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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of the Dominion of Canada.

VOL. VII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1873.

No. 39.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

London advices of the 23rd September says a despatch from Teheran announces the return of the Shah of Persia to his capital. The whole population turned out to escort him to the palace. The Shah in a brief speech, said that he had visited all the principal institutions of Europe, with the special object of introducing what he saw good in them into the administration of his Government.

The steam yacht *Deerhound* and crew have been released, by the Spanish authorities.

By a terrific explosion on the steamer *Brandenburgh*, one hundred miles from Gibraltar, four persons were instantly killed, and many more scalded, some fatally.

Morton who personally attended Captain Hall to the moment of his death, makes the statement that Hall returned to perfect health from his journey which preceded his final illness. He was a short time in his cabin where he took some morphine and immediately afterwards became sick and vomited. Hall said they were poisoning him, Morton evidently believes the same thing. He also suspected the subsequent medical treatment. He has, however, a violent feeling against the doctor, which may color his judgment.

The examination of the witnesses for the defence in the Tichborne case still continues. Several Australian witnesses have been in the box who swore that they knew the defendant as Castro in the colony, and some of them that they were also well acquainted with Arthur Orton who was a different person. Some of the so-called "Tichborne" witnesses must have been also under examination.

The Coast Guard officers boarded the steamer *Murillo* immediately upon her arrival in English waters. Her coming here is considered a virtual surrender for the purpose of settling the question of liability. The Spanish Consul is held responsible for her custody while she remains in the Port of Dover. It is also expected that the vessel will be sent to London where the

case will be tried. Her present captain is not the same as commanded her at the time of the collision with the *Northfleet*. There is much excitement at Dover over her presence and her detention. She is anchored close to the battery.

The entire British fleet in Spanish waters is collected in the harbour of Alicante, which city is threatened with bombardment by the insurgent ironclads. The British admiral has demanded of the insurgent commander a postponement of hostilities for four days, and is supported in his demand by all foreign consuls.

There is a report that the Russians are not finding things so comfortable in Central Asia as they expected, and that a serious insurrection took place in Khiva itself, which led to the Russian commander asking leave to raise the whole city to the ground. The report has been officially contradicted, but in such terms as to lead to the impression that there is at any rate considerable dissatisfaction.

It is reported that John Bright is opposed to the war against the Ashantees, and will resign his position in the Cabinet if it is further prosecuted.

A despatch from Alicante of a later date than the despatches from Madrid, denies that the insurgent vessels have left, and says they are in the harbour, and will commence the bombardment of the city.

Gambetta intends to make another political tour through Southern and Western departments this autumn. He will address the public at Bordeaux and other large cities.

The Royalists have hopes of a division in the Bonapartists ranks. The Spanish faction is disposed to act in conjunction with the Royalists while McMahon and his friends are opposed to a prolongation of the present provisional regime.

It is officially stated that the situation of the Carlists in the north is precarious. Desertion from their ranks is increasing and demoralization spreading. The discipline of Republican troops is vastly improved.

Gen. Garibaldi in a letter to Senor Castelar tenders his sword in the service of the

Republic. The President replies thanking the General for his noble offer, but declaring that Spain now needs no assistance.

Madrid, Sept. 24—The insurgent frigates left the harbour of Alicante because the foreign consuls, except the representative of Great Britain, protested against the bombardment of the city. The British consul, for some unknown reason, refused to join in the protest.

A despatch from Alicante of a later date than the despatches from Madrid, denies that the insurgent vessels have left there, and says they are in the harbour and will commence the bombardment of the city to-morrow.

President Castelar has had an important conference with Marshal Serrano and Admiral Topete, the result of which is represented to be most favourable to the country.

The Bank of France has agreed to advance 100,000,000 francs to the Spanish Government.

Admiral Yelverton is in command of the British fleet at Alicante.

The *Imparcial* says the insurgent vessels in the harbour of Alicante have left for Cartagena. The *Epoca* applauds the action of Admiral Yelverton in preventing an attack by the insurgent fleet upon Alicante. Gen. Rouvillas has been appointed President of the Supreme Council of War, Gen. Pairs Captain-General of Madrid, and Gen. Jouvellar Captain-General of Cuba, vice Gen. Piellán, who is re-called.

A conflagration in Smyrna has destroyed property to the amount of \$300,000.

The King of Italy took leave of the Emperor, Francis Joseph, on the 21st Sept. and left for Berlin where he arrived on the 22nd Sept. and was received with marked cordiality by the court and great enthusiasm by the populace.

General Mantuffel who was Commander in chief of the German army of occupation in France has been appointed Field Marshal.

It is rumoured that one of the objects of King Victor Emanuel's visit to Prussia is to secure an understanding with the Emperor for joint action against possible French aggression.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of this association was held on Tuesday, Colonel William C. Church presiding. The principal business before the board was the discussion of the programme of the first annual meeting, October 8. Permission was given to various organizations to use the range at Creedmore previous to the match; a well was ordered to be sunk; General Henry L. Abbot, U. S. Army; General S. W. Johnson, A. W. Craven, and Dr. Gatling were elected honorary directors of the Board, and considerable other routine business was transacted. General Libenau was also elected a member of the board. Vice Johnson resigned. After the adjournment of the board the Executive Committee went into session, and adopted the following programme for the coming meeting:

I. Competition—Opening Match—Judd Prize.—Offered under resolution of Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, to commemorate the services rendered by Hon. David W. Judd in securing the passage of the law by which the association were enabled to secure their range. Open to all members of the association of the National Guard of the State of New York.

Any military rifle. Distance 200 yards Position standing. Five rounds. Entrance fee \$1.

- 1st prize—A silver cup value \$50
- 2nd Prize—Silver medal, value 30
- 3rd Prize—Life membership in National Rifle Association, value 25
- 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Prizes—Bronze medal, value \$20 each 100

In all, 8 prizes, value \$205

II. Sportsmen's Match.—Open to all comers; weapon, any breech loading rifle; distance, 200 yards; five rounds; position, standing. Entrance fee \$1.

- 1st Prize—Presented by Messrs. Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, Medford target rifle, with case and all appliances, value \$300
- 2nd prize—Pair Moose antlers, handsomely gilded, presented by Chas. Hallock, Esq., Editor of *Forest and Stream*, value 100
- 2nd Prize—Silver medal and \$10 in money, both presented by Patrick Rooney, Esq., value 40
- 4th Prize—Life membership in N.R.A. value 25
- 5th, 6th, and 7th prizes—Bronze medal value, \$20 each 60

Total \$525

III. First Division Match.—Open to all "teams" of twelve from each regiment or battalion in the First Division of the National Guard, State of New York. All competitors to appear in uniform (full dress or fatigue) and be certified by their regimental commander to be a regularly enlisted member in good standing of the regiment they represent, and to have been such on August 1, 1873, as required for the State prize. Weapon, Remington rifle, State model. Distance 200 and 500 yards. Five shots each distance. Position, standing, at 200 yards, any position at 500 yards. Entrance fee, \$1.

- 1st Prize—To the regiment who makes the highest score, the State division prize, value \$100
- 2nd Prize—To the individual making highest score, a silver cup, presented by Major General Alexander Shaler, commanding First Division N.G.S.N.Y., value 100

- 3rd Prize—To the regiment entering the second best team, a silver cup, value 50
- 4th Prize—To the regiment entering the third best team, a silver cup, value 30
- 5th Prize—To the best individual score a silver medal, value 30
- 6th Prize—To the next best individual score, a life membership in National Rifle Association, value 25
- 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Prizes—To the next best individual scores, a bronze medal value 20 100

Twelve prizes, value \$455
Competitors who do not make eight points at each distance will be debarred from shooting at other distances.

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

- 1st Prize—To the regiment whose team makes the highest score, the State division prize, value \$100
- 2nd Prize—To the regiment whose team makes the highest score, by Major General John B. Woodward, commanding Second Division N.G.S.N.Y., cash 100
- 3rd Prize—To the regiment entering the second best team, a silver cup, value 50
- 4th Prize—To the best individual score a silver medal, value 30
- To the five next best scores, a bronze medal, value \$20 100

Nine prizes \$380
Competitors who do not make eight points at each distance will be debarred from shooting at the other distances

4th Prize—Silver Medal, value \$30

V. Army and Navy Journal Match.—Open to teams of twelve from all regularly organized military organizations in the United States, including the Regular Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. All competitors to be regularly enlisted members in good standing of the regiment they represent, and to have been such on August 1, 1873, and to appear in uniform (full dress or fatigue). Weapon, any military rifle. Distance, 500 yards. Rounds, seven. Position any. Entrance fee, \$1 each competitor.

- 1st Prize—To the regiment whose team makes the highest score, a silver trophy, manufactured by the Gorham manufacturing Company, and presented by Colonel W. C. Church on behalf of the *Army and Navy Journal*, value \$750
- This prize is to be won three times (not necessarily consecutively), before becoming the property of the winners. It is to be held for the year by the officer commanding the winning corps, and a large photograph of it will be presented to each member of the winning team.
- 2nd Prize—To the regiment entering the second best team, a silver cup, value \$50
- 3rd Prize—To the regiment, entering the third best team, a silver cup value 30
- 4th Prize—To the best individual score a silver medal value 30

- 5th Prize—To the second best individual score, a life membership in N. R. A. value 25
- 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Prizes—To the next best individual scores, bronze medals, value \$20 100

Total \$985

VI. All Comers Match.—Open to all comers. Any rifle. Distance, 500 and 600 yards. Seven shots each distance. Position, any. Entrance fee, \$1.

- 1st prize—F. Wesson Combination Rifle presented by M. W. Robinson, Esq., value \$75
- 2nd Prize—Silver Medal, presented by Bethel Burton, Esq., value 30
- 3rd Prize—Life membership in N. R. A. value 25
- 4th Prize—Bronze medal, presented by Bethel Burton, Esq., value 20
- 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th prizes of \$5 each 30

In all, ten prizes, value \$180
Competitors not making eight points at first distance will be debarred from further competition in this match. In case of a tie it will be shot off at 800 yards, five shots any position. If then a tie five shots at 1,000 yards.

VII. State Prize.—Open only to teams of twelve from each regiment or battalion of the National Guard of the State of New York, each being certified by their regimental commander to be a regularly enlisted member in good standing of the regiment he represents, and to have been such on August 1, 1873. They shall appear in uniform (full dress or fatigue). Distance, 200 and 500 yards. Position, standing at 200, any at 500. Weapon, Remington Rifle, State model. Five rounds Entrance fee, \$1 each man.

- 1. To the regiment whose team makes the highest score the State prize, presented by the Commander-in-Chief on behalf of the state of New York, value \$500
- 2. To the highest individual score, a gold medal presented by Adjutant General Rathbone, value 100
- 3. To the highest score in each of the twenty five teams making the best score, a gold and silver mounted Remington rifle, presented by Remington & Co, value \$75—25 rifles total value 1,875
- Second best score, a silver cup, value 50
- Third best score a silver cup, value 25

Total \$2,550

Competitors failing to score eight points at the first distance will be excluded from firing at the second distance.

In case teams from two or more regiments from any of the divisions of the National Guard (outside the limits of the First and Second divisions) shall participate in this match, the one of such teams making the highest score will be presented by the Adjutant General on behalf of the State, with a division prize of \$100 in cash as the prize of that division.

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

- Ist Prize**—To the regiment whose team makes the highest score, a Gatling gun, presented by the Gatling Gun Company, valued at.....\$2,000
- To be won twice (not necessarily consecutively) before becoming the winners property, and to be competed for each time with an entirely different team; being held for the year by the winning corps.
2. To the regiment whose team makes the second best score, a silver cup. value..... 50
3. To the regiment whose team makes the third best score, a silver cup. value..... 30
4. To the best individual score, a silver medal, value..... 30
5. To the second best individual score, a life membership in the N. R. A., value..... 25
6. To the five next best individual scores each a bronze medal, value \$20..... 100
- Total..... \$2,235

IX New Jersey Match—Open to teams of twelve from each regiment of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey, each being certified to have been on August 1, 1873, a regularly enlisted member in good standing of the regiment he represents, and to appear in uniform (full dress or fatigue). Distance 200 and 400 yards. Five rounds each distance. Position, standing at 200, any at 400 yards. Entrance fee, \$1.

- Ist Prize**—To regiment entering the team making the best score, a silver trophy, presented by Hon. W. W. Niles, value..... \$100
- 2nd. To the best individual shot a gold badge, value..... 50
- 3rd. To the second best individual shot a silver medal, value..... 30
- 4th. To the third best individual shot, a bronze medal, value..... 20
- Total..... \$200

X. Railroad Match. Offered by Herman C. Poppenshausen, Esq., on behalf of the Central Railroad of Long Island. Open to members of the National Rifle Association and competitors in the foregoing matches, but excluding all winners therein, and all winners of the *Turf, Field and Farm* and amateur Club badges. Distance, 500 yards. Weapon any military rifles. Position, any. Rounds, seven.

- Ist Prize**—Silver trophy, worth..... \$100
- 2nd. Silver trophy, worth..... 75
- 3rd. Gold badge, value..... 50
- 4th. Silver medal, value..... 30
- 5th. Cash..... 25
- 6th. Cash..... 20
- 7th. Bronze medal, value..... 20
- 8th. A pass entitling the holder to 1,000 miles of travel on the road, equal to 36 trips to Crædmore and return, value..... 18
- 9th. Cash..... 5
- Total..... \$343

XI. Sharpshooters' Championship—Open to all comers. Any rifle within the rules of the Association. Range, 800 and 1,000 yards. Seven shots each distance. Position any. Entrance fee, \$1.

Ist. Gold badge, value..... \$50

2nd. Silver Medal, value..... 30

3rd. A life membership in the N. R. A..... 25

4th. Bronze medal, value..... 20

5th; 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th prizes of \$10 each, value..... 50

Nine prizes, amounting to..... 175

XII. Press Match—Open to delegates from any regular newspaper or periodical, each to be required to be a *bona fide* employee thereof. Weapon, any rifle. Distance, 400 yards. Position, any. Rounds, five each distance.

- Ist Prize**—To the best team, an ice pitcher, silver and goblets, presented by Orange Judd, of the *American Agriculturist*, value..... \$50
- 2nd Prize**—To the next best individual score, a silver medal, value..... 30
- 3rd, 4th, and 5th Prizes**—To the next best individual scores, a bronze medal, value \$20..... 60
- Five prizes, amounting to..... \$140

According to the British Army Medical Blue Book just issued, the average strength, as shown by the weekly sick returns of non-commissioned officers and men employed in the United Kingdom during 1871, was 92,667; the admissions into hospital among them amounted to 75,641, the deaths to 764 and the average constantly non-effective from sickness to 3,594. The admissions were in the ratio of 8.16, the deaths of 8.24, and the mean daily sick of 38.78 per 1,000 of mean strength. Compared with the results for 1870, there has been a slight increase in the admissions and mean daily sick, but a decrease in the deaths: they have all, however, been considerably under average of the last ten years.

UNION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 12th September, 1873

GENERAL ORDERS (22).

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Collingwood Battery of Garrison Artillery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally :
Sergeant Henry Nolan, vice John Donald son left limits.

14th Battalion or "The Princess of Wales Own Rifles."

To be Assistant Surgeon.
Charles Lavell, Esquire, vice Oliver promoted.

33rd "Huron" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 2 Company, Wingham.

To be Captain :
Benjamin Willson, Esquire, V.B. M.S, vice

Alexander T. Montgomery out of limits.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :
Edward Johnston, Gentleman vice Joseph Beck out of limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally :
James Johnston, Gentleman, vice Benjamin Hazlehurst out of limits.

36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company Brampton

Captain Joseph Dodd, M.S., is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

45th "West Durham" Battalion of Infantry.

Quarter Master Charles Robert Loscombe to have the honorary rank of Captain as a special case, in consideration of previous services in the Militia.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

Adverting to general Order (17) 11th July 1873, with reference to Captain William Robert Oswald's promotion read "To be Captain, specially, from 21st March 1873," instead of "To be Captain, specially and provisionally," as the 2nd Class Gunnery certificate, obtained for the rank of Captain.

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

To be Major, from 11th July 1873,
Captain Edward Langley Bond, M.S, vice Robinson.

To be Captains :
Lieutenant Alexander McTavish Watt V. B., (to date from 11th July 1873) vice Bond promoted.

George Frederick Armstrong, Esquire provisionally.

Thomas George Reddick, Esquire, provisionally.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :
William Bell Dawson, Gentleman.
Robert Reddick, do

To be Ensign, provisionally :
Hubert Lionel Reddy, Gentleman.
James Chalmers Cameron, do
Alexander Robertson, do vice Harnett promoted.

Captain and Brevet Major John Roger is hereby permitted to retire retaining his rank of Major.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lieut. Col.

Acting Adjt. General of Militia,
Canada

RIFLE COMPETITION.

DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from Page 449.)

The rifle matches of the D. R. A. were resumed on Saturday morning (20th), at the usual hour. The weather on the whole was favourable, but for the prevalence of a strong wind which blew during the entire day, and from a most undesirable quarter. The shooting, however, was well up to the mark, as the subjoined scores will show. The following matches were completed on Saturday.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Open to all certified efficient members embodied corps of active militia, and to members of the staff in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and to officers of the active militia forces who have retired retaining their rank, who are also members of the Association, and to members of the Senate and House of Commons. Efficiency as in the Dominion match.

Certificate to be signed by the officer commanding the corps to which the competitor belongs.

1st prize, cup and.....	\$50
2nd "	40
3rd "	30
4th "	10

\$130

Ranges—200, 500 and 600 yards. Seven rounds at each range.

Snider Enfield Rifle, Government issue. Government ammunition.

Position—Shoulder at 200 yards, and any position at other ranges. Entrance Fee 50 cents.

WINNERS OF PRIZES.

1 Sergt Taple, 63rd Batt.....	66
2 Pte Bell, 10th Batt.....	64
3 Asst Sur Atkins 37th Batt.....	64
4 Sergt Larkin.....	64

LONDON MERCHANTS' CUP.

To be shot for by five competitors from each Province, to be selected by the Provincial Association or its duly accredited agent. Where there is no Association, the selection to be certified by the senior staff officer in the Province to which they belong. Names of the five men per Province to be given into the Secretary the day previous to the match. Efficiency and certificate same as in the Dominion match.

1st prize, to the highest aggregate score, cup, value.....	\$1,000
2nd prize, to the highest individual score.....	60
3rd prize, to 2nd highest individual score.....	40
4th prize to the next highest	30

\$1,130

Snider Enfield rifle, Government ammunition. Any position.

Ranges—300, 500 and 600 yards. Seven rounds at each range.

Entrance Fee—\$15 for each Province. The conditions for the competitions of this cup to be as follows:

That it be competed for thus by Provinces at Ottawa. Number of competitors, five per Province. That a money prize be given to the three highest scores. The cup to be held by the President of the winning Provincial Rifle Association for the year, and then returned to the President of the Dominion Rifle Association.

WINNERS OF PRIZES.

The cup as it will be seen below, was won by the Province of Quebec team, and the following is the scores of the respective teams that competed in the match:—

Province of Quebec.....	279
" Ontario.....	267
" Nova Scotia.....	264
" New Brunswick.....	248

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES.

4 Sergt Corbin, 63rd Batt.....	63
2 Pte D Mitchell, 13th Batt.....	62
3 Ens Trihey, 2nd Batt G T R.....	61

THE METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Metropolitan Rifle Association Matches commenced on Monday, the 22nd inst. at the Rideau Range. Appended are the scores:—

MATCH NO. 1.

The President's match—Open to all members of the Metropolitan Rifle Association.

1st prize.....	\$25
2nd do.....	20
3rd do.....	15
4th do.....	10
5th do.....	8
3 do of \$5.....	15
3 do of 4.....	12
3 do of 3.....	9
3 do of 2.....	6

17 prizes, Value.....\$120

Rifle, Snider Enfield, Government issue. Range, 200 yards. Seven rounds. Entrance 50 cents. Position, standing, the vase to be won twice in succession to entitle the winner to possession.

Points.

Pte. Bell.....	24
Lieut. Johnson.....	24
Capt. McPherson, G G F G.....	23
Asst. Surgeon Vail.....	23
Sergt. Baily.....	23
Sgt. Saucier.....	23
Lt. Grant.....	23
Lt. Boyd.....	23
Sgt. McMullen.....	23
Lt. Whitman.....	23
Pte. J. Mitchell.....	22
Sgt. Larkin.....	22
Lieut. Harris.....	22
Ens. Andrews.....	22
Col. Beer.....	22
Ens. Sterne.....	22
Pte. J. R. Mills.....	22

MATCH NO. 2.

1st prize, challenge cup, presented by the late Civil Service Rifle Association, and bronze medal of the V R A, and \$25, \$150.

2nd prize.....	20
3rd do.....	15
4th do.....	10
5th do.....	8
4 of \$5.....	20
4 of 4.....	16
4 of 3.....	12

Total.....\$251

Col. Beer.....	52
Capt. Thomas.....	50
Ens. Wright.....	49
Capt. De Boucherville.....	48
Pte. D. Mitchell.....	47
Lieut. Grant.....	46
Lieut. Boyd.....	46
Sergt. Corbin.....	46
Pte. Morrison.....	46
Sgt. Bishop.....	46

J. E. Dishor.....	45
Sergt. Sheppard, 63rd Batt.....	45
Mr. Davis.....	45
Sergt. Doudiot.....	45
Sergt. McMullen.....	45
Lt. Johnson.....	45
Pte. Sheppard, 10th Royals.....	44
Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards—five shots at each range.	

MATCH NO 3.

Volunteer Match—Open only to Volunteers.

First Prize—Cup presented by His Excellency the Governor General, value \$50, and \$25 in money.

2nd prize.....	20
3rd ".....	15
4th ".....	10
5th ".....	7
4 prizes of \$4.....	16
4 " of 3.....	12
4 " of 2.....	8

Seventeen prizes. Value \$163.

Rifle—Snider Enfield, Government issue.

Ranges—500 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each range.

Entrance, 50 cents.

WINNERS OF PRIZES.

1, Corp. Hickey, 53rd.....	36
2, Pte J. Mitchell, 13th.....	35
3, Ensign Adams, 18th.....	34
4, Lieut. Andrews, Victoria Rifles.....	33
5, Lieut. Parson, 56th.....	33
6, Lieutenant Boyd, G. T. R.....	32
7, Gunner Morrison, O. B. G. A.....	32
8, Captain Thomas, 54th.....	32
9, Ensign Wright, 50th.....	32
10, Private Sheppard, 10th Royals.....	31
11, Private T. Mitchell, 13th.....	30
12, Gunner Yeoman, O. B. G. A.....	30
13, Corporal Sutherland, G. G. F. G.....	30
14, Sergt. Baily, 47th.....	30
15, Major White, G. G. F. G.....	30
16, Col. Sergt. Omand, 13th.....	30
17, Corp. Hay, N. B. A.....	29

MATCH NO. 4.

CORPORATION PRIZES

Open to Volunteers of the City of Ottawa and County of Carleton, and members of the Metropolitan Association..

1st prize.....	\$25
2nd ".....	20
3rd ".....	15
4th ".....	10
5th ".....	8
4 prizes of \$4.....	16
4 " of 3.....	12
4 " of 2.....	8

17 Prizes, value.....\$114

Rifle, Snider Enfield, Government issue. Ranges, 300 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each range. Entrance, fifty cents.

WINNERS OF PRIZES.

1, Major White, G. G. F. G.....	31
2, Private Mills, 50th.....	34
3, Ensign Wright, 50th.....	33
4, Sergt. McMullen, 10th Royals.....	33
5, Lieutenant Walker, O. B. G. A.....	33
6, Corp. Hay, N. B. A.....	32
7, Col. Sergt Omand, 13th.....	32
8, Lieut. Pearson, V. Rifles.....	31
9, Private D. Mitchell, 13th.....	31
10, Sergt. Sheppard, 63rd.....	31
11, Lieut. Johnson 71st.....	31
12, Gunner Yeoman, O.B.G.A.....	31
13, Lieut. Harris, do do.....	30
14, Lieut. Col. Hanning, 54th.....	30
15, Lieutenant Andrews, V.R.....	30
16, Sergt. Larkin, 63rd.....	30
17, Sergt. Bailey, 47th.....	30

MATCH NO. 5.

ALL COMERS' MATCH

1st prize.....	\$30
2nd do.....	25
3rd do.....	15
4th do.....	10
5th do.....	5

prizes Value...\$855

WINNERS OF PRIZES.

Mr. Morrison Hamilton (Medford).....	50
Ens. Adams, 13th Batt. (Rigby).....	56
Lieut. Harris, O B G A (Medford).....	60
J. B. Disher, St. Catharines (Rigby).....	49
Color Sergeant Omand, 13th Batt. (Medford).....	48

The best scores made with the Snider were--

Lt. Pearson, V R.....	44
Assistant Surgeon Vail, N B.....	43
Gunner Morrison, O B G A.....	42

MATCH NO. 6.

CONSOLATION MATCH.

Open to unsuccessful competitors in the foregoing matches.

The highest score to have the first choice, and so on. Range, 400. Seven shots. Entrance, 25 cents.

First prize—a splendid meerschaum pipe, presented by Mr. John Ross, value, \$5; 2nd, cash, \$4; 3rd, pair of fine snow shoes, presented by Mr. T. Rajotte, Sparks street, \$4; 4th, cash, \$3; 5th, cash, \$2; 6th, cash, \$1.

WINNERS OF PRIZES.

Pte. Bees, 50th Batt.....	26
Sgt. Coulter.....	26
Capt. Wilkinson.....	25
Mr. Cole.....	24
Corp. Hughes, G G F G.....	24
Capt. Arnold, 74th Batt.....	24

This brought the meeting to a close.

PROVINCIAL RIFLE MATCH.

We have already given the winners in the first two matches fired on Tuesday, viz., Assistant Surgeon Vail for the Provincial Association Challenge Cup, and Lt. Fraser for the Association Gold Medal.

The Third Match was won by Ensign Johnston, 71st Battalion, with the magnificent score of 53 out of a possible 56, fired with the Martini Henri, Pt. Blacktin scored 50 points with the Medford.

The Fourth Match, Ladies' Cup was won by Major Arnold, 32 points out of a possible 40. Qr.—Mr Sergt. Lipsett was second with the same score, 32 points. Sergt. Lipsett, won this cup in 1869.

The Fifth Match, the Prince of Wales' Challenge Cup, was won by Pte Blacktin of Charlotte, 51 points out of a possible 60, Major Gillespie was second, 49 points.

The Sixth Match, medal of the National Rifle Association of England, won by Private Perkins, 71st Battalion, with a score of 66 out of a possible 84. Supt. Jones was second with 64 points.

The Seventh Match, Cup given by the D. A. G. and Lieut. Col. Jago, won by Pte. Minor, of Charlotte, with a score of 37 out of a possible 40.

The Eighth Match, Individual Prizes, was won, first choice, Ensign Johnston, 71st Batt second choice, Assistant Surgeon Vail, Kings; third choice, Sergt. Loggie, 73rd Battalion.

The Ninth Match, Teams of Ten men from St. John, Northumberland, Kings and

Charlotte, won by Kings, Charlotte second. Northumberland competed with only 3 men. York also had 8 men and declined to enter the lists.

The Consolation Match, 1st prize, was won by Qr. Mr. Goslin, Kings.

The men all agree in declaring that the arrangements during this tournament were excellent, and calculated to give satisfaction to every competitor on the ground. The Range is also pronounced good, but is not liked on account of the constant winds which are ever more baffling the marksmen. Ordinary winds are all very well, but these cross blows allow no chance for accurate shooting.

The contest just concluded illustrated at once both the glorious certainty and uncertainty of Rifle shooting. Thus we have young Pullen one year carrying all before him, this year he almost entirely disappears from the shooting horizon and never once came to the front. Then we had Blacktin as the lion of the Dominion during one season, carrying off all the leading prizes; but now down as low as tenth man on the aggregate at this provincial meeting. Last year Major McAdam was the hero of the hour, this year he is nowhere at all, not winning a first prize in any match. There has been an absence of heroes, however, at the late competition, the prizes being pretty generally distributed all over the field. So much for the uncertainties. Speaking of the certainties, on the other hand, it will appear that men like Johnston and Blacktin although low in some of the competitions, will be in somewhere at the death, as we find Johnston leading the aggregate score and Blacktin carrying off the Prince of Wales' Challenge Cup. The good shots are always winners, but not invariably of first class prizes.

The following are the aggregates respectively of the ten leading men:—Johnston, York, 287; Vail, Kings, 277; Hay, Northumberland, 276; Perkins, York, 276; McLeod, Carleton, 270; Captain Arnold, Kings, 262; Langstroth, 263; Adj. Arnold, 262; Ferguson, Carleton, 258; Blacktin, Charlotte, 262. It will thus be seen that York holds the place of honor. Our eight men have not less than 20 prizes.

A sad accident, and one which considerably marred the pleasure of the meeting, was the shooting of one of the markers, a man named Carmichael, in consequence of a bullet glancing from the shield into the markers' butt. The unfortunate shot was fired by Captain E. Arnold, and struck the poor fellow in the head as he was watching the target through the glass in the shield. The bullet has not yet been found, and the chances of his recovery slight indeed.—P.N. Reporter.

GUARDS' RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The second annual prize meeting of the Guards' Rifle Association commenced yesterday afternoon (26th) at one o'clock, the Colonel firing the first shot. Owing to the improvements which have been recently made on the Range, the committees were enabled to get through the first match in quick time. The steady shooting of some of the representatives of the Regiment at Toronto, and at the recent matches here, will, it is hoped, if followed up, enable the Guards to be represented at Wimbledon next year. The weather was all that could be desired, and consequently there was a large attendance of red coats, which enjoyed the natural beauties of the verdure clad range. The following is the result of the first day's shooting:

MATCH NO. 1.

Association match, open to all members of the Guards Rifle Association. Presented by Messrs. Maynard, Harris, and Grice, Regimental Agents.

1st Prize, Gold Medal and.....	\$10
2nd.....	8
3rd.....	6
4th.....	5
5th.....	4
6th.....	4
7th.....	4
8th.....	4
9th.....	4
10th.....	4

Total.....\$50

Rifle, Snider Enfield. Government issue. Range, 200 yards; 5 rounds. Entrance, 25 cents.

WINNERS.

	Points.
1. Captain Macpherson.....	11
2. Sergt. Fowler.....	16
3. Corp. Sutherland.....	15
4. Pte Throop.....	14
5. " Clayton.....	14
6. " Billings.....	14
7. Sergt. Cotton.....	14
8. " Watters.....	13
9. Pte. Montgomerie.....	13
10. Col. Sergt. Cairns.....	13

This match having been concluded at 4 p.m. the Volunteer match was commenced at 500 and 600 yards, but was not finished at 7 o'clock. The firing was resumed at 6 a. m. this morning. All those wishing to enter for the Volunteer match can do so, and fire through the match commencing at the 600 yards range. The battalion match will be fired punctually at one p. m. this afternoon.

The Tribune asserts editorially that today opens with gloomy prospects which are immediately due to the failure of Commodore Vanderbilt, President of the Lake Shore Railway, to pay when called upon a call loan for \$1,750,000 negotiated with the Union Trust Company, whereof his son in law, the late Horace P. Clark was President.

News from the seat of war in Ashantee, up to the 11th of August, has been received in England. The inhabitants of Cape Coast Castle and Elmina were in hourly expectation of an attack from the Ashantees. Additional troops and supplies had reached Cape Coast Castle. The report that the British forces would make an attempt to take Coomassie, the Ashantee capital, had reached the Ashantees, who in consequence were observing more caution, as well as strengthening their positions.

A Cow Worth \$40,600.—There is at present a mania for thorough bred cattle, and it seems so have reached its climax on the 10th inst., at N. Y. Mills, in the State of New York, when Samuel Campbell sold his short horn herd. The 8th Duchess of Geneva was bought by R. P. Davis of Gloster, England for \$40,600. 1st Duchess of Oneida by Lord Skelmersdale, England, for \$30,600 other cows sold at \$25,000, \$27,000, \$35,000, and \$19,000. In short 11 Duchess cows sold \$238,800, an average of \$21,709! The whole herd sold for \$380,490. We would like to own a few short horn cows at these fancy figures.

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The Volunteer Review,
AND
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, SEPR 30, 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 at the corner the words "Printer's copy" written and a two or five cent stamp (according to the weight of the communication) placed thereon will pay the postage.

It will be seen by the following article copied from the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, that the chivalry of the army and navy of Old England has not quite died out. That there is life in the old man yet is quite evident, and that it only requires a fitting opportunity to show itself.

Admiral YELVERTON is evidently a chip of the old block,—with him it is a word and a blow—and a manifest determination to stand no nonsense. With such men as he to command our fleets we have nothing to fear. England will still be mistress of the seas:—

"The cool and wise gallantry of Admiral Yelverton and his "boys" in calmly setting at defiance the threats of the disappointed Intransigentes, and quietly ignoring their far superior strength, is, we are convinced, heartily appreciated by the English nation. Without approving the somewhat hysterical raptures into which the *Daily Telegraph* has fallen on the subject, every Englishman who rejoices in a manly deed will unreservedly

condemn the faint praise and the cold sneers with which the *Pall Mall Gazette* sees fit to receive the story of an exploit which, wisely conceived and carried into effect, with an absolute indifference to immediate consequences, has about it all the old ring of the metal of the British navy, as true now as it was seventy years ago, and which will do at least something towards restoring what we must, for want of a better word, call the *prestige* of the British army, if it be true that that *prestige* has ever been impaired. We have ourselves an idea that foreign nations are not really so confident in the waning of our power as they make themselves out to be. Certainly the Spanish Communards, who are by no means averse to fighting, must have been impressed with a very wholesome conviction that the English admiral was not the representative of a decaying nation when they let him steam out of Escomberas Bay with the British ensign floating at the mast heads of the *Victoria* and *Almanzi*, without daring to fire a shot after all their menaces. We are not going to discuss the question as to whether the Germans were technically right in stopping the triumphant career of these pirates, or belligerents, sailing under the red flag, or whether the English Government has or has not been made something of a catspaw of by our astute friends at Berlin. Certain it is that Admiral Yelverton had a very difficult and delicate duty cast upon him, and that by the high discipline and clear readiness to fight of every one of his officers and men, we have escaped a very dangerous complication, which might have set all Europe in a blaze.

What we have principally to deal with in this matter is the lesson which two of our contemporaries have drawn from the attitude of the British squadron, both before and during the late solution of the problem. Probably many of our readers have read the brilliant article headed "Mr. Goschen's Boys," in which the *Spectator* of last Saturday describes the street Arabs, who now form the bulk of our fighting seamen, and their docile courage and disciplined audacity. There can indeed be no sort of question, but that the men of the *Swiftsure*, the *Torch*, and the rest of our squadron, were possessed with an intense desire to fight, and that they managed somehow to impress the Spaniards very clearly with the notion that they meant to have their own way, and would not stop to count odds. The *Spectator* and the *Daily Telegraph* both deduce the same moral from this viz, that in the neglected dregs of our population we have a practically unlimited source of the best material, not only for seamen but for soldiers, and the best thing we can do is to draw upon this source freely. We must say that this does not appear to us to be the lesson we ought to read from the daring act of Admiral Yelverton and his men. The true moral is, we conceive, and we may assert it as a proved fact, without any boastfulness, that our countrymen, whether they be peers of the realm or street Arabs, are a very fierce folk, fond of having their own way, and quite ready to fight in order to get it. And whether they be dukes or ragamuffins, they are, like all other human beings, amenable to that rational discipline by which the readiness to fight is brought under control, and made as useful as it has been seen to be at Carthage. The system of training ragged-school boys at the national expense for the naval service is an excellent one, but we see a great danger in so far extending it as to lead the nation to believe that it can always get as

many cheap and efficient sailors and soldiers from this class as it may need, and may thereby relieve all its more prosperous citizens from bearing arms at all. We do not believe that the *Spectator*, which holds very sound views on national military service, would push its recommendations to this length, but it is difficult to see how it can be logically avoided. The objections to it are obvious enough. In the first place, happily, the source would not last for ever. If street Arabs are convertible at a small cost into such valuable members of society the nation will soon cease to have a monopoly of them for soldiers and sailors. And even if it continued to have such a monopoly, the danger of establishing a strong soldier caste drawn from one class of the population, and that the lowest, would soon make itself felt.

But while we give all possible credit to the admirable result of training which our seamen have exhibited, we must not forget that the officers showed, as they have always shown, at least as much coolness and courage. We must also remember that we have one more shining proof just now before our eyes, if it were wanted, that the spirit of daring, of adventure, of high chivalrous self denial, burns as brightly among those at the head of our complicated system of society as it does in the bold A B's of the *Swiftsure* picked up from the kennel, and with only a few years of sufficient victuals and decent comfort. The moment it was known that there was work for soldiers to do, even against naked savages in a deadly climate, the only difficulty was to choose among the best blood and highest culture for possible victims to the "customs" of Ashantee, or the miasma of an African swamp. The list of the officers chosen to accompany Sir Garnet Wolseley shows, at least, that luxury and comfort have no charms for either guards, cavalry, artillery, or line officers, when weighed against the chance of utility to the country and of fair distinction to themselves. Our knights are, at any rate, no carpet knights. It is then quite evident that the same spirit actuates those at both extremities of the social scale. We will not insult the rest of the nation by asking whether the same bold and patriotic spirit does not animate them. Wherever we seek we find the very finest material for soldiers—men of all classes, with a national taste for military arts, with immense gifts of courage, and of aptitude for all manly exercises, and of ready submission to training and organization. A minimum of teaching would turn every able bodied man into a soldier, ready to fight when needful. Train the street Arabs by all means, many of them will naturally become soldiers of our foreign Army, and will uphold the honor of the British flag as stoutly as the brilliant Guardsmen and Hussars who are gaily preparing for the fatal Gold Coast; but do not neglect to train to arms the bulk of the population, those who are neither pauper nor wealthy. If we do this, we shall have, in a very few years, a force for land service even superior to the marvellous Prussian military machine, which will make England as safe in her own island, and in her most distant dependencies, as Admiral Yelverton and Mr Goschen's boys have shown she still is on the high seas."

We commend the following extract from a letter of Sergeant H. NOBLE, of the 1st regiment of Volunteers, Exeter, to the editor of the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, to the at-

tention of our own volunteers. We agree with Sergeant Noble that the arm that the Force has to fight with, is the one they should be familiarized with, and the only one allowed to be used by them at their various annual and other competitions throughout the Dominion. To this end it would be desirable that the prizes offered for competition, would be of such value as to induce a larger attendance at these annual gatherings. But we suppose this will be out of question, so long as Parliament exhibits such a niggardly spirit towards our volunteers in its annual grant. It can recklessly squander its thousands on objects of no practicable benefit to the country, but when asked to contribute a few thousands to equip and maintain a force to whom their very political existence may some day be indebted—the cry of economy is at once raised, and the purse-strings are tightened immediately—there is no money for that—it is a useless expenditure, and should be put an end to. But the day may come—and it may be nearer than they imagine—when they will regret such parsimony. Let them be warned in time, and next session repair the injuries done the Force in the past one by a largely increased grant. The following is the article referred to:—

"I beg to be allowed, in common with my brother Volunteers, to say a few words in reference to the proposed alterations for next year's meeting of the N.R.A. Seeing what excellent scores were made this year with the present weapon of the Volunteer Force—the Snider—I, for one, do not agree with your correspondent, "H.S.," who suggests an increase of prizes of the small-bore shots, which, I assume, would be exceedingly unfair to the majority of the Volunteers who attend the meeting, and who probably have never fired a shot with a Martini-Henry or any match rifle, and have neither the time nor money to devote to small bore shooting. Wimbledon, 1873, has been noted not only for extraordinarily good shooting on the part of the Volunteers, but also for the exceedingly poor return in the value of prizes which they have received for their good shooting and excessive entrance-fees paid. That the fees were excessive, let us take for instances the "Alfred" Prize, the entrance-fee for which was 10s 6d., and nothing under 25 out of a possible 28 came in for a prize, the ties being so numerous that when the money was divided the amount was miserably small. Also in the "Windmill" Competition, although the entrance fees were not so high, still, it being a range prize, instead of an aggregate, many good steady shots who made 25 at 200 and 23 at 500 yards did not stand in for a prize. Unless these range prizes for the Snider competitions are done away with, and more aggregate ones are offered for competition, I, for one, should not be surprised to see a great falling off of entries at the next meeting. Allowing it would be very difficult to introduce a system of hand-capping Wimbledon prize winners, still I consider that an extra series of aggregate prizes with badges attached, to be called after a member of the Royal Family, might be advantageously offered for competition, restricted to those Volunteers who have not won a badge in the Queen's, the St. George's, or a money prize at Wimbledon of the value of 10l or up-

wards. This would, no doubt, induce middling shots to try their luck at Wimbledon, who at present abstain from attending the meeting, on the ground that it would be worse than folly for them to waste their time and money, which the present arrangements entail upon them. The N. R. A. was founded for the ostensible purpose of giving permanence to Volunteer corps and to encourage rifle shooting throughout the Queen's dominions; therefore, I hold that it is the plain duty of the Council to make its annual meeting as attractive as possible to the Volunteer Force, by offering a good series of aggregate prizes, to be shot for by *bona fide* members of the Force with their present weapon, the Snider; and for those who are not members of the Force, or of another branch of Her Majesty's Service, by all means let them have their special prizes, and use their own fancy weapons. With proper management, the Council could provide accommodation for a greater number of competitors, especially if they were to devote the first week of the meeting to Snider competitions *only* and the second week to the military and any rifle competitions."

The Boston Traveller calculates the loss to France by the recent war with Prussia, at the enormous sum of *four thousand millions of dollars?*

Poor France, she has indeed suffered fearfully. War to her has nearly been her destruction. It will take many years of the closest economy to retrieve her lost prestige and restore her to the rank she formerly held in the Councils of the nations of Europe. Still she is hopeful, now that she feels the oppressor's hand removed from off her throat and having again her destinies in her own keeping, she will phoenix like, again rise, it is to be hoped, to her former position and power. This she may do under wise legislation, but not, we fear, under the present form of Government.

The following is the Traveller's article:—

"As the French paid the last instalment of the war indemnity on the 5th of September, the German government announced to France that Germany's occupation of France is at an end,—and even in Verdun German troops are no more to be seen. That place was the last hold that they held in France, and they hold it no longer. The French are as glad to get rid of them as their ancestors were to get rid of the *scheerz reiters*, or black riders from Germany, of three hundred years ago—but their ancestors did not buy off the reiters; they killed them off, which was a cheaper as well as more chivalrous way of disposing of such nuisances. Frenchmen could fight in the days of the Valois, whereas, in the days of the Bonapartes they are better at running than at fighting; but running is the most costly amusement in which a people can engage, and the French have found it to be so. What their want of fighting power has cost them never will be known with rigid exactness, but at a rough estimate may be set down at four thousand millions of dollars. Item, the war indemnity, payment of which has just been completed, and the total of which cannot be less, interest to date included, than \$1,200,000,000—Item, the various sums previously levied by the Germans, amounting (say) to \$300,000,000. Item, Alsace and part of Lorraine, including such cities as Strasburg and Metz, and which

must be worth at least \$800,000,000. Item, the stores, ammunition, small arms, cannon, food, clothing and so forth, taken by the Germans \$400,000,000. Item, the support of so many German troops during the war, and after the war, the destruction effected in cities towns and villages, and the ruin of so much property in the country, including railways, \$400,000,000. The amount stolen by the Germans from every place they could enter, from palaces to piggeries, and from museums to hen roosts,—and they entered every place they pleased,—\$500,000,000. Finally, the losses consequent on the suspension of business, on the destruction of crops, on the general cessation of industry in many parts of France for many months, and the further losses consequent on the flights of thousands of families \$400,000,000. Total, \$4,000,000,000. We include interest on the various sums raised, the profits that would have been made had not business been disturbed, the wages of laborers that would have been earned had not war prevented work being done, and the revenues that would have been drawn from the ceded provinces had they not been ceded to Germany. Where France to receive \$4,000,000,000, that sum would not more than make her whole, and supposing that part of it should be expended in buying back her lost territory. It is hard to say in which respect she has lost most.—in cash or in credit, in glory or in gold."

From the United States Army and Navy Journal of 13th September, we republish the programme of the National Rifle Association for the meeting to be held at Creedmore, Long Island, on 8th October next, especially as it is the intention of some of our marks men to take part in the proceedings. It will be seen that the prize list amounts to over \$8,300, and that our neighbors have entered into this matter with their accustomed spirit, having spent over \$30,000 on their ranges and the outfit, it is indeed a splendid beginning

An exchange paper says.—"There is much curiosity to know what will be the ultimate destiny of the rare collection of arms and armor owned by the late Emperor, which during his lifetime was arranged in the museum of Pitefonds. The nucleus of this collection was formed at the time of the Solli-koff sale, and it has since then been enriched to an extent which gives it a prominent place in a historical point of view amongst the museums of Europe. Amongst the weapons are some curious arms used in tournaments, a number of helmets embracing a wide range in the history of warfare, some complete suits of armor, and nearly fifty swords of rare beauty. After the revolution of 1890, the whole collection was removed to the Louvre. Some months ago a Committee of the Assembly reported in favor of its being retained by the State, under the *senatus consulta* of 1852, which provided that in case of the fall of the Empire, the property of the Emperor should return to the State, but the administrators of the Civil list claim it as belonging to the ex-Imperial family on the ground that it formed part of the private property of the late Emperor."

Every consideration leads to the conclusion that the *line* is in reality the proper disposition for attack or defence, notwithstanding the revolution in the art of war which modern improvements in arms and projectiles have effected. Colonel TUESIGER shows that as far as artillery fire is concerned it may be safely disregarded at 800 yards, and that *two deep* formation is that which suffers least from its effects; for infantry fire he does not seem to think it effective beyond the distance named, and in dealing with its action on an advancing line he quotes from Major TELLENBACH'S work on "The Art of operating under the enemy's fire with as little loss as possible," as follows:—

"In the field one has to deal with fire more or less, well aimed and more or less blindly delivered. It is customary to consider the first description of *line* only as effective and to look upon the last as thrown away. Both descriptions, however, fill up a certain space of ground with projectiles.

"In peace we very properly set value only upon aimed fire, and in war we very properly desire our soldiers to aim; but a leader should be aware notwithstanding that the enemy's unaimed or badly aimed fire has a great importance, the shot which misses its mark can produce effect near it. If it passes over the mark it makes the ground beyond unsafe. Shot do not only produce effect on the mark aimed at, but creates an unsafe region along the whole line of their course, and unaimed shot kill and wound as well as aimed.

"In any case this fact deserves the greatest consideration, viz., that under small-arm fire we have never anything to deal with more than 25 per cent of shot which are aimed."

The same authority lays down that firing is as a rule too high, it therefore follows that nearly 75 per cent go over the mark, and depth of formation must entail a loss which will go far to neutralize the advantage which an extended order must of course, give to the attacks when under fire of breech-loading rifles.

It is evident then that the line in reality presents in action a far less tangible mark for infantry fire than the column or any other mode of formation, and if continually advancing will reduce the effective fire of the defenders to less than the ratio allowed as quoted, as experience has proved that not more than 16 per cent or *one shot in six* will kill or wound, the aim of the best trained marksman being confused by the change of distance and the excitement, so that except *in range* alone the rifle in action is no more effective as a weapon than the old smooth-bore.

It cannot of course be denied that the *two deep line* when it approaches within easy rifle range of the enemy's position presents a target which it ought to be easy to hit.

"A direct attack, however, upon a determined enemy can never be made without heavy loss, whatever the formation in which it is made may be, and until it can be shown that in making such an attack the loss is increased by troops in the skirmisher swarm formation is so much less than troops in *two deep line* formation, as to entirely compensate for the mixing up, confusion, and want of control, which the former formation entails, I consider any such radical change in our tactical formation is clearly to be deprecated.

"It is, of course, impossible to lay down arbitrarily any system of attack or defence which will be applicable to all circumstances and to all kinds of grounds.

"I submit, however, for consideration the following form of attack for a single battalion, in order to show, if possible, that not only as a target but also as a tactical formation, the line is superior to the skirmisher-swarm.

"In advancing under artillery fire the line having necessarily to adapt itself to the formation of the ground must try as far as possible when it has to break up its component parts to do so in such a manner as will only present a *two deep line* as a target.

"Thus if the fire upon the line be direct an advance in short echelon will give the requisite flexibility, and at the same time offer in no way a more favourable target. Should the fire come diagonally from one flank of the position an advance in echelon from the opposite flank, will meet the requirements of the case.

"It must entirely depend upon the severity of the fire and the formations of the ground whether the advance under artillery fire shall be general and continuous, or whether it shall be made by a succession of rushes. In the latter case, each company in succession would run forward at speed to a certain distance and lie down each forming up in line on the one that precedes it.

"By this means, the first 1,200 yards ought to be got over without much loss of life.

"During the last 800 yards however, the advance becomes really difficult, and every possible means must now be taken to diminish the effect of the enemy's infantry fire, which sooner or later must now come into play.

"Rapidly of movement and a formation offering the most unfavourable target possible are excellent precautions against infantry fire, but would not be sufficient to insure a successful advance. Now, as formerly, skirmishers must cover the front and upon them must devolve the arduous duty of protecting and aiding the advance up to the moment when the final rush has to be made,

"A position defended by breech loaders

is now so strong as to necessitate its being approached in a manner somewhat like that which is laid down for the escalade of a fort or for the storm of a breach. The fire of the defenders must be kept down by troops specially told off for the duty, and this duty must devolve upon the skirmishers.

"Skirmishers should thoroughly understand that wild unnecessary firing is worse than useless, as it does the enemy, little harm and tends to give him more confidence.

"A steady well directed fire on the other hand kept up on every man that shows his head above the cover of the position will nearly invariably produce its effect and will certainly tend to lessen the value the enemy's fire, and thus facilitate the advance of the attacking force."

The dispositions point at once to the necessity of collecting the *marksmen*—the crack shots of a battalion—into the flank companies thereof; a course advocated by the Volunteer Review more than two years ago, and we advised that the action of our rifle associations should be steadily directed to the training of soldiers with a soldier's weapon for this purpose. A very great mistake has been made in allowing the annual target practice to take place over measured ground. Troops should be trained in judging distances as well as in accurate shooting or aiming, and they never will be taught this by being allowed to fire off banquettes whence the distance from the target has been carefully measured and known.

Each company should be trained on ground where no distances have been measured, and the best shots selected for the flank companies.

Colonel TUESIGER advises that in order to cover the front of the line and to give it greater freedom "that the requisite number of skirmishers should be sent out from each company, so many from each section."

We think this the only weak point in the case. Skirmishers should be as a class, men of judgment and coolness taking them indiscriminately from the rank and file will not supply that class. But taking as the proper tactical unit a battalion of ten companies, and having in such an organization two of 55 men each as sharpshooters, or flank companies, one fifth of the whole can be thrown forward to cover the advance of the remaining four-fifths and those companies can resume their places in line without confusion, when that point in the advance, beyond which skirmishers cannot go is reached.

The disposition sketched out supposes the battalion to be in *two deep line* with a front of five companies, two of which is thus thrown forward to cover the advance of three which will give the necessary extended order for skirmishers. The companies so formed can rush forward alternately, as Colonel TUESIGER is

commends, till the culminating point of the advance is reached, and the whole line will act as circumstances require. We quite agree with him that actions will be decided by a final charge, and the question is how to bring the troops to the point from which that should be made with the minimum of loss? And he has proved conclusively that no radical change is necessary in our tactical formation. We would request our readers attention to a quotation which he gives in the words of a general officer who has been an eye witness of the success of the Prussians in the campaigns of 1866 and 1870-71:

"Careful and accurate drill during peace is the best preparation for celerity and steadiness in war, more than half the movements in the best and most simplified drill book have no greater practical value than to make the men ready perhaps to provide for a case which may occur once in a century, and to practice officers in giving words of command. If all officers and men were equally intelligent and perfectly cool under fire, it might, perhaps be sufficient to drill them in such movements as would be used in the field. But they are not, and therefore careful and elaborate drill cannot be dispensed with. *And those who think that because many field movements are not and cannot be practised under fire, they therefore ought not to be maintained in peace or on the drill ground are, in my humble opinion, being most in the wrong.*"

It was further recommended, that every movement on parade or at drill should be made as if in the presence of an enemy, and that the end of all instruction should be thorough discipline, as well as as a complete knowledge of the soldier's weapon.

The talented lecturer has done good service by disabusing the public mind of the idea that a tactical change is at all necessary, and directing attention to the means by which the perfect adaptability of that *thin red line*, which has so often achieved victory, can be secured.

Our readers will recollect that we copied from the *United States Army and Navy Journal*, a letter of General Meigs to the President of the National Rifle Association, on the subject of the method of finding the "trajectory" in our last issue; since then the following on the same subject has appeared in the issue of the 20th Sept.:

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*.

"Sir,—The following is a somewhat simpler plan of obtaining the trajectory of a piece than that proposed by General Meigs in your last number. It also gives you a solution of the problem, unaffected by the slight retardation of the projectile caused by its passage through the screens.

To get the trajectory, say for 300 yards, from ordinates at 50 yards intervals, fix your rear sight at the 300 yard mark, and with it so adjusted, aim at the centre of your targets from each of the desired sta-

tions fifty yards apart. The average rise of say five shots from each of the stations will give the corresponding ordinate of the curve. In other words, the target represents the successive screens taken in detail.

M.

SPRINGFIELD, September, 10, 1873.

Our readers can test the accuracy of this method at any time for themselves, and we believe it suggests out further improvements in the adjustments of the graduations on the scale of the Snider Enfield. We hope some of our riflemen will work out this interesting experiment.

We have received from the Secretary of the National Rifle Association, N. Y., a number of copies of the Prize List, with the rules and regulations governing the rifle tournament, which is to come off at Creedmoor L. I., on the 8th October next, and will be happy to mail a copy to any of our readers who may desire it.

The Parliament of Canada has been called together for the dispatch of business on the 23rd October next.

REVIEWS.

Blackwood for September contains the following articles: How John was drilled. The Parisians—Book X. Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid. My Active Subaltern. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, Mr. John Stuart Mill. The Sparrows of the Temple. New Books, &c.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton St. New York.

The *New Dominion Monthly* for September contains a choice assortment of articles, and keeps up fully the high character with which it started.

The *Phrenological Journal* for October, is as usual replete with articles of deep interest.

The *Aldine* for October has been received and is a superb number. The literary contents are unusually brilliant, and the articles of the highest order. The illustrations are as follows:—Nutting (Tint); Elizabeth Valley. Essex County, N. Y.; The Eve of St. Agnes; Salmon Brook; Falling Leaves; The Old Harson Mansion, N. Y.; Opulence and Indigence; Flight of Wild Geese; Angelica Raufmann; "Poor Pussy!" The Hinter-See, Upper Bavaria. We know of no other paper published in the United States to be compared to the *Aldine*, and it must consequently have a large and extended circulation. Mr. Wm. Gledden of the Queen's Printing Office is the Agent for Ottawa, who will be happy to forward all orders for the paper to James Sutton & Co. Publishers, 48 Maiden Lane, New York.

Subscription price \$5, including chromos "Villago Bello" and "Crossing the Moor"—Either of these chromos is worth more than the years subscription to the paper.

HOW THE COLONEL LOST HIS COFFEE POT.

Don Piatt tells the following story of an English Colonel whom he met during the late war. This Englishman had been fighting in all sorts of wars in all parts of the globe, for and against every body and every cause. His cool disregard of danger and at the same time his anxiety to get into quiet places and comfortable quarters, afforded us infinite amusement. At the battle of Fredricksburg, Captain Myers of the volunteer artillery found himself in a very exposed position, where he was doing himself no good, although he used due diligence and fired away from his own battery in response to the concentrated fire of half a dozen. While thus engaged and worried to see his men and horses killed, Colonel M. rode up.

"Hawt work, Captain" remarked the new comer, reigning in his team.

"Devilish hot," was the response "Never saw such a day, Captain, I don't like it, you know. I've been rather unfortunate. While crossing that horrid river, I lost my coffee pot. I've had that coffee pot all through India and South America, and now I've lost it. I don't know what I'll do without that coffee pot—"

"I'd like to know what I'm kept here for unless they want my battery destroyed" interrupted the captain.

"Aw, Captain, beg pardon, that monkey of an adjutant sent me here to order you out. The General says you are doing no good here; you had better get out, you know."

"Sacro bleu, why didn't you give me the order? I've lost two men and three horses while you talked about a patty coffee pot."

"Never mind, Captain; beg pardon, I'll help you. We'll soon get out of range of the beggars. But an old campaigner cannot afford to lose his coffee pot, you know."

Further discourse was interrupted by a shell that, exploding, blew up a caisson and tumbled all that was left of the concern down the declivity in the rear. Col. M. extricated himself from a dying horse and walked away grumbling.

"Most unfortunate day, lost my coffee-pot and now that horse; but the coffee pot, you know. I cannot replace that; had it in India and all over South America; most unfortunate

The Royal Gun Factories, in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, England, are now progressing with the manufacture of the guns which are intended to be for the land service what the Woolwich Infants are for the Royal Navy. They will weigh about 38 tons being 3 feet longer than the 35-ton guns. And experiments have yet to be made to decide whether the bore shall be 12in. or 12½ inches in diameter. By increasing the length of the bore the gases generated by the explosion of the powder will exercise a greater pressure upon the base of the projectile, and thereby, it is confidently expected, will increase its velocity and range to a considerable extent. The Royal Carriage Department is just now busy engaged in the manufacture of a number of experimental iron gun carriages for land service. Among others is one for the 35 on gun, the Woolwich Infant, the first ordered for approval.

AUTUMN SONG.

Leaves are falling (though cool is not),
And pumpkins are yellow, and maids are blue;
Potatoes and apples begin to rot;
There's many a liver congested, too.

The dew stays late on the cabbage-leaf,
And the red, red beet forsakes the ground;
And lovers' wanderings grow more brief
And fewer loafers are loafing around.

The celery rivals the turnip fair,
There's new delight in the tender steak;
And boys go munching the chesnut rare,
Without one thought of the stomach-ache.

The last of the cattle-shows is seen,
The monster squash to the cows is fed;
Everything is brown that once was green,
Except tomatoes and they are red.

The drowsy citizen hates to rise,
The hash may be cold, but so is the air;
Tis heaven to slumber for now the flies
Are less affectionate, and more rare.

And who is the busiest man we see?
'Tis the Doctor, dashing by in his chaise;
And well may he hurry, you will agree,
For it isn't every patient that pays.

'Tis a rare, rare season—so breezy and bright!
The dahlias, and even the squashes, are gray!
One wouldn't regret the cold at night,
If it wasn't so deucedly cold by day.

A wandering shiver inspires the doubt,
Whether Indian summer will come this year;
But its warmth can be felt when you don't go
out.

And its haze may be seen through a glass of
beer.

—Bunchiello.

THE DARTMOOR CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(Continued from Page, 455)

We closed our record last week with the statement that on Friday last the relieving force was to follow up its victory on Thursday, and to fight its way to Plymouth. Friday morning, however, reversed the pleasant prospect. General Smith's troops were in wretched plight in their camp at Black Tor. Since midday of Thursday it had poured with rain, water lay in pools in the tents, and the horses, trampling uneasily all night in the driving storm, stood up to their hocks in mire, some wretched animals appearing to be almost bogged at the picket ropes, sunk, as it were, at their moorings. The waterproof sheets of the men were of little use, for the water ran into them when they were spread upon the ground. Most of the troops spent the night sitting on their knapsacks, huddled in soaked and dripping tents, and it is to be doubted whether there was a dry shirt in the whole division. Such a night was followed by a day of thick fog and heavy drizzle, through which the division moved from the drowned-out camp at Black Tor to the drier plateau of Ringmoor Down. Of course, there could be no manoeuvres, and the roads were so bad that it was a whole day's work to move the baggage the short distance of four miles. Every thing which mud and water could touch was soiled and saturated, and Sir Charles Staveley was obliged to give up also the contemplated programme for the day. Time was needed for drying clothes and clearing accoutrements, and the divisional generals were left to order what drills they chose. So the week was virtually spent, and there remained but two days on which manoeuvres would be possible, even if there should be an interval in the inclemencies of a Dartmoor summer. In this unlikely event, it was understood that the 2nd Division would on Monday take up a position across Roborough Down and defend the Plymouth Road against Sir Edward Greathed. Whatever might take place on Tuesday, Wednesday must be devoted to cleaning and furbishing for the march past, the end of all, on Thursday, when the presence of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh might be expected to give *clout* to the proceedings. We

ought to state that a large body of Volunteers arrived in the course of the day (Friday), chiefly from Plymouth, Tavistock, and Exeter, and took up their quarters preparatory to engaging in the operations of the final work. In the camp of the 1st Division, on Yannaton, there was a great deal more activity. The opportunity was seized, as the general order of the day left all commanding officers to their own discretion to hold an inspection of the 1st Devon and 1st Somerset Militia. The former was inspected by Brigadier-General Wodehouse, and the latter by Brigadier-General Lord Alexander Russell. The inspection was in each case a very severe one; but the inspecting officers expressed themselves thoroughly satisfied. It is said that these two regiments have conducted themselves so well all through the manoeuvres as to cause the character of the Militia force of this country assuming to be a fair sample, to stand higher than ever before.

THE MILITIA IN CAMP.

Saturday commenced inauspiciously with rain and mist; but at about two o'clock, after an unusually heavy shower, the clouds rolled away and the sun shone out brilliantly, and there was a beautiful breeze, which was very acceptable for drying the men's clothes, nearly all of which were wet. Owing to the morning's rain, however, little was done in the camp. The regular regiments in the 1st Division—with one exception, that of the 11th—paraded for the inspection of arms by the commanding officers. The colonel of the 11th having, as all other officers had, his discretionary power for the exercise of his men, took them far away in the rain on a skirmishing expedition, and right earnestly did the poor fellows settle down to this work, notwithstanding the prospect of having their only garments in the same condition as the others. The Militia regiments had a regular field day, the brigadiers performing the duty of inspecting them now instead of the regular inspection at headquarters prior to their dismissal. The 1st Somerset, which is attached to the 2nd Brigade 1st Division, fell in at ten o'clock to be inspected by Brigadier-General Lord Alexander Russell, who on arrival was received with the usual salute by the men formed in line facing south. His lordship, with whom were his brigade-major and aide-camp, rode down the front of the line and back by the rear. The men then marched past in columns of companies, closed on the leading companies, changed ranks, and marched past in quarter-columns of battalions. They afterwards formed in line on the original alignment, and were put through the manual and firing exercise by the Adjutant, Captain H. A. Adair. Colonel Hussey (the second major), Major Henley, Captains Parr and Patten then put the regiment through various battalion movements, after which Lieutenants Hilcoat, Synte, Douglas, and Hayward exercised the men in company drill. At the close, Lord Russell addressed the officers, expressing his approval of the appearance of the regiment, and the way in which they executed the various movements. He had known many Militia regiments—he had been in the garrison with them—and he must say that he knew none better than the first Somerset. The way in which they had adapted themselves to camp life—had given him the greatest satisfaction when he considered the short time they had to acquire this knowledge. On the night when they encamped at Haxary, although the baggage was late, their tents were pitched readily, and as well

as any regiments in the brigade. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the clean way in which the men had turned out after so many wet days, and their general appearance and drill, showed him that officers, non-commissioned officers and men had taken every pains to make themselves efficient as possible whilst under his command. If, he said in conclusion, the 1st Somerset Militia were not so good as a line regiment, they were fit to be brigaded with any regiment of the Line; and he should have much pleasure in making a good report of them.

THE ARMY DRYING ITSELF.

A letter from Horrabridge, dated Sunday night, says:—"To day has been fine, though a chilly wind has been blowing, and though threatenings in the sky have warned us that the storm is still hanging above our heads. It is marvellous how a few hours' breeze can dry these roads and downs. By this afternoon there was actually dust on Lynch Hill, there was not a drop of water in the heather, and the country had almost begun to look as though it wanted rain! The army has heard Divine Service, and has been busy drying itself. Church parades of the various licensed persuasions were held on the different downs in the morning, the Rev. T. Coney, M. A., chaplain to the forces, officiating at Ringmoor before the Second Division and headquarters. Mr. Coney preached a good practical sermon in seven and a half minutes, and the 2nd Tower Hamlets particularly distinguished themselves in the singing of the hymns and the choral part of the service. The walls of the tents have been looped up all day to give free passage to the breeze, and the heather has been littered with clothing and accoutrements spread out to dry. The canvas towns on Ringmoor and Yannaton are seen afar, the rows and squares of tents lying white and pictures up in regular formation along the high slopes. The camps themselves command a fine landscape, which after the week of rain and fog seems to stretch away on every side in beautiful and surprising clearness. Plymouth Harbour and the sea being visible on the southern horizon. All day sightseers have visited the different camps Horrabridge and Bickleigh stations, happy, at last, in fine weather, after so many drenchings and such bitter disappointments. One of the most melancholy features of the past week has been the full vans of holiday folk arriving at some bleak spot in pouring rain after some ten or twelve miles' drive from Plymouth to see the battle which was to be. The divisional generals have made cunning dispositions for the sham fight to-morrow, and we may expect a good field-day. The ground is rather cramped, and the divisions will be in positions only about three quarters of a mile apart when they are let loose to do their best, so there will not be much room for manoeuvring. The firing will probably begin at once, but the posting of guns and the management of an infantry afford plenty of opportunity for a display of skill. The march past on Thursday will be held at twelve o'clock on Buckland Down, half a mile from Horrabridge Station."

Mr. Cardwell had arrived in the vicinity of Dartmoor on a visit to the Duke of Bedford at Endsleigh, and was expected to be a spectator of the next sham fight. Sir Charles Staveley continued to act as general commanding the Army Corps. Another correspondent says:—"If the weather prove at all favourable, we are to have a combat between the two divisions on Roborough Down, to which point we have retreated before the advance of our merciless foe—the fog.

The First Division will take up its position on naturally entrenched ground to the west of the Meavy, covering the main Plymouth Road. From this position the Second Division and the bridge of Marines will attempt to dislodge them. The idea of this fight does not involve the necessity of employing our weakened transport, and Mr Cardwell will therefore not be enabled to appreciate to the full the success of an economy, which has reduced the efficiency and mobility of our divisions to a minimum, and killed a considerable number of the unhappy horses, which, under a less happy providence, would have been doomed to eke out the miserable remainder of the existence at Cannock Chase. The Secretary of War will probably remain to witness the march past on Thursday."

FIGHT AT ROBOROUGH DOWN

On Monday the drenching rain continued, and it is needless to say the arrangements prescribed in Army Corps orders of the day before were altogether overthrown. The fight was to have come off in the morning, and the first Division camp was to have been moved from the muddy plateau of Yannaton to the Elysian fields of Roborough. As it turned out there was no change of camp (except of Sir Charles Staveley's headquarters tents, which are pitched on a smooth common between two public houses), and the sham fight did not come off till the afternoon. Of course, also, the orders to this new effect had not long been issued when the weather cleared, and sarcastic sunshine settled upon the tents of the inactive army. The operations planned were very simple, and afforded no room for strategy and little for tactics. Roborough Down lies north and south, and is traversed by the road from Tavistock to Plymouth. On the right hand looking north, the moor dips towards the valley and village of Meavy, beyond which the landscape rises to the tented slopes of Yannaton and Ringmoor. The fighting ground on Roborough is hemmed in on each side by cultivated and forbidden lands, and it is really nothing more than a good largo parade covered with blooming heather, and commanding a fine view of the neatly arranged curvas towns and the various detached suburbs inhabited by headquarter staffs, Royal Engineer Team, Army Service Corps, and so on, on the opposite heaths. The more fertile land in the hollows is enclosed in small fields, in which the corn, and even some of the hay, is still uncut. The worn track which climbs Lynch Hill towards Ringmoor, Meavy, and its square towered church further to the south are in sight looking east from Roborough; while looking south towards Plymouth, the fifty foot wall which guards the end of the Mount Batten musketry range, is a landmark not to be mistaken, though ten miles off. Numbers of spectators arrived early from Plymouth, dispersed themselves over Roborough Down, and waited patiently all the morning. At last the blue smoke of the camp fires showed that the men's dinners were being prepared, and in another hour the division could be seen parading in front of their camps.

General Smith was the first to march, and long lines of cavalry and guns and infantry trailed away over Wigford Down, descended the slope, and passed out of sight, as the Second Division made for Homeavy, there to ford the river and climb to its assigned position across the Plymouth Road on Roborough Down. The brigade of Marines, having marched round from Ringmoor, added strength to the First Division. Wind-down the hill from their encampment Sir

Edward Greathed's troops marched along a road which brought them to their position in less than a mile. They also were drawn across the Plymouth Road on Roborough Down, exactly facing their foes, the fiction being that the Second Division was a foreign army covering the siege of Plymouth, and the First Division a British force, determined to raise it. The positions of the respective generals were defined by lines running east and west across the Down, scarcely a mile apart, and it was strictly ordered that not a man of either army was to cross the line in front before half-past three o'clock. By that time the whole of Sir Edward Greathed's division was drawn up on the common behind "The Rock," a heap of grey stone which juts through the heather, and is laid down in all the maps. Colonel Oaks and his cavalry and horse battery were in readiness to rush forward as soon as the umpire should give the word, and seize as much of Roborough Down as they could get hold of before being checked by the enemy. General Smith's Division was also waiting behind its line in a very strong position, on a crest of the Down with its left resting upon a wood. One of the first pretty scenes of the manoeuvres was the muster of Sir Edward Greathed's Division on the smooth common behind "The Rock." There was sunshine and more spectators than have yet been out. First the cavalry and Horse Artillery debouched from the road, the Carbineer's helmets sparkling, and the red and silver of the recently joined detachment of the First Devon Yeomanry adding new colour to the brigade. The leading infantry on the ground were Lord Alexander Russell's battalions. The Highland regiments stepping briskly over the smooth sward to the music of their pipes. These with sombre Rifles, with the red ranks of three battalions of Marines with regiments of the Line, Volunteers, and Militia, made a picturesque array. Before half-past three had come it was evident that some sudden and dashing coup was intended with the guns and cavalry. Col. Oaks sent forward to clear the people out of the road, and the brigade waited with impatience and suppressed excitement. To the first rise of Roborough Down it might be half a mile, and no time was to be lost in securing the ground thus far, or further. At last the umpire with in hand spoke the word. Colonel Oaks gave no order but a shout of "Off!" and away with a cheer dashed Carbineers, Hussars, and Horse Artillery at full gallop. The rush and hurry of men and horses and guns, the clash and clatter and thunder of scabbards, harness, of wheels and hoofs, were heartstirring as the brigade swept away over the heather and up the rise. Of course, it was only a bit of manoeuvre play, for brigades do not run races in war, but it was a sight to see, nevertheless. The crest was scarcely reached when the brigade was greeted with shot from a battery of the Second Division, posted on a similar ridge. A line of skirmishers, too, were coming on quickly over the heather, half a mile off, and began at once to use their rifles. Sir Edward Greathed's infantry were marching up fast, but were, of course, still behind, and the Horse Artillery battery was in an awkward position. However, the ridge was kept; the guns were unlimbered and opened a rapid fire while the cavalry were moved under shelter on the slope of the Down. In few minutes the Marines and the brigades arrived, and in a few minutes more an impetuous front attack was in full career. The Highland regiments went away to the right, and the Marines pressed on in the centre. All the guns belonging to both sides were, to judge from

the noise and smoke, in action, and the infantry soon came to close quarters. General Smith had a strong line of skirmishers snugly posted, but Sir Edward Greathed's battalions were not to be denied. Lord Alexander Russell's Highlanders marched in splendid British line, under a heavy fire, round the right flank of the 2nd Division, and the Marine battalions of Greathed's centre pushed boldly on. This rapid progress soon brought the armies together, and the fight had lasted about twenty minutes when the "Cease firing" sounded. The heath was excellent for skirmishing; men crouching among the heather, and rushing forward in batches to gain fresh ground and shelter; innumerable cloudlets of rifle-smoke darting from every tuft and hillock, and whole clouds, each with its heart of flame, suddenly circling the muzzles of the cannon—these were sights such as the people had come to see. The losses of Sir Edward Greathed's division must be computed to have been very heavy; the 19th Hussars (1st Division), coolly walked their horses down the slope in column under the fire of heavy guns; and on the other hand Colonel Rodney's Marines enfiladed at short range some companies of the 16th, which had turned their face another way to repulse another battalion of Marines.

It seems agreed by all that this fight has been but a poor business considered from a scientific point of view. The ground offered no capabilities whatever, and the two divisions were set facing each other hemmed in by forbidden lands a mile long between them. The fact is the army has been driven off its fighting grounds by the weather. When the word was given to begin to-day's sham fight the generals had no choice but to fly at each other's throats; and this they did in a manner so savago and speedy that the battle was soon brought to an end.

A DRAWN BATTLE.

On Tuesday there was to have been a continuation of Monday's brief but brilliant battle, but heavy showers ushered in the morning and lasted up to after two o'clock, necessitating the issue of orders first postponing then abandoning the contest. No sooner had this been irrevocably decided, than the sun shone out brilliantly, and the fresh moor air became really enjoyable, while under foot, save where the incessant tramp of feet had worked the ground into slush, the furze and heath, grass and rock dried with a rapidity only known in such high levels, and in an hour the moor was again fit for the promised operations. But it was then too late, and so the Dartmoor manoeuvres of 1873 came to a dull and ignominious close. The camps of both divisions are now making their final shift from Yannaton and Ringmoor to Roborough Down, in immediate proximity to the site chosen for the march past.

The correspondent of the *Post* says:— "Reviewing the work that has been done it must be confessed that it has been woefully small. The writer's firm conviction is that no better spot—no spot nearly so good for a military camp—exists in England; but the most vexatious ill fortune has attended the operations from the commencement to the close. The extreme heat of the days on which the troops were upon the march was a poor preparation for the bracing, but occasionally bleak winds of the moorlands. Then came a wasted fortnight, "pottering" about from spot to spot on the same down. The troops assembled with provoking slowness, and when they had arrived there was a march past, which, however imposing as a spectacle, was not of the slightest possible

instructive value. The next week witnessed an even greater failure. An encampment at Princetown for one division, and at Merrit for another, was ordered. The latter was successful; the former camping ground on the open ridge was abandoned in favor of an enclosed patch of cultivated ground, adjacent to the convict prisons. This ground was entirely unassailable, and the first night happening to be very rainy and windy, succeeded a day on which there was a sudden fog, the evolutions were cut short. The First Division took fright, and a speedy return to the old quarters on Ringmoor was ordered. The day for this crab-like evolution was gloriously fine but it was spent in the unprofitable occupation of shifting camp. The next day, when the Merrit camp returned, was also fine. It had been planned to have a grand sham fight next day, but that turned out wet, and so the scheme collapsed; and the next day, which was cheerful and bright, was spent in drying clothes. Thus, with three or four exceptions, on no day appointed for *bona fide* manœuvring of one division against another has the programme been adhered to, and although the weather was responsible for some of the lost time, vacillation is responsible for much more. The weather has been malinged with intensity, and to Dartmoor has been attributed a chronic monopoly of rainfall and fog. The fact really is that Dartmoor has during the past fortnight been little worse off than any other part of the south west of England, and so far from being weather characteristic of the moor at this time of the year, old inhabitants fail to remember so unusual a visitation, for during August hot and bright and salubrious weather is the rule thereabouts. This fourth week has been devoted to preparations for return, but yesterday was to have seen the best arranged and profitable evolutions of the whole campaign, but when the fight was being waged at its very hottest, having been in progress less than an hour, when a grand charge of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, had swept one brigade of the enemy from a commanding eminence, and the troops had been reformed in line, preparatory to another charge which should have forced another strong position beyond, suddenly the bugle sounded "cease firing" and "bolt," and after a long delay and consultation, if not disputation between the umpires, the battle was declared to be over, and the still fresh, but disappointed troops had to return home after a forty minutes' fight, and a drawn battle was declared."

Wednesday was a day of preparation for the spectacle of the march past, which came off on *Thursday* under more favourable conditions of weather than any event during the manœuvres. On *Wednesday* evening the *Victoria and Albert* yacht, bringing the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, was signalled off the Land's End: so far all was propitious for the morrow.

[To be concluded in our next.]

The Gatling gun is earnestly recommended in England as the most serviceable weapon that could be used in the Ashantee war. None of these guns have been sent to Cape Coast Castle, and the military journals of England advocate their immediate use, and seriously commend the same to the attention of the authorities.

The Artillery Commission have definitively decided on the adoption of a breech-loading gun for the Austrian navy.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 26th September, 1873

GENERAL ORDERS (23).

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

Battery of Artillery on Service in Manitoba.

To be 2nd Lieutenant :

1st Lieutenant John Weir Anderson, G.S.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

2nd Regiment of Cavalry.

No. 5 Troop, Burford.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant William Marshal, C. S., vice Bingham left limits.

To be Lieutenant :

Cornet Thomas Lloyd Jones, C. S., vice Marshal, promoted.

To be Cornet :—

Troop Sergeant, Major Charles Weir, C.S., vice Jones, promoted.

46th "East Durham" Battalion of Infantry

No. 4 Company, Millbrook.

To be Ensign provisionally :

Sergeant William Guy Hetherington, vice Wallace, promoted.

BREVET.

To be Major :

Captain Michael O'Donovan, V.B., No. 1 Company, 34th Battalion, from 12th June, 1873.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Fox River Company.

To be Lieutenant :

Joseph Smith, Gentleman, M.S., vice Narcisse Bernier, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign :

James Whalen, Gentleman, M. S., vice Charles Parent, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

73rd "Northumberland, N. B." Battalion of Infantry.

Newcastle Company.

No. 1 Company, (Newcastle) having be-

come non-effective is hereby removed from the list of Corps of the Active Militia, and the following Officers thereof are also hereby removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia; Capt. R. Alexander Ramsay, Lieutenant Harvey Phinney and Ensign Charles Crammond.

No. 1 Buctouche.

A Company of Infantry is hereby authorized at Buctouche, in the County of Northumberland, N.B., to be No. 1 Company, 73rd Battalion, to replace the former No. 1 Company at Newcastle.

To be Captain :

William Hutchinson, Esq., M.S.

To be Lieutenant :

James Fatts, Gentleman, M.S.

To be Ensign provisionally,

Adams McLellan, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

2nd Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph S. Belcher, and Major Robert Taylor, are hereby permitted to retire retaining their respective ranks.

68th "Kings County" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Canard.

To be Ensign provisionally from 1st September, 1873.

C. R. H. Starr, Gentleman, vice Harris, promoted.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lieut. Col.

Acting Adjt. General of Militia, Canada

Sultan, and Devastation.—The prince and Duke of Edinburgh inspected the lighthouse and after signing their names in the visitors' book, left, and re-embarked in the royal yacht, which left Holyhead Harbour Tuesday night, (19th August), and steamed for Plymouth, where their royal highnesses landed and proceeded to Dartmoor to witness the march past of the troops engaged in the autumn manœuvres. At noon on Wednesday the ironclad squadron also weighed anchor, and steamed southward, on their way to Plymouth, the *Agincourt*, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Hornby, C.B., leading; the *Hercules*, the *Northumberland*, and the *Sultan* followed, and the rear was brought up by the *Devastation*. The whole squadron was soon lost sight of in a thick mist which came up from the southward, driving rain. A part of the squadron is under orders for the Spanish waters—*Broad Arrow*, 23rd August.

REMITTANCES Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 27th inst.

GLOUCESTER, Ont.—Capt. Robert Cummings, (to August, 1873).. \$4.00

QUEBEC.—Lt. Jas. G. Scott, (to Oct., 1873)... 1.00

INDIANTOWN, N. B.—Major Wm. Cunard (to Dec, 1873) 2.00