

raise a corps for service amongst our troops.

It is probable that the proximity to the diamond fields would act as an inducement to a good many, more would be attracted by the desire to witness actual warfare, and there can be little doubt that a couple of thousand trained soldiers could be got amongst the Canadian Volunteers for the venture. If the Home Government sends out a battalion or two we shall be curious to see its composition. At Aldershot lately, they could only muster 240 rank and file per battalion; of mere boys.

The Captain GLOVER, R.N., referred to, is brother to the late Captain GLOVER, Staff Officer of Pensioners of this city.

"Colonel Sir Garnet Wolseley leaves England for the West Coast of Africa on the 9th September, to take up his new duties as Governor and Commander-in-Chief. Capt. Thompson, of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, who commanded the Transport Train from Woolwich to Dartmoor, has already started on his mission to raise the Houssas. Captain Glover, R. N., left this week with several smart young officers, who have volunteered to assist. The native troops will, it is expected, be formed in divisions of two or three thousand each. It is, we hear, in serious contemplation to increase the thin red streak on the Gold Coast, and to send out at the proper season a battalion or so of European troops, to take part in an expedition to the headquarters of the Ashantee monarch. Next week it is thought a decision on this subject will be come to, and the plan of operations settled."

PEOPLE clamorous for the introduction of the excellencies of the "Prussian Military System," had better carefully study the following from the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of 23rd August, and they will find there is nothing either to admire or imitate in it. Soldiers must be machines to a certain extent, but they can be made so without brutality:—

"Judging from statements which have recently appeared in the German papers, we shall have to revise the assertion so frequently made that the universal service in the German Army of high and low, rich and poor, intelligent and ignorant, is security against the abuse of authority which is too common in other armies. In one instance cited among others, it appears that an officer in Königsberg, on returning to the garrison with a party of recruits, ordered two of them, whose clumsiness had naturally provoked him, to appear in his tent, where he boxed their ears—a punishment more open to the charge of illegality than of severity. In another case a non-commissioned officer singed a private's hair for which he received a reprimand, in revenge for which he afterwards oppressed and worried the poor soldier to such an extent that he committed suicide. Another, an officer, abused a number of his soldiers while bathing in such a manner that several were drowned, while the rest were dragged from the water in a senseless condition. Brutality is the special offence of the Saxon officers, and it is asserted that suicides are frequently committed by soldiers unable to bear the barbarity of their superiors any longer. Making all allowance

for newspaper exaggeration it is evident that there must be some truth in these stories, for the attention of the Landtag has been directed to the abuses.

In another column will be found an article from the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of 9th August, detailing the manner in which an impassible stream was bridged by an officer of the United States Army.

We give the details because all such experience is valuable, and it shows in a striking degree the fertility of resources which is characteristic of the training of the officers of the United States Army.

The whole of the operations described are interesting, the *paulin* is the waggon cover of india rubber cloth or heavy tarred canvas; the waggon boxes are all built in such a manner that very little trouble would at any time transform them into very efficient scoops or flat bottomed boats, capable of transporting eight or ten men. If in addition to the usual equipment one or two planks were carried along a very efficient pontoon train would always accompany the force, and if transport was localised—that is, if each regiment, battalion, or company, was allowed to look after its own—a most efficient system could be devised, for the rapid advance of light troops, without half the *impedimenta* which hampers an advance at the present day.

The following which is copied from *Broad Arrow* is a specimen of the manner in which Brigadiers in the Re-organized British Army perform their duty in mimic warfare. The Autumn Manœuvres are cheap to John Bull if only in the matter of affording caricatures for *Punch*—Field Marshall CARDWELL for ever!

"If Brigadier Wodehouse did nought else to immortalise his name on Dartmoor, the gallant commander of the first brigade of the 1st Division deserves credit for the following little effort of ready wit. In the memorable battle of Leedon Tor, when the 11th Foot, two guns, a squadron of the Carbineers, part of the 9th Foot, and the Devon Militia, were taken prisoners by the 16th and the Marines, who had been ruled dead by the umpire some time before, Colonel Wodehouse suddenly found himself in the midst of a fog and the fogs of Court Volunteers; the white band on his arm was concealed by his cloak, so suddenly grasping the situation, he rushed at the lawyers, and said, "How many rounds of ammunition have you left?" "So many, sir." "Then blaze away," said he, they blazed away as only lawyers can blaze, and the brigadier was saved. Shortly after he found himself in equal straits, and he had to inquire of a certain aide-de-camp, "What shall I do now?" "Why, follow me, and ride like —," was the reply, and he rode like —, and was again saved from military perdition."

We have reprinted in another column an account of the work by which the *Big Muddy* was crossed, by a portion of the United States expedition engaged in exploring the

Yellowstone River, a tributary of the Missouri, and protecting the Surveying parties on the Northern Pacific Railway.

The Sedentary *Taurus* of the Sioux tribe declared his intentions three years ago to bring 2,000 warriors to contest the advance of the United States citizens and soldiers into the Indian Territories, he has so far fulfilled that threat as to give all possible trouble to the expedition, compelling the employment of a brigade of infantry, a regiment of cavalry and a field battery, beside Gatling Guns. The following is the latest achievement of this chief and is copied from the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of 30th August:—

"*Seventh Cavalry Yellowstone Expedition.*—The following despatch was received August 23 at Fort Benton, Montana, by courier from the special correspondent of the *Tribune* with the Yellowstone expedition Mussel Shell River, August 19. The abundant preparation which the Yellowstone expedition made for the reception of the Indians has been fully justified. The prediction of Bloody Knife that we should meet the savages in the vicinity of Tongue river proved correct. Indians were discovered for the first time about August 1, watching our movements and prowling around the camp at night. No overt act took place, however, until August 4. General Custer, with Bloody Knife and a squadron of cavalry, had been detailed by General Stanley to go on several miles in advance of the waggons and look up the road. Having gone about ten miles ahead they halted and picketed their horses in a wood by the river to wait for the train. Two hours afterwards six Indians appeared on the plain, and made demonstrations toward their camp. A dismounted line of skirmishers was thrown out and the horses saddled. The Indians were easily driven off, but proved to be the decoy of a large party in a neighboring wood waiting in ambush for the cavalry. Finding that the ruse failed, the Indians, to the number of 300 boldly rode out and advanced on the grove occupied by the cavalry. General Custer had only one squadron of eighty men, under the command of Captain Moylan, one troop commanded by Lieutenant Custer, and the other by Lieutenant Varnum. The men were again dismounted and formed a skirmish line in a semi-circle around the cavalry, who had the river at their back. Rapid firing was kept up at a distance of 400 yards. While thus engaged with General Custer in the front, another party of Indians crawled along behind, under the river bank, and tried to stampede his horses, but the attempt was frustrated. The Indians fired the grass in several places, but failed to burn out the cavalry. General Custer deferred a charge, hoping that the main command would soon come up and assist in capturing the Indians. After a three hours fight his ammunition gave out; he then charged the Indians, who precipitately fled, dropping many of their equipments. After retreating several miles they took to the Bad Lands. One man slightly wounded in the arm and one horse wounded formed the extent of General Custer's loss. While the fight was going on, however, several Indians left the war party in search of stragglers from the train. Coming upon Dr. Housinger, the veterinary surgeon, and Mr. Balsrain, the cavalry sutler, who were less than a mile from the column, they killed them, and