

disregard of the plain precepts of political life and of the rules that binds society together has been paid for at an awful price.

If the principles of the *strategy of invasion* were thoroughly understood, ample provision could be made to meet all the possible contingencies leading to the attempt—to frustrate it, if undertaken, and eventually defeat it—(without unnecessarily burthening the time or resources of the people or indulging in costly as well as doubtful experiments), and thereby imparting a feeling of security which would more than realise the dreams of the political economist.

Allowing that the era of aggressive warfare was passed (although that is by no means certain) still a knowledge of the *strategy of invasion* is as much a necessity as when NAPOLEON LE GRAND endeavoured to create a great Western Empire, because it is the science on which a *national police* must be established to be effective, and this knowledge comprises what is known as the "Fundamental principle of war," which is itself comprised in the following axioms.

1st. To throw by strategical movements the mass of an army successively upon the decisive points of a theatre of war, and also upon the communications of the enemy as much as possible without compromising one's own.

2nd. To manœuvre to engage fractions of the hostile army with the bulk of one's own forces.

3rd. On the battle field to throw the mass of the forces upon the decisive point or upon that position of the hostile line which it is of the first importance to overthrow.

4th. To arrange that those masses shall not only be thrown upon the decisive points, but that they shall engage at the proper time and with energy.

Those self evident truths have been deduced from the practice of the art of war by Jomini and are as applicable today as they were in its earliest recorded operations, while they prescribe the conditions following for the assailant.

1st. Control of a portion of the coast if the operations are to be carried on between States separated by the sea or navigable waters, in any case free access thereto.

2nd. A naval force equal or superior to that of the assailed.

With those requisites a convenient base of operations would be established at some favorable port on the coast, from which operations could be carried on against the objective point which would generally be the capital or that position on which the main line of defence was based, in reaching which the manœuvres of the invaders would be directed towards the cutting off all communications both seaward and from the interior and compelling the evacuation of all fortified places on the coast without fighting, as

well as wasting and destroying the resources of the country.

There are two instances of this division of "the strategy of invasion" in modern times, that of the campaigns of Earl CORNWALLIS in Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia in 1779-80 & eventually culminating in the surrender at Yorktown, and that of General SHERMAN of the United States Army in 1864-5, over the same ground which compelled the evacuation of Richmond and the surrender of General Lee.

With respect to those two great historical events it must be said that if General GRANT was as great a dolt as Sir HENRY CLINTON SHERMAN, would have met the fate of CORNWALLIS and very nearly in the same vicinity.

The careful student of history will be surprised at the close parallels both those expeditions so clearly furnish, as well as their lucid illustrations of "the strategy of invasion," and on what trivial events the results of each depended, and as both sustain the principle we have laid down it is our intention to compare them generally in future papers.

As noticed in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW of 24th June, the United States Wimbledon came off on Saturday, the 21st ult., at the Creedmore Range on Long Island with the results as shown by the following from the *New York World* of 22nd June. We have already given our readers a full account of the range and all its appliances and therefore omit the very useful and elaborate plan published in the following article:—

The National Rifle Association opened their range at Creedmore yesterday. The weather was excellent, the shower of the previous night having cooled the air, making the strong westerly breeze that prevailed all day doubly welcome. The officers and directors of the Association reached Creedmore on the ten o'clock train, accompanied by squads from the Ninth and Twenty-second regiments who were detailed for guard duty on the range. Generals Shaler, Hancock, Siegel, Ward, and the staff officers, with the Eleventh Regiment band, and about 100 contestants and visitors, were aboard of the same train. Upon its arrival, Artillery Company K, of the First Division, New York, which was stationed just south of headquarters, fired a salute of twelve guns, and proceeding up the entrance avenue to the music of the band the party entered the range. Twenty-nine tents were pitched at the upper end of the grounds, which were used by several teams participating in the matches. A large tent was located near the 500 yard firing point, which served for the headquarters, where persons became members, entered the different matches, and received their ammunition. General Shaler, who had general supervision of the range, and the military officials present, took their stand underneath a huge oak tree, where seats were provided, and close by the band dispensed music from time to time. The Range Committee, wearing the red badges, were everywhere attending to the minute details of conducting the match. Many of the contestants were totally ignorant of what was required of them. This lack of foreknowledge on the part of teams from

the National Guards delayed the exercises fully two hours. Register keepers, markers and those in charge of details had to be instructed over and over again, although adequate explanations had been printed in the programmes, which were dispensed at headquarters. Mr. Church, President of the Association, and General Woodward, arrived by the half-past ten train, and were greeted by a salute. The trains, running from Hunter's Point every half hour during the morning, brought about 1,500 persons to the ground. Until about noon the time was occupied by an inspection of the range universal expressions of approbation prevailing.

At noon a gun announced the commencement of the first match, open only to members of the National Association.

Distance, 200 yards; position, standing; weapon, any military rifle; rounds, five, with privilege of two sighting shots; entrance fee, \$1. Prizes—First prize, gold badge and \$20; second prize, \$15; third prize, \$10; fourth prize, \$5.

In this match there were forty-eight contestants, representing the Seventh, Ninth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Seventy-ninth regiments of New York, and the First, Second and Fourth regiments from New Jersey. Targets number 1 to 10 were used. Bull's eyes were signalled by a white disk, and counted 4; centre, red disk counted 3; outers, black disk, counted 2.

This match resulted as follows:

Prize	Won by	Score.
1st.	J. C. Bush	4 3 4 2 3—16
2nd.	C. L. Finke	3 2 3 3 3—14
3rd.	E. H. Madison	3 2 3 3 3—14
4th.	Lieut. Anderson	3 3 2 3 3—14

RIFLES USED BY WINNERS.

Bush—Remington, Spanish model.
 Finke—Remington, New York State model.
 Madison—Remington, New York State model.
 Anderson—Remington, New York State model.

On the first match Finke and Madison made a tie, which Finke afterwards won by a score of 3.

The second match was shot at Targets 11 to 20, open only to members of the Association.

Distance, 200 yards; position, standing; weapon, any rifle weighing less than ten pounds, excluding hair triggers and telescopic sights; entrance fee, \$1. Prizes—First prize, gold badge and \$20; second prize, \$15; third prize, \$10; fourth prize, \$5.

Prize	Won by	Score.
1st.	John Hiller	2 3 4 3 3—15
2nd.	J. C. Bush	4 3 3 2 3—15
3rd.	Lieut. Anderson	2 4 2 4 3—15
4th.	W. L. Smoot	2 3 3 3 3—14

RIFLES USED BY WINNERS.

Hiller—Remington, New York State model.
 Bush—Remington Spanish model.
 Anderson—Remington, New York State model.
 Smoot—Remington—New York state model.

At this point a trial of the renowned Gatlin gun took place. The gun was invented by J. R. Gatlin, and resembles the French mitrailleuse. The one exhibited yesterday was ten-barrelled, 0.42 inch calibre, capacity 600 rounds per minute, and cost \$1,000. It was fired at the target of 200 yards, and every