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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, JUNE 3, 1873.

No 22.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Bank forger Bidwell, reached London and was conveyed to Newgate. Another hearing of the forgery case will be held at Guildhall to-morrow, when Bidwell will appear.

Six persons were burned and six injured by falling walls during an extensive conflagration in Berkley Square. No water was to be had.

In the libel case of O'Keefe vs. Archbishop Cullen, the plaintiff was awarded one farthing damages.

A bill has been filed in chancery against the Anglo-American Cable Company, to prevent the amalgamation of its stock with that of the Newfoundland and the French Atlantic Telegraph Companies.

A fearful revolution has occurred in France. The following telegraph despatches relate to leading events. The first is dated at Paris, Friday 23rd May.

The debate on the interpellation began in the Assembly this afternoon. The floor and galleries were crowded. President Thiers and several members of the Cabinet were present.

The Duke D'Broglie opened the debate with a speech in support of the interpellation.

M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, declared on the part of the Government, that it was now necessary to abandon the Provisional regime, and to acknowledge the Republic.

Thiers then mounted the tribune when instantly a storm of objections and protestations came from the Right and Centre, which was met with counter cries from the other side. A scene of excitement and confusion followed which beggars description. The President in vain endeavored to make himself heard, his voice was drowned in the uproar. Thiers then descended from the tribune, and Dufaure requested an adjournment until to-morrow morning when Thiers will deliver his speech, and the Chamber accordingly adjourned.

The debate on the interpellation of the Government was resumed in the Assembly this morning (24th.) Thiers in his address

to the Assembly urged the definite establishment of the Republic. His utterances were received with loud cheers by the Left, while the Right were silent.

The Assembly re-assembled at two o'clock this afternoon, and after an energetic speech by Cassimir Perrier, the Minister of the Interior, rejected by a vote of 362 against 319, the simple order of the day proposed by the Right declaring that the present form of Government was not under discussion, and regretting that the reconstruction of the Government did not afford Conservative guarantee was then adopted by a vote of 369 to 244.

Upon the announcement of the result of the vote, Mr. Baragnon, a member of the Right, said the supreme interests of the country required the Government should not remain silent. His remarks were received with noisy protestations by the Left. When the tumult had subsided Mr. Baragnon proposed for a night sitting of the Assembly.

The Assembly reassembled at 8 p.m. M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, announced that the Ministers had tendered their resignations to M. Thiers who had accepted them. M. Dufaure then handed to M. Bouffet, President of the Assembly, a messenger from President Thiers announcing that he delivers back to the Assembly the high functions which had been conferred upon him. The reading of the message produced a profound sensation in the chamber. Chingarnier and Duke D'Broglie moved that the Assembly immediately appoint a successor to Thiers. This motion caused a terrific uproar. The Left moved the resignation of President Thiers be not accepted. The motion was rejected by a vote of 458 against 439. The resignation of President Thiers was then formally accepted, M. Bouffet fruitlessly attempted to eulogize Thiers. The members of the Left endeavored to secure an adjournment of the election of a successor to Thiers, but the Right insisted upon choosing a President for the Republic immediately.

The vote was taken, and it resulted in the election of Marshal McMahon, who received 390 votes. The Deputies of the Left abstain-

ed from voting. A committee was then appointed to wait upon Marshal McMahon, and informing him that he had been elected President of the Republic. The committee was headed by Bouffet, who, upon retiring, temporarily handed over the Presidency of the Assembly to Goulard. The members of the Right enthusiastically cheered Goulard upon his taking the seat. Upon the return of the committee to the Assembly Bouffet resumed the chair, and announced that Marshal McMahon had accepted the Presidency of the Republic, though not without pain. Bouffet also stated the Ministers would temporarily remain. The crowds in the streets and in front of the Legislative Chamber increased as the proceedings in the Assembly were made known, there were loud shouts "Vive Thiers!" and "Vive la Republique!" There was no attempt at disorder, and the people quietly dispersed.

The changes in the Presidency has been accomplished without the slightest disturbance. Perfect order prevails throughout France. The troops have been confined to their barracks since yesterday morning, but all is quiet in Paris, and there are no signs of disorder in the departments.

The Conservatives intend to propose a law making the President irresponsible to the Assembly for his acts.

It is rumored that a motion will be made in the Assembly to proclaim the Republic and confirm McMahon as President for 5 years.

A despatch from Paris says that the new French Government has resolved to adapt a free trade policy, and also to reduce the military expenditures.

Thiers will resume his literary labours.

The Berlin Paris correspondents of the German press assert that the movement for the removal of Thiers originated in Rome and Florence.

A private despatch says Mr. Bradlaugh, after leaving Madrid, was seized by the Carlists, and carried to the headquarters of the insurgent chieftain Saballa. His life is said to be in danger.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF  
THE MILITIA FOR 1872.

(Continued from Page 243.)

"They remained the whole sixteen days at St. Helen's, where they also carried out their field gun practice. Though it is their first training, it is highly creditable to them that they gained so much artillery knowledge in so short a time."

"I think it advisable that the numerical strength of each field battery should be increased to one hundred rank and file and seventy horses, there being at present no margin for casualties, sick, lame, or galled horses. As there are no horse artillery in this country, I think that the greatest amount of mobility consistent with economy should be given with the field batteries, and recommend that two mounted gunners, with breast harness, exclusive of the mounted sergeant, should be given to each gun. They should not attempt to drill as horse artillery with a separate mounted detachment, but ride in rear of the sergeant on the near side of the centre and wheel driver respectively; the drivers holding their horses when the gunners dismount to work their guns, into which they could be hooked, on emergency, with the breast harness they carry. This would give a powerful team of nine horses three abreast, requiring no greater width of roadway than is at present necessary when the sergeant rides in line with the leading driver. I believe that this system prevails in the Swedish artillery. It gives an effective detachment of seven, including four gunners on the limbers and gun-axle seats; thus bringing a minimum of men and horses under fire, and dispensing with superfluous horse holders. The wagons as is necessary in these days of improved weapons, being left well to the rear, or under cover, cannot be depended upon to bring up the gun detachments. The drill would also be much simplified. I would further suggest that in all future demands breast harness should be asked for, for all lead horses, collars being retained only for the wheel, the reason being the extreme difficulty of fitting collars to the horses of volunteer field batteries, always liable to change, while breast harness will fit any horse. I would recommend the retention of collars for wheel horses, to give better support to the pole, which I consider more suitable to the small sized Canadian horses, who are, moreover, accustomed to its use. The retention of a proportion of collars gives a facility for interchanging horses (when galled) to breast harness, and *vice versa*."

"Under any circumstances, I trust that in future demands for harness, the newest pattern, viz., that of a saddle on the off horse in lieu of a pad, be asked for, as it gave facilities for mounting gunners on the off horses when a rapid advance for a short distance is necessary."

"This was the system of the Bengal Horse Artillery, and saddles have been supplied to field batteries in the English service, with a view to their occasional use on emergency."

The Garrison Artillery of this province consists of—

"1st. The Montreal Brigade, six batteries commanded by Lieutenant Colonel McKay."

"2nd The Quebec Brigade, four batteries, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel T. H. Grant."

"3rd. The St. John's Battery, commanded by Major Drumm."

"4th. The Sherbrooke battery, commanded by Capt. Felton"

"5th. The Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, six batteries."

## MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

"On the 9th August, 1872, I inspected the Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery, at the Quebec Gate Barracks, which they occupied during the period of training. The men were clean and soldierlike, and went through gun and gyn drill with credit, considering that the attention of this brigade has been hitherto principally directed to infantry movements, and that they acted as such at the Trout River affair, under the present commanding officer."

"Their barrack rooms were clean, and arranged as in the Imperial service. Lieut. Colonel McKay informs me that the discipline and conduct of the Brigade was good, and speaks very favourably of the Adjutant, Captain Collins, who, with Lieutenant Short acting as Gunnery Instructor, and Sergeant Clifford, "B" Battery, Assistant, carried out the training of this corps under his supervision."

"The brigade was furnished with the standing orders of the Royal Artillery, which were as far as practicable carried out. The whole of the batteries, except Captain Hall's. No. 5, carried out their gun and mortar practice at St. Helen's Island, the guns being examined according to regulation, by Lieutenant Short after every fifty rounds."

"Twenty non commissioned officers and men of "B" Battery, enrolled in the Montreal Garrison Artillery, joined it during the period of training; but I am of opinion that this dispersion of the men of "B" Battery was in this instance, prejudicial to discipline, there being no officers of the Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery attached to the School of Gunnery that could be sent with them. A large proportion of the men attached to the brigade have completed their term of service, and decline to re enrol. I am of opinion that it is not advisable to attempt the training of garrison artillery during the short and busy summer season in the large shipping cities like Quebec and Montreal."

"Garrison artillery, you are aware, differs from all other arms in the wide range of information to be acquired, necessitating more or less application throughout the year."

"Intelligent mechanics, of good physique are the best material for the rank and file of this service, restricting it to cities where alone it is required."

"Judging from the instruction of the volunteer artillery of Great Britain, I beg respectfully to state my opinion, that evening drills, especially during the winter season, together with a capitation grant for efficiency instead of daily pay, is the most suitable system for volunteer garrison artillery. But volunteers in Canada do not meet with the same encouragement from the employers of labour as in the old country."

"The excitement of threatened or actual invasion seems to be essential to the existence of volunteers in Canada; but it should be remembered that no amount of excitement will create artillery officers and non-commissioned officers."

"The Quebec Brigade, commanded by Lt. Colonel T. H. Grant, did not train last summer."

"The only portion of this corps which has finished its annual training is a detachment under Lieutenant F. Montizambert. It is composed of employees of the Quarantine establishment, at Grosse Isle. With the ex-

ception of four men, too old for efficient service, they are physically fit, intelligent, and well trained, every man being enrolled in the militia for three years."

"On the 8th October, 1872, I inspected them in heavy marching order, company drill and arm drill. They wore clean and soldierlike. I subsequently saw them at gun drill and gun practice. They worked the heavy guns with quickness, and fired with remarkable accuracy. Great credit is due to Lieutenant Montizambert, who carried out their whole training without assistance. He has gone through a short course of instruction at the Gunnery School Quebec, and is a very promising officer. From the circumstance that the whole detachment are Government employees, and in a department of which he is the head, they have apparently a spirit and discipline very nearly approaching that of regular troops."

[To be Continued.]

THE SPECIALIZATION OF SHIPS OF  
WAR.(Translated from the Russian in the *Revue Coloniale et Maritime* for April, 1873.)

The question "of what types of vessels should a fleet or squadron be composed" immediately involves another:

On what particular service is the fleet or squadron to be employed? On this point the question of the description of vessel entering into its composition is absolutely dependent.

For instance, let us compare the fleet of a first class naval power, like England, with the fleet of some other Power of secondary maritime rank. The problem to be solved in the case of the English fleet is—to secure the command of the seas, with full power to attack the enemies' coast and shore defences, as well as to guard her own. Regarded from this point of view, the English fleet evidently should include vessels of every type of construction. She must have powerful armored cruisers, because in time of war one of the chief duties of her navy would be the pursuit and destruction of the enemy's cruisers. She must have a powerful fleet of ironclad, capable of bearing down before it an enemy's fleet that might appear on the face of the seas; lastly, all her ships should be as perfect as possible in their seagoing qualities, as they would often have to act upon the ocean or upon the enemy's coasts.

To a second rate maritime power the solution of these problems would not be a necessity. She must restrict herself to a more limited sphere of action, more especially if, owing to the disproportion between her land and sea forces, she were likely to be pitted against an opponent of superior naval power. In the latter case, the problems requiring solution may be stated thus:—

To have a sufficient number of fast cruisers to do as much damage as possible to the enemy's commerce; and to provide for the protection of her own coasts and shore defences, so as to render a complete and effectual blockade of the same impracticable. A second rate power will be in a position to solve these problems, and will solve them, if, in the construction of ships composing its navy the special types necessary to the attainment of these ends have been kept in view, and if the building of vessels has been limited to these particular types. Let us next see what are these types.

The cruisers are designed for the interruption of the enemy's commerce, and not for

the pursuit of the enemy's cruisers; consequently, their qualities should be suited to the former object. The cost of a ship rises very rapidly with the increase of fighting powers, especially if she be required to possess good seagoing qualities as well. The damage to the enemy's commerce will depend less on the fighting powers of their cruisers than upon their size and number.

For this reason they should possess the highest possible speed; they should carry powerful engines; and as it is an object to have as many as possible at a given outlay, their dimensions should be restricted as far as compatible with the retention of these seagoing qualities, and the stowage of adequate quantities of fuel and provisions. Their fighting power need only be enough to render impracticable all attempts at resistance on the part of a hastily armed merchant vessel. As to the risk of the enemy's cruisers, powerful engines will give more security than heavy guns or armor. Ships destitute of speed are almost useless as cruisers, how great soever may be their fighting powers.

We now come to the other question needing consideration, in the case of a fleet of a second rate power, coast defences and the prevention of blockades.

The type of vessels employed for purposes of coast defence must be governed by the character of the coast. The more open the latter the better seagoers should the vessels be. Moreover, in every case, their draught of water must be such that all channels and anchorages are accessible to them. These considerations indicate vessels of a small size as the best in the majority of cases. To accomplish the end in view, we must restrict ourselves to the requirement of such seagoing qualities only as are absolutely indispensable in the particular locality in question; in sheltered seas and among islands, a very inferior measure of these qualities will suffice. On the other hand, as the role of these vessels is fighting exclusively, every care should be taken to render them as powerful as possible in the latter respects. They should possess high speed and facility of turning; they should carry guns of the largest calibre; they should be armoured; and should be capable of acting as rams and torpedo vessels when required. Now, it would obviously be an impossibility to combine all these qualities in any single vessel, and that vessel of small dimensions. We must content ourselves by giving a few to each vessel and secure the maximum of result by sacrificing all others. Here, then, is a case where the principle of the division of labour may admit of some useful application.

What a single ship, costing four or five million francs, may not be able to accomplish, may often be done by two or three smaller vessels, costing no more altogether than the large one. In this case we must not only give certain special qualities to each vessel, but we must see that these qualities are proper to supplement each other.

Thus, that a vessel may be used effectively as a ram, she must possess high speed and ease in turning. Again, as rams are more efficacious at night, vessels designed for the purpose should be as low above the water as possible. Vessels not possessed of these qualities would probably be of very little real use as rams. To be effective as a ram, a vessel should be built expressly for the purpose; her spur should be her only weapon; guns would merely increase her draught of water, and so diminish her speed and handiness, and consequently the effi-

ciency of her weapon. In a ship carrying guns, a certain height above the water is also required, which is opposed to another of the above mentioned conditions. To give a steam ram all the qualities requisite for the effectual employment of its weapon, it should be built for ramming, and for ramming alone, and not carry guns of any description. Torpedo vessels should satisfy similar conditions, but their dimensions should be, if possible, far more restricted.

The construction of vessels of the two foregoing types—rams and torpedo vessels—appears to be indispensable. With a sufficient number of these vessels the blockade of our coasts might safely be pronounced to be impracticable. No fleet in the world could withstand these incessant night attacks—it must withdraw or see its vessels, one after another, disabled or destroyed without any chance of defending themselves.

By a similar process of reasoning, we may determine the particular types of ships best adapted for any other purpose.

All constructions not adapted for special object will be found useless in time of need. Each ship should be designed in accordance with some clearly defined object; but as the circumstances under the fleets of second rate Powers will be called upon to act will vary in almost every case, so the types of construction must vary too.

The more ample the naval resources of a second rate power, the wider and more numerous will be the problems to be solved; but, in every case, these problems must be considered beforehand, and the constitution of the fleet subordinated thereto.

We may, therefore come to the following conclusions, viz:—The amount of the naval estimates will determine the composition of the fleet; and this in its turn, will set limit to the services the latter can be called upon to perform; the types of the vessel employed must be determined by the disposition of the fleet, and by the character of the coast. All that has just been said respecting a fleet applies with equal force to a squadron equipped for any special purpose or purposes.

#### THE AMERICAN WIMBLED IN.

The directors of the National Rifle Association met yesterday at No. 194 Broadway. Major, Smith Captain Wingate, Mr. Yudd, Mr. Peck, General Stgel, General Johnson, General Shaler, Colonel Cullen, and Mr. Church were present. The engineer reported that the grounds at Creedmore were almost ready for occupancy, the targets having been set and the embankments prepared. Upon reviewing the report of the committee on the range, the directors decided to build a suitable structure upon it for the reception and safe keeping of various articles. Very soon a large building suitable for the headquarters of the association, will also be erected. The report of the Finance Committee showed a balance of \$1,000 on hand. The report of the opening Committee was read and adopted. As is the case in Canada and England, most of the prize will be money. The grand opening meeting will take place about the middle of June, according to the convenience of Governor Dix; who will be master of ceremonies on the occasion. A committee will notify members upon what day it is to occur. Invitations are to be issued to commissioned officers of the National Guards of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, to members of the Legis-

lature, to the Mayers and Supervisors of New York and Brooklyn, requesting the military guests to appear in full uniform. The exercises of the day will be as follows: At ten o'clock a. m., two shooting matches open to all members, who must shoot a distance of 200 yards with any military rifle. Entrance fee \$1. Prizes—first, \$20; second \$15; third, \$10; fourth \$5. In addition, the gold badge will be presented to the best marksman. This match will be concluded by twelve o'clock. By this time all will be present, and the grounds are to be formally opened by a National Grand match, to begin at 12.50 p. m. and consisting of delegations of twelve men from each regiment, or one from each company of the National Guards. Commanding officers of the regiments will award the prizes. No entrance fee to be charged; but each squad must furnish its own score keeper. If possible, a company of general officers will participate. General Rathbone and General Dix being both good marksmen, may possibly enter the lists. Each competitor shoots five shots at 200 yards. All those making over eight points will then shoot a similar number of shots in any position at 500 yards, each man to use the rifle used by his command. The following prizes will be given: First, for the best score, a gold badge and \$50; second, a gold mounted Winchester rifle, worth \$100, third \$23; fourth \$20; fifth \$15; sixth \$10; with six additional prizes of \$5 each; also to the best squad, a prize of \$5. At four o'clock p. m. the formal presentation of the prizes by the Governor will take place. Between half past two and four o'clock p. m. there will be a match open to all comers, to be shot with the military breech-loading rifle, the prizes being awarded for rapidity of fire and accuracy of aim. Three badges have been ordered as prizes for the contestants in this match. Competitors are allowed to practice on the range every Wednesday and Saturday until the opening day. Some of General Hancock's regulars will act as scorers and markers.

Captain Thomas and General Winchester were elected life members of the Association and Mr. A. V. Canfield, Joseph Halland, and W. K. Hearn, were also admitted to membership.—*New York World*, 18th May, 1873.

The *Invalides*, of Russia, in a very able review of the condition of military affairs in Russia in 1872, in speaking of artillery, says: "The latest reorganizations require an extraordinary increase in the artillery and arsenals. In 1870 we had only three batteries per division; now already four batteries are formed in all brigades and a late only from his Majesty calls for the early formation of five and six batteries. One can form an idea what our arsenals can perform, from the fact that in the coming year they are to furnish 500 pieces of ordnance (24 and 9-pounders), 43 mortars, 300 gun-carriages, 600 carriages, and 1,100 munition wagons

The French *gardes forestiers* are being furnished with Remington breech loaders. This organization was formed in 1870, and took part in the defence of Metz, Strasburg, Paris, etc. They will hereafter form a part of the *armee territoriale*.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



## MILITARY GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 30th May, 1873.

## GENERAL ORDERS (12).

## No 1.

## ACTIVE MILITIA.

## ANNUAL DRILL, 1873-74.

It being considered inexpedient to form any camps of instruction for the annual training of the Active Militia during the financial year of 1873-74, the drill of all Corps of Active Militia for this period is to be carried out at the Headquarters of Corps, under the supervision of officers commanding corps, at such times between the 1st July, 1873 and 30th June, 1874, as may be most convenient.

Officers and men resident in any city, belonging to a Brigade of Artillery or Battalion of Infantry, the Head Quarters of which are within such city, are to perform the drill by Companies or in Brigade or Battalion or part in Battery or Company, and part in Brigade or Battalion, as may be directed by the Officers commanding such Brigades or Battalions.

Rural Corps attached for administrative purposes to City Brigades of Artillery or Battalions of Infantry, are to perform the Annual Drills at their Battery or Company Head Quarters, except in cases where from proximity to the City it may be more convenient for the Battery or Company to drill with the Brigade or Battalion.

Sixteen days drill of not less than three hours during each of the sixteen days, to be performed.

## DRILL FOR CAVALRY.

The drill for all troops of cavalry will be carried out by the officers commanding, and the mode of forming advanced and rear guards practised as laid down in the cavalry regulations; also the mode of extending as mounted skirmishers, and in firing with blank ammunition when mounted, whenever circumstances will admit.

The necessary instruction for cavalry corps is detailed in the Cavalry Drill Book of 1st August, 1869, and in addition to the introductory remarks contained in that code of instruction, particular attention will be paid to sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, comprising military equitation. Cavalry target practice to be at 200 and 400 yards range.

## DRILL FOR ARTILLERY.

The Drill for Artillery Corps to consist of Gun Drill, and such other Regimental Artillery Exercises, as may be deemed most essential and fitting. Officers commanding Field Batteries should select the most simple and useful of the movements laid down in the "Manual of Field Artillery Exercises." The drivers will be instructed in riding, driving, cleaning harness, etc., the gunners in gun drill, dismounting and mounting guns, righting guns which have been upset, changing wheels, removing disabled field artillery, &c.

Where facilities exist, officers commanding Field Batteries should practise those under their command in throwing up cover for guns in action, moving guns and horses over walls, ditches, ravines, small streams or other obstacles, and without adhering to strict rules, endeavour to stimulate the ingenuity and interest of all concerned.

On the conclusion of the training of Field Batteries, all harness, saddlery, carriages, waggons and small stores will be replaced in the sheds in a perfectly clean state and fit for immediate service; the drivers cleaning the harness, the gunners the guns and waggons. Officers commanding Field Batteries will be held responsible at any time when their batteries are suddenly ordered out, that the service ammunition and other necessary stores are complete and in good order.

Lieutenant Colonel French, Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores, and Commandant of the School of Gunnery, "A" Battery, Kingston, will transmit to Head Quarters a detailed report on the Annual Regimental Inspection of all Artillery Corps in Province of Ontario, and a special report on the School of Gunnery, "A" Battery, Kingston.

Lieutenant Colonel T. B. Strange, Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores, and Commandant of the School of Gunnery, "B" Battery, Quebec, will transmit to Head Quarters a detailed report on the Annual Regimental Inspection of all Artillery Corps in the Province of Quebec, and a special report on the School of Gunnery, "B" Battery, Quebec.

Lieutenant Colonel Jago, New Brunswick Artillery, will make the Annual Regimental Inspection of all artillery Corps in that Province, transmitting his report thereon to Head Quarters.

The annual shot and shell practice of Field Batteries of Artillery should not, under any circumstances, be dispensed with.

## DRILL FOR INFANTRY.

For Infantry Corps; Squad, Company and Battalion Drill, including the Manual and Platoon Exercises, Skirmishing, and Rifle Instruction. Two days to be occupied in Squad Drill, four days in Company Drill, two

days in theoretical Rifle Instruction, four days in Target practice, and four days in Skirmishing Drill.

The annual course of Rifle Instruction and Target practice for the Infantry is to be considered of primary importance as a military exercise, the Non-commissioned Officers and men of all corps armed with the Snider Rifle will fire 10 rounds each at the distance of two, four, five and six hundred yards respectively, and at the conclusion of the training, the shooting figure of merit, together with the names of the best shots in every company, Battalion, Corps, and Brigade will be rendered to the Adjutant-General at Headquarters by the Deputy Adjutants General commanding the Militia in the respective Military Districts, for publication in the annual report to Parliament.

The few simple rules on the careful observance of which good rifle shooting depends, are laid down in para. 170 of the Regulations and Orders for the Active Militia. These rules may easily be taught and impressed upon the men by their officers in the period allowed for theoretical rifle instruction, and the annual authorized allowance viz: 40 rounds per man, can be properly and advantageously applied within the period allowed for target practice, if due supervision be exercised by the officers, and attention paid by the men.

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The Annual General Inspection of all Corps will be made by the Deputy Adjutants General and Brigade Majors of Districts, these officers dividing the duty as may be most convenient; the regimental inspection of Artillery Corps by the Inspectors of Artillery to take place at the same time as the Annual General Inspection of such Corps made by the District staff officers.

## PAY,

The rate of pay for officers, men and horses, will be as follows:—Officers \$1 per diem; non-commissioned officers and men, 50 cents per diem, for 16 days drill of 3 hours each or for 32 drills of 1½ hour each.

The pay for horses will be allowed at the rate of seventy five cents per horse, for each drill of three hours, for the number of horses actually and necessarily present at each such drill, not exceeding forty-five for each Field Battery of Artillery, and the number of horses actually and necessarily present at the drill of each troop of Cavalry—provided that at least one half the strength of the Field Battery or Troop of Cavalry, and at least one commissioned officer shall attend each such drill—or for the horses necessarily used by mounted officers of corps authorized to drill in Brigade or Battalion.

The course of drill and target practice required of each arm of the service to be certified to, according to forms which will be supplied from Head Quarters.

No. 2.

*Provisional Battalion on service in Manitoba.*

To be Adjutant :

Lieutenant Hayter Reed, vice Gagnier, deceased.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

*Ottawa Field Battery of Artillery.*

To be Captain specially and provisionally :

1st Lieutenant John Stewart vice Forsyth, deceased.

*Hamilton Field Battery of Artillery.*

To be 2nd Lieutenant :

William F. McMahon, vice Goddes, resigned.

*36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.*

*No. 5 Company, Alton.*

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

Sergeant Alfred Presley, vice Charles Smith, left limits.

To be Ensign provisionally :

Sergeant Joseph H. Benning, vice John Lemon, left limits.

*No. 6 Company, Elba.*

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

Sergeant Joseph Whimp, vice N. Nesbitt, left limits.

*37th "Haldimand" Battalion of Rifles.*

*No. 4 Company, Hagersville.*

Advertising to G. O. (19) of 12th July, 1872, the formation of a Company of Rifles is hereby authorized at Hagersville, to be No. 4 Company of the 37th Battalion, to replace the former No. 4 Company.

To be Captain, provisionally :

William Glenn, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

Augustus A. Almas, Gentleman, M. S.

*38th "Brant" Battalion of Rifles.*

*No. 1 Company, Paris.*

To be Lieutenant :

Peter Henry Coxo, Gentleman, M.S., vice Totten promoted.

*47th Frontenac Battalion of Infantry.*

To be Major :

Captain and Brevet Major John Kirby Mauley, M.S., from No. 5 Company, vice Kirkpatrick, promoted.

Lieutenant and Adjutant William M. Bailie, M. S., to have the rank of Captain from 16th May, 1873.

*No. 5 Company, Barriefield.*

To be Captains :

Lieutenant James Byrne, M. S., vice Mauley, promoted.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Reinhold Strachan, M. S., vice Byrne promoted.

To be Ensign :

Charles Seale, Gentleman, M. S., vice Strachan, promoted.

*49th "H stings" Battalion of Rifles.*

To be Major :

Captain and Brevet Major George Henry Boulter, V.B., from No. 2 Company, vice James Cummings, deceased.

*No 2 Company, Stirling.*

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Robert Potts Fidler, V.B. vice Boulter, promoted.

*57th "Peterborough" Battalion of Infantry.*

*No. 1 Company, Peterborough.*

To be Captain :

Lieutenant William Johnson, M.S., vice Theodore Bold Clementi, who is hereby permitted to retire with the rank of Lieutenant.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign John Dixon, M.S., vice Johnston, promoted.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Captain James J. L. Boice, 13th Battalion, for two months from 28th instant, on private affairs.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Lieutenant Colonel Darell R. Jago, New Brunswick, Artillery, for one month from 26th instant, on private affairs.

RETIRED LIST.

Captain George Hugo Perry, late 7th Carleton Battalion non service Militia, is hereby permitted to retire, under 32nd section of the Militia and Defence Act, with the rank of Major.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,  
Commanding the Militia of the Dominion  
and Adjutant General.

The *Engineer* of Tuesday, April 11, 1873, says, apropos of ironclad ships: "There is practically no limit to the powers of a gun, but there is a very narrow limit to the weight of armor that can be carried, and this limit has been very closely approached in the *Dredington*. What her success as a sailing ship may be, remains to be seen. However great it may be, it will not suffice to convince the scientific world that she will constitute a fair match for the guns that may be brought against her in a few years. All this is very old and true, but may be easily forgotten, and our object in writing now is to call the attention of members of Parliament who are competent to speak on such matters to the fact that there is reason for believing that if 12-inches of armor were properly bestowed upon a ship it would put the heaviest shells in existence at absolute defiance. We have urged this point before, and very few words will suffice to explain what we mean. It is generally admitted by naval men that little is to be feared from shot; shell constitutes the terrible weapon of attack. If it were possible, however, to explode shells before they got nearly through armor plating, they would do very little mischief indeed. Let us then, so dispose our armor that shells shall always be exploded while still without the true ship. To do this it is only necessary to divide 9 in. of armor into two plates each 4 1/2 inches thick. The first one is to be disposed in the usual way on the outer surface of the hull; the second to be placed about 8 ft. in board. The space between the two plates could be utilized in various ways. In action the first plate would explode every shell that struck it; nothing but fragments would be left to get through the second plate, if they could. It is a remarkable fact that the truth or fallacy of this line of reasoning has never been tested by any experiment worth the name, although the cost would be practically nothing. We earnestly wish that someone when the navy estimates next comes on for consideration, would urge this fact on the Government, and endeavor to obtain a crucial test of the value of a system of construction which promises to reinstate armor in the position which it held when the heaviest gun we had afloat weighed but 95-cwt."

The new Turkish Military Code has just been printed and issued to the army.

General Von Hartmann, who commanded the Second Bavarian Army Corps during the late war, is dead.

The entire reorganization of the Swedish artillery has been decided upon.

The Kriegsspiel or war game is being extensively introduced into the Italian army.

The Czar had appointed the Grand Duke Michael commander-in-chief of the Russian Artillery Force.

London 31st.—The new Government of France proposes to abandon the commercial treaty with England. It is reported the Bank of France will advance funds necessary to complete the payment of the war indemnity and the evacuation of the French territory by German troops will follow immediately.

REMITTANCES Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 31st ult.—

FOREST, Ont.—Capt. John C. Pollock.....\$200  
MILLBROOK, O.—Capt. John Hunter..... 200

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## The Volunteer Review,

AND

## MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1873.

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

THE great loss Canada has sustained in the death of Sir GEO. E. CARTIER, Bart., can be clearly understood by the unanimity with which the Press of every shade of political principle deploras that event, and it undoubtedly is a consolation to the many personal friends of the *great statesman* to know that the people for whom he labored so long and persistently thoroughly appreciated his integrity, courage, honesty and loyalty, and are as one man in mourning the irreparable injury this event has inflicted on the British North American Empire which he did so much to consolidate,

It is at all times a difficult task to write a biographical notice of an individual who has occupied a pre-eminently high position in the estimation of the world, but when to that is added the fact that for a period of sixteen years the whole affairs of a great nation cen-

tered as it were around him and that he was the motive power to a very considerable extent in all events which has led to the Union of the British North American colonies, which placed those scattered Provinces in the third rank of the nations of the world, and laid the foundation of the Union of the British Empire, the task assumes proportions beyond the power of any writer of his own period, and it must be referred to the care of the future analytical annotator of that history on which his name is so enduringly engraved, to do full justice to the late Canadian Minister of Militia and Defence; all we can do is to touch on the main incidents of his public career, any one of which would immortalize an inferior statesman; to write a full history of his life it would be necessary to write the Annals of Canada for a period of thirty six years, during which the most important political developments and events this continent has witnessed were in progress and occurring.

GEORGE ETIENNE CARTIER, was, the son of a leading merchant of the Richelieu district, in the Province of Lower Canada (now Quebec), his family claimed descent from the brother of JACQUES CARTIER, of St. Malo, the celebrated seaman who discovered Canada in 1534, he was born at St. Antonie on the 6th September, 1814; the parish which is on the banks of the Richelieu in the county of Vercheres, has always been since first settled the residence of the CARTIER family, he received his education at the College of Sulpice in the City of Montreal, and having chosen the law as his profession was called to the bar in 1835, and commenced practice in that city, deliberately encountering the competition of the ablest members of the Lower Canada Bar. It was at a period of great political agitation his native province was governed by an irresponsible oligarchy, and his compatriots, comprising fully four fifths of the population were carefully excluded from power, mocked by an Assembly elected by the people, and an Executive Council, nominated by the Governor General, it was little wonder that grievances should have multiplied till they were unbearable, or that resistance should be forced on; a people whose just remonstrances were allowed to pass unheeded.

The late LOUIS JOSEPH PAPINEAU was then the representative man of Lower Canada, the leader of an oppressed people, and whatever blame may arise for subsequent events, it must be borne by him alone, the people were right—their leaders were wrong. With all the ardor of that patriotism, and the power of that talent which distinguished him, through after life, Sir G. E. CARTIER threw himself into the struggle, by pen, speech and example, he pleaded the cause of the oppressed, but there is no evidence whatever to prove that he was at all implicated in the insane appeal to arms made by Dr. NELSON, and Mr. T. S. BROWN, although in the excitement consequent thereon, he

deemed it advisable to withdraw to the United States for a short period: Four years later, he had the satisfaction of witnessing the true remedy, which PAPINEAU and his coagitators, English and French, had overlooked—responsible Government, conceded—and in 1848 he was elected as member of the House of Assembly, for his native county of Vercheres, of which his grandfather was the first representative. His parliamentary career has been singularly consistent. A French Canadian Conservative he soon became the leader of that party in the House, and as a natural consequence, allied himself with the other great representative Canadian statesman, his friend, and sorrowing survivor, Sir J. A. MACDONALD. In February, 1856, he took office under the TACHE-McNAB administration as Provincial Secretary, having previously, once or twice, refused to accept any appointment, and as Premier or Joint Premier, he has held the reins of power, with a trifling exception, up till his death.

Amongst the noteworthy acts which distinguished this long administration may be enumerated. The abolition of the Seigniorial Tenure. The codification of the laws of Lower Canada. The settlement of the question as to the permanent capital of Canada. The confederation of the British North American Provinces. The annexation of the North West Territories, and British Columbia. The building of the Intercolonial railway, and the inception of the Canada Pacific railway. And last, but by no means least, *The Militia Bill* of 1868, which at once provided an army for the newly created Dominion, changed the whole current of Imperial Colonial policy, raised his native land to the rank of a third class power at one bound, and under his administration, if spared, would have given his dearly loved country the most effective and least expensive military force the world has yet seen.

Our gracious sovereign, to mark her appreciation of his great services, created him a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in August, 1868, and in 1872 he received the Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Isabella la Catolica of Spain.

After very considerable suffering from a painful disease he left Canada, in September 1872, for the purpose of profiting by English medical advice, and to within a week of his death, every symptom appeared favourable for a continuance of a life so truly valuable to his country; but a relapse occurred on the eve of his proposed return to Canada, and he died at six o'clock, on the morning of Tuesday, 20th May, in London.

Sir G. E. CARTIER was married in 1840 to Hortense, daughter of E. D. FABRE, Esq., of Montreal, and leaves besides Lady CARTIER, two daughters, Margaret Josephine, and Maria Hortense.

The place which this great statesman has occupied in the body politic will require a long time to fill. Under our institutions

we can talk or write of nothing as politically stable, and already symptoms have appeared of a desire to undo a portion of the great work in which his life was worn out, and to unloose the great chain-cable with which his wisdom bound the adverse and diverse bundle of faggots which comprise the Dominion into one solid coherent body. His great and crowning act, the creation of the Canadian army, only required his policy of culture and development to be an invaluable agent in the training of our population in habits of law, order, industry and self respect; in the hands of others careless of the principles on which it was founded, it will not be the unmixed blessing so confidently promised by the political economist, and as the symptoms foreshadowed are in the direction of change it will make the country wish for.

"The touch of a vanished hand,  
"And the sound of a voice that is still."

A French Canadian by birth and lineage, it is the great glory of the deceased statesman's far grasping wisdom that he endeavoured to realise the amalgamation of the races into a common nationality having similar interests and aims, hence his most conspicuous trait was that intense loyalty to British institutions, which led him to describe himself and countrymen as "Englishmen speaking the French language." No statesman has accomplished so much in smoothing the asperities of race and religion, and reconciling the differences arising from both.

SATURDAY, the 24th of May, being the anniversary of the birth-day of our beloved Sovereign was celebrated in the City of Ottawa by a Review of the Governor General's Foot Guards, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel THOS. ROSS by His Excellency the Earl of DUFFERIN.

At half-past eleven o'clock, a.m., the regiment, headed by its splendid band marched to the Review ground at Cartier Square, and immediately afterwards the Adjutant General rode up, accompanied by the following members of the Staff: Lieut. Colonel POWELL, Deputy Adjutant General; Lieutenant Colonel Macpherson, Lieutenant Colonel WILEY, Lieutenant Colonel BRUNEL, Lieut. Colonel ARMOND and Captain G. H. PERRY, &c.

The Guards were drawn up in line inspected and put through some parade movements previous to the arrival of His Excellency, the Governor General, which event occurred at a few minutes after noon; he was attended by His Military Secretary, Lieutenant Colonel FLETCHER, of the Scot's Fusilier Guards; Lieutenant HAMILTON, Aide-Camp, and accompanied by his eldest daughter the Lady HELEN BLACKWOOD, a second carriage contained Lady HARRIET FLETCHER, and two of His Excellency's children. Miss BLAKE occupied a seat in this

carriage. His Excellency was received by the Adjutant General and Staff, and by a general salute from the Guards. A *feu de joie* in honor of the day was given and three rousing cheers for the Queen, after which the regiment took open order and was reviewed by the Governor General, attended by the Adjutant General and Staff. After a minute inspection, satisfactory in every respect, the Guards closed up, formed quarter column and marched past with a steadiness which astonished those who knew what a short period has elapsed since they were embodied. They were afterwards advanced and retired in line and column, practised in volley firing and finally formed in hollow square, when His Excellency the Governor General addressed them as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel Ross, Officers and Men of the Governor General's Foot Guards, I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing to you all, the extreme satisfaction with which I have witnessed your parade, and those evolutions through which Colonel Ross has subsequently put you. Even to my inexperienced eyes it is quite evident that only a great amount of attention and zeal could have produced anything so satisfactory as this display has been to-day. The regiment does infinite credit, both in its appearance and the manner in which it has been manœuvred by its commanding officers, to those who have the honor of belonging to it. I am also very sensible of the loyal feeling towards Her Majesty which has induced you of your own accord to volunteer this demonstration, and to devote a great portion of your holiday to the discharge of your military duties. I am aware that the formation of the regiment originated in a patriotic desire to provide the representative of Her Majesty and the Parliament of the Dominion with troops, who should on state occasions add to the dignity and solemnity of the circumstances of the day. There can be no doubt that from that point of view, it is a very great advantage that so fine a regiment should always be at the disposal of the Governor General and Parliament. In time of peace, therefore, you will be called upon to perform in this country those ceremonial duties which are discharged at home by Her Majesty's household troops; but I trust you will remember that in occupying that position, you have undertaken what are very great responsibilities, for incessantly and instinctively the spectator will compare your operations and general conduct, both in the field and when off duty, with those famous and distinguished regiments whose history is bound up with everything that is most glorious in the annals of Great Britain. I trust, therefore, that this thought will be constantly present to your mind, and that you will remember that it is only by the strictest discipline and the utmost zeal that you may reasonably hope to attain to that position and prestige which your fellow coun-

trymen will be only too glad to grant to you, if by your conduct and discipline you acquire the reputation of a pattern regiment.

I have been commissioned by Her Excellency the Countess of DUFFERIN to state that it is her intention to present colors to the Governor General's Foot Guards.

Three cheers were given for His Excellency and three more for Her Excellency the Countess of DUFFERIN, after which the vice-regal party drove off the ground amidst the respectful salutations of the spectators.

The Regimental Staff on the ground consisted of Lieutenant Colonel ROSS, commanding; Major WHITE, Paymaster WICKSTEAD, Captain and Adjutant WATSON, and Surgeon MALLOCK. The parade state shows that five captains, nine lieutenants and ensigns, seven staff sergeants, 173 rank and file, and 47 bandmen or a total of 246 officers and men were present.

All the manœuvres were most creditably performed and bear evidence to the care with which this fine regiment has been trained. The opportune and appropriate address of His Excellency will tend to impress a principle of great zeal and a desire to achieve the noble task before the regiment.

We cannot sufficiently condemn the pitiful economy that confined the celebration on this grand occasion, to the self-denial and and generosity of the officers and men of the Foot Guards.

The *Globe* cannot be accused of lack of energy or the persistence necessary to support its assertions; its correspondents are generally tinctured with the same amiable qualities, which mainly consist in asserting an improbability and ending in believing it to be a fact.

Its issue of the 23rd has the stereotyped heading of *The Militia Frauds* over the communication of *Volunteer*, whatever genius may elect to shelter his falsehoods and impertinence under that *nom de plume*. The gist of this person's communication appears to be objections to the statements made by the Adjutant General relative to reported false musters, and the manliness of a certain individual in replying to that statement. It is hard to account for taste, fashion, or even the peculiar ideas of the *Globe's* correspondent; but in this case it is extremely difficult to assign a motive to the attempt to whitewash a reputation that stands in need of that reinvigorating process.

The Adjutant General stated a fact as notorious as the reputed *Wimbledon frauds* of which the *Globe's* correspondent has doubtless heard through the columns of one of the most respectable journals in the Province of Ontario, and over the signature of no *nom de plume*, but over the bona fide signature of a well known gallant and distinguished officer of the Canadian army, but of which the Adjutant General could take no cognizance because it did not come before him officially.



Those people who preach most about liberty and liberal institutions, are without exception almost the first to over ride both, while it suits their own interests, and this is a game played before now by the *Globe* and its correspondents; but we can thank the constitutional regime of Canada that *Jedburgh law* does not prevail and that everything must be done in order, even though the *Globe* should exhaust its whole font of black letter type in denunciation.

When the correspondent of the *Globe* brings his witnesses into court with clean hands, and with no damaged reputations to whitewash at the expense of honest men, we will be prepared to accord him due consideration, and to quietly point out the insolence and impertinence he is guilty of, in taking on himself the role of an advocate general of the Canadian army without a shadow of authority.

"Oh for the touch of a vanished hand,  
And the sound of a voice that is still."

The Canadian Army is tolerably well represented in the Canadian House of Commons, the most distinguished of its members as a legislator is Major ALEX. MACKENZIE, of the 27th Battalion, M.P. for Lambton; as an authority on constitutional usage and political economy, he stands probably higher than any other member of the House; he is, moreover, the leader of the Opposition. At the close of the last session Major MACKENZIE is reported to have asserted that the Militia Department was disorganized and mismanaged, and that the Force consisted simply of a staff of officers at head quarters, and that it was absurd to look on it as an auxiliary for purposes of war, while for times of peace it was entirely too large. He referred to our military school system which was denounced as absolutely useless as they only taught marching, while in the United States "West Point taught not only military movements but principles of engineering, and their men were superior to those of the Mother country. He spoke of the success which had attended the United States system, especially during the war, and said that instead of calling out half organized battalions for camp drill, it would be better to establish more schools, such as at Sandhurst, Stony Hill and West Point. He did not doubt that the Minister of Militia desired to have the department administered properly, but no one would venture to say that such was the case."

In the eloquent speech delivered by the Honorable gentleman on the occasion, he appears to have lost sight totally of the main facts and circumstances on which the late Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER, Bart., founded the Canadian military system; and those were that it was to be purely a defensive force, and to be maintained at a minimum of cost, while the United States maintained a regular army for the purposes of aggression and was compelled at the same time to

provide a staff of officers capable of supplying the wear and tear of warfare, and which during the cessations thereof were employed in the highly useful national work of surveying rivers, railways, coasts, new territories, and superintending works of defence; the difference being that the United States was obliged to find work for its engineers while in Canada they were only employed when required.

With as full a knowledge of the difference between the services as the Hon. M.P. for Lambton, may have we entirely demur to the statement that the United States service has produced as great men as generals, artilleryists, engineers, or officers, generally as the British service, and we challenge the proofs. The inapplicability of such a system as that organized at West Point or Sandhurst is apparent when we consider that either of those establishments would cost as much, if not more, per annum than the whole cost of the Canadian Army, and the recommendation for the change was made in the face of the fact that \$650,000 was curtailed off the pittance allowed for making that force effective this year, and in the session which may be said to have closed with the very remarkable speech from Major MACKENZIE.

Any soldier can tell the gallant Major of the 27th Battalion that the very first thing necessary to learn is to acquire the *art of marching*, and the Canadian Schools were not intended to teach the higher scientific branches of the Art of War, but to train soldiers to fight on their own soil for their farms, homes and clars, and we are of opinion that they have performed that duty tolerably well, considering the period over which they have existed, at any rate it is a feature of our military system which has been copied with approval in Great Britain, and when the army of the United States has written its name in as bold characters on the pages of military history as the force that has done us the honour to adopt a large portion of our system, we will be prepared to consider that they have produced officers at West Point equal to those of the Mother country but not before.

We cannot from our limited space follow the gallant major into these intricacies of the science of political economy, but we are convinced that his propositions would leave Canada without a military force of any kind, and give it at greater cost a lot of scientific pedagogues whose efforts in its defence would be as futile as those of the successful candidates of a competitive examination in the celestial empire.

Holms, however, done the State service in one respect, and that is, in opening the whole question as to its relations with respect to its military force, and in this aspect political economy as understood in his speech, does not mean economy in expenditure or anything like it. The late Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER, as before stated, devised the

organization with the view of making all classes bear the burthen of military service, and for this purpose while making liability compulsory and a duty, he recognized the value of the sentiment of patriotism and the quality of military aptitude, therefore, he made actual service voluntary and hence the existence of the 43,000 men of the Canadian Army of which the gallant major is so brilliant an unit, and which exists, anything to the contrary in his parliamentary speech, notwithstanding, and is no mere paper force as he very well knows.

Now the direct result of the action foreshadowed by this speech, if carried out to its logical conclusion, would be to deprive the country at once of the Volunteer Force, the great grievance of which is the parsimony of the country, of which the House of Commons is the exponent, in refusing to bear their proper share of expenditure, throwing it all on the officers and men of the Volunteer Force.

The resort of the country must then, be the ballot, and this at once opens the question as to the rate of pay for which a man will consent to be shot at for his neighbors' protection as well as provision for his wife and family in case of his death.

The Volunteer Force cost the country in 1872 \$1,650,000 all told; for this a force of 43,000 men of all arms, including those staff officers about which the gallant major's mind is so exercised, was maintained at the rate of not quite \$40 per capita per annum. This year with the concurrence of Major MACKENZIE and his brother officers in the Commons it was reduced to less than \$23 per capita, the allowance for the rank and file in a country where any man with two hands and full bodily vigor can earn one dollar and a half per diem, is half a dollar, or 1-third his value in the labor market. If the man is drafted the query suggests itself whether he will not take into account his market value, and a trifling percentage of increase for risks, as well as assurance that his family will be provided for by the *stay at home's* in case he should fall, so that we may fairly set down the solution of the problem raised by the political economists, with regard to the Canadian soldier, that the latter will have in future to be paid for his service at the rate of \$2 per diem on service, and provision guaranteed by Parliament for his family at the rate of pay of his rank.

The question of labor and capital has been studied by those people, and this is the result! We hope the gallant Major will introduce a bill next session amending the militia law in this respect, and we promise him more enduring popularity than he will ever acquire on a committee on public accounts, eminent as his services have been in that direction.

The questions raised during the late sessions of Parliament, decidedly confirm the views that we have always held, "the best and most efficient military organization this,

or any other country has ever seen, was that devised by the late lamented Minister of Militia and Defence, and it simply requires that justice and care in its future development, which its representatives in Parliament are not apparently anxious to enforce or advocate to make it the most effective and best in the world.

Canada will always support and supply a volunteer army, but there is neither force nor provision to compel her people to render military service to their own disadvantage, a proposition respectfully dedicated to the political economists.

We gladly present to our readers the concluding portion of an article from one of the leading English journals. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, reviewing "The Report of the Adjutant General on the state of the Militia," and we do this for the express purpose of showing how highly our system is valued at home, and how accurately the writer has described the dangers to which it is exposed from false views of political economy—while we do not wholly agree with all the propositions enumerated, our experience being that a local force should be trained for the special service it is required, and not for contingencies which are not likely to occur. But we are at one on the necessity for steady persistence in a regular course of drill.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—

"Having thus sketched out the organization of the Canadian army, it may not be out of place to point to some of the defects which threaten to prevent the full beneficial effects which might arise from so well perfected a system. In the first place, there is the danger pertaining to all constitutionally governed countries which possess very free institutions of a feeling arising, that because the present aspect of affairs is profoundly peaceful, wars have ceased or are removed so far into the future that no fears of them need be entertained. Consequently a pressure is put on the Government for the reduction of the estimates, and the efficiency of the force is marred to meet the popular cry. There is also a fear lest, owing to the withdrawal of the troops, who formed a pattern to which the militia might conform, the standard of efficiency should become lowered, and the force should almost imperceptibly deteriorate. Both these dangers are foreshadowed in the report; the first is shown by the reduction of estimates for the current year; the second is the proposal not to diminish the number of men to meet this reduction, but to shorten by one half the period of training. The reliance of the nation will thus gradually be found resting on a paper force with numerous and gaily uniformed officers, who from want of opportunity are ignorant of their professional duties. As is even the case at present the militia of Canada, although physically equal if not superior to the country militia of England, are, as a rule, less well trained, and this from no fault of their own, for the men are well conducted and intelligent, and the officers zealous and active, but from the want of a permanent regimental staff. Without the almost total disorganization of the force, the

period of training cannot be diminished, and we should be sorry to see the true interests of the country injured by a too great reliance on the peaceful prospects of the day."

Appended to the volume is a narrative of the Adjutant General Colonel R. Ross's journey across the continent to the Pacific coast, including proposals for protecting what may soon become a wealthy and productive region from Indian hostilities, and from the dangers arising from a sudden influx of settlers. The ensuing year may see the attention not only of Canada but of Europe attracted to these at present, almost unknown regions, and the advent of the emigrant will force into notice the questions with which this report deals, and will necessitate a careful consideration of the best method of meeting the numerous difficulties attending the rapid settlement of a country traversed, if not inhabited, by Indian tribes.

REVIEWS.

*Blackwood* for May contains the following articles:—A True Reformer—Part XV. The Doctor abroad—Part I. The member for Muirshire. The Parisians—Book VI. Two acts of Self Devotion. To Lina O. Some one prays. Home spun songs, Keuchum Chillingly.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton St. New York.

The *Phrenological Journal* for June has been received.

The *London Quarterly Review* for April contains the following articles:—The state of English Painting. Middlemarch, a study of Provincial life. Railways and the State. Autumns on the Spey. Charles Comte de Montalembert. Greek at the Universities. Lord Lytton. Central Asia. The Irish University bill, and the defeat of the Ministry.

The Leonard Scott publishing Company, 140 Fulton St. New York.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a neatly printed pamphlet of forty two pages entitled "Militia Reform" with a "special reference to the militia reserve and the new organization scheme."

The author Captain G. A. Raikes of the 3rd West York Light Infantry Militia, is well known to our readers as the author of the valuable historical work "The History of our Reserve Forces" holds a captain's certificate from the school of instruction at Wellington Barracks, a first class certificate from the musketry school at Iythe, and a Field Officer's certificate from the School of instruction at Chelsea Barracks. He is also the author of records of the British army, and a number of articles on military organization. With characteristic modesty he has refrained from putting his name to all his other works, but this is a reprint from "Colbourn's United Service Magazine" on a most important subject.

From Captain Raikes pamphlet we learn that there are no less than sixty four statutes in force relating to the Militia and its organization in Great Britain and Ireland, ten relate exclusive to Scotland, and thirteen to Ireland, so that if ever any institution was thoroughly legislated for, the militia of the United Kingdom was that institution. It also shows how difficult it is to deal intelligently with such a crude mass of enactments for purposes of effective organization. We can see no effectual remedy for this state of affairs except a total repeal of those varied and often contradictory enactments, and a simple measure embodied in a simple act, such as the late lamented Minister of Militia and defence, Sir George E. Cartier provided for Canada.

Captain Raikes is in singular harmony with the views of that great man, inasmuch as he prefers the voluntary system and finds its greatest drawbacks in the opposition and selfish interests of employers of labor. His views on the system in England are as follows:

"The ballot need only be resorted to in order to complete the quota when the supply of volunteers is below the required number. The percentage of the population required would be so small that it could never be a burden or a tax on labour. Not only would the men obtained be of a far superior class in every respect, but it would also have the effect in a great measure of filling up the present large number of vacancies—nearly one third—in the commissioned ranks. The annual saving in bounty alone would be upwards of £120,000. The law is ready made, and only suspended; and it is to be hoped that it may very soon have a fair trial."

This extract embodies the very essence of our militia laws.

It will be seen that Captain Raikes has rendered valuable services by those statistics, and his ideas of Militia Reform are those of a practical soldier and administrator.

We have received the *Aldine* for June, and a very superior number it is, equal in fact to any of its predecessors, and that is saying a great deal. It is the best literary and pictorial magazine in the United States, and are glad to learn that it counts its subscribers by thousands.

In France artillery schools have been established in Douay, La Fere, Besancon, Valenciennes, Grenoble, Toulouse, Rennes, Bourges, Versailles, Tarbes, and Vincennes, and a school for gunners exclusively in Bourges.

The Spanish government has authorized the creation of another society for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico.

The Carlist chief Dorregaray is marching on Logrona with a large force. The national troops are concentrating to attack him before he reaches the city.

### THE MEETING OF THE CANNON BALLS.

[In the historical department of curiosities at the palace of Berlin are two large cannon balls, with their sides flattened, which having been fired by opposing forces at the siege of Magdeburg and meeting on their way, had their battle in the air.]

From Magdenburg's beleaguered walls

A vengeful cannon spoke,—  
And at its will an envoy went  
Enrobed in clouded smoke;

While from the fierce bestesting host

At the same moment came  
Another herald, not with haste,  
And wing'd by rushing flame;

They met midway with thundering shock

Their rotund forms they spoilt'd,  
The hatred they for others bore,  
On their own heads recoil'd.

"Let's drop our purpose," each to each

In hissing accents cried—  
"We've hurt each other bad enough  
To hurt none else beside."

So down discomfited they sank

With hoarsely muttering sound,  
And in their paroxysms of pain  
Tore up the yielding ground.

And now embalmed in state they lie,

And to the people say—  
Tho' loud may swell the victory cry  
Their blood the cost must pay.

Theirs is the crushing weight of war.

They die without a name,  
And perish 'neath oblivion's flood  
To build one hero's fame.

Oh, might some angel from the skies

The minds of men dispose  
No more in this short dream of life  
To meet as deadly foes.

MRS. SIGOURNEY.

### HOW THE PRUSSIANS ARE DRILLED.

The following interesting account of the actual detail of the drill of a Prussian Infantry regiment appears in the *United Service Magazine* for January, translated from an article in a French military journal. The writer (a Frenchman), who visited the Prussian Army in the East of France during the year 1871, says:—

Amongst all the troops I met with, the day was passed in the following manner:—

5 to 11 A.M. . . . Drill and Instruction.

11 A.M. to 2 P.M. Rest and meals.

2 P.M. . . . . Roll-call.

2 P.M. to 5 P.M. Liberty and evening meal.

5 P.M. to 8 P.M. Drill and Instruction.

These hours were not rigorously observed in respect of the duration of the drills and exercises, the captain being answerable for the instruction of their companies, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and battalions; these officers are permitted to make the arrangements they judge most expedient for the instruction of their commands. But it is a standing rule that every period of exercise shall be of not less duration than three consecutive hours, with ten minutes' rest between every two hours. As a matter of fact, I observe that the troops came back to their quarters soon after 10 A.M. and 8 P.M. Under ordinary circumstances, therefore, we may say that the Prussian troops have six hours' drill, in the exercise-ground, daily. According to this arrangement, of the fifteen hours from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M., nine are devoted to duty, and six broken into two periods of three hours each by a roll-call, to liberty, the latter applying especially to the case of officers and non-commissioned officers. The arrangement is not only judicious, but it gives a fair notion of the amount of daily labour imposed upon the soldier. It is in marked contrast with our two hours' drill a-day! Although it ma

be difficult in our regiments for an officer to find five or six consecutive hours for study, it will be seen that a French regiment at present has only 200 drills in the course of twelve months, whilst a Prussian regiment has 700 in the same time!

As I have before stated, in practice, the troops are dismissed about 10 A.M.; consequently, the Prussian officers may be said to have daily seven consecutive hours to devote to their own concerns. Thus they have facilities for study, which are sadly needed in the French Army.

I followed the troops to the field of exercise, and saw them perform:—

*Recruit Drill.*—This drill is the basis of all military instruction; instructors, are, therefore, enjoined to use extreme energy and strictness with their pupils. The severity is carried to the length of blows, which are taken by the Prussian soldier, when under arms, without wincing, not being regarded as an insult at the hands of a superior. This is, of course, a matter of temperament. The chief feature in this drill is the instruction in marching.

"Troops that march well," said Frederic the Great to his generals, and for this reason—when he desired to judge of a regiment, he was accustomed to make it "march past in slow time," with all its officers in their places on foot, punishing most severely the smallest faults. It is a tradition religiously kept up in the Prussian Service, that marching is a potent element of discipline: in any case it is unquestionably contributed to the exactitude of movement in the field and on the march, and imparts to the troops a grand cohesive force. All movements are carried out energetically and with a degree of mechanical stiffness, which is exaggerated as much as possible, in the belief that the soldier will thus be made instinctively to retain the correct principle of each movement in spite of any increased freedom he may ultimately acquire in practice. This appears to me sound reasoning.

In recruit drill a number of "extension motions," borrowed from the Swedish gymnastic system (Ling's) are employed. Here I would observe that it seems a great pity that Ling's system, which is a complete gymnastic course of physical education, should not be substituted in the French Service for that of Amoros, which has had its day.

To sum up, in this preliminary portion of the soldier's training, the recognized principle is that arms shall not be placed in his hands until he is perfect in all corporal movements—marching more especially. This part of drill is too much neglected in the French Army. We may go too fast as well as to slow in military educational matters.

Recruit drill terminates with bayonet practice, which is performed more steadily, but also more thoroughly than with us; so that the soldier really acquires considerable aptitude in the use of his weapon.

*Company drill* offer nothing remarkable; subalterns and non-commissioned officers are in the ranks on the rights of their respective commands. This is perhaps a better arrangement than our serrefile rank, the utility of which is questionable. Marching is very carefully superintended.

They have a very useful method of "breaking off" the Company at the "run" (*pas gymnastique*), and reassembling it in line or column, by sections, half-sections, or squad, and by word of command of the company commander, and with the greatest possible speed. This movement is unknown in our platoon drill. It is very practical, accustom-

ing the men to rally promptly round their officers in action.

The Prussian infantry formation is in three ranks. This is a mere question of extent of front. The troops are drilled in two ranks as well.

*Skirmishing drill* is not as good as ours. The skirmishers extend in "groups," in two ranks, at two paces distance, the rear rank men moving up into the intervals between their file-leaders. The principles of our method of skirmishing are good, excellent; it is only in their practical application that we have failed.

*Battalion Drill.*—In this drill the four companies of a battalion from eight platoons drawn up in three ranks, the company commander, on horseback, being on the right or in rear, according as the battalion is in column or in line, of the two platoons constituting his company.

Absolute silence reigns in the ranks. All remarks made to the men are *absolutely sotto voce*. The words of command, on the contrary, are given *very* loud indeed. The battalion commander alone checks the men aloud, when necessary, but very calmly and temperately. After each movement he satisfies himself that each individual has done his part correctly, and is in his right place.

If a blunder is made, the culprit, officer or non-commissioned officer, is called out of the ranks by name. He marches out with "carried" arms, and with the most accurate cadence of step, and places himself six paces in front, and a little to the right of the battalion commander. "You were wrong in that movement," says the commanding officer; "now explain to me what you ought to have done according to regulation."

The delinquent repeats the passage of the regulation in question in a loud voice, and then resumes his place in the ranks, always with the same measured, well cadenced step.

There is order to "dress" in line. At halt, the men, after fronting, take up their proper alignment, with their arms sloped on either shoulder, which is the normal position of the Prussian soldier's battalion drill. To facilitate dressing without word of command the companies are halted one pace in rear of the alignment. This plan might be advantageously adopted in our system of battalion drill. In changes of position in column, all the guides move out to take up the covering at the caution—a very good method.

In column the platoon commanders are on directing flanks of their platoons, covered by the platoon guides.

In all diminutions of front the cadence of the pace is rigorously maintained, by which loss of distance is avoided. In other movements the pace is accelerated, but without running.

An excellent movement, which we might advantageously copy, is to deploy the four companies of a battalion, at intervals equal to, or greater than, the front of one company according as circumstances require. It is analogous to our method of deploying a regiment in contiguous battalion columns. It is very useful in the field for covering a considerable extent of ground, as the front of a brigade or division, with a single battalion. Each company is covered in front by its own skirmishers, and acts independently, but according to some predetermined arrangement. The column is therefore covered, first by the company skirmishers, and then by the companies themselves.

A Prussian battalion in line, whether at the halt or in motion, forms double column

and square by the single command: "double column to form square." The movement is executed very quickly, at the run; it is a thoroughly practical one, and a good test of well drilled troops.

They have also a way of forming square which strikes me as the reverse of practical.

The battalion is in double column of four divisions. The third ranks of the third and fourth divisions form a fifth division, and the third ranks of the first and second a sixth division, the men of the even divisions going round by the right flank, those of the odd ones by the left. The column closes to four paces distance on the leading division, the sixth divisions facing about as soon as halted, to form the rear face and the central divisions wheeling outwards as many files as are needed to form the side faces of the square. The movement is executed with great rapidity, at a run. It is much more complicated than our square against cavalry; but it is only fair to state that I have seen it executed, by different battalions, with great exactitude. This rapidity of execution is due to the scrupulous attention required from officers and soldiers alike in all movements.

I was present at . . . at a reconnaissance executed by a couple of battalions, a squadron of cavalry, and two guns. The column was massed on the walks of the public promenade, near the railway station. The commander, taking four troopers and eight infantry-men with him, moved off down one of the streets leading out into the country. Arrived at the last house, he placed a sentry on either side of the street, and then despatched, at a gallop, a dragoon to the front, another to the right, and a third to the left. When these men had accomplished a certain distance they halted, and examined the horizon. One of them then returned to the commander to report, being replaced by the fourth trooper. In their turn the other videttes came in to report, and were replaced in like manner, so that there was always one upon three several points of the horizon. The commander then moved up into the line of videttes with his six remaining infantry men, who extended as skirmishers, and took post under cover. A few seconds afterwards the commander sent three of the infantry men to the right and three to the left: they moved on, with every precaution, until they reached some small patches of trees, went through the form of scouring them, and took post under cover on their skirts. A trooper was then sent back into town for the squadron, which came up at a gallop over the open ground into the line videttes, and sent out fresh scouts in advance. The infantry followed, the guns taking post in the interval between the battalions, as soon as the latter deployed. At a signal from the commander, the guns moved at a gallop to the wood on the right, took up a position on its skirts, and opened fire. The infantry turned off to the right and left to occupy the woods, the movement being masked and covered by skirmishers. As the ground did not permit of a further advance, the commander visited every point of the position in succession, correcting any errors that had been made, and then gave orders for a retreat. The cavalry came in at a gallop; the guns then retired first, followed by the infantry in echelon, firing. The movement was executed with remarkable precision—the firings especially—and much more deliberately than the advance. It terminated at the entrance to the town.

The commander then called out the officers, and explained to them the nature of

the operations, the officers, in turn, offering their observations thereupon. All were with their swords "carried." This occupied about five and twenty minutes. The infantry, meanwhile, remained under arms in their ranks, and the cavalry and artillery mounted. Not a single man fell out, although the movements had occupied two and a half hours.

But of all the varieties of instruction that came under my notice, I was most struck with the theoretical instruction in musketry which is most sedulously attended to.

Each company has its own materials, which are much superior to ours, and kept up with the greatest care. Each individual soldier is most carefully taught by his superiors, beginning with the corporal of his squad, then by the sergeant, next by the officer of his platoon, by whom he is brought, when sufficiently advanced, before the captain of the company. The latter has to render a strict account of the instruction of every man in his company. Any man not considered efficient begins again at the bottom. The course of instruction, consequently, lasts nearly through the year.

The soldier is not allowed to fire with ball until he is well up in the theory of rifle-shooting, and has been frequently exercised in judging distance. By the assiduous care bestowed on this branch of training, the fire of the Prussian troops, during the late war, with a weapon not one-third as good as ours, was pretty nearly equal in its effects. It is a fact that the majority of our men had not the faintest notion of rifle practice.

A noticeable feature in the Prussian Army is, that military instruction is given by the captains of companies alone; neither the adjutant nor the musketry-instructor interfere therein; but, nevertheless, the results are uniformly excellent.

We are therefore led to conclude that every Prussian captain must be an accomplished soldier, thoroughly versed in both the theory and the practice of his profession, having, withal, a profound sense of duty impelling him to the scrupulous fulfilment of the same; and that this knowledge, theoretical and practical, and this high sense of duty he imparts religiously to his inferiors. This is the style of captain we want in the French Army, and, if sought aright, he is to be found.

#### RECONNAISSANCE OF THE NORTH WEST PROVINCES AND INDIAN TERRITORIES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

(Continued from Page 240.)

On the 23th we made about sixteen miles the snow disappearing rapidly, the weather not very fine, and on the following day clearing the snow altogether (our route lying in a southerly direction), we crossed the Belly River, and reached the south end of the Porcupine Hills, opposite the entrance of the Kootenay Pass, about 50 miles to the north of the International Boundary line.

The country around the Porcupine Hills is justly considered the richest and most beautiful part of the Saskatchewan territory. It is a favourite wintering ground for great herds of Buffalo, and of the Blackfoot Indians, who at that season of the year pitch their camps on either slope of the Porcupine Range, or in the sheltered and fertile valleys along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains.

During the nights of the 27th, 28th and 29th we kept on the alert, having during the day time observed the fresh trail of a

mounted man, keeping always a short distance in advance of our party, but never visible to us.

From certain signs well understood by the Guides from their knowledge of Indians, and Prairie life, they were of opinion that we were being watched at this time, by some scout belonging to a hostile party of the "Gros Ventre" or "Crow" Indians from south of the line, with a view to horse stealing; it was necessary therefore to keep the horses close to us at night and well hobbled, and to keep a lookout for our own safety.

On the 30th September, when entering the Kootenay Pass, we observed a mounted Indian galloping along the side of a mountain.

After some hesitation this Indian approached, and on finding that we were not a party of the dreaded Blackfeet, he exhibited great pleasure.

He proved to be a scout belonging to a band of Kootenay Indians who had crossed the mountains from the Western side, to hunt Buffalo on the Eastern Prairies.

After proceeding a few miles accompanied by this man, and passing several mounted Indians, posted as scouts on the look out we met the main body of the Band on the march, and at the request of the chief, camped and remained a day with them, being treated in the most friendly manner.

There were about, sixty or seventy men in the band, exclusive of those scouting—they had with them more than 200 horses, among which were some good animals; most of the men were armed with guns some carrying revolvers in addition, a few, however, were only equipped with bows and arrows, war axes and knives.

Although not actually at war with the Blackfeet, they were apprehensive of attack, and the manner in which those poor Indians performed outpost duty, would have taught a lesson to the soldiers of more civilized countries. One of the leading men insisted upon presenting us with a horse, and when I expressed a desire to obtain one or two of their men as guides and to assist in crossing the mountains, the chief directed three to accompany us as far as we wished.

The Kootenay Indians from the western side of the mountains are much more civilized than the Crees or Blackfeet (these latter as regards habits of life being little better than mere animals.)

During the day I was with the Kootenay band, a bell was rung three times in the Camp for prayers. They are noted hunters, good horsemen, and were quite prepared for a brush with the Blackfeet if called on.

Continuing our journey we crossed the Rocky Mountains in two days, riding and scrambling over rough ground.

Owing to the quantity of fallen timber, some of which was of great size, we experienced considerable difficulty in getting the horses through, but except on the summit of the Pass there was no snow on the trail.

The weather was then, on the 1st of Oct., very fine and quite mild. On the 4th of October, by which time the provisions were exhausted, we reached the Gold Miner's Camp of Wild Horse Creek, in the Kootenay District of British Columbia where we were most hospitably received by the Gold Commissioner and Sojournary Magistrate of the District, Mr. Arthur Powell, and our wants supplied.

In crossing the Rocky Mountains by the Kootenay Pass, there are two distinct ranges

The height of the summit of the first Pass is about 6,300 feet above the sea—the mountains on either side, however, being double that altitude and capped with perpetual snow. The height of the second Pass is nearly the same; the track is well defined, and has been used for many years by the Kootenay Indians. In some places the path is very narrow, leading over high and dangerous ground—we found it necessary frequently to dismount. The distance from the eastern to the western entrance of the Pass in the Kootenay Valley is about 47 miles. It would be difficult to describe, in adequate language, the beauty and grandeur of the scenery all through. It is impossible to take any wheeled vehicle at present through the Kootenay, and when there is snow in the Mountains in any quantity, horses cannot pass.

The present horse trail, however, might be easily improved—a party of fifty men could, in the course of a single season, make it equal to the ordinary horse trails in the Province of British Columbia. Considerable labour however would be required to make a waggon road, and to carry a railway across the Mountains by this Pass, it would be necessary to tunnel through two mountains.

The Stipendiary Magistrate of the Kootenay District, British Columbia, resides at Wild Horse Creek; there is a population of from twenty-five to thirty white men, gold miners there, and about one hundred Chinese. The miners, at that time, were not making more on an average than five or six dollars per man per day. Ample supplies of beef and flour, at moderate prices, can be obtained, but the price of clothing and other supplies is very high—such supplies having to be brought on mules or pack-horses, either from Walla Walla, in Washington Territory, U.S., or from the town of Hope, on the Fraser River, B. C., a distance of four hundred and fifty miles.

A Custom House has been established at Joseph's Prairie, about 14 miles from Wild Horse Creek with an excellent effect, and if a similar one was established on the Eastern side of the mountain with a military guard, at the Porcupine Hills, a still better result would be obtained.

The Postal communication from the Kootenay District to Victoria, is as yet very bad, and it is every desirable to improve the present trail leading via Osoyo's and the Similkameen to the town of Hope, on the Fraser, or to make a waggon road.

The District of Kootenay is of great extent, embracing an area of 32,000 square miles; The total population amounts to about eighty-five white men, two hundred Chinese, and 400 or 500 Kootenay Indians.

There is an immense quantity of fine timber in the Kootenay District and in the Valleys of the Rocky Mountains, chiefly cedar and pine trees of great height and size and the mineral resources are believed to be very great. The Valleys between the different Hill ranges, in the Kootenay District, are generally speaking fertile and well adapted for farming.

There are four gold mines in the District, namely: Wild Horse Creek, Perry's Creek, Palmer's Bar and Weaver's Bar—only the two former, however, are being worked.

The Government of the District was at the time of my visit under the able administration of Mr. A. Vowell, Stipendiary Magistrate and Gold Commissioner.

"Wild Horse Creek," although situated in a lovely country, is itself one of the most desolate spots imaginable; a narrow rugged

valley, surrounded by lofty hills, in the heart of the Rocky Mountains.

From Wild Horse Creek, the guides who had accompanied me from the Rocky Mountain House, after obtaining fresh supplies, started on the 8th of October to return to the Rocky Mountain House, intending to take what they hoped might prove a shorter route, and one safer from risk of Indian molestation.

After my return to Ottawa I learnt that they effected the return journey to the Rocky Mountain House with safety in eighteen days recrossing the Mountains by the Ispasquehow Pass; ten days were occupied in crossing the Mountains, and much difficulty encountered—two of the horses rolled down an immense Ravine, but were fortunately not much hurt.

The Assiniboine Indian deserted the two other guides in crossing the Mountains thereby greatly increasing their labour.

Arriving at the spot where the cart had been "cached;" the two guides recovered it and returning from thence by the route originally taken reached their home at the Rocky Mountain House towards the end of October without accident or the loss of a horse.

These two guides alone completed a trying and adventurous journey of several hundred miles with no further damage or deficiency, than the loss of two saddles and an axe.

They saw immense herds of Buffalo on the return journey, and at the Bow River fell in with a party of American smugglers, having waggons with them, containing whiskey and ardent spirits, with which to carry on their illicit and nefarious traffic with the Blackfoot tribe—a kind of traffic which enables these unscrupulous traders to realize large profits, rob the Indians of Buffalo robes and valuable furs, and causes annually certain bloodshed amongst the Indian tribes.

On the 8th of October with one guide only and five horses obtained at Wild Horse Creek, I continued the journey from there, and after fifteen days' travel, proceeding via the Mooyais River, Lake Pen d'Oreille, the Spokane, and Snake Rivers, arrived at the settlements of Walla Walla and Walula, in Washington Territory, U. S.

It had been my intention to proceed from "Wild Horse Creek" to the town of Hope on the "Fraser," a distance of about 500 miles via Fort Shepherd, Lake Osoyo's, the Okanogan country and Similkameen River, but owing to the lateness of the season the guide was unwilling to take this route.

The journey from Wild Horse Creek to Lake Pan d'Oreille was tedious and fatiguing having only one guide to share with me and my son the labour of travelling with horses for many days along the Indian Track encumbered with fallen timber, and through a rugged densely wooded, and difficult country. The scenery from Wild Horse Creek to Lake Pen d'Oreille, and especially about that Lake is very beautiful, but further south on reaching the Spokane River U.S., the country presents the appearance of an arid waste—Washington Territory, U. S., being partly situated in what is known as the great Columbian Desert.

Washington Territory, U. S., is however, as well as many parts of British Columbia, admirably suited for horses and cattle, from what is known as "Bunch grass," growing there in great perfection.

From Walula, descending the Columbia, I proceeded via Portland, in Oregon, Olympia and Puget Sound, to Victoria, in Vancouver's Island, arriving at Victoria on the twenty-eight day of October, having accomplished

the journey from Fort Garry in seventy days, of which only fifty one were occupied in actual travel—the distance by the route followed from Fort Garry to Vancouver's Island being nearly three thousand miles—of this distance considerably more than two thousand miles were travelled on horse-back.

After remaining fourteen days at Victoria, visiting the Island of San Juan, in company with the Senior Naval Officer of H. M. ships and arranging for the organization of the militia in the Province of British Columbia, I returned to Ottawa, via San Francisco and the U. S. Pacific Railway, stopping for two days to visit the Mormon City at the great Salt Lake in Utah Territory.

[To be Continued.]

The German Chancellor demands 4,000,000 talers of the French indemnity for strategical and administrative telegraphs.

The following is an extract from a letter from Field Marshal von Moltke to the *Litbecker Zeitung*, dated at Creisau, October 15, 1872. "I am the third of seven sons of my father, the Danish Lieutenant General von Moltke. My mother, Henriette Paschen, was daughter of the Councillor of Finance Paschen, of Hamburg. . . . I was born at the residence of my uncle, Helmuth von Moltke, in Parchim, Mecklenburg, on the 28th October, 1800. After my birth my parents settled in Lubeck, where, in 1806 our house was plundered by the French. At an early age I was sent in company with an elder brother, to the academy in Copenhagen, where I passed a rather joyless life. At the age of eighteen I was made an officer; but the poor prospects offered by the Danish service excited in me the desire to serve in the Prussian army in which my father and several of his brothers had also served. Provided with excellent recommendations by my regimental commander, the Duke von Holstein Beck, and father of the present King of Denmark, I proceeded to Berlin, passed examination as officer, and was placed in the Eight Regiment of Foot. From that time begins my military career. Of literary works I have published the "Russian Campaign" "Letters from Turkey, a map of Constantinople, the Bosphorus and the vicinity of Rome. The campaigns in Italy, Denmark and Austria are not exclusively my work, but that of the historical department of the staff under my direction."

The pioneer party of the Oriental Topographical corps from New York, for exploration of Bible lands, have gone from Egypt to Syria and Asia Minor. A scale photograph of the Nileometer, devised by one of the corps, has been taken, which, it is claimed, will definitely settle the vexed cubit question. A plan of rapidly taking altitudes of runs, pyramids, &c., invented by one of the party, is said to work admirably.

The depot horses of the French army, to the number of 9,300, were to be inspected by artillery officers appointed for the purpose on the 20th ult.

The military manoeuvres in Switzerland last year have demonstrated the imperfections which exist in the equipment of the Federal artillery.

Ex President Thiers took his seat in the Assembly to-day.

The Prince of Wales has arrived here on his way home.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte is in Paris.