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# The Volunteer Review,

AND

## MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1875.

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.

LIEUT. J. B. VINTER, of Victoria, and Captain H. V. EDMONDS of New Westminster, are our authorized Agents for British Columbia.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of No. LXXX of the journal of the "Royal United Service Institution," containing the following articles:—"Journeys from Herat to Khiva, by Major General Sir F. J. Goldsmid; Proposed alterations in the annual musketry practice, &c., &c., by Captain C. K. Brooke, 1st Battalion, 15th Regiment, Brigade Major Hong Kong; The new works for the defence of Paris, by Major E. S. Tyler, R. E.; The Institution prize essay, universal conscription, the only answer to the recruiting question, by Captain H. W. L. Himo, R.A., F.S.S.R.A. Institution gold medalist; On the best practical method for ensuring efficiency in the army, by Major General Sir E. C. Warde, K.C.B.R.A.; Discussion on Sir E. Warde's lecture, and on recruiting which formed the subject of the essays written for the gold medal; On the comparative merits of simple and compound engines, by G. B. Rowrie, Esq., M.I.C.E.; Delineations of some minute sea surface animals from colored drawings, by Mrs. Torquher."

The appendix to Vol. XVIII contains an

encouraging report of the state of the Institution, whose income appears to have been steadily increasing, as well as its library and museum. It also contains a list of members.

We have repeatedly tried to impress on our brother officers of the Canadian army the value of this Institution, and the vast amount of useful military information it has been the means of disseminating; we hope to see for the sake of the service a large addition to the members from this country.

No. LXXX is the first of the nineteenth (19) volume. The usual notice is appended and it would give us sincere pleasure to see some of our officers competitors.

### ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

#### Memorandum for 1875.

The Council having decided that a Gold Medal be granted annually for the best Essay on a Naval or Military subject, to be determined on, each year, by the Council, make known the conditions of competition:

(1) The Candidates must be Officers on Full Pay, Retired or Reserved Pay, or Members of the Institution.

(2) The Essays shall be on matters connected with the Army and Navy, alternately, the subject this year being a Naval one.

(3) The Essays must not exceed 48 pages of the size and style of the "Journal."

(4) The Essays must be forwarded to the Secretary, on or before the 1st November in each year.

(5) The Essays must be strictly anonymous, but each to have a Motto, and be accompanied by a sealed envelope with the Motto written on the outside, and the name of the Candidate inside.

(6) The Essays will be submitted for decision to three Referees chosen by the Council.

(7) The successful Candidate will be presented with the Medal at the Anniversary Meeting, and his Essay will be printed in the "Journal."

(8) The subject for the following year will be announced in January.

The following is the subject for the Essay to be rendered on or before the 1st November, 1875.

On the best types of War-Vessels for the British Navy:

Firstly. For Combined Action.

Secondly. For single Cruisers of great speed.

Thirdly. For Coast Defence.

By Order,

B. BURGESS, Capt.,  
 Secretary.

Whitehall Yard, London,  
 6th March, 1875.

The following interesting notice of a striking historical incident is taken from *Broad Arrow* of June 12th. It is to be hoped that all future contests will be deprived of the brutality which characterized that of 1812-15:

"The officers of Her Majesty's late India Navy, a scattered and nearly decreasing band, held their annual dinner at the Criterion on the 3rd June. There were present—Captain Wilson, the pioneer of steam navigation in the East, the associate of Lieutenant Waghorn, and the officer who, when in command of the *Hugh Lindsay*, performed the first voyage ever made by a steamer between Bombay and Suez; also Captains Frushard, Griffith Jenkins, C.B., James Renzie, C.B., and Heathcote; Lieutenants Col-

lingwood, C. R. Low, A. W. Wetherall, E. Dawes, J. Marshall; and Messrs. Williams, Litchfield, Pendlebury, Keenally, Mignon, &c. A letter of apology for non-attendance was read from a veteran who may be regarded as an interesting relic of the war with America in the early part of this century. This was Captain Boyce, who, when in command of the East India Company's cruiser *Nautilus*, on the 30th June, 1815, engaged off Angier, in the Straits of Sunda, the American corvette *Peacock*, of 22 guns, commanded by Captain Warrington, the same ship which had captured the British 18 gun brig *Penguin*. Though informed by officers from the *Nautilus* of the conclusion of peace, Captain Warrington was base enough to sail up to the little brig, not half the size of his own full-rigged ship, and hail her to haul down her flag. On the gallant Boyce refusing to accede to this unparalleled demand, the corvette fired into the *Nautilus* and an action ensued, which, of course, terminated in the surrender of the latter. In this affair the captain of the Company's cruiser lost both his legs, the first Lieutenant was mortally wounded, six men were killed (rather we should say murdered), and seven wounded. This unprecedented act of barbarity concluded the list of actions fought at sea by the ships of the two nations, between whom peace had been signed on the 18th February, 1815. In his letter of apology Captain Boyce, who is upwards of ninety years of age, said that he was only deterred from meeting his brother officers by difficulties of locomotion, owing to his having lost both his legs sixty years before."

We do not know what a *grateful* country has done for Captain Boyce—but if personal daring, resolute courage, devotion to duty, and patience under suffering were mercantile commodities; he ought to be a rich man indeed, seeing all the pain he endured, the maiming through a long life, and all its consequences, were incurred in the discharge of his duty to his country and her interests.

The anxiety of Russia to preserve the peace in Europe will be probably explained by the following extract:

"According to a Tashkend correspondent in the *Journal de St. Petersburg* the proposed military operations of China in Central Asia are directed as much against the Dungans, a tribe now settled in Eastern Turkestan, as against Kashgar. The area to be embraced by the impending war is thus considerably widened. The longstanding feud between China and Kashgar is one whose merits and details are already sufficiently known. The Dungans have for about ten years maintained themselves in the Chinese province of Sow-Tchiow, from which it has hitherto been impossible for the Chinese to expel them. Last year, having thoroughly exhausted and laid waste the country occupied so long, they evicted it of their own accord, but on their way utterly destroyed the Chinese city of Kahmee, which remains a heap of ruins to the present day, and with frightful barbarities slaughtered the Chinese garrison. The native population, being friendly to them, abetted them in their atrocities, and were in return taken under their protection, retiring with them through Kashgar into Eastern Turkestan. Being enemies to China, the Dungans were received with open arms in Kashgar, and supplied with provisions for their further progress. The population of Khamee eventually settled in Jurfan. Some of the Dungans, separating themselves from