





# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VIII.

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### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. BOWELL's motion for the expulsion of RIEL from the House of Commons came up on Wednesday, and a long and acrimonious debate ensued, and late on Thursday night a vote was taken which resulted in the expulsion of RIEL by a very large majority—124 to 68.

Immediately thereafter Dr. SCHULTZ moved that the SPEAKER do issue a writ for the election of a member to represent the constituency of Provencher just declared vacant which was carried.

The increase of duties by the Finance Minister on Spirits and Tobaccos was pretty generally anticipated throughout the country, and as a consequence large quantities have been withdrawn from bond. The increase on Teas, Coffees, and Sugars, is a surprise in most quarters. General merchants believe that whiskey will not bear one dollar a gallon, but will give rise to smuggling.

We understand that the hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries expresses great confidence in the success of reciprocal relations with the United States.

It is said that Mr. E. V. BOWELL, M. P., has been appointed Superintendent of the Welland Canal, which will necessitate a new election for the constituency of North Oxford.

A petition is being largely signed in the neighborhood of St. Catharines, asking the Minister of Public Works to have a double set of locks and tenders all along the Welland canal.

The Hamilton and North western Railway are proceeding with preliminary steps for the construction of their line from Barrie to the Georgian Bay.

The by-law of the Hamilton Corporation in reference to broad tires for heavy waggons, is to be vigorously enforced henceforward.

An American lady is at present in London, Ont., lecturing with a view to promote a local crusade upon the liquor saloons.

The Queen has sent a message to the House of Commons recommending a grant of £25,000 to General Sir Garnet WOLSELEY.

The London morning journals generally approve of the Budget. The Times points to the fact that the revenue of the coming year is estimated on an unprecedentedly liberal scale, and considers the proposed reduction of the debt small in comparison.

In the House of Lords, Earl Russell gave notice that on May 4th he should ask for copies of correspondence of the British Gov-

ernment with the Governments of Germany, France, Russia, and Austria relative to the maintenance of peace; also that he should call for copies and for instructions sent to Sir E. THORNTON, Minister at Washington, in regard to the Oregon boundary question, and further, for an account of compensation made by the United States for damages caused by the Fenian Raids on Canada.

JONAS HOLMES, Q. C., has been appointed Solicitor General, and has accepted the appointment.

The inhabitants of Lambeth and vicinity are erecting temporary embankments on the Thames in anticipation of another high tide.

By an explosion in a coal mine at Dunkinfield, near Ashton under Lyne, Lancashire, a large number of miners were killed and injured. Thirty bodies have been recovered. It is feared many more remain in the mine.

The military tribunal has acquitted Col. STOFFEL of the charge of suppressing the despatches from BAZAINE to McMANON.

The steamship Malice, with LIVINGSTONE'S body on board, arrived at Southampton on the 15th. The Mayor formally received the remains at 11 a.m. People congregated in large numbers along the route of the funeral procession. The Merchants closed their stores and flags were flying at half-mast.

A London special says fifty thousand people were present at the landing of LIVINGSTONE'S body. STANLEY was selected as one of the pall-bearers. WAINWRIGHT, on meeting him, recognized him, and gave him a circumstantial account of LIVINGSTONE'S lost hours.

Officers and members of the Royal Geographical Society went to Southampton to receive the remains of Dr. LIVINGSTONE.

The funeral of Dr. LIVINGSTONE took place on the 18th, at Westminster Abbey. It was attended by an immense throng. The Queen and Prince of Wales sent their carriages as a mark of respect.

A special Calcutta says the famine is every where under control, and further subscriptions are considered superfluous.

A Berlin despatch says Archbishop LEDOUROUSKI for violation of the Ecclesiastical Laws has been sentenced to dismissal from his See, with no appeal from the judgment.

The French Government has advised LESSERS, President of the Suez Canal Company, to accept the decision of the International Commissioner.

L'Americusunk near the Island of Ushant, off the coast of Brittany, 26 miles N.W.N. of Brest. The passengers and crew were rescued by English, Norwegian and Italian vessels which were in the vicinity. An Italian vessel arrived at Brest with the crew.

M Dr LESSERS threatens to dismiss his pilots and extinguish the lights in the light houses of the Suez Canal, thus virtually closing the Canal.

The Bishop Fernambuco has been pardoned.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria, has sent a conciliatory reply to the Pope's recent protest against the Ecclesiastical bills. It is understood that the opposition of the Vatican is merely formal. The Upper House of the Reichsrath on Monday passed the Ecclesiastical bills, whereupon the Bishops withdrew in a body.

The French Government has issued a circular prohibiting attacks by the papers upon the establishment of the Septennat, and declaring that President McMANON'S powers are incontestable.

The Carlist force that was before Gerona has retired, the municipal authorities having paid them 100,000 reals to desist from blockading the city.

A majority of 78 in the German Reichstag voted for the Army Bill Compromise.

A compromise has been effected with regard to the German Military Bill, limiting the strength of the army to 401,000 men, and the period of service to seven years.

The steamship Victor Emmanuel arrived at Portsmouth from the Gold Coast with invalid soldiers. Nineteen died on the way home.

The steamship Greece has arrived at New York.

An Extradition Treaty between Salvador and the United States has been officially promulgated.

A Memphis despatch says the crevasse on the Mississippi is now a hundred yards wide, and fears of a general inundation are entertained.

JEFF DAVIS is in England; his health continues poor.

A railroad is to be constructed from the base of Mount Vesuvius to the edge of the crater. It is to be worked by ropes.

Virginia gentlemen were last week engaged in the delightful labor of knocking the ices off the peach blossoms in their gardens.

Between Winnipeg and the Lake of the Woods there exist extensive beds of excellent peat, in the immediate neighborhood, if not on the very line of the Taunton Bay branch.

The Mayor of Cincinnati has got into trouble with the ladies engaged in the liquor crusade, by attempting to remove a sentry box from the sidewalk in front of a grogshop,

## A SCENE AT CHISELHURST.

On Monday, March 16, the nineteenth birthday of Prince Louis Napoleon was celebrated at Chiselhurst by a large concourse of French men and women.

Eighteen years ago Paris learned from the booming of the guns at the Invalides that an Imperial Prince had been born to France. Great was the excitement at the Tuileries, whither, in expectation of the event, had repaired the officers of the Household, the members of the Senate and Legislative Corps, and the great officers of the State.

The head nurse presented the infant Prince to the great Ministers of State assembled, and the Keeper of the Seals at once drew up an official document, to which were attached the signatures of functionaries of every grade. At twelve at noon—for the child had been born between three and four o'clock in the morning—the Prince Napoleon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph, heir to the throne of France and King of Algeria, received the solemn rites of preliminary baptism at the hands of the Emperor's First Almoner, who was supported by Cardinal Dupont, Archbishop of Bourges; Cardinal Gousset, of Rheims; Cardinal Douss, of Bordeaux; Cardinal Morlot, of Tours, and the Bishop of Nancy. For godfather the Prince had none other than the Pope of Rome; for godmother the Queen of Sweden.

But to-day in the Catholic chapel at Chiselhurst where lately lay the coffin of Napoleon III. acolytes and vergers attired in white are stationed. The altar is resplendent in colours, tastefully blended; and a wondrously broadened altar cloth of gold, which, with its raised gold cross, glitters in the sunshine, combines with lighter tapers, choice flowers, the dark blue wings ornamented with golden fleur-de-lys, and the stained glass window above, to form a really brilliant *tout ensemble*. Even the little Gothic chapel which contains the sarcophagus of the Emperor is radiant and beautiful.

## IN THE CHURCH.

At last eleven o'clock strikes, and the church is crowded to excess. Suddenly a loud shout is heard outside from the hundreds and thousands assembled around the churchyard. "Vive l'Empereur!" is ejaculated over and over again. Slowly they entered through the sacristy door, the Empress, habited in deep mourning, leaning on the arm of her son, and followed by Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Prince Lucier Murat, Prince Louis Murat, Prince Charles, and M. Jerome Bonaparte, M. Rouher, the Duc de Grammont, the Duc de Bassano, the Duc de Padone, M. Pietri, M. Fidon, Baron Corvisart, and Comte Clary. One lady alone attends the Empress, the stately Comtesse de la Poëze, who is well known as the kindest and most admired of all the noble ladies who met at St. Cloud or the Tuileries.

Now comes forward Father Goddard, the priest of St. Mary's habited in a magnificent gold chasuble, the gift of the Empress, attended by his acolytes, and accompanied by aged Abbé Freschin, and the strains of the Kyrie Eleison, to the music of Berghize, announce that the service, a "messe cantata," had begun. "The Creed, however, is omitted, and thus the time approaches at which Father Goddard, now clad in surplice and biretta, will deliver the promised oration. According to the pulpit, the reverend gentleman first of all states that the Prince Imperial and Empress will not carry out that part of the published programme in so far as sprinkling the tomb of Napoleon III. with holy water is concerned, but will leave by the

sacristy—begging the congregation, however, to perform the kindly act for the souls of the departed, and exhorting them there to with some little emphasis. Then, with an invocation, Father Goddard commences his address. It is in French, pronounced with a pure accent, and with admirable elocutionary power.

## A DEMONSTRATION.

After this there is a general movement toward Camden Place, for there the demonstration which some seven thousand French men have assembled to assist at will take place.

One by one the members of the household arrive, and take up their appointed places upon or in the vicinity of the dais. There is Madame and Mlle. Rouher conversing with the Comtesse Fleury and the Maréchale Canrobert; here the Marquis de Bassano, Mlle. Pajot, and the Duc de Bassano are grouped; close by is the Comte Arjuzin, while in the front stands prominently forth M. Paul Cassagnac, of duelling and journalistic notoriety, apparently no worse for the scratch he received in Belgium. Round to the right are the Duchesse de Malakoff, the Marquise de Lavalotte, and the Comtesse de Casabianca, together with a posse of gentlemen, among whom are notable the Duc de Montmorency, the Prince de Wagram, M. Grandperret, M. Pierard, the Duc de Cambacerès, Comte Nieuwerkerque, the Comte Aguado, the Marquis de Leguna and the Comte de la Chapelle.

At this moment the sound of a band is heard, and there is a loud cheering without. An opening is made in the canvas, and amid deafening shouts, the Prince, leading the Empress, appears upon the platform, followed by the Princes of his family, who sat near him at the altar, together with M. Rouher, the Duc de Gramont, the Duc de Padone, and many others. One thing is noticeable—they all wear the broad ribbon of the Legion of Honor, so no of the party, the Prince included, having the star also affixed to the breast. Leaving the Prince Lucien to support the Empress, the Imperial youth now advances a step or two in front of those who accompany him, bowing repeatedly to the choirs, which continue so long that it is doubtful at times whether the delivery of any address will be possible.

The Duc de Padone, after the cheering has subsided, reads an address which he takes from his pocket.

## THE PRINCE SPEECHES.

"MONSIEUR LE DUC, MESSIEURS: In meeting here to-day you have been actuated by a sentiment of fidelity toward the memory of the Emperor, and it is for that I wish first to thank you. The public conscience has avenged the calumnies of his great career, and sees the Emperor now in his true light. You who come from various parts of the country, you can bear this testimony. His reign was only a constant solicitude for the well-being of all; his last day on the soil of France was a day of heroism and abnegation of self. Your presence around me, the addresses which reach me in such great numbers, prove the inquietude of France as to her future destinies. Order is protected by the sword of the Duc de Magenta, the former companion of the glories and of the misfortunes of my father. His loyalty is a certain guarantee that he will not leave the trust he has received exposed to party attacks. But material order is not security. The future remains unknown; interests are alarmed at it, and passions may abuse the opportunity. From this is born the sentiment of which you bring me the echo, that

which draws opinion with an irresistible power toward a direct appeal to the nation to plant the foundations of a definitive Government.

"The plebiscite is the true salvation, and it is just—power rendered to authority and the era of long security reopened to the country—it is a grand national resource, without conquerors or conquered, raising itself above all, and bringing reconciliation. Will France freely consulted, turn her eyes to the son of Napoleon III? This thought awakens within me less of pride than of diffidence as to my power. The Emperor has taught me how heavily weighs the sovereign authority, even on stalwart shoulders, and how much self-reliance and the sentiment of duty are necessary to fulfil so high a mission. This faith makes up to me what is wanting in my youth. United to my brother by the most tender and most grateful ties of affection, I will work without ceasing to anticipate the progress of years. When the hour shall arrive, if another Government shall gain the suffrages of the majority, I will bow down with respect before the decision of the country. If the name of the Napoleons should for the eighth time emerge from the popular urns I am ready to accept the responsibility which will be imposed upon me by the vote of the nation. These are my thoughts; I thank you for having traversed a long distance and come to receive my expression of them. Carry my memory to those who are absent, and to France the prayers of one of her children; my courage and my life belong to her. May God watch over her prosperity and her greatness."

Pausing at the end of each period, he adroitly allows time for applause without breaking the continuity of his address. When he speaks of his youth and of his affection for his mother, the enthusiasm of the company rises to a tremendous pitch, the occupants of the dais and those who filled the marquee below cheering.

## THE BANQUET.

After the Prince has withdrawn the throng turns to the great tents, where, at long tables covered with viands, refreshment of almost every kind is offered, and engages in the work of eating with an ardor only equalled by its determination to cheer on every available occasion. In this way the banqueting proceeds, one posse of visitors succeeding another, till in the course of two hours or so the viands which remain are deserted.

All this while there is a more select company taking lunch in the dining room of the house; while in the great drawing room, the Prince and the Empress, supported by their relatives and the leaders of the Imperialists, are engaged in receiving deputations. The scene here is a curious one. The hall in which receptions have hitherto been held is full of visitors, all having more or less claim to a personal introduction to the Prince, and determined to have that claim allowed. Occupying every available seat, they form picturesque groups. Now and then the Empress, leaving the side of her son, steps out of the drawing room into the hall, and coming up, addresses herself to one or other of the groups. Instantly the men rise and bow profoundly, while the ladies, falling on their knees, lovingly, and sometimes hysterically, kiss her proffered hand.

## THE FOLLOWERS.

Of sixty-five perfects who served under the Emperor, fifty-six are present to-day, the rest being dead; of the sous-perfects, thirty-

eight are assembled; forty-five ancient deputations are here also, and of the present members of the National Assembly are Comte Murat, M.M. Prux-Paris, Haentjens, Eschassorinaux, Vast Vimieux, Abbatucci, Louis Lograud, Bostinton, Martinoau, Sons, Gallim d'Istria, de Temon, and ...; while of senators, those already mentioned, together with the Comte de Sogun, the Baron de Richmond, and others are also present. From the army there are representatives too; but of these the names are suppressed, for an order of the French Government has rendered their presence an offence, and they must needs be incognito.

Of the deputations fourteen in all are admitted, comprising representatives from all departments of France, and bearing with them in most cases addresses, in some instances flowers, and in others some small souvenirs, which they leave in the room as mementoes of their fidelity to the Imperial cause. Their addresses are for the most part very short, and are all to be summarized, in a few words, as the expression of affection for the person of the Prince and of loyalty to the dynasty of which he is the visible head. With a few kindly words the Prince dismisses each group, shaking hands with all who compose it.

THE END

In this way the afternoon wears on, and as evening approaches the crowds at the park gradually become less, as they now begin to throng the little railway station at the foot of the hill, where the attentive station master, Mr. Lord, is endeavoring to find room for momentarily increasing numbers in the trains which he despatches to London every few minutes. The last of the deputations has been received; the last crowd gathers in front of the windows, through which may be seen the figures of the Prince and his mother; a cheer is raised, the Imperial family once more bow their acknowledgements, and the occupants of Camden House are again left alone in their glory.

Victoria, March 13.—On Wednesday morning, a cutter belonging to H. M. S. Myrmidon, with 8 men, a coxswain and an officer, were sent to the Lagoon to inspect a house belonging to the rifle range; and while there, the officer coxswain being on shore, the 8 men in the cutter pushed off and steered for the American side. At about 5 p.m., a canoe with an Indian came along and conveyed the officer and coxswain to their ship. Captain Hare at once despatched the Boxer in pursuit of the deserters. The Boxer returned yesterday, having recovered the cutter and the Captain's gig, which had been taken off by previous deserters. The gig's oars, &c., were complete, but the cutter's sails and oars had carried off. One of the boats was found at Crescent Harbor and the other at Port Angeles. The deserters had started for the mills to look for work.—*Pacific Herald*.

VOLUNTEERS.—No. 1 Company of Rifles, New Westminster, is making very satisfactory progress in drill, the men attending regularly and manifesting very considerable interest in the movement. We hope to see the company taking first rank both on the parade ground and at the rifle range.—*Pacific Herald*.

On January last the British Army was composed of 162,079 effectives, its establishment being 161,031. The number of recruits who joined during the month of December amounted to 1,960.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the Volunteer Review.

MITRAILLE

(LETTER No. 9)

Whatever may be the intention of the Government with reference to an amendment of the working of the Militia, whether to appoint a commission of officers, or to introduce a measure independently of such aid, tangible assistance in the shape of reasonable and practical suggestion has not been wanting on the part of officers, whose experience has led them—some in the direction of one particular point, some in that of another—to indicate principles capable of being reduced to practice. The last few weeks have been prolific of suggestions of greater practical value than I ever remember to have seen put forth on the subject before. Besides the elaborate treatise of "Centurion," an officer signing himself "Lt Col.," and dating from Wintby, has written a letter to the *Globe*, which well merits the attention of the authorities, and it is to be regretted that he has not sent a duplicate of it to the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW*. In your last issue (March 31) appears another excellent communication bearing the signature "Canadian." From these there might be culled all the amendment of which the Militia of Canada, in the present state of the country, is capable. It is to be hoped that the authorities will not ignore the value of the information contained in them.

Officers of the Canadian Army who know Captain Huysho personally will much regret (albeit, as one who wrote on the N. W. Expedition 1870, the Canadian Force is under but little obligation to him) the premature death of a promising officer and a courteous gentleman.

Captain Huysho dismissed the Canadian Militia with notice as scant as was consistent with decency, but it is pleasant to observe that Sir Garnet Wolseley, in issuing an edition of his Field Pocket Book for the auxiliary Forces, reduced in bulk (and also in price), by the excision of some subjects with which Canadian officers have no concern, does not let slip the opportunity of devoting a paragraph out of a very short Preface, to a handsome compliment to the Canadian Forces.

If I might venture a suggestion in reference to this work, it would be that the first three pages on "Discipline," would be well worth transcription into your columns. They are specially addressed and adapted to what are called the "Auxiliary Forces," and, altho' we flatter ourselves that we are something more, it cannot but be confessed that we have many of the faults of volunteers.

Speaking of Sir Garnet Wolseley reminds us how young a General officer he will be if he is to be soon rewarded with the perma-

nent rank of Major General. Having been born June 4th 1833, he is not yet 41 years of age. He is an instance in favor of young officers. Many able men have deprecated the employment of officers after a certain age, and it may be said, in view of the large number of able commanders of advanced age with which history makes us acquainted too early a period of life. Napoleon, young as a general himself, was naturally favorable to youth, and most of his Marshals were young men. Wellington consummated his fame at forty five. Guston de Foix, if we remember rightly, commanded armies before he was twenty one. In lead history, both ancient and modern, furnishes us with instances sufficient to establish the principle. But the proofs of the efficiency of youthful leaders are matched by those of the energy and ability of men of advanced years. From Camillus and Cincinnatus to Von Moltke and the veterans of the German Army examples abound. Perhaps the most singular is to be found in the person of a cavalier named Francisco de Carbajal, who espoused the cause of Gonzalo Pizarro, and would, but for the headstrong temper of his chief, have saved him (Gonzalo) by the prudence of his counsels, before he staked and lost all in the fatal battle of Huarina. A singular astuteness and sagacity were not, however, the most prominent characteristics of this extraordinary person. He was eighty-four years of age when he shared the fate of Gonzalo—execution for treason—and enormously corpulent. Yet his amazing energy, his untiring vigilance and activity, and it must be added, his relentless and insatiable ferocity, were greater marvels than his consummate military conduct and generalship. The staunchest fidelity, and even somewhat jovial temper, wit and merriment lively if somewhat coarse, and an indomitable coolness under the most disastrous reverses, slightly redeem a man which was a terror to his foes, yet did not command the appreciation he deserved from his friends. His short career of notoriety is one of the most curious among the many singular episodes which abound throughout Prescott's beautiful histories of the Conquests of Peru Mexico.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, speaking of cavalry, says, "The cavalry arm should consist of young men; an old man, as a rule, is out of place in its ranks, either as an officer, or as a private. It wants the dash and fire of youth, age brings caution, and with it, hesitation."

"As a rule," Sir Garnet is no doubt right. Such a man as Carbajal, however, would be an exception, and we have to go no farther back than the Crimean War for two other singular exceptions. Kinglake is so curiously minute and exhaustive in his analysis of character as to leave no shade of it unprobed or obscure. We seem to gather from his description of Lords Lagan and Cardigan (as Macaulay conjures up before us the "eido-

tion of Samuel Johnson) every turn of their cross-grained temperaments, which would necessarily operate to the detriment of the public service. Yet had the vigilant and stern martinetism of Lord Cardigan, and the restless energy of Lord Lucan been tempered by a shade or two of geniality and discretion, who can doubt that, even at their advanced age, they might have shone forth as fair specimens of the cavalry beau idéal *chevaliers sans peur et sans reproche*.

"Centurion," in his recent treatise on "Militia Re-organization," speaking of camps very justly deprecates their degeneration into mere military spectacles, and truly observes that there is too much holiday making, and that work, and not amusement, is their legitimate object.

Colonel Wolseley strongly, and rightly, insists on the propriety of officers in the field living as their men live. One of the chief objects of camps of instruction is to accustom both officers and men to some phases, at all events, if not the hardest, of actual campaigning.

Yet the officers of our Regiments almost invariably go in for the establishment of Regimental Messes. These are a cherished institution of the British Army, and much is to be said in their favor, if also a good deal may be advanced against them. But no one will advocate the absurdity of attempting their establishment in the field. They are invariably sources of useless expenditure, and incitements to displays of regimental hospitality and festivity which encroach upon the undivided attention to duty which the shortness of the period of annual drill, render peculiarly incumbent on every officer of the Dominion Forces. I think that with due regard to the public service, the officers of a company should mess in their own tent, and limit their attendance to the employment of one servant for the three. Officers of the Regimental Staff should make corresponding arrangements, and if any indulge in luxuries generally unattainable by the men, or uncommon amongst them, such additions to camp-fare should be obtained with as little devotion of time or attention to the procuring of them, as possible. But there is no doubt that Sir Garnet Wolseley is right in affirming the principle that officers and men should live alike in the field.

Dear old Jack Falstaff, why was not thine existence deferred to these latter days? What a theme for thy dry and caustic wit would "Tichborne" have afforded thee!

Shallow, yet prominent in audacity amongst the band of rogues, and lost of fools who have believed, or professed to believe, in the "filthy Claimant," stands Dr. Konealy, amongst other rubbish appearing after the trial, in a long letter from this legal luminary in which he asserts, with a ludicrous pathos of grandiloquence, that he "did not knowingly support a lie."

"Lord! Lord!" saidst thou Jack, in the

days of Henry the Fourth, "how this world is given to lying?"

What wouldst thou have said had thy lines fallen in this year of grace 1874?

There is rejoicing, in some sections of the press, over the anticipated advent into Manitoba, of a colony of Mennonites, and another of folk from Wisconsin. There appears to me one objection to the first which ought to be struck down with a ruthless hand. The Mennonites (and Tunkers, whatever description of doctrinal fanatic the latter may be) are chiefly known to the Canadian world thro' a section in the Militia Act, which exempts them from military service. When will the State have the courage to put down its strong hand on sectarian humbug as Bismarck and Victor Emanuel are doing? What is it to the civil power that a few crack-brained zealots accommodate their temporal convenience by means of their sectarian assumptions? Or rather, why is the civil power weak enough to tolerate such impudence? Why should a hulking great lump of a Quaker be set above his fellow-citizens on the pretence of religious scruples when his country requires his military service? What has government to do with religion, except to set all denominations equal before it, and to take care that their insincere crochets do not interfere with the public service and the public good? If Quakers Mennonites and Tunkers are accorded exemption they become privileged above their fellows, and are, so far, State-Churches, and abnoxious. The axioms laid down by Macaulay in his Essay on Mr. Gladstone's crude work on Church and State, published many years ago, are for all time—Bismarck arrests the Catholics who would insolently set themselves above the civil law—I would *flag* the anti-military scruples out of Quakers, Mennonites and Tunkers, or any set that might conceive it desirable to adopt their principles, so called.

The objection to an American Colony from Wisconsin is simply, probable disloyalty, and United States propensities.

English politicians will probably be exercised in a lively fashion on the question of Home Rule for Ireland. And yet, if they were only bold enough to cut the gordian knot, it is likely the result would justify the experiment. Why not give the Irish Home Rule? Why not, indeed, federate the home empire? What has the Union done for Ireland that might not, very possibly, have been accomplished long since by a Parliament of her own. Give her that, and give her confidence—the confidence of the government—the confidence of the Royal family, and we should not long hear of Irish disloyalty. While Scotland boasts of the Queen's residence for half the year, the Royal Family seems to be scared to show its (joint or several) noses in Ireland? What can we expect?

Another standing nuisance is Mr. Riel, whose murder offence ought to be expiated, whatever the cost.

FRANC TIREUR.

## MANITOBA WEATHER

The following is from the *Manitoba Free Press*, and is a reply to some of the questions often asked about that country:—

Summer in Manitoba and the North-West is a most delightful season. The heat is rarely intense. Occasionally the thermometer runs up between 90 and 100, rarely over 90. There is always refreshing breezes, and the heat is never oppressive. The nights are always cool. The evenings are the most beautiful in the world. For about three months, darkness is not no more than four to five hours out of the twenty-four. The evening and morning twilight exceeds that of England, which poets and other writers have celebrated. 'Wet weather' is almost unknown. Snows are frequently and copious; but 'a wet spell' does not occur. On account of the nature of the soil the mud is very bad after a rain; but the ground is so porous that in three hours after a storm, all inconvenience is past.

The snow usually begins to disappear about the middle of April, and by the first of May spring is here, and the prairie affords a rich pasture. Winter generally closes in about the middle of November, sometimes a little earlier, sometimes latter. But up to within twenty-four hours of the first real winter's day the weather is beautiful, being Indian summer *par excellence*.

The winter can scarcely be said to be stormy, though during the day there is generally a wind blowing, and the light dry snow rarely at rest. The snow as a rule is not deep—not averaging more than a foot; but occasionally, though rarely, it is two feet deep. There are some heavy drifts by fences and in lanes; but the writer never experienced the difficulty in winter travel from this cause, in Manitoba, that he has in the County of Huron, Ontario. The nights are generally calm and clear, and bright and light, either from the moon or the northern lights.

The average winter cold is much more intense than in Western Ontario. The thermometer goes down to the thirtieths almost very winter a few times, in the twenties most of the time, and very seldom rises over the teens. Thaws, like rains, are unknown in winter. And as there is no such thing as mild weather in winter, there is no suffering from cold by reason of a change. And summing it all up, it may be asserted that the winter in Manitoba is got over with far less inconveniences than in Ontario. The winter need have no terrors for any person.

## ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT YEARS OF ROMANTIC LIFE.

A short time before the siege I met a venerable artist, a man then over 100, and who had the air of being from 60 to 70. I see by the papers that the oldest of masters is still alive and painting, and on the 16th of March—the day when the Prince Imperial will come of age—he will be 108. The name of this centenarian is M. de Waldeck, and he lives on the fifth flat of a house in the Rue des Martyrs, which is not in a fashionable quarter. He has seen many Governments pass; those of Louis XVI., the Revolution, Bonaparte, the Restoration, Charles X., Louis Philippe, the Republic of '48, the 2nd Empire, the 4th September, the Commune, M. Thiers, and now Marshal MacMahon. M. de Waldeck has never worked so hard as during the last ten years, and Didot brothers are just giving a scientific work of his in three volumes. He passed twenty years of



his life in America, where he was captain of a vessel, after having been orderly officer to Bonaparte in Egypt. During fifteen years he studied archaeology in Mexico, and he means to prove that Egyptian civilization is derived from America, and that it is the western hemisphere which is the old and not the new world.

M. de Waldeck rises every morning at 7 in winter, and 4 in the summer, and draws and paints. He still preserves a Eusydic which he executed in Prudhon's studio after leaving that of David. He has a very vivid recollection of the chief actors of the Revolution, and on reading Victor Hugo's new novel he remarked that he was well acquainted with Danton, Robespierre, Anacharsis, Cloatz, Marat, and Cambon. "But my good and loyal friend, he added, was Camille Desmoulins. I was with him in the Palais Royal, on the 12th July, when he stood on a chair and made that splendid oration which was the origin of the Revolution, and which decided the people to attack the Bastille. Ah! that was a fine epoch. I know Robespierre but he was bad at heart, and the way he acted towards me was not delicate." What a serious accusation to bring against the "sea-green incorruptible" as Carlyle delights to call the prim and cruel Robespierre. To continue—"When Camille Desmoulins and I left the Café-Foy, three years before that sanguinary little being arrived at power, we little thought what would have happened since. Poor Camille!" Yes, poor Camille was guillotined by Robespierre's orders, and so was his young wife after him.

After the Directory M. de Waldeck says that he was side-de-camp to Bonaparte, then to Kleber, adding—"Just see how they write history. You now the legend of the Vengeur (supposed to have gone down with all hands crying *Vive la République*); well it is a hulk in England, and at present a naval hospital at Plymouth. One of my friends who is 75 was shut up on the lower deck and knows that the Vengeur never went down." Many of us may remember that it was Bertrand Barrere, the degraded orator of the Convention, who invented the tale of the Vengeur refusing to surrender to Admiral Howe and the British fleet and preferring to go to the bottom, the officers and crew shouting *Vive la République!* till the vasty deep swallowed them up. This tale so touched the Convention that a model of the glorious ship was placed above the entrance of the assembly. A few years ago an attempt was made to turn this story into a melodrama, but it did not run long, owing, perhaps to a merciless critic having exposed the fraud. He showed how nearly all the crew escaped; how the captain had afterwards breakfasted with the English Admiral, and when released from prison, had long enjoyed a pension from the Government, on the condition of remaining quiet. As far as the sinking of the Vengeur is concerned, this is the first time I have heard that part of the tale called in question.

It may be added that M. de Waddock, not many years ago, offered to correct the errors contained in the history of M. Thiers, but the ex-President declined, probably not wishing to impose so heavy a task on so aged a man.

The French war minister, acting on the decision of the artillery committee has ordered that in future the shrapnel be supplied with a simple percussion fuse, and has requested the same committee to make trials and decide on a more improved model of fuse than the one the French artillery is now supplied with.

THE SOUTH'S FAILURE.

C. C. Memminger, the first confederate secretary of the treasury, has written a letter in response to General Joe Johnston's charge that the south failed in the war through the blunder of its "government" in not possessing itself of the cotton crop then in the hands of the planters. Mr. Memminger says:

The confederate government was organized in February, the blockade was instituted in May, thus leaving a period of three months in which the whole cotton crop on hand, say 4,000,000 of bales, ought according to the military financier, to have been put into the hand of the confederate government, and to have been shipped abroad. This would have required a fleet of 4,000 ships, allowing 1,000 bales to the ship. Where would these vessels have been procured, in the face of the notification of the blockade? and was not as much of the cotton shipped by private enterprise as could have been shipped by the government? When so shipped, the proceeds of the sale were in most cases sold to the government in the shape of bills of exchange. The superior advantage of his plan is evinced by the fact that, throughout the year, government exchanged its own notes for bills on England at par, with which it paid for all its arms and munitions of war.

Of course this vast amount of cotton could only have been procured in one of three ways—by seizure, by purchase, or by donation.

Certainly no one, at the first inception of the confederacy, would have ventured to propose to seize upon the crop then in the hands of the planters, and which furnished their only means of subsistence.

Could it not then have been purchased?

At the commencement of the government the treasury had not fund enough to pay for the table on which the secretary was writing, and the first purchases of the government made abroad were made on the private drafts of the secretary. There was not to be found in the whole confederacy a sheet of bank note paper on which to print a note. Forecasting this need, the secretary had ordered from England a consignment of note-paper and lithographical materials, the vessel containing which was captured on the high seas; and many of the friends of the late Col. Evans of our city will remember that he nearly lost his life in the attempt to bring across the lines a single parcel of note paper. It is within the memory of the printers of these notes that months elapsed before bonds or notes could be engraved or printed; and these constituted our entire currency. How then was the cotton to be paid for?

And when the mechanical difficulties were overcome, the financial presented an equal barrier. The scheme for raising money, adopted by congress, was to issue confederate notes, funding the redundant notes in interest-bearing bonds; and all payments at the treasury were made with these notes. The daily payments required at the treasury they had been used to purchase cotton with out any money to meet the wants of the government until that cotton could be shipped abroad and sold.

If, instead of payment in notes, the bonds of the government had been used to purchase the cotton crop, those bonds would have been thrown on the market to meet the necessities of the planters, and their

value as a means of funding the surplus currency would have been destroyed. It is obvious to any one acquainted with finance that this would have broken down the confederate currency within the first year of its existence. Whereas the plan pursued sustained the credit of the confederacy until broken down by calamities under which no credit could survive.

The only remaining mode in which the cotton could have been procured by the government was by donation from the planters. So far was this donation from being possible that the treasury actually had to issue a circular in response to applications to the government for aid to the planters in making loans to them, and not a bale of the crop of that year was contributed to the Government. An effort was made to get pledges of the next year's crop in exchange for bonds of the government. To accomplish this it was deemed necessary to allow the planters to get their own price through their own factors, without allowing the government to fix its price, and the whole amount thus pledged did not reach \$50,000,000, or about two months' expenses of the government, of which, perhaps, one-third was never received.

Every one conversant with the politics of the day knows that it was the correct expectation that the blockade could not be continued for a year. The confederate congress were so informed when they adopted the international agreement as to the privaters. The government of the United States equally supposed that the war would be of short duration, as is apparent from President Lincoln's proclamation calling for troops for ninety days. There could, therefore, be no motive to induce the confederate government to store up cotton as a basis of credit. When it became apparent that the blockade and the war would continue, the government then made arrangements for using cotton as the basis of a loan, and the large foreign cotton loan negotiated in Europe by Messrs. Erlanger furnished abundant resources to the government for its supplies from abroad. But even to the last its power over the crop was restricted by the large quantities held in private hands which could not be purchased at all. At no time that I am aware of was it in the power of the government to get possession of the cotton crop, unless it had seized the same by force, and by the same force compelled payment in a depreciated currency, a high-handed course which could never receive the sanction of the statesmen who administered our government. The only approximation to it was in the shape of a tax kind, when the currency failed to command supplies, and which was made as just and equal as any other tax.

The truth is, that if General Johnston's recollections of history were as vivid as his knowledge of military tactics is great, instead of censuring the financial administration of the confederate government, he would have discovered no instance on record where a war of such dimensions, in a constantly decreasing territory, has been sustained for four years by mere financial expedients, without the aid usually derived from taxes—for in the whole confederate war but one general war tax was levied, and a great portion of that was never collected.

The Spring Assizes will commence at London on the 5th prox. Among the civil cases are thirteen actions against the Great Western Railway for damages, arising out of the Komoka disaster.

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## The Volunteer Review,

AND

## MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1874.

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

BY LIEUT. J. B. VINTEN, of Victoria, is our authorised Agent for Vancouver Island, British Columbia. As is also Captain T. V. EDMONDS for New Westminster and adjacent country.

We are indebted to the United States Army and Navy Journal of 28th February for the following valuable report of Admiral PORTER to the Secretary of the Navy. The "vital question" therein that of "harbor defence" by *torpedoes*, and although the gallant seaman is at the head of that new branch of the services which our neighbors are trying to establish, he does not give a very flattering idea of its present or future. Our readers will remember the stirring arguments used by the VOLUNTEER REVIEW against the whole so called system of Submarine Warfare; they can now see by the report of that thoroughly practical seaman

what good grounds we had for the course adopted. In dealing with this subject there are physical obstacles which no scientific knowledge or mechanical appliance can overcome. In order to make *torpedo* warfare as effective as its advocates claim, then machinery with complete mastery must first be obtained of all atmospheric phenomena, and whoever has that, must be able to direct at will wind, wave, and current. In addition the power of endowing the machine employed with independent volition, subject only to the will of its operator, must also be obtained; and then there will be a machine constructed which will be capable of direction, subject only to accident, and an efficient engine for warfare.

Ships are only capable of becoming so because they carry the *human power* whose intelligence supplies the place of volition necessary for the submerged machine; and as it has been amply demonstrated that no ship can be constructed to navigate the depths of the Ocean, the same obstacles will be opposed to the successful operations of a mere machine, without intelligence to guide it, power applied at a distance making little difference. The following is the report referred to:—

"WASHINGTON, D.C. Oct. 22, 1873.

"SIR—I have the honor to state that since my last report ten ships of war have been inspected before going to sea, and found to be properly fitted out and in nearly every case an improvement over the previous year.

"I do not know that there is anything more to be desired in the manner of fitting out vessels for sea except that further facilities for saving life should be provided. I have not yet heard of any ship going to or returning from sea, that had the means in case of fire or other accident, of providing for the safety of her crew by boats or life rafts, for it is quite certain that in the hurry of a fire or collision, proper rafts could not be improvised.

"I have referred to this important subject in several reports to the department, and again recommend that it receives the attention it merits. No ship can carry boats enough to save her crew in a heavy sea, but life rafts can be fitted to the vessel in such a way as not to encumber her or look out of place, and with their aid a whole ship's company could be saved. Some officers object to these life saving appliances as unsightly, and make any excuse to leave them behind, and the gutta percha rafts are stowed away in boxes, unused and without ventilation until they become unserviceable.

"I would recommend, therefore, that every ship in the navy should have a monthly exercise to test the efficiency of the means at hand for transporting the crew, and the result reported to the department. The best life rafts are those of Commodore Ammen, Torrey's gutta percha and the hammock life preserver, the latter recommended by Mr. R. B. Forbes, a gentleman who has at his own expense undertaken experiments in life-saving apparatus, which should properly be conducted by the Government. These experiments of Mr. Forbes have shown the way to save life under all circumstances, and if the results are adopted they will prove very satisfactory to all who have to encounter the perils of the sea.

"Nine ships have been inspected on their return from sea, and without exception have been found in creditable condition. This speaks well for the zeal and energy of the commanders and officers, who have a pretty hard time in maintaining discipline among the cosmopolitan crews with which our ships are manned, with rules scarcely stringent enough even for times of peace.

"In examining the returns of inspections abroad, I find the universal excuse for deficiencies "shortness of crews," and although in some cases these excuses are hardly admissible, yet, on the whole, our ships' companies are about 15 per cent. below the complement, which should not be the case with vessels of war. In my last report to you I nearly exhausted this subject, but as no remedy has yet been applied to the growing evil, I again beg leave to suggest that some legislation from Congress be procured by which the Navy can be properly manned, both as regards numbers and material.

"After careful study and an experience of many years at sea I adhere to the opinion I have heretofore expressed in my reports from time to time to the department, that an apprentice system, based on the plan I lately submitted to you, should be adopted for the service. My last report was very full on this subject, and gave indisputable facts to corroborate what I now write.

"I beg leave to call your attention to one defect in some of the smaller vessels which has on several occasions been noticed by the Inspecting Board, and which is obvious to officers of the Navy generally—that is, the batteries are too heavy for the vessels and the guns too large for the breadth of beam. This applies more particularly to the nine-inch guns on board vessels of the *Plymouth* class and those below their tonnage. The breadth of beam does not allow the working of the nine-inch guns to advantage, and in time of action they would knock themselves to pieces against the coamings. Without referring to other disadvantages, I recommend that a suitable eight-inch gun be substituted for the nine inch. There is but little difference in the weight and range of the eight-inch shot, and its effects against a wooden vessel would be almost as destructive. Neither gun would have any effect against an ordinary iron-clad unless accidentally striking some very vulnerable part.

"In my last report I drew your attention to the want of steam capstans in the Navy, and gave reason for their use. I recommend their adoption in the ships now building. A ship of war can be thoroughly efficient without them.

"I also recommend the necessity of building more buoyant steam cutters, with models better adapted to a heavy sea, such as our steam cutters are often obliged to encounter. Their machinery and boilers are now all that is required and are capable of driving boats of larger size.

"Some improvements of late years have been made in the cabin allowances, but the increased price of living abroad causes officers to incur expenses far beyond their means, and at the end of a cruise they are often heavily in debt. The pay of our officers may appear liberal to those accustomed to live in retired places, but when it is remembered that they have to provide for their families on shore during their absence from home and accept and return hospitalities of foreign officers without any allowance from Government, a different opinion will prevail. Naval men are proverbially hospitable, and European governments, desiring their officers to be so, afford them all necessary

means. The cabins are provided with the requisite furniture and the tables are fitted to the smallest matters, and our policy should be equally liberal. Such a system makes an officer very independent and enables him to leave home to join a ship at a moment's notice, no matter in what part of the world she may be, without encumbering himself with troublesome effects and going to an expense which he can ill afford.

"To show the difference between the pay of our own and foreign officers, I will compare the grade of rear-admiral in the United States and in the British Navy.

"The pay of an officer in the British Navy is given for the support of himself and family; but, to prevent the commander of a vessel being put to pecuniary inconvenience, thus impairing his usefulness, the government allow table money and other emoluments. Thus a rear-admiral or commodore of the first class receives \$5,475, with an allowance of \$3,210 for table money, servants, etc., amounting in all to \$13,685 per annum, or more than twice as much as the full sea pay of our rear admirals afloat.

This difference is still greater when it comes to the pay of higher officers. For instance, an admiral of the fleet receives \$19,160 and a vice-admiral \$15,510, besides other allowances. From this it will be seen how inadequate would be deemed the pay of our commanding officers by other governments. In addition to the above, all commanding officers are allowed "table money" for entertainments, which enables them to leave a sufficient amount of pay at home to support their families.

"I doubt if we have an admiral, captain, or commander afloat who is not sorely pinched on account of the various calls upon his hospitality, and duty on shore is naturally so much more agreeable and less oppressive that officers hesitate to seek sea services.

"It is not just that officers, out of pay only sufficient for the support of themselves and families, should be subjected to any expense in returning home, and that the national character of the Navy, have no personal interest in the matter, and trust that a liberal view will be taken of the subject and all possible allowance made to prevent officers abroad from being placed in embarrassing positions and subjected to unnecessary expense. This subject naturally belongs to Congress, but the department can in a measure regulate the matter of allowances and add to the comfort of commanding officers abroad as well as those in command of shore stations.

"The torpedo system has occupied my particular attention during the past year, and although much engaged in matters relating to the building of the new torpedo vessel, I have yet found time to investigate the experiments made in other quarters.

"I am confirmed in my opinion that the torpedo system, although still in its infancy, is destined to play a most important part in future naval warfare, so that the nation most advanced in torpedo science will possess great advantages over all others. To us, who seem to experience so much difficulty in maintaining a navy, it is absolutely necessary that we should devote more time and attention to the subject of torpedoes than other nations, and make a liberal outlay for this purpose. I regret to say that there is not so much interest displayed in the torpedo question in our Navy as its importance deserves for I know of but two vessels that have gone to quarters and fired their torpedoes, and if in action. I am convinced that proper attention will not be given

to this subject until special instructions are issued from the department.

"In my opinion, no one can make a good torpedo officer, unless his heart is in the work, and hence I believe it well to make the duty as attractive as circumstances will admit.

At present the torpedo station is a theoretical school without sufficient practice, and the experiments are not altogether suited to impress the students with the importance of the work on which they are engaged. I am pleased to say, however, that some very good and useful practice has lately been had at Newport while fitting the *Monogahela*, which will do more to impress the officers and crew of the ship with the power of torpedoes than anything else could have done. A number of officers would like to go to Newport for instruction, but some of the rules of the station seem to them inconsistent with the relations that should exist between seniors and juniors where the latter are superintendents and instructors. Now, in foreign navies—England, for instance—the torpedo instruction is under the immediate supervision of a rear-admiral or officer of high rank who has the opportunity of selecting the best officers in the service as assistant instructors. Two rear-admirals, ten commodores and a large number of captains and commanders are now under instruction in the British navy, and seeing the difficulty in the way of our future progress in torpedo instruction, I recommend that a like course be pursued with us.

"Among all the officers who have studied at the torpedo station I have met with some who seemed to have invented anything or proposed any improvement on what has been done before. This is, I think, because they are not sufficiently interested. It should be the policy to encourage every officer to use all his faculties to bring the torpedo system to perfection. In my several visits to the torpedo station during the present year and during my sojourn there of two months it was evident to me that the means of instruction were inadequate. There are only two or three small launches attached to the station, and they are not at all suited for the work, and there is no course of instruction whatever for defence against torpedoes.

"It is evident that to make the torpedo school what it should be a more liberal expenditure is required, and the cost of one small ship of war annually for this purpose would be money well spent. There should be added to the present means of instruction four large steel launches, fifty feet in length and ten feet beam, with double screws for quick manoeuvring, and all other modern appliances; also the different kinds of torpedoes for harbor defence, and various nets and spars for the protection of vessels against torpedoes, and a good monitor from which to send off the Lay torpedo, for I do not believe ships will come close enough to be injured by that device, and we must consequently go to some distance from shore to attack them.

"In addition to this, there should be sections of ships or iron buoys made equally strong, to test the effect of the different torpedoes fired from the water level to twenty feet below. Specimens of all foreign torpedoes should be bought and tested, and remedies applied against their attack. Such as prove good we should adopt into the Navy, and teach our officers how to encounter and use them under all circumstances.

"I merely make these suggestions without going into details, but the liberal expenditure of money in this matter of

torpedoes would, no doubt, give birth to many devices not thought of at present. A great deal of importance has been given to the Harvey torpedo, the Fish torpedo and the Lay torpedo, and the probability of their destroying ships under all circumstances. No doubt all these are for formidable contrivances, to a certain extent, and a commanding officer ignorant of the manner in which their attack should be met would be in danger of losing his vessel; but with an understanding of the subject and a vessel of equal speed any commander could elude and destroy either of the torpedoes mentioned.

"No towing, diving, or swimming torpedo yet invented is a match for a smart vessel properly armed, with her crew at the guns, and it is for this reason that I recommend the construction of so many large launches for the purpose of teaching officers how to manoeuvre in attacking and repelling the attacks of torpedoes or torpedo vessels. Officers would soon find out the difficulty of destroying a ship properly handled by means of towing torpedoes, unless the torpedoes were hidden, although it might be easy enough to blow up a vessel not on the alert or improperly handled. A vessel of equal speed need have no fear of an opponent carrying either the Harvey or Fish torpedo, for these inventions can only be successfully used against ships taken by surprise or lying at anchor.

"As a protection against such contrivances I would recommend that all our ships be supplied with twenty four pound howitzers to fire at them over the stern and quarter when coming up or down upon their decks when close on board.

"An intelligent commanding officer will naturally bring either of these torpedoes astern of his vessel, which it is easy to do in daylight, no matter from what direction they may approach. If from ahead he can turn on his heel; if from abeam he can change his course eight points and the Harvey torpedo vessel with all her reels and towing lines, deck crowded with men, etc., would soon be *hors de combat* unless she were shot-proof, which, I presume, it is not intended such vessels should be, for a torpedo boat must be light and able to manoeuvre quickly.

"In fights between two or more ships when the vessels, as is always the case, are enveloped in smoke, these torpedoes will be extremely formidable, and it will require all the ingenuity of a commanding officer to guard against their attacks. The practice I recommend, of manoeuvring in steam launches, will teach officers to provide for all contingencies.

"Any ship can be arranged with a heavy net all around, from the bowsprit end to the end of the spanker boom, which, fastened to her lower yards (the yards resting on the gunwale), can be kept triced up and dropped just before the Harvey or Fish torpedo gets within striking distance. The torpedo would be exploded twenty feet from the ship, and would do no harm except to the net. Nine thread ratline stuff made into a sufficiently small network to prevent one of these torpedoes passing through the interstices would explode a Harvey or Fish torpedo before it could reach the ship's side.

"Here, then, is a most interesting and important experiment to try. The network is the only certain defence a ship can have against anything that dives, although it is a poor protection against a torpedo on a bar connected with a properly constructed torpedo vessel with appliances for cutting through the net.



"Such a vessel will be found the most dangerous to deal with, for there will be no chance for an enemy to avoid her unless with superior speed. With iron decks and men all under cover grapeshot would do the torpedo vessel little damage, and affording but a small target to fire at solid shot would seldom strike her, especially at night or in a fog. Yet all these matters are problems only to be worked out by actual experiment, and we are solving them too slowly.

"In the experiments conducted on board United States steamer *Monogahela*, where a hulk was blown up by a spur torpedo, the ship running for the quarter of the hulk, two large pieces of timber containing several bolts were thrown back on board the ship, together with some smaller fragments of debris. To avoid casualties at such times every ship in the Navy should be supplied with a rope splinter netting as a portion of her regular outfit.

"I fear I am touching on tender ground when I refer to the question as to how far naval jurisdiction extends in the protection of our coasts and harbors with torpedoes. No matter how well drilled a soldier may be at his several duties, he can never be as much at home in a boat or on shipboard as a seaman, nor can an army officer as well direct the management of a boat or vessel as an officer of the Navy.

"Torpedoes planted to defend a harbor should be laid down by men accustomed to boats and skilled in the management of lines and tackles. Along the open coast or on the ocean, torpedo duty must of necessity fall to the lot of the Navy.

"During the War of the Rebellion the torpedo duty of the enemy fleet, was in the hands of rebel naval officers, who managed it with great success, taking into consideration the small means at their command."

Our readers will not readily forget the articles which have appeared in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW respecting the torpedo question and how very clearly its future as a naval weapon was predicted. The United States military and naval authorities went into the system extensively. An English engineer officer of enthusiastic temperament and small experience wrote a sensational pamphlet on the subject (he had acquired all that was then known of it during a six week's trip), and English Military Journals were taken in by the lofty pretensions of the projectors. The following from the United States *Army and Navy Journal* is the latest phase of the torpedo system.

"The result of the Naval Torpedo institution, which has been in operation at Newport for about six years, seems to be a pole with a tank of powder at the end of it. This pole is suspended from the sides of a vessel by guys and other rigging—the pole being in position, the vessel to which it is attached seeks to poke it under the enemy's bottom. When the end of the pole is thought to be in proper position, the powder in the tank is fired by electricity, and the enemy is expected to be blown up. The trials with this contrivance during the late naval review, show that two things are necessary in order that it may act as intended: First, the pole must not be carried away either by motion through the water or by the enemy's projectiles, before the powder sack is in the desired position under his bottom, and se-

cond the enemy must kindly remain quiet while he is being blown up.

The pole apparatus has at all events had its power fully developed—what this power really is naval men have already seen from the experiments of firing them under a raft at the naval review. No wonder the Admiral, in his annual *resumé* for the guidance of the Secretary of the Navy, regrets "to say that there is not much interest displayed in the torpedo question in our Navy as its importance deserves. He disposes of the fish (White-head) ray, and Harvey torpedoes by saying: "With an understanding of the subject and a vessel of equal speed, any commander could elude or destroy either of the torpedoes mentioned. Now, if the Admiral's condemnation of these contrivances is correct—and we believe that most naval men will agree with him—we have only the pole apparatus left!

"Take it altogether we have rarely been called on to record a result more out of proportion to the cost and means employed than this. Means: six years of a special torpedo institution, with a corps of chemists, electricians, and naval scientists. Result: a bag of powder at the end of a pole. Add a certain amount of mystery, and we have a sum total representing the practical achievement.

#### DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Dominion Rifle Association met in the Railway Room of the Parliament Buildings, on the 15th inst. The President, Lieutenant Colonel Gzowski, in the chair. We are indebted to the Secretary, Colonel STUART, for the following report of their proceedings:—

##### PATRON:

His Excellency the Right Honorable Earl Duffin, K.C.B., K.P., Governor-General of Canada, &c.

##### VICE PATRONS:

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Province of Ontario.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, Province of Quebec.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, Province of New Brunswick.

His Honor the Lieut. Governor, Province of Nova Scotia.

His Honor the Lieut. Governor, Province of Manitoba.

His Honor the Lieut. Governor, Province of British Columbia.

The Lieut. General Commanding H.M. Forces in B.N.A.

The Vice Admiral Commanding H.M. Navy; in B.N.A.

The Premier of the Dominion.

The Minister of Militia.

The Premiers of the the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia.

Sir W. Young, Chief Justice, Nova Scotia.

The Adjutant General of the Militia of the Dominion.

##### PRESIDENT:

Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Gzowski, Toronto.

##### VICE PRESIDENTS.

ONTARIO.—Allan Gilmour, Esq., Ottawa.

QUEBEC.—Lieut. Col. C. J. Brydges, Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, Montreal.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Lieut. Col. Hon. A. E. Botsford, Sackville.

MANITOBA.—The Hon. Donald A. Smith, M.P., Fort Garry.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Lieut. Col. A. McKintay, 63rd Batt., Halifax.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The Hon. R. W. W. Carrall, Victoria.

The Presidents of the Provincial Rifle Associations (ex-officio.)

The Militia Staff Officers in command of Militia Districts (ex-officio.)

Lieut. Col. Taylor, D.A.G., Military District No. 1, London.

Lieut. Col. Durie, D.A.G., Military District No. 2, Toronto.

Lieut. Col. Jarvis, C.M.G., D.A.G., Military District No. 3, Kingston.

Lieut. Col. Jackson, D.A.G., Military District No. 4, Brockville.

Lieut. Col. Fletcher, C.M.G., D.A.G., Military District No. 5, Montreal.

Lieut. Col. Harwood, D.A.G., Military District No. 6, Montreal.

Lieut. Col. Casault, C.M.G., D.A.G., Military District No. 7, Quebec.

Lieut. Col. Maunsell, D.A.G., Military District No. 8, Fredericton, N.B.

Col. J. W. Laurie, D.A.G., Military District, No. 9, Halifax, N.S.

Lieut. Col. W. O. Smith, C.M.G., D.A.G., Military District No. 10, Manitoba.

Lieut. Col. Houghton, D.A.G., Military District No. 11, British Columbia.

##### AUDITORS:

John Langton, Esq., Auditor General, Ottawa.

T. D. Harrington, Esq., Deputy Receiver General

##### TREASURER:

Lieut. Col. Macpherson, Militia Department, Ottawa.

##### SECRETARY:

Lieut. Colonel Stuart, Militia Department, Ottawa.

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NOVA SCOTIA.—Lt. Col. Wyld, Reserve, Halifax; Lt. Col. L. De V. Chipman, 68th Battalion, Kentville; Lt. Col. J. J. Bremner,

66th Battalion, Halifax; Lt. Col. G. Campbell, 78th Battalion, Truro; Lt. Col. Mitchell, Gar. Art., Halifax; Major Belcher, 68th Battalion, Kentville; Lt. Col. A. G. Jones, M. P., Halifax.

**MANITOBA.**—The Hon. M. A. Girard, Winnipeg; Capt. The Hon. Thos. Howard, Winnipeg; Robert Cunningham, Esq., M.P., Winnipeg; Dr. Schult, Esq., M.P., Winnipeg; Lieut. Colonel Chamberlain, C.M.G., Ottawa.

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Ottawa April 16th 1874.

Sir,—I am directed by the Council of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, to forward for your information and guidance, copies of the following Resolutions passed this day by the Council of the Association, for the selection of the Wimbledon Team from the Dominion of Canada, for 1874 and for next year, and to request that I may be furnished with the information required by Resolution No. 1, by the date required, viz.: 24th May next.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

C. SWART, Lt.-Col.,  
Secretary D. C. R. A.

The President

..... Provincial Rifle Association.

**Resolution No. 1.**—That the Presidents of the Provincial Rifle Associations be requested to send in each, a list of names to the Secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association from which the selection of 20 marksmen to represent the Dominion Rifle Association at Wimbledon, next July, is to be made. The list to be sent in not later than the 24th day of May next, to contain the names, distances, dates, and places of matches, with scores made in 1873; also rank, occupation, and status of each competitor, and his assent to go to Wimbledon if selected. The list to be signed by the Secretary of each Provincial Association, and countersigned by the President. Said lists to contain not more than 18 names from each Province.

**Resolution No. 2.**—That for the present year one member for the Wimbledon Team shall be selected from British Columbia, and one from Manitoba, and only eighteen from the remaining Provinces. The selection from British Columbia and Manitoba to be made upon the recommendation of the Provincial Associations of these Provinces.

**RESOLUTION No. 3 FOR SELECTION OF WIMBLEDON TEAM NEXT YEAR.**

Unanimously Resolved, that the Presidents of the Provincial Rifle Associations be requested to arrange for a competition match of three days, for the selection of marksmen from whom the twenty to be sent to Wimbledon are to be chosen, and that the Secretary of each Provincial Rifle Association sends to the Secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association at Ottawa, the names of eighteen competitors with their scores made at Wimbledon ranges and targets, seven shots without sighting shots, each day, at each range. The list to be accompanied by a Certificate from the President of the Provincial Rifle Association, and to contain in addition to the names and scores, the date of meeting, rank and occupation and status

of each, with the assent of each competitor, that if selected he will be ready to go on the date to be named.

The list to be sent to the Secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association no later than the 31st December.

C. SWART,  
Secy. D. C. R. A.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

ALTERATION IN SIZE OF TARGETS.

The regulations for the National Rifle Association for the ensuing Wimbledon meeting, which have just been issued, contain some changes which will be of interest to intending competitors from Canada. A great alteration has been made in the size and shape of targets. The 200 yards target is reduced from a rectangle of 6ft. by 4ft. to a circle only 40in. in diameter. The bull's-eye is exactly a circle inscribed in the square of the old bull's eye; the centre is a circle of twice the diameter of the bull's eye—i. e. 16in. The inner is 28in. in diameter, and the outer—the rest of the target—is 40in. in diameter. There is thus a bull's eye of 4in. radius, surrounded by three concentric bands, respectively 4in., 6in., and 6in. wide. The new target for 500 and 600 yards is a circle of which the diameter is only 2in. less than the side of the old 6ft. square target. The bull's-eye is of 22in. in diameter, the bull's eye of former years being 2ft. square. The concentric bands are each 8in. wide. The long range target is of the old rectangular form—6ft. by 12ft. The bull's-eye is circular, 3ft. in diameter, surrounded by a centre band 9 inches wide. The old centre, 6 feet square, is now the "inner," and the outer is of course the rest of the target. The volley target remains as it was, except that a centre ribbon is added above and below the bull's eye ribbon. The size of the cartoon targets, which are circular, is, at 200 yards, 40 inches in diameter, at 500 yards 60 inches, and at 600 and 800 yards 70 inches, with bull's eyes and centres (no inners) according to the regulation for the ordinary targets at the respective ranges. The outlets will be the same size as those of the last two years. There will be at all ranges an outer, inner, centre, and bull's eye, scoring 1, 2, 3, and 4 respectively. It is intended to shoot ties off by single shots in all cases of individual competitions, in matches, and in some special competitions, a modified form of the old rules as to division and marshalling of scores is still adhered to. The Council have defined clearly the dress that must be worn by competitors in the volunteer competitions—viz., the Queen's, the St. George's, the Prince of Wales', the China Cup, and the Volley Prize. For these they must wear tunic or patrol jacket, regimental trousers, knickerbockers or kilt, chako, forage cap, or bonnet, and waist-belts without bayonet or sword. And all men of the same corps or rank must be dressed alike.—*Mont. Gazette.*

RIFLE COMPETITION.

The announced rifle contest between the marksmen of Aurora and a similar number from our own town, took place at the cricket grounds, on Friday last. The match, as may be noticed by the following scores, was a very keen and closely contested one, and the shooting, generally, remarkably good. The range was one hundred yards; and the rifle used, the small-bore Enfield.

**AURORA.**—F. Hartman, Captain 54; Steevens 52; Larn, 57; Newton 71; C. Irwin, 72; Davis, 71; J. Bruce, 52; Logadale, 82; W. B. Irwin, 87; W. H. Bruce, 62. Total, 660.

**BARRE.**—Chas Clarkson, 87; C. H. Ross, 41; J. Boon, 92; S. Sawrey, 40; G. Perkins, 72; W. Boon, 71; A. Miscampbell, 87. J. S. Wilson, 75; A. Graham, 30; S. Cullens, 71; Total, 686.

Barrio the victors 20 points.

One dollar each was staked by the men of the respective teams. After the match the Barrio team entertained their Aurora friends at lunch. A return match will be held on Wednesday, 3rd of June, at Aurora. —*Barrie Examiner.*

**PRECIOUS PERU.**—When Dr Johnston invited his readers to "Survey mankind from China to Peru," he can have had no idea how profitable a survey mankind in Peru would be able to make of the waste rubbish of centuries. The guano trade is a great institution, and it is a perfect godsend to Peru. That country has certainly reason to be thankful for the resources which have been accumulated both on its surface and in its bosom by the long processes of ages, and which only awaited human industry to develop them. Almost ever since the South American continent became known to Europe, the territory has yielded abundantly from its fertile stores. But it was the hidden wealth that first enriched it and its conquerors. How much revenue was drawn by Spain in her palmy days of empire from the mines of Potosi and other places it would be impossible to tell, but the amount must have been enormous. Those sources of income become provincial. But the "wealth of Peru" is no longer pre-eminently its stores of precious stones or costly metals. Our century has been marked by the increasing utilization of waste products; and the Peruvians have found a treasure heaped up on their lands and islands in the long neglected refuse which has now so wide a market for manure. Few, however, will fail to be surprised at the report just rendered by the Commission appointed to examine the extent of the guano deposits. In six districts surveyed there is reported to exist more than nine millions of tons of the useful article, and this refers to fields as yet unworked. It is calculated that enough has been found to cover in value the entire foreign debts of the Republic. As this amounts to £36,000,000, it is easy to believe that the intelligence "has created much satisfaction" at Lima, and increased the credit of the present Administration. We suppose Mr. Hill would have brought this under the category of the "unearned increment" of property. It certainly is curious to think of the prosperity of a country being so largely based on the accumulated excreta of extinct generations of birds.

## THE MOTHER'S BLESSING.

There in her high-backed chair she sits,  
Sad-eyed dame with the silver hair;  
The shadows lengthen, the daylight flits,  
And she seems to listen, as still she knits,  
For the sound of the step on the silent stair.

The lamps flash out in the twilight street,  
And many a neighbouring casement gleams  
A beacon of home to hurrying feet;  
But the white-haired dame in the high backed  
seat  
Heeds them not, as she knits and dreams--

Dreams of a boy, long years ago,  
Clasped her neck on a summer day,  
Begged her blessing, kissed her, and so  
Fled with the speed of a hunted doe  
Down to the sea, and sailed away!

A boy with an eye as blue and bright  
As the cloudless noon of a tropic sky;  
A fair haired lad, and his heart was right,  
"Was it ten? Yes, ten long years to-night?  
Shall I bless him again before I die!"

"Here at my knee his prayer he said:  
"Our Father, all-hallowed be thy name;  
Give us this day our daily bread,  
Passing my hand o'er his golden head,  
While o'er the tears in his blue eyes came."

Hark! a step on the silent stair!  
A soft, quick step, and a breathing light!  
A form kneels low by the high backed chair,  
And lo! the curls of her boy's fair hair  
The mother's fingers are twined to night.

Is it a dream? or can it be,  
This tall man with the beard of gold  
That kneels so low by his mother's knee,  
Is the blue eyed boy that fled to sea  
That sunny morn, in the day of old?

Yes it is he, for the joyful tears  
Drop from her eyes in a holy rain;  
"Our Father" anew from his lips she hears,  
And the mother's blessing of bygone years  
Has brought her prodigal home again.

## SOME NEW BOOKS.

## GEN. JOHNSTON'S NARRATIVE OF THE WAR.

The *Narrative of Military Operations* by Joseph E. Johnston, General C.S.A. (D Appleton & Co.), has been looked for with much curiosity, on account of the high rank and distinguished services of the author both in the United States army and that of the so called Confederacy: Nevertheless we judge, after reading it with great care, that it will be generally received with exceeding disappointment, and especially for the reason that Gen. Johnston enjoys among us a very high reputation as a professional and intellectual man, due very much to the generous appreciation of Gen. Sherman and his lieutenants, who always beat him and praised him with equal cordiality.

It will be remembered that Johnston was the only general officer who resigned from the United States army to take part in the rebellion, and that a rule was adopted by the Confederate States Congress requiring that officers who had served in the United States army and resigned to join the rebellion, should in the same grade take precedence according to their relative rank in the United States service. This rule strictly applied would have given Gen. Johnston the position of General in Chief of the Confederate army, Lee, Beauregard, Albert Sidney Johnston, Bragg, Hardee, and others having held no higher grade than that of colonel or lieutenant colonel in the old service. Indeed, it appears from the Narrative that Gen. Johnston was assigned at the commencement of hostilities to what Mr. Davis evidently regarded as the most important command within the probable theatre of war—that of the troops in and around Harper's Ferry. His instructions delivered at Montgomery showed that Davis regarded that place as of great strategic consequence, in view of its strong natural features and proximity to the border of the Northern States.

Gen. Johnston accepted this command, perfectly aware that his superiors looked upon it as of a special importance, and yet he had scarcely reached his post when he proposed its evacuation, and opened a correspondence with the Confederate War Department to that end. His reasons were possibly sound enough in themselves, but such a movement at that stage of the game could not have been very encouraging to the seceding States, nor reassuring to their Government. Indeed, the latter did all it could to induce him to hold the advanced post to which he had been assigned, but in vain. He abandoned the place before it had really been threatened, and thereby seriously and very naturally shook the confidence of Davis in his discretion if not in his courage.

Shortly after withdrawing from Harper's Ferry, Gen. Johnston marched and transported his command by rail to Manassas Junction, where Beauregard was confronting McDowell, and as is well known, thereby secured to the Confederate arms their first great victory at Bull Run. Whether he made this junction of his own volition or under the repeated orders of Davis and his Secretary of War is a question not yet settled between the disputants, though the facts detailed in this volume seem to leave the probability in favour of Johnston. Under the enthusiasm engendered throughout the South by the victory, Johnston's name became very prominent, and he was left in command notwithstanding his failure to advance against the defeated army of McDowell.

There is no doubt now that he erred greatly in not pressing forward after Bull Run with his entire army, much of which, according to his own narrative, had not been engaged, and all of which must have been inspired with the highest enthusiasm. Holmes, Ewell and others reported and asked for orders after the firing had ceased, but they were told their troops "would not be wanted, and were requested to lead them back to camp." Considered purely as a matter of duty to the cause in which Johnston was engaged, these orders were in the highest degree unmilitary, and showed that the General was not equal to the great emergency of the time.

Writers upon warfare generally agree as to the best method of conducting a battle. There are some circumstances which justify the defensive, and some which make the offensive absolutely necessary. At the battle of Bull Run the Union commander chose the latter, and was right in doing so, and thus perforce compelled Johnston to take the former till he had gained the victory; but then, according to all rules and all the great precedents of generalship, he should have assumed the offensive, and completed his success. He could not have suffered more than a repulse, and might have captured Washington. In spite of the large force gathered there, the chances were ninety nine out of a hundred in his favor. The opinion of the best officers in the Union army was that he would have swept everything before him. Victory would have given him arms, munitions, and supplies of every description. His excuse is that the strength of the Union army and its position were too formidable to be successfully assailed, and that his own force was "more disorganized by victory than the Union army by defeat." This cannot be true, for a large part of his army had not fired a shot; but if true, there was this difference, which he should never have lost sight of, namely, that while he had in his favor the

disorganization of victory, which added ten fold to the confidence, however much it might have shaken the coherence of his troops, McDowell's troops were flying under the disorganization of defeat, accompanied by panic, which rendered them entirely uncontrollable for the time being. It is not to be wondered at that Davis, a military man himself, and one who, notwithstanding his arbitrary and injudicious character, held the Confederacy to its work with a constancy and courage rarely surpassed, should have been disheartened by Johnston's lack of aggressive temper and good generalship, and should have sought to supersede him by an officer of superior rank.

Gen. Johnston's pages make it clear that the Northern people were deceived after Bull Run, and even till the present time, in the belief that he was then in favor of a vigorous forward movement, and was restrained by the Confederate Government. Indeed, it appears that he was not only not in favor of any aggressive policy with the means at his disposal, but shortly after the battle of Bull Run began considering the project of falling back beyond the Rappahannock, and finally selected a new position behind that stream, and against the wishes if not the protest of Davis evacuated his strongly entrenched camp at Manassas Junction, abandoned his *quaker* guns and considerable stores at that place and at Thoroughfare Gap, and retreated without having been even seriously menaced, much less followed by the Union army, then under McClellan. He now maintains that the stores had been collected and sent forward in much larger quantities than required by him, and against his protest, and that he abandoned them because there was too much danger in waiting for them to be sent to the rear. Danger from what? Certainly not from Union army, for that was commanded by McClellan, who had no idea of advancing by that line, and even if he had, his timidity was greater than that of Johnston, and might have safely been depended upon, as the sequel showed, long enough to permit the withdrawal of all the stores which had been accumulated for Johnston's army. General Johnston shows that he protested against the accumulation of these stores at points so far advanced, and he thereby leaves fair ground for the presumption, if the fact were not already apparent by his own admissions, that it was no part of his plan to advance further with his army; but it does not seem to have ever occurred to him that it might have been the essence of Davis's policy to capture Washington at least.

Under these circumstances, although it may have been a stretch of authority, it was natural and every way justifiable for Davis, in appointing the generals of full rank authorized by the Confederate Congress, to overslaugh Johnston by putting Lee and Albert Sidney Johnston ahead of him; and herein seems to lie the entire cause of the trouble which never ceased to exist between Gen. Johnston and the Confederate authorities. Their disagreements were continuous, and they form the theme upon which this Narrative is strung. They mar the symmetry of the story, and while their exposition throws light upon the history of the Confederacy, they also cast a shade upon a character which has hitherto been regarded by many as one of the most symmetrical of all in the rebellion. The more they are studied, the more will they damage the reputation of Gen. Johnston, though it is not probable that they will much benefit that of Mr. Davis. So strongly is the Narrative colored by the interest, passions, and heartburnings of the

author that we are constrained to say that for his sake it should never have been published. His fame would have been clearer had it been left entirely to his enemies. But to return to the story. Shortly after the Confederate army retired to the camp on the Rappahannock McClellan's movement down the Chesapeake was discovered, though Johnston confesses he did not know whether it was intended for Fortress Monroe or North Carolina, a fact which goes to show that they were not kept so well informed of the plans of the Northern generals as has usually been supposed.

It is well known that McClellan landed at Fortress Monroe, and at the end of about a month from the time his movement from Washington began, moved out toward the position which had been taken up and weakly fortified by General Magruder between Yorktown and Lee's Mills. Instead of turning these works or carrying them by a vigorous assault, McClellan began a siege, and thus gave the enemy time to concentrate a strong force, the command of which Johnston assumed. His first consideration seems to have been how to retreat, and without being forced, he took up the line of march toward Richmond, in the neighborhood of which he had counselled Davis to concentrate all the available forces of the Confederate States. This plan did not receive the approbation of his Government. Mr. Davis and advisers preferred to defend the approaches to the capital, foot by foot, and it must be confessed that Lee was right in the opinion that the Peninsula afforded good ground for defensive warfare. Johnston, however, persisted in thinking himself unable, with the forces at hand, to hold McClellan in check, and therefore made no effort to do so. The affair at Williamsburg is explained by him to have been without design, except to permit his trains to get out of the way of the retreating troops. After his army had been finally concentrated about Richmond and strengthened by the troops drawn from other points, he decided to assume the offensive, but not before he had learned that McDowell was reported as moving his army from Fredericksburg for the purpose of forming a junction with McClellan.

This is the first and only instance in the entire Narrative in which Johnston represents himself as absolutely taking the initiative, and fighting a battle on his own motion, and in view of this singular fact it is probably fair to state that Mr. Davis claims that it was not done voluntarily, but under the repeated orders of the Government. The battle which resulted is known as Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, and was not decisive. Both parties claimed the victory, but the advantage appears to have been in favor of Johnston, who was severely wounded, and had to leave his command in the hands of Gustavus W. Smith. Smith failed to press his opponent that night, and did not renew the action next day. He was then superseded by Lee, who afterwards compelled McClellan to change his base and fall back upon the James.

What might have been the result if Johnston had not been wounded must always remain a matter of speculation. It is certain, however, that this was the most important epoch in his career. Whether fortune or Davis was to blame for his assignment to other and less conspicuous commands after his recovery, is not cleared up entirely by the Narrative. He does not say so in words, but it is evident that he feels that he was greatly wronged by Lee's assignment to the supreme command in Virginia, while he was sent to Tennessee and Mississippi. By what personal or official reasons Davis was con-

trolled in making this assignment cannot be clearly known till he shall have published his side of the story; but it is evident that he was tired out by the defensive policy of Johnston, and desired to give the war in Virginia a more aggressive character.

This object was accomplished while Johnston received a territorial supervision in the West, with Pemberton and Bragg as the actual commanders in the field. He joined the latter at Tullahoma, and was shortly afterward followed to the Southwest by Davis. They had a personal interview at Chattanooga, during which it appears that Davis wanted him to relieve Bragg owing to the latter's failure to make good his invasion of Kentucky, but Johnston declined, on the ground that his health was not yet sufficiently re-established to permit him to undergo the fatigues of an active campaign. He had, however, already in his official communications with the Confederate War Department, wisely urged the union of Bragg's and Pemberton's armies, and expressed himself willing to take command of the united force and attack either Rosecrans or Grant, the latter now threatening Vicksburg. Davis disapproved this programme, but authorized Johnston to take from one army to reinforce the other as he might think best.

When Grant's movements at Vicksburg became alarming, as they did when he prepared to run the batteries, Davis ordered Johnston to go to Mississippi in person and assume control of its defence. The order was observed, but too late. When Johnston reached the capital of the State Grant had already obtained a secure footing on the highlands of Mississippi, back of Bruinsburg, and begun that marvellous campaign during which he defeated and destroyed in detail the Confederate forces in that theatre of war. Johnston's orders directing Pemberton to concentrate a heavy force and drive back Grant, were issued after Grant had already been victorious, and as a matter of course were without result. With Pemberton operating from Vicksburg, and Johnston and Jackson, Grant occupying the region between them, free to move in any direction, plentifully supplied with ammunition and subsisting off the country instead of depending on the river for supplies, there was but one way for Johnston, to beat him, and that was by marching at once from Jackson toward Pemberton in order with the united forces to overwhelm the Union commander in battle or break from his toils. Instead of doing this, Johnston marched north from Jackson to Canton, not westward as he should have done toward Vicksburg; and what is worse still, he remained there in entire idleness one whole day (the 16th of May), during which Grant was marching and fighting. It is equally true that Pemberton committed a fatal error in trying to march south or east, instead of north or northeast toward Johnston; and a still greater one after being defeated at Champion's Hill, in falling back toward the Big Black instead of escaping under cover of darkness toward the north, whence he might still have joined Johnston and with him saved the bulk of their forces.

It is not too much to say that Johnston's orders were all too late in that campaign, and that Pemberton's plans were neither based upon them nor upon sound judgment. They both vastly overrated Grant's forces, and both acted too slowly to counteract his movements, and worst of all, attacked him with detachments when common sense required the employment of every man they had. After Pemberton got safely inside of the rebel works at Vicksburg, and Johnston had gathered a force of about 30,000 men,

according to his own returns, at Canton, he was urged by his Government to raise the siege and release the garrison; but he could not be induced even to try it. He endeavors to justify himself by quoting Pemberton's opinion that he should not undertake it with less than 40,000 men. But had he made the attempt, he could not have met with any greater disaster than failure, and in no event could he have lost as much as the strength of the garrison which surrendered on the 4th of July, and for whose rescue his movement should have been designed. And had he made an attack upon Grant's rear in concert with one from Pemberton against his front, their united forces of not less than 60,000 men might have gained a great victory, as it is well known that Grant never had in his lines more than 65,000 or 70,000 effectives, and they were stretched out in siege works six or seven miles long. The chances in favor of the extrication of Pemberton were well worth an effort at any rate, and yet no movement was made till it was again too late. General Johnston makes a vigorous and determined attempt to exculpate himself from the responsibility of this unfortunate campaign; and while he makes clear the fact that all the faults were not his, he makes it still more certain that they were not all Davis's or Pemberton's. It is doubtful if they could have all frustrated Grant after the fight at Port Gibson, but they might have saved their army if they had worked together.

Johnston's next great command was against Sherman, between Dalton and Atlanta, during which he retreated always, never once assuming the offensive; never attacking, always waiting the attack, always calling for help, always disagreeing with the Confederate Government, and yet always supported by his men and officers. He displayed great skill in getting back to the Chattahoochee. He lost but few men comparatively, no materials, and no stores, but then it must not be forgotten that his antagonist, although a man of genius, had some of his own qualities, and among them no great love for general engagements and no great luck when he undertook them. It must be said in Sherman's favor, however, that he was operating in the heart of the enemy's country, with his base of supplies on the Ohio river, with a single line of railroad, easily broken, for his only means of communication, without which it was impossible for him to feed his army. Canton, therefore, was excusable on his part. Had Johnston used his own cavalry force, amounting to 10,000 men according to his own returns, instead of calling upon Davis to send Forrest to him, and had he hurled them against Sherman's railroad, it must have been broken. He claims that this was impossible, because he had to use his cavalry to hold parts of his fortified lines; but military critics will agree that he would have done better to give up his breastworks and retreat faster, while his cavalry was operating on his enemy's communications.

This part of the Narrative must be dreary reading to his comrades of the lost cause. The rest of the book is interesting, particularly that which refers to the final struggle in the Carolinas; to his interviews with Davis and Breckinridge, and the arrangement for the final surrender with Sherman. He states what has long been suspected, that it was he who suggested to Sherman the details of the celebrated armistice looking to peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, which Mr. Stanton, with Mr. Lincoln's warm approval, so contemptuously terminated by an order to resume hostilities. The volume closes with a summary of the author's case against Davis, and an effort to

refute a message which the latter is said to have prepared, but never sent to the Confederate Congress. It must be admitted that Gen. Johnston states the charges against himself fairly and frankly throughout the Narrative, but it could be wished for his sake that he had been more successful in defending himself against them. His book is lacking in details concerning administration, drill and discipline, as well as in the description of his tactics and manner of handling troops in action. In this respect it will be a great disappointment to military men, both in this country and abroad. It is also notably and inexcusably deficient in maps and plans of battle, so much so that it is impossible for a reader not perfectly familiar with the theatres of war to follow him intelligently.

On the whole, the literary part of the work is well done, that is, well done for a military writer. It reads much like an official report in Paris, and is therefore dry; and yet it is doubtful if it does much to elucidate any questions of the war except those touching the personal relations of Davis and the relative merits of his lieutenants. It will help to convince those who study the history of the struggle hereafter that it would have ended much sooner if all the Confederate generals had conducted it as Johnston seems to have done from the first, with the shadow of failure ever present to his mind. The preface of his book is its best part, and might well serve as a model of neatness, modesty and brevity. "I offer these pages," he says, "as my contribution to the materials for the use of the future historian of the war between the States. And yet he who reads the volume must conclude that had the author fought the United States as constantly and as aggressively as he did Jefferson Davis, the result must have been more favorable to his fame, however little it might have changed the final course of events. We close this notice by expressing our surprise that Gen. Johnston should have included in his defence a certificate of character from Gen. Hooker.—*N. Y. Sun*, April 4.

A remarkable article in the *Militair Woche* *enblatt*, dealing with the Bazine trial, declares that its effects will only be fully felt by France after the next lost battle. The common soldier will then feel himself freed from any share in the humiliation of his country, and will, as matter of course, ascribe it to treason. Indeed he will for the future be constantly on his guard against the treason not only of his commander-in-chief but of all his officers. Moreover, a new blow has been struck at the whole principle of authority, by thus giving an impulse to the blind passions of the masses against a servant of the State. It has sown hatred and mistrust, disturbed the good relations of the chiefs of the Army, damaged the comradeship throughout the whole body of the officers, and confused all ideas of justice, duty, and honor. Looking only at the evidently hostile feeling cherished in France, a German may well wish success to the results of the trial. But having regard to the higher interests of civilization, one may well view with pity the moral corruption thus revealed of a nation so highly gifted. And, though the inner life of the French Army has damaged it in the eyes of Europe, the Berlin writer cannot help expressing his sympathy for the chivalrous element in which it led to a ready sacrifice of itself under the most trying circumstances.

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WONDERFUL INTELLIGENCE.—A writer in the *Ottawa Volunteer Review* of February 10th, who signs himself "Franc-Trieur," says:

"Let it be remembered also that British Columbians detest Canada only a degree less than the idea of American domination, and with all the vigor of a small, isolated, and exclusive community."

We do not wish to say anything complimentary about "Franc-Trieur," as he may have been misled by false reports which appeared to him trustworthy; but we can assure him, whoever he is, that he never wrote a more ridiculous sentence in his life. We have a few Canada-haters here, it is true, but the majority of British Columbians are proud of their country. We expect "Franc-Trieur" has fallen into the not uncommon mistake of supposing that the members of a certain noisy clique in Victoria constitute "the people of British Columbia."—*Pacific Herald*.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 30th March, 1874.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under the provisions of the 4th Section of the Act passed in the 31st year of Her Majesty's Reign, and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada has been pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that the article known as Gypsum when imported into Canada in its raw or natural state, may be so imported free from the payment of Customs duty, but that ground or calcined Gypsum be, and the same is hereby declared to be chargeable with a duty of fifteen cents *ad valorem* whatever the uses may be for which it is so imported.

15-3

W. A. HIMSWORTH,  
Clerk, Privy Council.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Thursday, 2nd April, 1874.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in pursuance of the provisions of "the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854;" and the Acts amending the same, and of the Act passed in the 36th year of Her Majesty's Reign, intitled: "An Act relating to Shipping, and for the Registration, inspection and Classification thereof."

His Excellency by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to appoint the Port of Cobourg, in the Province of Ontario, a port for the registration of shipping, and such port is hereby constituted and appointed accordingly.

His Excellency, under the authority aforesaid, has further been pleased to constitute and appoint the Collector of Customs at the said Port of Cobourg to be Registrar of Shipping, and the Landing Waiter at the said port to superintend the survey and measurement of ships thereat, under the provisions of the said Act.

15-

W. A. HIMSWORTH,  
Clerk, Privy Council.