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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. VI.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1872.

No. 24.

### REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

(Continued from Page 255.)

#### MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8.

The Force in this District consists of one Regiment of Cavalry (7 troops); one Field Battery of Artillery; one Brigade of Garrison Artillery; one company of engineers four Battalions and nine Independent Companies of Infantry, composed of the following corps:—

The New Brunswick Regiment of Cavalry.  
 Newcastle Field Battery.  
 New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.  
 St. John Company of Engineers.  
 67th Battalion of Infantry.  
 71st do do  
 73rd do do  
 74th do do  
 Bathurst Infantry Company.  
 Gagetown do do  
 Grand Falls do do  
 Petit Salt do do  
 St. Stephen do do  
 St. John, 1st do do  
 do 2nd do do  
 do 3rd do do  
 Dear Island do do

The militia of the District is under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Maunsell, who in his report states that:

"1. The strength authorized for the district is 2,864 of all ranks.

The number of officers and men who have performed their Annual Drill for 1871-72 as follows:

Officers.....	173
Non-commissioned Officers and Men.....	2,229
Total....	2,402

Leaving 462 officers and men wanting to complete.

"The average attendance at the inspection of the 48 corps authorized was over 50; no difference being accounted for chiefly by an temporarily absent from their homes or sick.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maunsell is of opinion that captains of companies should have at least sixty men on their rolls, supplied with sixty uniforms, to ensure an average attendance of 55 men per company and he further states:

"The corps above referred to have mostly

served their time of engagement, and although there are some praiseworthy instances in which not a man is desirous of leaving and many others in which the vacancies created by men taking their discharge, will speedily be filled by good and true men by the volunteering system, I am of opinion that in some few instances, chiefly in cities and towns, the necessity and desirability, on military grounds, for completing the deficiencies in the ranks by means of the Ballot, as prescribed and authorized by the existing militia law, is now apparent.

"Having placed myself in communication with officers commanding corps, the majority of these gentlemen bear me out, and endorse the above opinion; and, when properly understood, I am convinced that it will produce good results if the system be generally adopted throughout the Dominion, in cases where no volunteers can be obtained, to call upon that class of the community comprising those of the age of eighteen years and upwards, but under thirty years, who are unmarried or widowers without children to serve in the Active Militia.

"In the first place a trained reserve force will thus be formed, composed of men available to reinforce the Active Militia in the hour of need, or again to form part of its quota in time of peace.

"(2) Those will be drawn into the ranks who, perhaps, for not sufficient reasons, have hitherto taken no part or interest in the service, leaving the "Enthusiasts," so called, to do all the work.

"(3) By bringing fresh material into the force continued interest in the service will be sustained, and the organization more evenly distributed than heretofore.

"It is to be hoped, too, that the people as a body will thus more willingly submit to those sacrifices of their time and personal liberties by which alone the Force of the country can be maintained in efficiency, as, failing that, all our efforts will be rendered nugatory."

"In conclusion, I may here quote part of a letter from one of the officers commanding corps above referred to, in which I entirely concur.

"The fact that the captain of the company has personally solicited the most of the men in the ranks to join, places him in a not sufficiently independent position in regard to them, which certainly tends to undermine the discipline of the force."

"He adds that 'he thinks it desirable that all reasonable ordinary efforts should

be exhausted to procure volunteers before resort be had to a draft or Ballot; but on military grounds he thinks that it is desirable that the Ballot should be brought into requisition to complete the strength of corps after reasonable efforts have been made to obtain volunteers.

"5. I am of opinion that the whole of the men who performed their Annual Drill were *bona fide* enrolled members of the corps according to the Militia Act.

"Two Camps of Exercise" were formed in this District for the performance of the "Annual Drill," one at "Fredericton" the other at "Chatham," both camps being in operation for sixteen days.

#### RECAPITULATION.

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Staff.....	8		8
Cavalry.....	21	280	301
67th Battalion.....	25	357	382
71st do.....	26	348	374
74th do.....	27	319	346
Total.....	107	1,304	1,411

The details connected with the performance of their Annual Drill will be found in Lieutenant-Colonel Maunsell's report in the Appendix, whose recommendation for increasing the efficiency of the force under his command, I beg to support.

I was enabled to inspect the whole of the Brigade assembled at Fredericton, but inspection duties in Western Canada later in the season did not admit of my visiting the smaller Camp at Chatham. Of the Brigade at Fredericton, the general condition of the corps was "very creditable." The New Brunswick Regiment of Cavalry (301 strong) under command of Lieut. Col. Saunders, is composed of excellent material—the majority of the men are farmers in easy circumstances, they are strong hardy fine looking men, in the prime of life, and were mounted on good useful horses. This regiment it will be seen on reference to Lieut. Colonel Maunsell's report, "marched to camp, an average distance of eighty miles crossed three long and tedious ferries, bivouacked at the Jemseg on the night of the 29th, and arrived at Fredericton on the 30th June." On the break up of the camp they marched home in the same manner. The infantry corps in this camp were largely composed of a similar class of men; their arms were all in serviceable order, they were better drilled than any of the rural corps I inspected in the Province of Ontario and Quebec; and in point of physical appearance fully equal

to the best of the corps in the above named provinces.

The Fredericton Camp was well situated and laid out, the rifle range was convenient and all the corps performed their prescribed course of target practice. Lieutenant Colonel Maunsell exercised his command with great judgment, showing much ability in handling troops, and on two or three occasions, having divided the troops into attacking and defending forces, carried out very successfully "sham battles on the same principles observed by the Regular Army at the last autumn manoeuvres, the practice thus afforded proving most interesting and instructive to all engaged.

The corps not assembled at Fredericton and Chatham in camp, performed the Annual Drill at their local head quarters. The force of Garrison Artillery in this District is considerable and composed generally of a very superior body of men. Accompanied by the Inspector of Artillery, I inspected four Batteries of the St. John Garrison Artillery on the 18th July, and was much pleased at their general condition and appearance; with regard to these batteries I have no hesitation in saying that were they embodied for any length of time, and opportunity afforded for the more scientific instruction of the officers, they would soon equal in point of efficiency the best batteries in the regular army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jago, of the New Brunswick Artillery (who formerly served in the Royal Artillery), has been of great service in imparting instruction to this arm of the service, and as it is of great importance in connection with the defence of St. John and the coast of New Brunswick generally, to have the militia resident in the maritime portion of the province trained to artillery exercises, I would beg to recommend that a "School of Gunnery" be established at St. John, on the same principle as those provided for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, at Kingston and Quebec; in addition to affording means of instruction, this school of gunnery would act as a guard to certain forts, magazines, batteries, and armament recently handed over by the Imperial to the Dominion Government. As well as inspecting the Corps assembled in camp at Fredericton and St. John, I visited St. Andrews and St. Stephen on the Southern Frontier of the Province, inspecting the Artillery Corps resident at those places.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.  
(Nova Scotia.)

The present strength of the Active Militia in this District is 4,471 (officers and men), of whom 3,823 have performed the Annual Drill of 1871-72, leaving 648 (officers and men), wanting to complete.

The Force consists of—

1 Battery of Light Artillery (having 6-pdr. Armstrong Rifled Guns, but not armed or equipped properly as a Field Battery, although available to act as such.)

2 Brigades and

3 Batteries of Garrison Artillery.

9 Battalions and

3 Independent Companies of Infantry, and is composed of the following corps:

Halifax Light Battery.

1st and 2nd Brigade Garrison Artillery.

Chester Battery of do do

Lunenburg do do do

63rd Battalion (Infantry.)

66th do do

68th do do

69th do do

72nd do do

75th do do

78th do do

Cumberland Provisional Battalion.

Victoria do do

Two camps were formed in this District for the performance of the Annual Drill, one at Aylesford Plains, of three battalions for sixteen days, (the three corps mustering 1,035 men), the other at Lunenburg, a single battalion camp, in operation only for eight days, the majority of the Force in this district performing the Annual Drill at their own local head quarters.

The details connected with the inspection of the corps assembled and drilled at these camps will be found in the report (see Appendix) of Lieut.-Colonel Sinclair who commands the militia in this District.

On the 21st of July, I inspected a portion of the Active Militia at Halifax (1177 being present on parade), consisting of the Halifax six pounder Armstrong Battery, the two Brigades of Garrison Artillery, with the 63rd and 66th Battalions of Infantry—the men composing these corps presented a soldierlike appearance on parade—their arms were clean and in good order. On the occasion of this inspection, a field day was held at which the Brigade acquitted itself creditably, officers and men evincing much intelligence and desire to learn their military duties. The parade was witnessed by Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle, Commanding Her Majesty's Troops in British North America, who was pleased to express a very favorable opinion of this Brigade.

With regard to the Halifax Battery of six-pounder Armstrong Guns, the Inspector of Artillery has reported that the men belonging to it are efficient and intelligent, and he recommends that it be supplied with four nine-pounders M.L.R. Field Guns, so soon as the department is in a condition to supply them, (provided efficient horses can be obtained,) and thus convert it into an effective field battery.

In maintaining the efficiency of the militia in this District great assistance has been afforded by Lieutenant-General Hastings Doyle. The Military School for the infantry is formed on one of the regiments of Her Majesty's Regular Army (the 61st, under Colonel Redmond, as commandant,) I would beg to recommend that a School of Gunnery be formed also at Halifax, and that the military instruction of all Militia Artillery Corps be as much as possible confined to artillery exercises.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sinclair recommends the formation of a field battery in Kings County, with a troop of horse attached, which recommendation I also beg to support.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 10.  
(Manitoba.)

In the months of May and June, 1871, a reduction of the Force on duty in this Province took place; the great majority of the officers and men belonging to the two corps who had been, in 1870, sent on service to Manitoba, were released from duty, a considerable number being brought back to their homes, in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, via the "Dawson Route," most of the men, however, remaining to settle in Manitoba. Two companies were retained for a further period of service, and stationed at Upper Fort Garry. The return journey of the men to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec was accomplished (without accidents or any striking incidents occurring) in one one-third of the time occupied in going to Fort Garry the previous year; the 2nd Battalion (Quebec Rifles) left the Stone Fort on the 7th June, in two Brigades of five boats each, with thirty days' rations, arriving in Toronto on the 10th July; the 1st

Battalion (Ontario Rifles) on the 10th June, in two Brigades of four boats each, also carrying thirty days' provisions, and arrived at Toronto on the 14th July, but it would appear from the Report of Mr. Dawson that the toil and difficulties overcome in returning were greater than those experienced in going. Mr. Dawson in his Report referring to this journey says "The volunteers, officers, and men, deserve the highest credit for the manner in which the journey was accomplished. In ascending the Winnipeg they had a much more arduous task to perform than fell to the lot of the force composing the Red River Expedition of 1870 in going down it. The Winnipeg is a river as large or larger than the Ottawa, carrying like the latter the drainage of a vast region, and the volunteers had to face it in its angriest mood, when the floods of spring were in full volume, and every eddy white with foam, very different was its condition when the Expeditionary Force passed downwards in 1870, the water was then extremely low, and with ordinary care, there was no more danger than in a duck pond, not only on the return march had the volunteers to pass round by the Winnipeg and make the detour of the Pinawa, but they had to open new "portages."

In the beginning of October last, this Province (Manitoba) was disturbed by Fenian invasion; when in response to the Lieutenant Governor's Proclamation, the people rallied as one man in defence of that portion of Her Majesty's Empire.

A. G. IRVINE, Major,  
Commanding Dominion Troops,  
Manitoba.

Fort Garry, 21st October, 1871.

The details connected with this Fenian outrage, as well as an account of the military measures adopted, will be found in the Appendix in Major Irvine's report, as well as in the report of Capt J. Royal, commanding the St. Boniface troop of Cavalry, who with a mounted force of French speaking Metis, acting as scouts, proceeded to the actual frontier line.

Simultaneously with the adoption of this action by the local authorities, it was determined by the Government at Ottawa, to despatch a military expedition via the "Dawson Route," to Fort Garry, as a reinforcement to the small garrison there retained on duty, and as an illustration of the working of the Canadian militia system on a sudden emergency, it may be interesting to detail the measures adopted and the course pursued. On the evening of the 12th October, I received instructions by an Order in Council to organize a military expedition, and despatch the same without any delay to Fort Garry.

At the same time I received instructions to direct Lieut.-Colonel Osborne Smith, C. M. G., Dep. Adj. Gen, Militia, Commanding Military District No. 5, to proceed to Manitoba, via Pembina, U. S., in advance of the expedition, there to report himself to the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, and to take command of the militia in that Province.

Lieut. Colonel Osborne Smith was also to be instructed to arrange for the despatch of transport to the north west angle of the Lake of the Woods, to meet the expedition (which proceeded via the "Dawson route") on arrival at that point.

Immediately on receipt of these instructions, orders were sent by telegraph to the Deputy Adjutants General of Militia, Commanding Military Districts in the Provinces

of Ontario and Quebec, directing them to furnish proportionally contingents of men from the active militia corps of their respective districts, each Province supplying one hundred (100) men,—the men to be selected from those who volunteered for the special service required, and after passing a medical examination to ensure physical fitness, to be attested before a magistrate for six months duty, with a liability for six months' further service, if required. The officers commanding the Militia in the Districts of Ontario and Quebec were further instructed, after completing their quotas of men, to send them under charge of a staff officer, to Collingwood, the port of embarkation, there to report to me personally for inspection previous to departure.

Arrangements were made to concentrate at Collingwood the necessary military stores, provisions, supplies, camp equipage, personal equipment, and land transport, required for the expedition. Steam transport also from Collingwood to Thunder Bay was also provided; sixty (60) "voyagers" were engaged to facilitate, if required, the passage of the force on the inland waters of the "Dawson Route." Information was also sent to Mr. Dawson, who was then engaged in completing the line of communication through British Territory by the route known as the "Dawson route" of the intended expedition; a request was made to him to co-operate in the service, and expedite the passage of the troops.

On the 14th October, Lieut. Colonel Osborne Smith, O. M. G., reported himself at headquarters, was duly instructed, and he proceeded without delay via Pembina, U. S., accompanied by Major P. Gerraghty, as his Orderly Officer to Fort Garry, to take command of the Militia in Manitoba.

On the 16th October, the officers of the expedition were appointed in general orders. The expedition went *en route*, to be under the command of the senior captain, Captain Thomas Scott, (now a Bt. Lt. Colonel in the militia); the whole of the officers with the exception of one, being selected from among those who had served with the expedition of the previous year, who had already been for 12 months on military duty in Manitoba, and who had gained experience thereby. On this date also, Dr. Alfred Codd, the surgeon appointed to the expedition, took over the field hospital panniers and equipment, completing the medicines &c., required; and he proceeded to Collingwood to await the arrival of the men there, and make a second and final examination of all previous to embarkation. The advanced season of the year rendering it desirable that only very robust men should be allowed to proceed.

On the 17th October, the officers commanding Military Districts in Ontario and Quebec reported that their respective contingents were ready, and the men duly examined and attested, (no difficulty whatever was experienced in obtaining volunteers for the service, many more than were called for having offered in each of the military districts,) also that in accordance with instructions, they would be sent under charge of a staff officer, to Collingwood, so as to arrive there on the 19th. Five men in addition to each of the quotas, being sent as waiting men from every military district with the contingents, to take the place of any who might be rejected by the surgeon of the expedition on the second and final examination.

On the 19th October, I proceeded to Collingwood, and on arriving there the following day, found the whole of the offi-

cers and men, with the necessary military stores, equipment and supplies required for the expedition duly concentrated. Steam transport to convey the force to Thunder Bay also awaiting. Early on the following morning the inspection and embarkation commenced. Eight men were rejected by the medical examination, their places being filled by some of those "in waiting," and on inspection, I found the detachment to consist of a fine body of men, apparently in all respects well fitted for the service, some of whom had served with the expedition of the previous year. The military stores, camp equipage, &c., and a large quantity of provision supplies were placed on board, mainly by the "voyagers" who worked most cheerfully and willingly throughout the day. The whole of the force, and most of the supplies having been embarked in the steamship "Chicora," the expedition sailed at 4 p. m. on the 21st October, for Thunder Bay, having been organized, completely equipped, supplied, and despatched in little more than one week from the date of the issue of orders.

The conduct of the men *en route* to Collingwood and whilst in billets there, was exemplary, and I never witnessed a more orderly embarkation; previous to their departure, I told off the force into companies and half companies, appointing the officers and non-commissioned officers thereto, giving also instructions both verbally and in writing on matters of detail to the officer in command. I also saw proper accommodation provided for both officers and men on board the vessel for the voyage, and after the departure of the "Chicora," the remainder of the supplies with thirty horses, fifteen waggons and sleighs, were embarked on board the steamship "Manitoba." (there being no room on the same on board the "Chicora," and that vessel sailed also for Thunder Bay at 10.30 p. m., on the 21st October.

The personal equipment issued to each man after embarkation was very full and complete, and they were amply supplied with winter clothing; thirty days provision, supplies of the best and most suitable description were taken with the expedition, (but no spirituous liquors of any kind) and six months supply of provisions followed in view of any possible contingencies.

The camp equipage, although limited to what was only absolutely necessary, was considered by experienced men well suited to the service, and the Field Hospital equipment (which I also inspected,) consisting of two panniers, one field companion, one box of medical comforts, and some stretchers, was very complete, and deemed so by the surgeon in medical charge of the force, who was one of the surgeons that accompanied the expedition of the previous year.

Every man of the military force proceeding was well armed with a short Snider rifle and sword bayonet, having sixty rounds of ball ammunition in his pouch, and, in addition to this, I handed over to the officer in command a supply of reserve ammunition at the rate of 100 rounds per man; there being already a considerable supply of Snider ammunition at Fort Garry, and it being desirable to encumber the expedition as little as possible with stores, I did not deem it necessary to send a larger supply of ammunition.

The provision supplies, consisting chiefly of biscuit, flour and pork, were embarked at Collingwood in half barrels, but four hundred (400) canvas bags were furnished in which the supplies could be carried more conveniently by the men across the various "portages" which intersect the inland waters on the "Dawson Route."

Care also was taken to send a quantity of

sheet iron to protect, if necessary, the bows of the small steamers and boats, should any ice have formed on the inland waters. And as the men were supplied with every requisite, even to moccasins and snow shoes, the force left Collingwood, prepared to meet any difficulty likely to arise.

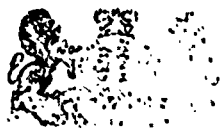
In the performance of my duties in connection with the service, I got every assistance from Lt. Col. Wily, the director of stores, who furnished the military stores, camp equipage and personal equipment, and Mr. Ralph Jones, (a gentleman employed on the Public Works, who had made the supply arrangements for the Pacific Railway Surveying parties,) obtained the provision supplies. From the prompt manner in which the call to arms was responded to on this occasion, I have no doubt but that ten times the number of men required, could have been assembled, equipped, supplied and despatched within the same period, accompanied also if required by the Field Artillery.

Reference to the report of Brevet Lieut. Colonel Scott, (who commanded the expedition "*en route*") and to that of Lieut. Colonel Osborne Smith, who met the force on the Lake of the Woods with assistance, shews how admirably the service was carried out by the officers and men in face of great hardships and difficulties. The expedition, with stores, waggons, horses &c., left Collingwood in two steamers; on 21st October, arriving on the 24th (the third day) at Thunder Bay (a distance of 532 miles). The troops and stores at once disembarked, and in the following two days marched 45 miles to Lake Shebandowan, encountering severe weather and heavy snow storms. Twenty teams of horses and waggons were employed in transporting the stores from Thunder Bay to Shebandowan: The men marched the distance in less than thirty-four hours, camping the first night at the Matawan. From Shebandowan to the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods, a distance of 310 miles, the force proceeded in boats, and although occasionally assisted by small tug steamers (whenever these were in working order) the same description of hardship and labour which was experienced in the expedition of 1870 again devolved upon the men. The large quantity of stores and provisions, having to be carried and the boats dragged across the numerous portages; the toil and hardships on this occasion, however were greatly increased by the inclemency of the weather and the unusually early setting in of a North American Winter.

(To be continued.)

Some of our readers may be aware that Admirals Ryder and Elliott propose to remedy the weakness of the rotatory turret in our ship of war by erecting a fixed turret, over which the guns are to be fired, *en barbette*, recoiling down under cover for loading. This ingenious arrangement appears to have arrested the attention of the authorities at St. Petersburg, as we learn that Admiral Popoff is engaged in carrying out a similar plan, but is applying it to vessels of circular form, which are very thick armor plated on this plan; but the experiments which have been made with vessels of twenty and thirty feet diameter show that a fair speed can be obtained with this form of battery. In England this idea of a basin shaped gun platform was advocated before the United Service Institution about three years ago, if our memory does not deceive us; but the idea was not acted upon. The suggestion, we think, is certain to be revived.—*Broad Arrow*.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,  
Ottawa, 31st May 1872

GENERAL ORDERS (15).  
No. 1.

## STAFF.

Adverting to G. O. (30), 22nd December, 1871, an extension of three months leave of absence, from 7th June next, is granted to Lieutenant Colonel Sinclair, Deputy Adjutant General Military District No. 2.

## ACTIVE MILITIA

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

## 1st Regiment of Cavalry.

The formation of a District Regiment of Cavalry, composed of the following Troops, is hereby authorized in Military District No. 1, to be known as the "1st Regiment of Cavalry" with headquarters at London.

St. Thomas, 1st Troop, St. T. & L. Squad, as No. 1 Troop.

London 2nd Troop, St. T. & L. Squad, as No. 2 Troop.

Mooretown Troop, as No. 3 Troop.

Kingsville Troop, as No. 4 Troop.

Bayfield Troop, as No. 5 Troop.

— Troop, as No. 6 Troop.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Major John Cole, C. C., from St. T. & L. Squadron.

To be Major:

Brevet Major and Captain William Dempster, C. S., from No. 2 Troop.

To be Adjutant:

Cornet Cavendish Noville, V. B. from No. 3 Troop.

To be Surgeon:

Sidney A. King, Esquire, M. D.

To be Veterinary Surgeon:

Madison Fisher, Gentleman

## Toronto Field Battery.

1st Lieutenant Bartholomew M. Armstrong is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank,

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

To be Captains:

Norman Bethune, Esquire, (Provisionally) vice W. C. Campbell, retired.

Malcom Morison, Esquire, V. B., vice Chadwick, appointed Quarter Master.

To be Lieutenants:

Ensign Thomas Brown, M. S., vice Beavin, retired.

Ensign Herbert Beaumont, M. S., vice Fahoy, retired.

Ensign Robert Baldwin Hamilton, M. S., vice Ellis promoted.

Ensign Arthur Fulton Wood, M. S., vice

Ryerson promoted.

Private John Hamilton Kane, M. S., vice McKenzie promoted.

To be Ensigns:

Sergeant Edward Augustus Nash, M. S., vice Macdonald, resigned.

Private Frederick MacDougall, M. S. vice Burch resigned.

Private Snelling Roper Cricke more, M. S., vice McKinley, resigned.

To be Quarter-Master:

Captain Edward Marion Chadwick, V. B., vice Grassick, retired.

12th Battalion of Infantry or "York Rangers."  
No. 2 Company, Lloydtown.

Lieutenant John Marshall Wood is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

19th "Lincoln" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 2 Company, St. Catharines.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Robert S. Ness, M. S. vice George Murray, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Ensign:

Samuel W. Chambers, Gentleman, M. S., vice Ness, promoted.

No. 5 Company St. Anns.

To be Ensign provisionally:

Sergeant William Johnson, vice Robert Anderson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

26th "Middlesex" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 6 Company, Parkhill.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Sergeant Wm. Johnson, vice J. P. Burns, left limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant George S. Johnson, vice N. Smith, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

28th "Perth" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 3 Company, St. Mary's.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Justice Wilson, Gentleman, vice A. Martin, left limits.

30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Surgeon:

Assistant Surgeon George J. Orton, vice G. S. Herod, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Edward Allan, Esq., vice Orton, promoted.

34th "Ontario" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Surgeon:

Henry Warren, Esquire, M. D., vice W. S. Eastwood, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

The resignation of Assist. Surgeon James J. Hillary is hereby accepted.

No. 2 Company, Oshawa.

To be Captain:

Ensign Robert Dillon, M. S., vice D. F. Burke, left limits.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Reginald Larard, Gentleman, vice C. T. Gibbs, appointed Adjutant.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

John James Smith, Gentleman, vice R. Dillon, promoted.

No. 7 Company, Cannington.

To be Ensigns:

Henry Sydney Hill, Gentleman, M. S., vice T. Ward, left limits.

35th Battalion of Infantry "The Simcoe Foresters."

The resignation of Surgeon George D. Mor-ton is hereby accepted.

No. 3 Company, Cookstown.

To be Ensign provisionally:

Sergeant Walter Ayrish, vice Bishop, resigned.

36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 7 Company, Mono Mills.

To be Captain:

James Allen, Esquire, M. S., vice John Patterson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

38th "Brant" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Adjutant, with rank of Ensign:

Edward Stewart Jones, Gentleman, V. B., vice Spence, transferred to command No. 3 Company.

No. 2 Company, Brantford.

Ensign Charles Thomas is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

40th "Northumberland" Battalion of Infantry.

To have the rank of Honorary Captain:

Lieutenant and Quarter-Master Abraham John Van Ingen.

42nd "Brockville" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 4 Company, Fitzroy.

To be Ensign:

Robert Walker, Junior, Gentleman, vice Arthur C. Pigott, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.

Quartermaster John Allan Orchard is hereby permitted to retire with the rank of honorary Captain.

48th "Lennox and Addington" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Amherst Island.

To be Ensign provisionally:

Color Sergeant David Finley, vice Charles C. Gibson, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

57th "Peterborough" Battalion of Infantry

To be Adjutant:

Brevet Major and Captain James Zaccheus Rogers, V. B., from No. 3 Company, vice Kennedy transferred to Winnipeg Field Battery.

*No. 3 Company, Ashburnham*

To be Captain :  
Lieutenant John Burnham, V. B., vice Rogers appointed Adjutant.  
To be Lieutenant :  
Ensign Charles Sheriff Dudman, M. S., vice Burnham, promoted.

*59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Battalion of Infantry.*

To be Quarter Master :  
Corydon H. Wood, Gentleman, vice Annable, appointed Lieutenant Cornwall Troop.

*No. 2 Company, Civil Service Rifles, Ottawa.*

To be Lieutenant :  
Sergeant Charles Edward Lumann, V. B., vice Charles Drinkwater, whose resignation is hereby accepted.  
To be Ensign :  
Corporal George Morrison Patrick, M. S., vice Sydney Smith Junior, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

BREVER.

To be Majors :  
Captain James Zacchous Rogers, V. B., No. 3 Company 57th Battalion, from 4th May, 1871.  
Captain Arthur Bligh, M. S., Adjutant 35th Battalion, from 17th May, 1872.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence is hereby granted to Captain Joseph Marshall, for six months from 14th instant.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The following officers holding certificates of qualification are hereby confirmed, in their respective ranks,

Lt.-Colonel John Brown, M. S., 77th Batt. from 23rd May, 1872.

Major Herbert Charles Gwyn, V. B., 77th Battalion, from 23rd May, 1872.

Captain William Ryan, V. B., No. 5 Company, 37th Battalion, from 1st May 1872.

Captain Edward J. Steele, M. S., No. 6 Company, 37th Battalion, from 29th February, 1872.

Lieutenant John Little, V. B., 13th Battalion, from 23rd May, 1872.

Lieutenant George Kingsbury Brown, M. S., No. 4 Company, 22nd Battalion, from 20th February, 1872.

Ensign Robert Knight Hope, V. B., 13th Battalion, from 1st May, 1872.

Ensign James B. Ingersoll, M. S., from No. 6 Company, 2nd Battalion, 20th Feb 1872.

Ensign William Allan Ingraham, M. S., No. 3 Company, 22nd Battalion, from 8th March, 1872.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

*Quebec Squadron of Cavalry.*  
*No. 3 Troop.*

The formation of a Troop of Cavalry is hereby authorized at Quebec, to be No. 3 Troop of the Quebec Squadron. Arms and the necessary equipment will be furnished when the Department of Militia and Defence is in a position to do so.

To be Lieutenant :  
Cornet John Brown, C. C., from No 1 Troop.  
To be Cornet :  
William Kent, Gentleman, C. C.

*Quebec Field Battery of Artillery.*

To be Captain :  
1st Lieutenant Michael W. Baby, M. S., G. S., vice Lamontagno who holds the Staff appointment of Brigade Major.

*1st Montreal Company of Engineers.*

To be Lieutenant, provisionally .  
James Alfred Devine, Gentleman, M. S., vice Hutchison, resigned.

*51st Battalion of Infantry, or "Hemmingford Rangers."*

*No. 4 Company, Hemmingford.*

To be Lieutenant :  
Ensign Donald McFee, M.S., G.S., vice A. McKelvey, left limits.

To be Ensign :  
Sergeant George James McKoy, M.S., vice McFee, promoted.

*52nd Battalion of Infantry.*

The designation of this Battalion is changed to 52nd "Bromo" Battalion of Light Infantry instead of 52nd "Bedford" Battalion.

*61th Battalion of Infantry or "Volligeurs de Beauharnois."*

To be Major :  
Captain Lucius Poitras, M.S., from No. 5 Company, vice P. A. Rodier, appointed to command 76th Battalion.  
*No. 1 Company, Beauharnois.*

To be Lieutenant :  
Ensign Joseph Narcisse Camyré, V.B., vice Baker, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally :  
Sergeant Narcisse Deslorier, vice Camyré, promoted.

*No. 5 Company, Beauharnois.*

To be Captain :  
Ensign Saul Martin, M.S., vice Poitras, promoted.

To be Lieutenant :  
Sergeant Wilfred Siméon Davis, M.S., vice J. B. C. St. Amour, left limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally :  
Sergeant George Peterkin, vice Martin, promoted.

MEMO.—Major Jean Marie Prud'homme, M.S., becomes senior Major in consequence of the appointment of Major P. A. Rodier to be Lieutenant-Colonel of 76th Battalion.

*76th Battalion of Infantry or "Volligeurs Chateauguay."*

To be Surgeon :  
Philemone Laberge, Esquire.  
MEMO.—Adverting to G. O. (7) 22nd March, 1872, the Company therein authorized to be formed as "No. 2 Company of Ste. Martine," and is in the same G. O. attached to this Battalion as "No. 3 Company" is the Company at Ste. Martine, which then existed as an Independent Company. The officers of No. 3 Company being Capt. Joseph Beaudreau, M. S., and the Lieut. provisionally, Ensign Francis Xavier Roy.

*79th "Shefford" Battalion of Infantry.*

The formation of a Battalion of Infantry to be composed of eight Companies, is hereby authorized in the County of Shefford to be known as 79th "Shefford" Battalion of Infantry, and, as a special request, with the additional designation of "Highlanders," and permitted to wear Glengarry caps. The Service Rolls to be forwarded to Head Quarters as soon as possible.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK

Ensign Elzebert Courtoau, No. 5 Company 23rd Battalion, is confirmed in his rank from date of appointment: 8th January 1869, he holding a Military School certificate at that time.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

*8th Regiment of Cavalry,*

The designation of the "New Brunswick Regiment of Cavalry" is hereby changed to the "8th Regiment of Cavalry."

*New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.*

*No. 1 Battery, St. John.*

To be 1st Lieutenant :  
2nd Lieutenant John E. Bell, G. C., vice Kane promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally :  
Andrew Armstrong, Gentleman, vice Bel promoted.

*No. 3 Battery, Portland,*

To be Captain :  
1st Lieutenant and Captain William Cunard, V. B., vice Brevet Major and Captain Richard Farmer, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining his Brevet rank.

MEMO.—Adverting to G. O. (4) 23rd Feb. last, the date from which Captain William Cunard takes rank as Captain in the Active Militia of the Dominion, is 27th February, 1871.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

2nd Lieutenant John E. Bell, No. 1 Battery N. B. Brigade G. A. having obtained a 2nd Class Gunnery Certificate from a Board of Examining officers, his rank is hereby confirmed from 22nd instant:

By Command of His Excellency the Governor-General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,  
Adjutant-General of Militia,  
Canada.

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## The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1872.

LIEUT-COLONEL WAINSWRIGHT GRIFFITHS, at present on a tour through British Columbia, has kindly consented to act as the Agent for the VOLUNTEER REVIEW in that Province.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters addressed to either the Editor or Publisher, as well as Communications intended for publication, must, invariably, be *pre paid*. Correspondents will also bear in mind that one end of the envelope should be left open, and in the corner the words "Printer's copy" written, and a two cent stamp will pay the postage if not over an ounce.

The *Broad Arrow* of the 4th May, has an article on "Lord Clarence Paget and the Admiralty," which is full of instruction and exhibits the administration and personnel of the Royal Navy in a very extraordinary light.

Amongst the evils the *Liberals* have forced on the British Empire, the worst and most fatal has arisen from the personal egotism and selfish anxiety of the class the profession of Radical ideas have pitchforked into office. Under pretence of Army and Navy Reform the Whig Radicals have managed to totally destroy both services, so that it may be doubted whether in case of emergency Great Britain could put an effective force in the field. The theory of the Manchester school of political philosophers is, and has been, that a man capable of making money as a tailor, a weaver, or blacksmith, is thereby endowed with all the requisite qualities of a Minister of State, pre-eminently fitted to command the Army and Navy, and at the same time able to hold forth to a select congregation at some prominent Little Bethel.

Special training, personal experience, or laboriously acquired knowledge, is of no

account with the *doctrinaries*, who, by the force of sheer impudence and the practical application of the arts of the Demagogue, have succeeded in blinding the eyes of the people of England to their utter and total incompetency.

As the result of this, we have a Gladstone whose sole claim to ability of any kind is confined to his rhetorical powers at the head of the Councils of the Empire; a Bright whose entire claim to consideration was to be found in coarse invective, but a notorious failure in every position in life; a Cardwell, a lawyer in a small way, assuming the position of Commander-in-chief of the Army and thoroughly disorganising it, and being indebted to junior clerks in the civil branch of the war office for a scheme for its reconstruction; a Childers assuming to himself the whole powers of Lord High Admiral, Naval Constructor and Commander-in-chief of the British Navy, and the result of his own action as well as that of his subordinates is admirably told by *Broad Arrow* as follows:—

"Lord Clarence Paget roundly asserts, from his own knowledge as an officer who has commanded one of Her Majesty's fleets, that the long list of accidents to our ironclads is to be accounted for by the standing orders of the Admiralty in regard to the economising of fuel. 'If the *Captain* had had her engine in use she would have been luffed to the wind and saved. The *Agincourt* drifted, crab-like, on to the Pearl Rock because she had no headway to stem the current. The *Lord Clyde* drifted on the rocks because her engines were not ready in time to save her. The *Defence* drove from her anchors because she had not full power of steam on; and lastly, the *Royal Alfred* got aground in Bahama Channel because she had no steam ready.'"

The standing orders of the Admiralty, when England had a fleet and seamen, were limited by the discretion and responsibility of the commanding officer. Earl St. Vincent's famous instructions to the greatest seaman the World has ever seen are well known; but had Nelson's lot been cast in our day, Mr. Childers's or Goschen or some other Birmingham tailor or weaver, would have attempted to control his action and subordinate it to Sir H. Storks, a junior clerk in the Civil Branch, or some other equally competent and enlightened personage whose aptitude for the business was measured by his total ignorance of its theory or practice.

History furnishes no example of a nation so thoroughly in the hands of a set of peddlers as Great Britain has been for the last five years—even when ignorant and purse proud Dutch Burgomasters insisted on their right to control the action of their Generals by *field deputies* they were wise enough to refrain from meddling with the administration of their fleet—so that when their troops were covered with disgrace their Navy at least was handled by seamen, and their last action off the Dogger Bank, before the nation sank under the rule of its peddlers, showed at least that their seamen had not lost prestige, and that they were true des-

endants, as far as fighting was concerned, of the renowned and fearless *Geuz de la Mer*.

The *Broad Arrow* makes an assertion which we never expected to see in a British Military Journal, and we would fain attribute it to the anxiety to keep the present Administration *above water*—viewed in any light it is the most humiliating ever penned since Britain has a history, and cannot fail to carry dismay to the remotest corner of the Empire.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* very properly says that such orders should bind no officer who had a reputation to lose. *Broad Arrow* in reply says:—

"This would be very just reasoning if it could be shown that the difference between right and wrong in the case under consideration were a hard and fast line, about which there could be no mistake; but this is not so. The Navy is in a state of transition, and the simple fact is that the commanders of our ships of war have not the knowledge which this argument implies, and instead of comparing them to workmen who rob their employer rather than disobey the foreman, the *Pall Mall Gazette* would have been much nearer the mark had he compared them to the nominal holders of responsible positions, who, from conscientious motives, are guided in their practical functions by the requirements of the heads of departments. The fact is, a general order supposes a certain amount of efficiency and intellectual training in those who have the carrying of it out, and in the absence of this, a literal obedience to it may often prove disastrous. Now, we do not hesitate to affirm, what we have affirmed over and over again before, that our naval officers have not had the chance of obtaining the professional and scientific training necessary for the safe handling of our ironclad ships in critical circumstances, and it is for this reason, among others, that it was dangerous to handicap them with restrictions which they could not be expected to consider critically, and allow or disallow wisely, in sudden emergencies. It is always forgotten in such arguments as that we have quoted from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that everything in the Navy—officers and all—are in a transition state; and to talk of the "shipwreck of reputations" and the disgrace of making mistakes, under the circumstances, is about as reasonable as it would be to argue with a chrysalis about the disgrace of remaining in the *pupa* state—which, by the way, is an analogically correct figure of speech, as naval officers, *quoad* the scientific demands of their profession, are really in a state of *pupilage*."

It also appears that Captain Cromwell, in that remarkable voyage across the Atlantic in the *Monarch*, when Birmingham and Boston shook hands over George Peabody's corpse at the expense of the people of England, expended more coal than the Admiralty allowed, and that economy was considered by Mr. Childers, who acted the part of John Gelpin's wife on the occasion, and *reprimanded* the gallant officer for his extravagance.

After all the *Tooley street tailors* were not far out, only a very little bit before their time, for it is such people that now governs England.

As *Broad Arrow* has a peculiar affection for Cromwell and the roundheads, and is inclined to manufacture history to blazon forth the glories of military rule in England, by

asserting that under the reign of that consummate scoundrel our army first took its place in history and our navy was created. We beg leave to remind our contemporary that those great events must have taken place when the France God-Barebones Parliament was in existence, and the fitting climax of all would be the preparation for the reign of the Saints which the Whig Radicals are about to inaugurate by the destruction of both.

FIFTY-EIGHT years ago, while Great Britain was collecting her strength under the great Duke of Wellington for the purpose of crushing out the last remnants of the power of the first Napoleon and driving his legions across the Pyrenees—while the gallant Canadian Militia were engaged in deadly conflict with those pets of the Whig-Radicals, our very esteemed neighbors across the lines, the House of Assembly of Lower Canada on the 23rd of February, 1814, in a *Committee of the whole House*—“Resolved that it is the opinion of this committee that a sum of *fifteen hundred pounds* currency be employed under the direction of commissioners to encourage and aid JOSEPH BOUCHETTE, Esqr., to publish the Topographical and Geographical Maps of the Province.”

In March, 1815, a payment, on account, of £500 currency was made to Lieut. Colonel BOUCHETTE, but since that date neither himself in his lifetime nor his family have in any way benefitted by labors which have placed his name in the front rank of the literary men of Canada—and above that of all others, as a Geographer.

The services for which this meagre compensation was allotted consisted in the publication of a Topographical and Geographical Map of Canada; at the period of publication about as well known to the British public as Timbuctoo; and a descriptive memoir of the most complete and exhaustive character. After the labour of nearly sixty years, it is as valuable as a guide book as the day it was published, while the efforts of all the talent of Canada has been utterly unable to produce as complete or correct a Topographical Map of the country since, so that the whole Dominion has reaped the advantages of Lt. Col. BOUCHETTE'S labors.

At the time of publication the *burin* of the engraver was the only method by which maps could be multiplied, and the old fashioned *copperplate* the medium, but the manner in which the work was executed leaves nothing to be regretted on that score, although it added fearfully to the expense.

A sum of over two thousand two hundred pounds currency was disbursed by Colonel BOUCHETTE, and the House of Assembly of Lower Canada with a *meanness* unparalleled in history while repeatedly affirming the necessity of or repaying the outlay, systematically defeated the ends of honesty and justice by shirking the question of providing the means to discharge the obligation incurred at its desire.

It would be useless as well as unnecessary to follow the history of the BOUCHETTE claim through all the tortuous windings of provincial politics to the present period, all this has been ably and well done by the talented Editor of the *Canadian Illustrated News* in a pamphlet lately published, but there can be no question that in equity the Dominion of Canada is responsible for the amount of those claims, as all the Provinces have participated in the advantages derived from Colonel BOUCHETTE'S labors.

As has been well observed by the talented author of “*the claims of the late Lieut. Colonel BOUCHETTE*”—the Legislature of a country is the only body within the pale of society above the operations of law—but as public opinion supplies the place of the more stringent rule, the equity of the claim must ensure its final success.

We look confidently therefore to the House of Commons to wipe away the injustice of two generations, and repay to the heirs of Col. BOUCHETTE the money expended by him in the service of the country.

Apart from the legal aspect of the transaction, the BOUCHETTE family have great and peculiar claims on the gratitude of the people of Canada: in November, 1775, the father of Lieut. Colonel BOUCHETTE, then commanding an armed vessel at Montreal, took Gen. CARLETON, the Governor General, out of the hands of traitorous Englishmen and rebel Yankees, and in spite of all opposition landed him safely at Quebec, on the 13th of November; a public meeting being then held by other English traitors to surrender the last stronghold of Great Britain on this continent into the hands of the rebels under BENEDICT ARNOLD.

We need not point out how materially that act has altered the history of the world—that on it depended not only the existence but the development of the British Empire, for had CARLETON fallen into the hands of the Yankee rebels under MONTGOMERY the British would have been entirely driven off the American continent, and the *armed neutrality* would have speedily rendered CLIVE'S victory at Plassy a mere historical episode.

Putting aside the services, great and eminent as they have been, of Lieut. Colonel BOUCHETTE, the people of Canada owe a debt of gratitude to his father which should not be neglected, and we are confident that if the Hon. the MINISTER OF FINANCE can see his way to put the BOUCHETTE claims in the Supplementary Estimates the country will applaud an act of tardy justice.

THE question of the *ballot* vs. the *voluntary* system has been exhaustively discussed; our gallant correspondent *Rollo* however returns to the charge again, but it is only to reiterate arguments already disposed of; he cannot see the difference between the *willing* and *unwilling*, and has apparently made up his mind that officers of existing corps are hardly dealt with because the exercise of the

right to *ballot* men to fill their quotas is denied them.

We have distinctly stated the whole case, if the *ballot* is resorted to officers must be changed every *three* years as well as men—under existing circumstances that would not be desirable. According to his own admissions men can always be found to fill the ranks on emergency, and we would seriously ask him what is it the force really wants?

We were under the impression that due encouragement to the *willing* was all that could be required, we are decidedly opposed to forcing the *unwilling*, and we have no fear of any falling off in the numbers. Why the General Orders issued so frequently are full of Gazettes of new troops, batteries and companies, and we are satisfied that the *volunteering* spirit needs no extra stimulus.

So far the experience of this country shows that *compulsion* is not necessary, and even those who insist on the necessity for the *ballot* are forced to admit that the slightest political disturbance will fill their ranks to repletion.

Our system will partially train soldiers, and only *partially* under either *ballot* or *volunteering*, and that is sufficient for the wants of the country, for the simple reason that our opponents would not be in as good a condition; and it is certainly a strange thing to find officers insisting on a change of system before its effects have been fairly tried.

That the officers of the Volunteer force labored under certain burdens which should be borne by the country is well known, and has been pointed out in the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* years ago; but if, as a body, they will persist in the face of well established facts, to seek redress in a totally opposite direction, it is not likely in the nature of things that the success attending their efforts will be very striking—its most probable result would be to deprive the country of their services—a loss of the most deplorable description and for which the enforcement of a theory would by no means compensate.

Once for all, the position laid down in a recent article on this subject: “that the man who can get fifty-five of his fellows to *voluntarily* undertake the duties of a soldier's life under his command, gives a guarantee thereby that he is a *gentleman* and fit to be an officer”—is another of those *truisms* for which *Rollo* gives the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* credit, and is the greatest possible recommendation of the present system.

We are no believers in a *democratic* Army, neither do we pin our faith on an aristocratic organization—the *juste milieu*—has been happily secured by the voluntary system; its faults are merely matters of detail which can be remedied. It is in accord with the political and social habits of our people, and we can see no reason whatever to change it before its value is fully developed; and if change is ever necessary the country has all the appliances therefor at a moment's notice.



LORD CLARENCE PAGET has boldly stood forward in vindication of the British Naval Service. He has undoubtedly placed the blame of its failures and disasters where they ought to lie. The Board of Admiralty, or rather what used to be the first Lord, usurping the functions of all his colleagues, had, in the person of Mr. CHILDEAS, exercised autocratic sway. Not only did that universal genius, on his sole responsibility, order the construction of the famous Monitors, but he is also responsible for those orders of the Admiralty of which Lord C. PAGET complains.

A manufacturer himself in no way connected with Naval affairs he assumed all the functions of the Commander-in-chief of the fleet, with what results Lord C. PAGET's letter to the *London Times* will show:

"In requesting you to insert the following remarks, I am incurring grave responsibility. It is no light thing for an admiral who has lately commanded one of her Majesty's fleets to appeal to the public, but times are out of joint with the navy when the minister for that department finds himself obliged, in replying to the usual toast at a public dinner to speak of the service in apologetic words. The late disasters need indeed apology, but is it only for the service that excuses are required? During the last three years we have lost one iron clad with all hands; four having been on the rocks, and though rescued by great skill, rendered well nigh useless, since it is impossible that a ship weighing 5,000 or 6,000 tons can lump upon the ground without seriously shaking her frame and loosening her armor-plates. But, worse than all, many officers of the highest merit and promise are wrecked in prospects and reputation, and the country is losing (but let us hope only for the moment) its confidence in us. Why is all this. I declare my experience of the officers of the navy during three years and on many trying occasions, was to the effect that they were full of zeal, prudence and knowledge of their duties. I know that other commanders in chief will bear the same testimony. The Admiralty actuated by a praiseworthy desire to economize one of the most costly items in the navy (viz. coal), and with a view to the maintenance of seamanship, issued a series of orders restricting the use of the engine. I cannot but think that it is these well-intentioned orders that have contributed mainly to the disasters. The officers of the navy are a highly sensitive body of men, and once impressed with the feeling that consumption of coal is displeasing to the Admiralty, they will run all sorts of risks rather than incur the censure, which has I understand, been freely bestowed on some who have disregarded their injunctions. Every one of these mishaps, may, in my opinion, be traced to the fatal impressions conveyed in the Admiralty orders. If the *Captain* had had her engines in use she would have been luffed to the wind and saved. The *Agincourt* drifted crab-like on to the Pearl Rock, because she had not headway enough to stem the current. The *Lord Clyde* drifted upon the rocks because her engines were not ready in time to save her. The *Defence* drove from her anchors because she had not full power of steam on. And now we hear that the *Royal Alfred* got aground in Bahama channel because she had no steam ready. These large ironclads are not safe when near the land or one another, or in bad weather without steam power. I have reason to believe that the Admiralty

contemplate a revision of the orders to which I have adverted. I am certain that no measure will be more beneficial to the navy or advantageous to the country. Meantime it is but justice to the many brave and distinguished officers who have been sacrificed at the shrine of false economy, that the public should have an opportunity of forming their judgment as to the amount of blame which is fairly attributed to them."

We were always of opinion that those *Ironclads* would turn out to be something like a *white Elephant*—very good for show useless for aught else—and yet the people of England are infatuated enough to believe that a crude *Yankee invention* pirated from the speculative theories of a seaman (the late Capt. COWREN COLES), are practically as valuable as vessels possessing many times their mobility and thoroughly manageable.

Built on a false principle against all known laws affecting the floatation of moveable and manageable bodies it is evident they are neither fit to act in concert—as cruisers—nor on a lee shore; nor has the practical experience hitherto acquired in the slightest degree defined the use to which they can be converted.

Their armament too is monstrous—35 tons guns warranted to be useless after 100 rounds is fired from those huge masses of iron, nor is there any certainty from the nature of the material that they would ever stand that test; in any case an action that would involve the firing of that number of rounds would leave the huge monster helpless; and as the hits at 1000 yards in action at sea are about 1 per cent, the effective value of an ironclad with two 35 ton guns would be equal to the chance of hitting an opponent twice, a result by no means commensurate with the pretentious size or outlay.

Sea fights will be carried on much in the old way of rapid firing and hard hitting, not with bolts that will drill holes through eleven inches of solid iron, but with shot sufficient to knock *two posts* into one.

England had better set about remodelling her fleet, but she should entrust the task to the officers who are to command it—not to Birmingham knife grinders or Manchester cotton spinners.

If the scientific knowledge necessary to construct ocean going monitors and the skill to command them are in an unsatisfactory state owing to ignorance of the laws of momentum communicated from combined motion, the knowledge which should govern the adaptation of the armament is in an equally unsatisfactory condition, the following extract from *Broad Arrow* exhibits a state of affairs by no means cheering.

"We understand that the Admiralty have it under consideration to test the endurance of a 25-ton gun, as mounted in the *Monarch*, *Glutton*, and *Hotspur*, by rapid and continuous firing such as usually occurs in a naval engagement or bombardment. The 25-ton gun is officially limited to 100 discharges with a reduced charge of 85lb. of powder, mis-called a "battering" charge. These being fired

with intervals of days, weeks, or months between every few rounds suffice to endanger the life of the gun. But if the same number of rounds were fired in one day's continuous practice, the effect would be still more injurious. As this continuous fire is what naval guns are wanted for, and the disabling of one gun would disarm the *Hotspur*, or that of two guns the *Glutton*, it is of some importance that a 25-ton gun should be so tested in times of peace, when a failure would be of comparative small consequence."

The use of Artillery on ship board is necessarily subject to different conditions to the same weapon on land; in action on the battle-field guns are fired and manœuvred on solid ground, aim can be deliberately taken, and the objects sufficiently large to allow of a high per centage of effect, in siege operations the same rule holds good in a greater degree, and no difficulty can be experienced in producing any effort the means at hand may be equal to.

In an action at sea all these conditions are altered, the guns must be fought on a platform constantly shifting not only in the line of the ship's course but with the heave and roll of the sea through which she passes, the target or ship at which she fires or to which she is opposed does not necessarily possess the same amount of motion or in the same way, a good deal depends on her build, size, and the force of the power she may use so that the marine artilleryman has to deal with a shifting platform with compound motion and a shifting mark whose size, appearance and position is changing every moment, under all these circumstances it is very evident that fine shooting, such as that which can be practised on shore, is utterly impossible at sea.

Indeed it will require no extraordinary power of foresight to assert that naval battles will be fought as in the days when old England had a navy, at two cables length and decided by the quickest firing and hardest hitting.

It appears as a matter of necessity that smooth bore guns of large calibre throwing a heavy shot capable of doing good service after firing 500 rounds will be the Naval Artillery of the future, the expensive *rice hole punchers* will be left to the sole use of the land service where they can be thoroughly utilized.

War vessels of the period carrying four guns cannot afford to have any portion of their armament disabled; in former days the loss of one, two, or three guns out of say 40 to 100 by no means crippled the defence of the vessel, with modern artillery it would be fatal, and it is far more liable to such *contretemps* than the old armament could be.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The principal political event during the past week appears to have been the debate in the House of Lords on Earl Russell's mo-

tion for an address to Her Majesty praying that Great Britain should withdraw from the Geneva arbitration in case the United States persisted in asserting their right under the Treaty of Washington to put forward the claim for consequential damages.

As was to be expected Earl Granville and the adherents of the Whig Radicals appeared in the role of special pleaders for the Yankees, and against the interests of their own country—the former going so far as to style the speech of Lord Cairns (a law Lord) as that of an advocate, simply because it was a powerful legal argument against the illegality of the claims of the Washington Treaty.

Notwithstanding all this there can be no doubt but the address would be carried by a large majority.

If at the close of the debate Earl Granville had not read a letter from General Schenek, the Minister of the United States, affirming that the Supplementary article is amply sufficient to exclude the indirect claims, and authorising the statement to be made as coming from Washington, that the article is a final settlement of the question of the said claims.

Earl Derby then said he thought the debate should close, as this put a new face on the matter.

Earl Granville warned the House that indirect claims were not yet withdrawn from the American case, but that they would be disposed of by the acceptance of the supplemental article to the Treaty of Washington.

Earl Russell then withdrew his motion for an address to the Queen, and the debate closed.

It would appear that the difficulty has been got over for the present, but other and equally as vexatious difficulties are sure to occur.

The whole affair has been a sad blunder on our side, and a perfidious sham on the other. Sir Stafford Northcote stated most distinctly in the House of Commons that the United States commissioners had pledged themselves to the understanding that no consequential damages would be put forward, and it is evident if the motion of Earl Russell had been carried a damaging exposure of more than one leading politician in the Washington cabinet would be the result.

The Prince and Princess of Wales had been visiting Yarmouth and were received with great enthusiasm.

An Embassy from the Burmese Empire had arrived in London.

Charles Lever, the great Novelist,—Cornelius O'Dowd of *Blackwood*—is dead at Trieste, in his 63rd year.

France is rejoicing over the trial of its military leaders by Courts Martial—it would be true policy to put its politicians in their stead—it is likely that some innocent man like our own Admiral Byng will suffer for the basality of President Thier's and his con-

ferences—a victim is wanted to appease Republican blood thirst the Commune awakened a taste for it. To the shame of the French army some of its Generals have been urging the country on this insane course.

In Spain society is very much disturbed by the rival parties of the King elected by the Cortes and the Heir by right divine. Some fighting has occurred between the troops of King Amadeus and the adherents of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, with what results it is hard to say; but the situation is not pleasant for the Monarch *de facto*.

The eldest son of the ex-Queen Isabella, the Prince of Asturias, is also a claimant for the throne of Ferdinand and Isabella, and finds many people favorable to his claims.

Italy, which has experienced such great physical and political revolutions, is now threatened with a repetition of those startling phenomena which has preserved for the world evidence of Roman civilisation—Vesuvius has lately exhibited energies of a most destructive character attended with great damage of property and loss of life.

The people of the United States are in one of the fits of their quadrennial intermittent political fever—the absorbing topic of the hour is the election, or rather nomination of a President, and those “Conventions” for which the States are famous, or infamous, are the order of the day.

All interest in the Treaty of Washington appears to have been absorbed in the idea that the first duty to the country is to give a third or fourth class man as Chief Magistrate.

Arrangements are making on a colossal scale for the great musical festival at Boston.

Our local affairs progress with the same even pace of prosperity—trade increasing, and on every side the evidences of peace and good government are apparent. Measures of great interest have occupied the attention of our Parliament, especially those leading to the development of the national interests of our Provinces—such as the Canal enlargement and the Pacific Railway. The country has to mourn the loss of one of its great Statesmen the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, who died at Cornwall on the 1st June, in the 60th year of his age.

THE \$5,000 REWARD.

In order to set at rest the question as to the jurisdiction of Ontario in the arrest and trial of the murderers of the lamented Scott at Fort Garry, the Grand Orange Lodge of Western Ontario at its last session submitted to four eminent lawyers the following questions:

“First—What Empire, Dominion, Province or Tribunal had or has the right or power to cause the arrest and prosecution of the alleged murderers of Thomas Scott, in the Territory now known as the Province of Manitoba.

“Secondly—Had the Government of Ontario any authority to arrest or try the alleged murderers, or otherwise render substantial justice in the premises, at the time they offered their reward of \$5,000 for their arrest and conviction?”

The lawyers whom these questions were submitted were Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, D'Arcy Boulton, H. S. McDonald, and Alton McArthur, whose reply has just been published.

First.—From the time of Scott's murder up to the present time, there has been no power or authority in the Dominion, or the Province of Ontario and Quebec, or elsewhere, except in Rupert's Land and the Province of Manitoba, to put the law in motion or cause the arrest of the murderers, none of them having been within any of the other Provinces of the Dominion since the murder, except in the Province of Manitoba and the territory which is now that Province.

Second—Any of the murderers might have been arrested by the proper officers in Rupert's Land, on information laid under the authority of the governing powers there, and either have been tried there or sent by the authorities there for trial in the proper criminal courts of Ontario, Quebec, or British Columbia, which had concurrent jurisdiction for such trials until the Act 34 Vic. chap. 14 was passed on the 14th April, 1871.

“Thirdly—At the time the Government of Ontario offered the reward of \$5,000 for the murderers, there was no power or authority existing in Ontario to cause their arrest out of Ontario, or their trial within Ontario, or otherwise render substantial justice in the premises in Ontario, as by the terms of the Act of Parliament of Canada, passed 14th April, 1871, all jurisdiction over every description of felony, including murder, committed in Manitoba as a territory or Province was vested in the courts of the Province of Manitoba alone.”—*Intelligencer*, 18th May.

WHAT PROTECTION DOES FOR THE LABORER.

—In the recent speech on the tariff question in the United States House of Representatives, Mr. “Sunset” Cox, by an elaborate comparison of the rate of wages in the ship-building yards on the Clyde and in the United States, and also the cost of a few prime necessaries in those two places, showed indisputably that the excessive American tariff has defeated the object for which it was ostensibly imposed, to better the American Mechanic and prevent his ruin by the cheap “pauper labor” of Europe: The result is summarized by an American paper, which says that, as compared with the Clyde, the aristocratic wages of the United States compel the laboring man of New York to work five hours more for his weekly rent, nineteen hours more for a ton of coal; 13 hours more for a pair of blankets, 3 and a-half hours more for a pair of boots, thirty-two hours more for a common woollen suit, nineteen hours more for twelve yards of Alpaca, and one hour and three quarters more for a dozen spools of thread—all indispensable articles of the present households.

## A ROW IN THE CHOIR.

There have been some awful doings in our vil-  
lago church to-day,  
And now, that all is over, I will speak of the af-  
fray.  
It has thrilled the population like a sudden cry  
of fire,  
And shows how early piety sometimes affects a  
choir.

There's Jason Squid has led the choir some ten  
or fifteen years,  
And everything went smoothly until Miss Eu-  
phonia Spears,  
Got married to a butcher living in another  
town,  
And they got a new soprano, Miss Jerusha Ellen  
Brown.

Jerusha was a smasher when it came to singing  
al.,  
And the way she sang a solo part made every-  
body stare,  
And Jason thought he had now secured a won-  
derous prize,  
And Jason wasn't married, and Jerusha took his  
eyes,

However, as it now appears, a f'low by the  
name,  
Of Jedediah Webster played a ve really game,  
By which he got invited through t: courtesy of  
Squid,  
To take a part in singing once, and bet your boots  
he did.

Now Jason sang the tenor part, and Webster  
sang it too,  
And Webster eyed Jerusha, and Jason Squid got  
blu-  
And Jones the basso, up and said that Jedediah's  
velec,  
Was good to keep among them there were he al-  
lowed a choice.

So Webster staid and staid, and Jason grew so  
vexed,  
Lolost his tact in picking up tunes, and always  
missed the text,  
And Sunday after Sunday he sang the loudest  
share,  
Nor took the hint of Jason that he was not want-  
ed there.

Month after month a jealous flame grew fierce in  
Jason's breast,  
And fired his brain from morn till eve, and rob-  
bed his nights of rest,  
And Webster the contagion caught, and nursed  
the seeds of ire,  
For he had a wild ambition in his heart for to  
lead the choir.

At last the thing so serious grew they could not  
even speak,  
Not even nod at passing so extensive grew the  
pique;  
But they talked about each other in a way that  
did incline,  
To be a violation of commandment Number  
nine.

Affairs had got to such a pitch, one Sunday Web-  
ster took,  
And sat upon and hid from Squid the sole re-  
maining book,  
And growling somewhat careless in the trick he  
was about,  
He moved and left the tune book with the cor-  
ner sticking out.

Now Jason saw the knavishness at once of this  
affair,  
And though the parson had commenced his long  
and breezy prayer,  
He scowled at Jedediah cross, and jerked the  
book so quick,  
The seat might possibly have split if it hadn't  
been so thick.

Forgetting all about the solemn place, the time,  
and all,  
Jed threw the book at Jason's head—it banged  
against the wall—  
And people turned their heads to see the queer-  
est sight  
They ever saw in church before—a rough-and-  
tumble fight.

They scratched and kicked and thumped around  
and broke the organ keys,  
And split the bellows so the thing did ever after  
wheeze,  
They cursed and swore, and raved and tore, and  
pulled each other's hair,  
And broke the seats, and scattered hymn and  
tune-books in the air.

Jerusha squalled, and Jones ran out—the alto  
fainted sheer,  
And very Bedlam was unloosed, and things were  
out of gear,  
Till, finally, the tencons came and ended the  
affair,  
In time to hear the preacher end the ending of  
his prayer.

PEOPLE SLAIN IN BATTLE IN OLDEN  
TIME.

Mr. W. Prince Jones, author of "The  
Conquest and Settlement of Britain by the  
Saxons, &c," referring to the surprise which  
all acquainted with history feel as to where  
the great multitudes reported present and  
slain in the battles of that early period came  
from, and doubt the correctness of the arith-  
metical powers of old writers, writes—

We have in Kent a singular and histori-  
cally important spectacle which bears direct-  
ly on this subject. In a vault under Hythe  
Church lie the skulls and bones of many  
thousands (I have seen them estimated at  
twenty thousand men), who all died a vio-  
lent death in battle. The greater part were  
men in the prime of life, remarkable for the  
beauty and perfection of their teeth, and  
the wounds by which many of them perish-  
ed are from fearful great pieces being cut  
out of their skulls with a heavy axe or  
sword. One of these men had in a former ac-  
tion, received a fearful wound, which had  
cut a fearful piece out of his skull as broad  
as two fingers, yet strange to say he had re-  
covered and the bone had begun to unite  
again at the extremities of the wound when  
he received his quietus in the Hythe battle.  
The bones lay for many centuries on the  
fields of what was then the mouth of the  
river Rother, between the church and the  
sea, and were gathered and deposited at  
their present resting place, by the monks in  
I forget what year. Now, if these men were  
not killed in the battle at "Stonar, opposite  
France," as mentioned in my text, a battle  
so obscure that nothing but the dimmest  
tradition of it has come down to us, but  
which must be supposed to have been fought  
between Catigeanu or Vortimer, both sons of  
the British chief, Vortigern, and the Jutes  
under Hengist—why, I for one am totally at  
a loss to say when they died. I know of no  
historical battle near Hythe in which 20,000  
or even 5,000 men were killed. The vast  
numbers slain are a strange puzzle, but  
there they lie; and we can only imagine  
that the whole force of the Britons of the  
south-eastern countries was gathered to re-  
sist a grand invasion of perhaps the com-  
bined Jutes and South Saxons, who may  
then have been engaged in war round Caer  
Andred (Pevensey). Hythe, which then  
stood on one of the branches of the Rother—  
the Portus Limanis—is just the place an in-  
vading host would choose for to make a  
landing.

## ICE BOUND.

After a four months battle with the ele-  
ments, drifting about upon Lake Huron,  
buffeted by the ice almost as rudely and  
continuously as though she were sailing up-  
on an Arctic Sea; after adventures and ex-  
periences wild enough to furnish the materi-  
als for a romance, the schooner Goble, with  
her faithful little crew of two men, drifted  
down the lake before a favoring breeze, and  
about noon on Friday hove to just 'outside,'  
with her tattered old flag flying gallantly  
from the mast head, and lay there waiting  
for a tow with as much apparent unconcern  
as though she had only arrived from Chicago  
after an ordinary trading voyage. The tug  
Martin, which had been cut out of the ice in  
Black River in January, with the hope that  
she would be able to do something for  
the relief of the castaway a hope that was  
long deferred—was soon at her side, and  
within a short time the weather beaten craft  
was lying at dock in this city, out of harm's

way, and only requiring a moderate amount  
of repairing to make her again ready for bu-  
siness.

The two men who composed the crew  
were the captain and mate, and they went  
with the vessel wherever she went, through-  
out all the winter. Sometimes they would  
be quietly beamed in by the ice only two or  
three miles from shore for days at a time,  
and then would come a wind which would  
break up the ice, and send it and the vessel  
drifting away, until all piled up somewhere  
else, the vessel being prevented from  
stranding by the barrier of ice which had  
formed along the shore, extending into deep  
water. During the early part of the impri-  
sonment, those on the vessel suffered much  
from cold, their stove being broken, so they  
could not build much fire; but when the ice  
formed so that they could reach the shore,  
they obtained another stove, a good supply  
of wood and plenty of provisions, so they  
could get along very comfortably.

Their means of communication with the  
shore being uncertain and variable, A few  
times only they were able to venture, and  
with a rude handsled they would bring  
back whatever articles they obtained. The  
vessel lay most of the time at the Canada  
shore, twenty two miles from the river.

The ice floating in immenso cakes and  
fields about the lake kept them there until  
a few days ago, when it broke away and the  
glad sailors set sail for the river. They ar-  
rived only in the nick of time, for they got  
here about noon on Friday, and a few hours  
later the gale from the west, which raged  
so fiercely all Saturday, came on, which had  
she been exposed to it, would have prob-  
ably left her a wreck on the beach, a victim  
to the perils she had so long escaped.

She is a fine staunch schooner of about  
20,000 bushels capacity, and does not look  
much the worse for wear, although it is  
thought her bottom is considerably damag-  
ed. She will go into Fitzgerald's dry dock  
as soon as her cargo of corn is dumped over  
board. This corn having laid in the hold so  
long it has become a terribly offensive mass  
of decomposition, the odour from which per-  
vades the air for a long distance. The two  
men who remained aboard of her all winter  
were Captain Meyers, who is half owner of  
the vessel, and a young man named Haines.  
—Port Huron Commercial, April 4th.

Mr. Dawes has become alarmed at the  
reckless expenditure of the party to which  
he belongs in the neighboring republic and  
called 'halt,' in a recent speech in congress.  
In that speech he estimated the absolutely  
necessary expense of the Government at  
\$273,000,000. To this sum must be added  
the amount of the deficiency bill, \$6,200,000,  
\$6,500,000 for public buildings; \$2,500,000  
for refunded taxes, and \$10,664,684 for pen-  
sions. These swelled the amount necessary  
for the coming year, to about \$298,000,000  
while the estimates of the receipts were, for  
the next year, only \$317,000,000. This  
would leave a balance of only \$19,000,000 to  
be applied to the payment of public debt,  
and to meet all other expenses. He de-  
clared that taxes could not safely be reduced  
but that if the expenditures were not  
brought down, and if the revenue did not ex-  
ceed the estimates, it would be necessary to  
borrow 310,000,000 to pay into the sinking  
fund.

The deepest water found on the chain of  
the Great Lakes, by the United States coast  
survey, was near Copper Harbor, on Lake  
Superior, where sounding was made at a  
depth of 11,600 feet.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW,

SIR,—An editorial article which appears in your issue of the 20th inst., on the subject of the Ballot, contains, amongst other things, a number of truisms—allegations which none will feel inclined to controvert, but which as arguments for the maintenance in Canada of a purely Volunteer rather than a Ballot Force, appear to me to be of very little weight, if they do not entirely avoid the question at issue.

The real object of all military organization in the Dominion, in time of peace, is to diffuse amongst the people as large an amount as possible of military knowledge, which, in the event of war with the only people with whom we can ever be brought into collision, may with the least delay be made available. It is quite true that in order to effect this, the withdrawal of such a "number of men from the industrial pursuits of the country, as are necessary, is all that can be required." But as the Ballot will not withdraw a greater number of men from the industrial pursuits of the country than the present system, your article would not have lost much of its force if the above quoted paragraph had been entirely omitted.

That national industry, and consequently national wealth, must suffer by individuals being turned aside from profitable pursuits, is self-evident. But do you wish the interference to be drawn, that the time and pursuits of the class who volunteer, are of less consequence than that of those who delight to live at home at ease? I believe that every profession, business and trade, has hitherto been very fairly represented in the volunteer ranks of the Dominion.

How national industry and wealth would be more heavily weighted, by only an equal number as heretofore, being compelled to serve under a different system of enrolment, I certainly fail to perceive. Pardon me for suggesting that you have neglected to read carefully the Militia Act, of 1868, before writing your article, otherwise you would scarce have ventured on the assertion that the author of that Act (which is the foundation of the present Force,) reserved for time of war, the exercise of the power of enforcing the duty owed to the State. It has for the moment, no doubt escaped your recollection, that the Act is even minute in its provisions for the application of the Ballot, at any time, when either for drill or actual service enough men do not volunteer in any Company Division to complete the requisite quota.

I cannot think that many volunteer officers will feel inclined to agree with you, when you assert that the enforcement of compulsory service is not requisite by any means at present, because at the Brigade Camp of 1871, out of a total force of 43,174,

officers and men, the number mustering for the annual drill was 34,414, officers and men. This large muster, as I suppose you must call it, (though lacking something like twenty per cent. of what it should have been) is easily accounted for.

When there is any prospect of active service the companies fill up very readily, recruiting then becomes comparatively an easy task. At the period of the enlistment of the greater portion of the men who were present in the 1871 camp, the Fenian excitement had not subsided, and the company rolls throughout the Dominion were consequently, as a general thing, pretty full; and such being the case, it was of course possible to parade a considerable Force.

All this however is changed. No such excitement now prevails throughout the country, and it is anticipated that their period of enlistment having expired, a large proportion of those present at last year's Camps will claim their discharge.

As a result, I much fear that many skeleton companies and battalions will be paraded at the Camps of 1872. But if, contrary to general expectation, the Battalions should appear in their old strength, it will be as the result of efforts on the part of the officers, which the community should feel ashamed of allowing them to make. Possibly the volunteer system, *pur et simple*, might be kept on its legs for a little while longer, but only a little while, by allowing some of the old battalions to go down, and accepting companies in parts of the country where volunteering is as yet a novelty. But would such a course be consistent with a spirit of honesty and fair play to those officers who for long years have devoted their energies to the well being of the Force in their respective localities? Are the sacrifices which these gentlemen have already cheerfully made to be quietly ignored because they do not choose to go on to the end making fresh ones? Are they to be thrown aside like the rind of an orange, after the pulp and juice have been enjoyed? I think too well of our Canadian public, to imagine that any such course of proceeding would find favor with them.

As to levying a tax on such of the population as are not serving or have not served in the ranks, if practicable, which I doubt, it is certainly desirable whether the Ballot is or is not enforced. But as to relieving officers of volunteers from the onerous "burdens imposed on them," I consider it impossible; as such burdens are a result inherent in the system under which they serve.

A considerable portion of your Editorial is devoted to a dissertation on Prussia and the Prussian system, and you then triumphantly ask, "would it be possible to establish such a system in Canada? For without it, the Ballot, except in case of war, would be useless." Sir, no one in his senses wishes to establish any such system in Canada. Surely there can be little resemblance between a

system which compels every man in the kingdom, be he Prince or Peasant, to spend the best years of his life in being turned into a Barrack-yard soldier, and that urged by the advocates of the Ballot in the Dominion—a system which would compel the attendance in a Camp of Instruction of about two per cent of the male population for a period of sixteen days during each of three consecutive years;—a system which would withdraw from the ordinary pursuits of industry, no greater number of men, and for no greater length of time than is now supposed to occur under the present volunteer system. And if, failing to establish in Canada, the Prussian system in its integrity, the Ballot, except in case of war, is useless. How did the framers of our Militia Act happen to make the egregious blunder of providing for its use in time of peace? Or what did Sir George E. Cartier mean, when, in his speech at the Laprairie Camp, he promised that the Ballot should be put in force as soon as such a step was considered desirable by the officers of the Force, and that they had made their wishes known?

As an argument against the introduction of the Ballot, I confess I do not see much force in your assertion that "owing to the wide area Canada presents to enterprise, the greater part of these men instead of remaining in their Township would be probably scattered over the Pacific slopes &c."—for if it is an argumental, it applies equally to men trained under the Volunteer as under the Ballot system. As, however, I do not apprehend that our population will ever migrate, *en mass*, to the Pacific slopes or anywhere else, I am inclined to think that the greater portion of these men, when required, would be found in their respective Townships, or at least not so very far off but that they could be easily made available. If belonging to a battalion, still in reserve, and residing anywhere in the Dominion, any absent member could be compelled to join at once. Nor would he for a moment be in doubt as to where was his proper place, unless he had completely forgotten the locality and number of his Battalion.

But if it were required at a few days or weeks notice, to form up in service battalions, the partially trained men, who for the last ten years have been filtered through the volunteer ranks, I have some curiosity to learn the *modus operandi* which you would advise with a view to effecting the desired result. I cannot conceive that anything short of a *letée en mass* of the population, would ever enable the Government to avail itself of its services. And so very partially drilled would a large proportion of them prove to be, that I doubt whether the value of their services would much exceed that of totally undrilled men. That the people of the Dominion may not be much in love with cast-iron regulations, is possible; few people are so; but if the Canadians are so wanting in patriotism—so entirely given up to money

grubbing that they cannot submit to regulations sufficiently stringent to ensure their taking the field, if necessary, with some prospect of success—let them at once give up what can only be a useless expenditure of time and money, and let them at the same time abandon the dream of establishing on this Continent a separate nationality.

Yours, &c.,

ROLLO.

L'Original, 27th May, 1872.

#### FROM MONTREAL.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

There is considerable activity among the officers of the various volunteer regiments here, in marshalling their men preparatory to the Camp that is to be, and commanding officers are making vigorous efforts to put in a creditable appearance. The mode of holding only Brigade Camps this year, causes great dissatisfaction, and the sending of the Montreal volunteers to an out of the way place like St. Andrews increases the grumbling still more. What good object is to be attained by sending them there in preference to the old and favorite spots, such as Laprairie, St. Johns &c., no one can imagine. There are many men among our volunteer regiments who have to practice considerable self denial in absenting themselves from their business to attend the Camp, but last year there was this much to be said, Montreal was of easy access in an urgent business matter, a run over was practicable, but St. Andrews and Laprairie are two different places.

There is petty meanness in the fact that the men who were ordered out by the Asst. Adjutant General last year on the requisition of two justices of the Peace are still minus their pay, and why forsooth! because it is asserted that these two wisacres exceeded their authority. What have the volunteers to do with that, they got the order of the Asst. Adjutant General and did not look beyond that, yet for a few hundred dollars the Government is causing serious dissatisfaction. Why not pay the men and decide the question afterwards? There are two or three little screws loose at present, little of themselves apparently, but productive of ugly results if matters are not made more snug.

The members of the Sergeants Mess, Prince of Wales Rifles, have decided to open a Reading Room, admission to be general to all Volunteers, subject however to certain regulations.

Captain and Adjt. Atkinson, G.T.R. Brigade, has been presented with a gold chain and seal by the officers of the regiment, as a token of their esteem and in acknowledgment of the creditable manner in which he has performed all his military duties.

The commander of the Military school has finished the examination of 19 cadets, 14 of whom receive first class, and 5 second class certificates.

B.

H. B. P., NORTH PEMBINA, MAN.

May 24th, 1872.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—An exciting Base Ball match came off to day between the men of No. 3 or Captain Scott's company of Volunteers, stationed at this Post, and the best line of the U. S. force at Fort Pembina, Dakota, in which the latter were beaten by 15 runs: Canadians 50, Yankees 35.

Immediately after parade, the Americans came across the line, and all were ready for the contest. The field was surrounded by a large number of spectators. The usual betting was carried on lively, 5 to 1 for Americans. The game was played in a very friendly spirit. A large tent was pitched near the play ground where refreshments were issued at the expense of the Canadian company. The game commenced at 1.30 p.m. and ended at 5.30 p.m. Our men cheered and cheered the boys in blue as they drove off. Shortly after the American officers made a start for South Pembina, and a more hearty cheer never was heard. Captain Harbour, U.S.A., who acted as Umpire, tried to avoid the crowd, but was found out by our men who gave him "three and a tiger."

We have received a challenge to play them on the 4th July, at their Fort, which challenge has been gladly accepted. It is too bad that they should have been beaten by Canadians in their own national game. A more lively "Queen's Birth Day" never has been seen at North Pembina.

The steamer "Selkirk" arrived at 8 p.m., she was loaded to the gunwale with Canadians and their traps; our boys were down to give them a hearty welcome. A large bonfire was started outside the Fort, and the singing of patriotic songs was kept up to a reasonable hour.

I am dear Mr. Editor,  
Yours very truly,  
CANADIAN.

#### RIFLE COMPETITION.

#### HASTINGS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Hasting Rifle Association was held at P. Hamby's last night, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell in the chair. The following officers were re-elected:

Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, President.  
Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, 1st Vice-President.  
Major Hamby, 2nd Vice-President.  
Captain Crowther, G. T. R. Rifles, Treasurer.

COUNCIL.—A. F. Wood Warden, J. J. E. Flint, Mayor, Hon. B. Flint, Hon. J. Wallbridge, Hon. R. Read, M. Bowell, M.P. 49th, H. Corby, M. P. P.; K. Graham, M. P. P.; Col. Penton, Col. Wills, Major Lazier, 15th; Major Henderson, Major Boulter, 49th; Major Rawe, 49th; Major Cumming, 49th;

Capt. Nunn; Thos. Kelso, Esq.; C. J. Starling, Esq.; E. Benjamin, Esq.; T. Holden Esq.; R. P. Jellett, Esq.; Dr. Burdett, Dr. Hope.

A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the annual match to be held on their range on Tuesday, August 6th 1872.

A vote of thanks was passed to the merchants and others who have kindly subscribed, giving prizes to the volunteers, encouraging them to the use of their rifle.

THE WIMBLEDON TEN—NOVA SCOTIAN TEAM.—The following is a correct list of the best ten shots for the Wimbledon team.—

Corporal Larkin, 63rd Regt.  
Captain Shand, Halifax Garrison Artillery.  
Corporal Hickey, 63rd Regt.  
Sergt. Connors, "  
Sergt. Corbin, "  
Sergt. Sheppard, "  
Sergt. Egan, "  
Private Bent, (Cumberland).  
Richard Power.  
Private Eaton, 68th King's.

—Acadian Recorder.

#### REVIEWS.

The *Edinburgh Review* for April contains the following articles:—

Burns' Rome and the Campaigna.  
The Royal Institution.  
Guizot's Memoirs of the Duc de Broglie.  
Mr. Miall on disestablishment.  
Letters and discoveries of Sir Charles Bell.  
Oceanic circulation.  
The works of John Hookham Frero.  
The Life and Times of Henry Lord Brougham.  
The claims of the United States.

*Blackwood* for May contains:—  
French Homo Life.  
A True Reformer—Part III.  
Church Reform.  
The Maid of Sker—Part X.  
The Situation in France.  
Stacsmen in and out of Parliament.  
*Blackwood* and the Quarterlies are republished by the LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY, 140 Fulton st., New York.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the first number of "*The Science of Health*," a new monthly Journal devoted to health on Hygienic principle, from SAMUEL R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the *New Dominion Monthly* for June, it is, as usual, full of interesting and valuable information.

The *Phrenological Journal* for June has also been received.