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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1873.

No 15.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Her Majesty held a drawing room at Buckingham Palace on the 1st inst.

In the House of Commons this evening, (7th inst.) the budget was presented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The following are the principal items of finance for the year ending March 31st, 1873:—

Grants by Parliament.....	£71,881,000
Expenditures.....	70,714,000
Estimated revenue.....	71,846,000
Actual revenue.....	76,608,775
Present debt.....	785,800,000
Reduction of the debt during the year.....	6,861,000
The following are the Estimates for the year ending March 31st, 1874:	
Expenditures.....	£71,871 000
Decrease from last year notwithstanding the enhanced price of coal, &c.....	10,000
Revenue.....	76,017,000
Balance on hand at the end of the year, close upon.....	12,000,000
Revenue.....	73,762,000
Expenditures.....	73,471,000

The budget was approved *pro forma*, and the House adjourned over the Easter holidays, until April 21.

There is a rumor apparently well founded that Sir Geo. E. Cartier has so far recovered his health that he will sail for Canada immediately if indeed he is not already on his way.

An election will soon be held in Paris to fill the vacant seat in the Assembly. The candidates are Remusat, a supporter of President Thiers, and Barodet, an extreme Radical.

The members of the municipal Council of Lyons and of the Council general of the department who protested against the law recently adopted by the National Assembly abolishing the central municipality, have resigned.

The Moderate Republicans in the National Assembly have advised President Thiers to withdraw Remusat's candidacy for the vacant seat in that body from Paris, as they believe his defeat is certain.

Baroot, a citizen of Lyons, has also accepted a nomination for the vacancy in the representation from this city, and will come to Paris to day to take part in the canvass. He issued a farewell address yesterday to the people of Lyons, but the *Perfect* of the city would not allow it to be published.

A conflict occurred this morning (9th inst) in Kinsale, Ireland, between the striking fishermen of that town and a force of police. Two of the strikers were killed, and several injured. At last accounts the fishermen were again assuming a threatening attitude, and a renewal of the disorder was feared.

A shell exploded on board Her Majesty's gunnery ship *Cambridge*, during practice at Devonport. It is ascertained that many persons were hurt but beyond this nothing can be learned, as the authorities refused to allow the details of the occurrence to be made public.

The Pope suffered considerably yesterday (9th inst.), but is better to-day. He is still confined to his bed.

A Madrid letter says that Deputy Garcia Ruiz inveighed forcibly against the United States in the late debate on slavery, saying that Spain might as well ask England to initiate in the East Indies, as for the United States to advise the release of slaves by Spain in the Antilles. After a long tirade against the course of Anglicising the American Continent pursued by the United States, he concluded by saying he would rather see Spain in the power of Charles VII., than divided among English, French, Portuguese and Americans.

At a recent Federal Democratic demonstration in Barcelona, the red flag surmounted by the Phrygian Cap and bearing a death's head was raised.

The Permanent Commission of the Assembly demanded the immediate meeting of the Constitutional Cortes if the Government continues its present energetic policy. Senor Figueras denies there is any crisis in the Ministry, and declares that the situation of the country is better.

A train from Saragossa for Barcelona was stopped by Carlists to day.

The *Silver Fray* has foundered off San Antonio.

The official report of the surrender of Berge charges the commander of that town with treason and attributes the disaster to that cause alone. It also confirms the statement that the Carlists bayoneted 66 prisoners. It is rumoured that revolutionary agents have gone into Portugal and that they are well supplied with money.

Fresh cases of insubordination among Captain General Contero's troops at Barcelona are reported. The arrival of the new Captain General Helard is anxiously awaited there, for the railway between Madrid and Barcelona has been interrupted by the Carlists and is delayed. The Republican Guards have brought to Barcelona a prisoner on whom was found important correspondence addressed to Alphonso and Cabrera. The churches in the town of Reins have been closed and are guarded by armed peasants. The Carlists under Trestany have burned the railway stations at San Juan.

The Federal Republican Committee of Barcelona have sent a circular to Catalan towns, ordering the inhabitants to place them in a state of defence and force the Carlists to encamp in the fields, where the volunteers and regulars can exterminate them. Each local Committee is directed to send to headquarters to Barcelona for what arms they require.

The session of the Portuguese Cortes is closed.

The Emperor William, Bismarck, and Gen. Von Moltke, accompanied by a brilliant retinue, will leave this city for St. Petersburg on a visit to the Czar on the 25th inst.

The Crown Prince Frederick William and his wife, Princess Victoria, will take their departure from Berlin for Vienna on the following day.

The department of art of the Vienna exposition will present a fine display. England sends paintings valued at \$2,000,000. France contributes 500 paintings and Italy 300 statues. Elaborate show cases have already arrived from all parts of Europe. America is behind in this respect.

MODERN WAR.—REMARKS OF ABLE OFFICERS.

SUB-LIEUT. HUBERTUS.

(Concluded from Page. 160.)

The German front attack was usually combined with an attack in flank made by a turning movement. It has yet to be seen whether such tactics any more than strategy of the same kind, will succeed against a well trained enemy who makes a vigorous counter attack; but they were very successful when encountered only by troops standing passively on the defensive. The turning movement for the flank attack makes the attacking line exceedingly weak, and gives the enemy a favourable chance to meet it: in fact, a great superiority of force, which on most occasions the Germans had, is the true justification of this system.

It is self evident that when one army so completely surrounds another the attacking line must be very thin in many places. According to old rules the best way of meeting such a move would be by a vigorous attack with a concentrated mass upon some point of the necessarily thin and extended line of the enemy.

The French Infantry generally received the German attack behind field entrenchments; and though they destroyed the enemy in thousands, they frequently allowed themselves to be turned, made no resolute counter attacks, and ended by abandoning the ground.

In spite of the drawbacks (caused by the fire of modern small arms) the French might have tried the effect of an attack upon a point of the line which was surrounding them. But their tactics were entirely deficient in the offensive element on a large scale, by which, with inferior numbers even, you may gain great advantages if you are in a position to make rapid concentrations and advances on decisive points. Partial counter attacks on isolated positions of a battle field such as the French made frequently, and with great bravery at Sedan, can only have a momentary effect.

The German Infantry, when on the defensive, did not open fire till the enemy was within 3 or at the outside 400 paces.

An attempt to break through investing lines with anything like a large army is a matter of extraordinary difficulty; the case is quite different from that of a garrison escaping from a fortress; and the proverb "*villæ investit est vilis perdit*," is more than ever applicable in modern war.

It is a very difficult matter to sally forth from a fortress even against unfortified positions, for the investing force has this great advantage, that the besieged can never take it in flank, being themselves surrounded by the position of the besiegers. They must, therefore, attack the latter in front, to which the breach loader opposes great difficulties, besides which, to deploy considerable masses of troops among the works of a place, and to make them debouch from its gates requires much time and a great power of manœuvring.

A plan which is destined to envelop and overthrow the enemy both in front and on both flanks can be only undertaken with a numerically superior force, and even then can only be carried out by leaders who can rely on the punctual execution by all parties of their share in the complicated dispositions.

Plans of this sort have frequently been proposed in former wars, but have never

been executed as they were in the late campaign; they never can succeed except with perfectly formed and disciplined troops under efficient and distinguished leaders, a fact which has been clearly proved by history.

The frequent failures of concentric commands formerly led to the opinion that such operations were altogether inadvisable. The danger to the aggressor is certainly very great. Even if only one part of the army machine should fail to perform its share in the general plan. The lines on which the several divisions of the force march are all converging, and only intersect each other in a point the possession of which they must strive for; the danger lies in the possibility of the separate parts of the attacking force being fallen upon and defeated in detail.

It is very apparent that when the march takes place against an enemy, the several divisions of the column cannot move in immediate sequence one close behind the other, as in that case any mishap to the head of the column would throw the whole into disorder. An advanced guard then should be selected, which in the larger divisions should consist of different arms, and possess sufficient intrinsic solidity and independence to hold its own if attacked by the enemy, until time is afforded for the rest of the column to draw up.

In order that the whole body should not have to form up on account of every small body of the enemy, but should be permitted to pursue its march undisturbed, it is so arranged that the main body shall follow the advanced guard at a certain distance. A wide distance, therefore, between the advanced guard and the rest of the troops, should always be maintained.

The question now is, whether there should be a considerable distance between other portions of the troops—such as between the main body and the reserve, which once was the rule.

That a leader in battle requires a reserve up to the moment when he will be obliged to employ it, is self evident; all troops engaged, are at the best only conditionally in the hands of the superior command, and generally not at all, and a leader has only so far a pervading influence, as he has closely formed bodies of troops at his disposition, or understands how to form such bodies to meet the several crises of the fight. No action should be entered into, without a reserve. But why a reserve should be detached on a line of march is not easily to be seen. A march reserve is not quite requisite, and a battle reserve only when the fight commences.

Military nomenclature has here gone a step too far. Let us only for a moment consider what the idea of a reserve comprehends. *All troops, so long as they are not engaged in the fight, are the reserves of the Chief Command.*

Up to this time it has been the custom to lay down as a rule, for a line of march, one-quarter of the force advanced guard; one-half main body; one quarter reserve. When a battle commences, no one possibly can know whether the advanced guard will suffice to carry it through, or whether the last man will be required.

The advanced Guard opens the fight, the rest of the troops are its reserves, from which as many men are supplied as are required. Why then should there be any other distribution?

Or, is a considerable separation with greater distances necessary within the masses of troops themselves? It would certainly not be advantageous in action if a part of the whole were to arrive half an hour later than is necessary.

This condition is shown when, for example, on a line of a march of a *corps d'armes* as reserve is separated and is permitted to follow the tail of the column at a mile distance.

For the line of march, of course, intervals must exist, in order that the whole may not be affected by temporary impediments, but never of such extent as 1,000 or 2,500 paces: it is quite sufficient to fix as a rule, short distances between the several bodies of troops in close order. Undoubtedly we must picture to ourselves that these distances are there, in order to be lost under circumstances, and when these occur it requires time to take them up again correctly.

Thus separating a reserve from the main body on the march appears to be wholly useless; that which is useless is also dangerous, and such a danger undeniably lies in the distribution formerly in use.

Every effort should be used to maintain the original homogeneity of the troops, as formed during peace, that is, their order of battle as long as it is practicable. The order of march commonly practised, operates however, most decidedly towards destroying this most necessary principle.

Add to this, that the value of a strong reserve is greatly increased by the comparatively heavy loss within a short time, in action of breach-loader against breach-loader. Now, by the distribution of the force into an advanced guard, main body, and reserve, and following the principle of bringing into action these divisions as united as possible, a leader might be seduced into allowing his main body to be engaged too soon, and in that case he would have only about one fourth of his force—the strength of his reserve—left at his disposition.

It appears advisable to prevent any artificial separation of the unity of a brigade, especially at the moment of the fight. This may be done if the rule is laid down, that the Regiments which brigades with the advanced guard shall always be placed at the head of the main body. (An analogous formation may also be employed either with small or large divisions of troops.)

We have then this advantage, that the first support of the engaged advanced guard is afforded by the nearest organized division belonging to the same, and the Brigadier is enabled to dispose of his whole united brigade in the battle, and the General of the division has a so much stronger body in close order as a reserve.

Further, a formation of this kind has this advantage—that if called on suddenly to form a new advanced guard for example, or if obliged hurriedly to change direction, the second brigade is not broken up.

The verbal command of a superior officer, given direct to the person concerned, is the surest method of imparting orders.

The verbal transmission of orders through Adjutants, orderly officers, &c., is sometimes a advisable, but only when the order is short and positive, e. g. the Brigade will take up its march through X to Y; if anything further is to be explained with regard to general purposes, or other columns, &c., a written order is always preferable.

The subordinate leader should be made perfectly well acquainted with all that the officer in command knows concerning the enemy so far as it relates to the object in view.

The purport of an order, i. e. what the object of it is, should also be explained.

But care should be taken not to go too far. Certainly it is very interesting for the troops to know how their better informed leader looks on the whole state of affairs, but this leader has to digest and ponder over all

possible eventualities; and were such detailed views laid before the subordinates; they would only become confused, because they are not able to judge which of these eventualities would suit the case in point.

Nothing should ever be said in a written order concerning a possible retreat. Such orders fall into too many hands, and at the moment when all should endeavor only to gain the victory, the troops ought not to imagine that their leader is occupied with thoughts of retreat. Such orders, when necessary, should be given verbally. In an order every word not absolutely necessary is an evil. Orders covering a sheet of foolscap take up too much time to read, and still more time to understand; the criterion of a good order is simplicity and clearness; let one word only be struck out, and it ought to be unintelligible. Should this not be the case, then the word struck out is one too many, hence useless and pernicious.

Every leader must consider well what information he has to impart to his divisions, and what to withhold. Orders in circular form, which are advantageously used in peace time, should be avoided in the field. If certain and rapid receipt is to be desired, as many copies of the order as there are commands to which it should be delivered, should be prepared.

The bad selection of a staff quarter has been proved to cause very unnecessary delays in war, and often lamentable results.

Either the General commanding the Division, or his general staff officer should always be present in the staff quarters; both being absent at the same time is highly improper. Should any important orders, reports, or questions be necessary during their absence the Adjutant of the Division would not be in a position to issue the necessary instruction, since, as a rule, he would not be aware of the general state of affairs, or of the intentions of his Commander.

In general the place of each Commander is with the main body of his troops.

As a rule the Commander-in-Chief can only issue his orders after he has received the reports of the occurrences of the day from the several corps.

It must always be made known where the General of Division is to be found, so that reports may be able to reach him.

With regard to the train of a Division, the led horses belonging to it will follow immediately in rear, and it should be strictly enjoined that they should not be turned into pack horses, so that in case of need they may be mounted immediately.

As a rule the munition wagons remain with the train of the Division.

The ammunition wagons, when they are attached to the divisional train, belong to the regiment. Partitioning of the same to the Artillery Division, separately or united, is inadvisable.

The pack horses, baggage wagons, field forges, regimental staff wagons, and the carts of the chief staff follow the rear of the division.

The Pioneers at hand should never be allowed to be too far distant from the heads of the column of march. A single road bridge broken down would bring the whole Division to a stand. The repair of a bridge cannot be too quickly taken in hand with all the exertion of command.

The detail of a Van Guard is—

- 1 Battalion
- 1 Squadron
- 2 Guns
- 1 Company of Pioneers.

In an open country such a guard, formed

of all arms of the service, is generally unnecessary when there is a strong body of Cavalry in front.

The troops in the main body of the advanced guard are so arranged that those are in front who would be the first employed were the enemy to be met with. Should the Van Guard experience an obstinate resistance, so that the main body is obliged to interpose, in such a case also the Artillery should endeavor as much as possible to prepare the attack. The Artillery however cannot lead the head of a new division; it therefore follows in rear of the leading battalion.

When a mountain chain is between two marching columns, it can never be certainly reckoned upon that a fight which is going on in one valley will be heard in the other valley.

But if a communication exist, the detachment sent over the mountains by the column which is not engaged can essentially aid the other, especially if it should come up in the rear of the enemy.

Flanking parties of Infantry could not follow the march of the columns over the mountains. They would soon be left behind even if they set off at the same time as the advanced guard, on account of being obliged to go up and down hill, and there being no path. Flank-covering in this manner, when the borders of the valley are not very favourable, can only be carried out by means of branch columns when parallel valleys are to be found. If this be not the case and if cross valleys open out from which the enemy can approach the line of march, detachments must be sent up as covering parties, which eventually will join the tail of the column.

It is most strongly to be recommended that bodies of troops, not of the same party, who are in a position parallel to, or behind one another, shall above all things, keep up an uninterrupted communication.

All forming up of troops is to be avoided unless the nature of the case absolutely requires it.

In order to rest the men, a simultaneous halt of the column of march is all that is necessary; each such successive drawing up is a preparation. But this should not be done on the mere possibility of an engagement, but only when such is inevitable, and then not till the advanced guard has been arrested on its forward march. Where, it is advisable to form up, depends chiefly upon the enemy, and on this account it cannot previously be determined on; it is also dependent on the nature of the ground and peculiar circumstances; but the ground must be of such a nature as to render it possible, and it forms the line of demarcation, in rear of which it is the intention to fight, or the battle field on which the attack is to be made.

In the last case the forming should not take place so soon, because the advance in deployed order takes up considerable time and fatigues the troops. If the advanced guard shall have taken up a position which is at all tenable, then it will be more advantageous to preserve the column of march up to that point. If, however, the object of the march is to be attained without fighting, the troops should only be drawn up when they are compelled to do so.

Every superior officer on a march should see his troops defile before him at least once a day, in order to control the march discipline, and especially to observe their general appearance.

If the enemy is not in the vicinity, so that it is not necessary for the leader to be with

the body of the troops constantly, an inspection of this kind may be extended to the baggage and trains, otherwise every kind of irregularity will go on.

Special attention should be given to the times at which the march is to take place. He who rouses up the men unnecessarily as a rule, overlooks the fact that a large body of men like a Division, when its several bodies are separated by long distances, cannot all be set in motion at the same time, and thus the troops are tired out by assembling too early. Whether the troops may have a hard days work impending, cannot be known beforehand; therefore we should be more scrupulous in avoiding all that is unnecessarily fatiguing.

The art of command does not commence with bodies of troops which come especially into relations with the General Staff—such as the Division or Army Corps—it should be exercised with skill acquired by practice by every leader, even the lowest.

And this is a matter of such intense difficulty, that too much pains cannot be taken to acquire it, and in constantly practising that which has been learnt; therefore the study of its rules should be commenced at the moment the young officer first begins his education in the mode of leading troops.

BIRTHPLACES OF BRITISH REGIMENTS.

It was suggested to us not long since, that as the localization of the army appeared nearer accomplishment than at any other period of its history, a short notice of the earlier local associations of particular corps might be acceptable to some of our readers to whom such information is not readily accessible.

This suggestion we now proceed to act upon, availing ourselves of some memoranda for the accuracy of which we believe we can vouch.

The household regiments, as unlikely now to be affected by any local arrangements, and the regiments of the Dragoon Guards, which were originally made up of independent troops of garrisons raised in all parts of the country, and which, consequently, cannot be said to be connected with any particular locality, have been omitted.

The memoranda commences with the Dragoons:—

The First (Royal) Dragoons were originally an Irish corps—"Horse Grenadiers of Ireland"—they appear in very early lists. Of the nationality of the Scotch Greys nothing need be said. The Laird Hussars were raised in Middlesex, Herts, and Essex; the Fourth, in the West Country. The original Fifth Lancers—Royal Irish Heavy Dragoons, when first raised, the Sixth Enniskillens, and the Eight Hussars have always been Irish. The Ninth Lancers came from the West of England, the Tenth Hussars from Herts, the regiment having been formed at Hertford. The eleventh Hussars were raised in Essex, at Chelmsford; the Twelfth Lancers at Reading, being recruited in Berks, Bucks, and Hants, but for seventy consecutive years afterwards they were continually stationed and recruited in Ireland. The Thirteenth Hussars were raised by the Midland Counties and Cheshire; the Fourteenth in the North of England; the Fifteenth—Elliot's famous Light Horse—in the neighborhood of London; the Sixteenth Lancers, at Northampton; the Seventeenth, at Coventry; the

Eighteenth Hussars, in Ireland. The new Indian Regiments have, of course, no local associations. Thus much for the Cavalry.

Coming next to the Infantry, we will premise that county titles were, in most cases, first assumed in 1873, in accordance with an order directing regiments to bear these titles, and "to cultivate a connection with the localities after which they were named, with a view to the improvement of recruiting." This order has since been more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Our interest is with the more early local associations of these regiments.

Of the First Royal Scots we need only remark that the additional battalions raised during the French war were formed at Hamilton, N. B. The Second Queen's and the Fourth King's Own, both originally formed for service at Tangier, were largely recruited in the west of England. The "Buffs" are representatives of the London "prentices, who were sent to fight in the cause of religious liberty in the Low Countries in the days of Queen Bess, and whose descendants returned in the days of King William III. The Fifth Fusiliers was an Irish regiment in the service of Holland. Its present title of "Northumberland Fusiliers" appears to have been suggested by its connection with the second Duke of Northumberland—the gallant Earl Percy of the old American War—who was sometime its colonel. The Sixth (First Warwickshire) was originally a corps in the Dutch service; the Seventh Fusiliers was formed in the Tower of London, as a corps of Fusiliers to guard the train of Artillery. The Eighth (King's), who are now to find their "first local habitation" at Liverpool, were raised in Derbyshire; the Ninth (East Norfolk) at Gloucester; the Tenth (North Lincoln) in Derbyshire and Notts; the Eleventh (North Devon) was composed as we are told, "of men of known loyalty in the disturbed districts of Devon and Somerset, during the Duke of Monmouth's Rebellion," and is thus now fitly linked with the Devon Militia, officered by west country gentlemen, exuberant in known loyalty. The rendezvous was at Bristol. The Twelfth (East Suffolk) was raised in Norfolk and Suffolk by one of the Dukes of Norfolk, and rendezvoused at Norwich. The Thirteenth (First Somersetshire) was raised at Buckingham. The Fourteenth—the "Old Bucks"—was a regiment of Kentish men formed at Canterbury. In 1873 it received the title of the "Bedfordshire," which it subsequently exchanged with the Sixteenth Foot.

The Fifteenth (York, East Riding) was formed at Nottingham; the Sixteenth (Bedfordshire—once the Buckinghamshire) at Reading; and the Seventeenth (Leicestershire) in London.

The Twentieth (East Devonshire) was raised in Devon, has remained true to its origin, and is rather hardly treated by expatriation; the Twenty-First, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth (Cameronians), in Scotland. The second of these last regiments—the "Borderers," the old Edinburgh *par excellence*—once bore, for a time, the designation of the "Royal Sussex."

The Twenty-second (Cheshire) was a corps of pikemen and musketeers, raised at Chester; the Twenty-third (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) was formed at Ludlow, the men being recruited from Wales and the counties adjoining the Principality.

The Twenty-ninth (Worcestershire) was raised by the City of London.

The Thirty-second (Cornwall) Light Infantry was a corps of Marines recruited in Sussex. The Thirty-third (Duke of Wellington's Regiment—into the N. W. Riding

of York) were raised in the south western counties of England, and rendezvoused at Hereford. After receiving their county title in 1873, they appear to have cultivated the Yorkshire connection very assiduously for many years. The Thirty-fourth (Cumberland) were raised in Norfolk and Essex, the regiment being formed at Colchester.

The Thirtieth (Cambridgeshire) and the Thirty-fifth (Royal Sussex—once the Dorsetshire) were both originally Irish Regiments, hence the Orange traditions and orange facings long retained by the latter corps. The Thirty-sixth (Herefordshire), the Thirty-seventh (North Hampshire), the Thirty-eighth (Staffordshire), and the thirty-ninth (Dorsetshire), were also Irish corps.

This brings us to the end of the roll of the oldest regiments raised during, or previous to, the reign of Queen Anne, and now surviving.

Of the younger corps, the Forty-first (Welsh) were reformed at Hulse Barracks, by general recruiting in 1787, have originally been a corps of invalids. The late Duke of Wellington was one of their first appointed subalterns.

The Forty-third (Monmouthshire) Light Infantry, was a Marine Corps of 1741; so also was the Forty-fourth (East Essex). The Forty-fifth (Sherwood Foresters) was raised at Buckingham; the Forty-sixth (South Devonshire), sometimes known as the Forty-sixth, or Edinburgh Volunteers, in the North of England, and yet it has been selected for linking in the Cornwall Brigade in preference to the 20th, or East Devon Regiment, oddly enough turned into North countrymen; the Forty-eight (Northamptonshire) was raised at Norwich; the Forty-ninth (Hertfordshire) from independent companies serving in the island of Jamaica; and the Fiftieth (Queen's, once the West Kent), we believe, in Ireland.

The Fifty-first (Second West Riding of York) Light Infantry were really raised in the West Riding, the colonel of the First West York Militia, Sir George Savile, Bart., being one of the officers to whom the letters of service authorizing the formation of the corps were issued.

The Fifty-second (Oxfordshire) Light Infantry were formed at Coventry; the Fifty-third (Shropshire) in the south of England. This regiment was sent to recruit its ranks of Shrewsbury, on its return from the West Indies, at the commencement of the century; but the second battalion, that represented in the Peninsula, and afterwards at St. Helena, and of whom the first Napoleon observed—"No praise that could be bestowed was adequate to the merits of such a corps," was formed at Sunderland from the Army of Reserve. The Fifty-fourth (West Norfolk) was raised at Salisbury; the Fifty-sixth (West Essex) at Newcastle on Tyne and in the northern counties; the Fifty-seventh (East Middlesex) at Manchester; the Fifty-eighth (Retland) at Gloucester; the Fifty-ninth (Nottinghamshire) at Leicester; the Sixtieth Royal Rifles in America, under the name of the "Royal Americans." It is a curious circumstance, that the first battalion of this corps should have been the last British regiment to leave Quebec, when the troops were lately withdrawn.

The corps now numbered from sixty one to seventy were originally second battalions of older regiments. Thus, the Sixty-second—the "Wiltshire Springers"—were a second battalion of the Fourth King's Own; and the Sixty-eighth (Durham) Light Infantry, a second Battalion of the Welsh Fusiliers. The Seventieth (Surrey) was chiefly recruited at Glasgow, and once bore the title

of "The Glasgow Lowland."

Passing over the Highland and Irish regiments, whose local associations are manifest, the early history of most of the regiments now in existence may be summed up as follows:—

The Seventy-sixth was formed at Chatham; the Seventy-seventh (East Middlesex) was raised in its own county; the Eightieth (Staffordshire), Eighty-first (Loyal Lincoln), and the Eighty-fourth (York and Lancaster) were raised respectively at Stafford, Lincoln, and York; the Eighty-fifth (Buck Volunteers) Light Infantry were formed at Buckingham and Aylesbury; and the Eighty-sixth, now the Royal County Down, at Shrewsbury, as "Cuyler's Shropshire Volunteers," the men coming chiefly from the neighboring parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire; the Eighty-ninth (Princess Victoria's) were raised in Ireland; the present Ninety Fourth, at Glasgow; the Ninety-seventh (Earl of Ulster's) despite of its Irish patronymic, at Winchester; and the Ninety-ninth in Lanarkshire. The Rifle Brigade, the old Ninety-fifth, were formed at Blatchington, in Sussex, which continued for some years the home of the Corps. The recruiting was performed by the Second Battalion of the Royals. The Royal Canadians, and the new Indian regiments—ancient as some of the latter are—have hitherto had no local connection in the United Kingdom.

And now, in conclusion, a few words remain to be said respecting the past military associations of some of the towns proposed as brigade centres, which have not been hitherto regarded as military quarters.

As a rule Army matters have been strangely overlooked in all local histories and topographies. Bedford—the proposed home of the Sixteenth Foot—was the birthplace of the old Nineteenth Light Dragoons (Lancers), so famous in Indian history, who were formed in the county in 1781, and disbanded in Ireland in 1821; also of a regiment of infantry numbered as the Ninety-second, and disbanded in 1783.

Bury St. Edmunds—the proposed depot station of the Twelfth Foot—produced the 103rd, or "Volunteer Hunters" of 1760; and a regiment of Light Dragoons, numbered as the Twentieth, and disbanded in 1783.

Chester—the home of the Twenty-second Foot—was the birthplace of that regiment and of the brave old twenty-ninth (afterwards Twenty-fifth) Light Dragoons, who served with distinction at St. Domingo, and in India, under Lord Lake.

Another Dragoon corps that did good service in India in its days—the old Twenty-fifth, afterwards the Twenty-second Light Dragoons—we may here observe, was originally raised at High Wycombe.

Liverpool—the home of the Eight Foot—raised and equipped the old Seventy-ninth or "Liverpool Blues," who fought with Nelson in Spanish Honduras, and were disbanded in 1783; also an unnumbered corps that had a brief existence some years later.

For the time, now more than a hundred and sixty years since, when poor Farquhar laid the scene of his "Recruiting Officer" in its sleepy streets, Shrewsbury—now to become the home of the Forty-third and Fifty-third—has been a favourable rendezvous for newly formed corps. Not to speak of the "Artillery Association" of 1715 "composed of two troops of horse, and five companies of foot, all clothed in a handsome uniform manner, in blew coats and with gilt buttons," (*vide* Owen and Blakeley's History); and Lord Powis's regiment of Fusiliers of 1745,

whose history appears rather mythical, it has been the birth-place of more than one distinguished corps. Hero were raised, in 1759, the Eighty-fifth Royal Volunteers—the earliest light infantry regiment in the British Service, and it was under the command of Lord Pulteney, who held the lieutenant colonelcy of the then newly raised Shropshire Militia, as well as of the Eighty-fifth, that the grenadiers of the latter regiment mounted on some of the Sixteenth Dragoons' horses, performed their dashing feat—one of the most dashing on record—at Valencin d'Alcantara, on the 17th September, 1762. A regiment numbered as the Ninety-first, who served as Marines under Sir Ed. Hughes, was raised here in 1780. The present Eighty-sixth (Royal County Down), as we have stated above, was formed at Shrewsbury in 1793, and so, also was another corps, numbered as the "hundred and twentieth foot" which had an ephemeral existence about the same time.

Last on our list is Warwick, where were rendezvoused two newly raised corps of foot—the Ninety sixth and Ninety ninth—in the days of the old American war, at the conclusion of which they were disbanded.

Our readers cannot fail to draw one moral at least from the facts we have here collected regarding regimental cradles. They will be less shocked than they otherwise might have been at the recent transformation of the "Army List" and be inclined to consider that if modern names for so many old regiments are now deemed matters worthy of *esprit de corps*, still newer titles may have a chance, and that we may in time, after a federal Republican war for instance, come to talk of the First Northumberland Brigade as glibly as we now tell off the No. 1 to the Royals recently restored to its Scottish nationality, and about to be known as part of the Greenlaw Brigade!—*Broad Arrow*.

TO SHARP SHOOTERS.

CREEDMORE:—ITS LOCATION AND ITS PRESENT CONDITION.

From the New York World.

For years the military loving Englishman has had cause to be proud of his magnificent camp of instruction for target practice at Wimbledon; and for years the annual contests between the hundreds of volunteers for the prizes offered have been one of the features of the London season, while the winning of the Elcho shield, Queen's prize, and other trophies by any particular section of Her Majesty's dominions have been made the occasion of almost universal rejoicing. In this country the reverse is the case, notwithstanding the magnificent personnel of our citizen soldiery. The latter, indeed, as a class, have pluck and endurance second to none, and, while not believing in passive obedience, are susceptible to drill and easily made trained soldiers, which the history of the war shows. This however, is not enough. A man to be an A1 soldier, must, in this age of long range fire arms, know what his weapon is capable of doing and be able to do it well. To do so a man must have practice. With this in view, the National Rifle Association obtained a charter from the State Legislature in 1872. Since then the Association has worked with much energy, and finally after due deliberation, purchased a tract of land measuring seventy acres. It is situated upon the Central railroad of Long Island, twelve miles from Hunter's Point,

and within thirty minutes' ride of the Thirty fourth street ferry, which is about the same distance from New York that Wimbledon is from London. The following is an extract from the last report of the Association on the grounds:

"These grounds are admirably adapted for the purpose for which they have been selected. As level as a billiard table, they afford twenty separate ranges, each of which can be used from 100 to 1000 yards, and without the use of elevated firing stands, found necessary upon most English and Canadian ranges. In addition, ample room is left for "pool" targets and a "running man" as well as for camp purposes and distance drill. The only objection to them is that their being a plain has compelled the Association, in order to insure safety, to construct an embankment 25 feet high and 570 feet long, requiring over 27,000 cubic yards of earth. Owing to the fact that the Central Railroad Company had a heavy cutting near the range, which left a large quantity of earth on their hands, the Association has succeeded in closing a contract with them to erect the embankment for \$4,500, being about 17 cents a cubic yard, which is an extremely low price. The first contract was for two embankments, one of 300 and one of 150 feet in length, separated by an interval of 120 feet, for which \$4,000 was to be paid; but it has since been considered best to fill up this interval and make the embankment continuous, the railroad company having offered, in consideration of the injury they had caused the Association by their delay in completing the embankment, to do this extra work for \$500 additional.

The embankment was to have been commenced last fall, but in consequence of some trouble with the railroad, it cannot be completed until late next spring. The work of laying out and fitting the ranges for the Association has been done under the direction of Captain William Price, of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, and Mr. J. Church of this city.

The system of instruction adopted by the National Association is the same that has been so successfully followed at Wimbledon. In laying out the grounds twenty separate ranges have been made, nine to be operated upon the "Scoble" or sunken pit system of marking, and eleven upon the "Hill" or side system. In addition, it is proposed to have two "pool" targets and a "running man" at ranges of 100 and 200 yards. The targets themselves, with their appurtenances, are composed of iron slabs, six feet by two, made to bolt together, so as to allow of their size being altered or diminished at pleasure, as well as to be converted into extra mantlets if required. Finding that there were no American establishments familiar with the manufacture of targets and appurtenances required upon the range, and also finding that they could be purchased at a much lower price in England, the Association purchased last August fifty target slabs, one double and one single mantlet (the fourteen slabs comprising which being also available for targets), seventeen ring-ing centres, eighteen trigger-testers, together with a number of other articles, at an expense of \$4,153.47, which articles have since arrived and are now on the grounds at Creedmore, and will no doubt all be in position for the inaugural meeting in May.

The Association has been received with a cordial welcome by those who know the many advantages to be gained by being a member of the National Rifle Association. Not only will its members have a fine place to shoot at, with a fine restaurant on the

grounds, but there will be camping facilities that will be of great advantage to companies or battalions who may wish to improve themselves in their knowledge of camp details. The location is healthful, and Creedmore may in a few years become as popular as Wimbledon. Already the Association has several very valuable prizes to be shot for, including a Gatling gun as a regimental prize, twenty five gold mounted rifles for individual prizes, while the President of the Association will present at the inaugural competition a trophy of silver valued at \$500. General Shaler has also promised something in the same style to be contended for by the First Division, upon conditions to be hereafter announced. The Association have adopted a series of regulations to govern their competitions in marksmanship, which have been approved by the Adjutant General of this State, and which will, no doubt, give satisfaction to all competitors.

"During the past week," says the London *Broad Arrow*, "Major-General Wardlaw commanding the Curragh district, introduced the German war game in the Curragh Camp. The mode procedure was as follows: A map of the scene of operations was placed on the table, scale six inches to the mile; across the centre hung a curtain, and at a distance of two yards, i. e. twelve miles on each side of the barrier, the metal soldiers was ranged in columns of route. The umpire published a general idea, which gave the combatants an objective, and insured a combat, whilst the antagonists published special orders affecting the march of their troops. It soon became evident that in Kriegspiel the umpire has no sinecure. He not only must have a most intimate knowledge in the mode of procedure in actual warfare, but he must be a perfect master of the recognized rules. It is for the umpire to see that no liberty is taken with the metallic property of the armies—what flesh and blood can do is alone awful. It is for the umpire to give notice when a vidette in an actual campaign would be able to pierce the curtain barrier. When the armies or detachments come into collision, the umpire decides the odds in favor of one side over the other, through superiority of numbers, position or tactical formation. Then the actual loss is estimated by the throwing of dice. In his preliminary remarks the brigade major pointed out three most useful lessons to be learned by the game—viz, the art of an umpire, the use of a map, and the bounds of human possibility; and attention was specially directed to the distances taken up by troops on roads in column of route, in order to illustrate the advantage of using every available means of communication. As a matter of course, the tin blocks of soldiers are drawn exactly to scale, and evidently it is a work of time to deploy—say, 3,000 infantry into battle order from its column en route. On the map the regulated distances were preserved, but it is notorious that in service the troops are wont to open out two-thirds more than their proper length of column. On Wednesday a very interesting engagement of advanced guards took place, but the small hours arrived before a general engagement could be brought off. We are informed that Major General Wardlaw intends forming a war game association in camp. It is only fair to acknowledge that progress is the characteristic feature of the present administration in our Irish camp of military instruction.

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The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1873.

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

In the sixth volume of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, at page 285, will be found an article on "the BOUCHETTE claims," to which our attention has been recalled by a pamphlet which has been issued by the heirs of the late Lieut. Col. JOSEPH BOUCHETTE, setting forth the historical facts on which those claims are founded, and seeking for tardy justice to repair the wrongs of nearly half a century, by repaying to the immediate living representatives of a gallant soldier, a true patriot, and one of Canada's most talented sons,—a national indebtedness for national work.

In the article referred to we have given a

history of this claim for actual work and labour undertaken in 1814 at the instance of the Provincial Legislative Assembly, and with the consent of the Executive of the Province of Quebec, the disreputable petty-fogging manœuvres successive Assemblies of the Province resorted to, for the purpose of evading payment for the admirable topographical maps and descriptions of Canada compiled and published at their expressed desire by Col. BOUCHETTE. And this work, it must be remembered, did more to make the resources and extent of British North America known to the people of Great Britain than any other literary or geographical effort before or since has been able to accomplish. In fact "*Bouchette's Canada*," with its maps, is just as much a standard work and authority on the geography, social and general, of the Dominion as it was in 1814.

Our readers will remember that in the year last mentioned a resolution of the House of Assembly directed that a sum of £1500 be appropriated towards the expenses of publishing Lieut. Col. BOUCHETTE'S plans—that he subsequently received £500, and while four successive Legislative Assemblies recognised the substantial justice of paying the balance for a work that cost its author over £4000, they always managed to shirk the responsibility of a direct vote for repayment.

The reason for this is easily found—local politics in Lower Canada had set against the maintenance of British rule steadily from the close of the last contest with the United States in 1815, until the feeling finally culminated in the insurrection of 1837-38. This was no doubt brought on by misgovernment and the worst kind of mismanagement in the British Colonial Office, and if directed solely against the parties to blame would not have merited severe condemnation, but unfortunately party politics will not discriminate between innocence and guilt; and in those years it ran over at full flood-tide, being directed indiscriminately not only against British maladministration, but against those public officers whose direct duty it was to uphold the Government being its trusted servants, and in this class Col. BOUCHETTE, as the most eminent in rank and ability filling the office of Surveyor General, the highest under the Crown, came in for a double share of hatred as well for his stubborn loyalty as for his great talent and ability; and it was aggravated because he took part in discharge of his duty against his own countrymen—hence branded as a *Bureaucrat* by the majority of the Legislative Assemblies over which the late LOUIS J. PAPINEAU presided, it was useless to expect justice or consideration at the hands of men blinded by political passion and totally regardless of justice or equity when in any way opposed to their prejudices. It is a curious development of the laws which govern Legislative or Corporate bodies in this respect, that they will, without hesitation, commit acts of rascality,

dishonesty, and oppression, *en masse*, by majorities that the members would not dare to commit individually or shrink from with horror as being alike subversive of honor and morality—and it is just under such a dispensation Lieut. Col. BOUCHETTE and his family have suffered.

It is, however, time that the people of Canada repaired to his descendants the wrong inflicted by a section thereof, simply, because it is an undoubted question of right, and the whole people of British North America have benefited by labors superior in every respect as far as their interests are concerned to any thing the country has ever yet produced. We see the claim is about to be placed before the House of Commons now in session, and that R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Esq., youngest surviving son of Lt. Col. BOUCHETTE, is to be heard at the Bar in support thereof. For the honor of Canada, the sake of justice, and the fair fame of our Legislature, we hope a vote of that House will repair the injustice of fifty years, and honor the memory of a man of whom Canada may well be proud.

This BOUCHETTE family have written their names in lasting characters on the history of Canada—the father of Lt. Col. BOUCHETTE was the direct means of preserving British dominion in North America—during the rebellion of the Yankees in 1775, it is known that a rebel force commanded by MONTGOMERY had invested the Forts at St. John and Chambly—Sir GUY CARLETON (afterwards Lord DORCHESTER) the Governor General, hastened up to Montreal from Quebec, and having succeeded in collecting a small force of MONTREAL'S old soldiers, led by one of his officers, he attempted to relieve St. John—but owing to the treachery of so-called British subjects who invited the notorious ETHAN ALLAN and his gang to Montreal the attempt proved abortive, he was forced to retreat, but the gallant French Canadians who had often made the *Bostonnais* run before, captured ALLAN and killed or made prisoners of his whole force. This did not improve matters much. The incapacity of the British Commandant at St. John betrayed that place into the hands of a rabble who pretended to invest it, Chambly having previously disgracefully fallen, and they appeared in force at Sorel compelling the small British naval force on the river to move up to Montreal. The principal officer in command thereof was Captain BOUCHETTE, father of Lieut. Col. BOUCHETTE, as the Governor General's situation had become critical the Yankees having command of the St. Lawrence from Sorel to Three Rivers, and as ARNOLD'S forces were daily expected to appear before Quebec it became of the utmost importance to pass Sir GUY CARLETON down the river, and Captain BOUCHETTE undertook the task of carrying him through the hostile forces. How that object was gallantly effected the following extract from *The United Service Journal* for 1831, part I, page 73, will tell.

After stating that the Governor General

assumed the disguise of a peasant (it was that of a fisherman) in order to avoid the chance of being detained by the enemy's gunboats cruising in the river, the narrative states that "It was a dark and damp night in November, a light skiff with muffled paddles manned by a few chosen men provisioned with three biscuits each, lay alongside Capt. BOUCHETTE'S vessel, and under cover of the night the disguised Governor embarked accompanied by the Hon. CHARLES DE LA NAUDIERE, his aid de-camp, and an orderly sergeant whose name was BOUTHELLIER. The skiff silently pushed off the Captain frequently communicating his orders in a preconcerted manner by a touch on the shoulder or hand of the man nearest him who communicated the signal to the next and so on. Their perplexity increased as they approached the Berthier islands from the knowledge that the enemy had taken up a strong position at this point, especially on the island south west of Lake St. Peter which commanded the channel on that side and compelled their adoption of the other to the northward, though the alternative seemed almost equally fraught with peril as American troops were encamped on its banks. The most imminent danger they experienced was passing through the narrows of Berthier, the shores of which were lined by American bivouacs whose blazing fires reflected far on the surface of the water obliged them often to stoop, cease paddling, and allow themselves to drift down with the current exhibiting the appearance of drifting timber frequently seen on the St. Lawrence. So near did they approach that the sentinel's exulting shouts *all's well* occasionally broke upon the awful stillness of the night, indicating their perilous situation which was increased by the constant barking of dogs that seemed to threaten them with discovery. It obviously required the greatest prudence and good fortune to escape the vigilance of an enemy thus stationed. The descent, however, was happily effected by impelling the skiff smoothly along the water with their hands for a distance of nearly *nine miles*. After ascertaining that the enemy had not yet occupied Three Rivers they repaired thither from Point du Lac (nine miles from the town), and remaining there for a short space of time to recruit from their fatigues. Lord DORCHESTER and the whole party narrowly escaped being made prisoners by a detachment of the American army who were now entering the town. Overcome by exhaustion the General leaning over a table in an inner room at Mr. DE TOIXNANCEL'S fell asleep. The clang of arms was presently heard in the outward passage and soon afterwards American soldiers filled the apartment adjoining that in which was the General himself. The Governor's disguise proved his preservation, and Capt. BOUCHETTE with peculiar self-possession and affected listlessness walked into the Governor's apartment tapped him gently on the shoulder and beckoned him away

with the greatest apparent familiarity to elude suspicion, at the same time apprising him cautiously of the threatening danger Capt. B. led the way through the midst of the heedless guards followed closely by the General, and hastening to the beach they moved off precipitately in the skiff and reached unmolested the foot of the Richelieu Rapids where an armed brig (the *Fell*) was fortunately found lying at anchor which on the arrival of the Governor on board set sail for Quebec with a favoring breeze."

How opportunely General Sir GUY CARLETON arrived to frustrate the plotting of traitors within that fortress and rebels without are matters of history, but no very tangible evidence of reward or particular favor appears to have fallen in the way of the gallant seaman whose prudence, bravery, and loyalty preserved half a continent to Great Britain. It is true he was appointed to the command of the *Lake Marine* which Great Britain was compelled to maintain against her late subjects, and in the "Voyage dans Les Etats-Unis D' Amerique," by LA ROCHEFOUCAULD-LIANCOURT, in 1795, he notices that distinguished officer as being Commodore of the naval force on Lake Ontario, as follows:—

"Captain Bouchette, commodore of the navy of Lake Ontario was the head of all the establishments, but nothing had been allowed for expenses. This was the man that Lord Dorchester and Governor Simcoe had great confidence in. Of Canadian extraction he remained in the English service after Canada had passed under that domination. He was there at the time that Arnold and Montgomery assailed Quebec. During that crisis he entered the port in his boat with Lord Dorchester disguised as Canadians. On this occasion he gave great proofs of his activity, audacity, and courage. It is not perhaps surprising that Lord Dorchester did not forget this signal service.

The salaries of the Royal Navy of Lake Ontario was ten shillings per day for Captains, six for Lieutenants, three shillings and six pence for sub lieutenants. The sailors had eight dollars per month. The merchants paid their captains twenty-five dollars, and their sailors nineteen. Commodore Bouchette was one of the many opposers of the scheme of making York the centre of the Lake Navy, being in favor of Kingston as the most eligible position in a Military point of view.

This extract furnishes a curious position of the state of affairs in the Province of Quebec at the close of the last century, and to the country Commodore Bouchette preserved to the British Empire his grandson appeals for the justice denied his father.

We very much mistake the liberality, justice, and sense of national honor of the Commons of the Dominion of Canada if that appeal is made in vain, or that they will suffer the injustice perpetrated by a petty Provincial Legislature to be perpetuated to the lasting disgrace of the country.

The following from *Broad Arrow* of 15th March, shows the value of the monster artillery as Naval guns. Machines that cannot be trusted on trial are surely of the most

inefficient and worthless character, and those guns would certainly fail in action where they must be far more roughly handled than in mere training practice.

"*Excellent*, 13, gunnery ship. The officers and seamen at Portsmouth in training to act as instructors to the fleet, are to have the advantage (points out the *Western Morning News*) of practising from an obsolete 40 pdr. breech-loading gun of thirty-five cwt., in addition to the experience they now gain by firing from obsolete smooth bore 32-pdrs. of 45 cwt. It is hoped that they will thus be better qualified to instruct the officers and men of the fleet in the use of the present service rifled guns and machinery gun carriages. The new arrangement will have the advantage of economy, for, whatever the shortcomings in other respects, the smaller Armstrong breech-loaders, with their lead coated projectiles, and the old fashioned smooth bores, had great endurance, whereas the *Excellent*, gunnery-ship, has been somewhat destructive in the use of the present service rifled guns. Her seamen-gunners have in the course of instruction disabled a 12½ ton gun in the gunboat *Staunch*, and another in the turret-ship *Royal Sovereign*, each of which had to be rebuilt at the cost of £300. And they have also so injured the grooves of the whole of the 9-ton and 12½ ton guns embarked in the *Excellent* by firing round shot from them that these weapons can no longer be used for their proper projectiles. It was at one time intended to attach the *Glutton* to this school of gunnery, to enable the future instructors of the fleet to practice with heavy guns such as they might have to impart instruction in afloat. But as each seaman qualifying to act as a gunner has to fire five rounds whilst steaming round a target, and the *Glutton*'s two 25 ton guns are not expected to endure more than two hundred discharges each, that ship must have been re-armed after training every eighty seamen-gunners. The *Glutton* was accordingly put to a better use, and an obsolete 40-pounder breech-loader is about to be supplied to the *Skylark*, gunboat, for training gunnery instructors. So long as the present guns have such limited powers of endurance, there can be no question as to the economical advantages of this arrangement; though whether proper instruction can be given with such a weapon is rather doubtful."

Broad Arrow of the 15th March, has an article on the "birth place of British Regiments," which we reprint as it will be of interest to our readers. There are, however, some inaccuracies in the history of the Cavalry Regiments; for instance, the 5th Royal Irish Heavy Dragoons—now Lancers—was originally raised by Lord LIGONER in 1716, as a regiment of gentlemen volunteers on the Irish establishment, every private trooper having to find his own horse, arms, and uniform, and to pay £50 for his troopers place. The great grandfather of the writer served as *Brigadier of horse* (Major) in the corps previous to the battle of Dettingen, (fought June 27th, 1743,) at which it was nearly annihilated. Out of 800 sabres on the morning of the battle 250 were all that could be mustered under himself and a junior officer at its close; they were afterwards known as the *Black Horse* having been previously called the *Virgins*, *Mary's* Guards.

After the action the regiment was reorganized on the ordinary establishment and did not see foreign service till 1840, when it was sent to the Cape of Good Hope.

The Ninth Lancers were originally raised by the late Sir WATKINS WILLIAMS WYNN, of Wynnestay, in 1797,—it was then known as the *Ancient Britons*, being principally recruited in Denbigh and Caernarvonshire. It first saw service in the Irish insurrection of 1798, and was reorganized subsequently as Light Cavalry by the Earl of ROSLYN. Hard fighters as the Welsh always have been, the *Ancient Britons* left a name after them in Wexford, Wicklow, and Carlow which rendered it impossible for the Ninth Lancers to recruit in those Counties for many years after the close of that rebellion. The corps suffered fearfully and were almost annihilated.

A slight historical sketch of each Regiment would be both instructive and valuable—especially as the *British Army*, as a distinctive force, has passed away—and its successor has yet to make history. Connected with the *Black Horse* a story is told which illustrates the mode of organizing an army in the reign of GEORGE THE SECOND :

In the summer of 1741 the regiment was ordered for foreign service; being on the Irish establishment most of the troopers were at their private residences, the horses at grass; they were, however, mustered and embarked for England and reviewed between two English cavalry regiments on Hounslow Heath by the King—the horses of course were in bad condition, and as the clothing was in the last months of wear the men looked shabby—but GEORGE II., who, by the way, bore the name of the "little corporal" forty years before NAPOLEON was born, and who was a thorough soldier, was pleased with the bearing and physique of the troopers, he remarked to the Colonel "Your men are fine fellows and will make good soldiers, but your horses are very bad, how is it?" The answer was "Please your Majesty the men are Irish, and gentlemen, the horses are English." The records of almost every regiment are fruitful with incidents which demonstrate the peculiar circumstances under which the organization of the late British Army grew up, and we respectfully differ from the opinion our contemporary holds, as to the actual value of Mr. CARDWELL'S destruction.

The original conception of the British Army was outside the idea of a *Constitutional force* in the sense that the Commons of England should control it, the object was altogether foreign service, and it grew out of the policy of the greatest Statesman that ever wielded the destinies of England and to whose prescience all her wonderful pre-eminence is due—WILLIAM OF ORANGE—the third of that name who sat on her throne—and who always maintained that England's security lay in preserving the balance of power in Europe—for this purpose fighting the battles which would otherwise be con-

tested in the fields of Sussex and Kent on the plains of Flanders.

The force necessary to do this in his day was necessarily, apart from the force whose peculiar duty it was to defend their own homes and hearths, and the lapse of one hundred and eighty five years has not changed the conditions of the proposition. With an army actively engaged in preserving the balance of power England knew no panics affecting her credit, made no disgraceful concessions from fear, her hand and her vigor was felt over the whole world, and her commercial as well as naval supremacy followed as a matter of course.

It remained for the Whig Radicals and Manchester Quakers to disband and break up a force that whatever its faults, has made the whole history of the British Empire as well as built up that structure itself—will its successor with merely home training and officered by school boys without family or name effect us much? Or will it not re-enact the role of the *Pretorian Guards* of the lower Roman Empire?

As long as Commissions in the Army were confined to a class whose claims to the distinction were based on family name, wealth, or distinction, so long there was a close and intimate tie between the aristocracy and working class—the honor and interest of the officer was a pledge for the subordination and obedience to the law of the soldier. Now what is it? The officers have no necessary connection with the wealth or aristocracy of the country—they are underpaid—the rank and file are in the same condition—they are packed together at the Brigade centres, and as they have arms in their hands would not a community of interests make it easy to take toll of the superabundant wealth of Friend JOHN BRIGHT'S co-religionists and monopolists? With all local influences about them will it be possible to keep troops so situated under discipline? Will they not be open to all the evils of strikes? Was it not almost by a miracle that London with its three and a half millions of inhabitants was not deprived of its organised protection? Men as well disciplined and better paid than the troops of the line within the past year—through the example set by the success of those strikes—what has happened there may happen at the Brigade centres any day, and then Mr. GLADSTONE'S violation of the Constitution and CARDWELL'S prescience will receive a proper justification.

The following is the latest account of the further trial of the *Lay Torpedo*; it is taken from the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of 29th March:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal,

"SIR.—In your issue of March 22, I find an article containing certain opinions in regard to the *Lay Torpedo*, which are said to have been given to a reporter by me. As I am not ambitious to have my name appear in the torpedo controversy, will you oblige me by publishing the following?

In reply to a courteous inquiry from a stranger on the street, I stated certain opinions of *my own* in relation to the performances of the *Lay torpedo*. I was not at that time a member of the board to witness its trial, nor did I know the opinion of the board in regard to it.

I expressed no idea as to whether the torpedo would be accepted by government or not, and gave no authority for my opinions to appear in print.

Respectfully Yours,

R. B. BRADFORD,

Lieutenant U. S. Navy.

U. S. Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., March 24th.

(From the Newport Mercury, March 15.)

A Board composed of Lieutenant Commanders Robeson, Manley, and Davis, convened by order of the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance at the Torpedo Station, on the 8th inst. for the purpose of witnessing a further trial of the "*Lay*," torpedo boat. The weather was most favourable for the trial being mild and springlike, the wind was fresh from the southwest, and the atmosphere somewhat hazy, but not enough so as to interfere with the experiment. The boat had been shifted from the ways at the north end of the island, (from which very unsuccessful attempts at launching have recently been made) to a small marine railway further south and nearly astern of the *Nina*. At 3 p. m. the launch was successfully made and the boat started on her journey in a north east direction to a stake boat moored one (1) mile distant. The run was successfully made to the stake boat, the torpedo steering well, time of run to stake boat 12 minutes. At this time, when it seemed as if fortune was about to smile on Mr. Lay, the tables turned, the boat would not, all control of her seeming to have been lost, and soon after passing the stake boat she beached herself. The reason of the failure, if such it can be called, is, we understand, attributable to one of two causes. defective electrical apparatus and wire, or a faulty valve which supplies gas to the steering apparatus. The general impression of those who should know, is, that with another chance and a thorough adjustment of the machinery, battery, etc, and a new set of wires, the *Lay torpedo* will do all that the inventor promises. Another trial will be made at an early day.

Each succeeding trial will verify the conclusions we have arrived at respecting the worthlessness of the machine for offensive or defensive operations.

In our issue of the 8th inst., our Montreal correspondent B. has inadvertently committed the indiscretion of writing on matters connected with the "*Prince of Wales Rifles*," which should be properly kept within the corps. It also appears that the name of the gallant Colonel commanding was used in connection therewith in a manner not warranted by the actual facts of the case.

In this issue is published the Prospectus, Charter, and By-Laws of the National Rifle Association of the State of New York, for the information of our Military friends. We have to thank Capt. DAVID of the 6th Batt. for this and other documents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

CITADEL, QUEBEC,
April 7th, 1873.

Sir,—I enclose herewith reports of field and heavy gun practices just completed by "B" Battery School of Gunnery here in the hopes that you may find space for them in your valuable paper.

I am sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. E. MONTIZAMBERT.
Capt. and Brigade Major.

April 1st and 2nd, 1873.

CANADIAN ARTILLERY PRACTICE.—"B" BATTERY OF GUNNERY SCHOOL.

We give below the scores made by five best marksmen of the English Artillery Volunteers at Shoeburyness, in August, 1871, and the five highest just made by "B" Battery of School of Gunnery, Quebec, under the same conditions, namely:—Practice carried on with 32 pounders, 1,250 and 1,500 yards—five shots per man—3 shots at 1,250 and 2 at 1500 yards—time allowed eight minutes—Aiming alternately at each target:—

SHOEBURYNESS.

Prizes.	Names.	Total Points	Time M. S.	Points deducted.	Grand Total.
1st.	6th Cinque Ports, Vol. A.,	40	7 22	..	40
2nd.	10th Kent, do.,	39	5 42	..	39
3rd.	10th Kent, do.,	38	5 39	..	38
4th.	4th E. York, do.,	36	6 46	..	36
5th.	1st W. York, do.,	35	7 20	..	35
		138	32-49	..	188

"B" BATTERY SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.

1st.	Sergeant Stewart, Q.G.A.	38	8 09	1	37
2nd.	Gun. Shiller, La Beauce F. B.	36	7 15	..	36
3rd.	Mr. Gautier, (F.) Schr. La Cuv' dienne.	33	7 40	..	33
4th.	Gunner Canty, Q.G.A.	31	6 50	..	31
5th.	Do. Forbes, Q.G.A.	31	7 50	..	31
		169	37 44	1	168

The English score shows the points gained by the five best shots out of 105 competitors, who were themselves the selected gunner marksmen, out of the Artillery Volunteers of All England, (30,000 strong). The 1st prize, National Association, £50, was won with a score of 40 points.

Against this we have to compare the score made by the best five marksmen out of only 46 men selected to fire from the School of Gunnery at Quebec, comprising, all told, 165 of all ranks.

The competitors at Shoeburyness had the advantage of perfect accuracy of measured

range, stability of platforms and excellence of material of all kinds.

The Canadian Gunners had to contend with difficulties of all sorts, among which may be mentioned, platforms and targets placed on the thawing snow on the ice of a river rising and falling unequally with the tide; the battery being placed on ice which rose and fell, being a shoal, only about three feet, while the targets rose and fell from 12 to 18 feet; added to this must be taken into consideration the rottenness of the old gun carriages and the balks of Alderson's platforms, both of which constantly gave way during practice. The effects of the glare on the snow, the ice collecting on the platforms themselves, and the strong north winds and snow-storms having at times interfered with the practice, and last, though not least, the disadvantage of using old powder that necessitated an extra degree of elevation, and consequently greater curve of trajectory.

CANADIAN ARTILLERY PRACTICE.—"B" BATTERY SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.

The following is the score made by the different detachments of Field Batteries on Thursday 27th, and Friday 28th, March. Practice carried on with 9-pounder smooth bore field guns on sleighs at 1250 yards on a range on the St. Charles River. Detachments from Quebec Field Battery, La Beauce do., and Granby do., competed, 5 rounds each man.

ORDER OF FIRING.—QUEBEC FIELD BATTERY.

Name	Actual number of pts. gained.	Deduct for time	Total.	Time M. S.
Sergt. Vezina	15	16	0	13.20
Q.M.Sgt. Trudelle	18	2	15	8.46
Lt. Cr. Lindsay	15	..	15	7.34
Corp. Hamel	12	..	12	7.10
Sergt. Bertrand	7	2	5	8.21
Corp. Rochette	4	..	4	5.47
	71	20	51	50.58

Wind N. W. light breeze. Average time, 1 m. 42s. per shot.

LA BEAUCE FIELD BATTERY.

Gunner Fortier	0	..	0	8.08
Sgt. Major Walsh	7	..	7	5.40
Lt. LaRue [Aug.]	12	1	11	8.15
Capt. Duchesnay	19	..	19	7.00
Gunner Coulombe	13	..	13	6.29
Bombadier Blais	13	2	11	8.35
	64	3	61	44 18

Wind N.W. strong. Average time 1m. 28s. per shot.

GRANBY FIELD BATTERY.

Gunner Bailey	6	1	5	8.08
Gunner Gilmour	4	..	4	7.50
Sergt. Whitcombe	14	..	14	1.10
Lieut. Short	5	..	5	5.30
Sergt. Major Neil	14	..	14	5.04
Gunner McCauley	20	..	20	7.12
	63	1	62	40.54

Wind N. W strong. Average time, 1m. 24s. per shot.

It will be seen that the Quebec Field Battery made the straightest shooting, but lost points for time; eight minutes only being allowed for each five rounds; one point being deducted for every 20 seconds, or portion of 20 seconds over that time. Consequently the Granby Battery have won the competition by one point against the La Beauce Field Battery. The 32 pounders practice is now being carried on, and very good scoring is being made. The score will be given when the practice is completed.

REVIEWS.

Blackwood for March contains:—The Parisians—Part V.; Explorations—Part II.; A True Reformer—Part XIII; Grouse Driving; The commencement of the Session; Lord Lytton.—THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY, 149 Fulton Street, New York.

CONSUMPTION OF TIMBER.

The United States Commissioner of Agriculture says:—

'If for twenty years to come the demand for lumber shall advance in the same ratio to the population as in the past twenty, more than \$200,000,000 worth of American sawed lumber will be needed each year, denuding more than ten million acres of land. About 7,000 are cleared each week-day in this country. Of the annual crop \$72,000,000 worth goes to fuel, and twice as much to fencing. The locomotives in this country consume about 7,000,000 cords a year, or 500 acres a day. This is a startling revelation, but there is no doubt that it is substantially true, and the day is not far distant when every acre of timber land will be immensely valuable. Coal will soon be used for fuel by all our locomotives, and also by families. But if we would keep up supplies of timber, even for building purposes, we shall need to plant trees to take the places of those now being destroyed. Why not organize tree planting commissions, whose duty it shall be to promote this most useful interest.

Major General O'Grady Haly (with rank of Lieutenant Colonel) will succeed Lieutenant General Sir Hastings Doyle, K. C. M. G., as Lieutenant-General commanding the troops in the Dominion of Canada, and Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. He will embark about the middle of April. Major General Haly served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of the Alma (charger killed) and Inkerman (received four bayonet wounds), capture of Balaklava, siege and fall of Sebastopol, and sortie on 25th October. Medal with four clasps, C. B., Officer of the Legion of Honour. 3rd class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal.

REMITTANCES Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 12th Inst.—
CARLETON PLACE, Ont.—Capt. J. H. Bredin, \$2.00
SIMCOE, Ont.—John Williamson, Esq. 1.25
VICTORIA, Ont.—P. E. Young, Esq. 6.00

THE SHIP OF DEATH,

BY R. H. NASH.

Sleekly and pale the Northern sun
Shone on the polar seas,
And colder from the frozen shore
Swept down the chilling breeze;
But yet the "Fortune" outward bound
Bound west of Baffin's Bay
With many a lurch and heave and roll,
Kept bravely on her way.

Each day the cold more piercing grew,
And heavier hung the sky;
While keener sharpness filled the air
And frost notes flitted by;
And warmer garments now were donned
And sailors trod with care,
The frozen planks that creaked and groaned
The frost was every where.

A ship! a ship! no canvasspread,
Her tall masts stripped and bare;
No ensign floating from aloft,
Upon the morning air!
Onward she came, no sign of life,
But yet she drifted where
The breezes lusted, slow or fast—
No hand was guiding there.

The "Fortune's" seamen, with a dread
That sailors know full well,
Felt a dull fear of phantoms wild,
Their true brave spirits swell.
Signals were made, and trumpet tones,
Demanded loud her name;
No answering signal met their eyes,
No word of greeting came.

The breeze died out and slowly, slow,
She floated o'er the tide,
And nearer still she came,
Till at the "Fortune's" side,
A boat was lowered, and hardy men,
The master at their head,
Boarded the ship the breezes steered,
The ship where all were dead.

Dead, frozen, stiffened, in his place,
Each man could still be seen;
Some hands were clasping icy ropes
The captain's held a pen!
Some crouching figures hovering round,
A spot where fire had lain;
But ghastly, pinched, and frozen blue
Their impress pain—all pain!

And many a year, perhaps had flown
Since ice-blocked on her way
Her wretched, helpless crew had died,
And still fast-bound she lay;
Till the vast mountain-ice had shoved
And loosed the prisoned barque
That drifted—drifted daintily,
In daylight and in dark.

Bearing her strange, cold, silent freight
Perchance where once they rode
All joyous on their outward cruise,
But now a fearful load!
What marvel if the sturdy hands,
The "Fortune's" sailor force,
Fled from the ghastly ship of Death,
And homeward turned their course?

—New Dominion Monthly for Feb.

OBJECTS OF THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Ambrose E. Burnside, No. 59, Liberty St.,
President.William C. Church, No. 39, Park Row,
Vice-President.George W. Wingate, No. 194, Broadway,
Secretary.Frederick M. Peck, No. 39 Park Row,
Corresponding Secretary.John B. Woodward, No. 195 Water Street,
Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

Ambrose E. Burnside, Wm. C. Church,
Geo. W. Wingate, John B. Woodward,
Joshua M. Varian, Frederick M. Peck,
Frederick A. Mason, Alexander Shaler, A.
W. Craven, A. W. Dimock, Augustus Funk,Henry G. Shaw, Geo. Moore Smith, Wm. J.
Harding, John Powell, jr.

While the organization of this Association
has met with an approval even beyond the
anticipation of its organizers, the object it
proposes to attain should be definitely
understood among the members of the Na-
tional Guard.

All recognize that the introduction of long
range, and particularly of breech loading
arms, has made skill in workmanship one of
the most important parts of military instruc-
tion. And that, as in a government like the
United States, the strength of the nation
must depend mainly upon the organized
militia or volunteers from the people at large,
it is therefore doubly important that in-
struction and practice in the use of the rifle
should be made as general as possible. Ex-
perience has shown that by a proper system
of instruction it is as easy to secure skill in
marksmanship as in any military exercise,
and yet as far as is known, no attempt has
been made to introduce such a system into
this country, or to provide any facilities by
which the National Guard or even the regu-
lar troops may be systematically instructed
in the use of the breech loaders which are
being placed in their hands. In fact, in
many instances, a man may and often does
serve his full period of enlistment in the
militia, in time of peace, without firing a
shot.

The National Rifle Association has been
organized to remedy that default. Its ob-
jects are to secure improvement in mark-
smanship by introducing a system of aiming
drill and rifle practice among the militia of
New York and other States, and for this
purpose, to procure and fit up a suitable
range or ranges in the vicinity of the City of
New York.

The Association is organized under the gene-
ral act in regard to social and military clubs.
No pecuniary liability is secured on the part
of the members at large, and that of the Di-
rectors is limited to debts payable within a
year from the time of their contraction, and
no such debts, exceeding one hundred
dollars, can be incurred under the by-laws
without a vote of ten Directors. As it is de-
sired that this Association shall become a
popular institution, taking in not only mem-
bers of the National Guard, but such civil-
ians as are interested in marksmanship, the
dues have been placed at the lowest possible
point.

The initiation fee is three dollars, and the
annual dues two dollars, payable to the
Treasurer.

Military organizations desiring to join
en masse will be admitted as a body, upon
payment of one half these rates for each
member present at last inspection. To pro-
vide funds for the preliminary expenses of
the Association, which will necessarily be
heavy, as well as to accommodate such as
desire to avoid further responsibility, it has
been provided that a single payment of
twenty-five dollars shall constitute the per-
son paying a life member, and exempt him
from all further claims for either dues or
assessments.

Application for membership must be made
to the Secretary, George W. Wingate, 194
Broadway, stating name, residence, and busi-
ness address, together with the name of the
military organization, if any, to which the
applicant may belong.

It is the intention of the Association to at
once take steps to secure such action by the
military authorities of the State, as will se-
cure the making of "aiming drill and rifle
practice" a part of the course of instruction
prescribed for the National Guard, and such

assurances have been received upon this
point as to warrant the assertion that they
will be successful in this project. Endeavours
will also be made to secure similar action in
other States. The Association will, at the
same time, proceed to procure a first
class rifle range as near New York as prac-
ticable, and fit it up on the principles that
have been found so successful in Great
Britain. They will also employ such markers
and attendants as may be required for its
management. This range will be large
enough to admit of practice from one hun-
dred up to 1,000 yards, and when com-
pleted will be open for the free use of mem-
bers, under regulations to be established by
the Executive Committee.

It is also intended to promote emulation in
marksmanship by offering a series of prizes to
be competed for at different distances and
with different arms, and the Association
have already been tendered a large number
of valuable articles for that purpose.

The Association are in hopes of securing
sufficient funds during the coming winter to
warrant their commencing the erection of
range in the spring. If successful in this,
it is intended to open it with a grand rifle
match, to be open to both members of
the National Guard and to marksmen in
general.

The plans have so far been received with
great approbation by the public and the
press. Assurances of assistance and co-
operation have been received from the Gov-
ernor of the State and his staff, the Secretary
of War, all the leading military men of the
National Guard, and many other eminent
citizens. At the same time the labor of carrying
out and perfecting these plans will be great,
involving the expenditure of considerable
time, and no small amount of money; and
the Association earnestly desire that all who
consider this work an important one, will
lend their influence by becoming members
at their earliest convenience.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF THE NATIONAL
RIFLE ASSOCIATION.State of New York,
City and County of New York, } ss.Know all men by these presents, that we,
the undersigned,

Ambrose E. Burnside,	Thomas S. Dakin,
George W. Wingate,	William G. Ward,
William G. Church,	F. Whittaker,
Alexander Shaler,	Emmons Clark,
John B. Woodward,	Josiah Porter,
Joshua M. Varian,	W. C. Squire,
Henry G. Shaw,	John Powell, jr.,
Frederick M. Peck,	Marcellus Hartley,
Frederick A. Mason,	Harry Rockafellar,
George Moore Smith,	William B. Allen,
A. W. Craven,	H. A. Gildersleeve,
A. W. Dimock,	Frank P. Church,
William J. Harding,	A. T. Francis,
J. M. Bundy,	Bird W. Spencer,
Augustus Funk,	John N. Partridge,
Joseph B. Kiddoo,	N. Gano Dunn,
James McQuade,	Francis De Grass,
	and F. S. Giles,

being citizens of the United States, and the
State of New York, do hereby, pursuant to,
and in conformity with an act of the Legis-
lature of the State of New York, entitled
"An act for the formation of Societies or Clubs
for certain social and recreative purposes,"
passed on the 11th day of April, 1865, and
the various acts of said Legislature amend-
atory thereof, associate ourselves together,
and form a body politic and corporate, and
do hereby certify,

I. NAME OR TITLE.

That the corporate name by which said Society shall be known in Law, shall be, The National Rifle Association.

II. THE OBJECT.

The object for which said Association is formed, is the improvement of its members in marksmanship, and to promote the introduction of the system of aiming drill and rifle practice, as part of the military drill of the National Guard of this and other States; and for those purposes to provide a suitable range or ranges in the vicinity of the City of New York.

III. NUMBER OF DIRECTORS.

That the number of Directors of said Association who shall manage the same, shall be fifteen (15).

IV. NAMES OF DIRECTORS.

That the names of the Directors of said Association who shall manage the same for the first year of its existence, are as follows:

Ambrose E. Burnside,	Alexander Shaler,
Wm. C. Church,	Alfred W. Craven,
Geo. W. Wingate,	Anthony W. Dimock,
John B. Woodward,	Augustus Funk,
Joshua M. Varian,	Henry G. Shaw,
Frederick M. Peck,	Geo. Moore Smith,
Frederick A. Mason,	Wm. J. Harding,
	John Powell, jr.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto affixed our names, at the City of New York, this fifteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy one.

A. E. Burnside,	Harry Rockafellar,
George W. Wingate,	A. W. Dimock,
Henry G. Shaw,	W. B. Allen,
Geo. Moore Smith,	H. A. Gildersleeve,
Fred. A. Mason,	F. Whittaker,
Joseph B. Kiddoo,	A. T. Francis,
John B. Woodward,	N. Gano Dunn,
W. G. Ward,	Marcellus Hartley,
Fred. M. Peck,	Francis De Grasse,
John Powell, jr.,	Emmons Clark,
John N. Partridge,	James McQuade,
W. C. Squire,	Wm. J. Harding,
Bird W. Spencer,	A. W. Craven,
Augustus Funk,	Joshua Porter,
J. M. Bundy,	Joshua M. Varian,
W. C. Church,	F. S. Giles,
Thomas S. Dakin,	F. P. Church.

State of New York, }
City and County of New York. } ss.

At various times between the 15th day of September and the 15th day of November, A.D., eighteen hundred and seventy one, before me personally appeared, Alexander Shaler, A. E. Burnside, Geo. W. Wingate, Henry G. Shaw, Geo. Moore Smith, Fred. A. Mason, Joseph B. Kiddoo, John Woodward, Fred. M. Peck, John Powell, jr., John W. Partridge, W. C. Squire, Aug. Funk, Bird W. Spencer, W. G. Ward, J. M. Bundy, W. C. Church, Thos. S. Dakin, Harry Rockafellar, A. W. Dimock, W. B. Allen, H. A. Gildersleeve, F. Whittaker, A. T. Francis, N. Gano Dunn, Marcellus Hartley, Francis De Grasse, Emmons Clark, James McQuade, W. J. Varian, F. S. Giles, and F. P. Church, known to me to be the persons described in, and who executed the foregoing certificate, and duly signed the said certificate before me, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the purpose mentioned therein.

(SEAL.) Wm. J. Bell,
(Endorsed.) Notary Public.
(Filed Nov. 17, 1871.)

I do hereby consent and approve of the incorporation of the National Rifle Association under the within certificate.

Dated New York, Nov. 17, 1871.

JOHN R. BRADY,
Justice.

State of New York, }
City and County of New York. } ss.

I, Charles E. Loew, Clerk of the said City and County, and Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State for said County, do certify:

That I have compared the annexed with the original Certificate of Incorporation of the National Rifle Association, on file in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, this 17th day of November, 1871.

CHAS. E. LOEW,
Clerk.

(SEAL.)

State of New York, }
City and County of New York. } ss.

I have compared the preceding with the original Certificate of Incorporation of the "National Rifle Association," with acknowledgement the thereto annexed, filed in this office on the Twentieth day of November, 1871, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

D. WILLEMS, jr.,
Dep. Secretary of State.
By-Laws.

I. This Association shall be called the National Rifle Association.

II. Its object shall be to promote rifle practice, and for this purpose to provide a suitable place for the meeting of the Association in the city itself, and to promote the introduction of a system of aiming drill and target firing among the National Guard of New York and the militia of other states.

III. The number of members shall be unlimited, unless two thirds of the members present at a special meeting called for the purpose shall decide otherwise.

IV.—1. A Board of Directors, consisting of fifteen members elected by the Association, shall control its affairs, elect members, take cognizance of all infractions of the Constitution and By-Laws, and fill vacancies in their body until the time of the next annual meeting.

2. A quorum of the Board of Directors shall consist of eight members.

3. The Board of Directors shall annually elect from its members, for officers, a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and Corresponding Secretary, which officers shall, together with three other members of the Board of Directors chosen in like manner, constitute an Executive Committee.

4. The Board of Directors shall, for their government, from time to time, make by

laws, rules and regulations not inconsistent with these By-Laws.

6. The Board of Directors named in the certificate of incorporation shall divide itself by lot into three classes of members each. The first class shall be deemed to have been elected, and shall hold their office until the second Tuesday of January, 1875. The second class shall be deemed to have been elected, and shall hold office until the second Tuesday of January, 1874; and the third class shall be deemed to have been elected, and shall hold office until the second Tuesday of January, 1873; and thereafter and at each annual election, to be held on the second Tuesday of January in each year, five members of the Board of Directors to hold office three years, shall be voted for, to supply the place of the class retiring each year, and for such additional number as may be necessary to fill vacancies, to hold office during the remainder of the terms of the members whose places they fill.

V.—1. The President of the Association, or in his absence the Vice President, shall authorize the call of all meetings of the Board of Directors and shall have power to call special meetings of the Association, at the request of four of the Board of Directors or of twenty members of the Association.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall notify each member of the Board of Directors of all its meetings, and each member of the Association of every meeting of the Association; issue all other authorized notices to members; make and keep a true record of all meetings of the Directors and of the Association; have custody of the books and papers, and the corporate seal of the Association, and conduct all correspondence with its members.

3. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all correspondence not included in the duties of Secretary.

4. The Treasurer shall collect and have charge of the funds of the Association, and pay such bills as have been audited by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors or by vote of the Board. He shall keep accounts of all his transactions, and make a detailed report thereof, with vouchers annexed, at each regular meeting of the Directors, and an annual report to the Association at its annual meeting. He shall give bonds in such sum as shall be fixed by the Directors.

VI. The stated meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held on the first Tuesday of each month at eight o'clock p.m. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President, or in his absence by the Vice-President, and shall be called by either of them upon the request of five members. Notice of all meetings shall be given in writing by the Secretary to each member of the Board, through the post-office, addressed to their respective places of business or residence; but no special meeting shall be held except upon a previous notice of at least two days to each member.

Upon the appearance to a quorum at the time appointed for any meeting, the President, or if neither be present, a member selected to presided shall call the meeting to order and proceed in the following

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading the minutes of the previous meeting, and of previous meetings not passed.

3. Reports from Secretary, Treasurer, Standing and Select Committees.

4. Minutes and Resolutions.

5. Balloting for new members.

6. General business.

3. A member of the Board of Directors failing to appear within thirty minutes after the time appointed for any meeting shall pay to the treasurer a fine of one dollar unless excused by the President or by a vote of the Board. The fund thus raised shall be subject to appropriation by the Board.

4. No member shall be permitted to speak more than once on any one subject, until all the members present desiring to speak shall have been heard, and no member shall speak more than five minutes at any one time.

5. At the meetings of the Board no person shall be admitted who is not a member. No member shall engage in private conversation to the interruption of the business of the Board. Any member attending a meeting and absenting himself without leave shall be subject to a fine as an absent member.

6. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to inquire into and report all infractions and violations of the rules and regulations of the Association by any of its members, accompanied by any recommendations that it may deem desirable. It shall also have to employ, and at pleasure remove all employees needed for the current business of the Association, and to do all acts in and about the management of its affairs, which usually pertain to the duties of an executive committee.

7. All special committees for any purpose shall be appointed by the presiding officer, unless otherwise ordered.

8. Any member of the Board who shall in his opinion conduct in a manner seriously prejudicial to the interests of the Association may be removed from the Board of Directors at any stated meeting, provided the member accused shall have at least ten days previously been personally notified in writing of the charges against him, and a hearing given him thereon at a stated meeting to be therein specified. But such removal can only be effected by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of all the members of the Board.

9. Neglect on the part of any Director to attend six successive meetings of the Board, shall be deemed a tender of his resignation of his office. But the Board or the President, or Vice President may excuse any member for such neglect, and before his resignation is accepted under this By Law, the member in default must be specially notified of the same.

10. No debt exceeding one hundred dollars shall be contracted without the vote of at least ten directors.

VII. Any Director or any member of the Association may at any time examine the records of the Secretary, and inspect the accounts of the Treasurer.

VIII. The names of persons desirous to join the Association shall be sent in writing to the Secretary, stating their age, place of business and residence, and the name of the regiment (if any) with which they are or may have been connected, and endorsed by a member of the Association, and must be submitted for approval to the Board of Directors. All members elect shall signify their assent to these. By-Laws in writing. Thirty members shall constitute a quorum

at any meeting of the Association. Every person elected a member must, within 30 days after being informed thereof by the Secretary, pay to the Treasurer his admission fee and first year's dues, and shall then and not otherwise, be a member of the Association. No person who has been once excluded shall be eligible for election within a year from the date of such exclusion.

IX.—1. All members of the Association shall be entitled to equal rights and privileges.

2. Every member shall pay an admission fee of three dollars, and the annual dues of two dollars, for the current year, at the time of joining the Association; and thereafter annual dues of two dollars, payable in advance on the first day of October in each year.

3. Regiments and companies shall be entitled to constitute all their regular members in good standing members of the Association on the payment of one half the admission fees and dues for each member present at the annual inspection. All moneys paid by members of such organizations who shall have previously joined as individuals shall be credited to the aggregated sum to be paid for the admission of said regiment or company.

4. Any member can become a member for life by the payment in one sum of seven-fifty dollars, and shall thereafter be exempt from all dues and assessments.

5. Any member, regiment, or company, who shall neglect to pay his or their admission fees or dues for more than three months or any other indebtedness to the Association, on demand, shall forfeit his membership in the Association, and cannot be reinstated in such membership except by vote of the Board of Directors, and payment of arrears.

6. No member shall be allowed to transfer his rights of membership.

7. Any member whose conduct shall be pronounced by vote of the Board of Directors to have endangered, or be likely to endanger, the welfare, interest, or character of the Association shall forfeit his membership. Such vote shall not be taken without giving two weeks' notice to the offender of the charges made against him, and affording him an opportunity of being heard in his defence.

8. Any member having complaints or suggestions to make as to the management of the Association, must do so in writing to the Executive Committee.

9. No member shall take any property whatsoever belonging to the Association from its rooms or grounds, except on the authority of a resolution of the Executive Committee.

10. Any member wishing to resign shall make his resignation writing to the Secretary.

11. No Director shall receive any profit, salary, or emolument from the funds of the Association, on any pretence, or in any manner whatsoever.

12. No member shall give any gratuity to any member of the Association.

13. All rights and interests of a member in the property and privileges of the Association shall cease with the termination of his membership.

X.—1. The members of the Association shall hold an annual meeting on the second

Tuesday of January in each year, and special meetings as may be called pursuant to these By Laws. If the annual meeting shall not take place at the time fixed, it shall be held as soon after as convenient, and the Officers and Directors whose term of office has expired shall hold over until their successors are appointed.

2. It shall be the duty of the President, or in his absence, of the Vice-President, to call a meeting of the Association on receiving a requisition signed by twenty members. In the notices calling any special meeting the particular subjects to be considered shall be specified, and no other business shall be transacted at such meeting but that specified in the notice.

3. Thirty members present at a general or special meeting shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

4. At no meeting of the Association shall any subject be introduced or discussed which does not relate directly to its affairs.

XI.—1. The Rifle Range shall be under the direction of the Executive Committee, who shall establish the rules relating to its management, and who shall have authority to employ such markers and other assistants as may be found necessary.

2. The scores made by the members shall be recorded in such a manner as the Board of Directors shall from time to time prescribe. In case of a challenge given to or received from other marksmen, the result of each latest consecutive practice of each member shall be averaged and the representatives of the Association be selected by the Directors in the order of merit according to the latest averages.

3. Payment of the entrance fee and annual subscription is necessary to entitle a member to the use of the range. Non-members may be permitted to use it under such restrictions and on payment of each amount as may be fixed by the Board of Directors. The range shall be free to members on such days as may be fixed by the Board; on the other days each shooting party must pay for the markers' service.

4. No betting shall be allowed on the grounds of the Association.

XII.—To amend these By-Laws the proposed amendment shall be subscribed by at least ten members, and by them presented to the President, who shall cause the proposed amendment, with the signatures thereto, to be brought before the Board of Directors at their next meeting thereafter. In case the Directors by a majority vote recommend its passage, the Secretary shall issue notices enclosing a copy of the amendment to all the members of the Association, and a vote of two-thirds of all the members present at the next annual meeting on the second Tuesday of January, thereafter, or at a special meeting to be called for the purpose, in favor of the proposed amendment, shall be requisite for its passage.

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