





# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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No. 31.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

London advices of 30th July, state that in the House of Commons, Mr. Phillip Callan, member for Dundalk, asked if there was any probability, that the Carlists in Spain would be recognized as belligerents. Viscount Enfield, under Secretary for the Foreign Department, replied that the Carlists were undoubtedly gaining ground, but matters were not in a state to entitle them to belligerent rights.

A message from the Queen notifying the Commons of the forthcoming marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, and asking that provision be made therefor, was received and read, and its consideration postponed till to-morrow, owing to the absence of Mr. Gladstone.

The Government proposes on the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, to the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, to increase his yearly allowance to \$125,000.

The Republicans of Bristol have issued a manifesto protesting against any increase in the allowance to the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of his marriage.

There are six candidates in Greenwich for the vacancy in the House of Commons occasioned by the death of Sir David Salmons. As four are Liberals, the Conservatives will carry the election.

A resolution censuring Mr. Scudamore, Superintendent of Postal Telegraph Service, for alleged misappropriation, failed to pass the House of Commons to day by a vote of 141 nays to 111 yeas.

The Colonial Government of Queen's land Australia, has offered through its agent here to pay the passages of 10,000 skilled labourers from Great Britain to that colony.

The London Times has a long editorial recommending the prompt reinforcement of the English troops on the Cape Coast of Africa, engaged in a war on the Ashantees. The latter are in great force, and though one of their large towns has been burned recently yet they are in such numbers as to prevent any aggressive movement towards the interior by the English troops.

It is commonly reported that Marshal McMahon will retain the Presidency of the re-

public but six months longer, when he will resign and return to the command of the army. It is considered certain that the republican form of government will be succeeded by a monarchy, and it is deemed essential that Marshal McMahon, who possesses great influence with the army, should be in command upon the occasion of a change.

The extreme Left have determined to agitate the question of the dissolution of the Assembly in the provinces during the recess; and are making preparation for a vigorous campaign.

In the Assembly to day (29th July) the Treaties of Commerce with Great Britain and Belgium, concluded by the Duke de Broglie were approved.

A message from President McMahon pro-roguing the Assembly, was received and read. The President says he will answer for the preservation of order during the recess, and will insure the maintenance of respect for the authority of the Assembly. He points out the happy results of concord between the Government and Assembly, among which he specifies the passages of the bill for the reorganization of the army. Alluding to the evacuation of the soil by the German troops now fast approaching completion, he makes graceful acknowledgement of the successful negotiations of President Thiers to that end, and praises the Eastern Department for their heroism, and the French people for their patriotism and abrogation in the protracted trial they have undergone. The country, he adds, will never cease to feel a sense of its dignity when it remembers what a price it has paid for peace but noisy manifestations of joy over the event should not be indulged in. Peace is the first necessity, and the Government is resolved to maintain it, assurances are received daily of the sincere amity of the foreign powers. The President closes his message by declaring that he shall continue the policy indicated by the frequent and unanimous votes of the Assembly. At the conclusion of the reading there were cheers from the Right and Centre benches.

The permanent committee of the Assembly has resolved to sit once every two weeks

during the recess. An amendment offered by the Left making the sittings weekly was rejected. The committee holds its first regular session on the 13th proximo.

One hundred deputies from the French Assembly have been sent to the Pope with an address assuring him of their continued devotion to His Holiness.

General Chabaud Latour refuses to sit with the court martial convened for the trial of Marshal Bazaine.

The Pope to-day (28 July) received a number of newly nominated Bishops. In his address he urged them zealously to defend the rights of the Church, referring to the conflict of the ecclesiastical authorities of Brazil with Freemasonry. He said Freemasons were liable to excommunication, the same as members of other secret societies, notwithstanding the charitable subjects of their organization.

The news from Spain shows the fearful state of anarchy into which that country has fallen.

A Malaga special says the soldiers and insurgents had several severe fights on Sunday and Monday. The insurgents occupied the churches of San Fleto, San Nicolas, and San Martin, and the Plaza Mayor, which was strongly barricaded. The troops advancing on Sunday along the Alameda, suffered severely from the rebels on the Puerta Delmar and in the Citadel. After some sharp fighting there was a parley, but it came to nothing. Fighting was resumed and still continued on Sunday. The losses were heavy, 160 men being dead already. It is reported that over 300 barricades are erected in the heart of the city.

Contreras is in command of the insurgent fleet off Almeria. He demands a contribution of 50,000 pesetas and the evacuation of the city by the civil guard, and threatens bombardment in the case of refusal. The city authorities have refused to comply, and are preparing for defence. There is a ground for hope that the foreign men of war in the harbour will interfere and prevent the horrors of a bombardment. A large British squadron is expected to arrive daily off the Spanish coast.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF  
THE MILITIA FOR 1872.

(Continued from Page 352.)

3rd BRIGADE DIVISION.—Lieut. Col. McCulley,  
Brigade Major.

In addition to the 1st and 8th Regiments of Cavalry, No. 7, and the half battalion 14th, assembled in camp with their respective corps already referred to, 2nd Brigade Division, I inspected the following artillery corps, in conjunction with Lieut. Colonel Iago, acting in his capacity as inspector of artillery.

Newcastle Field Battery.—Captain Hall.

Lieut. Colonel Iago reports that he inspected this battery, at Newcastle, on Sept. 30th. This battery turned out for eight day's drill in camp this year. Captain Hall appears to have a good deal of difficulty, from local causes, about re-enrolling his men and horses; but he informed him that he had now determined to adhere to the proper system of enrolling a field battery, and to take no drivers from any but the farming class.

Lieut. Col. Iago had much pleasure in reporting favourably upon this battery last year, and if Capt. Hall adheres to his rule, and uses the energy he has noticed in him, he has great hopes that he will have a thoroughly good battery next summer.

No. 7 Battery, Chatham.—Battery Major Gillespie.

Inspected at Chatham on Sept. 28. As Lieut. Colonel Iago previously stated, the best part of this battery attended the St. John camp; and though the men here were fairly drilled, they compared badly with their comrades who had accepted the greater advantages of instruction. There are two 24 pounder guns at this place, and a slight expenditure of money would lay down platforms, build a side arm shed and otherwise provide a proper muster place for the battery—whilst, at the same time, doing much for the defence of Miramichi.

I may add that Major Gillespie has been desired to estimate for this service.

7th Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel Ferguson.

I inspected this corps in camp, near Chatham, on the 19th August, on completing its eight day's training.

Originally composed of five (5) companies and one company having failed to re-enroll the battalion assembled in camp below its authorized strength.

However, the Lieut. Colonel with his usual energy is taking such steps as will, I doubt not, ensure the battalion being completed to six (6) efficient companies—mainly composed of farmers (their interest identical)—at an early day.

This corps, I consider, has hitherto had some serious drawbacks to its complete efficiency. Varying interests represented in its ranks—farmers, mechanics, fishermen and merchants—all loyal and patriotic though they unquestionably were, it was difficult to select such time for the performance of the annual drill as would prove convenient to the majority. Hence it was necessary to assemble in camp for the shorter period—eight days—without the advantages of pay, of rank, government rations, &c.; and of course the training could neither be as interesting or instructive as that of other corps at Brigade camps under the improved system.

But, as above stated, these difficulties will

be shortly overcome; and I must say the result of the inspection was an satisfactory as could be expected. Excellent staff and good company officers, considering that but few have yet attended the military school; men well drilled and well conducted—on no better foundation could the reorganized battalion be placed.

Bathurst and Dalhousie Infantry Companies.  
Captains Burns and Barbano.

I inspected these companies at their local headquarters on the 15th and 16th August respectively; but their re-organization not having been completed at that time, the inspection was necessarily imperfect. They were subsequently inspected by the Brigade Major, on the 14th and 15th October, who reports that the former company "mustered strong, and the men seemed willing to do duty. In the latter company but few men came to drill"—the captain was absent.

The vitality and stability of our present system have this year been fairly tested in the enrolment and re-enrolment of the force, at a time, too, when the supply and demand in the case of every article of utility was abundant, labourers alone in town or villages being scarce. At such a time, it is gratifying to observe that this institution has been maintained by the representative men of the country, not those belonging to the migratory class—mercenaries, who, as a rule, join the ranks of standing armies.

I may here state that it does not always appear to be clearly understood, by the "outsiders," that in the "Canadian Army" the word volunteering is only applicable to the act of joining the force, and once enrolment has taken place, the term ceases to have any meaning, as the force should not have in the ranks, a man not prepared to make such exertions and sacrifices as the regulations demand.

Happily, the force is no better known as the "Active Militia" than the "Volunteer Militia."

I may add that, whether our force be maintained by voluntary enrolment or compulsory means, as provided by law, should the former fail, it is satisfactory to know that it is neither the intention nor the desire of the authorities, from the Minister of Militia the Adjutant General downwards, to issue and enforce such arbitrary rules as would render the service the slightest degree distasteful to those taking part in its duties by materially interfering with their industrial pursuits.

On the contrary it will be shown that no efforts are spared to secure the maximum of efficiency with the minimum of the cost of labour. In the first place it is desired that District Staff Officers, and all others concerned in making arrangements for carrying "the instruction" into effect, will give due consideration to the convenience of the militia generally, in regard to the season of the year which will be most suitable for the performance of the annual drill.

2nd. The Adjutant General's "regulations" provide for the systematic performance of the duties in camps of exercise, so that both officers and men are now expected to know their duty and do it, on the principle of carrying individual responsibility downwards within the corps, through its various elements—the same principle that in civil life requires one "always to be most careful in the selection of agents, and then to give the persons chosen one's entire confidence, calling on them to do the same, each in his own branch." Leave of absence is

thus not necessarily withheld in individual cases where care, of course, to be taken that the occasion of granting such leave is justified by necessity. This, I consider, is but just. Active, busy men are invariably men of weight, influence and stability, and belongs to that class of men which of all others should be incorporated in the force of the country, not a standing army, while idlers, and they are few, are, as a rule, of little use in any community.

With respect to the performance of an annual drill in camps of exercise in general, and "tactical brigade camps" in particular, I am in a position to report these camps are annually being looked forward to with increased pleasure.

In the case of corps composed mainly of farmers, for whom in winter, whether employed in the woods or on the farm, there is but little leisure, there follows the sudden transition from winter to summer, and the consequent hurry to sow the seed; after this, there is a period of comparative relaxation, and now, as a rule, before the hay harvest succeeds the seed time, our camps may be formed with advantage.

As to city corps, in my last report I pointed out the peculiar difficulty in my District of selecting such time as will suit the convenience of both city and rural corps, so as to assemble them in the same camp for the whole period of training.

However the experience of this year shows that even city corps by the exercise of forethought on the part of the staff and officers in command, and moreover, by a proper understanding between employers and employed, can devote a certain portion of time to military duty in camp, without much personal inconvenience, and with pleasure and advantage individually and collectively. It is but due to city corps to add, that the prescribed sixteen days is by no means the limit set to their annual drill. In many instances, additional weekly drills are alike voluntarily and cheerfully performed, with the view to secure increased efficiency, and to secure the corps appearing to greater advantage at the camp next season.

In arranging for the annual drill of corps at St. John, accompanied by the Lieut. Col. 62nd Battalion (Lieut. Colonel McShane) I called upon the principal employers of labour in that city in order to consult their convenience, as far as possible, and to secure their co-operation. All reminded me of the scarcity of labourers; but none, I am glad to state, appeared desirous to place any obstacle in our way. On the contrary, all admitted the necessity of encouraging our local force, and facilitating their attending camp; probably aware that in the event of war or even any internal disturbance, the important class to which they belong—the commercial—would derive most advantages if the country be found in a healthy state of preparation for such an emergency; and they, undoubtedly, would be the greatest sufferers, if the very opposite were the case.

It is obvious that in our camps of exercise the health and comfort of the men are of primary importance. Cheerfulness will follow as a matter of course, and in proportion as these receive attention will success and efficiency be attained.

[To be Continued.]

Though the benefits to be derived from the new depot system inaugurated in England are yet to be arrived at, £1,300,000 are devoted to the experiment.

**RIFLE MATCHES.**

(From the Belleville Intelligencer)

**HASTINGS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**

Yesterday evening the 24th, witnessed the conclusion of the two matches on the programme—the All Comers and the Association. The shooting was good, and some creditable scores were made, the local men winning the first prizes in both matches. The band of the 40th was present during the greater part of the afternoon, and performed some capital music.

Following are the names and total scores of the prize winners in both matches.

**ALL COMERS MATCH.**

Open to all comers. Ranges 200 and 500 yards. Five shots at each range. Government issue. Entrance fee 50 cents.

200 500 Tl. Prize.  
yds yds.

1. Pte. T. Hay, G.T.R.	14	15	29	\$10
2. Sgt. Cunningham, 49th.	13	15	28	9
3. Gunner Little, G.T.R.	15	13	28	8
4. Pte. Bennett, 49th.	11	15	27	7
5. Lt. Marshall, G.T.R.	13	14	27	6
6. Capt. Bailey, 47th.	16	11	27	5
7. Pte. Harmer, G.T.R.	15	11	26	4
8. Sgt. Allan, G.T.R.	15	10	25	3
9. Capt. Crowther, G.T.R.	10	14	24	2
10. Sgt. Orchard, Picton	15	9	24	2
11. Pte. R. Burke, 49th.	11	12	23	2
12. Conley, Kingston, R.A.	12	11	23	2

There were 31 competitors in all.

**ASSOCIATION MATCH.**

Open to all members of the Hastings Rifle Association. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards. Five shots at each range. Government rifles. Entrance fee 50 cents.

200 500 600 Tl. Prize.  
yds yds yds

1. Pte. Bennett, 49th.	12	15	16	43	\$15
2. Pte. Burke, 49th.	12	16	15	43	12
3. Lt. Marshall, G.T.R.	11	18	13	42	10
4. Capt. Bailey, 47th.	16	11	14	41	8
5. Gnr. Little, G.T.R.	12	13	14	39	8
6. Pte. Hilton, 49th.	13	17	9	39	6
7. Pte. Wallbridge, G.T.R.	12	18	9	29	6
8. Pte. Hay, G.T.R.	15	14	9	38	5
9. Sgt. Cunningham, 49th.	13	11	13	37	4
10. Pte. Harmer, G.T.R.	12	14	11	37	4
11. Lt. Kincaid, 47th.	13	14	10	37	2
12. Ens. Giroux, G.T.R.	10	13	13	36	2
13. Sgt. Glenfield, G.T.R.	18	6	11	35	2
14. Corp. Miller, 47th	13	10	8	31	2

In this match there were 32 competitors.

At 9 o'clock this morning firing was resumed, the weather being about equally favorable as that of yesterday. Major Henderson, of the 15th was field officer of the day, and the squads were under the command of Capt. Crozier, 15th, and Capt. Bailey, 47th Kingston. The following is the score of the

**ONTARIO MATCH.**

Open to all members of the Association, Range 500 yards, 7 shots. Entrance fee, 25 cents.

500 yds. Prize.

1. Sgt. Cunningham, 49th.	22	\$10
2. Capt. Bailey, 47th.	21	8
3. Pte. Hay, G.T.R.	21	6

4. Lt. Kincaid, 14th	20	4
5. Pte. Bennett, 49th	20	4
6. Ens. Giroux, G.T.R.	19	4
7. Pte. Burke, 49th	18	2
8. Pte. Carruth, G.T.R.	17	2
9. Lt. Marshall, G.T.R.	17	2

In this match 26 marksmen competed.

The wind, soon after the opening of the match this morning increased to a gale, and interfered with the shooting to some extent. Still some excellent firing was made, Lt. Marshall of the Grand Trunk Brigade scored 19 out of a possible 20 at 400 yards in the Battalion Match, the score of which we cannot publish to day, but which resulted in the success of the 46th team.

We are requested to state that the 2nd Battalion, G.T.R.B., in Ontario, offer a challenge to the 49th Battalion, for \$100, ten men on each side, ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards. This challenge was thrown out on the ground immediately after the result of the Battalion match became known.

The prize meeting was brought to a very successful conclusion on Friday afternoon the 25th ult. The following are the scores of the various matches:—

**BATTALION MATCH.**

Open to the 15th, 16th, and 49th Battalions and that portion of the 2nd Battalion G.T.R.B., in the Co. of Hastings. Five officers, N. C. officers or men, whose names must be previously given in to the Secretary from each Battalion. Ranges 200, 300, and 400 yards. Five rounds at each. Entrance fee \$2.50 per battalion. The Cup to become the property of the battalion winning it twice. The battalion winning the Cup this year to give security to the Association that it will be forthcoming at the next annual match.

**HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL SCORES.**

	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	Total.	Prizes.
1. Pte Bennett, 49th,	14	14	16	44	\$5
2. Pte Burke, 49th,	14	15	15	44	3
3. Pte Hilton, 49th,	7	17	18	42	2

**49TH BATTALION.**

Pte Bennett.	14	14	16	44
Pte Burke.	14	15	15	44
Pte Hilton.	7	17	18	42
Major Hambly.	7	14	17	38
Sgt Cunningham.	13	11	13	37
205				

Prize—Silver Cup valued at \$30 and cash \$10.

**G. T. R. B.**

Lt Marshall.	9	13	19	41
Pte Hay.	14	9	11	34
Pte Carruth.	9	13	11	33
Capt Crowther.	4	11	14	29
Ens Giroux.	12	7	10	29
166				

Prize, \$10.

This match was protested, on the ground that Bennett and Burke are not bona fide members of the 49th.

**VOLUNTEER MATCH.**

Open only to efficient volunteers (bona fide) members of the 15th and 49th Batts.

and No. 7 Coy. G.T.R.B. in the Co. of Hastings. Ranges, 200, 300 and 400 yards. Five shots at each range. Entrance fee 25cts.

Matches No. 4 and five will be fired at the same time, the scores of the five men previously named from each Battalion, being extracted to decide the Battalion Match.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	Total.	Prizes.
1. Pte Bennett, 48th.	14	14	16	44	\$12
2. Pte Burke, 49th.	14	15	15	44	10
3. Pte Hilton, 40th.	7	17	18	42	8
4. Lt. Marshall, G.T.R.	9	13	19	41	6
5. Major Hambly, 49th,	7	14	17	38	6
6. Sgt Mills, G.T.R.	6	16	16	38	5
7. Corp Sheehan, G.T.R.	13	11	14	38	4
8. Sgt. Cunningham, 49	13	11	13	37	4
9. Pte Wallbridge, G.T.R.	9	12	14	35	4
10. Sgt Gerow, 15th.	13	10	12	35	4
11. Pte Hay, G.T.R.	14	9	11	34	2
12. Corp Kennedy, G.T.R.	12	9	12	33	2
13. Pte Carruth, G.T.R.	9	13	11	33	2
14. Capt Bogart, 15th.	9	12	10	31	2
15. Pte Coburn, 15th.	9	12	10	31	1
16. Pte Ferguson, G.T.R.	8	11	11	30	1
17. Capt Crowther, G.T.R.	4	11	14	29	1
18. Ens Giroux, G.T.R.	12	7	10	29	1

**COMPANY MATCH.**

1st. Prize—Silver Challenge Cup, value \$25, presented by Thos. Holder, Esq., Mayor of Belleville, and \$5 cash.

Open to all volunteer Companies in the County of Hastings. Three officers; non-commissioned officers or men from each. Ranges 200 and 400 yards. Five rounds at each range. The Cup to be won twice by the same Company. The man making the highest score in the winning Company the first year to hold it until the next Annual match. If the same man should not make the highest score when the Cup is finally won, it must be fired for by the two winners, at the same number of rounds. Entrance fee \$1.50 per Company.

**INDIVIDUAL SCORES.**

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total	Prizes
1. Pte Bennett, 49th.	15	17	32	\$4
2. Pte Burke, do	12	17	29	3
3. Lt Marshall, G.T.R.	12	17	29	2

**NO. 1 COMPANY, 49TH.**

Pte Bennett.	15	17	32
Pte Burke.	12	17	29
Sgt Cunningham.	10	16	26
87			

Prize Cup valued at \$25 and \$5 cash.

**G. T. R. B.**

Lt Marshall.	12	17	29
Ens Giroux	10	18	28
Pte Hay	12	10	22

Prize, \$5

**NO 2 COMPANY, 15TH.**

Capt. Bogart.	13	14	27
Pte Coburn.	13	13	26
Sgt Gerow.	4	11	15

Prize, \$5

**CONSOLATION MATCH.**

Five shots at 400 yards.

	Points	Prize
1. Pte Gilbert, G.T.R.	13	4
2. Sgt Blackmore, F Guards	7	3
3. Pte Fraser, 15th.	6	2

AGGREGATE SCORES.

Prizes for the Highest Aggregate score in Matches Nos, 1, 2 and 4, Special Badge and \$20, given by the Ontario Rifle Association.

	Points	Prize
1. Pto Bennett, 9th, . . . . .	114	\$20
2. Pte. Burke, 49th, . . . . .	110	9
3. Lt. Marshall, G.T.R., . . . . .	110	5
4. Pto Hilton, 49th, . . . . .	103	4
5. Sgt Cunningham, 49th, . . . . .	102	3
6. Pto Hay, G.T.R., . . . . .	100	2
7. Ens Giroux, G.T.R., . . . . .	86	2

The annual Rifle Match of the 1st Prince of Wales Rifles, was held at point St. Charles on Saturday.

The cup presented by Colonel Bond, was won this year by Sergt. McQuaid. Colonel Bacon, D. A. G. was present, as well as numerous spectators.

COMPETITION No. 1.—Opening Match.

Open to all members of the Association. 20 Competitors.

	Prize	Pts.
Sgt. Quinn, 1st prize, . . . . .	\$10	18
" Stuart, 2nd " . . . . .	6	17
" Hill, 3rd " . . . . .	4	17
5 prizes of \$1 each . . . . .	5	
Sgt. Bruco. . . . .		16
Sgt. Major Johnston . . . . .		15
Sgt. Batchelor. . . . .		15
Corp. McIntosh. . . . .		15
Sgt. Doran. . . . .		15

In all 8 prizes. . . . . \$25

Range 200 yards; 7 shots.

COMPETITION No. 2.—Ladies' Prizes.

Open only to active members of the Association. 21 Competitors.

	Prizes.	Pts.
Sgt. Hill, 1st prize . . . . .	\$15	39
Pte. E. McFee, 2nd prize . . . . .	10	35
Pto. McQuaid, 3rd prize. . . . .	5	34
3 prizes of \$2 each. . . . .	6	
Sgt. Stuart. . . . .	24	
Pto R. McFee. . . . .	33	
Sgt. Murphy. . . . .	29	

In all 6 prizes. . . . . \$36

Ranges, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots at each range.

COMPETITION No. 3.—Colonel's Prize.

Open to all bona fide members of the regiment. 23 Competitors.

	Prizes.	Pts.
Pto. McQuaid 1st prize. . . . .	\$5	53
Sgt. Stuart, 2nd prize. . . . .	8	49
Capt. Mudge, 3rd Prize. . . . .	5	48
3 prizes of \$2 each. . . . .	6	
Sgt. Porteous. . . . .	48	
Sgt. Hill. . . . .	48	
Corp. McIntosh. . . . .	47	

In all 6 prizes. . . . . Cup and \$24

Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each range; the cup to be won twice in three years.

COMPETITION No. 4.—Open Match.

Open to all Comers. 60 Competitors,

Prizes. Pts.

Sgt. Wynne, M.G.A 1st prize. . . . .	\$15	32
Capt. Arson, G.T.A. 2nd " . . . . .	10	31
Sgt. Hill, P. W. R. 3rd " . . . . .	5	30
5 prizes of \$2 each. . . . .	10	
Corp. Wilson, G.T.R. . . . .	29	
Mr. Stenhouse, M.R.C. . . . .	29	
Sgt. O. Wilson, P. W. R. . . . .	27	
Major Fraser, M.G.A. . . . .	26	
Gnr. Holster, M.G.A. . . . .	25	

In all 8 prizes. . . . . \$40

Ranges, 200 and 600 yards; 5 shots at each range.

COMPETITION No. 5.—Association Match.

Open only to members of the Association. 21 Competitors.

Prizes. Pts.

Sgt. Hill, 1st prize. . . . .	\$15	34
Sgt. Quinn, 2nd prize . . . . .	10	32
Sgt. Stuart, 3rd prize . . . . .	5	31
3 prizes of \$2 each . . . . .	6	
Sgt. Wilson. . . . .	30	
Sgt. Batchelor. . . . .	27	
Pte. Kenna . . . . .	26	

In all 6 Prizes. . . . . \$36

Ranges 200 and 500 yards; 5 shots at each range.

COMPETITION No. 6.—Tradesmen Stakes.

Open to all members of the regiment. 20 Competitors.

Prize.

Sgt. Stuart, 1st prize (presented by J. McGrath, Esq., an old member of the regiment) 17 pts. . . . .	\$10
Sgt. Quinn, 2nd prize, (presented by J. Stenhouse) Esq. . . . .	Sk Hat
Sgt. Doran, 3rd prize, (presented by P. Kenny, Esq.) 16 pts. . . . .	
Sgt. Hill, 4th prize, a ham 15 pts. . . . .	2

Range 200 yards; five shots any position.

COMPETITION No. 7.—Consolation stakes.

Open to all members of the regiment unsuccessful at the meeting. 8 Competitors.

Prizes. Pts.

Corp. Morrison, 1st prize. . . . .	\$5	15
Sgt. Jones, 2nd prize. . . . .	3	13
5 prizes of \$1 each. . . . .	5	
Pte Cooke. . . . .	11	
Corp. Beck. . . . .	11	
Pte. Webster. . . . .	8	
Corp. Malin. . . . .	6	
Sgt. Fuzo. . . . .	6	

In all 7 prizes. . . . . \$13

Ranges, 200 yards; five shots, any position.

Brigade Major's Badge and \$5 to the highest aggregate score in competitions Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5; and \$3 to the second highest.

Grand total of Cash prizes, \$194.  
Entrance fee to each competition, 25c.  
Two sighting shots allowed at each range, on payment of 5 c. each.

	Pts.
Highest aggregates, Sgt Hill. . . . .	138
2nd " Sgt. Stuart. . . . .	131

The day was fine though rather windy for to make clear shooting. The Prince of

Wales Rifles set the example last year of throwing open one of their matches, and this year the other regiments in Montreal have followed their example. To show how well this is appreciated, the Prince of Wales Rifles had 60 competitors this year in their open match. The Cup presented by Lieut Colonel Bond, is a handsome silver vase, 18 inches in height, and has to be won twice before becoming the property of the winner. Last year it was won by Sgt. Quinn. Capt. Mudge acted as Executive officer, and at the close of the meeting presented the prizes.

REVIEWS.

Professor Glover, so well known as the Editor of Moore's Irish Melodies, has composed a cantata in two parts, containing 31 pieces, the theme being on the introduction of Christianity into Ireland; the cantata is entitled "St. Patrick at Tara." It would hardly be possible to find a more striking or sublime subject than the one chosen. The time, the beginning of the fifth century, when the throne of the Caesar's was being fought for by Western and Eastern barbarians, when the great Roman Empire was tottering to its fall, and the civilization it had created, undergoing rapid dissolution. The unknown and obscure monk with that faith and inspiration that distinguished the Great Apostle of the Gentiles; ventures amongst barbarians, the fiercest and most unconquerable of the Western tribes professing a stern and bloody superstition that Roman civilization or arms were powerless to reach, and placing both almost without opposition under the genial merciful and civilizing influence of Christianity.

Professor Glover has handled this noble subject with rare skill. Our space will only allow us to give one or two selections.

NO. 3 AIRA

I often wish this trembling lyre  
This warbler of my soul's desire,  
Would raise the breath of song sublime  
To heroes bold of former time;  
But when the soaring theme I try,  
Along the chords my numbers die,  
Then fare thee well seductive strain;  
Henceforth I follow glory's theme,  
From thou my lyre and thou my heart  
Shall never more in spirit part.

NO 5 ARIA.

Give me that strain of mournful touch,  
I used to love long, long ago,  
Before this heart had known as much,  
As now alas, it bleeds to know;  
Sweet notes they toll of former peace,  
Of all that looked so smiling then,  
Now vanished, lost—O pray thee cease,  
I cannot bear those sounds again.

This is called the song of the King and is, striking specimen of the beauties of the composition.

No. 10, Entry of the Hunters. Ancient Irish Melody (introduced.)

Song of Innisfail.

They came from a land beyond the sea, and now on the Western Main,  
Set sail in their good ships gallantly from the sunny land of Spain,  
Oh! where's the Isle we've seen in dreams or destined home or grave;  
Thus sung they as by the morning beams, they swept the Atlantic wave,  
And lo where afar o'er the Ocean shines a sparkle of radiant green,  
As though in that deep lay emerald mines whose light through the waves were seen:  
'Tis Innisfail—'tis Innisfail! rings o'er the echoing sea.  
While bending to heaven, the warriors hail that home of the brave and free.

The cantata is dedicated with exceeding good taste to His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur Patrick.

Every reader of *The Aldine* for August is sure to be charmed with its beautiful and seasonable illustrations, as well as pleased with its fresh and piquant literary contents. A magnificent full page marine view opens the number, from the pencil of M. F. H. de Haas, N. A. It is a truthful sketch of what may be seen almost any day on Long Island Sound. Mr. F. T. Vance, who has made the region a study, contributes a series of original pictures of the grand Adirondack mountains and lakes, which are very timely, as that region is now full of pleasure seekers. There is a page picture of "Lako Golden," remarkable for its lights and shadows, death and feeling, one of "Avalanche Lako;" another of "Calamity Pond Brook; and a charming one of "Flame Falls of the Opalescence;"—four as fine views from the proposed great National Park as ever appeared in the Art Journal. A tender and eloquent full page picture illustrates a poem called "A Good Dog." The remaining illustrations: all fine works of art, are "Group of Deer," by Specht; "The Explanation," after Herpfor; "Vot Doesh You Feddes?" a humorous sketch by W. E. Cary; "Shoo Fly;" and "Picking Flowers." The literary contents of the *Aldine* keep pace with its gems of art, and are this month unusually interesting. There are two delightful stories "The Crow's Requiem," by Erekmann-Chatrian, and "A Graven Image," by Clara F. Guernsey. The miscellaneous articles are "Across the Atlantic in an old Liner," from the pen of that graceful sketch writer, Chas. Dawson Shanly; "Old New England Traits," "Nature's Forest Volume," pleasantly written by Elizabeth Stoddard; and a very amusing article called "Press Oddities," by Gath Brittle. Music, Art, and Literature receive each careful attention. The poems in this number are, "Found Wanting" by Mary E. Bradley; "An Uncollected Sonnet of Edgar A. Poe," "On the River," by Robert Kelly Weeks; and a "Good Dog" by S. Lang. Subscription price \$5, including Chromos "Village Belle" and "Crossing the Moor." James Sutton & Co. publishers, 56 Maiden Lane, New York. Wm. Gledden, Esq., of the Queen's Printing Office, Agent for Ottawa.

The knapsack invented by Lieutenant Moulens, of the French army, has been subjected to a test by a number of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and found much more comfortable and practical than the old pattern. The straps are replaced by a vest of strong linen fastened on the breast with a strap and buckle. The knapsack has four pockets, the upper two for washing, the lower two for stowing away three packages of cartridges in each, thereby doing away with the separate cartridge-box.

The dock No. 2 recently occupied by the *Glutton*, at Chatham Dock-yard, is being made ready for the building of a new armor plated broadside ship, to be called the *Temeraire*, 5,535 tons, 7,000 horse power. No. 5 slip at Chatham Dock-yard is also being prepared for the laying down of a new iron ship, wood-sheathed, with a covered battery, to be named the *Eurydice*.

THE ASHANTEE WAR,

FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE, June 22.

The mail steamer *Calabar* from Cape Coast Castle, which arrived here yesterday, brings news that the town of Elmina was set fire to by the English troops and sailors on the 14th and completely destroyed. This step was taken because the Elminas had continued actively to aid the Ashantees, supplying them with arms and ammunition. Two or three days before the destruction of the town a party of Ashantees openly came into the streets of Elmina and were supplied by the inhabitants with all they required. When the *Calabar* on the morning of the 15th passed by Elmina, the town was still burning, and the boats from the men-of-war firing on it. Before taking this step a proclamation was issued, offering shelter in the Castle of Elmina to all loyal people who were willing to take the oath of allegiance. The town, which was of some size and well-built, afforded good shelter to any force advancing to attack the castle. Its population was probably about 10,000 people before the war began.

Her Majesty's ship *Barracouta*, Captain Freemantle commander, arrived off Cape Coast on the 8th, having on board Colonel Festing and detachments of Marine Artillery and Marine Light Infantry. Colonel Festing landed at Cape Coast on the 9th, and assumed command of all the troops on the West Coast of Africa.

The communication between Cape Coast and Elmina by land was interrupted for some days, but on the 7th a strong detachment of Houssas reopened the communications and marched from Cape Coast to Elmina. On the 10th Colonel Festing and Captain Freemantle proceeded from Cape Coast to Elmina in a gunboat, as it was then closely pressed by the Ashantees, and it is now their chief point of attack. They returned to Cape Coast next day, and on the 12th Colonel Festing started from Cape Coast at midnight at the head of the Marines and a strong Houssa force, and made a forced march to Elmina, as an immediate assault was anticipated.

There is a rumour of a smart skirmish between the Marines and the Ashantees, but it is not authenticated.

The Ashantees now hold the entire country right up to Cape Coast and Elmina, and have burnt a village little more than a mile from Cape Coast Castle.

The *Calabar* also brings news of an engagement between the Fantees and the Ashantees at Donquah, a village about 15 miles inland from Cape Coast, which is the chief stronghold of the Denkera country. The battle was very severe and lasted for two days. It began on the 4th, and that day's fighting was indecisive. On the 6th the fight was renewed, the Ashantee forces having been concentrated during the night. After a stubborn resistance the Fantees were driven from all their positions with great slaughter. No English troops or Houssas were present at this engagement. The Fantees fled in great confusion to Cape Coast and were greatly harassed during their retreat, especially by a band of Ashantees which had been harboured by the Elminas.

The town of Cape Coast is now inundated with Fantee fugitives, over 30,000 people having sought refuge there. Great distress exists among them from scarcity of food and water. The rains are unusually late, being nearly three weeks behindhand. The only drinking water safe to use at Cape Coast is the rain water which is stored in

large tanks. The water from the walls tends to dysentery, which on the Gold Coast is the most deadly of all diseases to Europeans. The supply of water has run so low that there are only a few inches left in the tanks and rain is most anxiously looked for. From private letters received from Cape Coast it appears that for some days past the officers quartered there have not been able to obtain any water for bathing purposes. In such a climate this is a dreadful privation and one likely to lead to much unhealthiness. The sanitary condition of Cape Coast is described a dreadful, from the sudden and unexpected influx of such a multitude of strangers. Much sickness prevails, and besides the usual diseases peculiar to the Coast there are over 140 cases of smallpox in the Civil Hospital. Dysentery of a very malignant type has shown itself.

The head quarters of the Ashantees are now at Asootoo, a village about 12 miles from Cape Coast, and it is thought that the King of the Ashantees, Koffie Calalli, is there in person.

It is impossible to over-estimate the difficulties of Colonel Hartly's position in the present unexpected emergency, but great confidence in his skill and experience is felt by all the residents on the Coast.

The arrival of the 2nd West India Regiment is anxiously looked for.

The following paragraph respecting the Ashantee war is taken from a number of the *London Times* :—

"By despatches received at the Admiralty this day it appears that action has taken place in the vicinity of the Fort of Elmina on the 13th of June. The town had previously been burnt in consequence of the inhabitants giving arms and shelter to the Ashantees, some 3,000 of whom advanced upon the Castle. They were met by the Marines sent out from England in Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta," by small arm men and Marines landed from Her Majesty's ships, and also a body of Houssas. The action lasted some hours, and the Ashantees were driven back with the loss of about 300 killed and a large number wounded. One Marine (W. Gouge, of Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta") was killed, and there were seven wounded. The force was under the command of Captain Freemantle, R.N., and Lieutenant Colonel Festing, Royal Marine Artillery. By the last letters, of the 22nd of June, no further action had taken place; but the Ashantees threatened another attack. Two colours of the Ashantees were taken, and a nephew of the King was killed.

"Her Majesty's ship "Himdaya" left the Cape Verde Islands on the 20th of June, and would reach Cape Coast Castle with the reinforcement on the 8th of July.

In the British House of Lords, June 13, on the vote of £1,070,000 for the manufacture of warlike stores, there was a long conversation on the expediency and possibility of utilizing old cast iron guns. Sir H. Storks mentioned incidentally that the cost of the new 35-ton gun was £2,156 5s. 9d. Questioned as to the progress made with the Martini Henry rifle. Sir Henry said that reports of it were most favorable, that 62,000 had been made, and that alterations were made at Enfield by which the factory could turn out 3,000 a week.

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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, AUGUST 5, 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 Earl of CORNWALLIS proceeded to fortify York town and Gloucester on the south and north banks of the York River in compliance with the instructions contained in a letter from Sir H. CLINTON, in order to establish a port that would provide shelter for ships of war in Chesapeake Bay. The relative position of the belligerents were as follows:—Rhode Island was headquarters of the Marquis DE ROCHANBEAU, the French Commander-in-Chief; WASHINGTON with such troops as Congress could get together occupied his old position at White Plains above the island on which New York is built on the east bank of the Hudson, the Marquis DE LE FAYETTE with some 3,000 badly found militia remained in the neighborhood of Williamsburgh between York and James rivers, for the purpose of watching Lord CORNWALLIS, while Sir H. CLINTON was engaged in watching at New York the most perilous game of tactics of which history makes any record.

The French fleet was engaged in those curious strategical manoeuvres in the West

Indies which resembles nothing on earth but those puzzles with a string and stick in which children and simpletons delight; a squadron lay at Newport under M. DE BARRAS and another of seven sail of the line under Admiral GREAVES at New York, while the main British fleet under the command of the ablest seaman and tactician of his day, but one of the slowest, apathetic and most listless of men; Sir G. RODNEY was engaged in unravelling those curious strategic puzzles which Count DE GRASSE busied himself in weaving under the delusion that by taking possession of some wretched sugar or tobacco island, whose whole area would not make an ordinary county in the United States or Canada, he was striking at the heart of the British Empire. It was a fitting sequel to a war brought about by smuggling that it should be closed in strict conformity with the huxtering details of the retail trade.

The position of the belligerents in 1781 will show that CLINTON could have forced the United States troops and French to battle, in which case their defeat and destruction was inevitable, and as a consequence the closing of the contest; France could not have put another man in the field and the destruction of her fleet on the 12th April, 1782, shewed she could not put another ship while the affairs of the rebel Congress were beyond hope of recovery.

To the soldier and patriot it is a saddening reflection that the stupid imbecility of one man reversed all this—that disgrace was brought on the British Arms and an impetus given to Revolutionary changes inimical alike to morality and good Government, which a lapse of ninety two years has not been able to restrain. WASHINGTON and ROCKAMBEAU having found that it would be impossible to rouse the British General from his lethargy, and the Comte de GRASSE having pointed out that the British Admiral was equally as hard to move, suggested an attack on Earl CORNWALLIS's force as being most feasible, provided co-operation by the united forces could be secured.

In accordance with this plan the United States and French Army having manoeuvred for some time before New York, suddenly broke up from their lines and marched across the Jerseys to Philadelphia, where they arrived on 30th August. This movement was no secret in New York, yet General CLINTON never attempted to prevent it in any way. It still required a march of nearly 250 miles to reach Yorktown, before which their advance arrived on the 28th September.

The Comte de GRASSE had arrived in the Chesapeake on the 30th August, and at once proceeded to blockade York River. Admiral GREAVES, at New York, had timely information of this movement, and also a reinforcement of fourteen sail of the line under Sir S. HOOD from RODNEY's fleet, which made his force equal to nineteen sail of the line, one ship of fifty guns and seven frigates; and with this squadron he sailed for the Ches-

apeake, off which he arrived on the 5th Sept. The French fleet of twenty-four sail of the line was at anchor inside Cape Henry in Lynn Haven Bay without any order. The British fleet wore in sight with a leading North East gale, and as the French lay to leeward bearing South West from their adversaries, it is very evident that they were not only taken by surprise, but in such a position that it was utterly impossible to defend themselves. An officer with the slightest pretension to skill would have steered at once for the mist of the French fleet, and an action of one hour's duration would have decided the contest. There was no hope, hardly a third of it could have escaped, but GREAVES, to shew his superior knowledge of tactics, wore round on the Port tack (it was then called the Jarboard) and allow the French rear division of seven ships to stand out to sea across his bows without the slightest attempt to cut them off.

The Count DE GRASSE profited by the blunders of this stupid old fool, stood out to sea and fought an indecisive action with the British van for about two hours when both parties hauled off, and for four subsequent days confronted each other till the French Admiral thought proper to retire to his anchorage, where he was not followed by Admiral GREAVES, this latter specimen of imbecility failed to intercept the French squadron under M. DE BARRAS of eight sail of the line from Rhode Island with a valuable convoy, having on board the siege train for the siege of Yorktown, he, however, succeeded in having a 74 gun ship the *Terrible* so badly damaged that she had to be destroyed, and after calling a council of war sailed back to keep CLINTON company at New York.

After the failure of the General on the one hand and the Admiral on the other, to discharge the simplest requirements of their several duties, there could be no salvation for the miserable handful of troops at Yorktown, and SIR HENRY CLINTON has had the disgraceful notoriety of bringing two British armies to pass under the Caudine forks as a tribute to his gross stupidity, as well as the ignorance and imbecility of the ministers that employed him.

In closing this second act of the strategy of invasion which was completed by the surrender of Earl CORNWALLIS, and his troops at Yorktown on 19th October, 1781, it must be plain to the reader that on either side no accurate knowledge of the results of any given line of conduct was entertained; CLINTON, when he found WASHINGTON's army moving through the Jerseys on Yorktown, endeavoured to neutralize the movement by sending Arnold to ravage Connecticut; WASHINGTON in attempting that march put his whole cause at the hazard of a single stroke, if he failed there was an end to the Union, and up to the day of surrender there was no certainty, but he would fall; RODNEY's appearance in the Chesapeake which was pos-

able up to the day of CORNWALLIS's surrender or CLAYTON's advance in immediate pursuit would at once have changed the aspect of affairs, but one was too indolent and the other too stupid; the event favored the daring, although it displayed utter ignorance of the art of war by the United States General, as he gave his adversary ninety nine chances out of one hundred. Our next article will contain a review of the celebrated "March to the Sea" and the *Strategy of Invasion* illustrated thereby, especially as the most important portion of the operations were undertaken over the very same line of march pursued by Earl CORNWALLIS eighty-three years earlier, but with a far clearer knowledge of the object to be attained, and the effect produced, than was possessed by that able general and his enterprising associates.

Taking into account the difference in time and accessories, especially the modern appliances of science and manipulative skill to the art of war, the similarity of events in both cases always excepting the final close, is sufficiently striking and remarkable, and plainly proves that the general principles governing the art of war are unchangeable.

The *Athenaeum* (we do not mean the Club of that name) has long since ceased to be regarded as an authority in the world of letters, and we do not think there can be much hope that it will recover its position by going in for the sensational business of literature in a small way. The attempt last week to surprise the public with a pretended intimate knowledge of the authorship of "A True Reformer" ("Novels of the Week," p. 788), seems to us to be as clumsy a performance as it certainly is an ill-mannered one. In venturing a bad guess as an authentic statement of fact the reviewer only succeeds in naming a Colonel Chesney, who can hardly be the right one in the present instance, and who, right or wrong, assuredly had nothing to do with "The Battle of Dorking," the success of which, says this offhand writer, nevertheless seems to have spoiled him. According to the old adage, that "it never rains but it pours," the reviewer having committed himself to one blunder, proceeds to add others if possible more glaring, in his account of the novel itself. Thus, he actually praises, as an exact delineation of a high political official now in the War Office, one of the sketches in the work which every one who knows British Indian history for the last half-dozen years will fix on instinctively as that of an officer distinguished for his very demonstrative outward devotion to financial reform, combined with consistent endeavours to build up a costly department for himself. To take the Sir Mordaunt Burley of the novelist for Mr. Cardwell's present right hand man—as the reviewer does—is to prove that he has undertaken to write about great persons of whom he is ignorant, as his first sentences showed him to be, of the authorship of the most famous pamphlet of his own age.

*Broad Arrow* of 23th June, takes a contemporary periodical of considerable standing in the literary world to task for presumed want of courtesy in dealing with one of the heroes of the best satire of the age,

quite coolly ignoring its own impertinence in dealing with the character of the gallant officer in command of the Canadian Army, and it might well be asked how often our contemporary has been caught "venturing a bad guess as an authentic statement of fact.

In the present case, however, it is notorious that the man "of the broad and beef chart" is that high political official now in the War Office, and no one else; and the character of Sir MORDAUNT BURLEY was intended for Mr. CARDWELL's present right hand man and, moreover, it fits exactly.

The idea of the Indian financier is entirely too far fetched, *Broad Arrow* is not particular in striking at a presumed or actual political opponent, especially if he does not belong to the ranks of that Republican party that has maintained an existence since CARDWELL's time, and in this the individual crime seems to be that he was not as great a humbug as Sir MORDAUNT and failed in building up a costly department for himself.

Our contemporary can hardly be serious in the travesty he proposes to make of the ablest sketched and most prominent figure in "A True Reformer," it is a fact, however, whether intended or otherwise that the whole of this clever *novellette* is taken to be a clever caricature of the Whig Radical Government and the destruction of the British Army by the recommendation of an obscure subaltern officer with the complicated and useless system imposed on the country in its stead, an exact counterpart of CARDWELL's patch-work.

Our contemporary however, has no true claim to disinterestedness in this case, and with all his talent will not be able to save his friends from the consequences of the fearful mistakes they have made in the reorganization of the British Army.

The last idea in the torpedo line is taken from the *Scientific American* of July, 19th omitting the sketch or diagram, which is simply that of an ordinary gracefully designed ram, without masts. The closing remarks are from the United States Army and Navy Journal, and we think our readers will not imagine the gallant admiral's vessel to be so very formidable or offensive after all.

"A vessel, which although not yet finished, has already attained a world wide fame, is Admiral PORTER's torpedo boat.

"The sketch, taken from the ship as she lies unfinished on the stocks at the Brooklyn Navy yard; does not necessarily aim to present the details of construction with accuracy, but serves to convey a good idea of the general configuration and shape of the vessel. She is 174 feet long, 23 feet broad, and 13 deep and is built of thoroughly tested charcoal iron. The sheathing of the hull is from three eighths to half an inch thick, and in some portions this is increased, as we explained, in a recent article on "Iron Ship Construction," this boat is built after what is known as the English "bracket

plate system," that is, two vessels may be said to be constructed, one within the other and of equal strength. Within the outside shell three longitudinals of immense strength run the entire length of the vessel and are connected with bars running in a horizontal direction by brackets. The whole is then covered with an iron plating, forming a distinct and perfectly air-tight bottom and sides. The different sections can be used and entered by manholes, which enable a person to pass between the inner and outer vessel from stem to stern, so as to effect repairs in case of injury. The compartments are all water tight, so that an event of grounding or other damage, only a small portion of the vessel will fill. The deck is of fine plated steel, and of about half an inch in thickness. The new Fowler propeller wheel will be employed, the blades of which being operated by an eccentric on the shaft have their pitch changed, so that steering and propelling will thus be done by the same means, the rudder being merely auxiliary. The engines, now in process of construction at Roach's iron works in this city, are of the compound type, built in the most careful manner, and it is expected that the boat will be able to steam both astern and ahead at a very high rate of speed. Electric apparatus connects with the engine room and pilot house, from either of which points the vessel can be steered.

"In the engraving, the boat is shown in fighting trim. That is, her compartments are filled with water, so that she is entirely submerged with the exception of some three feet. Her three masts are lowered out of the way, and nothing is visible on her deck except her smoke stack, low pilot house, and the heavy gun which she is to carry on her forecastle."

"Although built with a "snout," ramming is only a secondary means of attack. In fact her bow is not a solid piece, but it is built out some twenty feet in order to allow torpedoes to be thrust forward well in advance of the boat. An opening near the lower edge of the extension of the bow runs at a slightly elevated angle to one of the forward compartments, and through this the shell placed on the end of a staff 20 feet long is shoved. Of course, after the explosion, a ram given at full speed, accompanied by a shell from the heavy gun, would leave little probability of the attacked vessel remaining on the surface for a very protracted period. The two apertures or ports, shown on the broadside, one amidships and one other near the stern, also serve to push torpedoes from, and are used when the boat is obliged to range alongside a ship instead of meeting her bows on."

"We may add that the torpedo boat is to have two horizontal direct-acting compound engines working on a central vertical shaft through bell cranks. The high pressure cylinders are 20 inches in diameter, and the pressure 33 inches, with a stroke of a piston of 30 inches; the number of revolutions per minute being estimated at 80. An ordinary surface condenser is placed between the low pressure cylinders. There are two cylindrical horizontal tubular boilers of ten feet diameter of shell and eleven feet in length, having two furnaces in each 39 inches in diameter, with an entire grate surface of 189 square feet, and 5,000 square feet of heating surface; the pressure of steam will be about 60 pounds per square inch, and the consumption of fuel about fifteen tons per day, full steaming. The Fowler propelling and steering wheel will have a diameter of about ten feet, the best working area of blades being determined by experiment.



The following article from the U.S. Army and Navy Journal of 19th July, on the "Canadian Militia," will show how highly our system is esteemed abroad. Our contemporary, in wishing to have a national system like our own, shows how truly the benefit of uniformity is appreciated, and by an article of the same date which we republish in another column entitled "Taxpayers estimate of the Militia" points out truly what an economic guardian of social order, a well devised *armed nationality*, can be made.

There is this difference between the soldier and mere policeman, that the force organized under one system is of men who have always a stake in the maintenance of good order and defence of the State; the latter are paid servants of the Public subject as they well know to ungrateful and tyrannical masters and liable at any time to strike for wages. The problem of labor *versus* capital affects those men in no ordinary degree. London, with its population of four millions of souls, recently ran the danger of being left without guardians of the peace. Dublin is threatened with a similar danger, and our contemporary states what has occurred in New York. It is only by concessions subversive of all discipline that men can be kept together for the service of isolated municipalities, and in order to compel the police force to do its duty, a national militia embodied and trained to defend their own interests is a growing necessity of the day.

Those peddlers that howl about economy in this matter are really the worst enemies of society, and if one of those large cities came to be sacked by an unrestrained mob the blame would lie at the door of the political economist. It has become the fashion for London journals, especially, to indulge in doubtful witticisms at the feet of some unruly pack of scoundrels, from a Sunday meeting of BRADLAUGH, or ODGER overpowering the police, destroying park palings, and ornamental shrubberies; between that announcement, and the plundering of banks, as well as private houses, there is but a step. The economical Councillor, Alderman or Member of Parliament may rest assured that step will be easily passed, if a national militia is not at hand to prevent it.

Our contemporary deserves the thanks of society for the manner in which this question has been handled, and we have good as well as substantial reasons to congratulate ourselves on the wisdom of the provisions of the Militia Law, and the skill of the Adjutant General.

"The report of the Adjutant General of Canada, recently issued, shows that the total force of the Dominion Militia, including gazetted officers, actually present with their corps during the time of the annual drill, was 30,144. In addition to this number, 339 men attended the infantry schools of instruction, a large proportion being officers and non-commissioned officers in militia corps. The actual force trained last year, chiefly in camps of exercise, was 951 field artillery men, 1,697 garrison artillery men, 103 engineers, and 25,724 infantry; the whole constituting the Canadian army of

30,144 men. In the field artillery an increase of 208 men over last year is noted. The entire is now organized, by corps, companies, battalions, and batteries, into tactical brigades of the three arms. The number of men who attended camp drill in 1871 exhibits an increase over the number in the preceding year, the total for 1872 being 24,144, against 22,544 in 1871. Considerable progress has been made in providing the force with a more suitable description of arms. The greater part of the cavalry are now provided with Snider carbines of the same kind as that used by the English Regular cavalry. Scientific instruction in artillery exercises has been provided for, and the field batteries are being armed, as fast as means will permit, with the same description of field guns as those recently issued to the horse artillery of the English Regular army, in the place of the old pattern field guns. The infantry are all armed with Snider breach-loading rifles, and use the same ammunition as that used in the Regular army. It is particularly unfortunate that the United States Government takes so little interest in its militia. The organization of a militia now depends entirely on the various State governments, the majority of which offer no encouragement for its formation or support. Since our late war more interest has been taken in the militia than ever before, and a few of the Eastern and Middle States within the past few years have introduced new laws, and reorganized their militia system on a more liberal scale. Yet the absence of uniformity throughout the States weakens greatly the effectiveness of our State volunteers. We need a national military system similar to that of Canada. The militia force of New York State is nearly two-thirds as large as the militia of Canada, yet how very small inducements are offered to swell the ranks. Unlike Massachusetts, Connecticut, and some few other States, New York has attempted nothing in the way of encampments—its chief progressive movement being in the direction of rifle practice. The National Rifle Association, organized under State authority seems likely to revolutionize the militia of the entire country.

The Sixth annual Prize Meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association will be held on the 16th September next and the following days.

There are to be eight matches of which the *Senate and House of Commons Match*, and the *London Merchants Cup* appear for the first time.

The total aggregate of prizes are valued at \$3,000.

The prospectus of the match will be found in another column.

We are glad to notice that the Canadian rifleman now at Wimbledon have been invited by a committee of the Royal Colonial Institute to a dinner to be held on Monday, the 21st instant. It is understood that forty members of the institute have decided on this showing their sympathy with our Canadian guests, and it is to be hoped that many more will join them in what ought to be an enthusiastic expression of welcome from Englishmen interested in the colonies to the zealous and brave men who are in the van of the future defence of one of the most important of Her Majesty's colonial dominions. Mr. Eddy, the honorary secretary of the institute, No. 15, Strand, will we believe, be happy to receive any subscriptions towards the dinner fund.

—Broud Arrow, 19th July.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## MONTREAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Hemmingford Rangers have agreed to hold an 8 day camp at Hemmingford, commencing 3rd Sept. The 56th Battalion, (Lt. Colonel McEachern, Huntingdon, go into camp at Huntingdon, on the 1st Sept. The 52nd Battalion (Lt. Col. Hall, Bromie) have made arrangements for camp drill at Knowlton on the 15th Sept. The 79th (Lt. Col. Miller, Shefford) will camp at Granby, at the same day. The officers of the 60th (Lt. Col. Rowe) have met at Pigeon Hill on the 24th, to decide upon time and place of annual drill. The 21st Lt. Col. Marchand St. Johns, go into camp on Carricks Ground on the 22nd August.

The usual dinner of the sergeants mess was held in the evening, about forty sat down, and it was altogether a very enjoyable affair. B.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Peterborough, July 29, 1873.

Dear Sir.—I had some hopes of seeing you all about the time of the Dominion Rifle Matches, but I find I will be disappointed, as it is arranged that our annual drill will take place just at that time, and on account of the position I occupy, I cannot possibly get off. We have the expectation of having all of the 6th Brigade at our own for drill. The officers are making arrangements so as to have them altogether, and two days after camp, our District Rifle Association Match will be held. The date for the match is settled for the 18th and 19th of Sept. next, so that the camp will be broken up the day before.

The County Council has voted \$50 to help us in making up our prize list, and the Town Council has voted \$250 to help us in bearing expenses of the camp and prizes; we think we will get it up to \$600. Three hundred dollars are voted by the Executive Committee as the amount of the prizes. It is likely we will have a good match. I would have liked very much that our match had come off before either the Ontario or Dominion Matches, so that we could get up a party and go to them after our own practice, but owing to so many of our battalions being farmers, we cannot have it until the harvest is completed.

PETERBORO'.

In the Nicolaus Military Academy during the term of 1871-'72, twenty six students studied French and eight German, while in the following year twenty-nine studied French, eighteen English, and only four German.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 1st August, 1873.

GENERAL ORDERS (19).

ACTIVE MILITIA.

No. 1.

*Battery of Artillery on Service in Manitoba.*

To be Lieutenant, from 6th May, 1873 :  
Lieutenant James Peters.

*Provisional Battalion on Service in Manitoba.*

To be Supernumerary Captain, from 24th March, 1873 :

Supernumerary Lieutenant Samuel Bruce Harman, Orderly Officers to the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, Military District No. 10.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

*2d Regiment of Cavalry.*

*No. 4 Troop, Grimsby.*

To be Lieutenant :

Cornet Francis O. Burch, C. S., vice Robert B. Patterson, who is hereby permitted to retire with the rank of Cornet.

*"A" Battery of Artillery, and School of Gunnery, Kingston.*

The following Officer is authorized to join the School of Gunnery, Kingston, on probation, for a three months' course of instruction: Lieutenant Colonel William H. Svetman, Napanee Troop of Cavalry.

*41st "Brockville" Battalion of Rifles.*

*No. 5 Company, Carleton Place.*

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Robert William Bell, M. S., vice McPherson, resigned.

To be Lieutenant :

Joseph Gram, Gentleman M.S., vice Bell, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

George Gillies, Gentleman, vice William Poole, deceased.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Captain William K. Flesher, No. 6 Company, 31st Battalion, for three months from 18th July, to proceed to Europe on private affairs.

RETIRED LIST.

Major Henry Goodwin, in charge of the Militia Stores at Toronto, who has had the rank of major since 27th January, 1865, is hereby permitted as a special case, in consideration of the good service rendered by him in the Militia of Canada, to have the rank of Lieut. Colonel on the Retired List.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

*Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery.*

To be 1st Lieutenant, Specially and Provisionally :

2nd Lieutenant Dickson Anderson, vice Tyler, promoted.

*2nd Montreal Company of Engineers.*

The resignation of 2nd Lieutenant Lawrence Duckworth Barlow is hereby accepted.

*3rd Battalion "Victoria Rifle," Montreal*

To be Surgeon :

Assistant Surgeon George Ross, M. D., vice Colin C. Sewell, left limits.

*53rd "Sherbrooke" Battalion of Infantry.*

*No. 1 Company, Sherbrooke.*

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

James F. Morkill, Gentleman, vice Robert Henry Stansfeld, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

*58th "Compton" Battalion of Infantry.*

*No. 4 Company, Marbleton.*

To be Captain :

Lieutenant William W. Weyland, V. B., M. S., vice H. G. Weyland, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

*Kamorouska Provisional Battalion of Infantry.*

*No. 2 Company, Kamouraska.*

To be Ensign :

Sergeant Florian LeBel, M. S., vice Paul Dupuis, promoted.

*Dorchester Provisional Battalion of Infantry.*

*No. 1 Company, Ste. Claire.*

The services of Captain Edouard Marquis and Ensign Herménégilde Fortier are hereby dispensed with as officers of the Active Militia of the Dominion

*Charlevoix Provisional Battalion of Infantry.*

*No. 2 Company, St. Jean d'Orleans.*

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Joseph Blouin, M.S. vice Pierre Onesime Turcott, left limits.

*No. 5 Company, Chicoutimi.*

To be Captain :

Eduard Lemioux, Esquire, M. S. vice J. Maltais, deceased.

Lieutenant William Tremblay, is hereby dismissed as an officer of the Active Militia of the Dominion.

*Eardley Infantry Company.*

The resignation of Lieutenant Robert H. Conroy is hereby accepted.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Captain and Adjutant Frederick S. Barnjum, 1st Battalion Rifles, for two months from 9th July, on private affairs.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

*New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.*

*No. 10 Battery, St. John.*

To be Captain :

2nd Lieutenant Andrew J. Armstrong, G. C. from No. 1 Battery, vice John King deceased.

The resignation of 1st Lieutenant William H. McColgan and 2nd Lieutenant J. McKenny are hereby accepted.

*73rd "Northumberland, N. B." Battalion of Infantry.*

*No. 2 Company, Chatham.*

To be Captain :

Lieutenant William Fenton, V. B., vice Samuel Upham McCulley, whose resignation is hereby accepted

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Peter Loggie, V. B., vice Fenton promoted.

To be Ensign provisionally :

Sergeant Alexander J. Loggie, vice P. Loggie, promoted.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

*2nd Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery*  
*No. 3 Battery, Halifax.*

Memo.—In No. 2 of General Orders (2) 13 January, 1871, read "To be 1st Lieutenant Lieutenant John M. De Wolf, Q.F.O., from late 4th Halifax Brigade," instead of "John M. De Wolf, Gentleman."

*Halifax Field Battery of Artillery.*

To be 2nd Lieutenant :

Battery-Sergeant Major William Edward Imrah, M. S., vice George Ashmore whose resignation is hereby accepted.

(For Continuation see Page 372.)

## CANADA TO THE LAUREATE.

And that true north, whereof we lately heard  
A strain to shame us, "Keep you to yourselves,  
So loyal is too costly friends you love."  
Is but a burden: loose the bond and go.  
Is this the tone of Ehiphile?

*Zemmyson's last Ode to the Queen.*  
We thank thee, Laureate, for thy kindly words,  
Spoken for us to her to whom we look  
With loyal love, across the misty sea:  
Thy noble words, whose generous tone may  
shame

The cold and heartless strain that said "Be-  
gone,

We want your love no longer; all our aim  
Is riches—that your love can not increase!"  
Fain would we tell them that we do not seek  
To hang dependent like a helpless brood  
That selfish drag a weary nether down;  
For we have British hearts and British blood,  
That leaps up eager, when the danger calls!  
Once and again our sons have sprung to arms  
To fight in Britain's quarrel, not our own,  
And drive the covetous invader back,  
Who would have led us peaceful keep our own,  
So we had cast the British name away,  
Canadian blood his dyed Canadian soil,  
For Britain's honor that we deemed our own;  
Nor do we ask but for the right to keep  
Unbroken, still, the cherished filial tie  
That binds us to the distant sea-girt Isle  
Our father's loved, and taught their sons to  
love.

As the dear home of freemen brave and true,  
And loving honor more than ease or gold!

Well do we love our own Canadian land,  
Its breezy lakes, its rivers sweeping wide,  
Past stately towns and peaceful villages,  
Mid banks begirt with forests to the sea;  
Its tranquil bomeads and its lonely woods,  
Whro sighs the summer breeze through pine  
and fern.

But well we love, too, Britain's daisied meads,  
Her primrose-bordered lanes, her hedgerows  
sweet.

Her winding streams and foaming mountain  
becks.

Her purple mountains and her heathery braes,  
And towers and ruins ivy-crowned and grey,  
Glistening with song and story as with dew;  
Dear to our childhood's dreaming fancy since  
We heard of them from those whose hearts  
were sore

For home and country, left and left for aye,  
That they might mould, in these our western  
wilds,

Now Britain, not unworthy of the old.

We hope to live a history of your own—  
One worthy of the lineage that we claim:  
Yet, as our past is but of yesterday,  
We claim as ours, too, that long blazoned roll  
Of noble deeds, that bind, with golden links,  
The long dim centuries since King Arthur  
"passed."

And we would thence an inspiration draw,  
To make our untried future still uphold  
The high traditions of imperial power  
That crowned our British queen on her white  
throne.

Stretching her sceptre o'er the gleaming waves  
Ever beyond the sunset, there were some  
Who helped to found our fair Canadian realm,  
Who left their cherished home, their earthly  
all

In the fair borders that disowned her sway,  
Rather than sever the dear filial tie,  
That stretched so strong through all the tossing  
waves.

And came to hew out, in the trackless wild,  
New homes where still the British flag should  
wave.

We would be worthy them, and worthy thee,  
Our old ideal Britain, generous, true,  
The helper of the helpless. And perchance,  
Seeking thyself in our revering eyes  
May keep the worthier of thy ancient name  
And power among the nations. Still we would  
Believe in thee, and strive to make our land  
A brighter gem to light the royal crown  
Whose lustre is thy children's—is our own.  
CANADENSIS IN GREAT BRITAIN

## NAVAL TACTICS.

The article in our last impression on "The  
Specialisation of Ships of War," translated  
from the *Revue Coloniale et Maritime*, sets  
out with the statement that "Lieutenant  
Weyprecht and Captain Oesterreicher,  
speaking from impressions formed and ex-  
perience gained in the combat of Lissa, deny  
in toto that any order whatever can be main-  
tained during naval engagement in the  
present day"; and the writer adds, "prob-  
ably the majority of naval officers will coin-  
cide in this view." It is chiefly with the  
view of showing that this is not so, at any  
rate in the case of English officers, that we  
now advert to the subject.

First, as regards the battle of Lissa, there  
is no doubt that the record of that engage-  
ment is sufficiently suggestive of the remark  
since the order with which the action began  
was speedily succeeded by a scene of con-  
fusion more like an engagement between  
untutored savages than trained sailors. The  
facts are deserving of some attention. The  
Italian line of battle, consisting entirely of  
ironclads, was formed in three divisions, with  
the flagship of Admiral Persano in the rear.  
The Austrian fleet advanced to the attack  
in three divisions, not ranged in line like the  
Italian ships, but echeloned behind one  
another. Admiral Tegethoff's flagship led  
the first division, which consisted wholly of  
ironclads. The two divisions which followed  
at equal distances were composed of wooden  
vessels. As the Austrian fleet approached  
to give him battle, Rear-Admiral Vacca, in  
the *Principe de Carignano*, his flagship,  
opened fire and the whole of the line follow-  
ed his example. Admiral Tegethoff, emu-  
lating the example of our gallant Nelson,  
broke the Italian line by rushing in between  
the *Ancona* and the *Ré d'Italia*. The result  
was that the first division of the Austrians,  
headed by the *Ferdinand Max*, became sepa-  
rated from the rest of the fleet, and the  
*Kaiser*, a two-decked ship of the line, was  
surrounded by the smaller Italian vessels,  
and appeared: as expressed by a writer in  
the *Patrie*, "like some monstrous animal  
standing at bay against a pack of hounds."  
Admiral Tegethoff, seeing the dangerous  
situation of the *Kaiser*, now under an  
appalling fire went to her aid, by directing  
his own vessel at full speed upon one of the  
large Italian frigates which went staggering  
away and as she fell off received a broadside  
from the *Drache*. At the same moment  
the *Ferdinand Max*, seeing the *Ré d'Italia*  
about to cross her bows, ran full steam into  
her side. A great cry was heard, an im-  
mense gulf seemed to open amid the waves,  
and then wide spreading circles were seen  
upon the surface of the water, which had  
again become smooth. The unfortunate  
*Ré d'Italia* had been swallowed up. While  
this occurred the entire division which had  
passed through the Italian line, had helmed  
round and returned to the attack, which  
converted the fight into a regular *melee*. All  
order was now certainly lost. The *Palastio*  
was rammed and set on fire, and subsequent-  
ly blew up. The *Affondatore* (Admiral  
Persano) manœuvred to ram the *Kaiser*,  
and every time she advanced she was met  
by a well directed broadside from the  
Austrian flagship. The aim of the Austrians  
was always to ram the ships of the enemy  
and follow up every blow with broadside.  
In these circumstances tactical order was  
out of the question, and the Italian fleet  
drew off like a herd of frightened oxen in  
whose midst a number of frantic bulls were  
careerng at full speed. Is it reasonable to  
conclude from this experience—the first  
action between ironclads, for the engage-  
ments in Danish waters were a little more  
than reconnaissance—that no order what-  
ever can be maintained in a naval engage-  
ment in the present day? Were it not more  
rational to infer from the experience on  
this memorable occasion that the tactics of  
the days of Nelson are no longer available  
at sea, and that we must rather look for our  
model to the galley of warfare of the classic  
ages?

The remark upon which we have com-  
mented is followed, however, by a pregnant  
suggestion. Lines 22 to 31 read as follows  
—"With a fleet sub-divided into smaller  
portions, each forming a tactical unit by  
itself, it would be of great importance to  
ascertain what ships should be combined in

each. Should we post together ships  
possessing, as far as possible, the same quali-  
ties—or, should we choose them so as to  
supplement each other, and afford mutual  
support? We have as yet been told  
nothing upon this point; and yet these in-  
terior arrangements are of far greater im-  
portance than any general plan of for-  
mation for the whole fleet." This touch-  
and-go style of treating the matter is unfortu-  
nate, so far as regards the utility of the article  
referred to; nevertheless, it calls atten-  
tion to a very essential point. The "tactical  
unit" alluded to has, in fact, been the  
subject of discussion among naval officers in  
England, by whom it is known as the *peloton*  
formation—so called, from a French military  
term, designating the group of three infantry  
soldiers who mutually support each  
other, and in obeying orders: act as one  
man. The germ of the idea, as applied to  
naval tactics, dates as far back as 1813,  
when Ramatuelle published his *Tactique*  
*Nacale*, as mentioned in his lecture on  
"Fleet Evolution," by Commander Cyprian  
A. G. Bridge, R. N., in February last, "In  
the case of a peloton," said Captain Good-  
enough, in the discussion which ensued on  
that occasion, "you take your three ships  
or your four ships in a group, and you con-  
sider and treat that group as a single ship.  
Theoretically, the ships and group do not  
alter their formation. In the group of three,  
for instance, you give the leader the charge  
of that group; you give the starboard  
ship, we will say, a position close by on the  
starboard quarter; you give the port ship a  
position distant on the port quarter. The  
orders those ships have are, in all cases to  
maintain those positions, roughly of course,  
but still their rallying points are those. A  
fleet arranged in groups or pelotons this way  
becomes very mobile, inasmuch as you  
manœuvre the group as though it were a  
single ship. If you have a fleet of twelve  
ships, your signals would be the same as if  
you had only a column of four ships; you do  
not trouble anybody but the leaders of the  
groups, and it is supposed that the men who  
are leading each group are picked men,  
capable men, who exercise their command  
over the small group. The theoretical  
effect is that when the group of three is  
used, you reduce the chances of error by  
two thirds; that is to say, if you make  
your signal, whatever it may be to nine  
individual ships some of those individual  
ships go wrong; but if you address your  
signal to three of those ships—the other  
ships having merely particular stations to  
keep—you run much less chance of con-  
fusion and error." Enough is here said to  
show that some attention has at any rate been  
given in England to the naval tactics of the  
future, and perhaps we should not be over-  
bold if we averred that the adoption of the  
*peloton* formation by Admiral Persano, at  
Lissa, might have forced Lieutenant Wey-  
precht and Captain Oesterreicher to a very  
different estimate of the lesson taught by  
the engagement.

The paragraph on which we have com-  
mented goes on to say, in reference to the "tac-  
tical unit" (*peloton*) "it would be of great  
importance to ascertain what ships should  
be combined in each. Should we post to-  
gether ships possessing as far as possible  
the same qualities? or should we choose  
them so as to supplement each other? &c."  
If we may venture an opinion, it certainly  
seems that no doubt should be allowed to  
exist of the ships that form a *peloton* pos-  
singing as nearly as possible, the same quali-  
ties, since they have in manœuvring to  
follow the example of their leader. Surely  
they ought therefore, to be able to turn in

the same space, at the same speed, and so on. Whether this be so or not, the greatest importance must be attached by all practical men to the suggestion as to collecting data for evolutionary purposes from the performances of the various ships, and of tabulating them for use in fleet evolutions an idea for which the credit is due to Com-mandes Dawson. The kind of information that would thus be collected is indispens-able if the peloton formation is to be adopt-ed, and it is already adopted in the French Navy, if not also in the Russian. As the *Revue Coloniale* so pointedly says: "The in-terior arrangements of a fleet in order of battle can only be rendered truly effective by a thorough acquaintance with the special build of every vessel in the fleet." But this knowledge cannot be obtained except by some such method of experimenting and tabulating results as Commander Dawson has suggested. Until this is done—and there is no reason why it should not be commenced within the next forty eight hours—we see no good whatever in introducing signals for the peloton formation in to the naval code.

A TAXPAYER'S IDEA OF THE MILITIA.

From time immemorial the militia of the country has been the subject of all sorts of sneers and taunts on the part of "grasping taxpayers" and every dollar expended by the authorities for the support or encour-agement of the National Guard has met the wolf-like growls of these avaricious land-holders. They look upon the militia from one point of view only, and that is from the direction of their pockets. To illustrate this we append the following idea of a correspond-ent of the *Brooklyn Eagle* regarding the militia, as called forth by the proposed pur-CHASE of a site for the Thirteenth regiment armory. He says:

Coming to the theory of militia, for intra-mural service, that proposition is inherently absurd. The fundamental principles of its organization are for field service only, and its establishment in this country has been with no conception other than that of national defence. Its long lines, cumbrous weapons, and phalanx characteristics, are wholly un-suited to the streets of a city. It has never been called upon except as a mer incidental resource, something like using a fire engine to drive a swarm of bees from a valuable horse. And then its application has been so savage, so misdirected, so indiscriminating, so like the club of a giant upon the skull of an infant, that it has in every in-stance been a disgrace to civil government in time of peace. Witness the 13th of July riot, and the Astor Place riot. The draft riots do not come into the argument, for they occurred in time of war, when all things were exceptional, and the enemies of the Government were entirely segregated from the rest of the people. Besides this depend-ence upon the militia for the preservation of the peace is a standing insult to and a degra-dation of our costly police. By this arro-gation of the militia, the *esprit de corps* of the police is vitally wounded. They do not feel dignified with the highest idea of guardianship of the people. And, too, this preference seems all the more nonsensical when we re-collect that the police are, as a body, mat-ure men, trained for danger, mured to hardship, and are living a life of continued military discipline. Police service is their profession, and they have no other calls to distract them from duty. All of these qualifications are opposite to those of the militia. The militia are young men, almost

unanimously romantic in their military ide-unsuited to danger, and, when called upon on that rare occasion of riot—which don't hap-pen once in the life time of average militi-men, and which is always more of a bugaboo than a real mischief—they are apt to become nervous, and to go off half cocked. One platoon of well trained, old man police, with revolvers and clubs, acquainted with the ro-gues and the toughs, is worth in a street fight, a whole regiment of militia, and it is they who should have our spare money. Some of our prominent militia officers, who may be justly proud of their positions and their commands, bluster out about the economy of the militia, in saving the property of the city in case of a riot. Stuff and nonsense! History shows that they always kill more innocent than guilty, but that the police make a sure pop every time. What is the consideration of property when com-pared with one innocent life taken? Then, too, we are not the actual possessors of a riot, but we are the actual possessors of a continual drain upon our pockets for this militia. The militia tell us they are nearly self supporting, but the Joint Board, we see, calls for \$12,000 a year in the budget for the current expenses of the militia; and we are going to be importuned each year for \$150,000 for an armory.

Now as to the patriotism in maintaining a militia, it may be said that war is as uncer-tain as a riot. This generation of taxpayers are not likely to permit another war. The experience of the last war shows that a vol-unteer army can be raised, equipped, and drilled from raw recruits much sooner than they would be required for the field. The text-book and West Point will always be sufficient to start on without the continuous expense to the people of militia schools. We have our parade grounds, which is worth half a million of dollars, set aside for the mere purpose of forming "regimental" or "brigade front" once a year. What a mon-strous and almost idiotic extravagance, con-sidering the extreme improbability of any one of these militiamen ever being called upon in time of war to the "divisions of a battle know," or to "set a squadron in the field!" What can we do with a regimental or brigade front inside of the city? The only possible use of infantry in the city is for street firing, and yet the National Guard have never thought of making that a general drill. But even that is not applicable to the city, in ordinary riots, for a musket ball will go a quarter of a mile at all angles after it strikes a stone or brick, thus being likely to kill more innocent than guilty.

No fault need be found with the militia as a means of diversion to young men and to old men who are younger than they ought to be, nor with their *esprit de corps*. They come together from the noble impulses of manhood. The only suggestion to offer to them is that they should be entirely self-supporting, except as to arms and equip-ments. They are very pretty as they march along, as pretty as a theatre or a picture, and they bear just about as much relation to real war as a theatre does to real life. But we are a generous people, and will not higgie about a few thousand dollars a year for our militia if they do not make too ex-travagant and important demands. Let this be a warning that they might break the camel's back and themselves be the agency of the decline of their institution. The first and best days of the militia in the United States were immediately after the Revolution and the militia has had its revival and decli-ne after each war. In a few years from now it will gain decline, and our deserted parade ground, for which the country was

sagacious enough to get quit claim deeds, may yet be utilized.

When the capital of the nation was almost entirely at the mercy of a rebellious South this same depreciated militia was the first to respond, and the prompt service rendered by the Sixth Massachusetts, Seventh New York, and the hosts of our militia organiza-tions, will ever be memorable in the history of the country. It was upon these very same militia men the government largely depended for officers and instructors of the disorganized masses of patriotic citizens then flocking to the aid of the government, and there is scarcely a militia regiment of those days; that did not then and during the war furnish hundreds of officers to the raw mas-ses in the field. It was to the schooling—be it little or great—obtained in the militia that our Army was indebted for many ex-cellent officers, and it was this same militia that saved the capital in the beginning, and in the end aided largely in putting down the rebellion. The Government has shown that with its small standing Army, it must de-pend in case of war upon its militia; and it has been too long blind to its own interest in not adopting some such national militia law as has been urged upon the attention of Congress. In time of peace, particularly in large cities, the organized militia has a moral influence, and without the effect upon the mob of their knowledge of the presence of troops in New York it would not be secure a day from riot. This city contains at all times a turbulent class, ready to avail itself of any excuse for plunder, and a class which a police force three times the present strength could not control, as the experience of our draft riots has shown. In the absence of the militia at the front in 1863 the mob, in face of the efforts of the regularly organized police, held partial possession of the city for days. The militia in the "Orange riot" of 1871, despite its blunders, quelled an or-ganized riot in a few hours, and the effect of the militia action on that day has pre-served the peace on the 12th of July ever since. There are people who would have the National Guard engaged in a series of fighting annually, so as to show to the pub-lic that they really are valuable in preserv-ing the peace. The militia can be made less expensive and more effective by judicious weeding and general reduction, but citizens who in any way depreciate its value as a school for the Army in time of war and a safeguard of the public in times of peace, are evidently talking about what they do not understand. If the militiamen were now called upon for a day's actual service, the training young men obtain from their con-nection with a properly organized and discipl-ined military body is worthy all it costs in time and money. The argument of the *Eagle* proves only that if we have a militia it should be properly organized, properly trained, and properly disciplined. Carried beyond that to its first conclusions, it would do away with every school and college in the land, turn our churches into factories, add our institutions of learning into work-shops. There is an argument which can be made in favor of doing away with the whole of our complex modern system and return-ing to the primitive simplicity of our au-thorstral tillers of the field and keepers of the flocks, but until that conclusion is reached we shall continue to believe that the Army, with all of its belongings, is an institution in its way quite as necessary—as the press, for example, and that organizing a good com-pany in the National Guard is quite as im-portant as reporting items for the *Eagle*, or—perhaps we may be persuaded to admit—as writing for the.—*Army and Navy Journal*.

(Continued from Page 369.)

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Honorary Major and Paymaster Patrick, Hayden, 63rd Battalion of Rifles, for three months from 29th July, to proceed to Europe on private affairs.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.

## 3rd Battalion Rifles.

To be Captain, provisionally :

William Todd, Esquire, *vice* Edward Hardman, left limits.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Robert Frank Evans, V B, *vice* James E. Fenton, left limits.

To be Ensign :

Is Lieutenant James Barker, V.B, from 2nd Brigade, *vice* Evans promoted.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,

Commanding the Militia of the Dominion, and Adjutant General.

The naval review of Monday was a splendid affair. The Shah reached Portsmouth by royal train about ten o'clock, the carriages running right on to the dockyard jetty. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Dukes of Edinburgh and Cambridge, and a host of other princes and notable alighted with him and waited while he received an address from the Corporation of Portsmouth. Then giving his arm to the Princess, he walked in his usual slow and stately, indeed, almost sauntering style, down to the Royal yacht, conversing a little in French the Princess looking back and smiling every moment at her husband, who, with the other princes, was enjoying a quite laugh at the Shah's exquisite nonchalance—which, by the way, has done more than anything else to make him a favorite. That royal embarkation was one of the prettiest ceremonials I ever saw, the decorations of the jitty, the stands full of lilies, and the background of huge war ships, more or less dismantled, forming an exceedingly striking scene. Looking at the royal party, one could understand the Shah's evident notorious preference for our own royal family over the other august personage he as visited in Europe. When once an Oriental gets over the idea that everyone ought to address him at full length on the ground, he is much more likely to "rub along" with grandees who have the simple and natural manner which distinguish our court than with those who exact the iron etiquette of Berlin and St. Petersburg. The Prince and Princess of Wales, in particular, are noted for their unostentations and natural manner, and it is clear they are prime favorites with the Shah. To return however to the review. The iron-clads were anchored at Spithead, the magnificent roadstead between the eastern part of the Isle of Wight and the mainland, in two lines, upwards of three miles long, the broadside rigged ships parallel (and the masted turret ship *Monarch*, which conveyed Mr. Peabody's remains to America), forming the western part of

line, and the mastless turret ships the eastern part. The royal yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*, with the Shah and the other fleet with manned yards and a royal salute, the echoes of which had hardly died away when the yacht entered between the lines at the eastern end, and very slowly steamed through them. The flashing of the Shah's diamonds was distinctly seen from the ships as he stood on the "bridge" of the *Victoria* and *Albert*. Emerging from the western end the yacht remained stationary, the Shah wishing to enjoy the superb view of the lines, and to hear another salute fired, for which he made special request. The ships were signalled to salute, but the signals, of course, were to be understood by the myriads of at yacht, and other small craft which crowded round the fleet (they were not allowed between the lines) and some accidents were the result. The huge guns of the more recent ironclads, even when fired without shot and with mere saluting charges of powder, are dangerous neighbors to everything within 200 yards of them, and many a yacht cruising close by in fancied security, to give the ladies a near view of their muzzles, had barely time to sheer off even as far as safety to lie required, when the roar of the 12, 18, 25 and even 35 ton guns shivered the gay cabin mirrors to fragments. One yacht at least had her bulwarks blown in, and a lady injured. The Shah then visited two of the largest broadside ships, and was to have inspected the *Decastation*, the new but famous turret ship, but for this he had not time. His ascent and descent of the "accommodation ladders" of the iron clads (he passed of course, from vessel to vessel in a boat) showed his want of acquaintance with stairs in his own country, and caused some amusement, while the Princess of Wales tripped up and down just like a sailor lad. Another grand salute as the *Victoria* and *Albert*, with her fleet of attendant yachts and despatch vessels, headed again for the harbour, brought the inspection to a conclusion. The day was perfect, and as the sea was literally swarming with craft of all kinds the sight was one never to be forgotten, and the Shah made no secret of the impression it produced upon him. He lunched afterwards with the Commander in chief ashore and returned to town.—*Montreal Gazette Correspondent*.

The officers of the Austrian army are to be furnished with the Gasser revolver.

In a short time it is expected the Russian plated ship *Nevgorod* will be launched from the port of Nicolaieff. A crowd of people interested in the ship has been already attracted to witness the launch of the first vessel of the Black Sea fleet. It will be armed with two enormous guns, and supplied with torpedoes. The *Nevgorod* will, it is said, by its size and the perfection of its construction, bear comparison with any ships of the same kind belonging to foreign fleets.

It has been found necessary to limit the employment of shipwrights etc. in the double bottoms of English ironclads to three days a week, owing to the injury caused to their health by the vitiated atmosphere, charged with poisonous exhalations from the red lead etc. in which they have to work. Some shipwrights have suffered severe salivation and unpleasant effects.

In order to show the estimate in which the British Admiralty hold the conduct of the naval officers at Spithead, on Monday, on the occasion of the Shah's visit to the fleet several promotions will take place.

In 1869, 3,341 men deserted from the British service, in 1870, 3,171; in 1871, 4,553, and in 1872 5,861; that in the year 1869 there were 1,500 trials for desertion, out of which number 191 men had previously deserted; in 1870 there were 1,276 trials and 190 previous desertions; in 1871 there were 1,276 trials and 190 previous desertions; in 1871 there were 1,916 trials, and 287 previous desertions; in 1872 there were 2,231 trials, and 423 previous desertions.

The reform of international maritime rights proposed by Holland, Germany, Austria, Russia, and Italy, refers to the introduction of the principles of the inviolability of private property at sea during war, and to a precise definition as to what comprises contraband of war.

The Prussian War Ministry has, in consideration of great amount of excellent bronze which has fallen into its hands by the capture of French war stores, decided that bronze, and not cast steel, is to be the staple material henceforth used in Germany for fortress guns.

The construction of five forts in the outskirts of Strasburg is now so far advanced that their exterior ramparts can already be in a state of defence. The construction of the forts on the right bank of the Rhine will be commenced in the autumn.

Yokohama (Japan) advices to the 7th have been received. An insurrection had broken out on the Island of Kinsin and troops had been sent to quell it.

It is reported that as soon as the Embassy to Europe returns, all Japan will be thrown open to foreigners.

The German Government disavows the responsibility for the seizure of the Spanish steamer *Vigilant*, and call upon Captain Werner, commanding the German man-of-war which effected the capture, to account for his proceedings. His report of the affair has not yet been received.

In the suburbs of Vienna there have been in one day as many as 200 cases of cholera, and thirty deaths. The ravages of the disease have become so extensive that the Government has been compelled to order the removal of the troops to Bruck, a small town 23 miles south east of Vienna.

There is a doubt that any of the highest prizes for goods exhibited at the Vienna exposition will be awarded to Americans.

The authorities of Loja, Province of Navarre, have expelled 110 members of the International society from that town.

A Havana says the insurgents recently entered Nusvitas, and while the Governor shut himself up in the fort, they sacked the town, not losing a man.

In the Province of Foo Koo Tooken, 20,000 farmers rebelled on account of the land tax. They destroyed the houses of officials and raided through their section generally. A man of war and troops have been sent against the rebels.

Official despatches from General Kaufmann report that tranquillity prevails in Khive. The health of the troops is good. The transportation of the enfranchised slaves has begun.

REMITTANCES Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 2nd inst.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Capt. & Qr. Mr. J. J. Mason, \$2.00  
OTTAWA.—Capt. John Stewart, O. F. B., 1.00  
PETERBORO.—Capt. Wm. Johnston (to May 74) 2.00  
TORONTO.—Lt. Col. Denison, Jr., (to Nov. 74) 2.00  
THAMESVILLE.—Asst. Surg. Geo. A. Tye, M. D. 2.00  
MONTREAL, Que.—Major F. Cole, (in full) 1.9.