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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of the Dominion of Great Britain and Ireland.

VOL. VIII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1874.

No. 47.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Ottawa may now boast of having a Bank of its own. Last week a meeting of the Shareholders of the Ottawa Bank was held, Directors appointed, who, at a subsequent meeting elected the following persons to manage the affairs of the Bank, viz:—James McLaren, Esq., President; Charles Magee, Esq., Vice President; and Wm. McKay Wright, Esq., Solicitor. These appointments seem to give general satisfaction.

The engineers of the Huron and Quebec Railway Company are making rapid progress in locating the line from Perth to the city of Ottawa, via Franktown and Richmond. The line now being surveyed is the most practicable, and will open up the most valuable mineral deposits of the country.

The Brockville Recorder learns that nearly \$4,000 in the stock has been subscribed to ward an Eastern Fair, and that the Directors have purchased 20 acres of land belonging to the Jones estate, situated directly in the rear of the centre of the town, near the track of the B. & O. Railway. Men are already engaged in constructing the track.

The Dominion Government has contracted for 30,000 tons of steel rails for the Pacific Railway branches now being graded.

There were shipped from Belleville on the 11th inst., 4,000 boxes of cheese and one car load of butter. The cheese factories are nearly all closed now, and, we believe, have mostly sold out at very satisfactory prices.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning, the 17th inst., the steamer *Empire* sank at her dock at New Orleans, carrying down many of her sleeping passengers and crew. The catastrophe is said to have resulted from overloading, which it is supposed broke the vessel's back.

The work of removing the freight from the sunken "*Empire*" reveals the cabin broken loose and many of the bodies swept away, including those of the Kemper family and all the other women, cabin boy, pantry men, waiters, &c.

A floating battery built at Hoboken, N. J., at a cost of \$1,000,000, has been disposed of for old iron.

President Grant paid a graceful tribute to his predecessor at the dedication of the Lincoln monument a few days since in Springfield, Illinois, by saying, "In his death the nation lost its greatest hero."

The *Kreuz Zeitung* says that Count Von Arnim, after his release on bail from imprisonment, found several of the missing docu-

ments, which were only mislaid. He delivered them to his counsel, Dr. Munkel, with instructions to deliver them immediately to the Municipal Court of Berlin, which the latter did. The possibility of Dr. Munkel having acquainted himself with the contents of those documents appears to have been the reason for the rearrest of the Count.

The second arrest of Count Von Arnim has caused a painful impression in this city. The moderate newspapers insist upon an explanation by the Government.

The trial of Count Von Arnim has been postponed till December 9th.

Three Egyptian men-of-war are blockading the seaport of Barbara, Africa, and prevent the shipment of merchandise to this station. A British gunboat has been despatched to the blockaded port.

The Carlists have again occupied positions around Irun. They have re-taken Oyarzun and cut the railway and waggon road to San Sebastian.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh by a majority of 187 over the Right Hon. Lyon Playfair, who is the representative in the House of Commons of the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews.

The sword bayonet to be issued with the Martini Henry rifle is a very light weapon, weighing, with the scabbard, but two and a quarter pounds. The back of the blade, which is as keen as a razor, is armed half way up with board teeth like a saw, affording great assistance in the guard to a sword cut, and also in a variety of other ways to the soldier. It has already been used in active service in the Ashantee war. The officers of the Forty second—or "Black Watch"—on their return from that campaign spoke very highly in praise of the new weapon. They found it invaluable for clearing away the dense, tangled undergrowth of the African forest.

The Cork, Ireland, *Examiner* of the 7th inst. says, Archbishop Manning lately addressed a large and influential assembly of laymen and ecclesiastics at his London residence upon the position of the church, and the future policy of the Catholic party in Europe. Adverting to Gladstone's work on the Vatican Council the Archbishop told his audience that they were on the eve of one of the mightiest controversies that the religious world has seen for three hundred years, but he did not tear the result. They must not fear to declare to England and the world through the Press of England, the Sovereign Pontiff's claim to infallibility, his

right to temporal power and the duty of the nations of the earth to return their allegiance to him. If they did this, if they proclaimed this with no uncertain sound, Protestants of England and Protestants throughout the world would hear them and be convinced.

The Polar exploring expedition to be fitted out by the British Government, will consist of two steamers. Captain Markham, of the Royal Navy will command one of them. The expedition will start for the Arctic regions next May.

A meeting of Roman Catholics was held at Willis' rooms, on the 18th to consider the questions raised in the controversy between Mr. Gladstone and Archbishop Manning. Speeches were made denouncing the imputations and the assumption in the recent pamphlet on the Vatican decrees and a resolution was immediately adopted declaring that the civil loyalty of the Roman Catholics is not affected by the decree of papal infallibility.

Special despatches from London bring important news from Mr. Stanley, dated at Zanzibar, October 19. By his survey of the delta of the Rufiji River he has found two navigable channels into the interior of Africa; these river courses are crossed by the route of the slave trade. Mr. Stanley thinks that by stationing a steam launch properly armed, upon the river, the slave trade could be easily and completely broken up.

Marshal Bazaine has gone to Madrid, where it is expected he will reside permanently with his family, and take active part in Spanish politics.

The *Journal Des Debats* publishes a violent editorial attack on Disraeli for his disclaimer that his recent Guildhall speech referred to the Von Arnim case. The *Debats* say that Mr. Disraeli has simply apologised to Prince Bismarck for his offensive utterances.

Picasoli Peruzzi La Marmora and Garibaldi have been elected to the Chamber of Deputies. The latter was returned by two districts of Rome but was defeated in Milan. The Republican agitator, Staff was defeated in three districts, and elected in one in Rimini. Up to this time 122 members of the Right have been returned, against 54 of the Left.

Advices from Russian advance posts on the Amudari, report that Colonel Ivanhoff is preparing to cross the river with an armed force to punish the marauding Turcoman tribes, which the Khan of Khiva is unable to control.

The *Daily Telegraph* announces that the infant son of the Duke of Edinburgh has been christened Albert Alexander.

THE MILITARY LESSONS OF THE WAR.

BY W. T. SUBRMAN, GENERAL OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Concluding Chapter of an Unpublished Memoir of Events of the War.)

(Continued from page 511.)

The only block house that was actually captured on the main line was the one described near Alatoona. Our trains from Nashville forward were operated under military rules and ran about 10 miles an hour in gangs of four trains of ten cars each. Four such groups of trains daily made 160 cars of 10 tons each, making 1,600 tons, which exceeded the absolute necessity of the Army and allowed for the accidents that were common and inevitable. But, as I have recorded, that single stem of railroad, 473 miles long, supplied an Army of 100,000 men and 35,000 animals for the period of 196 days, viz, from May 1 to November 12, 1864. To have delivered regularly that amount of food and forage by ordinary wagons would have required 35,800 wagons of 6 mules each, allowing each wagon to have hauled two tons, twenty miles each day, a simple impossibility in roads such as then existed in that region of country. Therefore I reiterate that the Atlanta campaign was an impossibility without these railroads; and only then, because we had the means to maintain and defend the road, in addition to what was necessary to overcome the enemy. Habitually a passenger car will carry fifty men with their necessary baggage. Box cars and even platform cars answer the purpose well enough, but they should always have rough board seats. For sick and wounded men, box cars filled with straw or bushes were usually employed. Personally I saw but little of the practical working of the railroads, for I only turned back once as far as Resacca; but I had daily reports from the engineer in charge, and officers who came from the rear often explained to me the whole thing, with a description of the wrecked trains all the way from Nashville to Atlanta. I am convinced that the risk to life to the engineers and men on that railroad, fully equalled that on the skirmish line, called for as high an order of courage and fully equalled it in importance. Still I doubt if there be any necessity to organize corps specially to work the military railroads in time of war, because in peace these same men gain all the necessary experience, possess all the daring and courage of soldiers, and only need the occasional protection and assistance of the necessary train guard, which may be composed of the furloughed men coming and going, or of details made from the local garrisons to the rear.

For the transfer of large armies by rail, from one theatre of action to another by the rear—the cases of the transfer of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps—General Hooker, 23,000 men—from the East to Chattanooga, 1,194 miles in seven days, in the fall of 1863, and that of the Army of the Ohio—General Schofield, 15,000 men—from the valley of the Tennessee to Washington, 1,400 miles in eleven days, en route to North Carolina in January, 1865, are the best examples of which I have any knowledge, and reference to these is made in the Report of the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, dated Nov. 22d, 1865.

Engineer troops attached to an army are habitually employed in supervising the construction of forts or field works, of a nature more permanent than the lines used by the troops in motion; in repairing roads and in making bridges. I had several regi-

ments of this kind that were most useful, but as a rule we used the infantry or employed parties of freedmen, who worked on the trenches at night whilst the soldiers slept, and these in turn rested by day. Habitually the repair of the railroad and its bridges was committed to hired labourers, like the English navvies, under the supervision of Colonel W. W. Wright, a railroad engineer, who was in the military service at the time, and his successful labors were frequently referred to in the official reports of the time. For the passage of rivers, each army corps had a pontoon train with a detachment of engineers, and on reaching a river the leading division was charged with the labour of putting it down. Generally the single pontoon train could provide for 900 feet of bridge, which sufficed; but when the rivers were very wide two such trains would be brought together, or the single train was supplemented with a trestle bridge, or bridges made on crib work, and out of timber found near the place. The pontoons in general use were skeleton frames, made with a hinge, so as to fold back and constitute a wagon body. In this same wagon was carried the cotton canvas cover, the anchor and chains and a due proportion of the bulks, chessex and lashings. All the troops became very familiar with their mechanism and use, and we were rarely delayed by reason of a river however broad. I saw, recently, in Aldershot, England, a very complete pontoon train, but the boats were sheathed with wool and felt, made very light, but I think these were more liable to chafing and damage in rough handling than were our less expensive and rougher boats. On the whole I would prefer the skeleton frame and canvas cover to any style of pontoon that I have seen.

In relation to guards, pickets and videttes, I doubt if any discoveries or improvements were made during the war, or in any of the modern wars in Europe. These precautions vary with the nature of the country, and the situation of each army. When advancing or retreating in line of battle the usual skirmish line constitutes the picket line, and may have "reserves," but usually the main line of battle constitutes the reserve; and in this connection I will state that the recent innovation introduced into the new infantry tactics by General Upton is admirable, for by it each regiment, brigade and division deployed, sends forward as "skirmishers" the one man of each set of fours, to cover its own front, and these can be recalled or reinforced at pleasure by the bugle signal.

For flank guards and rear guards, one or more companies should be detached under their own officers, instead of making up the guard by detailing men from the several companies.

For regimental or camp guards, the details should be made according to existing Army regulations; and all the guards should be posted early in the evening so as to afford each sentinel or vidette a chance to study his ground before it is too dark.

In like manner as to the staff. The more intimately it comes into contact with the troops, the more useful and valuable it becomes. The almost entire separation of the staff from the line, as now practiced by us, and hitherto by the French, has proven mischievous, and the great retinues of staff officers with which some of our earlier generals began the war were simply ridiculous. I don't believe in a chief of staff at all, and any general commanding an army, corps, or division, that has a staff officer who professes to know more than his chief, is to be

pitied. Each regiment should have a competent adjutant, quartermaster and commissary, with two or three medical officers. Each brigade commander should have the same staff with the addition of a couple of young aides-de-camp, habitually selected from the subalterns of the brigade, who should be good riders, and intelligent enough to give and explain the orders of their general.

The same staff will answer for a division. The general in command of a separate Army and of a corps d'armée, should have the same professional assistance, with two or more good engineers, and his adjutant-general should exercise all the functions usually ascribed to a chief of staff, viz, he should possess the ability to comprehend the scope of operations and to make verbally and in writing all the orders and details necessary to carry into effect the views of his general, as well as to keep the returns and records of events for the information of the next higher authority, and for history. A bulky staff implies a division of responsibility, slowness of action, and indecision, whereas a small staff implies activity and concentration of purpose. The smallness of General Grant's staff throughout the Civil War forms the best model for future imitation. So of tents, officer's furniture, etc., etc. In real war things should all be discarded, and an army is efficient for action and motion exactly in the inverse ratio of its impediments. Tents should be omitted altogether, save one to a regiment for an office and a few for the division hospital. Officers should be content with a tent, improvising poles and shelter out of bushes. The tente d'abris, or shelter tent, carried by the soldier himself, is all sufficient. Officers should never seek for houses, but share the condition of their men.

A recent message, July 18, 1874, made to the French Assembly by Marshal McMahon, President of the French Republic, submits a projet d'loi with a report prepared by a board of French generals on "army administration," which is full of information, and is as applicable to us as to the French. I quote from its very beginning: "The misfortunes of the campaign of 1870 have demonstrated the inferiority of our system." "Two separate organizations existed with parallel functions, the 'general' more occupied in giving direction to his troops than in providing for their material wants, which he regarded as the special province of the staff, and the 'intendant' (staff) often working at random, taking on his shoulders a crushing burden of functions and duties, exhausting himself with useless efforts, and aiming to accomplish an insufficient service, to the disappointment of everybody. This separation of the administration and command, this co-existence of two wills, each independent of the other, which paralysed both and annulled the dualism was condemned. It was decided by the board that this error should be 'proscribed' in the new military system." The report then goes on at great length discussing the provisions of the "new law," which is described to be a radical change from the old one on the same subject. Whilst conceding to the Minister of War in Paris, the general control and supervision of the entire military establishment—primarily—especially of the estimates or budget, and the great depots of supply, it distributes to the commanders of the corps d'armée in time of peace, and to all army commanders generally in time of war, the absolute command of the money, provisions and stores, with the necessary staff officers to receive, issue, and account for

them. I quote further: "The object of this law is to confer on the commander of troops, whatever liberty of action the case demands. He has the power even to go beyond the regulations in circumstances of urgency and pressing necessity. The extraordinary measures he may take on these occasions may require their execution without delay. The staff officer has but one duty before obeying, and that is to submit his observations to the general and to ask his orders in writing. With this formality his responsibility ceases, and the responsibility for the extraordinary acts falls solely on the general who gives the order. The officers and agents charged with supplies are placed under the orders of the general in command of the troops, that is, they are obliged both in war and peace to obey, with the single qualification above named, of first making their observations and securing their written order of the general."

With us to-day, the law and regulations are, that no matter what may be the emergency, the commanding general in Texas, New Mexico, and the remote frontiers, can not draw from the arsenals a pistol cartridge, or any sort of ordnance stores, without first procuring an order of the Secretary of War in Washington. The commanding general—though entrusted with the lives of his soldiers and with the safety of a frontier in a condition of chronic war—cannot touch or be trusted with ordnance stores or property, and that is declared to be the law! Every officer of the old Army remembers how in 1861 we were hampered with the old blue Army regulations, which tied our hands, and that to do anything positive and necessary we had to tear it all to pieces—cut the red tape as it was called—a dangerous thing for an army to do, and was calculated to bring the law and authority into contempt; but war was upon us, and overwhelming necessity overrides all law.

The French report is well worthy the study of our Army officers of all grades and classes, and I will only refer again, casually, to another part wherein it discusses the subject of military correspondence; whether the staff officers should correspond directly with his chief in Paris, submitting to his general copies? or whether he should be required to carry on his correspondence through his general, so that the latter could promptly forward the communication endorsed with his own remarks and opinions? The letter is declared by the board to be the only safe rule, because "the general should never be ignorant of anything that is transpiring that concerns his command."

In this country, as in France, Congress controls the great questions of war and peace, making all laws for the creation and government of armies, and votes the necessary supplies, leaving to the President to execute and apply these laws, and especially the harder task of limiting the expenditure of public money to the amount of the annual appropriations. The Executive power is further subdivided into the seven great departments, and to the Secretary of War is confided the general care of the military establishment, and his powers are further subdivided into ten distinct and separate bureaux.

The chiefs of these bureaux are under the immediate orders of the Secretary of War, who through them, in fact, commands the Army from "his office," but cannot do so "in the field," an absurdity in military, if not civil law.

The subordinates of these staff corps and departments are selected and chosen from the Army itself or fresh from West Point,

and too commonly construe themselves into the "elite," as made of better clay than the common soldier. Thus they separate themselves more and more from their comrades of the line, and in process of time realize the condition of that old officer of artillery who thought the Army would be a delightful place for a gentleman, if it were not for the d—d soldier; or better still, the conclusion of the young lord in Henry IV., who told Harry Percy (Hotspur) "that but for these vile guns he himself would have been a soldier." This is all wrong; utterly at variance with our democratic form of government and of universal experience; and now that the French—from whom we had copied the system—have utterly "proscribed" it, I hope that our Congress will follow suit. I admit in its feeblest force the strength of the maxim that the civil law should be at all times subject to the direct control of Congress, and I assert that from the formation of our Government to the present day, the Regular Army has set the highest example of obedience to law and authority; but for the very reason that our Army is comparatively so very small, I hold that it should be the best possible, organized and governed on true military principles, and that in time of peace we should preserve the "habits and usages of war," so that when war does come, we may not be compelled to suffer the disgrace, confusion and disorder of 1861.

The commanding officer of divisions, departments and posts should have the amplest powers not only to command their troops but all the stores designed for their use, and the officers of the staff necessary to administer them within the area of their command; and then with fairness they could be held to the most perfect responsibility. The President and Secretary of War can command the Army quite as well through these generals, as through the subordinate staff officers. Of course the Secretary would, as now, distribute the funds according to the appropriation bids, and reserve to himself the absolute control and supervision of the larger arsenals and depots of supply. The error lies in the law, or in the judicial interpretation thereof, and no code of Army regulations can be made that meets the case, until Congress—like the French Corps Legislatif—utterly annihilates and "proscribes" the old law and the system which has grown up under it.

It is related of Napoleon that his last words were "Fete d'Armée." Doubtless as the shadow of death obscured his memory, the last thought that remained for speech was of some event, when he was directing an important "head of column." I believe that every general who has handled armies in battle must recall from his own experience the intensity of thought on some similar occasion, when by a single command he had given the finishing stroke to some complicated action; but to see recurs another thought that is worthy of record, and may encourage others who are to follow us in our profession. I never saw the rear of an army engaged in battle, but I feared that some calamity had happened at the front. The apparent confusion, broken wagons, dead horses, men lying about dead and maimed, parties hastening to and fro in seeming disorder, and a general apprehension of something dreadful about to ensue—all these signs, however, lessened as I neared the front, and there the contrast was perfect; perfect order, men and horses full of confidence, and it was not unusual for general hilarity, laughing and cheering. Although cannon might be firing, the musketry clattering, and the enemy's

shot hitting close, there reigned a general feeling of strength and security that bore a marked contrast to the bloody signs that had drifted rapidly to the rear; therefore for comfort and safety I surely would rather be at the front line than the rear line of battle. So also on the march, the head of a column moves on steadily, whilst the rear is alternately halting and then rushing forward to close up the gap; and all sorts of rumors, especially the worst, float back to the rear. Old troops invariably deem it a special privilege to be in the front, to be at the "head of column," because experience has taught them that it is the easiest and most comfortable place, and danger only adds zest and stimulus to this fact.

The hardest task in war is to be in support of some position or battery under fire without the privilege of returning it; or to guard some train left in the rear without hearing, but out of reach of danger; or to care for the wounded and dead of some corps which is too busy ahead to care for their own.

To be at the head of a strong column of troops, in the execution of some task that requires brain, is the highest pleasure of war, a grim one and terrible, but which leaves on the mind and memory the strongest mark; to detect the weak point of an enemy's line, to break through with vehemence and thus lead to victory; or to discover some key point and hold it with tenacity, or to do some other distinct act that is afterwards recognized as the real cause of success. These all become matters that are never forgotten. Other great difficulties experienced by every general, are to measure truly the thousand and one reports that come to him in the midst of conflict; to preserve a clear and well defined purpose at every instant of time, and to cause all efforts to converge to that end.

To do these things he must know perfectly the strength and quality of each part of his own army, as well as of his opponent, and must be where he can personally see and observe with his own eyes, and judge with his own mind.

No man can properly command an army from the rear, he must be "at its front," and when a detachment is made, the commander thereof should be informed of the object to be accomplished, and left as free as possible to execute it in his own way, and when an army is divided up into several parts the superior should always attend that one which he regards as most important. Some men think that modern armies may be so regulated that a general can sit in an office and ply on his several columns like on the keys of a piano; this is a fearful mistake. The directing mind must be at the very head of the army—must be seen there, and the effect of his mind and personal energy must be felt by every officer and man present with it, to secure the best results. Every attempt to make war easy and safe will result in humiliation and disaster.

Lastly, mail facilities should be kept up with an army if possible, that officers and men may receive and send letters to their friends, thus maintaining the home influence of infinite assistance in discipline. Newspaper correspondents with an army, as a rule, are mischievous. They are the world's gossips, pick up and retail the camp scandale, and they gradually drift to the headquarters of some general who finds it easier to make reputation at home than with his own corps or division.

They are also tempted to prophesy events and state facts, which, to an enemy, reveal

a purpose in time to guard against it. Moreover, they are always bound to see facts colored by the partisan or political character of their own patrons, and thus bring army officers into the political controversies of the day, which are always mischievous and wrong.

Yet so greedy are the people at large for war news, that it is doubtful whether any army commander can exclude all reporters, without bringing down on himself a clamor that may imperil his own safety. Time and moderation must bring a just solution to this modern difficulty.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH BATTALION.

The first annual prize meeting of the 35th Battalion (Simcoe Foresters) Rifle Association came off at Barrie, on the 30th October, 1874.

1st Battalion Match.—Open to all duly enrolled officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 35th Batt., who have performed their annual drill for 1874, and who are members of the Association, free; and to others on payment of an entrance fee of fifty cents. 1st prize silver mounted Revolver (given by Mr. D. Thompson, Gunsmith), and \$5; 2nd prize \$10; 3rd \$8; 4th \$6; 5th \$4, 6th \$2. Description of rifle—Snider-Enfield. Ranges, 200, 400, and 600 yards. Number of rounds at each range—five. Position. 200 yards Standing, 400 on the knee, 600 any position. The following is the Score:—

	Points.
Band Sergt Boon.....	45
Pte John Boon.....	41
Pte H Churchill.....	38
Sergt Handley.....	38
Corpl Whiten.....	36
Pte Parr.....	36
Pte D Coutts.....	35
Pte Neilly.....	34
Pte W Spenco.....	34
Sergt Ellis.....	31
Pte J D Neilly.....	31
Sergt Neilly.....	29
Pte John Smith.....	27
Pte E Miller.....	26
Pte J Smith.....	24
Pte W Arnold.....	22
Pte J McIntyre.....	21
Pte D Birkie.....	21
Pte McDonald.....	20
Pte Monroe.....	19
Pte J Brown.....	19
Pte D McFarlane.....	19
Pte G Doolittle.....	19
Corpl Johnstone.....	17
Pte S Robinson.....	16
Pte Guthrie.....	14
Pte Jas McKay.....	12
Pte D Baskerville.....	11
Pte Banker.....	9
Pte Twigg.....	8
Pte Miller.....	7
Pte J Smith.....	6

2nd Company Match.—To be competed for by all previously named Officers, non-commissioned officers and men of any Company or Battery of Volunteer Militia in the County of Simcoe, who are duly enrolled and have performed the annual drill for 1874. Entrance \$1.00 per company. Detail name of Battalion Match. Prize \$10

Range 200 400 and 600 yards. Rounds 5 at each range.

No. 4 COMPANY.

	Points
Band Sergt Boon.....	45
Pte John Boon.....	41
Pte D Coutts.....	35
Sergt Ellis.....	31
Pte Monroe.....	19
Total.....	171

No. 5 COMPANY.

	Points
Capt McKenzie.....	39
Sergt Handley.....	38
Corpl Whiten.....	36
Lieut Ward.....	35
Pte McIntyre.....	21
Total.....	169

No. 3 COMPANY.

	Points
Pte Andrew Neilly.....	34
Sergt Neilly.....	29
Pte Miller.....	26
Pte D Arnold.....	22
Pte McFarlane.....	17
Total.....	128

No. 1 and 6 Companies entered teams but some of the men left the ground so that their scores were incomplete.

3rd Consolation Match.—Open to all unsuccessful competitors in the previous matches. Entrance 25cts., 1st prize \$5; 2nd \$4; 3rd \$3; 4th \$2; 5th \$1. Ranges 200 and 400 yards, five rounds at each range. Position, 200 yards, Standing; 500, any position. But night coming on before the match could be finished it was decided on the 400 yards. The following are the successful competitors:—

	Pts	Prize
Lieut Sutherland.....	15	\$5
Sergt A Neilly.....	15	4
Pte T Miller.....	12	3
Pte J Brown.....	12	2
Pte Andrew Neilly.....	9	1

JAMES WARD, Lieut.,
No. 5 Co. 35th Batt.

From the latest advices received, it would appear that the Mounted Police Force has produced a salutary effect on the whiskey traders who carried their demoralising traffic into the Indian territory of the North West. Assistant Commissioner McLeod communicates from Old Man's River, under date Oct. 24th, to the effect that he visited and searched Fort Whoopup on the 10th of that month. The fort is situated at the junction of St. Mary's and Belly rivers. It is a large establishment. The building is of hewn timber, 165 feet by 140 feet. It had been unquestionably the centre of the liquor traffic in the North West country. The traders seem, however, to have considered discretion to be the better part of valor, inasmuch as they had taken care to remove their stock of liquor, and instead of fighting for the maintenance of their establishment, they were quite disposed to sell it! The Assistant Commissioner had brought the force across to Old Man's River, and was about forming a fort just under Porcupine Hill. Grass was pretty good, but there was not much hay.—*Times.*

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

A military correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Cologne makes the following critical observations on the recent Berlin and Hanover manœuvres, of which he was a spectator. He premises that his object is to compare the present system with the Prussian model from which it is borrowed:

On the 7th and 8th of September one of the divisions of that splendid body of men the Guard Corps was split up into two little armies, each about 4,800 men strong and complete in its different arms, and was manœuvred over an area of country situated between Oranienburg and Teschendorf, twenty seven English miles north of Berlin. The "general idea," disencumbered of the suppositions and details to which the Germans are so greatly addicted, amounted to instructions given to General Dreshski, commanding the Southern army, to save Berlin from the danger with which it was menaced by the advance of the Northern Army under General Dregaleki, from Stettin. It may be mentioned that the former commander is an artillery officer. Indeed, it is worth noticing that in Prussia there is a marked readiness to employ in mixed commands officers of this branch of the service, and it is stated that these selections have generally been attended with the best results. I postpone for the present comment on the working of different arms, but how strikingly similar to our own was the general nature of the operations was made manifest by the criticism which at the end of the second day's fighting was delivered by the Umpire-in-Chief, General Von Pape, an officer of proved abilities during the recent war, and now looked upon as one of the most talented and rising of Prussian officers. General Von Pape commented in detail and in a most lucid and masterly manner on the doings of the two preceding days, dwelling naturally much more on defects than on incidents calling for approbation. He pointed out that the cavalry patrols were of excessive strength, he severely censured them for the insufficiency of information obtained, and he found fault with the cavalry commanders for their constant tendency to disjoin themselves from the rest of the army and to fight independent actions. Two infantry battalions had been brought face to face with each other under such an equality of advantages that in mimic warfare it was impossible to assign the palm to either, and the umpire strongly urged upon commanding officers the expediency of avoiding such absurdities. Another commanding officer was rebuked for having presumed to initiate a small action on his own account after the prescribed hour for the cessation of active operations in his anxiety to obtain possession of a village which he considered necessary for the safety of his outposts. The artillery was reproved for want of ability in failing to select the most sheltered positions, and for having come into action on one occasion at impossible ranges, and on another within a few hundred yards of a wood filled with skirmishers. The extension of troops on both sides was pronounced to have been too great—4,800 men over about 2,000 yards—and one of the general officers was criticised pretty sharply for having actively utilized his "Flag Troops," instead of placing them, according to instructions, in the reserves. These flag troops consist of small bodies of about twenty men with a bandrol, each party representing a battalion, or, if furnished with a single gun, a battery. They

furnished most convenient opportunities of instruction by being added as sudden reinforcements to either side, and thus necessitating constantly fresh combination. As a general rule, they are posted with the reserves, and are as little as possible actively employed.

Monday, the 14th of September, was devoted to an inspection and march past, when the entire force, about 20,000 strong, turned out, on the whole, in first-rate order. Of their infantry, considered as individual battalions, it is impossible to speak in terms other than those of unqualified admiration. The physique of the men, their smart, soldierlike appearance, their steadiness in the ranks, and the accuracy of drill, combine to render them not inferior to our best English regiments. Their marching past in steady, compact masses was absolutely splendid. Their cavalry were a fine body of men, who rode well, were capitally mounted, and ranked past at a walk, trotted and galloped with precision. Perhaps their well bred Hussar horses were a trifle too light and their heavy Dragoons were a little too clumsy. Their horse appointments, however, were dirty in the extreme, notwithstanding that for the special occasion of the review new equipments had, apparently, been issued. The same remark applies to the artillery. Of their working in the field I have yet to speak, but their general appearance on parade was decidedly slovenly, and there can be little doubt that were the very slickest of our batteries to venture to present themselves in public turned out in the style of crack Prussian batteries their condition would be pronounced eminently discreditable.

On the whole I think few would dispute we should have no difficulty in mustering one force fully equal, if not superior, to the Tenth Army Corps. But, supposing that by the fortunes of war both were suddenly wiped out of existence, the Germans could produce almost *ad infinitum* fresh bodies equally excellent, while we should be compelled to fall back on second and third rate troops.

The following day the troops were exercised against an enemy indicated by the flag battalions already alluded to—excellent practice previous to the equal subdivision of forces. The lesson is more steady and systematic, errors can be corrected at leisure, and the necessary preparations are of course, next to nil.

On the 17th, 18th, and 19th of September the Germans carried out their autumn manoeuvres in the fullest sense and on the largest scale. The Tenth Corps was divided into two nearly equal armies, each supplied with a due proportion of cavalry, artillery, etc. The outline of the "general idea," of which Von Moltke was reported to be author, was that an Eastern army which had been concentrated for the defence of Hanover had fallen back in a south easterly direction towards Hildesheim, on the approach of a superior force, composing the western army, from Minden. It had then received powerful reinforcements, and its object became that of assuming the offensive, dating from the 17th of September, regaining possession of Hanover, and cutting off its opponent's retreat on Minden. The aim of the West army, on the other hand, was to avoid giving battle in the immediate vicinity of Hanover, to secure its line of retreat, and by luring on its opponent to seize on a favorable opportunity for attacking him in flank. On the manner in which this scheme was carried out I do not now

propose to enter, my object being to compare our own system of manoeuvres with that of the Germans. At the very outset, however, it is difficult to maintain the parallel, owing to the utter dissimilarity in the features of the terrain in the two countries. Perhaps none but those who are familiar with this district of North Germany can realize its singular flatness, and the vast open districts unchecked for miles save by a few small woods, an occasional marsh, or a water jump. The numerous banks, fences, walls, and hedges, which in England preclude troops being moved in unbroken order over the country are here unknown. Here, then, was the perfection of ground for cavalry operations and here the cavalry brigades were constantly manoeuvred against each other in masses which led to the conclusion that in practice, their officers do not endorse the theory that the days for fighting with cavalry in large bodies are over. Certainly, the regiments were moved for miles at a galloping speed and their men rode gallantly and well. I was much struck with the charge of a Hussar regiment about 500 strong, on September 19, in the neighborhood of the village of Wittenberg. They thundered across some light ploughed soil for a considerable distance at full tilt and in beautiful order, and when at last a very respectable sized ditch intervened, the whole regiment took the jump without drawing rein, and in a sportmanlike manner. True, the ground was instantly bestrewn with struggling horses and capsized riders, but the disorder was only momentary, and the remnant pursued their course and completed their charge.

Small detached parties were few in number, and were but little used. The traditional method of Prussian attack by infantry was this year fully maintained. Their foremost troops were composed of a thick line of skirmishers, with supports and reserves, huddled, according to our ideas, into a perpendicular depth of less than 200 yards. Short rushes were made from dip to dip in the ground, while the main body followed in unbroken march in column at varying distances of about 400 yards in rear. As the enemy's position was approached the skirmishers were reinforced—never relieved—the attacking bodies gradually closed up, and the operation was completed with a final rush and a cheer.

Of the working of Prussian artillery in the field it is difficult to speak in terms of commendation. Their equipment, which I have already described as having nothing to boast of, is moreover ill calculated to withstand the wear and tear of a campaign, and in ordinary practices breakages are constantly occurring. Though the batteries when the move proceed at a rapid pace, there is a want of alacrity in the commanders in selecting suitable positions. This defect is probably due to their exaggerated theory concerning the concentration of an overpowering fire, which renders the major of the three batteries, corresponding to our lieutenant colonel, unwilling to let slip any portion of his force out of his immediate control. Again it is considered very seldom necessary to furnish any special escort for the guns, the result being that through fear of capture they were frequently kept in the back ground, when by occupying more advanced position, they might have inflicted serious losses on the enemy.

Let me now endeavor to sum up, in all friendliness, what may honestly be considered defects in the Prussian system of manoeuvres, and in doing so I can come to no

other conclusion than that we have little to learn from them—that we have fallen into the habit of underrating our own standard of excellence, and that their tactical errors are more flagrant and of more frequent occurrence than ourselves. Frequently I witnessed heavy columns of infantry advancing over an open plain under the destructive fire of three or more batteries. I have seen opposing skirmishers blazing away into each other's faces within an interval of twenty yards. A brigade of cavalry in column remained quietly halted for a quarter of an hour under the fire of twelve guns, barely 600 yards distant. Batteries continued with the utmost sang-froid in action while infantry, from a plantation 400 yards distant, might be supposed to have picked off every single gunner. The information furnished by patrols was frequently defective, and the lines of communication were often disregarded. These errors were admitted by the Prussian officers, but were never commented upon with marked severity, though they had been committed by troops of such famous military renown.

FIELD MARSHAL VON MOLTKE, says the London *Morning Post*, like the Prince Von Bismarck, has a large estate in Silesia, which he farms. His chateau and village are between the towns of Scheveidnitz and Reich enbach, and the estate is not only fertile, but situated in a beautiful country. The house is large, but extremely plain, with green shutters to the windows like the dwelling of a rich peasant, and here von Moltke is the first to rise in the morning. He regularly leaves his bed at five o'clock, warms some coffee with a spirit lamp, and afterwards walks out into the morning air. At seven a. m. he commences his inspection, visits the flour mill, the saw mill, the distillery, and the garden, where he holds long conversations with the gardener and amuses himself by pruning the young trees. At ten a. m. he ascends to his own room on the second floor, where a frugal breakfast awaits him, during which he reads the newspapers and opens his letters. Here he works at plans or other business till noon, when he lies down till two p. m. the hour for dinner. After dinner he smokes a cigar and retires to his study to despatch his correspondence. When he has guests at the chateau he joins them in the park, when he accompanies them either on foot or otherwise on visits or in rambles till eight p. m., when they return to tea. The field marshal retires to rest always at ten p. m. and on fine summer evenings he takes a walk alone, generally to the mausoleum erected to his wife, which is a marble monument at the end of the park, surrounded by cypress trees. It bears a figure of Christ, and the inscription "Love is fulfilment of the law." This monument was designed by the marshal, and when he comes down to his estate he always visits it before entering the house. Madame von Moltke was a cultivated and amiable lady, much younger than her husband, who looked, it is said, more like her father; she used to lean on his arm laughing and jesting, and was devotedly attached to her lord, who was no less fond of his young wife, whose memory he cherishes so fondly. We were not aware that the lady in question, whom he married after the war of 1870-71, was no more. The Field Marshal was married twice.

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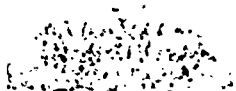
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The Volunteer Review,
AND
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, NOV. 24, 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.

LEUT. J. B. VINTER, of Victoria, is our authorised Agent for Vancouver Island, British Columbia. As is also Captain H. V. EMMONS for New Westminster and adjacent country.

In another column will be found a criticism from the pen of the military correspondent of the *London Times* on the late "German Manoeuvres," which we publish because it bears out the opinion expressed in this Journal when Prussian victories were affrighting the repose of the civilized world, fascinating the theorists in military science, and even shaking the faith of more than our practical soldier in the traditions of the past. At that time we ventured to show that in reality the British people had nothing to learn from the example or experience of the Prussians, either strategically or tactically, calm investigation into the real cause of their success has subsequently disclosed the real secret and justified our assertions.

A stern military despotism has made soldiers of the whole population; the resources of the country have been devoted to equip an immense military force, and its industrial development taxed in order to teach its people to repel an invader of its plains. All this is crystallized in the correspondent's account, and those acquainted with warfare will decide that a nation which can supply his hords *ad infinitum* trained soldiers would be superior to one that could only produce a given number. Colonel STRANGE's admirable lecture points out the difference between the French and Prussian artillery, but the military correspondent of the *Times* shows how miserably deficient France must have been in enterprising Generals when the weak point of their opponent's principal arm was not discovered during the contest. The shyness of infantry points to something more than the dread of capture and the uncertain nature of their artillery fire up to 1,000 yards, it forces upon them the necessity of concentration to obtain a result which a better trained body of artillerists would more effectually achieve at a shorter distance and in looser order, and it also compels the withdrawal of the batteries outside the range of effective infantry fire.

After this and similar exposures which have been made, we hope to have less of the clamour about the Prussian system and a little more of the English. It has always appeared wonderful to us that our educated artillery and engineer officers had not more individuality than to be the advocates of a series of mere imitations, instead of being like the officers of the corresponding arm in the United States army, originators of a system applicable to their own people. It cannot be for lack of scientific knowledge nor should it be the fear of singularity, but whatever is the cause the effect is there, and the sooner it is removed the better for the army and the country. There is nothing to hinder the Empire producing as great a tactician as VON MOLTKE, it does not want as unscrupulous a politician as BISMARCK, and we are cert in its army contains as good Generals as any of those who aided in the devastation of France; but it is not by such experiments as Mr GLADSTONE and Lord CARDWELL forced on the English people that the best men will be brought to the surface, for even our contemporary, *Broad Arrow*, is now crying out against the fallacy of the "marshals baton in the private's knapsack" but by boldly discarding the fallacies involved in imitating everything foreign in dress, arms, or equipment. Woolwich could have easily found a better system of rifling than a mere copy of an exploded French pattern, and the taxpayers of Great Britain might have been spared the loss of £20,000,000 (twenty millions) sterling if there was more national individuality to prevent the slavish copying of an experimental venture that even the United States has discarded.

We copy from the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of 10th October, a letter addressed to its Editor which is at once an exhaustive review of the value of the torpedo as a weapon of warfare, but a critical essay pointing to the position it is destined to take in native defence, putting aside all others, the "Whitehead Luppis Fish Torpedo" appears to be the best form of an offensive weapon of the kind yet invented, but its "weak point" is not so much "the independence of human control" but the fact that as its motive power becomes gradually exhausted the power of its mechanical steering apparatus will be insufficient to keep it in the intended line and it will in obedience to a well known mechanical law describe a tangential course to the line of direction in a greater or lesser degree according to the momentum given at the time the motive power becomes weak.

In the *Lay Torpedo* the tubular cable was introduced to enable the operator to overcome this tendency, but it only aggravated it at long distances by the deviation caused by the slack of the cable which increased in a direct ratio to the distance traversed.

This torpedo problem is not only difficult of solution but almost if not altogether impossible in an offensive sense; as a means of harbor defence it would be valuable and might make the capture of such a city as New York for instance difficult, but if ever a hostile squadron should be able to approach within five miles, and no torpedo power can prevent that, the simple threat of bombardment would be as effective at that distance as if the vessels were lying at the battery. The writer of the very instructive letter referred to, points out the value of what must be the fleet of the future—large wooden frigates—with immense steam and sailing powers heavily armed. The *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* has been long of that opinion, and while admitting the ironclad would have some advantage in a duel either a single frigate provided there was a *calm sea*. We will by no means admit that they would at all compensate for the manifest and erroneous disadvantages under which such vessels as the *Devastation* labors. It has not been satisfactorily proven that she is a sea going ship at all, and there has been no trial whatever of her prowess in a sea way. We entirely coincide with the closing remarks of the writer, and expect to find the British Navy undergoing reconstruction before long.

We direct the attention of our readers to the Prospectus of the *Aldine* for 1875, which will be found in our advertising columns. It is emphatically the journal of America, having outstripped all competition, and is truly "a magnificent conception wonderfully carried out." The premium for 1875 is entitled "Man's Unselfish Friend;" being the likeness of a noble dog, in oil color, which attracted so much notice in a former number

of the *Aldine*. Having been in the receipt of the *Aldine* for the past two years, we can speak confidently of its merits, both artistically and literary, and can therefore the more heartily recommend it to the Canadian lover of the beautiful in art and in literature and which should be patronized by all. We believe Mr. Wm. GIBBON, of the Queen's Printing office, is the Agent for Ottawa, a reliable man.

The attention of our readers is directed to the following circular:—

29, 31 and 33, Rideau Street,
Ottawa, Nov. 17, 1874.

Messrs. Taylor & Green beg to announce that it is their intention to publish a new Morning Paper, the 1st issue of which will appear about the 1st of the month.

The new paper will be called *The Standard*. Its politics will be Conservative,—but at the same time independent of all personal ties, dealing with measures and not men. Facts will be carefully sought out, and presented plainly, fairly, and fully, irrespective of merely personal or party interests.

Special attention will be given to commercial and general news.

The business of *The Standard* will be conducted on a thoroughly commercial basis. In every instance its published terms will be strictly adhered to, whether for subscription or advertising, no subscriber or advertiser being put at a disadvantage to another, either by reduced price for the purpose of obtaining patronage, creating business or currying favor. All advertisements will be set in small type corresponding with that of the reading matter, the placard system at present commonly obtaining, and fitted only for the fence, being rigidly eschewed. By this means, while the interest of the advertiser will remain intact, there will be an increased quantity of reading matter, and a paper will be presented more convenient in form and much neater in appearance.

The patronage of the public is confidently solicited, as no efforts will be wanting to render *The Standard* acceptable alike in the counting house, the office, and the home.

We wish the Publishers every success in their new undertaking.

REVIEWS.

The reprint of the *Westminster Review* for October has just been published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York. Our space will allow us to do little more than mention the articles which make the present number unusually interesting.

I. "The Revolt of the Residuum." An exposition of the causes of the fall of the Gladstone Administration, a result brought about by temporary disaffection of a large class of liberal voters, who were not so much

alienated from the principles as dissatisfied with the measures of their party.

II. "The Character of Achilles." A portrait of the typical Greek hero, who "more than any character of fiction represents the qualities of the Greek race in its heroic age."

Art. III. reviews Prof. Cairnes' recent work on some leading "Principles of Political Economy." The reviewer mainly confines himself to a discussion of the theory of wages, the subject of value, and international trade. The examination of the trade of the United States opens up the subject of protection, the observations on which, though brief merit attention.

Art. IV. is devoted to recent Theories on the Origin and Development of Language, and compares and discusses the opinions of Max Muller, Farrar, Darwin, and Hewitt Key. The reviewer contends that the faculty of language is not a special endowment abruptly bestowed, but is the result of gradual development; he claims it as congenital to man—born with him; but it is only congenital as a beard and moustache are congenital."

V. "Charles and Mary Lamb." The imperfections of all editions of their works are pointed out. Mary Lamb's memory having hitherto suffered great neglect.

Art. VI. exhibits a very defective system of administration with respect to Indian Public Works.

Art. VII. takes up Dr. Clarke's recent work on "Sex in Education," and impeaches the accuracy of his conclusions. The statistics here produced go far to prove that whatever be the nature and extent of the physical deterioration of American women, that deterioration is not due to the present system of educating girls, "whether in institutions devoted exclusively to them, or in those in which the youth of both sexes are educated together. After disposing of Dr. Clarke, the reviewer considers some of the causes which singly or combined modify the hygienic state of American women. The whole article merits careful perusal.

VIII. "The Best Food for Man." An Argument for a fruit and farinaceous diet.

Besides the above, a large number of short notices of recently published works will be found under Contemporary Literature.

We have also received from the same firm the *British Quarterly Review* for October, the contents of which are as follows:—

The *Mysteries of the Fourteenth Century* and their Connection with the Reformation. The Lesser Light; Our Naval Requirements; Mr. Motley's New Historical Work; The Sources of the Water Supply of London; The Abolition of Patronage, and the Scotch Churches; The Established Church and its Defenders; Edm Landseer. Contemporary Literature—History, Biography and Travels; Politics, Science and Art; Poetry, Fiction, and Belles Lettres; Theology, Philosophy, and Philology; Sermons, Educational, Miscellaneous.

Our readers will do well to provide themselves for the coming year with one or all of the periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. They are as follows: *The London Quarterly*, *Edinburgh*, *Westminster*, and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price, \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all.

The *Dominion Monthly* for November has been received and is equal to its predecessor.

in point of merit. It has for its frontispiece a capital likeness of Captain Thomas G. Anderson, a veteran of the War of 1812, with a historic description of his exploits which we intend copying in a future number.

TORPEDOES AND IRONCLADS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Torpedoes versus ironclads is the problem now presented to military and naval men, and on its solution depends the great question, whether, at small expense, we can sufficiently defend our sea ports and harbors, or on the other hand, expend untold millions in preparing ourselves to meet the fleets of other great nations on the high seas and in the waters of our own coast. To this end a long series of experiments in time of peace and of actual trials in war will be required to totally eradicate all supposition on the subject, and to confirm us in the adoption of one or the other systems, or perhaps in providing ourselves with a correct proportion of both.

Within the last twenty-four years, European nations and the Government of the United States, of Brazil and Peru, as well as those of Japan and China, have each expended large sums in the construction of iron-clad vessels, which should be as nearly as possible proof against any projectiles used against them above water. In this enormous outlay, Great Britain and France have taken the lead—followed in a very moderate degree, but always in a manner commensurate with their marine position, by Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain, and Germany. Hundreds of millions of dollars have thus been expended in providing ships with iron plates of six, eight, and ten inches thickness which, it was considered, would resist any of the projectiles which might be brought against them above water; but even in this partial defence, all calculation has failed. The six inch plates are now easily pierced by six and seven inch, and by even smaller guns; the eight inch plates by the eight and nine inch guns; the ten inch plates by the eleven inch guns; and finally, to crown the destructive perfection to which breech loading cannon have been brought under the able management of Mr. Krupp, the fourteen inch plate has been bored through and through by the twelve inch Krupp gun, with a steel shell at a distance of nine hundred and ninety eight metres (1,089 yards), while the Whitworth muzzle loading nine inch gun with a charge of fifty pounds of powder has fired a shell weighing 40½ pounds through a shield composed of three five inch plates interlaminated with two five inch layers of iron concrete, (made of iron turnings and lead), the whole forming a mass twenty-five inches thick.

We thus find that the efforts to protect these expensive vessels above water have been rendered fruitless by the increased range, penetration, and corresponding destructive effect of the new Krupp and Whitworth guns, which, if compared with that produced on an ordinary wooden frigate by the same weapons, would give results very much in favor of the latter, on account of the ease with which such projectiles would pass through its sides, leaving holes easily plugged or repaired, and only causing death to the unfortunates immediately in their path.

As a contrast to what has been attempted in this above-water defence, let us look at the bottoms, or underwater part of these

Ironclads, and we find that below a certain distance from the surface, no additional strength beyond that required in all well built ships is attempted, and therefore, one of these apparently impenetrable vessels is, in reality as vulnerable at ten, twelve, or fifteen feet below the surface as any other properly constructed unarmored vessel of war; and at this distance below the surface we have the true point of attack, which, if made with the proper weapon and properly directed, can hardly fail of success, as no cruising vessel, or vessel attacking a fort, passing a battery or running up and down a river, can afford to be encumbered with nets or obstructions to torpedo approach, which would reduce her speed, render her more reliable to a target from an enemy's guns by keeping her longer within range of them, and would themselves be blown up by the first torpedoes and very possibly foul the propeller: thus placing the vessel in a most dangerous and helpless position, and at the same time leave her exposed to the attacks of the second and following torpedoes; with what very probable results we may imagine if we recall those made during the late war, in the cases of the *Housatonic* (sloop of war), and *Weehawken* (monitor), off Charleston, of the *Paul Jones* (gunboat), in James river, of the *Tecumseh Milwaukee*, and *Osage* (monitors), the *Rudolph* (gunboat), the *Sciola* (gunboat), with numerous tugs, and launches off Mobile; of the *Benton* and other gunboats in the Mississippi river, and finally of that made by the gallant Cushing against the rebel ram *Albatross*, in which, with apparently a child's toy, he achieved that which a whole squadron of gunboats was helpless to effect, destroyed the rebel supremacy in the waters of the Sounds, and restored the power of the Government in the whole eastern portion of the State of North Carolina.

These are incontrovertible facts, matters of history, and make it quite superfluous to give in detail the other attacks which were only partially successful, as in the *Ironsides*, both of which would have been sent to the bottom, had charges of dynamite, gun cotton, or nitro glycerine been substituted for the common powder used against them.

We see from this record that the torpedo, as a weapon either of attack or defence, has proved itself even in its infancy one of the most terrible in use. It can now be considered with justice, the most dangerous antagonist to armor-plated vessel ever brought into service against them, from its hidden approach, the violence and destructiveness of attack on the weakest points, and the demoralizing effect upon the crews of the vessels liable to be exposed to its action.

Science, ingenuity, and experiment have thus far succeeded in developing the torpedo into a weapon far more manageable, with more power and methods of attack, and with far more effect than those terrible infants of the species in use during the late war. Of the different kinds, more prominently before military and naval men, are the "moored electric," the "floating and moored concussion," the "moving electric," (Lay's) and the "moving concussion," or the "White-head fish" torpedo; each of these has its uses, its advantages and disadvantages.

The moored electric torpedo, called by engineers the submarine mine, may be considered as belonging, in connection with batteries, to the defence of channels, and the entrances to harbors. It is always when

in perfect order, under the control of the person in charge of the electric battery, or electrical machine connected with it by the insulated wires, and according as the torpedoes are laid down in groups or singly, they may be fired at will; but to produce the greatest destructive effect, they must be in contact with the side or bilge of a vessel—or if not in contact must be directly under her bottom. Daily evidence tending to confirm this, is furnished at the Newport torpedo station, in the firing of pole torpedoes from the bows and sides of launches which, barring a slight concussion, invariably escape injury. Again, if the torpedoes are placed too near each other, the firing one, singly, is apt to injure the leading wire to the others, and thus render the nest or group useless, and a whole nest of torpedoes might be exploded, or if fired singly, disarranged, in attempting to prevent the one vessel—thus leaving the channel clear to a fleet following after her at a convenient distance. As no commander of a fleet would be justified in sending in a squadron to the attack in such close order as to risk the loss of more than one ship by the explosion of one nest of torpedoes, and however numerous the nests might be, and however well placed, a fleet would eventually pass them by sacrificing a certain number of ships. Moreover, as the different lines of connecting wires are all liable to daily deterioration or injury, and as the failure of one torpd may necessitate that of a whole nest, the limit to the number of single torpedoes or nests connected with any one battery is very easily arrived at, or if carried to excess the aggregate items of small expense, and probably usefulness, might be better obtained by the adoption of other kinds of torpedoes. The different devices by which the approach of vessels to the single torpedoes and their contact with them, or their buoys, is signalized to the firing battery, are well understood by persons acquainted with electrical apparatus; but no amount of care or precaution can totally eradicate the liability to injury of the insulated connecting wires, which grow stronger in proportion to the length of time during which they are submerged in anticipation of an attack, and no science or intelligence can produce the desired explosion in case the insulation of these connecting wires is destroyed. The one particular advantage which may be conceded to the "moored electrical torpedo" is its supposed readiness for immediate use in case of sudden attack; but it should undoubtedly be supplemented by some other system, by which an attack could be made upon ships at points not provided for in the electric plan, or where one nest might fail to explode—it being proverbial that attacking parties generally seek out the weak points in the defence, and that the best laid "plans of men and mice gang aft aglee."

The floating concussion torpedo, with its various ingenious contrivances for causing explosion, are the least effective for general purposes, their use being confined almost exclusively to rivers or to narrow channels with well defined currents. Various simple devices, with a due amount of caution, will serve to deprive them of much of their dangerous effectiveness; but still, when sent "down current" in connected pairs, and fitted with McEvoy's or other good arrangement for explosion, they are ugly customers and require to be well "looked out" for. The danger in its use, however is, that once loosed it is equally to be avoided by friend and foe.

(To be Continued.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 20th November, 1874.

GENERAL ORDERS (30).

No. 1.

MILITIA CORRESPONDENCE.

All reports, returns and correspondence for Head Quarters, will be addressed to the Deputy Adjutant General, Ottawa, for submission to the Major General Commanding.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

19th "Lincoln" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, St. Catharines.

The services of Captain Robert S. Ness, as an Officer in the Active Militia, are hereby dispensed with for disobedience of Orders.

23rd "Perth" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Stretford.

ERRATUM.—In G. O. (29) 6th instant, read "To be Lieutenant: John Thom, junior," instead of "John Thorn."

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

17th "Levis" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company, St. Michel.

To be Lieutenant:

James Clifford, Gentleman, M. S., vice Achille C. Dugal, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Ensign Arthur Després having left limits, his name is hereby removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

65th "Battalion" or "Mount Royal Rifles"

To be Quarter Master:

Sergeant Major Adolphe Rochon, vice J. Bte. Emond, resigned.

No. 3 Company, Montreal.

The resignation of Lieutenant Napoleon Hudon Beaulieu is hereby accepted.

No. 4 Company, Montreal.

To be Lieutenant:

Hubert Girard, Gentleman, M.S., vice P. Bélanger, transferred.

"Kamouraska" Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Isaac Dessaint, M. S., to have the rank of Captain.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Major Vincelas Taché, M.S., Kamouraska P. Bn., from 9th April, 1874.

To be Majors:

Captain Romuald Tétu, M.S., No. 3 Company, Kamouraska P. Bn., from 19th January, 1874.

Captain Achille Fraser, M. S., No. 4 Company, Kamouraska P. Bn., from 2nd April, 1874.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Captain Louis Ste. Marie, V.B., No. 8 Coy, 51st Battalion, from 22nd September, 1874.

" James Feeney, V.B., No. 7 Coy., 50th Battalion, from 22nd September, 1874.

" Donald Alexander Livingstone, V.B., No. 7 Coy., 51st Battn., from 22nd September, 1874.

" Donald McNaughton, V.B., No. 4 Coy., 51st Battn., from 22nd September, 1874.

" James Maynes, V.B., No. 2 Coy., 79th Battn., from 22nd September, 1874.

Lieutenant James Stewart, V.B., No. 7 Coy., 51st Battn., from 22nd September, 1874.

" Samuel Henderson, V.B., No. 1 Coy., 50th Battn., from 22nd September, 1874.

" George Feddes, C.V.B., Huntingdon Troop, from 22nd September, 1874.

" Jay Theodore Pickle, V.B., No. 6 Coy., 52nd Battn., from 22nd September, 1874.

" Lyman U. Brooks, V.B., No. 8 Coy., 52nd Battn., from 22nd September, 1874.

" Herman B. Salls, C. V. B., Missisquoi Troop, from 22nd September, 1874.

" Joseph Haire, V.B., No. 3 Coy., 51st Battn., from 25th September, 1874.

" James Albert Robison, No. 3 Coy., 60th Battn., from 25th September, 1874.

Ensign Taber McKenney, V.B., No. 1 Co'y., 60th Battn., from 22nd September, 1874.

Cornet James C. Gleason, C. V. B., Brome Troop, from 22nd September, 1874.

Ensign and Adjutant James Bulman, V.B., 79th Battn., from 22nd September, 1874.

Cornet Edgar E. Smith, C.V.B., Missisquoi Troop, from 22nd September, 1874.

Ensign Daniel G. Ryan, V.B., No. 2 Co'y, 60th Battn., from 22nd September, 1874.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

2nd "Halifax" Brigade of Garrison Artillery. No. 4 Company, Halifax.

ERRATUM.—In G. O. (29) 6th inst., read "To be 1st Lieutenant: Gunner Richard Dart, M.S.," instead of "Robert Dart."

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Seymour Battery of Garrison Artillery.

ERRATUM.—In G. O. (19) 10th July, 1874, read "To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Ebenezer Brown, Gentleman," instead of "E. Bevan."

No. 2.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

SCHOOLS OF GUNNERY.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SECOND CLASS "SHORT COURSE" CERTIFICATES

Sergeant W. Howie, Welland Canal Field Battery.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SECOND CLASS "SHORT COURSE" CERTIFICATES

Corporal Edward Patrick Walsh, Sherbrooke Battery, G. A.

" Joseph Dolby, Montreal Brigade, G. A.

" Eustace Laloux, late Beauco F. Battery.

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SECOND CLASS CAVALRY CERTIFICATES.

Lieutenant George Fiddes, Huntingdon Troop.

do Herman B. Salls, Missisquoi Troop.

Cornet James C. Gleason, Brome Troop. do Edgar E. Smith, Missisquoi do

Sergeant W. G. Hawley, Missisquoi do do C. W. Sheppard, Brome do

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Major Thomas H. Cox, 79th Battalion.

Captain Archibald MacLaren, No. 6 Co'y, 50th Battalion.

do Geo. Sinclair Codd, No. 3 Company, 79th Battalion

do James Maynes, No. 2 Company, 79th Battalion.

Ensign William H. Gibson, No. 6 Company, 50th Battalion.

do and Adjutant James Bulman, 79th Battalion.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Captain Louis Ste. Marie, No. 8 Company, 51st Battalion.

do James Feeney, No. 7 Company, 50th Battalion.

do Donald Alexander, Livingstone, No. 7 Company, 51st Battalion.

do Donald McNaughton, No. 4 Coy., 51st Battalion.

Lieutenant James Stewart, No. 7 Coy., 51st Battalion.

do Samuel Henderson, No. 1 Coy., 50th Battalion.

do Jay Theodore Pickle, No. 6 Coy., 52nd Battalion.

do Lyman H. Brooks, No. 8 Coy., 79th Battalion.

Ensign Taber McKenney, No. 1 Coy., 60th Battalion.

do Daniel G. Ryan, No. 2 Coy., 60th Battalion.

Quarter Master James B. Gibson, 50th Battalion.

Sergeant Joseph Haire, No. 3 Coy, 51st Battalion.

do James Albert Robison, No. 3 Coy., 60th Battalion.

By Command of his Excellency the Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lieut.-Col.

Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, Canada.

A despatch from Sherman's head-quarters at Camp Supply, on Wichita river, reports severe fighting with the Cheyennes, in which the United States troops have suffered considerable loss.

The last number of the London Gazette contains the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Fletcher, Scots Fusilier Guards, to be a Colonel in the army.

The London *Lancet* mentions the name of Dr. Campbell of Montreal as worthy of Knighthood, and says that our esteemed fellow-townsmen, Dr. J. A. Grant, has equal claims for the distinction.

Lord Derby, to day, replying to a deputation, promised the Government would address a friendly remonstrance to the Porte in favor of the persecuted Christians in Syria.

At a meeting of Italian journalists held in Rome last week, it was proposed to raise a subscription of \$100,000 as a national offering to Garibaldi.

WHY?

Why is the wrong so strong,
And the right so weak and poor?
Why goes black bread to the patient man,
And gold to the evil doer.

Why dies the noble cause
We periled it to save,
While the baleful growth of an upstart sin
O'er shadows a nation's grave?

Why died that widow's son?
He was all she had to bless,
The children crowd round the selfish heart,
And gain but a cold carress.

Who reads the riddle right?
And who can an awe why
These clouds sweep over our mortal life?
Not you brave priest, nor I.

Why came a throbbing pain
To the heart so firm and fair,
While the crown of wealth and of blithesome
health
Some lesser angels wear?

Why went that young life out
On honor's perilous road?
The carping tongue and the jealous mind
Stay here to wound and goad.

A picture once I saw—
Three crosses against the sky;
And the heaviest cross was the highest one;
Perhaps that answers why.

To wave the banner and wreath
Was the privilege of the Jew;
But the boon to carry the heavy cross,
Was reserved, dear lord for you.

—Galaxy.

AUSTRIAN AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

(Continued from Page 551.)

"The Austrian Army has evidently taken to heart the lessons taught by the Prussians in 1870: as to the employment of cavalry hovering about long before any trace of infantry and artillery appeared, these being well hidden in the villages and behind the depressions in the ground until their time came for action. Of course such inquisitiveness on the part of the cavalry is not always without mishaps, as three squadrons of the Northern Army found out when they galloped up to the eminence close to the village of Winac, and suddenly found themselves confronted by eight squadrons of the enemy, who having taken the ditches on both sides of the chaussée, came down upon them. Pity that on taking the ditch, which was obscured by clouds of dirt, the second rank of one squadron went down, horses and men into the ditch. They seem to have forgotten the instruction which orders the rearmost line of the ground for 500 yards in advance. Nor was this the only cavalry affair, for towards the end of the day, in order to check the turning movements the Commander of the Northern Corps sent all his disposal cavalry forward to overlap the attack; but the commander on the opposite side was not behindhand, and again the cavalry of the Northern Corps found itself confronted by superior forces, and had to beat a retreat.

"As for the infantry, the acting by small bodies, companies and platoons, and even squads, has entirely superseded the acting with larger masses. It was this action by masses and the premature charges against the Prussians armed with breechloaders which caused such enormous and demoralizing losses. It was almost a regulation then to trust rather to the bayonet than to make the most of the rifle; now the Austrian infantry has in the Wincl rifle as good a weapon, probably, as any other for military purposes—that is, simple in its construction and true up to the practical range of 500 or 600 yards. More care is

taken that the men should become good marksmen, and the men have confidence in their weapons. Moreover, you could see that the men have taken to the new method of warfare, whereby the intelligence of every one singly is given more play. It is this which is now so important and which was very satisfactory, the men themselves, in most instances, showing an eye for the ground which might be made available for advance or defence. The work, not unlike stalking, seemed to be taken as sport, and more than once you saw men, seeing some sheltered spot, run forward of their own accord to take it up. You could not have a better means of judging of this than from my position, with the little market-place of Jenstein at my feet, which had to be taken. Of course the defenders were at a disadvantage, for they could not use the houses as so many positions; each party dodged the others at the corners of the streets, which was rather awkward at times, as one party could not see what was going on in the next street, or in the next yard, and finding suddenly that they were turned, had to run for it.

"In the employment of artillery, just the reverse has occurred to what has transpired in the infantry and cavalry. Instead of, as formerly, being dispersed, it is more massed, two and more batteries usually working together. This plan, however, seemed to be carried out almost too strictly, for more than once there would have been an opportunity for venturing forward with a few guns to support the infantry with shrapnel and grape, which seemed lost by the artillery remaining invariably at very long ranges. Poor artillerymen! they are at present under a cloud: just before the manoeuvres experiments were made with a new pattern steel gun, turned out from Krupp's manufactory, the shooting of which proved, for accuracy at 2000, 3000, and 5000 yards, to be superior to the present bronze gun in the proportion of 1400 to 300. 'Have our artillery been asleep?' is the cry. Not altogether; but they are too confident in the success which they achieved in 1866. For several years questions have been asked in the Delegations whether no change was intended, when all the world was discarding bronze for steel or muzzle loaders for breech loaders. The answer at first was that there was nothing better as yet, and lately that experiments were going on; and so there have been for the last two years. The Prussian 8 pounder was thought too heavy, so Krupp was commissioned to make a lighter one, but there was such a great recoil that it was not thought serviceable. The Artillery Committee took the matter in hand, and such astounding results were constructed by Krupp. In reality therefore, the merits of inventing the new gun belongs to the Austrian Artillery, the only fault being that it has taken its time about it. Well the cloud just now cast over the artillery will no doubt pass away, for a finer set of men and officers it would be difficult to find. The regiments recruited from Bohemia are reckoned among the best; owing probably to their methodical steadiness, ridiculed as slowness by others, they are excellent marksmen."

FRENCH AUTUMN MANŒUVRES

We have information of the French manoeuvres from two of the camps in operation, namely, that of the 1st Corps D'Armée (General Clinchant) headquarters at Lillie, and that of the 7th Corps (Duc D'Aumale)

headquarters at Besancon. Relative to the first named corps a correspondent of the *How* says:

"The troops at Lens and in the villages round about are not under canvas, but are quartered on the inhabitants. I believe, however, that the division at Helfaut, in the neighborhood of St. Omar, is encamped. At all events, the soldiers of the regiments I saw marching from Lille to St. Omar carried each the regulation quarter tent which was found such an encumbrance during the late war, and which in the numerous rapid retreats was generally the first thing to be thrown away. An army, to be sure, does not start on a campaign with any clear idea of being defeated, and if everything goes well it may be very convenient for it to have tents in the proportion of one to every four men. In the best days of the French Army, however, tents were not carried. Like the Germans in 1870, the French soldiers either quartered themselves in the houses of their conquered enemies, or, when no house accommodation was to be had, bivouacked for a time in the open field. It may be owing to the fact that the Lens army is in cantonments, while the army of St. Omar is under tents, that the former is supposed to represent a hostile force while the latter plays the part of a French force sent to attack it. Strangely enough, the French force is to get the worst of it in every engagement, until at last it will be pursued to almost within cannon shot of St. Omar. This seems to me a mistake, and I am still in hopes that the St. Omar troops may turn out to be the invaders, and the troops at Lens the national army. It is difficult at first sight to understand how invaders would get to St. Omar, except from the most unlikely country in the world—from England. But the Germans were at Dieppe nearly four years ago; and they marched from Dieppe to attack Faidherbe's army near Amiens, as General Bellecour will march in a day or two from Helfaut, near St. Omar, to attack General Lecomte at Lens—or, rather, in the position General Lecomte means to take up in advance of Lens, somewhere near Bethune.

"The attacking force, composing the second division of the 1st Army Corps—consists of the 8th, 33rd, 73rd, 110th regiments of the Line, 1st battalion of Chasseurs, 5th and 19th Dragoons, 15th regiments of artillery, and a detachment of the 3rd Engineers. The force destined to receive the attack, composing the first division of the same corps, is made up of the 1st, 43rd, 84th and 127th regiments of the Line, 25th battalion of Chasseurs, 14th and 16th Dragoons, 27th regiment of artillery, and a detachment of the 3rd Engineers.

"It will be observed that there are no Zouaves in general Clinchant's corps; Zouaves in fact like Turcos, being absolutely abolished. The infantry regiments are all armed and dressed absolutely alike, with the exception of the battalions of Chasseurs—corresponding with 'schutzen' battalions of the German army—whose tunics are of a lighter blue than those of the line regiments. The Germans, by the way, have only one battalion of sharpshooters to each Army Corps, whereas the French have two—one to each division. As the French are adopting, as much as possible, the principle of uniformity in their army, it seems a pity that they should have made any distinction between chasseurs and infantry of the Line—that in short, they should have retained 'chasseurs' in their army at all. Formerly 'sharpshooters' carried rifles, and were supposed to be par-

ticularly good shots; whereas infantry of the Line were armed with smoothbore muskets, and, in the way of hitting a mark, could not shoot at all. Now every infantry soldier is supposed to be a good marksman; and 'liuesmen' and 'chassours,' sharpshooters or 'schutzen,' are armed alike.

"It may be noticed, too, that the cavalry in General Clinchant's corps are dragoons, from which one might fancy that no other description of cavalry was recognized in the newly organized French army. Practically, too that is the case. Cuirasses are discarded as well as lances: Cuirassiers and lanciers exist no more, and the French cavalry, but for differences of uniform, would all be of the same uniform pattern—neither 'light' nor 'heavy' but presumably fit for duties of all kinds. Some cavalry regiments are uniformed as dragoons, some as chassours, some as hussars, and every army corps has attached to it, or rather includes in an integral part of its force, four cavalry regiments of one of these three descriptions."

During the first few days the two divisions underwent training by manoeuvres in the company, battalion, regiment, and brigade companies preliminary to the combined movements to be executed in Marshal MacMahon's presence. On the evening of the 11th instant (Friday last week) the Veron Division had received orders to march upon Lens and attack the Lecointre Division. Supported by its cavalry (says the correspondent of the *Times*), it rapidly moved on the right bank of the river, where it assumed a strong position. On the 12th the two divisions both executed a preliminary movement directed towards a common line, with the view of accepting battle. On the same day, the advanced guard of cavalry moved considerably forward, so that two lines of skirmishers had engaged in musketry fire. After this had been kept up part of the afternoon, and after an attempt to reconnoitre each cavalry took up a position for the next day. Both the two small armies encamped on the field. The attack was fixed for the moment when the marshal, attended by his staff and superior officers of the Clinchant Corps, passed the lines of the two divisions. At that instant the cavalry of the Veron Division, stationed at the extremity of its left wing, attempted to turn the right flank of the Lecointre Division. A very warm attack was made at the same time on the centre, and the artillery of the Veron Division supported this by pressing on the left wing of the Lecointre Division. General Lecointre ordered his right wing to move immediately forward, and by a brisk musketry fire to check the movement of the Veron cavalry. The centre of the Lecointre Division at the same time made a very rapid combined movement on the Veron division, the cavalry supporting it by moving to the front; while the artillery, by a downward fire, replied to the artillery of the Veron Division. The various defensive movements of the Lecointre Division were effected in capital time and with much energy causing the enemy's ranks to hesitate. General Lecointre took advantage of this by assuming the offensive, and success soon turned to his side. The Veron Division gave way, and protected, however, by its artillery, retired in the direction of Liéris d'Ouchel and the trenches of Ouchel. At one o'clock it was in full retreat, steadily protected, however, by its artillery, with the cavalry on its right flank. It retired on the plateau of Eguinegate, where it reformed again, offering battle.

The Commander-in-Chief evidently did not calculate on the rapidity with which

the manoeuvres were executed, for Marshal MacMahon was expected at Ouchel till five o'clock. To the astonishment of everybody, he made his appearance at one, accompanied by an English officer deputed to watch the autumn manoeuvres of the Clinchant Corps. Covers had been laid for twenty-four at the house of M. Deruel, mining engineer, of Ouchel, but the dinner was not to be ready till five. The Prince de Bègue, the marshal's orderly officer, was the first to arrive on the spot, and, sensible that after five hours' military movements the greatest warrior would be hungry, hastily took possession of a poor village inn, where, an hour afterwards, the President of the Republic, the Minister of War, General Clinchant, and all the marshal's staff—the English officer being placed beside him—were seated before a breakfast improvised by the cook of a small country inn. An apology being made to the marshal, he replied, "But I have often been forced to breakfast by simply tightening my sword-belt." At 2.30 a banquet with forty covers, presided over by M. Darcey, Prefect of the Pas de Calais, was given to the Mayors of Cambrai, in a shed attached to the Ouchel Mines. This evening 900 miners, their mining lamps in their hands, defiled before the marshal greeting him with acclamations. At day-break to-morrow the marshal starts on horseback to witness the end of the manoeuvres. It is to be hoped that this time General Clinchant's calculations will be more exact: for if a real battle was in question, who could predict the consequences of an estimate which was four hours out?

WITH THE DUC D'AUMALE.

For the proceedings in the camp on the Haute-Saône, we are indebted to the *Daily News*. It was Sunday, the 13th instant, when he arrived on the scene at Gray. "Eight o'clock was the hour fixed for commencement of operations. [This was the third day of the manoeuvres.] Before that the town was busy with aides-de-camp and orderly riding rapidly through the streets. In front of the Hotel de Paris a crowd had collected to watch the departure of the Duc d'Aumale. Monseigneur was not long in making his appearance, mounted on a serviceable looking chestnut. Something had been forgotten in his escort, which seemed to put the duke rather out; as he turned sharply to the officer in his suite, remarking it would not do to be unpunctual on such an occasion. This Orleans prince has the perfect soldier's look, his thin, sharp features being forced into the expression of a man to whom the smell of powder is familiar; and not the powder of relics only, but taken in conjunction with shot and shell. Ill-natured people says he has the air of a cavalry *sous-officier*, but in justice it must be conceded he carries off his general of division and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour well. Bonapartists ask what services gained him these ranks and honours; but as we are not Bonapartists it is not worth while investigating the duke's military career, which is generally understood to have been an honorable one. In the saddle he has not that calm, judicial air which was familiar to frequenters of the Trianon last October.

"The official programme of the manoeuvres as follows:—The troops comprising the 7th Army Corps, whose headquarters is at Besançon, will execute a series of movements between Vesoul, Gray, and Besançon. The general of division commanding the forces the Duc d'Aumale, has drawn up his plan in three parts—1st, pre-

paratory movements; 2nd, operations of the two divisions against each other; 3rd, a general march of the army corps during which last period no fighting will take place. The enemy, represented by the 13th Infantry Division, is supposed to have passed the Vosges, a brigade is bearing down on Vesoul midway between Basel and Dijon to take the defender's left in flank, and make a reconnaissance in the direction of Besançon, while the other brigade is marching on Gray.

"The General commanding the 14th Division is charged with repulsing the demonstration of Vesoul. A brigade advances from Dole, some five and twenty miles to the southward of this town, in order to defend the passage of the Saône. The enemy beats a retreat, and rallies the bulk of its division, in the neighbourhood of Gray in order to force the river by a surprise. The defending brigade, not being able to hold Gray, is obliged to evacuate the town. The 27th Brigade rejoins the latter, and by their joint manoeuvres forces the enemy to beat a retreat to the northward. These operations finished, the two divisions unite, and, under the command of the general-in-chief covered by the whole body of cavalry, execute a march to the front. The 13th Division is placed under the command of General Jeanningros, the 14th division under that of General de Massion. Four batteries of artillery are placed under the orders of Colonel Bagère. The general of division, the Duc d'Aumale, with his staff, is assisted by General de Bassoigne, commander-in-chief of artillery, and the Intendant Montandon.

"The staff rode post, making for the town, after about two hours' work for a table d'hôte breakfast at the Hôtel de Paris. Not very like war that! But the Duc d'Aumale is an hospital man, and having on his hands three or four English officers, including a general, to say nothing of Swedish, Austrian, Belgian, and Japanese representatives, he probably does not like to expose them to campaigning fare of passage and a pull at the flask. Still, 'memory will bring back that feeling' of German criticisms about the *petite guerre* at Châlons in the Emperor's time, when, to use their courteous but eupathic language, they knew 'it that was nothing.' But no campaigner ever grumbled having a full belly rather than an empty one, so we returned none the less satisfied that these gentlemen are not so far carried away by professional enthusiasm as to forget the wants of nature. The d'ile of the staff is decidedly brilliant. The duke takes the lead naturally like a born commander, looking as though he only wanted the opportunity to play the part in earnest. Very different from Marshal MacMahon, who looks a general of division, and nothing more. Among the foreign military guests the English attracted most notice from their comparatively unknown uniform, characteristic air and good mounts. They looked every inch soldiers, Englishmen, and gentlemen, which combination is not so common among some armies. But all the strangers attached to the staff had a distinguished air, and met with great respect from the French officers. The Prussian uniform was wanting, and I could not find that any one from that army was present. The operations were resumed after the two hours' halt under most favorable aspects as regards weather. The defender's movement in retreat continued in spite of some brilliant cavalry charges in the plain, which, in real warfare, would have ensured the fate of the French cuirass-

siers at Worth. But *en route* the attacking column could never have missed their forces so boldly in face of the artillery posted on the heights towards Besancon. But just now we are in the position of a captured town, through whose streets the invading army is pouring. The townspeople take it very coolly, and they have not as yet had any requisitions. But to-morrow the fortune of war changes; the defenders will drive their assailants across the Saone, over which a pontoon bridge is to be thrown, and Gray can breathe freely again. All the casualties as yet reported are one man killed by a ball cartridge, whether accidentally is not known."

INSPECTION OF THE MONTREAL VOLUNTEERS.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

For a considerable length of time the commanders of that part of the Canadian Militia, centring in Montreal have been unremitting in their efforts to revive the Martial spirit of the young men of our city; which under the many discouragements to be met with in a country like ours, where the summer has of necessity to be almost entirely given up to business pursuits and where the movement is further retarded by the lack of interest of some employers and especially by the neglect of the late Government, the forces have gradually dwindled away until on Saturday last instead of 3,000 volunteers appearing in the field as in times past there was but little over 600 of all ranks. These, however, were fine stalwart fellows, "the pick of the town," but few of whom we venture to say would be rejected by the examining surgeon of a regular regiment.

Shortly after two o'clock the regiments met at their several rendezvous and marched through the city to the Camp de Mars with bands playing and colors flying, looking strong and hearty after the drill of the past few months, their upright bearing and firm tread being in favorable contrast to the somewhat stooping irregular gait of many of the younger portion of the spectators. Arrived on the ground they formed in line in the following order:—No 1 Troop of Hussars, commanded by Captain Tees, occupied the West end of the ground. The Montreal Garrison Artillery, Colonel McKay commanding, formed in line to their left followed by the Montreal Engineers, commanded by Captain Devine; the Prince of Wales Rifles, Colonel Bond; the 5th Hochelaga's, Colonel Martin, and the "Vics" commanded by Colonel Bethune. The 65th Mount Royals did not put in an appearance although their muster roll shows them to be of considerable numerical strength. Owing to the illness of Colonel Stevenson the Battery of Field Artillery was also absent. Colonel Bacon commanded the Brigade, with Captain Atkinson as Acting Brigade Major. About half past three Major General Selby Smyth, Commander of the Forces in Canada, and his Aide-de-Camp, Captain the Hon. Myles Stapleton, and staff, arrived on the ground. The latter consisted of Colonel Fletcher, Commanding No. 5 District, Col. de Lotbiniere Harwood, Col. Worsely, Col. Lovelace, Col. D'Orleans and Major Anyrauld. The force received the General with a salute, after which he inspected them in line, walking down the ranks, the Bands playing meanwhile. This being done Colonel Bacon ordered the men to form into quarter column. They then moved to the right in fours and wheeled into the saluting base, when they marched past in column,

headed by their excellent bands. They then countermarched and marched past in quarter column, countermarched again and marched past at the double, after which they wheeled into line on their original ground and deployed. They then formed a mass of column on the two centre battalions, when the General brought the two columns together and faced them inwards with the Cavalry and Engineers on each flank and thus addressed them.—

"Officers of the Staff, and men of the Montreal Brigade of the 5th Military District: It is a great satisfaction and pleasure to me to have the opportunity of passing in review such a fine body of troops. I take it as a compliment, especially to myself, that you have to-day acquitted yourselves so well, and that I may, as the general officer of the Militia forces of Canada, congratulate myself to see such fine material—such an excellent "chip of the old block," if I may use the expression, as this branch of the auxiliary forces of Canada, because I see that the troops here to-day are a very fair specimen of what I hope to find in other parts of the country. I have made a very long journey since arriving from England, both in Ontario and Quebec, and though I have not had an opportunity before of inspecting any body of men together, with the exception of the excellent A and B Batteries, yet I have from personal observation formed a very good opinion of the military population of this country.

"To ensure Military efficiency great attention has to be paid to the efficiency of drill, as well as to arms, accoutrements, and clothing. I am very much gratified with and obliged to the officers and men assembled here to-day, who present such a soldier-like appearance. I cannot, of course, expect complete efficiency of drill, because I know very well that owing to the peculiar nature of the militia service, there is not much time for drill; but I know there is an excellent spirit among you, and where will is present effects will necessarily follow, when time will call for their expansion. I repeat, I am very much pleased with what I see. I trust you will continue to progress in your preliminary drill and requirements, which are so conducive to success in the course that has been opened out to you. I refer with pleasure to the excellent spirit pervading the military forces of this country—but I must not say too much. It would not do for me to say that you were excellent soldiers, because you would not believe me. Thorough efficiency is only acquired by time and experience. It is plain that it requires all that to make thorough soldiers, but I repeat that you have the material, and only hope that I may very often have an opportunity of inspecting so fine a body of men.

"While I am on the subject, I must say, I am sorry to see the dilapidated condition of the drill shed, and hope that in a very short time steps will be taken for the proper repair of the old, or the construction of a new building."

The inspection was viewed by a very large concourse of people numbering some thousands who in places were with difficulty prevented from spoiling the evolutions of the troops. During the March Past the "Vics" were greeted with strong marks of approbation the General himself remarking, "very good." They were undoubtedly the most soldierlike corps upon the ground.

The marching of the Hochelaga's especially of one company was magnificent, and the Regiment in every respect did itself

much credit. The Prince of Wales turned out in strong force under their popular commanding officer, a remark which will also apply to the Garrison Artillery. Both these corps performed their evolutions in a satisfactory manner. Although their numbers were not large the display made by the Engineers and Cavalry were also praiseworthy. The Garrison Artillery, the Prince of Wales Rifles, the "Vics" and the 6th Hochelaga's were accompanied by their several bands and in this important branch the display was all that could be desired. The performance of the Garrison Artillery was especially noteworthy.

INCIDENT.

Towards the close of the proceedings an urchin of fourteen, who was perched in one of the trees fronting Craig street, suddenly let go his hold and fell head-foremost a distance of five feet on the gravel beneath, where he remained senseless. An ignorant gaping crowd immediately collected around him, thoroughly excluding the fresh air, and covering him with dust caused by them in their eager endeavours to satisfy their curiosity. In a moment or so two members of the Garrison Artillery and several civilians were by his side and endeavoured to force the crowd back. Finding their efforts useless they shouldered the boy and carried him across to the Drill Shed with great difficulty, owing to the eager, not to say dangerous, rudeness of the crowd. Seeing this they manfully continued on to No. 425 Craig street, where they were invited in by Dr. Mondelet, who was passing at the time, and though the boy was suffering from an Epileptic fit. In about twenty minutes the doctor's efforts proved successful. The lad recovered and shortly after left for home. He said his name was Thomas Yeomans, of 18 St. Charles Borromeo street, and that he was subject to such attacks.

After the inspection as a number of friends homeward bound were going down the dilapidated steps leading to Craig near St. Gabriel, five of which are missing, one gentleman, accompanied by two ladies, slipped just where the break occurs and fell, dragging the ladies with him. Happily all three escaped with but a few scratches and bruises. It was only on the evening previous that a laborer named Francis Payne broke his leg in two places at the same place, and owing to the same cause.

ELECTRICITY AND RIFLE SHOOTING.—On the occasion of the annual *fete* of the Fir National, which will be held next month at Brussels, an interesting and novel application of electricity will be adopted for the first time. The rifleman will find at his side a target resembling in every way the one at which he aims, and when he has fired and his shot has taken effect, he will find reproduced on the target close to him the exact stroke of his ball. The arrangements will be managed by some application of the electric current, but the precise manner in which it will be worked has not yet been made known by the inventor. It will be remembered that much division of opinion arose as to who was really the winner of the Queen's Prize at the last Wimbledon meeting, Lieutenant Milford at the time claimed the benefit of a shot which the marksman had not allowed him. By the new system such disappointments could not possibly arise. The result of the shot would be telegraphed and exhibited on the disc, where it would be obvious to all the competitors.