does not seem to us that the cultivation of both these spirits is incompatible, inasmuch as the occasions on which these qualities are required are not altogether the same. Nationally speaking, a self-reliant spirit, well disciplined, is that which will best succeed; while individually self-reliance without something of system, is not the strongest of supports upon which to lean. One honorable member said that he would sooner teach his child to drink or to thieve than give him military training. But as we have seen, the exercise is in itself beneficial; while in answer to those who say that in our age the tactics of war are a piece of superfluous instruction, we can but say that it appears to us that our age is not the one when Arbitration will be the method adopted to settle national difficulties. As the Minister of Militia said the subject should have consideration, we commend it in all its aspects to his most serious attention.—*Montreal Herald.*

THE SONG OF STEAM.

The following fine poem, by George W. Cutter, of Covington, Ky., *Blackwood* has pronounced "the best lyric of the century."

Harness me down with your iron bands,
Be sure of your curb and rein,
For I scorn the strength of your puny hands
As a tempest scorns a chain.
How I laughed as I lay concealed from sight
For many a countless hour,
At the childish boasts of human might,
And the pride of human power.

When I saw an army upon the land,
A navy upon the seas
Creeping along, a small-like band,
Or waiting a wayward breeze;
When I saw the peasant reel
With the toll that he faintly bore,
As he turned at the tardy wheel,
Or tolled at the weary oar:

When I measured the panting courser's speed,
The flight of the carrier dove,
As they bore a law a king decreed,
Or the lines of impatient love,
I could but think how the world would feel
As these were outstripped afar,
When I should be bound to the rushing keel
Or chained to the flying ear!

He! ha! ha! They found me at last,
They invited me forth at length,
And I rushed to my throne with a thunder blast,
And laughed in my iron strength!
Oh! then ye saw a wonderful change
On the earth and ocean wide,
Where now my fiery armies range,
Nor wait for wind or tide.

Hurrah! hurrah! the waters o'er,
The mountain steep decline;
Time-space have yielded to my power—
The world! the world is mine!
The rivers the sun hath earliest blest,
Or those where his beams decline;
The giant streams of the queenly Wes.,
Or the Orient floods divine.

The ocean pales where'er I sweep
To hear my strength rejoice,
And monarchs of the briny deep
Cower trembling at my voice,
I carry the wealth and ore of earth,
The thought of the God-like mind;
The wind lags after my going forth,
The lightning is left behind.

In the darkness depths of the fathomless mine
My tireless arms doth play,
Where the rocks ne'er saw the sun's decline
Or the dawn of the glorious day;
I bring earth's glittering jewels up
From the hidden caves below,
And I make the fount of granite cap
With a crystal gush o'erflow.

I blow the bellows, I forge the steel
In all the shops of trade,
I hammer the ore and turn the wheel
Where my arms of strength are made;
I manage the furnace, the mill, the mill—
I carry, I spin, I weave,
And all my doings I put in print
On every Saturday eve.

I've no muscels to weary, no brest to decay,
"No bones to be laid on the shelf,"
And soon I intend you may "go and play,"
While I manage the world myself
But harness me down with your iron bands,
Be sure of your curb and rein,
For I scorn the strength of your puny hands
As the tempest scorns a chain.

THE DEFENCE OF CANADA.

A LECTURE DELIVERED AT THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE, OTTAWA, BY

COLONEL FLETCHER,

SECTA FUSILIER GUARDS

Military Sec'y to His Excellency the Governor Gen'l

(Continued from Page 120.)

What would the Government of Canada at once do? First, Embody the Active Militia. Then complete to war strength the several batteries and regiments of cavalry, adding guns, troops and battalions, so as at least to triple the strength of the present active Militia: bringing up, at the very commencement of hostilities, the number to above 100,000 men. Secondly, steps would be taken, by utilizing the trained officers and non-commissioned officers to

gether with the more intelligent of the privates, to discipline and drill the newly raised force, which would already have been assembled in places convenient as regards the several districts, and valuable for their strategic positions. Then Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, and possibly Toronto and Ottawa would be fortified, and proper armaments placed in the several works. The several garrison companies of artillery would also raise batteries on the shores of the lakes, of the St. Lawrence and along the sea coast, to keep off any isolated attacks. Block houses would be erected to protect the Grand Trunk Railway in places where it runs near the frontier, and to defend the locks on the St. Lawrence, Niagara and Ottawa canals. All steamers and transports on the lakes and rivers would be taken for Government purposes, the former being transformed as far as might be possible into vessels of war, and used as training ships for the newly raised maritime force. A dockyard and naval arsenal would be established at Kingston and possibly also at Collingwood, Owen, or Parry Sound, or at the terminus of the Midland Railway, so as to secure, and if possible maintain the command of Georgian Bay, and thus protect the right flank of the force raised for the defence of Ontario. The main lines of communication by rail and river would be appropriated for the conveyances of troops and stores, the passenger traffic being greatly restricted. The telegraphs would be in the hands of Government, and the press would be warned to abstain from publishing news likely to be of use to the enemy. Hospitals would be organized in convenient situations, slight wooden structures easily raised, being preferred to the larger and more substantial buildings. Magazines and supplies for the troops would be established in secure positions, probably in parts of the back country accessible by rail or by steamers, but easily protected by being in great measure surrounded by forests. These would, of course, be in addition to the magazines collected in the fortified towns.

Such given very generally would be the preparations that would immediately precede the commencement of hostilities, and it is needless to point out how much their success would depend on the amount of information and knowledge collected in time of peace by the staff, and by them transmitted to the head quarters at Ottawa. With such assistance, the commanding General would at once be able to lay before the Government a plan of operations, and to state clearly the requirements for the defence of the country, whilst the local staff would be in a position, without delay, to utilize the many able heads and hands which patriotism and zeal would immediately place at their disposal; and here I would observe that the organization, command, and provisioning of the large gangs of lumbermen resembles in many particulars the formation of an army, consequently many men possessing singular capability for this description of work, would be available in time of threatened war.

During these preliminaries the plans of the enemy would, in some measure, have developed themselves, and the preparations for defence would consequently be modified to meet them, but, looking to broad over-

*NOTE.—There is a good summer and winter road running from Windsor to Brantford. This would form a most important means of interior communication, far removed from the frontier, and yet easily accessible from the more important towns on the St. Lawrence, and on Lake Ontario by existing railroads and water ways.

lines, the picture presented by the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario would probably be somewhat as follows:—

If the navigation of the St. Lawrence were open, and except during that period of the year, the difficulties of offensive warfare consequent on climate would be very great, the base of operations would be England. Quebec, therefore, would be the primary receptacle of stores, and her defence would be provided for by the completion in earth works of her ancient detached forts. Here the regiments from the eastern portion of the province, and from the neighborhood of the city would have been assembled for drill, and to act as working parties for the construction of the fortifications. The river between Quebec and Montreal would be patrolled by gunboats and it is to be hoped that a north shore railway would be in working order, so as to provide a more secure mode of communication with Montreal than that afforded by the Grand Trunk. A strong force would be assembled somewhere in the neighborhood of Richmond and Sherbrooke to protect the Grand Trunk Railway, and possibly to lend a hand to any British force advancing from Portland. Montreal would be garrisoned and earth works raised by the militia of the neighborhood, who would also furnish strong patrols towards the frontier and either guard or destroy the locks on the Richelieu Canal. The main force would probably be pushed forward some distance in front of Montreal, having the fortifications of that city to fall back upon. These fortifications would embrace a large area which the configuration of the ground, of the river, and of the lakes would render necessary and comparatively easy to hold. If possible, the Beauharnois Canal should be preserved intact, as on it would depend the navigation of the St. Lawrence, but the short distance of this canal from the American frontier would render its protection a matter of some difficulty, and for the same reasons the preservation of the Cornwall and Williamsburg Canals would be equally important, but equally hard to maintain. The locks on the Grenville Canal would be zealously guarded so as to preserve water communication with Ottawa, and, by means of the Rideau Canal, with Kingston and Lake Ontario. A considerable body of troops would probably be concentrated at Prescott, covering the rail to Ottawa, threatening Ogdensburg and connecting, by means of water and rail, with the fortress, arsenal, and dockyard at Kingston. Here would be a strong garrison, as from its harbor would issue the fleet which should protect the towns on Lake Ontario, threaten the opposite shore and secure the left flank of the main army of Ontario, which, facing south west would endeavor to cover Hamilton and Toronto from the advance of an enemy from Buffalo or Detroit. The position of this army would probably be such as to cover, at all events at the commencement of hostilities, the line of railway, traversing the centre of Ontario, connects Lake Huron with Lake Erie. The frontier at Sarnia, Chatham, and Windsor would be watched by detachments, and London would be covered by a strong body of troops. The flanks would require to be zealously looked to, both from the direction of Buffalo, where a strong detachment would protect, or, if need be, destroy the Welland Canal, and from the danger of an expeditionary force landing from Lake Huron. The stores for the immediate supply of the army might be collected at Paris, Brantford and Guelph, in which direction the

army would retreat in the event of being outnumbered or of its flanks being turned. A second line, taken up with reference to the ground, would cover the shorter communication between Toronto and Collingwood, in which case the left flank of the army would rest on Lake Ontario.

These suppositions in regard to preparations for hostilities presuppose that communications with England are open, and that stores, and possibly reinforcements are arriving to assist in the defence of the Dominion; but operations, if but on a minor scale, are not impossible, especially as against the western portion of Ontario, when the lower portion of the St. Lawrence is still closed with ice. Even as regards Lower Canada, and at a time when communications were far more difficult than they are at present, Arnold's expedition against Quebec showed that winter operations were possible; whilst it must not be forgotten that the net work of railways concentrating on our frontier might enable an army to be assembled without great hardships and in a condition to commence a campaign, before the waters of the St. Lawrence had broken through their ice barriers. Under these circumstances the means for the equipment of a considerable force ought to be in the possession of the military authorities of the Dominion. These equipments cannot be rapidly extemporized; the perfection of modern arms prevents them from being manufactured except by skilled workmen and by means of the best machinery, whilst their ammunition is equally difficult to make. Canada should, therefore, have supplies of the material of war which cannot be procured on her own soil, in considerable excess of the strength of her active militia. Economy in uniforms, in transport, in engineering works may be practised, but a sufficiency of arms and ammunition is requisite for the security of the country.

To sum up the military needs of the Dominion, many of which are doubtless met. First, a small force so organized as that it may serve as a nucleus for one much larger, to be raised in the event of war. This condition includes and presupposes instructed officers and non-commissioned officers for this small force.

Secondly, carefully prepared organization on paper of the reserves.

Thirdly, full information and accurate details on all points connected with the defence of the country, to be collected by the divisional staff, and systematized at head quarters.

Fourthly, supplies of arms and ammunition for about 100,000 men.

Whilst last, but not least, a maritime organization for the inland waters. This last condition is of vital importance; the more the map of the country is studied, the more does its defence appear to depend on the superiority of her naval force acting on the St. Lawrence, and at all events on the most eastern of the great lakes.

In conclusion I would urge those to whom the people of this great country look for leadership, to whatever political party they may belong, to build up with the nation's growth a sound system of defensive organization. The system need not be expensive, the great point being that money should not be wasted, that time should be economized by careful previous organization, and that matters which might be foreseen and provided for in peace time, should not be left to be hurriedly, excitedly and extravagantly performed on a prospect of hostilities. The defence of Canada depends on the possibility of holding certain strategical positions and on the maintenance of her means

of communication with England. Her strength lies in her vigorous, manly, and orderly population, peculiarly fitted by character and habits of life for sustained and patriotic efforts. Her weakness consists in her length of frontier, and in the narrowness of the cultivated district. The forests which close her in on the north, could give no shelter to a beaten army, and no retreat to a flying population. Mountainous districts have enabled small nations to withstand far superior numbers, but as in Switzerland, the Tyrol, and even among the Atlas Mountains, these mountains contained valleys, capable of supplying food, whereas the Canadian forest is a desert and uninhabitable.

A sound system of defence, on which a military organization may be based is the ground-work of national security. This system Canada partially possesses, and I have little doubt but that in the hands of her patriotic statesmen, assisted by the able officer placed by H. R. H., the Commander-in-Chief, at the disposal of the Dominion Government it will be improved and perfected.

The Stollen Armaments of Continental Europe.

A momentous item of intelligence was sent from Berlin a few days ago:—"The Landsturm Bill having passed the second reading, is now before us in the form in which it is sure to become law in the course of the month." This is concurrent with the final discussion on the Army Bill in the National Assembly at Versailles, which gives France for immediate use a reorganized force of seventeen complete *corps d'armée*, and a force in the whole of a million and three quarters of men. Austria and Russia, anticipating events, have for a long time past been engaged in reorganizing and arranging to the utmost of their ability. Italy keeps up a force enormously disproportionate to her needs. Holland and Switzerland and Belgium are also reforming and augmenting their strength. On Wednesday a letter from the Danish capital stated that the War Minister has asked the Lower House to sanction an expenditure of about two millions sterling on fortifications for Copenhagen, so that the town, which is now practically an open one, may be safe against a bombardment. At last, even before this last item of intelligence was received, the leading journal, "the sworn foe of alarmism," has sounded the alarm, and this we know means something in England. It indicates that the danger of the situation is imminent, since the least idealistic classes in the world, the selfish money-grubbing interest of the city, are advised to be on the alert. The question of a general disarmament, or the assumption of the initiative in a new war, already presses upon the conscience of the leader in this "wild sword dance of the nations." Germany stands committed to the most "preposterous armament" ever heard of in the history of the world. The country is to be converted into one vast military machine terrible alike in its aggregate dimensions and in the perfection of its minutest details, in the overwhelming force which it is able to exercise; and in the complete subordination of that force to the direction of a single hand, and the impulse of a single mind. A dozen millions of men in arms throughout Europe, and all busy with preparations for instant action, is such a phenomenon as the world has not heretofore witnessed. In short we are living on the crust of either our active voice.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is delighted that the *Times* has spoken out, and says in his turn:—"The pretence of a defensive necessity as a justification for armaments on so prodigious a scale, and, as it would seem, for immediate employment, is one which, viewing the general condition of the nations which surround Germany, we cannot possibly accept. It is impossible indeed, to believe that there is not a strain of irony in the plea advanced by the *Times* in the earlier part of its article, to the effect that though Germans do not generally like fighting, they like it better than being killed in their beds, or made beasts of burden, or carried into captivity." The European burglar who is able and ready to break into the German house and stab the timid inmates in their sleep is a purely imaginary being; the conqueror who is to carry the German tribes into captivity and to make them hewers of wood and drawers of water to their captors has yet to be born. No, the real meaning of the "preposterous armament" is less recondite, and the *Times* is not long in supplying it. It is that since Germany has 'tasted the delights of riches, honour, and dominion,' she has become 'a different being, with a new and nobler consciousness, and not content or satisfied on the same easy terms as before.' And this truth may be expressed in even plainer language. A man whose head has been turned by success has acquired a 'new' if not a 'nobler consciousness,' and this is the present condition of those who guide the destinies of Germany. They are mad with the madness with which the conqueror has so many times in history been stricken. The fury of domination is upon them, and they can no more rest content with their present gains than could those nations who have trodden the same path before them. Europe was blighted to rejoice that power had departed from those irascible, domineering French, with their military swagger and offensiveness, so disturbing to homely, peaceful Germans and others; what has the conquest of France given to Europe instead? And how much better is the outlook now than in the time of Napoleon III, and his military adventurers? Why should Germany now shrink from an appeal to arms which cannot but give it more than ever? Why indeed? Why, in fact, should it not provoke such an appeal? But if this question can be thus plausibly asked by Englishmen, it surely becomes time for them to look to their own preparations, and ask themselves in what condition the 'appeal to arms' will find them."

The misfortune is that France, with her enormous force on paper, is really not prepared to wield it efficiently either for defence or attack, and this is what our two able contemporaries seem to have overlooked in the calculation of probabilities, so far as they affect the security of England. If Germany should take the initiative, as the *Times* seems to suggest is most probable, the danger to France, in spite of the improved discipline and augmented numerical strength of her forces, will be very great. Her territorial army, admirably as it is planned if purely military considerations prevailed, is but too likely to furnish the opportunities for playing into the hands of political parties which was one of the leading causes of the defeat of France in the late war, and the defeat of France a second time means such a humiliation and probable attempt to dismember that Power as it would not be to the interest of England to suffer. For this, therefore, in addition to the reasons adduced by our contemporaries, we cannot but regard the ap-

proaching crisis as a very grave one. It is impossible to compete with the magnitude of continental armies, yet it must not be forgotten that the disparity of force, *ceteris paribus*, is not greater than it was in the time when the power of Napoleon the First was at its zenith. During the war of 1870, the French at an auspicious moment paid us the handsome compliment of wishing for a force of only 20,000 British troops to turn the tide of battle and rescue Paris. And who shall say what a similar force might not accomplish in circumstances easily conceivable, with our fleet in command of the seas? This latter, indeed, is the vital point; and in concluding its remarkable article by expressions of reliance on our Navy, the *Times* is only echoing the tenor of much that was written in the columns of the *Broad Arrow* during the progress of the Franco-German war. For ourselves, England is but a vast fortified capital, the defences of which are the cliffs and seas, which serve as rampart and moat. For our continental allies, the offensive power of our fleet, with the ability and constant readiness to throw a small and thoroughly efficient force on a given point at a given moment must constitute our claim to their confidence. If we do this in the future, as we have done in the past, we are persuaded that no Power which throws its sword into the scale with that of England will have reason to reflect that it trusted too much to the endurance of our gallant troops or the efficiency of our naval power. In these columns we have consistently advocated the frank acceptance of the "invariable," and the arrangement of other conditions accordingly. It is neither for the interest of the country nor that of the Service itself, that we should adopt such extraordinary means as the conscription to increase our military strength. We depend upon our gallant little Army to do its part, if ever called upon, even in a continental struggle; but if the day should ever arrive when the Navy is too weak to command respect for our flag, there will be no need to wish "more men from England" in a foreign battle-field.

The Channel Tunnel.

The *Times* says now that the scheme which has so long been shadowy to the general public is at last about to pass into the region of actual experiment, we naturally pause and ask ourselves how far we are in a position to forecast its prospects. The two main questions are whether it can be done, and, if it can be done, whether it will prove to have been worth doing. The practicability and safety of submarine horizontal driftways have been shown, it is argued, by submarine mines. The levels of some Cornish mines are 700 yards or more under sea; at Whitehaven, some submarine workings run three miles in a straight line, and, with connecting branches, form more than 100 miles of galleries below low water mark. As to the danger of a large water yield from the strata to be worked, the conclusion reached by Mr. Philips in 1818 has been confirmed by latter results—that the Straits of Dover were formed by the gradual erosion of an isthmus, not by a convulsion; and, if this view is right, the scope of the danger is presumably limited to the water-yield from gray chalk. Here we are reassured by the result of Mr. Prestwich's well known experiments, which have proved that chalk absorbs freely, but yields slowly. As regards the time and the cost, the experience derived from similar works is our best guide. Even assuming

that the labour is to be manual labour, and taking as precedents the gallery driven from the Castle wall at Dover or the Water-works at Grays, in Essex, we got only nine and a quarter years for the Channel Tunnel; but Mr. Brunton's tunnelling machine, working day and night through grey chalk, would complete a driftway of seven feet diameter in one year. For an estimate of cost the linear yard is the best unit, and it may be borne in mind that £25 per linear yard would be about one million sterling for the whole Tunnel. The three most costly Tunnels in England have been those of Kilaby, Saltwood, and Bletchley. The Kilaby rate of £145 per yard would give us £5,646,620 for the Channel Tunnel; the Saltwood rate of £118 would give £4,568,960; the Bletchley rate of £72 would give £2,787,840. In France the most costly tunnel—that of Batignolles, on the Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest—cost £95 per yard; the cheapest—that of Terre Noire, on the Paris and Lyons Railway—cost £30. The Mont Cenis Tunnel cost £195 per yard; and this rate would give us for the Channel Tunnel £7,450,400. On the whole, ten millions sterling ought, so far as we can judge at present, to leave a safe margin. But suppose the Tunnel made—will it pay? Experience shows that any breach of continuity hinders the flow of traffic, and it is principally on this ground that break of railway gauge has been found to work so ill. The Channel passage is at present a breach of continuity in the journey from London to Paris. With that drawback it is reckoned that, at the present percentage of increase, the number of passengers between Dover, Folkstone, Newhaven, and Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, will, for this year 1880, amount to 600,000. A direct railway would, it is thought, quadruple this; but suppose that it doubled it; this, at a mean rate of 7s 6d would pay £375,000. Including goods traffic of all kinds, and the use of the Tunnel for telegraph lines, the gross revenue would, it is estimated, be about £850,000. On the other hand considering the large protection of the Tunnel from changes of weather or temperature, the absence of intermediate stations and of unremunerative branch lines, the working expenses would be covered, it is said, by 35 per cent. instead of the ordinary 45 per cent. of gross revenue, leaving upwards of half a million for dividend. These are the arguments and calculations of hopeful promoters; and we lay them for what they are worth before our readers, who, if the Tunnel is ever opened for traffic, will see them justified or corrected by the event. One consideration ought not to be left out of sight—that a large class of passenger traffic will probably be affected for a long time, if not permanently, by the special risks, real or fancied, of a transit under the sea, and that a single submarine accident would indefinitely increase these apprehensions. In the case of the Mont Cenis Tunnel or the Suez Canal, to achieve was to succeed; in the case of a channel tunnel, science challenges the popular faith in her power not merely to achieve but to protect; and at present well wishers can but hope that her resources will prove equal to both demands. It is just a quarter of a century since Robert Stephenson put the last rivet in the great tube of iron which he had thrown across the Menai Strait. It may be that the year 1875 will be remembered hereafter as that which the first active step towards an effort of engineering skill which was for the second half of the nineteenth century what the Britannia Bridge was for the first, and which, linking the shores of a broader

strait than that which parts Anglesey from Carnarvon, joined not two counties, but two nations by a work in which they were fellow-labourers.

A MEMORABLE ANNIVERSARY.—The 87th Regiment, stationed at the Citadel, will this evening commemorate the battle of Barossa, fought March 5th, 1811, which added to their colors one of the many glorious names which cluster around them. At this battle of the Peninsular war, the French force was numerically double that of the English. The regiments of the former were the flower of the army, and had received honorary distinctions from the Emperor Napoleon in honor of their previous services and gallantry. General Graham was in command of the allied forces, which had not even the advantage of experience in the field. The position of the English, too, was seriously disadvantageous; the enemy having been able to choose his own ground, which, it happened, had been that which Graham had selected for himself. The fight of Barossa was short, for it lasted only one hour and a half, but it was violent and bloody. Fifty officers, six sergeants, eleven hundred British soldiers, and more than two thousand French were killed and wounded. Six guns, one eagle, two Generals (both mortally wounded), together with four hundred other prisoners, fell into the hands of the victors. Many officers became celebrated, dating from the battle of Barossa. Gough was then the commanding officer of the 87th, who rose to be Lord Gough, and a mighty soldier in China and India; Wheatley, who died Sir Henry, Privy Purse to his Sovereign; John McDonald, who lived to be Adjutant General of the British army, all cropped honors from the enemy, to weave a garland for themselves. Parliament voted thanks to the troops engaged, and the 87th regiment, which captured the eagle of the French corps, was thenceforth called the Prince of Wales' Royal Irish Fusiliers, the plume and name it bears till this day. In the opinion of Lord Wellington, the bravery of the troops on that day saved the allied army; and from all appearances and report, the officers and men who compose the 87th to-day are worthy successors of those who fought at Barossa, when the fierce, rapid, prolonged charge of the 87th Regiment overthrew the French lines.—*Academy Recorder*.

The band of the 63rd Halifax Volunteer Battalion had their annual sleigh ride yesterday afternoon. They left town at 2 o'clock in two of Robinson's four horse teams, with music and flying flags. They put up at French's hotel, Bedford, where they were well provided for. At dinner, after the customary loyal toasts, the health of Bandmaster Blackman was proposed, followed by the toasts of "The Guests," "The Ladies," "The Committee," &c. Songs were given by Messrs. Shanahan, Gough, Mabee, and Anderson. After spending a pleasant time at Bedford the party returned to the city, arriving home soon after 10 o'clock. They made quite a display of torchlights and rockets.—*Id.*

REMITTANCES Received on Subscriptions to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 13th inst. :—

Danville, Q.—Dr. Mr. T. P. Cleveland, Jan. 78 \$5.00
Forest, Ont.—Capt. J. C. Pollock, to May '75 2.00
Gonaogoc, Q.—Lt. Geo. H. Mitchell, June '78 4.00
Montreal, Q.—Capt. S. Pope, to January '78 2.00
Kazubaria, Q.—Capt. Chamberlain, Nov. 74 4.00
Wilmot, N. S.—Ed. John Hawkins, Oct. 72 2.00
Winnipeg, M.—Major W. Kennedy, Sept. 74 6.00
Victoria, B. C.—Capt. Roscoe, M.P., Jan. 76 5.00
St. Mary's, O.—Capt. A. W. Dodd, May '75 6.00
Sackville, N. B.—Hon. Col. Bolford, Jan. 78 2.00

The Prince Imperial, of Franco whatever he may become, is certainly not devoid of wit. He has passed through the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich with marked success, and coming out seventh among thirty-four competitors, he is returned amongst those who are recommended for commission in the Royal Engineers. He will not, however, enter the English army. In fencing and riding, the Prince's want of familiarity with the English language, and his absence from the Academy on the occasion of the death of the Emperor, his progress and ability were declared highly creditable. General Simmons, governor of the Academy, told the Empress that if the Prince had, had the same advantages as the other cadets he would undoubtedly have been first on the lists.

It is nothing to be surprised at that the Emperor Wilhelm should prohibit the proposed purchase of ten thousand horses in Germany for the French army; but the motive of the French Government, in making public its intention of attempting what everybody might have known beforehand would not be allowed, is not so easy to fathom. Should the truth of the story be confirmed by later advices, it will go far to deepen the impression that France and Germany are alike seeking a renewal of the war. That both are vigorously preparing for it is no secret.

The rebuilding of Warwick Castle is now complete, at an expense of between £15,000 and £20,000. In restoring the eastern wing, which was destroyed by fire, care has been taken to carry out as far as possible the original design.

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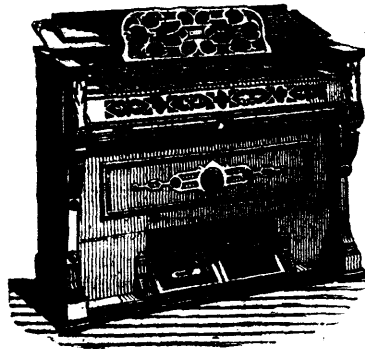
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