

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X



# 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. VII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1873.

No. 33.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

London advices inform us that, upon the declination of the office of Master of the Rolls, by Sir John Duke Coleridge, it was offered to Sir George Jessel, who accepted it.

A desperate riot occurred on Monday (11 inst) in the military camp in the Curragh of Kildare, between two Irish regiments. Several of the participants were killed, and many received injuries.

Dr. Isaac Butt, member of Parliament for Limerick, in a public address delivered in Dublin to-night, (12 inst) denied that he had ever demanded a repeal of the union.

The report by cable of the collision between the steamships 'Alabama' and ship 'Abotia' is pronounced absurd by the agent of the 'Alabama' here as the 'Alabama' sailed for Belfast on the 4th and the 'Abotia' for Montreal on the 5th instant, consequently it is impossible for them to be within hundreds of miles of each other.

From Paris under date of 13th inst., a despatch states that the members of the right propose presenting a constitution to Count Chambord, which, if he accepts, they will proclaim him king; if he refuse, the Republic will be definitely established.

*Le Temps* and *Le Constitutionnel* publish a rumor that Count de Chambord has partly withdrawn from his position in regard to the white flag, and will command Franco to take up his residence there about the 16th proximo.

The report is current that Metz will be restored to France through the influence of Russia.

Vicor Hugo recently addressed an eloquent letter to the Duke de Broglie, in which he urges the release of Henry Rochfort on account of his literary eminence. The Duke has replied declining to interfere with the course of justice, and remarking that the intellectual ability of the offender only serves to increase his responsibility. The Duke Broglie went to Lyon to-day. He made a speech this evening in which he declared that radicalism and society were engaged in a death struggle.

Christianaple, on Kalmar Sound, Sweden, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

The steamship *Boync* arrived here this morning from Rio de Janeiro, bringing dates to the 23rd July.

The Government of Brazil has determined to prosecute the Bishop of Pernambuco, for refusing to obey its orders. During a debate in the Lower House of Legislative Assembly, upon the course of the Bishop, the President of the Council declared that the Government would force him to comply with its demands.

The insurgents in Paraguay made an attack upon Asuncion, but were repulsed and driven off. Caballeros and a number of other insurgent chiefs are reported to have left the country. The revolution in the Argentine Province of Entre Rios still continues.

A British steamer to-day (13 inst) landed at Fontarabia 2,000 rifles, 50 cwt. of ammunition, and 40 horses, for the Carlists.

The Republicans of Barcelona have petitioned the Government to establish a Junta of public safety in Catalonia.

A British vessel which landed supplies for the Carlists at Fontarabia was subsequently captured by a Spanish man-of-war, and towed into the harbour of San Sebastian.

In the Cortes to-day the Minister of State declared that he should demand the extradition of the insurgent refugees now in foreign countries.

The *Herald's* special from Madrid, Aug. 13th, says:—Further complications have arisen from the interference of a Prussian frigate in Spanish affairs. Eight hundred Spanish sailors, who were sent by the Government from Alicante to Escombrate, to take possession of the iron clad *Vittoria* and *Salamanca*, were refused possession by Captain Weaver, on the ground that there was no authority from Berlin to deliver them up. The sailors were obliged to remain in a position where they were at the mercy of the insurgents, thereupon Weaver declared the sailors under his protection, as well as the steamer that brought them. Intransigentes declares that the steamer must leave Escombrate, or they will open fire upon her, without regard to

the Prussians. Thus, by small degrees, Weaver's first blunder leads him further into the quarrel.

Royal head quarters, Havana, Aug 9.—the republicans have abandoned all fortified positions in Navarre, excepting only Pamplona, Victoria Vergara. With the exception of these cities, the whole northern part of the province is in full possession of the Carlists. The King is here, with very few troops, observing possible movements which Donregarray Velasco, and Lizzaga are respectfully ordered to make.

Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a communication to the clergy of the United States, stating that the Pope is deeply affected at the manifestations of sympathy he received from the children in that distant land.

A special despatch to the *London Standard* reports that Lissargir has captured the town of Vergara, in Guipuzcoa, 20 miles from Talso. The Carlists claim that this success is the most important that they have had since the beginning of the campaign.

The United States man of war, *Canandaigua* has arrived in Kingston, Ja., from Aspinwall with 70 of her crew sick with the yellow fever.

Eight hundred Gallean Socialists are marching on Portugal, in which country they hope to find sympathizers with their movement.

The town of Berga has been captured by the Royalists.

One thousand insurgent refugees from Valencia have landed in Alicante, and are levying contributions in rich towns.

For the last three days rumors have been widely circulated of disturbances to take place here, creating intense excitement. The publication by the Captain General, of a telegram from the Colonial Minister of Spain, assuring people they need have no fear of the result of the reform measures in prospect for Cuba, has had the effect of restoring confidence and tranquillity.

The North German *Gazette* stigmatized as a disgusting intention in the report in the American papers of an interview with Prince Bismark, in which the Prince is made to say that he would extirpate the idea of God and substitute that of the State. It declares that Bismark never used such language, or advocated such sentiments, and belies the falsehood originated in the machinations of the Jesuits.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE MILITIA FOR 1872.

(Concluded from Page 375.)

UNIFORMS.

The tunics are generally good, and can well be made to last four years, but the trousers are of poor material, and should be replaced every two years.

The transfer of part worn clothing is a serious difficulty; many respectable men are deterred from joining by being offered part worn clothing which, especially part worn trousers they naturally object to wear.

If a small money allowance were made annually to men who make their uniform last beyond the regulated period, I am of opinion that the arrangement would be economical for the department, and that much more care would be taken to keep the clothing clean and tidy.

The forage cap is most unsuitable, and men take every opportunity of getting rid of it. Some regiments have provided Glen-garries at their own expense, but to men accustomed to wear hats with brims the usual exposure of the face by wearing a cap without a peak is very trying. Officers and men suffered much from this cause at Teviotdale Camp in July, and many had their faces terribly blistered, and there were several cases of erysipelas in consequence. Even at Aylesford camp in September at least one third of the men wore hats of various patterns, having lost their forage caps. A neat cap with a peak would obviate this difficulty and would add much to the comfort of the men.

Pipe claying belts is troublesome, men have so much else to learn in camp, and it is very desirable to substitute brown leather accoutrements which require less training, and which men can more readily learn to keep in good order.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. W. LAURIE, Colonel,  
Commanding District No. 9.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 10. (MANITOBA.)

The militia in this District are at present under the command of Lieut. Colonel Osborne Smith, C.M.G., who reports for my information as follows, on the state of his command:

HEAD QUARTERS,  
M. D. No. 10.  
27th January, 1873.

Sir:—The total nominal strength of the force in this District, were the respective corps complete as authorized, would be 36 officers, and 660 non commissioned officers and men.

The total strength at present raised consists of 15 officers and 330 non.com. officers and men.

The active militia in the district consists of the following corps:—

St. Boniface troops of mounted rifles, failed to organize.

Headingley troops of Mounted Rifles, organized, but not uniformed nor equipped.

Field Battery of Artillery, Winnipeg, organized and partially equipped.

Lisgar Rifle Company, complete.

Mapleton Rifle Company complete.

Winnipeg Rifle Company, uniformed but not officially inspected, not armed.

Portage La Prairie Rifle Company, failed to organize.

Kildonan Rifle Company, failed to organize.

St. Charles Rifle Company, failed to organize.

St. Boniface Rifle Company, failed to organize.

One company under Capt. Lavigne, failed to organize.

The annual drill was performed at Company headquarters.

The drill included preliminary drill with or without arms or company evolutions.

No facilities have, as yet been available for carrying out target practice.

CLOTHING.

The issues of arms, equipment and uniform clothing to the local militia, have been as follows:

WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY.

Armed with two Mountain Howitzers—equipment imperfect—40 forage caps—40 great coats issued.

LISGAR RIFLE COMPANY.

Arms, uniform and equipment complete except forage caps.

POPULAR POINT RIFLE COMPANY.

Arms, uniform and equipment complete, except forage caps.

MAPLETON RIFLE COMPANY.

Arms, uniform and equipment complete, except forage caps.

WINNIPEG RIFLE COMPANY.

Clothing complete except forage caps—No arms yet issued.

The system of voluntary enlistment will, I think, work sufficiently well to maintain a force of six companies of foot, two of Mounted Rifles and a Field Battery, which would be a fair quo a for the present population.

In addition to the local Militia included in the foregoing return there are serving here:

1st. A detachment of artillery.

2nd. A provisional battalion of infantry of following strength.

ARTILLERY DEPARTMENT.

Officers 1; non commissioned officers and men, 25.

PROVISIONAL BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

	Officers.	Men.
Actual strength	16	258
Wanting to complete	1	42
Establishment	17	300

These corps are fast approaching to a high state of efficiency, more especially the provisional battalion which, when it has been for a few months longer embodied will compare favorably with the regiments in H. M. regular service.

With reference to your instructions to report on any matters of interest connected with the state of the forces or defence of the district, my previous special report concerning the passage of the troops last October over the Dawson route is already before you.

Concerning the report previously submitted to me on the defences of the Provinces and the North West, I have little to add beyond the fact that further experience has confirmed the opinions I have already had the honor to express to you on these points.

In concluding my report, I wish to express to you the satisfaction which the cordial support of Brevet Lt. Colonel Irvine, command-

ing the provisional battalion, at all times affords to me; both by precept and example this officer endeavors to obtain a high standard of character and discipline in his corps.

My thanks are also due to the Staff officers attached to the district. Major, Peebles, the supply officer, is indefatigable in his duties, whilst Captain Arman, Jago of the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, who has for some time been acting as orderly officer, gives a very promise of becoming a most efficient staff officer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
W. OSBORNE SMITH, Lt. Col.  
D. A. G.

Commanding Dominion Forces, Manitoba,  
The Adjutant General of Militia,  
Ottawa.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.

This brigade is under the command of Lieut. Colonel C.J. Brydges. The accompanying report of the state of that Brigade is submitted; and it will be seen that the whole of the men in this fine brigade have been enrolled for a further term of three years, under the excellent and praiseworthy arrangements of the commandant.

BRIGADE OFFICE,  
Montreal, Dec. 2nd, 1872.

Sir,—Having been ordered to England during the summer months, in charge of the Wimbledon detachment of Canadian militia I had only one opportunity of seeing the whole of the brigade out for drill since my last report. This was during the month of October and early in November, when I went over the whole line.

The whole of the brigade has been supplied with new uniforms, and therefore present a good appearance on parade; and with exceptions named in the inspection report, the whole force is much improved in drill and in the general working of the organization.

I inspected the force in Montreal, company by company, during October and November. Their drill was performed during the summer months, and they seem to have been well grounded in company drill, manual and firing exercise.

On the 10th October, I inspected the force at Brockville. I am unable to report favorably here. A languor exists amongst the superior officers, or they are not up to their work, which is unusual in the organization, and I beg to bring this battalion generally to your notice as being on the whole far inferior to the other four. On the following days I inspected at Kingston, Belleville, and Port Hope. Kingston is an exception to what I have said; Port Hope is also improving; but the officers at most of these stations know nothing of their own work.

At Toronto, the the 2nd Brigade Artillery (Col. Spicer) I inspected on 28th October. You will see by last year's report that this brigade was in an inefficient state. I have no longer to say this: on the contrary, everything has been done to render it in an efficient state. It is as well drilled as it is possible to be in the very short time allowed for drill.

At Stratford, where Nos. 5 and 6 Batteries are now stationed, they are equally good. They have a very improving brass band, and also fife and drum, which they keep up at their own expense. Major Patterson in command here is an enthusiastic as well to an efficient officer and helps materially to produce this state of affairs.

I was at Brantford on the 26th October, and inspected there and elsewhere, this battalion—the 3rd Battalion (Col. P. J. Stevenson.) The drill and general working of the force is good; the officers take a great interest in their work; and all the force from Brantford to Sarnia is in good working order. The band at Brantford is improved, and the fife and drum at Sarnia is a credit to them at that point. Inspected the companies of the 1st Battalion (Lieut.-Colonel Bailey). They are in good order.

Boards of Examination having assembled according to my suggestion, at Montreal, Toronto, and Brantford, last winter, nearly all of the officers of the Grand Trunk Railway Brigade availed themselves of them, and now almost all the officers in the force have certificates. I should suggest the same annually, as it has worked well.

An excellent order of the commandant has helped very much to keep up an interest, and at the same time it helps the Government officer in his work. The adjutants of each battalion receive a stipend of \$50 per annum. It encourages them, and makes the post to be sought after, and is of assistance to the commanding officer.

The whole force is now sworn in for a further term of three years. The service rolls are in my possession.

The annual target practice has been regularly done throughout the brigade—a great improvement on last year. The best shots have received their prizes, and this method has given much satisfaction.

I enclose full details of the shooting strength and distribution of the brigade.

And, in conclusion, I must add that my duties are made light in consequence of the assistance I received from the commandant, Lieut.-Col. C. J. Brydges.

The Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, under the command of Lieut.-Col. C. J. Brydges, numbers 2,326 officers and men.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. W. WORSLEY, Major,

Brigade Major, G. T. R. Brigade.

The Adjutant General of Militia,  
Canada.

CONCLUDING REMARKS ON STATE OF ACTIVE MILITIA FOR 1872.

In concluding the Report on the state of the active militia for 1872, and on the manner in which the annual drill has been performed, I feel that I should fail to do justice to the officers and men under my command if I omitted to bear testimony to the admirable manner in which they conducted themselves during the time of the Annual Drill last year;—it is very satisfactory to state that only one fatal accident is reported to have occurred, notwithstanding the large number of men who attended the various camps. This fatal accident occurred at Niagara camp, one man having been drowned whilst bathing at a dangerous place in the Niagara River, in disobedience to orders.

The medical officers who were present at the various camps discharged their duty with zeal and ability, and these gentlemen have submitted many valuable suggestions.

It is also very satisfactory to report that the ease and rapidity with which the force was concentrated into the various camps of instruction was remarkable; and there are no miscarriages of any importance to record.

They state that the badly-shaped boots, with high heels, which the men bring to camp with them, are the cause of many blistered feet; and that the cap worn by the men—which is without a peak, or other protection from the sun—is the cause of inflamed eyes, and in some cases of sun-stroke.

To remedy these evils, I would suggest the propriety of adding one pair of military boots to the periodical issue of clothing—these boots, like the clothing, to be worn only when on duty or at annual drill; and to add a peak, with a white cotton cap-cover, to the present forage cap. By this means, the comfort, health, and efficiency of the men would be greatly increased.

The medical officers observed a great improvement in the health of the force last year, at the different camps of exercise, as compared with the previous year, and they report the rations to have been good in quality and sufficient in quantity.

The regulations and instructions contained in the General Orders of 31st May, 1872, for the transport, supply, and military instruction of the active militia assembled in camps of exercise last year, are reported to have been found complete, and to leave little room for addition or amendment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. ROBERTSON ROSS, Colonel,

Commanding the Militia of Canada,  
and Adjutant General of Militia.

The Honorable.

The Minister of Militia and  
Defence, &c., &c.,

A series of gun-cotton experiments was carried out on June 16, at Chatham and Upnor, England. Twenty distinct experiments were performed with Abel's gun-cotton and nitrated gun cotton, in a wet as well as the ordinary dry state, the effects produced not being materially altered where the moisture did not exceed thirty per cent. Experiments with various charges in blast holes in masonry gave results in accordance with theory and previous knowledge.

A German paper states that, on the requisition of Prussian headquarters staff, eight Saxon officers have been sent to the departments which are still occupied by the French German troops, to finish the survey of these departments as speedily as possible, so that when they are evacuated in September on the payment of the milliard, the topographical studies of these districts may be perfectly ready and completed to the last inch.

The artillery school in France are, in accordance with a ministerial decision, to be supplied with one fourteen pounder battery (cannons do 7 kg.) with six pieces, and two light batteries, for practice. All these guns are bronze-breech loaders, of the pattern of Lieutenant-Colonel Reffye, and are each supplied with five hundred rounds of shot.

The artillery of Switzerland for 1872, consisted of 18,417 men. The instruction in this branch is said to make splendid progress.

RIFLE MATCHES.

SIXTH PRIZE MEETING OF THE STAMACON RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Sixth Annual prize meeting of the above Association was held at the Lewis camp ranges on the 5th and 6th inst.

All the marksmen of the city and district were present and also three of the Wembleton Team who arrived on the 3rd; Sgt. Baxter, 8th Sgt. Shaw, 54th, and Sgt. Kiddy, 68th, also our well-known friend, of last year's team, Paymaster Thomas, 64th Battalion.

The weather was magnificent the first day, but a strong and variable wind blew across the range which made fine shooting very difficult.

The first match fired was the Association, 7 shots at 200 yards. Government pattern rifles.

No. 1 ASSOCIATION MATCH.

	TL.	Prize.
Ens. Thorborn, 54th Batt.	23	\$10
T. Beckett, Esq.	22	15
Sgt. Wynne, M. G. A.	22	12
Sgt. Baxter, 8th Batt.	22	10
Sgt. Shaw, 54th Batt.	22	8
Gnr. Alexander, B. Batt.	22	5
Lt. Col. Lamontagne M. Staff.	22	5
Pte. Brocklesby, 8th Batt.	21	5
Sgt. Kiddy, 68th Batt.	21	5
Sgt. Hawkins, 8th Batt.	21	5
Capt. Thompson, 55th.	21	5
E. B. Scott, Esq.	21	5

\$100

No. 2 The Lieut. Governor's Match, ranges 500 and 600 yards. five shots at each. Government pattern rifles.

No. 2.—LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S MATCH.

	500.	600	Yds.	Yds.	TL.	Prize.
Sgt. Wilson, M. G. A.	18	15	13			\$20
Capt. Scott, 8th Batt.	19	14	33			15
Pte. Brazau	16	16	32			12
Bugler Norris, 8th Batt.	16	15	31			10
Capt. McKenzie, 54th Batt	16	13	29			8
Sgt. Kiddy, 68th Batt.	15	14	29			5
Lieut. Balfour, 8th Batt.	17	12	29			5
Gnr. Alexander, B. Batt.	14	14	28			5
Gnr. Pritchard, B. Batt.	14	14	28			5
Sgt. H. Shaw, 54th Batt.	15	13	28			5
Paymaster Prew, 8th Batt.	16	12	28			5
Col. Sgt. Holloway,	15	12	27			5

\$100

No. 3.—SWEEPSTAKES. Seven shots at 500 yards, with Government pattern rifles.

No. 3.—SWEEPSTAKES.

1st prize	Half the sum subscribed.
2nd do	Three fifths of the remainder.
3rd do	Remaining two fifths—minus 15 per cent for the Association.
	TL. Prize:
Capt. Short, B. Batt.	26 77 50
Cpl. Riddell, M. G. A.	25 10 50
Sgt. G. A. Shaw, 54th Batt.	25 7 00

\$35.00

This match closed the first day's per-

formance. There were a great number of spectators on the range, attracted by the fine band of the B Battery.

The best scoring was made on the second day in spite of the rain which fell rather heavily till noon, when it cleared, and the B Battery band again kindly favoured us with some fine music.

No. 4. The Hamilton Match. Seven shots at 400 yards, Government pattern rifles.

No. 4 HAMILTON MATCH.

	Tl. Prize,	Sndr. Rifle value \$18.
Mr. G. A. Shaw	27	\$20
Pte. Brazeau, V.V.R 26		
Q.M. Cleveland, 54th Batt	26	15
T. Beckekett, Esq. Rifl Club	26	12
Corp. Taylor, 8th Batt	26	10
Sgt. Hawkins	26	8
Sgt. Rav	26	5
Lieut. Balfour	26	5
Lt. Campbell, Vict. Rifles	25	5

No.5 Company Match, open to four officers or men of any company of Active Militia in the Dominion and the Quebec Rifle Club.

Ranges 400, 500 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each, Government pattern rifles.

	Tl. Prize,
Quebec Rifle Club	183 \$20
Company of 54th Regiment	179 19
No.2 Company of 8th Regt	169 10

Highest Individual Scores.

Lt. McNab, Quebec Rifle Club	51	\$8
Sgt. A.E. Shaw, 54th Batt	56	5
Lt. Wurtele, 8th Batt	47	2

Remaining Companies.

No. 1 Company, 8th Batt	166
B. Battery	150

No. 6 Battalion Match, open to six officers or men from each Battalion of Volunteers in the Dominion, B. Battery and Quebec Rifle Club.

Ranges 500 and 600 yards 7 shots at each, Government Pattern Rifles.

No. 6 BATTALION MATCH,

	500	600	Tl. Prize.
	yds.	yds.	
8th Batt	130	107	237 \$20
54th do	119	109	228
Montreal Gar. Art.	118	89	207
B Battery	109	77	186

HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL SCORE.

Paym'r Thomas, 54th Batt	27	25	52	19
Lt. Wurtele, 8th Batt	23	23	46	8
Q.M. Cleveland, 54th Batt	23	22	45	6
Pro. Sgt. Hawkins, 8th	23	20	43	4
Capt. Short, 6th A.	24	18	42	2

	Pts. Prize,
Pte. Brazeau	104 \$20
Lt. Balfour, 8th	98 10

7th Consolation Match, 5 shots at 200 yards, Government pattern Rifles.

No. 7. CONSOLATION MATCH.

	Tl. Prize.
Mr Heap	16 \$20
Cor. Bosley, B. Battery	16 15
Pte. Mountain, 8th Batt	15 12
Sgt. Maj. Sutherland, do	15 10
C.F. Smith, Esq. R. Club	14 8
Lt. Col. Hanning, 54th Batt	14 6
Sgt. Duncan, 55th Batt	14 5
Sgt. Baldwin, B. Battery	13 4
Sgt. Anderson, 8th Batt	13 3
Pte. McKean do	13 2

The shooting of the two days has been excellent and unsurpassed in the Dominion, especially the fine scores of Paymaster Thomas in the Battalion Match, 52 points

out of a possible 56, and that of Mr. McNabb of the Quebec Rifle Club in the Company Match, scoring 51 points out of a possible 60

Everything passed off pleasantly, and the Stadacona Rifle Association can be complimented on the fine turn out presented.

Quebec, 7th Aug. 1873. W

WIMBLEDON—THE WINDING UP.

The London papers contain details of the shooting at Wimbledon up to the 18th ult: Most of the later matches were of a kind in which our Canadian team could not compete being for volunteers of the United Kingdom exclusively, but where they have competed they have done well.

The Raja of Kolapore's Cup was competed for by 8 selected from the United Kingdom, and from Canada, the ranges were 300, 500, and 600 yards, 7 shots at each range; the highest possible score for each man being 84 or for the team, 672. The Canadian team was defeated by 25 points, the following being the scores:

UNITED KINGDOM	Points.
Major Waller, England	53
Quartermaster Cortis, England	56
Mr. Mayfield, England	51
Mr. Clark, Scotland	62
Mr. Paterson, Scotland	57
Mr. Rae, Scotland	57
Mr. Hynes, Ireland	45
Mr. Leeson, Ireland	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>437</b>

CANADA.	Points.
Lieutenant Boyd, Q.	54
Sergeant Baxter, Q.	53
Captain White, Ont.	61
Colour-Sergeant Omand, Ont.	49
Sergeant Kiddy, N.S.	57
Private Easton, N.S.	36
Assistant Surgeon Vail, N.B.	56
Sergeant Harris, N.S.	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>412</b>

The following were the scores at each range:

	200.	500	600
	yds.	yds	yds
United Kingdom	150	171	116
Canada	160	141	111

The London Times says "the hopes of the camp were with the Canadians, who won the cup last year, chiefly in consequence of the ill success which at the end of the second innings fell to the lot of one of the Canadian team. He made a centre with the first shot, and did not at that range strike the target again. The announcement of the result was the signal for the interchange of courtesies between Col. Peters, commanding the Canadians, and Capt. Field who had formed the English team, and for cheers been given on both sides." It will be seen that there were three Nova Scotians in the team, two from Ontario, two from Quebec and two from this Province. The illustrious Eaton who only hit the target once at 500 yards is a Nova Scotian. Harris, who made the next lowest score, 46, little better than an average of outsiders, is also a Nova Scotian. We do not know on what principle the team was selected, but it is pretty clear that the best eight of the twenty Canadians who went to England did not fire at Wimbledon. The score was wretchedly poor. Last year our team made, at the same ranges, and in the same competition, 532 points, or 120 points in the aggregate, and 15 points per man better than was made this year. Last year the highest score in our team was 70 and the lowest 60,

This year the highest score was 61 and the lowest 36. The score of the United Kingdom team was nearly as bad. It is evident something was greatly amiss when the competition took place.

The following is the result of the competition between the members of our team, for prizes given by the Canadian Reception Committee:

CANADIAN PRIZES.—500 Yards. Highest possible score, 28	Pts.
Winners of £25	
Sergt Omand, 13th	26
Sergt Kiddy, 68th	26
Winners of £10	
Col. Sergt Loggie, 73rd	24
Capt Morgan, 8th	24
Winners of £5	
Lieut Boyd, G.T. Engineers	23
Major Morris, 71st	22
Sergt Power, 63rd	22
Private Mitchell, 13th	21
Winners of £3 6s 8d.	
Sergt Harris, H A.	20
Sergt Barber, 8th	20
Sergt Marsh, 49th	20

In the Consolation prizes, Sergt. Ma 49th Canada, took a prize with 26 points of a possible 28 at 500 yards. The Wimbledon competitions were to have closed the 18th, and the distribution of prizes was to have taken place on the following day, which was Saturday. Our men are probably now on the Atlantic. The honors of the meeting this year have been with New Brunswick, and we think if another New Brunswick had been on the team in the place of Eaton, the Rajah of Kolapore's Cup would not have been lost to Canada.—N.B. Reporter

NO. 2 COMPANY, G. G. F. G.

The annual rifle competition of this Company took place on the grounds of the Rideau Rifle Ranges on Saturday last. The day was not quite favorable for rifle practice owing to the sun being so bright, and the weather somewhat blowy. Still the points scored were above the average. Here are the results:—

First prize, a valuable binocular field glass purchased from Mr. Young, Jeweller Sparks street, was won by Private Montgomery scoring 13 points at 200 yard, 16 at 400, and 16 at 600, in all 45 points, out of a possible total of 60.

Second prize, \$8 won by Color Sergeant Shepherd scoring 11, 15 and 13—39 points.

3rd prize, \$5, Pte. Graburn, 11, 16, 4—34 points.

4th prize, \$5, Pte. Heath, 9, 8, 14—31 points.

5th prize, \$3, Pte. Routhier, 8, 12, 10—30 points.

6th prize, \$3, Pte. Ewart, 9, 13, 8—30 points.

7th prize, \$2, Pte. Woodburn, 10, 15, 4—29 points.

8th prize, \$2, Pte. Chateauvert, 12, 9, 8—19 points.

9th prize, \$1, Sergt. Reiffenstein, 7, 12, 7—26 points.

10th prize, \$1, Bandsman Greenfield, 10, 16, 0—26 points.

The lowest scorer being entitled to a prize it was awarded to a juvenile member of the company attached to the band. The circumstances under which this lad fired were not, however, such as to place him on an equality with the other competitors, owing to the fact that he was going through his class-firing and was obliged to

kneel at the 400 yards distance, as well as to dispense with the advantages of having 2 sighting shots at each of the longer ranges. Legitimately, therefore, Lance-Corporal O'Neill who scored 9, and 4, in all 17 points (and as a company lowest score, a very good one indeed) may be considered as having won the embossed medallion, furnished and executed in a highly artistic style by Mr. Borbridge, saddler, of Sparks street, from a piece of as good, sound, well-tanned, durable leather as we ever remember to have seen. Although Captain Macpherson and Lieut. Patrick also fired at the competition, the former gentleman making a score of 14, 15 and 9, in all 36 points, and the latter 8, 15 and 6 in all 28 points, they both waived their right to prizes. The meeting was a highly agreeable one, and wound up by the Captain presenting the prizes to the successful competitors. Three cheers were then given to each of the officers, as well as to the winner of the first prize.—Times.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(By our own Correspondent.)

The Provincial Rifle Association matches opened under very favourable auspices some 300 competitors being present:—

Amongst the officers may be mentioned Col Fletcher, Secretary of the Provincial Rifle Association; Capt Esdaile, Vice President; Lieut. Col Bacon, Lieut. Col King, Sherbrooke; Lieut. Col Lamontagne, Quebec; Lieut. Col Rogers, Franklin Centre; Major Worsley, Grand Trunk Rifles; Major Frazer Montreal Garrison Artillery.

The following corps are represented:—

Missisquoi Cavalry, Montreal Cavalry Prince of Wales' Rifles, Montreal Garrison Artillery, Shefford Field Battery, Ottawa Garrison Artillery, 51st, 50th, 60th, 53rd, 8th, 52nd, 54th, 14th, 13th, 10th and 18th Battalions, with the Three Rivers Battalion and Toronto Rifle Club; the representative men of Hamilton, the ambitious city, are Messrs J T and D Mitchell, J Mason, J. Adam, J. Gibson, Ormond and Young, who belong to the 13th Battalion.

COMPETITION I—OPENING MATCH.

Open to members of the P. of Q. R. A., whether by direct contribution or through affiliated Associations. 1st Prize, \$25; 2nd do, \$20; 3rd do, \$15; 4th do, \$12.50; 5th do, \$10; 10 prizes, each \$5, \$50; 5 do, each \$4, \$20. In all 20 prizes. Snider rifle; Government issue. Range, 200 yards. Number of rounds, seven (7). Entrance, 50 cents.

	Points
Major Hardar, G T R	24
Pte D Gordon, 51st	24
Captain Thomas, 54th	24
Major Cotton, A Battery	23
Mr Stanhouse, M R C	23
Sergt Doudiet, 43rd	23
C Sheppard, T R C	23
Lieut Whiteman, 60th	22
T Mitchell, V R C	22
Captain Sharp, T R Butt	22
Lieut Harris	22
Pte Westlake, 53rd	22
Sergt Wynne, M G A	22
Lt-Col Hanning, 54th	22
Capt Wall, G T R	22
D Mitchell, V R C	21
Q M Claveland, 54th	21
Pte Jos Ferguson, G T R	21
Bugler Norris, 8th	21

COMPETITION II.—THE MAIDEN STAKES.

Open only to members who have never won a prize at any Rifle Meeting in Canada

(company and regimental matches not included). 1st prize, \$20; 2nd do, \$15; 3rd do, \$12.50; 4th do, \$10; 5th do, \$8; 5 prizes of \$5 each, \$25; 5 do of \$4 each, \$20; 5 do of \$3 each, \$15; in all 20 prizes. Snider rifle; Government issue; ranges, 200 and 400 yards; number of rounds at each range, three (3); entrance, 50 cents.

	Points.
Pte Suncock, G T R	22
" May, G T R	19
" Whitley, 53rd	19
Corp Payne, 21st	19
Pte Westlake, 53rd	19
Sergt Jones, 1st	18
Corp Wilson, G T A	18
Lieut Felches, O G A	18
Corp Clark, G T R	17
Sergt Wardell, M G A	17
Major Gibson, V R C	17
Pte McNabb, G T R	16
Sergt Pendleton, M G A	16
Corp Curtis, 60th	16
Pte MacLean, 3rd V V R	16
Pte Wilson, G T R	16
Mr McKillican, Q R G	16
Sergt McGuire, G T R	16
" Ferguson, 1st	16
" J Scaafe, 51st	16

COMPETITION III—THE BRYDGES CHALLENGE CUP AND SNIDER CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH. 1st Stage.

Open to all bona fide Volunteers (past and present) in the Province of Quebec; Ex-officers or men who have served for a period of not less than three consecutive years to count as past Volunteers. 1st Prize, Lieutenant Colonel Brydges' Cup value \$150; The Medal, N R A., \$25 and cash \$30; 2nd Prizes, \$30; 3rd do, \$25; 4th do, \$20; 5th do, \$15; 5 Prizes, \$10 each, \$50; 10 Prizes, \$5 each, \$50. In all 20 Prizes.

The Brydges Cup to be won twice in five years, not necessarily consecutively, before becoming the property of the winner; if not won in five years, to be competed for by the five winners. Snider Rifles: Government issue. Ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards. Number of rounds at each Range (5) Entrance, 50 cents.

	Points.
Lieut Whiteman, 60th	48
Pte Brazeau, 3rd V V R	46
Lieut. Col Rowe, 60th	46
Pte Westlake, 53rd	45
Sergt Shaw, 54th	45
Sergt Cottingham, 51st	45
Capt Esdale	45
Lieut Campbell, 3rd	44
Sergt Turnbull, 2nd G T R	44
Mr Stanhouse	43
Captain Ivinson, G T R	43
Sergt Holtby, M G A	43
Sergt Wynne, M G A	42
Sergt Clayland, 51st	42
Sergt Baxter	41
Lieut Le Sueur	41
Capt Atkinson	41
Capt Sharpe	41
Major Lucas	41
Pte Mines	41

On Wednesday, the presentation of the gold medals took place directly after the one o'clock lunch. Among the gentlemen present, were, Colonel Kane, Sheriff of Baltimore, the Secretary of the United States Rifle Association, Lieut. Colonel Henning, 54th Battalion, Col. McKay, Major Worsley, Gilbert, Scott and others.

At 2 1/2 p.m. Lt. Col. Brydges, President of the Association, appeared upon the scene clad in undress uniform and ascended the platform in company with Major Worsley, the members of the Association present be-

ing drawn up in line; a number of prominent citizens were present. The Lieut. Col. in noting that the Canadian team had last year carried off the Kolapore Cup, congratulated the Province on the fact that it was represented by three such able marksmen as those to whom he was about to present the medals. The success of the Canadians at Wimbledon last year had at once excited the astonishment and admiration of the English nation, and although the Dominion Team had not this year been successful, he felt assured that Canada would feel proud of any teams she would send forth in the future. After hoping the shooting at the present prize meeting would not fall short of previous years, he presented Capt. Wall, of the G.T.R. Brigade; Quarter Master Thomas, of the 54th Batt; and Pte. Ferguson, of G. T. R. Brigade, each with a gold medal, from the Dominion Parliament. The medals are of a neat cross shape, hung with blue silk, appropriately engraved, and will no doubt be highly prized by their wearers. After three cheers for the Queen and others for Lieut. Colonel Brydges and Major Worsley, the proceedings terminated about 3 p.m.

During the continuation of the prize meeting at the Point St. Charles ranges, Tuesday afternoon, in the second competition, the Maiden Stakes open only to members who have never won a prize at a regular meeting in Canada. Snider rifle, Government issue, ranges 200 and 400 yards, 3 rounds at each range, only the first stage and a part of the second were fired, the highest score being 10 out of a possible 24. The third competition being the Brydges Challenge Cup, open to all bona fide volunteers in the Province of Quebec, Snider rifle, Government issue, ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards 5 rounds at each range. Only the first range of the first stage was fired, darkness putting an end to the competition. There were a great many ties and the decision was left till to-day. This afternoon in the Stranger Stakes various makes of rifles will be used, both needle guns and Chassepots being represented.

There was some dissatisfaction expressed by the Toronto and Hamilton men, that owing to a change of programme, they did not have a chance of firing on Tuesday. Major West is unwell, and not able to push through the exercise, as he would otherwise do.

(To be continued.)

On Thursday the 14th inst., a rifle match took place at the Rideau range between Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Governor General's Foot Guards, the ranges were 200, 500 and 600 yards, five rounds each, the wind blew very strong and trying at the 200 yards range, at the larger ranges it was difficult to aim at the target at all.

NO. 1 COMPANY.

	200	500	600	Tot
Captain Walsh	11	15	11	38
Private Throop	8	16	12	36
" Deslauriers	11	11	11	33
" White	13	13	2	28
" Boswell	6	8	11	25

NO. 2 COMPANY.

	200	500	600	Tot.
Capt. Macpherson	14	16	13	43
Private Montgomery	10	10	14	34
Sergt. Shepherd	14	14	2	30
Private Routhier	13	11	5	29
Private Graham	14	9	4	27

CONTENTS OF No. 32, VOL. VII.

POETRY.—  
 A Good Dog..... 382

EDITORIAL.—  
 The Strategy of Invasion..... 378  
 Marksman and Uniforms..... 379  
*Ne Sutor Ultra Crepidem*..... 379  
 U.S. Naval Affairs..... 380  
 International Obligations..... 380  
 Reviews..... 381  
 The News of the Week..... 373

CORRESPONDENCE.—  
 Exton..... 381

SELECTIONS.—  
 Annual Report of the State of the Militia for 1872..... 371  
 Our Riflemen in England..... 376  
 Naval Uniforms..... 377  
 England's Navy..... 382  
 How to Make Good Marksmen..... 383  
 The Canadian Rifle..... 384  
 Quebec Provincial Rifle Association..... 384

RIFLE COMPETITION.—  
 No. 1 Com'y, Governor Gen'l's Foot Guard..... 378  
 The Montreal Garrison Artillery..... 378



The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1873.

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 in 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.

While General GRANT was engaged in the hammering process on the eastern front of the Confederate States, his able subordinate, Major General SHERMAN, was concentrating the following corps at Chattanooga which had been evacuated by the Confederates under BRAGG in September, 1863.

The army of the Cumberland, 60,773 of all arms with 130 guns.

The army of the Tennessee, 24,465 of all arms with 96 guns, and

The army of the Ohio, 13,559 of all arms with 23 guns, total, 98,000 men and 254 guns.

At Chattanooga the railway systems of the north, western, eastern, and of the States of Georgia and the Carolinas centred. It was connected with Nashville, and thence with Chicago, Cleveland, on the lakes, Cincinnati, on the Ohio, and Memphis, on

the Mississippi, by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway, with Richmond by the East Tennessee and Georgia Railway, and its connections, and Savannah by the Atlantic Railway, and its connections south of Atlanta, the great arsenal and depot of the Confederate States, from which it was distant 138 miles due north.

It will thus be seen that Chattanooga was a most important strategic point, and should have been maintained at all hazards by the Confederates, but having lost it by a series of blunders, it became in the hands of General SHERMAN, the base of those operations which hastened the downfall of the Confederacy.

The objective of the Federal forces was Atlanta and it was covered by a Confederate force of 41,900 men of all arms under Gen. J. E. JOHNSON, who occupied the range of high hills in front of Dalton where the Dalton branch of the East Tennessee Railway joined the Western Atlantic, 48 miles south of Chattanooga.

As the greater part of General JOHNSON'S troops were raw levies the plan of campaign he decided on was worthy his character and capacity as an astute military leader and which had better be detailed in the language of the best authority that has yet written on this subject, Lieutenant Colonel FLETCHER, in the third volume of "The History of the American War" page 317, thus writes of General JOHNSON'S design: "The plan which he proposed and carried out was to contest each range of hills, each river, and every strong natural barrier which lay between his present position and Atlanta, refusing a general engagement, but fighting and retreating; slowly, drawing his adversary farther and farther from his supplies and then turning on him when defeat would entail annihilation. This plan he steadfastly pursued, notwithstanding the outcry raised against him by the Confederate Press and the opposition encountered from the authorities at Richmond. It was a plan somewhat similar to that which he had adopted when operating against McCLELLAN on the Yorktown peninsula, and the partial success which then attended it seems to have induced him to pursue it on a larger scale when conducting the defence of the approaches to Atlanta. It had the disadvantage that gradually as the army fell back the strong mountain positions were abandoned, passes which appeared impossible for an enemy to force were turned, and the mountains south of Chattanooga were abandoned for the undulating hills beyond Kennesaw Mountain and Marietta; moreover, a system of fighting and retreating was fraught with great danger to the morale of the army, especially as that army was not composed entirely of seasoned troops, while it comprised within its ranks, men who as it retired left behind them their homes, their wives and their families, deprived of support and abandoned

to the mercy of a relentless foe. Those objections to his strategy, General JOHNSON, a man of no ordinary experience in war must have seen and appreciated; but, nevertheless, he thought good to pursue the Fabian policy which in his opinion was best adapted to the situation of affairs in the West."

In pursuance of the strategy detailed, General JOHNSON early in May held a strong position on a range of heights known as Rocky Hill Ridge, covering Dalton and Resaca; the weakness of such positions were that while it was quite possible to block up the main approach through one or more passes others were always to be found by the advancing and numerically stronger army, in this case the Buzzard Roost Pass through which the direct road led was rendered impassable, but Snake Creek Gap, eighteen miles to the south west on the left of the Confederate line, was forced, through which a large force marched on Resaca, while a direct attack in front compelled the Confederates to fall back on that town, evacuating Dalton which was occupied by the Federal forces.

A general action took place at Resaca on the 14th and 15th May, which ended by JOHNSON again falling back to the Etowah River forty miles south of Resaca and ninety six from Chattanooga; the Confederate Army occupied a good position in the Etowah Mountains in front of the Allatoona Pass through which the railway to Marietta and Atlanta ran.

The Federal General did not alter his strategy, a series of well planned and ably carried out flank movements enabled him to dislodge the Confederates from their strong positions, and General JOHNSON was obliged to fall back on Marietta, 119 miles south of Chattanooga; the range of heights which divide the tributaries of the Etowah itself, a tributary of the Alabama from the Chattahoochee River are known as Kennesaw Mountains, Pine Hill and Lost Mountain, on these heights the Confederates held a strongly entrenched position, and were assailed by a direct attack in front on the 27th June, the Federal General having on this occasion abandoned his previous tactics; the assault ended in a failure and General SHERMAN again extended his right flank so as to threaten JOHNSON'S communications with Atlanta, seized the fords and bridges on the Chattahoochee and fortified a position there. JOHNSON retreated to the lines before Atlanta, where it was his intention to abandon the tactics hitherto followed, and try the fate of the Confederacy by a general action. On the day he was prepared to deliver battle he was superseded by General HOOD, an officer whose fighting capabilities were well known.

At Atlanta the West Point, Macon and Georgia Central railways connected the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and South Carolina, on its successful defence therefore *deprived the whole Southern*

cause; because once it fell the whole resources of those States were at the disposal of the Federal General, and it was entirely within his power to assail the rear of those defences at Richmond, at which the Commander-in-Chief, General GRANT, was persistently hammering in front.

Every consideration, therefore would naturally induce the Confederate General to make a strenuous defence and if possible ruin the army opposed to him. In order to effect this, on the 22nd July a severe action was fought at Peach Tree Creek in which the Federal forces suffered considerable loss but no advantage accrued to the Confederate cause, and on the 28th another of a similar description was fought on the heights over the Chattahoochee; but both failed to loosen the hold of the Federal General and the siege of Atlanta became a fact by the bombardment of the town which even the Confederate General could not deny. He had injudiciously detached his cavalry on one of those raiding expeditions which appears to be the bane of all strategic movements on this continent, and at the critical moment when its services would be invaluable, it was engaged in effecting nothing beyond its own destruction at too great a distance to be available, operating in the rear of a foe whose plans were laid in anticipation of the temporary interruptions of his only line of communication.

General SHERMAN finding the Confederate position in front of Atlanta too strong to force and having failed in making any impression on their rear by two heavy cavalry raids resolved to resort to his former tactics and force Hood from his lines by a flank movement. The peculiar method or mode of tactics observed and practised in this remarkable advance and retreat introduced a novel feature into the practice of the Art of War; wherever either army found themselves, while in presence or even while at rest they usually protected their encampment with lines of a slight entrenchment. During the operations of the advance the tactics resembled a succession of sieges more closely than manœuvres in the field, and while before Atlanta the Federal works had assumed such a profile as enabled them to be held by a much smaller force. General SHERMAN resolved to move by his right on the West Point Railway, and thence by threatening the rear of the Confederate force operating on Jonesboro' on the Macon Railway, force JONSTON to evacuate Atlanta.

In order to effect this he abandoned his communication with Chattanooga, moved the army of Ohio which had occupied the centre of his line towards the right to occupy the trenches and works in front of Atlanta, sent his sick, wounded, and baggage to the fortified position on the Chattahoochee, and with fifteen days provisions and ammunition on the 25th August, moved on the West Point Railway, having previously destroyed, the Georgia Central Railway at and

about Covington; on the 27th they had destroyed twelve miles and a half of the West Point Railway, and for four or five days the Confederate General was unable to decide in what direction the Federal force had marched, at length it was discovered that a considerable detachment was operating in the rear of the Confederate force; and on the 30th and 31st August, General HOOD detached two corps of his army under the command of HARDEE, for the protection of Jonesboro', in front of which place they arrived on the afternoon of the latter day, the Federal troops being in full march thereon was assailed in their lines by the troops under General HARDEE, when the latter were repulsed with great loss, falling back on their fortified lines around Jonesboro'; General SHERMAN now attempted to interpose between HARDEE's force at the latter place, and Hood's at Atlanta, and on the 1st September attacked the lines at Jonesboro' forced them compelling HARDEE to fall back on Lovejoy's Station, south of that important position, and Hood to evacuate Atlanta which was occupied by the Federal forces on the 2nd September,

Hood effected a junction with HARDEE's corps and with his right resting on the Georgia Central Railway, twenty miles south east, his left on the Macon Railway thirty miles south of Atlanta, again boldly faced his opponents, who satisfied with the results of the campaign occupied East Point Atlanta and Decatur in order to give his wearied soldiers needful and well earned rest.

In this disastrous campaign, the South had lost every thing but honor, it is not necessary for our purpose to review the strategical and tactical mistakes which led to this series of disasters, those subjects are fully discussed in the very valuable work to which we are indebted for the scientific details of the operations, and we can assure our readers that if they wish to acquire a thorough knowledge of the operations of the war between the Confederate and Federal States they will find in Colonel FLETCHER'S "History of the American War" all the scientific, professional, political, and historical information necessary for their purpose; it is par excellence, the professional as well as literary history of that great contest. The movements of the various armies are detailed with a perspicuity that leaves nothing to be desired, while the tactical and strategical aspects of each operation is rendered clear to the apprehension of the dullest layman.

The first part of the *March to the Sea* concludes with the occupation of Atlanta.

The promised details of the test trial of ERICSSON torpedo boat, which were to have come off last month, are not yet published, or is it that the United States authorities mean to keep the invention a secret; as would appear likely from the following let-

ter which appeared in the *Scientific American* of 16th August. The details of the trial alluded to in the letter have not been made public.

"To the Editor of the *Scientific American*."

"Your issue of July 19th has an article entitled "Recent Improvement in Torpedo warfare" in which you give a description of the *Lay Torpedo*, you also state that experiments made at Newport some time since, proved quite successful, but of late, we note that from various causes, such promising results have not been attained, as the statement is made in your leading article, it has undoubtedly led the many readers of your valuable journal into an error, as well as committed a great injustice to Mr. LAY.

During the winter last past, there were two experimental trials which were unsuccessful, not on account of any fault in the principle of the boat. At one time the rudder broke, at the other the cable was defective, these defects were easily remedied, and on May 29, the final test of running one mile and returning, was made entirely to the satisfaction of the naval officer appointed to witness it. The writer was present, and knows that the whole run was a perfect success, and that the *Lay Torpedo* boat has proved quite as successful, as her inventor had ever promised—when I add, that our Government immediately accepted the boat and has already paid Mr LAY therefor, there can be very little question as to its success, I have also in my possession a letter from Capt. MATTHEWS Chief of the Torpedo corps United States Navy, stating that since such acceptance, he had made even a more successful run with the boat than that of May 29th, and expressing himself highly satisfied with the performance.

"Please give this explanation a place in your paper, as I trust you are ever ready to make amends for any error, however slight, in your columns, especially when it takes from a worthy inventor the tribute of success.

W. W. BOWLEY,  
Attorney for John Lay.  
Buffalo, New York.

Our contemporary the *United States Army and Navy Journal* usually well posted in those matters, has no record of the trials alluded to.

Our German friends are bent on improving the tactics of the present day, as zealously as if they had been the losers in their last two wars.

The following paragraph will shew the formation now proposed, it has had as yet no trial, and is open to grave objection. As in the fifth section, it presupposes the advance of the skirmishers would be all made under cover. Men using breech loaders will put in at least two shots while the fifty or sixty paces is being traversed before laying down, and within 400 yards range, the move-



ments must be quick indeed, to be successful. An attack by cavalry could be repelled without forming square, but there are cases in which it would be the safety of troops to form square at once, as it would not be likely that infantry or artillery would fire on their own cavalry. Altogether, those experiments appear of very doubtful utility, and are more likely to burden the soldier with useless rules, than to be effective manoeuvres—a fault peculiarly Prussian.

"The *Silesian Press* says that a new regulation has been issued by the German War Department for the tactical formation of the troops. The following are its chief provisions.—1. Instead of the battalion column the company column will in battle constitute the normal formation of the first line. 2. The formation may also proceed from the rear line, so far as may be required by the enemy's fire. 3. The line of skirmishers should at once be made as strong as possible. 4. The supports should follow the skirmishers, either in line or in column. 5. The attack should, as far as circumstances permit, be so contrived that the skirmishers may run forward in detachments for from fifty to sixty paces, then lie down, receive the enemy's fire, and after a short pause again run forward. 6. The improvements in fire arms render it no longer necessary for infantry to form into squares for receiving cavalry; any formation may now be adopted for that purpose.

The progress of the United States in iron-ship building bids fair to advance with rapid strides. The *Scientific American* of the 16th August has the following article:

"A correspondent, J. H., states that two iron steam yachts have recently been built in Dubuque. They are built in the same style as the Cunard steamer *China*, built on the Clyde. The building of the yachts was done under the superintendence of a man who worked on the *China*. The dimensions of the said yachts are: length of keel, 47 ft; width of beam, 7 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 4 feet. They are propelled by screws which make 300 revolutions per minute, and propel the boat at the rate of 12 miles an hour. The screw of each boat is driven by a twelve horse power upright boiler and engines of unique pattern, which will soon be patented. Everything about each yacht is so arranged, that she can be easily managed by one person. They can be used as sail boats, and are capable of carrying 50 passengers each. They are the fifth and sixth iron steamboats built in this city, (one of which, the *Clyde* has 150 horse power engines, and is one of the fastest tow boats on the Mississippi River. She was the first built west of the Alleghany Mountains). Except the masts and seats, there is no woodwork in the two yachts. Their names are the *Island Queen*, and the *J. D. Eddy*. They cost \$12,000 a piece, and are built by Rows & Co., proprietors of the Iowa Iron Works."

For the prosecution of a trade of the description of that which uses the Mississippi as

an outlet, Dubuque, a considerable city on its western bank, in the State of Iowa, is admirably adapted. It is a great railway centre, and as the river, with its various tributaries, opens up six or eight thousand miles of navigable water for craft drawing from two to five feet, and as suitable timber for ship building is not easily attainable, an increasing demand for iron vessels will probably put Dubuque forward as the chief seat of that industry in Western America.

Pittsburg labors under the disadvantage of being at the extreme Eastern end of the system of navigation connected with the Mississippi, on a tributary difficult of navigation at all times. Dubuque is in the centre on the main stream, and will doubtless be the chief manufacturing city for iron steamboats.

Our respected contemporary *Broad Arrow* announces that General EDWARDS has at length been relieved from his duties as Inspector General of Recruiting. This would not have possessed for us more interest than what should belong to the usual change of position due to the system of rotation of service, as it may be called, characteristic of the Staff of the British Army, if it had not been that during the administration of the gallant officer the fearful scandal of the *chest measurement* occurred, which was quietly hushed up by the War Office, and which we should not have referred to if our respected contemporary had not been guilty of the act of bad taste (not to give it a harsher name) of referring to an *attempted* fraud in our own force, under the head of "Canadian Militia Scandals" and coupling therewith in the most unwarrantable manner the name of the gallant officer commanding the Canadian Militia.

In the very elaborate article on the subject which appeared in our contemporary's columns, and which, we are satisfied, was written by some outsider to serve purposes of personal spite, the political aspect of the act was referred to. We can with just reason refer to the same phase in a far more forcible manner, for it is evident the Inspector General of recruiting was acting under instructions received from the War Office, when he issued a circular in the name of the Commander in Chief, which the latter never saw, and the suspicion of political complicity is rendered a certainty by the fact, that the tool is promoted for an act that should have ensured *heroic treatment* in his case.

Indeed, it would appear that party political considerations are those alone considered in the Administration of the British Army, if we are to take the utterances of its organs as true definitions of its policy, and that individual exertions are looked to as the means whereby paucity of numbers and inferiority of physique will be balanced. Loud calls are made for an officer now known as *Tae-*

*ping Gordon*, to come forward, *a la Ajax*; we suppose, and by his prowess bring the Ashantee war to an end.

It appears that the gallant officer in question at some former period of his military career disciplined a force of Chinese, with which he defeated the undisciplined hordes of the Taeping, then *devastating* the Celestial Empire; after which he abandoned the service, and settled down at Stuttgart as Consul. What the gallant officer in command at Cape Coast Castle has done or undone to warrant this cry for supersession by an officer of his own rank (does not appear. But it will not argue much for the good sense of the Whig Radical Press, that an officer who has had a degree of success in organizing Chinese, where he had men and material, should be their nominee for service under totally different conditions, as if his single arm could supply the lack of men and material, the result of Whig Radical economy, and which in the case of the Inspector General of Recruiting led to absolute fraud.

There are officers in the service whose military experience has been acquired in Africa combatting a people superior as far as physique and military attributes go, to either Chinese or Ashantees. Why does not our contemporary seek to bring those men to the front? Or is the British service really reduced so low that it must resort to the experience of one officer holding a petty political appointment? Colonel Gordon must be either the most unfortunate of men, in having his great talents so long hidden under a bushel, or the Whig Radicals have been doing the country a cruel injustice. Perhaps *Broad Arrow* takes the estimate of his value on trust, just as it received the calumnies on our Adjutant General,—A piece of wanton discourtesy, to a distinguished officer of another service which it has never thought proper to apologize for or explain.

There is trouble in the Whig Radical camp. A replatrage of the British Ministry has eventuated, as our neighbors would say, in a *stretching* John Bright into office, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—a very fit and appropriate office for any patriot who wants to be paid for doing nothing. Indeed the report of the shuffle, as published in the *New York World*, indicated that he had succeeded to Mr Goschen's post and was named First Lord of the Admiralty in order to allow the previous occupant time to take care of the laurels he had acquired in the naval service, and develop those qualities which, *Broad Arrow* contends, makes an accomplished Admiral. However, we had no faith in the idea that the man of peace would take hold of a war department.

Coming events cast their shadows before; and the shifting of offices appears to be a

shift towards total disorganization. In the interests of the world, the sooner that takes place the better, and those gentlemen should be allowed to spend their elegant leisure in the pursuits for which they are best fitted. Decidedly the government of the British Empire is beyond their powers.

THE HON. HUGH MACDONALD, Minister of Militia and Defence, arrived in this city on Monday, 12th inst., and assumed the duties of his important office. The high character which this distinguished statesman has maintained, argues the happiest results to the department over which his influence will be exercised, and the force connected there with.

At three o'clock on Wednesday, the 13th August, His Excellency, Earl DUFFERIN, Governor General, proceeded to the Parliament buildings, for the purpose of proloquing Parliament and closing the first session of the Second Parliament of the Dominion. His Excellency was attended by Lieut. Colonel FLETCHER, Scots Fusilier Guards, Military Secretary, and was received at the main entrance, by the Usher of the Black Rod, RENE KIMBER, Esq. The Adjutant General Colonel P. ROBERTSON ROSS; Deputy Adjutant General at head quarters, Lieut. Colonel POWELL; Assistant Adjutant General, Lieutenant Colonel STUART; Lieutenant Colonel W.C. PIRKSON; Lieut. Colonel T. WILEY; Lieut. Colonel T. ROSS, Governor General's Foot Guards; Lieut. Colonel ATMOND; Major EGLESON; Major G. H. PERRY; Paymaster WICKSTEAD, Surgeon MALLOCH, and other officers. A guard of honor, consisting of 93 rank and file of the Foot Guards, commanded by Captain WALSH, was in attendance, escorted by his Staff His Excellency proceeded to the Senate Chamber, whence the Usher of the Black Rod was despatched to summon the Commons to attend at the bar of the Senate, that honorable body headed by the Speaker, with the Sergeant-at-arms, appeared in obedience to the summons, when the following speech from the Throne, by the Governor General closed the proceedings.

*Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate.  
Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*—

In relieving you from further attendance in Parliament I beg leave to convey to you my best thanks for the diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your public duties.

Among the measures you have adopted are laws of great importance to the well-being of the Dominion.

The interests of Trade will be promoted by the Act relating to the inspection of the staple articles of Canadian produce, as well as by the statute regulating weights and measures.

The several Acts respecting our merchant shipping will greatly tend to the success and development of that great branch of our national industry and to the protection of the lives of our seamen.

By the Act relating to the trial of Con-

verted elections of Members of the House of Commons you have adopted the system which is now in successful operation in the Mother Country.

I sincerely congratulate you on the admission of the Colony of Prince Edward Island as a Province of the Dominion.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the supplies you have so cheerfully granted. They will ensure the vigorous prosecution of the great public works so imperatively called for by the wants of this growing country.

*Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen.*—

I have thought it expedient, in the interests of good government, to order that a Commission should be issued to enquire into certain matters connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway, to which the public attention has been directed, and that the evidence adduced before such Commission should be taken on oath.

The Commissioners shall be instructed to proceed with the enquiry with all diligence, and to transmit their report, as well to the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons, as to myself. Immediately on receipt of the report, I shall cause Parliament to be summoned for the despatch of business, to give you an early opportunity of taking such report into consideration. Meanwhile I bid you farewell.

In leaving the Parliament Buildings His Excellency was loudly cheered, the Guards presented a ms and the Band played "God Save the Queen."

Our readers will be pleased to learn that the GOVERNOR GENERAL looks well and appears to be in excellent health and spirits.

REVIEWS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt from the republishers of the *British Quarterly Review* for July. It contains the following interesting articles:

The Failure of the French Reformation. The Public Health. Catholicism and Papal Infallibility. Mazzini and New Italy. Recent travels and Explorations in Syria. Miracles, Visions, and Revelations. Contemporary literature.

Also the *Edinburgh Review* for July, it contains: The Trevelyan Papers. The Talmud. Baron Hubners's trip round the World. The Savings of the people. Life of Sir Henry Lawrence. The approaching transit of Venus. Miss Thackeray's Old Kensington. Ferguson on Rude Stone Monuments. The Life and Labors of Antoine Court. Personal Memoir of Mr. Grote. Recent events in Afghanistan.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. 140-Fulton St. New York.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of the *Science of Health* for September.

His Grace the Duke of MANCHESTER, accompanied by his son the Viscount Mandeville and Mr. Townshend, arrived here (August 14th) by boat from Montreal. The distinguished party are staying at the Russell House.

PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Competition of the New Brunswick Rifle Association will take place at Sussex on the 2nd day of October next.

The First Match will be for the Association Silver Challenge Cup and money prizes amounting to \$100, open to all members and affiliated members of the Association.

The Second Match will be for the Association Gold Medal and money prizes amounting to \$100; qualifications as in first match.

Third Match. Prize presented by Lord Dufferin and money prizes amounting to \$80, (qualification as in first match).

Fourth Match. Cup presented by the ladies of St John (value \$400) and money prizes amounting to \$80 (qualifications as in first match). Cup to be the property of the person winning it twice consecutively.

Fifth Match. The Prince of Wales' Cup, Provincial Silver Medal, and money prizes amounting to \$120; open only to members of the Active Militia Force of the Dominion.

Sixth Match. Silver Medal of the N. B. Association of England and cash prizes amounting to \$80, (qualifications as in first match).

Seventh Match. Cup given by Colonel Maunsell, D.A.G., and Lieut. Col. Jago, A.G. of Artillery, and money prizes amounting to \$100 (qualifications as in first match).

Eighth Match. Prizes given by private individuals in the Province, at the solicitation of members of the council or voluntarily.

Ninth Match will be contested by ten competitors from each affiliated Association or Rifle Club. First prize \$30; second, \$20; third, \$10.

Tenth Match (consolation). Money prizes amounting to \$60; open to all competitors who do not win prizes in any of the matches of the meeting.

\$100 has been appropriated towards defraying the expenses of five men to be sent to Ottawa, there to compete for the Merchants of London Cup, to be fired for at the Annual competition of the Dominion Rifle Association, which takes place about the middle of September next.—Head Quarters.

The disastrous collision of the United States war-ship *Oncida*, with the British ship *Bombay*, in the harbour of Yokohama, nearly three years ago, is recalled by the announcement that a monument to the victims has been erected at Yokohama. It was made at Hong Kong, of two massive pieces of granite, one weighing nine and the other thirteen tons, and contains the names of twenty officers who went down. It was a singular coincidence, that while the monument was being loaded on board the United States ship *Yantic*, at Hong Kong, the *Bombay* was lying at anchor less than two hundred yards away.

The success which during the last five years has attended the conversion of the old smooth bore cast-iron 33-pounder guns into rifled 64 pounders has induced the English War Office to extend Sir William Palliser's invention to the heavy smooth-bore 68-pounders, which are now being converted in considerable numbers into rifled 80-pounders of five tons weight. These guns will form a considerable part of the armaments of harbors and sea fronts of fortresses, while the Palliser 64-pounder constitutes nearly the whole armament of the land fronts of fortifications, as well as the armament of wooden frigates and corvettes.

A squadron of Austrian war vessels has been ordered to the coast of Spain.

[The following exquisite poem is from the pen of the famous "Stonewall" Jackson, written while he was with the United States army in Mexico, of which he was then a brave and efficient officer.]

The tattoo beats—the lights are gone,  
The camp around in slumber lies;  
The night with solemn pace moves on,  
The shadows thicken o'er the skies;  
But sleep my weary eyes hath flown,  
And sad, uneasy thoughts arise.

I think of thee, O dearest one,  
Whose love my earthly life had blest—  
Of thee and him—our baby son—  
Who slumbers on thy gentle breast;  
God of the tender, frail and lone,  
Oh, guard the gentle sleeper's rest.

And hover, gently hover near,  
To her whose watchful eye is wot—  
To mother, wife—the doubly dear—  
In whose young heart have freshly met,  
Two streams of love so deep and clear—  
And hear her drooping spirits yet.

Now, while she kneels before thy Throne,  
Oh, teach her Ruler of the skies,  
That while by thy behest alone  
Earth's mightiest powers fall or rise,  
No tear is wept to thee unknown,  
No hair is lost, no sparrow dies.

That Thou can't stay the ruthless hands  
Of dark disease and soothe its pain;  
That only by thy stern commands  
The battle's lost, the soldier's slain—  
That from the distant sea or land  
Thou bring'st the wanderer home again.

And when upon her pillow lone  
Her tear-wet cheek is sadly pressed,  
May happier visions beam upon  
The brighter current of her breast—  
No frowning look or angry tone  
Disturb the Sabbath of her rest.

Whatever fate those forms may show,  
Loved with passion almost wild—  
By day—by night—in joy or woe—  
By tears oppressed, or hopes beguiled,  
From every danger, every foe,  
O God! protect my wife and child

FRENCH OPINIONS ON ARTILLERY FIELD ORGANISATION.

VII.—The proposed composition of the Artillery Staff has already been partly given. It may be enumerated in full, thus.—

*Artillery Staff for each Corps d'Armée of Infantry*—1 general of brigade, in command; one captain, as aide-de-camp; 1 lieutenant-colonel, as chief of the staff; 2 captains, as adjutants; 1 *garde d'artillerie*; 2 clerks; and the requisite portion of orderlies.

*Artillery Staff for each Corps d'Armée of Cavalry*.—1 colonel, in command; 1 *chef d'escadron* as chief of the staff; 1 captain, as adjutant; 1 *garde d'artillerie*; clerks, orderlies.

*Artillery Staff for each Army, constituted as above*.—1 general of division, commanding artillery; 1 captain aid de-camp; 1 colonel, as chief of the staff; 1 *chef d'escadron*, as assistant ditto; 3 captains, as adjutants; 2 *gardes d'artillerie*, 3 clerks; orderlies in proportion. The total artillery staff of an Army composed of 3 *corps d'armée* of infantry, and 1 *corps d'armée* of cavalry, with 83 guns, will therefore appear as follows:—1 general of division; 4 generals of brigade; 6 colonels; 14 lieutenant-colonels; 43 *chefs d'escadrons*, 67 captains, 7 *gardes d'artillerie*, 68 clerks.

The combatant strength of the batteries will stand thus:—

	No. of Batteries.				N.O. and Men.		Horses.	
	First Captains.	Second Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieuts.	Riding.	Draught		
Field Batteries of 4 & 6	36	36	36	122	6288	939	8024	
Ditto of mitrailleuses	6	6	6	12	888	156	504	
Ditto of 7 and 12	18	18	18	50	3474	168	270	
Batteries (Troops) of Horse Artillery.....	20	20	20	40	3100	1680	1680	
Do. with mitrailleuses.	3	3	3	6	465	252	252	
Total .....	93	93	93	166	13255	3162	7330	

11,338

VIII.—As already explained, it is recommended that the wagons containing the divisional reserves of infantry ammunition, together with one extra ammunition wagon for each field gun in the division, should be formed into a divisional park. The divisional park to be under the orders of an artillery officer, and to have a suitable proportion of artillery train and of clerks and orderlies attached to it. All battery carriages in excess of the fighting strength above laid down to be detached from the divisional batteries before an engagement, and kept as a sort of divisional reserve in the park of the division.

The park of each *corps d'armée* to be kept altogether distinct from its reserve artillery.

So, also, the general field park of each Army is to be kept distinct from its general artillery reserve.

b. Park of a *corps d'armée* of infantry.

*Gun Ammunition*.—Spare ammunition should be carried in this park to the extent of 300 rounds for each light field gun, and 250 rounds for each heavy gun. The park of a *corps d'armée* of infantry will therefore comprise—1 extra ammunition-wagon for each light field piece; 2 extra ammunition wagons for each heavy field-piece.

*Small arm Ammunition*.—The proportion at present carried in the park of each *corps d'armée*—20 rounds per man—appears insufficient, but the limits within which it may be increased for the infantry are not very clearly indicated. The proportion prescribed by the regulations for the small arms of the cavalry, engineers, artillery, and administrative troops, may be retained.

*Wheel Carriages*.—The park should comprise the following carriages:—1 spare gun carriage for every eight guns in *corps d'armée*, 2 battery carts for every 100 horses in *corps d'armée*; 5 tool-forges—i.e., 2 for the light batteries; 2 for the heavy batteries; and 1 for the mitrailleuse batteries; 6 battery carts for general purposes.

*Personnel*.—Should be as follows:—1 colonel, or lieutenant-colonel, as director of the park; 1 *chef d'escadron*, as assistant director of the park; *chef d'escadron*, in command of the artillery train; 2 captains, as adjutants; 3 *gardes d'artillerie*; 1 chief laboratory worker; 2 *ouvriers d'état*.

In view of the necessity of having a large number of hands available in each park, some officers propose that a whole company of foot artillery should be attached to each park in place of the detachments of 1 officer and 60 men each, as at present.

The proportion of artificers, 1 officer and 40 men, as at present, is generally sufficient.

It is useless to attach armourers to the park of a *corps d'armée*, as the only repairs likely to be there requisite will not need their services. Those of the regimental armourers will suffice for all wants.

The present proportion of laboratory workers—twelve—is too small. The number should be increased to one fourth or one third of a company.

The proportion of artillery train must be determined by the number of wheel carriages. Each company has 130 to 150 men, and 230 to 250 horses.

c. Park of a *corps d'armée* of cavalry.

*Ammunition Wheel Carriages, &c*.—The park of a cavalry *corps d'armée*, should carry 100 rounds of spare ammunition for each field gun, 250 rounds for each mitrailleuse, and 20 rounds per man of small arm ammunition.

It should comprise: 1 spare gun carriage for every 6 guns in the *corps d'armée*, 1 battery cart for every 100 horses, 1 shoeing forgo for

every 250 horses; also 1 tool-forgo for ordinary repairs; and 3 or 4 battery carts for general purposes.

*Personnel*.—Should consist of:—1 *chef d'escadron*, as director of the park; 1 captain, as adjutant; 1 *garde d'artillerie*; 1 chief laboratory worker. A detachment of about three fourths of a company of foot artillerymen will be sufficient.

Armourers are not required. Detachments of artificers and laboratory workers—about 5 or 6 men in each—should be attached to the park. Artillery train in proportion to number of wheel carriages.

d. *Materiel and personnel* of the general field park of an army composed as above stated.

*Ammunition*.—In the general field park of the army 400 rounds of spare ammunition should be carried for every field gun in the army. Also 35 rounds of small arm ammunition for each man of the infantry, in place of the proportion prescribed by the regulations of 1867. The proportion of small arm ammunition for the other arms is not clearly indicated.

*Wheel Carriages*.—As laid down in the *aide memoire*, with the addition of two battery carts carrying entrenching tools, and one ditto, with sandbags.

*Personnel*.—One general of brigade, as director of the general field park of the army; 1 captain, as aide-de-camp; 1 lieutenant-colonel, as assistant director of the park; 3 *chefs d'escadron*, 4 captains, as adjutants; 7 *gardes d'artillerie*, 2 *ouvriers d'état*, 1 chief armourer.

Also 1 *chef d'escadron*, of inspector of the artillery train attached to the army.

Also 1 company of laboratory workers, 1 company of artificers, and a detachment of armourers, equal to one fourth or one third of a company.

Besides companies of artillery train, as above, in proportion to the transport required.

THE ITALIAN ARMY.

The *Fahrbucher für die Deutsches Armée u Marine*, for June, furnishes the annexed items of Italian military intelligence:—

On the 1st January of the current year, the strength of the Italian Regular Army was 149,193 of all ranks. The number on the rolls on the Reserve was 295,983. The total strength of the Italian Army would therefore appear as 445,175 of all ranks. This is exclusive of the National Guards, who as at present constituted, number 191,738, and of 20,400 gendarmes. Twenty years ago the strength of the Sardinian Army was 58,500 men.

The upper military schools have at present 472 students, including officers from all arms of the Service.

The Militia number 1008 officers of infantry, 120 ditto of bersaglieri (sharpshooters), 120 of artillery, and 21 of engineers—making in all 1269 Militia officers, in place of 1322, the number during the preceding year. An order of the Ministry of War has provided for the exercise of the greater portion of the provincial Militia, in company and field exercises during the present year.

Arrangements have been made for the conduct of field manoeuvres on an extended scale during the months of July and August. A division will be assembled for that purpose, at Castiglione, under General Poninski; another at Somma, under Lieutenant-General Ferrero, and a third at Santa Maurizio, under Lieutenant-General Franzini. It is also proposed, in the course of the year to assemble two or three

brigades of cavalry with a few battalions of bersaglieri, and some guns, for the practice of light manœuvres and outpost on a large scale.

The number of companies of pontooners, and in the Coast Artillery, were increased from 1st March. On the same date, too, a committee of officers, appointed to consider and report upon the best mode of rendering the Italian system of railways available for military purposes, commenced its sittings. It is composed of twelve officers selected from the headquarters staff, artillery and engineers, with a proportion of others from the medical and intendants departments.

To secure a suitable supply of draught and other cattle in the event of a mobilisation of the Italian troops, a census of all horses and mules is to be taken every second year, and those considered to be available for military purposes in case of a mobilisation, are, on such grounds, to be exempted from taxation.

A new system of general liability to military service has been proposed by the Minister of War, and is understood to be likely to become law. All persons to serve will be classed in three categories, of which the first will pass into the active army at once; the second will form a first recruit reserve; the third, a second. The service in the first two categories, between which exchanges will be permitted in time of peace, will be eight years in the active army, four in the Mobile Guards, and seven in the provincial Militia. Of the eight years with the active army, three years in the infantry and five years in the cavalry will be passed with the colours. The system of one year volunteers will be retained, but their number will be fixed annually by the King.

It is estimated that 500,000 men will be available for service in the first category, 140,000 in the second, and 260,000 in the third category.

#### HYDRAULIC POWER APPLIED TO ARTILLERY

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has an article on this subject, in which the following account is given of the trial of the *Hydra*, a gunboat, just built by Messrs. Mitchell, of Newcastle, for the Dutch Government:—"She is a vessel of the *Staunch* class, and a sister ship to the *Ara*, already supplied to the Dutch, and which was fitted by Sir William Armstrong with a rising 12-ton gun worked by steam power. The principal dimensions of the vessel are as follows:—length over all, 80ft.; breadth, 25ft.; depth of hold, 8ft.; draft, 6ft.; displacement (with all weights on board) 150 tons; speed, eight miles an hour. She is provided with two pairs of distinct engines (one to each screw) and one boiler to each engine, so arranged that it may supply steam to either or to both engines. The engines are high pressure, compound, and surface condensing. They are, in fact, of the most modern and economical type in regard to consumption of fuel, burning only 1 lb. of coal per horse power per hour, instead of 2½ lb., which we believe may be taken to be the usual consumption to modern low pressure engines. Each pair of engines has an actual indicated horse power of about fifty; the coal which the vessel can carry in fourteen tons, so that steam can be maintained for six days. A small auxiliary 6 horse power engine is provided to drive the pumps for working the hydraulic machinery of the gun. The gun is on the rising and falling system, with which Mr. Jor Moncrieff has patented himself, but the system advocated by him

of utilising recoil—whether by means of a counterweight or by means of the direct hydro pneumatic principle—has not been adopted in this instance. The gun, mounted on radial arms, is raised by the application to these arms of hydraulic power, three air-chambers acting as air-accumulators, and a pressure of 750lb. per inch being obtained. By this means the gun can be raised from the loading position (in which the men and gun are almost below the water line) to the firing position in about fifteen or sixteen seconds. But the raising of a weight of twelve tons is evidently no great accomplishment of an hydraulic engineer. The really important problem in the application of this machinery to gunnery was to control and adjust the recoil, so that the gun, while descending completely, might not do so too slowly on the one hand, nor too violently on the other. This has been accomplished very ingeniously and effectively by means of what may best be described as an hydraulic buffer—viz., an arrangement for allowing the water which has done the work of raising the gun to escape from the cylinders when acted upon by recoil at a speed which can be accurately adjusted, so as exactly to bring the gun down to the loading position. On Saturday last the vessel was taken out to sea off Plymouth, and seven rounds were fired from her in the presence of a large number of naval and military officers. Of these rounds three were with 'service' charges of 35lb., four with 'battery' charges of 35lb., 'pebble' powder and 250lb. shot being used in each case. There was no hitch or failure of any kind. The gun was loaded, raised, and fired, and loaded again by three men with the greatest ease and expedition, the time from shot to shot (including laying) having been in one instance one minute and a half. In every case the gun descended after firing to the proper loading position with great steadiness and accuracy. The laying of the gun which fires from the vessel's bows, is effected by an officer stationed under a cover on the fore deck, who also has the steering apparatus, and that for firing (by electricity) under his control. The direction of the gun is given by moving the vessel right or left.

"The success of this experiment is no doubt important in relation to vessels of the gunboats class, but it is infinitely more important in relation to vessels where an all-round fire can be obtained. For directly it is demonstrated that ship-guns of large calibre can be thus readily raised for firing and lowered under cover for loading, the question naturally suggested itself. Why employ turrets? The new system is designed, in fact, to supersede turrets; and very few naval officers would refuse to admit that to get rid of turrets, while retaining equal or superior protection, is a consummation to be wished. In the new system the vessel becomes practically a floating Moncrieff gun pit; and if deep enough it will be simply invulnerable, except by vertical fire or by submarine attack. Nor would the use of armor plates—except perhaps, here and there, or in a modified form—be necessary to afford the gun detachment all the protection that would be required—since the service of the gun would all go on below the water line.

"But this brings us to the question whether a gun detachment would be necessary at all; and here we come into contact with the subject of hydraulic loading. It must be said briefly that this is accomplished by bringing the gun to a fixed position, and the performing the operations, of sponging

loading, and ramming home entirely by hydraulic agency. The loading would in every case be effected under cover. If the gun were in a turret, the muzzle would be depressed so as to bring it below the deck; if the gun were mounted on such an hydraulic lifting and lowering carriage as we have described, the muzzle would not have to be depressed at all. As regards bringing the gun to a fixed point for loading, in the case of a gun on board a gunboat (as in the *Hydra*) the loading position is necessary permanently fixed; in the case of a gun in a turret the action of the turn table (which is always brought into play to turn the port away from the enemy while loading) would be applied to bring the gun round to the loading apparatus. To meet a possible objection that this would take time, we may state that the whole operation from the firing of one round to the loading of the next, and the elevating of the gun and traversing the turret, can be effected with a 12-ton gun on a turret in twenty-four seconds. By the operation of sponging the gun is also washed out, the head of the sponge containing a button which, when pressed against the bottom of the bore, opens a valve and releases a jet of water into the bore, the water being derived from the column of water which has served to force the sponge home. The sponge is also made to do duty as an hydraulic rammer, the shot being run on a little trolley from the shot rack to the gun raised to the muzzle, by means of an hydraulic lift, and then rammed home by the sponge, actuated, as stated, by hydraulic power. The whole operation can be done by one man, involving, as it does, nothing but the manipulating of two handles."

#### TRIAL OF THE GUNS OF THE DEVASTATION.

This great monitor under the command of Captain Hewett, V. C., steamed out from Spithead this morning to a position, south-east of the Isle of Wight, where she could obtain a range for the trial of her enormous 35 ton guns without damage to ships passing up or down Channel south of the Isle of Wight. Captain Boys, commanding the Excellent Gunnery Establishment at Portsmouth, was on board to conduct the trials; the other officers on board who might be considered as being present officially included Captain A. Hood, C. B., Director of Naval Ordnance at the Admiralty; Captain Herbert, commanding the Gunnery Establishment at Devonport; and Colonel Field, of the Gun Carriage (War Department) Committee. The monitor left Spithead soon after ten a. m., and in about an hour afterwards had reached the desired position south-east of the Isle of Wight, with stanchions all down and cleared for action. The weather was very suitable for the day's work, the wind hardly reaching a force of four, and the sea being, as it always has been when the *Devastation* is under steam, quite smooth. The real trials of the day with the guns were preceded by two trial shots from the guns in the after turret, fired with the ordinary full charge of the gun's powder service, for the purpose of scaling the guns and adjusting compressors, &c. These were succeeded by sixteen shots fired at different angles of elevation, depression, and direction, and the whole was wound up with two shots at a target—a small flagstaff and flag floated on a boat's water breaker at 1600 and 1800 yards distance. The first remarkable result observed was the small—the very small—amount of concussion felt from the

discharge of the guns, singly or in pairs, when fired right ahead, or right astern, or on either beam, either on the flying or hurricane deck, inside the turrets, or within the armoured walls of the breastwork enclosing the cases of the turrets, although the projectiles fired weighed each 69lb., and the powder charge was in the greater number of instances 110lb. of pebble powder to each shot. In training the turrets forward and aft to get a fire as nearly as was possible to the ship's line of keel, the amount of concussion felt was sensibly increased on the flying deck, inside the turrets, and in the stoke-holes and cabins below; but still, even under these severe conditions of trial, the actual amount of appreciable concussion was wonderfully small, and no damage was done beyond the breaking of a few panes of glass, the dislocation of one of the turret stay-bolts, and a shaking of the light plating under the gun ports, fixed there to protect the oaken deck planking from the flame on the gun's discharge. There was one other piece of damage, which may be, perhaps, considered as due to the concussion, and this was of a rather curious character. Down in the store room in the after part of the ship some of the officers' wine is stored, and some bottles of this were broken. No doubt they were broken at the time when a pair of guns were fired together at extreme elevation. The deck in many parts bore scoring marks from the pebble powder, and gave indisputable evidence that studs had been detached from the shot as soon as, or rather before, the latter had got clear of the mouth of the gun. In one instance of firing along the superstructure deck and underneath the flying deck the whaler gig, which hung at long and outer davits from the flying deck, jumped in its slings from the wave of concussion thrown out overboard its mast and sail, three out of its five oars and one of its gratings. The boat itself was not damaged. Some of the hammock cloth coverings around the edge of the flying deck were split at the same time; but from first to last, no iron nor wooden-work, beyond the trifling matters already mentioned, in any part of the ship's structure on deck or below was found to have been injured in the slightest degree by the day's firing.—*Broad Arrow*, 19th July.

#### A RIVAL TO THE WOOLWICH INFANT.

The authorities in the Gun Factories of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, contemplate the introduction into the Service of a new gun for land or harbour defence. It will probably weigh about 38 tons, and will be three feet longer than the Woolwich Infant, which weighs 35 tons. Experiments will be carried on by the committee on explosives to determine whether its bore shall be 12 or 12½ inches in diameter, and also to ascertain how much powder and how heavy a projectile it will fire. In conjunction with these experiments specially large-grained pebble powder will be tried, manufactured for guns of the largest calibre. The new gun will undoubtedly stand a greater velocity, and perhaps with greater certainty. The penetrative power of the Woolwich infant is equal to piercing an armour plate 14½ inches in thickness at fifty yards, while at the distance of 1000 yards or more the 700lb. shot will go clean through the side of Her Majesty's armor-plated ship *Ugates*, the iron walls of which are twelve inches thick. These results are obtainable with a powder charge of 80lbs. or 90lbs., but provided the charge is increased to 100lb.

or 110lb., no corresponding difference in the velocity is attained, as much of the powder is then blown out of the muzzle unburnt. The manufacture of guns of the size of the new one about to be constructed will, of course necessitate the use of machinery of stupendous character, and the new 30-ton Nasmyth steam hammer about to be erected, the largest ever made, which, with a full jet of steam, will be capable of striking a blow equal to the weight of 300 tons, will be found of great service. The building is now being roofed in, and the foundations for the anvil block, which are of the most solid description, consisting of immense blocks of iron and oak baulks laid alternately, weighing about 650 tons, have been completed. This hammer will be about twice as powerful as any other in the Royal Arsenal, the 12 ton hammer in the same department having a falling mass of about 15 tons. In the new building a 60 ton travelling crane is also to be fixed, and furnaces are in course of construction capable of heating bars of iron 820 feet long for coiling the heaviest and largest guns.—*Broad Arrow*, 19th July.

#### ARMY BANDS.

(From the *Galaxy* for July.)

A French officer, General Cremier, has lately taken strong ground in favour of the abolition of bands in armies. His argument is an extended one, and, we may add, somewhat humorous. Briefly stated, it urges first, that the French term of services prevents the musicians from ever becoming accomplished in their art, and that they only learn to play well when their term of discharge is at hand, secondly, that a large body of men is thus detached from the effective force of the army, and a large increase made in army expenditures, while much additional cost and conscription are imposed upon a country which already complains of the rigors of military law and the size of the military budget; finally, he declares that bands are merely luxuries for peace time, and chiefly for officers' quarters, while in war they are of no use, their instruments being hard to carry on a march, or perpetually getting out of order, and never heard in battle, in spite of the traditional power of music to inspire a brilliant charge or a stubborn defence. All these and other points effectively brought out, and the officer claims that he never under fire heard any band music whatever, except, of course the drum and fife. In a satirical vein General Cremier suggests that all the present uses of a band might be supplied by the substitution of a regimental "hand-organ," and a saving of men and money thereby effected. But, on the other hand, we shall beg leave to cite from a private letter received half a dozen years ago from an officer who had been a distinguished corps commander in the Army of the Potomac. The same question of abolishing bands having come up, this officer wrote: "On the Peninsular campaign, during the battle of Williamsburg, things were looking blue enough, when I espied a drummer and ordered him to beat. His drum was wet, and sounded too much as if muffled. I immediately stopped him, and called to some men of a band near by to play. They replied they could not that all were not there. An officer of my staff collected enough, and referred to me to know what to play. I replied that I did not care. They struck up a national air, and the effect was magical." It is clear, therefore, that there are two sides not only to the question of bands in the

army, but even to that of their use in active campaign. But, by the way, even the bugle and the drum and fife are threatened with a curtailed sphere of employment, for in France they appear to have been partly replaced by the *whistle* in skirmishing practice. Several battalions of *Chasseurs à pied* have lately been drilled with this novel instrument—novel, however, only in war, since on shipboard its varied calls are as familiar as those of the bugle in the army. The experiments are said to have been succeeded so well as to promise the general adoption of the whistle in skirmishing. Still, the time honored, "spirit stirring" and "piercing" drum and fife are doubtless destined to a long career, despite the "reformatory" and "uneconomical" projects to abolish bands and to introduce in their places jawsharps and whistles.

A writer in the "Jahrbuch für die Deutsche Armee und Marine," advises abolishing the cuirassier cavalry of the present day. He says among other things:

'Away with the cuirass, this obnoxious piece of armor, which tires the rider and makes him clumsy, which puts dead weight into the saddle, and which constitutes a most welcome target for the enemy's fire, besides hindering the use of an effective weapon in the hands of the cuirassier.' He advocates taking from the cuirassier the heavy, shining helmet, and the impracticable white collar (both as prominent targets for the enemy as the cuirass), the pistol and lastly, the long water boots, substituting for them an equipment a trifle heavier than the Uhlan's, with the lance, sword and carbine for arms.

One of the finest collections of arms and armors ever seen is exhibited at Vienna, scarcely a country in the world being without its representation. Weapons used in all ages are included in the collection from the bow and arrow to the 1,000 pounder Krupp. Sweden has sent armor plates for ships and forts over four inches in thickness and which have been pierced by steel projectiles fired from guns made in the same country. An Austrian firm has contributed armor plating for black houses, sanitary wagons, munition wagons, etc., which has thus far stood all trial.

A stained glass window in memory of the officers and men who perished through the foundering of the British iron clod *Captain* in September, 1870, has been fixed in the north transept of Westminster Abbey. A brass plate will shortly be laid in front of the window. Two other memorial brasses, recording the names of all who were drowned on the occasion, will also be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral.

It is said that the Sultan of Atchin studied in Holland, and that his army is commanded by a Dutchman formerly an officer in the Dutch service.

REMITTANCES Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 16th Inst.

KINGSTON, O.—Capt. and Adj. W. Ballou (to June, 1873) 2.00  
 PORT ROYAL, O.—Capt. Jas. Ryan (to May, 73) 5.00  
 (For Colonel Lovelace.)

STRAIGHTON, O.—Major W. Johnston (to March 30, 73) 2.00  
 ST. CATHARINES, O.—Dr. A. Jukes (to July 73) 1.00  
 MONTREAL, Q.—Capt. F. Kingston (to Jan. 73) 2.00  
 (For Mr. F. Balfour (to Nov. 73) 2.00  
 Lieut. W. Dupont (to Aug. 73) 2.00  
 Capt. F. Mackenzie (to June 73) 2.00