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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 Canada

VOL. VIII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1874.

No. 39

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Provincial Fair next year will be held in Ottawa. The question lay between Kingston and Ottawa, and was decided in favor of the latter by a decisive majority.

Master Gunner Creeman, of A Battery, was on the 23rd inst presented on parade with a medal from the Imperial authorities for long service and good conduct.

The first sod of the Pembina branch of the Pacific Railway was turned on Saturday the 19th at the present northern terminus, eight miles from Winnipeg.

The abolition of the French language in the Legislature and laws of Manitoba is said to be the principle plank in the platform of the party known as the "Canadian," in view of the coming election.

Lieut. Governor Morris and party arrived at Qu. Appelle Lake on the 7th inst. Eighty lodges of Indians had arrived.

A movement is on foot in Montreal to invite the Irish riflemen, who are taking part in the United States national competition at Creedmoor, to visit Canada, and have a contest here with some of our crack shots. We trust the effort will prove successful.

About eleven o'clock on the night of the 21st the steam barge *Carleton*, the property of Captain Carleton, laden with about a quarter million feet of lumber, belonging to Hon. James Skead of Ottawa took fire nearly opposite the Long Wharf, Montreal, and was soon a mass of flames. Enough stowage was held on the vessel to run her close to Molson's wharf when the crew, nine in number, managed to get on shore. The vessel then drifted down the St. Mary's current, as far as the Boucherville, where she sank. The cook, a Mrs. Scott, was badly burned about the arms, while rescuing her son, about 5 years old. The barge is valued at about \$11,000 without cargo. The fire originated near the boiler.

A large deer weighing 200 lbs., was killed within the city limits of Ottawa on the 22nd inst.

A son of Judge Galt, of Toronto, was accidentally shot on the island by a companion while shooting ducks. The charge entered his body, and one of the shot entered his eye the site of which he will probably lose.

The troubles in Louisiana are not yet at an end by any means, as the following resolution, passed at a mass meeting of the citizens, of the parishes of Franklin and Richmond held in the city of Delhi on the 19th, fully shows:—

Resolved, That we recognize no parish officers holding commissions solely under Kellogg, the usurper, unless force is brought to bear to compel our obedience: that we notify all officers attempting to hold office under such circumstances that they are obnoxious and must give way to those of the people's choice; as we hold as infamous all those who shall attempt to exercise official functions under a commission from the usurper; that we urge upon all other parishes to join in a similar movement.

October 15th, on the occasion of the annual reunion of the army of Tennessee, the statue of Abraham Lincoln will be unveiled in this city. The public are generally invited to attend.

Another secret conference of English trans-Atlantic steamship agents was held on the 21st. The principle object of the conference was to raise and equalize the rate of passage, and to do away with superfluous offices for the sale of tickets in the city of New York.

The Local Board of United States Steamboat Inspectors have informed the Pacific Mail Steamship Company that they will make an investigation into the causes of the disaster to the steamer *City of Guatemala*, which went ashore recently on Watkin's Island.

The British Consul at Guatemala, Mr. Magee, has, it is stated, received full compensation for the outrage he was the subject of a few months ago.

Latest advices from Aspinwall report a scuffle ending in bloodshed between the troops stationed there and some Italians in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

A military company recently formed in Vicksburg is composed of both Union and Confederate soldiers. A company in Raleigh, N.C., is similarly made up.

A New Orleans special of Sept 23rd states that the reported determination of Kellogg to arrest and try the leaders of the late riots under the state laws has caused great excitement, and it is believed that any attempt to carry out such a determination will result in bloodshed and armed resistance. The army officers oppose such proceedings, as bad faith towards the surrendered party. The threatened search of private houses for missing State arms will be resisted, unless the search be made by the United States officials.

The *New Free Press* of 19th says that the expulsion of Danish sympathizers from Schleswig is attributable to a design of Prince Bismarck to force Denmark to enter the German federation. Prince Bismarck, says the *New Free Press*, proposed to King Christian of Denmark that he should enter

the Bund with his whole kingdom, Germany then to cede the whole or Schleswig to Denmark, and to guarantee the integrity of the territory of Denmark; that the Danish fleet should become an integral part of the German fleet, and that German ports should be established in the Danish colonies, but King Christian declined to accept the proposal.

Advices from Rio Janeiro say that the Emperor, in his speech closing the Chambers on the 12th inst., congratulated the country on its satisfactory relations with foreign powers, and declared his Government would endeavor to promote agriculture by the extension of the railway system. Most important measures would be presented next session looking to electoral and educational reform, and in aid of agricultural interests.

The *Iberia* says that the Duke of Parma and Counts Caserti and Bari have had a conference with Don Carlos, at which it was agreed that Don Carlos should be the sole representative of the four Bourbon branches with presumptive rights to the French throne.

The Russian Government on account of extensive emigration of Mennonites, has undertaken to exempt the members of that sect from actual military service, but will still hold them liable to do duty as hospital attendants. The Mennonites of Volga district will probably all consent to remain under these conditions.

The Austrian Polar expedition has discovered new land, apparently of great extent which they have named, in honor of the Emperor, Franz Joseph Land, and which was visited up to 32° and sighted up to 83°.

The Newcastle Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions condemning the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty as prejudicial to British industry.

The Empress of Russia is expected to arrive in England on October 15, on a visit to her daughter, the Duchess of Edinburgh.

A despatch from Carlist sources denies truth of the report that Don Carlos has been recognized by four branches of the Bourbon family as heir presumptive to the throne of France.

The Berlin *National Gazette* says that while the expulsion of the Danes from Schleswig was a legal measure, it was only done in a few isolated cases. The *Gazette* says that the relations between Germany and Denmark are friendly.

In an engagement in the Province of Biscay between the Republicans and Carlists the latter were defeated, many insurgents surrendering to the national forces and asking for amnesty.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual matches of this Association were commenced, at the Rideau Ranges, at noon on Tuesday the 15th inst. The day was fine, but a strong wind blowing right across the ranges, militated somewhat against the accuracy of aim. Precisely at 12 o'clock His Excellency the Governor General, The Countess of Dufferin, and Col. Fletcher drove on the ground and were received by a guard of honor of 100 men of the Governor General's Foot Guards, under the command of Captain Weatherley, Ensigns Aumond and Bato, the latter carrying the Queen's colors. As the Governor General and the Countess alighted from their carriage, the band of the Regiment struck up the National Anthem, and the guard presented arms.

Amongst those on the ground we noticed the Hon. Alex. MacKenzie, Premier, Hon. A. G. Smith, Hon. T. Burpee, Col. W. Powell, A. A. G., Col. Macpherson, Col. Brunel, Col. Stuart, Col. Jackson, D. A. G., Col. Bornand, Col. Ross, Col. Wylie, Col. Worsley, Col. Beers, Col. Aumond, Col. Forrest, Major Mattice, Major White, Major Fraser, Major Ellison, Major Wickstead, Major Egleson, Capt. Boucherville, Capt. Tilton, Capt. Weatherly, &c. &c., as well as several leading gentlemen, and quite a large number of the fair sex which aided not a little in adding brilliancy to the scene.

After the reception was over their Excellencies marched to the butts, where a rifle had been previously sighted by Colonel Brunel and Major White, who arranged it for the windage, and on being pronounced ready, Lady Dufferin stepped forward and fired the first shot, at a range of 600 yards, making a bull's eye. The meeting was then declared duly opened, upon which three good lusty cheers were given for their Excellencies, and firing commenced in regular business-like style.

THE LUNCH.

In the absence of Col. Gzowski, the President of the Association, the chair was taken by Colonel Walker Powell, A. A. G., on his right was seated His Excellency, Lord Dufferin, on his left Lady Dufferin, with Col. Fletcher and Hon. Mr. Mackenzie on either side. The Vice chairs were filled by Col. Macpherson and Col. Brunel. There was a handsome trophy of arms, bayonets, sabres, &c., arranged in the form of a star. Surmounting these were the Prince of Wales Feathers with the motto "Ich Dien," and above all the old Canadian militia colors.

The lunch was furnished by Mr. Kavanagh of the Queen's Hotel and was of the most *recherche* description to which amply justice was done. After lunch the Chairman in giving the toast of the "Governor General" said that His Excellency took a very lively interest in rifle shooting, being himself no mean marksman, he having taken part in rifle competitions at Wimbledon, between the "Lords" and "Commons." His Excellency had just returned from a trip to the West, where he had had an opportunity of seeing many of the representatives of the volunteer force of this country, an opportunity of which he had undoubtedly availed himself to a very large extent. The gallant chairman then proceeded to recite the objects of the Association, and some of the difficulties they had to overcome in bringing together to this centre representatives of all the Provinces of the Dominion. The plan was perhaps not without its faults, but it

appeared to him that it was the best adapted to the nature and situation of the country. His Excellency had on a late occasion honored the meeting of the Provisional Association of Ontario, at Toronto, with his presence, and now he was here to do similar honor to the representatives of the different provinces, who had assembled for the purpose of endeavouring to obtain a reputation in the use of the rifle. He (the chairman) was very glad that there were present several other gentlemen who, from their acquaintance with volunteer matters, both here and in other countries, were able to judge precisely as to the efficiency of our force. Some of them, he was happy to say, intended to take part in the matches. (Hear, hear.) The Association, among the many good results it brought about, had the effect of bringing together the best shots in the Dominion, of testing the efficiency of the marksmen who come from the different provinces, and thus exciting a healthy competition, not only among the men themselves, but between the different provinces they represented. He remarked that the Association had the privilege of selecting the team which represented Canada at Wimbledon. He was sorry to say that the team which had lately returned had not brought back with them any of the great prizes, but nevertheless, they had reflected great credit upon the Dominion; and when we considered that there were only twenty of them competing against the picked shots of the entire British Empire, we have great reason to be proud of them. (Cheers.) To select twenty men from a territory of 3,000 miles in breadth involved, as would be readily anticipated, no little amount of difficulty, especially when it was remembered that each province had to send its quota of representatives. It had also to be remembered that the climate of Ontario and Quebec was very dry, that of England was moist, and the difference affected the shooting capabilities of the men. There were other difficulties in the way of success, although perhaps of a less prominent character. It seemed to him that an Association of this kind was a perfect necessity, if an exact and high standard of efficiency was to be maintained. He repeated that there could be no doubt of the good effects of bringing the best marksmen of all the provinces together, inasmuch as it excited a keen desire for excellence and enabled the men to find their own level. He concluded by proposing the health of His Excellency the Governor General, which was received with cheers and responded to with great enthusiasm.

His Excellency, who was received with enthusiastic applause, in reply to the toast of his health, said, Colonel Powell, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have just been warned that I am firing at a long range target, and therefore I hope that those immediately about me will bear with me if I elevate my voice to a pitch which may be unpleasant to them. [Laughter.] Ladies and Gentlemen, in thanking you, as I do most heartily, for the kind reception you have given to my health, I am glad to take this opportunity of congratulating the Council and Members of the Dominion Association both on the success of their present meeting and on the satisfactory result of their past endeavors. [Applause.] Any Association which unites in a common effort and for a common object the component elements of the Dominion will always command my warmest sympathy and support (applause), and when these patriotic combinations are voluntary in their origin, self sustained in their growth and of practical benefit to Canada at large, supply

ing a general need, and the result of a universal impulse, they are a striking proof of the rapidity with which the recently disjointed Provinces of British North America have solidified into a compact nationality (applause); and, gentlemen, this fact receives additional point and emphasis when it is remembered that out of the bosom of your Association proceeds that band of marksmen who are charged with the responsible privilege and obligation of upholding the honor, reputation, and prowess of Canada in the lists of Wimbledon. Those lists are becoming every year more and more a world famed arena upon which the eyes of the various populations of the British Empire are concentrated with the most eager attention; and, depend upon it, gentlemen, it was a significant epoch in the history of that Empire, when the champions of Canada planted within that arena the Banner of the Dominion besides the standard of England, Ireland, and Scotland. (Great applause.) Gentlemen, although of course your representatives have experienced those varying fortunes which are incident to all competitions of this nature, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result, for the Canadian team have already won honorable places in many hardly contested trials of skill with the best shots of Great Britain. (Applause.) I have had the most satisfactory letter upon this point from the Earl of Ducie, the Duke of Cambridge and the other authorities of the British Rifle Association, all of whom bear testimony not only to the good scores but also to the good conduct, gentlemanlike bearing, and fine soldierlike demeanor of the inmates of the Canadian Camp, which, under the splendid auspices of Colonel Gzowski, to whose energy, judgment, and liberality, this Association is already so much indebted, became a chief centre of attraction to every visitor at Wimbledon. (Great applause.) Indeed, we Canadians must, I think, have felt a thrill of generous satisfaction when we learnt on the one hand how nobly we were represented, and on the other, with what an extraordinary amount of interest, pride, and sympathy, the Canadian contingent was welcomed and cherished by their English brethren and fellow subjects. (Applause.) Gentlemen, in conclusion, allow me to exhort you with all the earnestness that I can command, to continue your efforts to promote excellence in rifle shooting. The science of war has come to consist in the art of keeping your enemy at arms' length, by the precision of the rifleman's aim. A nation of real marksmen would be almost unassailable. The rifle is the hereditary weapon of the Canadian settler, nor, if need be, will it fail to prove a sufficient bulwark to the Canadian Dominion. (Great applause.)

The Chairman said they had present with them the Premier of the Government of Canada, to whom, of course, they had to look for the sinews of war. (Hear hear and laughter.) He had much pleasure in proposing the health of the Premier of this country, the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie. [Applause.] The toast was enthusiastically responded to, and in reply the

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said:—Col Powell, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am not sure whether I am capable of firing at the long range just spoken of by His Excellency, but I shall do my best to make myself heard in the very few words I propose to address to you. You, Mr. Chairman, gave the toast of my health, because you thought you would have to look to me for the sinews of war [Hear hear.] I am glad, sir, to say, that every administrative in this country must

The Second Stage to be fired for by the 60 competitors making the highest score in the First Stage. Highest Score to receive \$100. Second Highest, \$75.

Entrance Fee—\$1.00. Ranges—500 and 1,000 yds. Seven rounds at each range. Any Position.

There were 115 entries, 15 less than last year. The following is the score, the first seventeen being winners of prizes:—

Table listing names of competitors and their scores in various categories (yds, yds, T1). Includes names like Col Segt J G Baillie, Capt Boyd, Pte O Blacktin, etc.

2ND STAGE.

Table listing names of competitors and their scores in the 2nd stage. Includes names like Private Bell, Disher, etc.

Dominion of Canada Match.

Open to all Certified Efficient Members Embodied Corps of Active Militia, and to Members of the Staff and to Officers of the Active Militia Force, who have retired retaining their rank, who are also Members of the Association.

Efficiency to be understood as having been a bona fide Member of the Corps to which the Competitor belongs previous to the 1st of July, 1874, and as having performed the number of Drills authorized by any General Order in that behalf, for 1874-75.

Certificate to be signed by the Officer commanding Corps to which the Competitor belongs.

Table listing prize amounts: 1st Prize \$200, 2nd \$75, 3rd \$50, 10 Prizes at \$10, Gold, Silver and Bronze Ranges, value \$575.

To be competed for in Two Stages.

1st Stage—Seven rounds each at 300 and 400 yds. The 10 Competitors making the Highest Score to receive \$10 each and a Silver Badge; the next 10 highest to receive \$5 each and a Bronze Badge. Snider-Enfield Rifle, Government issue; Government Ammunition. Any position. Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50 cents.

2nd Stage—To be fired for by the first 30 highest Scores in the First Stage. Competitor making the Highest Score to receive \$30 and a Gold Badge; the Second Highest, \$75; and the Third Highest \$50. Five rounds each at 600 and 600 yards. Snider-Enfield Rifle, Government issue, Government Ammunition. Any position. Entrance Fee—\$1.00.

The first twenty in the first stage of this match were winners of prizes.

Table listing names of competitors and their scores in the 1st and 2nd stages. Includes names like Capt Anderson, Sergt W Bishop, Pte Mills, etc.

2ND STAGE.

Table listing names of competitors and their scores in the 2nd stage. Includes names like Ens Wright, Lieut MaNachton, Private Bell, etc.

Battalion Match.

To be competed for by Six Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, or Men from any Squadron of Cavalry, Field Battery, Brigade of Garrison Artillery, or Battalion of Active Militia, and A and B Batteries Schools of Gunnery.

Table listing prize amounts for Battalion Match: 1st Prize to highest aggregate score a Cup and \$200 in money \$200, 2nd Prize to Battalion or Corps making next highest aggregate score 100, 3rd Prize to highest individual score 75, 4th Prize to 2nd do 50, 5th Prize to next highest 25.

Membership and certificates of efficiency same as in Dominion Match. Selection to be certified by the Officer commanding the Battalion, Brigade or Corps.

Ranges 500 and 600 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Entrance Fee—\$5 per Battalion or Corps. Snider-Enfield Rifles of Government issue, Government ammunition. Any position.

The Cup to be held by the Officer commanding the winning Corps for one year. The 1st and 2nd Money Prizes will be paid to Commanding Officers of the winning Corps.

Table listing names of winning corps and their scores. Includes 1 2nd Brigade G. R. Artillery (215), 2 49th Batt (206), 3 Governor General's Foot Guards (192), etc.

HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL SCORE.

Table listing names of individuals and their scores. Includes 1 Corporal W. Hilton, 49th Batt (48), 2 Captain Anderson, 10th Batt (46), 3 Gunner Little, 2nd G T R (41).

Private Blacktin was adjudged third place but owing to the fact that he fired without his belt, he was ruled out.

The McDougall Challenge Cup.

Presented by Mrs. P. L. McDougall.

Open to all Efficient Militiamen in the Dominion of Canada, being Members of the Association, Efficiency as in the Dominion Match. The Cup to be the property of the Member winning it consecutively. Ranges—400 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each range. Any Competitor not scoring eight points at first range, to be disqualified. Snider or Snider Enfield Rifles, Government issue. Entrance free.

This prize was won by Capt. L. Thomas, 54th Batt Que. by a score of 40 points.

Provincial Match.

FOR LONDON MERCHANTS' CUP.

With \$150 added by the Association.

To be shot for by Five Competitors from each Province, to be selected by the Provincial Association, or its duly accredited agent. Where there is no Association, the selection to be certified by the Senior Staff Officer in the Province to which they belong. Names of the five men per Province to be given in to the Secretary on or before noon of second day of the meeting. Efficiency and certificate same as in Dominion Match.

Table listing prize amounts for Provincial Match: 1st Prize, to highest aggregate score, Cup, presented by Merchants of London, England, value \$1,000; 2nd Prize, to highest individual score, 75; 3rd " to 2nd " 50; 4th " to next highest " 25.

Snider-Enfield Rifle. Government ammunition. Any position. Ranges—500, 500 and 600. Seven rounds at each range. Entrance Fee—\$15 for each Province.

The conditions of the competition for this Cup to be that:—The Cup to be held by the President of the winning Provincial Rifle Association for the year, and then returned to the President of the Dominion Rifle Association.

Three, five and six hundred yards. First prize, cup, value \$1,000, won by the Ontario team. Scores:—

Table listing scores for Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia. Includes Ontario (310), Quebec (287), New Brunswick (290), Nova Scotia (295).

Highest individual scores:—

1st prize, \$75, Assistant Surgeon Atkin 37th batt, seventy-six points. 2nd, \$50, Sergt. Major Cruit, 2nd G. T. R., seventy one points. 3rd, \$25, Sergt. Corbin, 63rd batt, 68 points.

Affiliated Association Match.

To be competed for by Members of Affiliated Associations, who are also Members of the Dominion Association.

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The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, SEPT. 29, 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.

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

(Continued from page 451.)

"Col. LAMAKINE's force (2nd column) which marched from Kinderli Bay was equipped at Tiflis. It consisted of two parts, one being composed of the troops who were to form the actual expeditionary force, and the other of those intended for the establishment and protection of certain fortified points which it would be necessary to hold on the line of communication. The former made up a force of 2,000 effective men with ten pieces of artillery. Its detail was as follows:—

- 12 Companies Infantry.
 - 1 Section of Cossacks, 150 strong.
 - 2 Sections of Tartans, 120 men each.
 - 10 Guns of different kinds and calibre.
 - 1 Rocket division.
- 1300 Camels and 420 horses.

The column took with it food for forty-five days. The cavalry carried five days rations on their horses back, the rest upon camels. The troops started from Kinderli Bay on 10th April, marching by different detachments in echelon for reasons of convenience and also on account of the scarcity of water. They marched morning and evening only owing to the intense heat and pressed on at the rate of 20—25 miles per day. The sufferings and hardship which they had to undergo during their march through the desert were oftentimes intense. The temperature ranged from 120°—150° Fahrenheit, the hot desert wind swept over the steps like the blast of a furnace, whilst almost constant driving clouds of hot prickly sand filled the mouth, ears, nostrils, and a maddening irritation and thirst as the men toiled through the deep sand. If to this be added the scarcity and bad quality of the water en route which was almost always black and often salt and undrinkable, and the total want of any protection against the burning sun and the blinding glare, it must be admitted that the troops had no small difficulties to contend with. But the Russian soldiery, with that hardihood in which they may have but few equals but certainly no superiors, resolutely held on their way traversing even in that fearful heat long distances every day.

"To cross the desert and to reach the cultivated portion of the Khiva *corite qui cinte*, their aim and object, and resolutely they set themselves to the task. The sort of material at which their progress was achieved was shown by the hundreds of dead baggage animals that day after day strewed the line of march. Fortunately a detachment of the column captured a large number of camels from the marauding Turcoman tribes on the march, and they were thus enabled to make good the deficiencies occasioned by those who perished by the way. In some places where the wells were 40 or even 50 and 60 miles apart every drop of water had to be carried in skins and casks upon the camels and each man and beast received a stated allowance only once a day. Some of the wells, moreover, were poisoned by the Turcomans, and the water in each had to be tested by chemical means ere it could be issued to the troops.

"It was found advisable to have a small number of unladen camels in order to carry the men in rotation during a portion of each day's march, and to take up those who fell out exhausted. In order to give an idea of the privations to which the Russian troops were exposed, and to show moreover on what a very slight thread hung the success or failure of the whole column, I will here remark an incident that happened during this march of Col LAMAKINE's forces. At the halt on the 9th May the expected supply of water failed, and neither on that day nor on the morning of the 10th could man or horse be watered. Nevertheless in

spite of the burning heat the march was continued. At noon the horses of the cavalry were so exhausted that most of them could scarcely move onward a step. Numbers sank powerless to the ground and the riders lay gasping by their sides. Even the officers of the Staff began to despair of being able to march further or of being saved at all, as 30 long miles intervened before another well could be reached. The scene is vividly described by a Prussian officer who accompanied the expedition, and I therefore give it in his words. He says:—Colonel LAMAKINE commanded the halt and all, even officers themselves sank down by the side of their horses on the burning sand. Not a drop more water in the column. As far as the eye could reach nothing but the desolate waste of sand—sand all around with its burning, blinding glare; not a blade of grass, not a plant, not the smallest insect could exist here. My servant and interpreter had dropped behind hours ago, their horses had fallen, they themselves lay powerless in the sand—I had scarcely remarked their absence. As regards myself, my senses seemed beginning to vanish. We all thought that the long foreseen the so long dreaded moment which was over before us when we should all perish of thirst had at length arrived. At this critical moment two wild figures are discovered urging their horses on towards us in the distant horizon, water is gasped out from every mouth. Up there is a spring in the neighborhood. Saved—saved is the expression that is visible on a despairing face.

"Colonel LAMAKINE had in a moment of direst need by accident discovered a dry water course. Thinking as is often the case, it might lead to a spring he had sent two Kerjis to explore it, who had actually about three miles and a half discovered a small spring which was unknown even to the Kerjis guides. Thus the column was saved on this occasion from perishing by thirst. Nor was the main body of Colonel LAMAKINE's force the only one that was in danger from the same source during that day's march: a detachment of the same column which was advancing by a parallel route was also arrested midway, and lay stranded in the middle of the desert unable from want of water to reach that night's encamping ground. Messengers arrived in the evening at Colonel LAMAKINE's camp with the terrible news and with an urgent prayer for speedy help.

Instantly everything that could be filled with water was improvised for the occasion and loaded upon horses and camels, and all rushed back some three miles to rescue their perishing comrades. The water thus taken did not amount to much per head for man or beast, but small as it was it sufficed to enable the column to reach that night's halting ground. Pushing on thus constantly at high pressure speed and in frequent fear of perishing by thirst the

Kinderli Bay column marched steadily on.

"On the 16th May, the first news reached it of the Orenburg force for on that date a despatch was received from General VŨVEVKIN, stating that he was steadily advancing and that he hoped to be at Urga on the 20th of May, at which place he directed Colonel LAMAKINE to join him, so that the combined forces might then march upon Kemgrad.

"On 20th May a subsequent letter arrived in which the General sent news that he had already left Urga and was advancing upon Kimgrad and that the Kinderli Bay column was to march upon that place. Therefore, the direction of the march had to be entirely altered. It was important that reinforcements should reach VŨVEVKIN before he came in contact with the main forces of the enemy, and it was uncertain at what point he could reckon upon falling in with the Kinderli Bay column. Under these circumstances Col. LAMAKINE decided to divide his forces and to push on himself with his cavalry at all risks and hazards by one route upon Kimgrad regardless of the supply of water, while the infantry and main column pushed on by another and more direct way. Starting, therefore, at 9 a.m., on the 20th May, he with his staff and cavalry, marched by the route, which you see marked on the map, and succeeded in catching up with VŨVEVKIN's column a little beyond Kimgrad on the evening of the 24th, whereas the infantry who marched by a far shorter route effected a junction with him somewhat earlier on the same day. This last advance of Col. LAMAKINE's column to Kimgrad was, perhaps the most remarkable feat performed by any of the Russian troops throughout the whole campaign. From 8 a.m. on the 20th till 2 a.m. on the 24th May—i.e. in scarcely five days the column traversed a distance of 120—125 miles. If we bear in mind that the whole distance was performed by the infantry in marching order under a burning sun, that not a drop of water was procurable during three whole days en route, that the water which was actually necessary for subsistence was carried in casks and skins upon the backs of camels, that this water was brackish and salt, and in many cases half putrid with long transport and generally near boiling hot from the heat of the atmosphere, that each man's allowance of such per day was only three quarters of what his cooking pot would hold during the first two days, during the third day only half that quantity; it will, I think, be owned that as a feat of marching this will vie with anything that any infantry have at any time ever achieved.

"As soon as the column reached the cultivated districts, their troubles as to water, forage and grass were over, as everything of this kind was found in abundance."

(To be Continued.)

The following paragraph from an English paper shows the effect of the action of a Torpedo on an iron vessel. The charge was sunk to a depth of 48 feet—the vessel may be presumed to draw 22 feet. The material—gun cotton, is stated to be many times more destructive than gunpowder—its force is stated to be over 200 times greater than an equal charge of the latter. The effect produced is what we would anticipate.

"A special correspondent of the *Standard* describes some experiments with torpedoes at Portsmouth on Thursday, the real value of which, he states, is that of an absolute demonstration that an ironclad is practically safe from the 500lb. gun-cotton submarine mine, exploded at a hundred feet from her hull, so far as the ship is concerned, but that otherwise her means of propulsion might receive more or less serious damage, which at the least, would diminish her speed, and might altogether incapacitate her engines. The *Oberon*—the vessel experimented with—was examined after the explosion, and it was found that she had not experienced any unexpected damage. There were no openings in her outer iron skin, no leaks sprung anywhere; but hatches had been jerked up. Some of the deck eyes jolted out of their sockets, and there was a crack in her condenser from which the water flowed freely, but not, however, of a nature to affect the safety of the ship, although to have brought her steaming capacity down from full boiler power."

The following interesting paper shows clearly that weapons of precision do not increase the casualties in battle, and fully as many shots are thrown away as in the days when *Brown Bess* was the beau ideal of the soldiers' weapon. We are not to be understood as arguing from this that modern improvements in arms are not essential—their chief value appears to be in shortening the duration of the conflict—the statement will show what a small proportion of casualties will decide a contest.

An experienced military friend (the late Adjutant-General) used to say that the whole act of winning a battle, once the troops were engaged, consisted in being able to frighten your adversaries, and whatever party were most susceptible of fear would be sure to run—that the major part of the losses were inflicted in retreat, and that all the advantages, other things being equal, rested with the assailants. Accurate statistical returns would be found to corroborate those views.

"From an abstract of a paper in the *British Medical Journal* we learn that Surgeon-General Dr. Berthold is of opinion, from his experience as Surgeon-in-Chief of the Tenth Corps during the last war, that "the number of wounded in the severest fights never exceed 10 per cent., and that of these 38 or 40 per cent. is the highest ratio of men wounded so severely as to require being carried off the field." There were certainly engagements in the Crimea, as at Inkerman, where the ratio of wounded was larger, and Dr. Lawson's committee estimated as the probable number of wounded in a severe action 16 per cent., of which one-half could make their way to the ambulances. The *British Medical Journal* says:—"Dr. Berthold men-

tions that the heaviest day to the Tenth Army Corps, about 30,000 men, during the war, was August 16, when in the battle near Mars-la-Tour, the corps lost 4,725 men—viz., 1,128 killed, 2,889 wounded, and 708 missing. On this occasion even the number of wounded was less than 10 per cent.—90 per cent. These numbers agree with those given in Engel's statistical tables ("Die Verluste der deutschen Armeen in Kriegen gegen Frankreich," Berlin, 1872, p. 112.) But, by the same tables (see p. 111), the Third Army Corps, on August 16 in the battle near Mars-la-Tour, or, as it is called, the battle of Vionville, lost 6,838 men, of whom 1,432 were killed, 5,127 wounded, and 284 missing. Taking the strength of this army corps at 30,000 men; the wounded would amount to 17 per cent.; and even supposing it to be of its original strength when first mobilized—viz., 35,850 men (Engel, p. 287)—the percentage of wounded to strength would be 237 per cent. Again at Gravelotte, on August 18, the Guards' Army Corps (Engel, p. 113) lost 8,119 men—viz., 1,969 killed, 6,016 wounded, and 144 missing. The Guards' Army Corps were stronger than the two corps before named, but its strength on the morning of the 18th of August is not stated. Engel gives its strength when first mobilized at 43,664 men; and supposing the whole of this strength to have been present and engaged on August 18, which could not have been the case, the wounded would have been over 16 per cent. of the number. Dr. Berthold's statement that the number of wounded never exceeds 10 per cent. of strength in the severest fights therefore requires some further explanation." Our contemporary has reason; and we think that an estimate for hospital appliances based on the supposition that where a British force is engaged not less than 16 per cent will be wounded is not at all excessive. It need not be said that our Army Hospital Corps does not as yet come near that standard.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

The following paragraph is taken from the *Volunteer News* of the 26th August and is an instance of the state of indiscipline to which the *Reorganization Scheme* of Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues has brought the British Army. Here is a spirit of sectionalism evoked that no scheme of linked battalions can allay and it is well such combinations end there. Under the new system England is rapidly developing a powerful *Praetorian Guard* which bids fair at no distant day to rival if not outdo its prototype of ancient times at Imperial Rome. As the mercantile class will not recognize the propriety of treating soldiers as they treat their ordinary laborers in the way of remuneration it is very likely the soldiers will help themselves. Our contemporary heads the paragraph, "Regimental esprit de corps."

"A curious instance of the strength of the regimental system in the British army, was afforded in the case of the 42nd and 79th Regiments on the occasion of the Gold Coast war. It will be remembered that the attenuated condition of the 42nd when selected to take part in the expedition was such that it was found to be necessary to call for volunteers from the 79th Foot, with which regiment, under the new scheme of army organization, it had been linked on the formation of the 57th Depot Brigade. Accordingly more than 100 men were trans-

ferred from the one battalion to the other, each man receiving a guinea as bounty money. The men of the 42nd did not like this at all. Their pride had been to a great extent to recruit for themselves over the Border, and the new batch of transfers were not assimilated readily. When the war was over and the regiments returned home, the estrangement was so marked, and the determination of the men of the 79th not to remain so strong that it could not be ignored. Many of them had been enlisted for the 57th Depot Brigade, and so were available without any claim to bounty on transfer to serve in either the 79th or the 42nd as they might be ordered, but they all in a body complained that they had volunteered to do what fighting might be in the ranks of the 42nd during the period of the war, and that after the war was over, the term of their hire for service in that regiment expired. In order to put a stop to the growth of ill feeling that threatened, the War Office had to consent to allow all the 79th men, who were desirous of, so doing to return to their former regiments. The consequence was that of all the volunteers to the 42nd, every man went back to the 79th, except such as had by promotion or otherwise acquired new interests which they would have sacrificed by leaving.

It will be seen by the following letter to Major Furvovs, Deputy Minister of Militia, that the Canadians who fought in the war of 1812, and who were led to believe that pensions would be awarded them by the authorities of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, by sending in their applications, properly attested to said hospital, has been refused. We confess we are not disappointed at this; for we were of opinion at the time the Secretary's letter appeared inviting parties who fought in that war to send in their applications, that it meant only those who were regularly enlisted soldiers in the regular army, and who after discharge had settled in Canada.

The following is the communication :—
ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA, S. W.
Secretary's Office, 10th Sept., 1874.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lords, and others, Commissioners of this Hospital, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ult., relative to claims to permission from Imperial Funds proceeding from men who served prior to the year 1815 in Corps of Canadian Militia and Volunteers, and to inform you that, having obtained the advice of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War as to the bearing of Her Warrant of 21st February last on cases of this nature, the Commissioners find that the Warrant was intended to apply solely to service in the Regular Forces of the Crown. They regret, therefore, that they must decline to extend the benefits of this Hospital to any men who served exclusively in local Canadian Forces, and they request that you will be good enough to make this decision known to all persons who may apply to you for information on the subject. With regard to the numerous applications which have already reached this office from men of this class, the Commissioners will cause a separate reply to be sent to each, explaining the grounds on which they are obliged to refuse a pension. These replies will be forwarded to the private addresses of the applicants, when shown in their papers, but

as in many instances they have omitted to give an address, replies to such men will be sent to your office in the hope that you may be able to send them to their destination.

The Commissioners desire me to add, to avoid misapprehension that, prior to the date of the decision of the Secretary of State for War, they inadvertently admitted to the Pension List one man who served in the Militia of Canada and never belonged to the Regular Forces of the Crown.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
[Signed] GEORGE HURT,
Secretary.

The Bessemer saloon steamer is rapidly approaching completion. The ship is 350 feet long at the water line, and for forty-eight at each end the deck is only about 4 feet above the line of flotation, so that in rough water the sea will wash over these low ends. The decks on this portion of the vessel have a considerable curve, and the sides of ship are rounded off so that the water may escape as speedily as possible. This form of end has been selected with a view to obviate any tendency to pitching. The Bessemer swinging saloon is making good progress, and already a good idea of the principle may be obtained by an inspection of the work. The saloon proper is about 70 feet long, 25 wide, and very lofty. The ship will be supplied with two very large life rafts on the plan patented by Mr. Christie, and she will be steered, and her capstans etc., worked by hydraulic machinery. We trust the predictions and expectations as regards sea sickness being obviated on board this vessel will be verified, but it certainly is not clear to us, says the *Nautical Magazine*, how Mr. Bessemer proposes to do away with the vertical motion, the actual rise and fall of the whole ship, saloon and all, which motion more than any other causes the disturbance of the stomach. We hope, however, that our doubts may be practically refuted when the ship goes to sea.

It seems, says the *London Iron*, that an international commission has been formed in France for the supply and propagation of standards of the metre measure, and of the kilogramme. They seem to bestir themselves to some good account also, since they have orders for forty-five standard metres, at a cost of 3,500 fr., and for the kilogramme at a cost of 1500 fr. It certainly would be a great boon to all if some good universal standard of measure weight were internationally adopted; and certainly the French decimal system of weights and measure is infinitely superior to ours, or to any which are not arranged on a decimal basis. The commission is taking the utmost care to ensure perfect uniformity in its standards. All the standards are to be made from a single ingot of iridium platinum. The homogeneity of this ingot is insured by first casting the alloy of platinum and iridium in pieces of 10 kilogrammes. These are then cut up, mixed and recast in pieces of 80 kilogramme. These latter are drawn out in bars, are cut up and mixed, and finally cast in a single ingot. The platinum is worked by means of an oxy-drogen blast, and the iridium was prepared by a wet method in the laboratory of M. St. Claire Deville, in the presence of MM. Thiers and Jules Simon. Very suffocating and dangerous fumes of osmium are disengaged during the process.

The *Militarische Zeitschrift* of Vienna, a magazine remarkable for the care and accuracy of its professional details, has lately given, says the *Pull Mill Gazette*, a large space to a review in detail of the Turkish military force. Of these we shall here only observe that a study of what the Austrian writer tells us leads to the conclusion that, although the subdivision of the Ottoman Army into corps, divisions, and brigades is a manifest copy of the Prussian plan, such reality as is to be found in the system is essentially of a Russian character as opposed to the more complete development of local organization adopted in Germany. A regiment in the Turkish Army does not serve of necessity in the corps district which bears it on its roll. On the contrary, the connection is often purely nominal, and the parts of the different corps are not merely exchangeable, but the troops in such a difficult district as Bosnia is to govern, for example, are placed under a specially selected commander. Hence it may occasionally happen that a corps commander with all his staff, which is invariably maintained complete, may be left at the nominal headquarters without any one but themselves to take charge of. In fact, the designed imitation of the German system has, like most other reforms in Turkey, been made the occasion for new set of jobs of the most flagrant kind. And so far from being able or likely to put 700,000 men into the field as lately reported, nearly three eighths are wanting to the present regular Army of nominally 200,000, owing to the defective manner of calling out the annual contingent under the new law. This is put in action so loosely that the 125,000 men or thereabouts actually on the rolls are made up, to a considerable extent, by voluntary enlistment, an evident relic of the former martial spirit of the nation. As to the Redif, or militia, which has been vaguely spoken of as ready to supply all the deficiencies of the regular service in case of war, there are not many more than 130,000 men enrolled, but there are no possible means of finding cadres of officers for even this moderate force if all were called out at once.

Passenger rates to Liverpool have been reduced to \$12 and \$15, and it is reported that the Cunard line will spend half a million to defeat any other line on the Boston route. The American line refuses to enter the North Atlantic Steamship Conference.

A Washington special states advices from Alabama represent probable trouble and bloodshed there soon. Negroes are shot down on the slightest provocation, and an army officer there says many murders have taken place which are never made public. The Attorney General is satisfied the General Government will have to protect colored citizens there, and the President is determined to make an example of some of the ringleaders. Troops will be sent there.

The *Times* New Orleans special states that the belief there was very general yesterday that further trouble will soon be inaugurated; that Kellogg and all the members of his Government are openly denounced in the street; that the white league are again in arms, but many of the leaders oppose any conflict with the Federal soldiers; that Kellogg believes war on the negroes will be revived; that the white league was in session last night, and that Kellogg notified General Emery's troops to be sent to Bayou Sara where trouble is expected.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 25th September, 1874.

GENERAL ORDERS (25).

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

ANNUAL DRILL.

Adverting to No. 3 of General Orders (13) 2nd June, 1874, the following Corps are removed from the list of Corps not entitled to pay on completion of the Annual Drill for 1874-75.

Mil. Dist.

No. 5- No. 6 Company (Belton) 52nd Batt. Capt. Mooney.

" " 1 " (Danville) 54th Batt. Capt. McKenzie.

" Drummondville Infantry Company. Capt. Watts.

Toronto Field Battery of Artillery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant :

2nd Lieutenant Edward George Green, G. S., from Toronto Battery of Garrison Artillery, vice David Watson Alexander, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

2nd Battalion "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto.

To be Ensigns, from 14th August, 1874 :

Private William Roaf, M. S., vice Nash, promoted.

Private Frederick Warren Kerr, (provisionally) vice Leslie, resigned.

Captain Charles Egerton Ryerson, is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

12th Battalion of Infantry or "York Rangers."

The resignation of Assistant Surgeon Lone C. Campbell, is hereby accepted.

13th Battalion of Infantry.

To be Lieutenant, from 10th June, 1874 :

Ensign Daniel Sullivan Murphy, M. S., vice Little, retired.

24th "Kent" Battalion of Infantry,

No. 3 Company, Blenheim.

To be Lieutenant, from 7th September, 1874 :

Aaron Jackman, Gentleman, M. S., vice Rowe, promoted.

Ensign Joseph M. McMichael, having failed to attend Annual Drill for the past two years, his name is hereby removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

31st "Grey" Battalion of Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel William D. Pollard, is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank

42nd "Brockville" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Paymaster :

Christopher F. Fraser Esquire, vice George S. McLean, deceased.

t.V Company. Fitzroy.

To be Captain :

Ensign Robert Walker, junior, vice Brevet Major Allan Fraser, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining his Brevet rank.

The resignation of Lieutenant Allan Grant is hereby accepted.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant Colonels :

Major James Deacon, (formerly of Her Majesty's 1st Regiment) 45th Battalion, from 12th March, 1874.

Major William Stollery, V.B., 10th Battalion, from 16th July, 1874.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

1st Battalion of Rifles, or "Prince of Wales" Regiment.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Frederic James Claxton, Gentleman, vice Reddy, resigned.

The resignation of Captain Thomas George Riddick is hereby accepted.

Erratum in G. O. (24) 11th September, 1874, read "Sidney Alfred Dunlevie" instead of "Alfred Sidney Dunlevie."

51st Battalion of Infantry or "Hemmingford Rangers."

No. 3 Company, Franklin.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

Sergeant Joseph Haire, vice Rowe promoted.

58th "Compton" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Assistant Surgeon :

George W. Powers, Esquire, vice McNeece, appointed Captain No. 1 Company.

60th "Missisquoi" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, Lunham.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

Sergeant James Albert Robison, vice Malcolm C. Baker, left limits.

Ensign Charles E. C. Brown, having left limits his name is hereby removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

St. Hyacinthe Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, St. Hyacinthe.

Lieutenant Joseph Louis Martel, having left limits his name is hereby removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

No. 4 Company, Sorel.

Lieutenant Augustus Johnson, having left limits, his name is hereby removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

BREVET.

To be Major :

Captain Auguste Fournier, M.S., No. 7 Company, 17th Battalion, from 19th February, 1874.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

62nd "St. John's" Battalion of Infantry.

Adverting to No. 1 of G. O. (25) 24th October, 1873, read "vice Brevet Major Cyprian E. Godard, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining his Brevet rank, instead of vice "Cyprian E. Godard, left limits."

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

63rd Halifax Battalion of Rifles.

The resignation of Surgeon George Law Sinclair, is hereby accepted.

75th "Lunenburg" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Assistant Surgeon.

James Stannage Jacobs, Esquire, M.D.

By Command of his Excellency the Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Acting Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

"GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY?"

She stood at the bar of justice,
A creature wan and wild,
In form too small for a woman,
In features too old for a child;
For a look so worn and pathetic
Was stamped on her pale young face,
It seemed long years of suffering
Must have left that silent trace.]

"Your name," said the judge, as he eyed her
With a kindly look, yet keen,
"Is"—"Mary McGuire, if you please sir,"
"And your age?" "I'm turned fifteen,"
"Well Mary," and then from a paper
He gravely and slowly read.
"You're charged here, I'm sorry to say it,
With stealing three loaves of bread."

"You look not like an offender,
And I hope that you can show
The charge to be false. Now tell me,
Are you guilty of this or no?"
A passionate burst of weeping
Was at first the sole reply,
But she dried her tears in a moment,
And looked in the judge's eye.

I will tell you how it was, sir:
My father and mother dead,
And my little brothers and sisters
Were hungry and asked me for bread,
At first I earned it for them
By working hard all day,
But somehow times were hard, sir,
And the work all fell away.

I could get no more employment;
The weather was bitter cold,
The little ones cried and shivered—
(Little Johnny's but four years old)—
So what was I to do, sir?
I am guilty but do not condemn,
I took—oh, was it stealing?—
The bread to give to them."

Every man in the court-room—
Grey beard and thoughtless youth—
Knew as he looked upon her,
That the prisoner spoke the truth.
Out from their pockets came kerchiefs,
Out from their eyes sprung tears,
And from old faded wallets
Treasures hoarded for years.

The judge's face was a study—
The strangest you ever saw,
And he cleared his throat and murmured
Something about the law;
For one so learned in such matters,
So wise in dealing with men,
He seemed on a simple question,
Sorely puzzled just then.

But no one blamed or wondered,
When at last these words they heard:
"The sentence for this young prisoner
Is for the present deferred?"
And no one blamed him or wondered
When he went to her and smiled,
And tenderly lead from the court-room
Mary, the "guilty" child.

THE GATLING AT VIENNA.

In an article on "Ordnance at the Vienna Exhibition," the London *Engineering* thus describes the Gatling batteries exhibited there:

The two Gatling batteries exhibited present some interesting novelties, both in the system of supplying the barrels with cartridges and also in the method of dispersing the bullets if required over a moderately wide area instead of keeping them concentrated on one point. In other respects they do not differ from the Gatling batteries ordinarily in use. The smaller of the two fires precisely the same bullets as the Martini-Henry rifle, while in the other the bore is somewhat larger. Each of them has ten barrels set in a circle round a central axis and fastened to a skeleton frame of iron, which keeps them fixed in position.

By the simple operation of turning a handle the barrels are caused to revolve, are fed with cartridges fired, and the bullets dispersed over an area variable at will.

The cartridge feeder consists of a drum of plate iron divided into sixteen radial compartments, each of which is filled with cartridges placed one above the other with the bullet ends pointing inwards. There is a spiral spring coiled up in the top end of every compartment, which serves to eject the cartridges into the barrels in a manner to be subsequently explained. The drum has a moveable bottom provided with one opening to allow the cartridges to drop through, which opening, when the drum is not in use, is placed opposite one of the divisions between the compartments. When, however, firing begins, the whole drum with its contents is fixed on a pin projecting from the plane surface of a casting which contains the aperture for guiding the cartridges into the barrel. The axis of the drum is consequently at right angles to the axes of the barrels, and the moveable bottom is so placed that the opening in it coincides with the aperture in the casting. Two feathers on the lower surface of the bottom fit in two corresponding grooves in the plane surface of the casting, and keep the bottom fixed in position relatively to the balance, while the drum on the other hand can turn on its axis, and thus present compartment after compartment to the aperture in the casting. The spring in each compartment as it comes round forces out a cartridge, which falls into place in the end of a barrel, the breech piece having been withdrawn by the same mechanism, which causes the barrels and the drum to revolve. The breech piece then returns to its place, and the charge is fired, and so on in succession with each of the other barrels. As the revolution continues the barrels are again opened, and the empty cartridge cases extracted. As soon as one drum is emptied it is taken off, and another one replaces it. Thus no time is lost in reloading. Each drum contains sixteen calculular divisions, each division holds fifteen cartridges, making in all 240, which can all be fired away in one minute.

In order to effect the dispersion of the bullets, the whole system of connected barrels is so mounted as to be capable of motion in a vertical as well as in a horizontal plane. Connected and forming one piece with the trunnions is a flat plate extending underneath and supporting the breech casting, which contains all the mechanism; between the trunnions is a socket containing a pin on which the framework of the barrels is mounted, so that this latter can be swept through an angle to the right or left. Underneath the rear end of the flat plate is a circular rack gearing with a pinion, by means of which the requisite elevation is given. It will thus be seen that, no matter what the angle of elevation of the flat plate and consequently of the barrels may be, the latter are capable of free motion in a circle about the central pin. It is by making this motion continuous and alternating that the dispersive action is attained.

With this end in view the axle of the worm which gives the rotary motion to the barrels is prolonged beyond the breech casting, and another worm is formed on its end which gears into a fork fixed on the plate connected with the trunnions.

The fork being fixed in position, but the barrels moveable about the central pin, these latter are turned through an angle to the right or left, so long as the endless screw continues to revolve until it works itself beyond the fork. So far we have only got motion in one direction; in order to make this motion altering, another screw in the contrary direction is cut on the same

axle, so that its threads intersect those of the original screw; but the threads of this latter are of course cut away by the turning tool, wherever they do not intersect with those of the second screw. The fork also is capable of turning through an angle about its axis, so as to engage, as occasion may require, with either thread. When the screw is come to the end of its travel in one direction the fork meets with a flange, the inner face of which is bevelled. This edge turns the fork through an angle; causes it to bear against the contrary thread, and, as the rotary motion continues uninterrupted, the screw travels back again in the opposite direction, and the motion is then reversed by another flange. Thus, the barrels are swung through an angle alternately to the right and left of the centre line and the amplitude of this angle is controlled at will by making one of the flanges moveable, so that it can be shifted in position, and thus meet and reverse the fork sooner or later.

The trail of the carriage is formed of light wrought iron plates, rivetted together, and strengthened at the edges with angle irons. There is a strong handspike hinged on to the trail, by means of which the battery can be pointed by hand in any direction; the gauge of the wheels is the same as in the field artillery carriages, which seems to be a great mistake, as it makes the battery needlessly cumbersome, and mars its utility in defending narrow passes, doorways, etc. Two ammunition boxes are carried on the axle, and one seat for the operator is provided on the trail.

FROM THE WEST.—Mr. J. E. Brown has returned from his recent trip in the direction of Fort Benton. He passed the winter at Woody Mountain and reports that Buffalo were numerous in the neighborhood of the Cypress Hills. On several occasions camps were subjected to raids from predatory Blackfoot Indians who endeavored to stampede the horses. This led to different battles in which some of the Indians were killed. On one occasion the fight resulted in the death of seven Blackfeet, ten Sioux and two Crees, these two latter tribes assisting Mr. Brown and the Halfbreeds. The relation between the Indian tribes and the Halfbreed traders is in anything but a satisfactory condition. Mr. Brown met the Mounted Police under Col French at Old Woman's Creek. The horses were in bad condition, and several of them had died. The Commissioner purchased all the oats from the returning Boundary Commission for the force. The men were suffering from dysentery. Sick men and horses were to be placed in camp at Old Woman's Creek, and three troops under Major McLeod were to proceed to Fort Edmonton for winter quarters. The Boundary Commission have finished work having had no trouble with Indians. Mr. Kennedy's trading post, some six miles from Woody Mountain, had been raided by Sioux and Assiniboine Indians, every article being carried away except the oats. Mr. Brown did not meet either troops for Qu'Appelle or the Lieutenant Governor's party as he came by the White Mud trail, while these parties went by the lower trail. He met Mr. Sutherland's party at Stoney Creek, a few days journey from the Little Saskatchewan River.—*Manitoba Gazette*, 2nd Sept.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications address to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

New York Sept. 18, 1874.

The Irish Team arrived at noon (Wednesday) on the Steamer Scotia. They were welcomed by a committee of the amateur Rifle Club and escorted by them to the Windsor Hotel. Accompanying the team are the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Dublin, the Viscount and Viscountess of Masserene and Ferrard, and several other distinguished guests. The party number thirty eight in all.

THE IRISH TEAM.

The following are the names of the team: Major Arthur Blannerhassett Leech, of Dublin, Captain; John Rigby, A. M., a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and a member of the firm of Rigby Bros., gun makers, Dublin, aged forty four years, and who will hold the first place in the team; James Wilson, a merchant of Belfast, aged twenty six years; Edmund Johnson of Dublin, a goldsmith by occupation, aged thirty two years; Joshua Millner, of Dublin, by occupation a wool merchant, aged twenty four years; John B. Hamilton, M. D., of Dublin, an army surgeon, aged thirty six, the champion rifle shot in India in 1870; Captain Philip Walker, of her Britannic Majesty's Thirty fourth Regiment, a native of Kilkenny County, (Ireland,) aged thirty six years. The "reserves" are as follows: John A. Doyle, Fellow of All Souls' College Oxford; John J. Kelly, of Kildare County; Viscount Masserene, Antrim Castle Dublin, H.H. Foster, Esq., Dublin; and John J. Bagnell, Esq., Civil Engineer Dublin.

THE AMERICAN TEAM.

The American Team as finally decided on is composed of the following members:—Lieut. Henry Fulton, of the Twelfth Regiment, aged twenty eight years, Lieut. Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve, also of the Twelfth Regiment, thirty three years of age, General Thomas S. Dakin, commander of the Fifth Brigade, Second Division, Brooklyn, aged forty three years; L.L. Hebburn, aged forty two years, an employee in the gun manufactory of Remington & Sons, Ilion, N. Y.; G. W. Yale, aged forty eight years, and Superintendent of Sharpe's Rifle Manufactory, Hartford Conn.; J.T.B. Collins, a lawyer and amateur sportsman of this City; Col. John Bodine, of Highland, N. J. The reserve will consist of E.H. Sandford, aged twenty four years, and a member of the Seventh Regiment; J.S. Conlin, aged thirty eight, proprietor of a Shooting gallery; L.M. Bullard, aged thirty five years, a broker by occupation; F.S. Gardner, aged twenty two years, a member of the Seventh Regiment; and A. V. Canfield, Jr., aged twenty two years,

a member of the Twenty second Regiment, and salesman in a paper box manufactory. Col. George W. Wingate is the Captain of the American Team.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

The match has been definitely fixed for Saturday September 26th previous to which the Irish team are to have the use of the ranges for two entire days. The Irish Team may possibly visit Canada, but if they do it will be as private citizens as they are determined not to test their skill against the Canadians. In conversation with a prominent member of the team he said that they had come out to shoot against the Americans and that they could do this and nothing more. The prospect of some of the Canadian crack shots being present at the Fall meeting will not induce the Irishmen to alter their resolve. Since their arrival the incessant rain has kept the visitors in doors. A special train had been ordered to take them to Creedmoor to-day but the continued down pour necessitated a postponement.

THE FALL MEETING.

The programme for the fall meeting has at length been issued. The meeting will open on Tuesday 29th inst. and continues four days. The following is the programme.

COMPETITION I.

Opening Match.—Judd Prize. Offered under resolution of Board of Directors National Rifle Association, to commemorate the services rendered by Hon. David W. Judd in securing the passage of the law by which the association were enabled to secure their range. Open to all members of the association. Weapon, any military rifle. Distance, 200 yards, Position, standing. Rounds, seven. Entrance fee, \$1 Nine prizes, value \$245.

COMPETITION II.

Cavalry Match.—Open to teams of five from any troop of the National Guards, S. N. Y., each being certified to by their Commander to be a regular member in good standing of the troop he represents, and to have been such on June 1, 1874. They shall appear in uniform (full dress or fatigue). Distance, 100 yards. Position, Standing. Rounds, ten. Weapon, Remington breech loading carbine, State model. Trigger pull not less than six pounds. Entrance fee, \$1 each man. Six prizes, value \$240.

COMPETITION III.

Sportman's Match.—Open to all comers. Weapon any rifle. Distance, 200 yards. Seven rounds. Position, standing. Entrance fee, \$1 twelve prizes, value \$215.

COMPETITION IV.

First Division Match.—Open to "teams" of twelve from each regiment or battalion in the First Division of the National Guards, S. N. Y. All competitors to appear in uniform, (full dress or fatigue,) and to be certified by their regimental commander to

be regularly enlisted members in good standing of the regiment they represent, and to have been such on June 1, 1874. as required for the State Prize. Weapon, Remington rifle, State model. Distance, 200 and 500 yards. Five shots each distance. Position, standing at 200 yards, any position at 500 yards. Entrance fee, \$1 each man. Thirteen prizes, value \$450.

COMPETITION V.

Second Division Match.—Open to teams of twelve from each regiment or battalion of the Second Division of the National Guards, S. N. Y., upon the same conditions as prescribed for competition IV. Weapon, Remington rifle. State model. Distance, 200 and 500 yards. Five shots each distance. Position, 200 yards, standing; 500 yards, any position. Entrance fee, \$1 each man. Ten prizes, value \$420.

COMPETITION VI.

New York State Match.—Open only to teams of twelve from each regiment or battalion of the National Guards of the State of New York, each being certified to by their regimental commander to be a regularly enlisted member in good standing of the regiment he represents, and to have been such on June 1, 1874. They shall appear in uniform, (full dress or fatigue.) Distance, 200 and 500 yards. Position, standing at 200, any at 500. Weapon, Remington rifle. State model. Rounds, five. Entrance fee, \$1 each man. Thirty prizes, value \$2,050.

COMPETITION VII.

Officers Match.—Open to all general field, and staff officers in the First Division N.G.S., N. Y. Conditions same as in Competition IV. Two prizes, value \$150.

COMPETITION VIII.

Army and Navy Journal Match.—Open to teams of twelve from all regularly organized military organizations in the United States, including the regular Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. All competitors to be regularly enlisted members in good standing of the regiment they represent and to have been such on June 1, 1874, and to appear in uniform (full dress or fatigue.) Weapon, any military rifle. Distance, 500 yards. Rounds, seven. Position, any. Entrance fee, \$1 each competitor. Eleven prizes, value \$1025.

COMPETITION IX.

The Gatling Match.—Open to teams of twelve from each regiment or battalion of the National Guards of the State of New York. All competitors, to appear in uniform, and to be certified to be regularly enlisted members in good standing of the regiment they represent, as required for the State prize. Weapon, Remington rifle, State model. Distance, 500 yards. Rounds, seven. Position any. Entrance fee \$1: each competitor. Eleven prizes, value \$2275.

COMPETITION X.

All Comer's Match. Open to all comers. Any military rifle. Distance, 500 and 600 yards. Seven shots each distance. Position, any. Entrance fee, \$1. Twelve prizes, value \$425.

COMPETITION XI.

Press Match.—Open to any representatives from any newspaper or periodical, each to be required to be a bona fide employe thereof. Weapon, any military rifle. Distance, 500 yards. Position, any. Rounds, seven. Entrance fee, none. Ten prizes value \$147.

COMPETITION XII.

Consolation Match.—Open to all members of the National Rifle Association and competitors in the foregoing matches, but excluding all winners therein, or at previous matches of the association. Distance, 500 yards. Weapon, any military rifle. Position, any. Rounds, seven. Entrance fee, \$1. Ten prizes, value \$240.

COMPETITION XIII.

Bennett Long range Championship.—Open to all comers. Any rifle within the rules of the association. Distance, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Fifteen shots each distance. Position, any. Entrance fee \$2. Thirty four prizes, value \$1000.

HAL.

THE BRUNEL TARGET.

The following very interesting description of the target invented by Col. BRUNEL of this city, we copy from the *Free Press*, and which has given such general satisfaction at the Dominion Rifle Matches this year.—

The targets are a modification of those used at Wimbledon in 1874.

The objects arrived at are:—

1. Greater accuracy in marking and in indicating on the target the exact position of each shot.

2. Greater ease and comfort for the markers thereby insuring better attention to their duty, and affording less excuse for neglect or inattention.

A less expensive target both as to the target itself and the cost of its accessories and the placing it in position.

4. Greater speed in marking, especially in changing the targets from one class to another.

5. Better supervision of the markers.

Greater accuracy in marking is insured by giving the markers better facilities for doing their work. The target is brought down after every hit sufficiently low to enable the markers to examine every part of it, and assure himself of the exact position of the hit. Having done so, he hangs a disc in the last shot hole, pastes a patch over the previous one, and runs up the target ready for the next shot.

At first a signal disc was put up in addition to that hung on the target, but that is now being made of marking with no other signal than the latter, which is colored so as to express the value of the shot, as well as its position. The plan has this advantage, the disc hangs on the target while the next shot is being fired, and thus the register

keeper has ample time to satisfy himself as to what it is. The marking is also quicker, and can be done by one man as well as by two.

The greater comfort of the markers is secured by placing them in open trenches instead of in the closely covered and usually badly ventilated pits, heretofore in use. A tight roof is placed over the markers to shade them from the sun and protect them from bad weather, otherwise the trench is open, and instead of having to remain in a constrained position, looking upwards at the target, he can readily hear whether the ball strikes the canvas, and he then lowers the target, and ascertains its position. His safety from the splash of the lead is due to the construction of the target as will be explained presently.

The target is raised and lowered with great ease, very much in the same way as a window sash and with as little exertion.

The construction of the target and its accessories is as follows:—

The base is a square frame of wood constructed of two inch plank, and 4 x 4 in. scantling. This is placed at the bottom of the pit. At the mid length of the front side there are two uprights of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch round iron, shouldered and screwed at both ends. The lower ends pass through a plate of iron $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 3 in. and through the two inch plank, and are firmly fastened by a nut and washer underneath.

These uprights are placed two feet apart and are nine feet high. At the top they are connected by a cross plate of iron 2 x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. From the top of each a brace $\frac{3}{4}$ round iron goes down to the opposite corners of the square frame where they are securely bolted, and the uprights are thus made quite firm and steady.

Upon each of these uprights there is a sliding bar two feet long. To these sliding bars there is bolted a block of hardwood three inches thick and two feet three inches square. This block carries the target, and both are somewhat overbalanced by an iron weight carried by a $\frac{1}{2}$ chain passing over a pulley suspended to the cross strap that connects the upper ends of the uprights. The preponderance of the weight is just sufficient to keep the target up. An upright grade rod of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. iron prevents the weight swinging about during its ascent or descent, and also gives additional firmness to the frame.

The target consists of a circle of band iron similar to that of a wheel, the side presented to the shot being reduced to a thin edge, so as either to split the bullet or cause it to glance off. The circle is carried by two upright straps of $\frac{1}{2}$ in iron to which it is firmly riveted. They are bolted to the wooden block by two $\frac{1}{2}$ in. screw bolts, readily rimmed, and as much of them as can be hit, have their front edges twisted so that either the bullet will be split or cut in two. By the removal of the bolts by which these straps are secured, one target is easily changed for another, the time necessary for the operation being not more than three minutes.

The circumference of the circles above described is pierced near the back edge of the iron by small holes about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in diameter, and two inches apart. Upon them there is stretched a disc of strong canvas which has eyelet holes in its edge, corresponding with the holes in the iron circles to which it is firmly laced, so as to be stretched quite tight. The lacing should not be continuous, as in that case, if the bullet happened to cut the lacing in one place, the whole would be loosened. In the

Rideau targets, there is a separate place for two holes.

Upon the canvas the stretched paper with the divisions of the targets printed on it, is pasted. This may be removed as often as is found necessary. The holes made by the bullet are covered as they are made by patches of black or white paper—as the case may be—pasted over them, and when required, the canvas itself is strengthened by having a heavy piece of factory cotton pasted over its whole surface on both sides. In this way, the canvas will stand a long time. Those on the Rideau targets promise to last beyond the present match.

The discs used for marking are of stout pine-board covered with paper of the proper color. A piece of cloth is pasted on the centre of them to which a wire hook is firmly secured.

The chief difference between the Wimbledon targets and that now in use at the Rideau range, consists in the greater simplicity of the latter. At the Wimbledon a dummy target formed of wire work was used, to which the signal disc was suspended. This dummy target went up as the target itself descended. Then another disc was hung in the shot hole, so that there was a double system of marking. Major Bland pointed out the inutilty of this, but it was still persevered in. At the Rideau ranges there is no dummy target, nor does there appear to be any necessity for it. So far the marking on this target has been most satisfactory, not a single one being questioned. The markers are perfectly satisfied as to their safety from splashes of lead, and they greatly prefer their open trenches to the close pit. No sign can be discovered of any splash of lead having been thrown back from any part of the framework.

One of the advantages aimed at in the new target is the better supervision of the markers. The open trench can be constructed across the whole of the ranges, or when that is not possible, across as many as terminate at the same distance. A non-commissioned officer, or, if necessary, an officer, can then have charge of the whole squad, and see that they carry out their duties properly. A notable instance of the necessity of some such supervision was afforded yesterday by the discovery that a marker was asleep in one of the old butts. The whole squad had of course to fire over again, for, although there were the marks of the bullets in the target, it was impossible to say who had fired them.

The cost of the new system of targets is not yet ascertained, but they will not cost one fourth as much as the old ones. There is only a quarter of the iron in them, and there is no necessity for monthly plate glass covered pits, and other costly accessories heretofore necessary. There are some minor details which admit of improvement, and Col. Brunel has them under consideration. He also expects still further to reduce the cost. The principle is an admitted success.

The rocks named Pons Anapiasi by the Romans, and known in later days as the Iron Gates, which have for ages obstructed the stream of the Danube about the point where that river enters the Turkish dominions, are now about to be removed at the joint expense of the Turkish and Austrian Governments. The perfection to which the art of engineering has reached, combined with the immense power of modern explosives, has rendered that possible which defied the Romans, great as was their skill in mechanical operations. The cost is fixed at a low sum £360,00.