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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, NOVEMBER 18, 1873.

No. 46.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Hon. John Crawford was sworn in on the 12th inst., as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

A grand banquet was given at Ottawa on the 12th inst., to the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, and the late ministry.

The nominations for Lambton and Napierville, the constituencies respectively of the Premier and the Minister of Justice, will take place on the 25th inst. That for Glen-garry, the Postmaster General's constituency, will take place on the 24th or 25th.

At a meeting of the Conservative electors of West Toronto, held at Foy's, hotel on Wednesday evening, it was unanimously decided to offer the constituency to Sir John A. Macdonald.

The *City of Montreal* arrived at Queens-town on the 14th, with the disabled *City of Richmond* in tow. All well on board.

By an order from the Navy Department, all sailors on board the United States receiving ship *Sabine* are despatched to New York for service in United States vessels in Cuban waters.

Mr. Pell, Emigration Agent of the Dominion Line of steamships, has been presented by the St. George's Society of which he was lately Chairman of the Charitable Committee, with a purse of \$250 and an address, prior to his departure for England.

A large number of English and French exhibitors at the Vienna exhibition have made application to Mr. Garretson, the American commissioner, to have their goods transported from Vienna to Philadelphia, where they may remain in readiness for the exhibition to the latter city in 1876.

The Paris authorities are said to be in possession of documents exposing a plot implicating a number of leading politicians, in favour of the Count de Paris.

A violent gale visited the British and Irish coasts on Monday night week, causing much damage among the shipping; but, fortunately, no serious disaster is reported.

The Carlists claim another great victory over the Republicans.

The Tichborne case has been further postponed.

Abdel Kader, the famous Arab Chieftain, is dead.

A despatch from Cartagena says the insurgent fleet is making preparations to leave the harbour. The vessels hope to get out without discovery by the Government squadron.

The trial of Col. Stoffel, at Versailles, for using language, while giving his testimony in the Bazaine Court-martial disreputable to the public prosecutors, was concluded to-day. He was found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and the payment of the costs.

On Saturday, the 8th inst., the French Ministry tendered their resignations, but President MacMahon refused to accept them.

A despatch from Santiago de Cuba, announcing the execution of Captain Fry and crew of the *Virginus*, and twelve more of the Cuban patriots, says that Ignacio Alfaro, who was among the latter number, offered the the Spanish authorities a million dollars if they would spare his life. The Spaniards say that Alfaro came to assume the presidency of the so-called Cuban Republic.

On the 7th inst., thirty-six of the crew of the steamer *Virginus* were executed at Santlago de Cuba, and on the next day twelve more of the Cuban volunteers on the vessel were shot. Among the latter was Franchi Alfaro.

Several passengers, both men and women, by the steamer *City of New York* from New York, Nov. 6th, which arrived here yesterday, were arrested by the Spanish authorities on landing. It is reported that they are accused of complicity with the insurgents.

The United States Government, through their Minister in Spain, have demanded an investigation into the circumstances of the capture of the *Virginus*, and the execution of her crew.

Orders have been received at the Navy Yard to fit out the monitor *Manhattan* for sea by Friday next. A large force of workmen have been employed. It is understood that other monitors at League Island are to be made ready for sea at once.

Orders have been received at Brooklyn Navy Yard to get the sloops of war *Kearsage* and *Juniatta* ready for sea at once. At noon to-day (12th inst.) under equally pressing orders, the torpedo boat *Admiral Porter* was launched, and will be made ready for active operations in a few days.

According to our midnight telegrams, an intense feeling has been created throughout the United States by the further executions at Santiago de Cuba. A few of the New York papers are particularly rabid in their denunciations of the Spanish authorities, and are doing their best to rouse the worst feelings on both sides.

The *Evening Post* says editorially: "The feeling of our citizens was raised to fever heat by the execution of the four Cuban leaders. It will now rise to the boiling pitch. Cuba and her friends will need neither money nor men. Have these butchers no fear of the indignation of the civilized world? The report makes the blood cold."

There were enthusiastic public rejoicings in Havana on Wednesday evening, on receipt of the news of the capture of the pirate steamer *Virginus*.

The new Captain-General of Cuba has issued an address, in which he expresses himself determined to improve the condition of the laborers, keeping in view the agricultural and industrial interests of the Island, advises moderation and declares his determination to govern the country in accordance with the wishes of the National Government.

A panic in the London Stock market is apprehended. The committee of the London Stock Exchange adopted a resolution, that four shillings, British, for a dollar, American, shall be the rate of exchange after the 3rd of December.

It is reported that another battle has taken place between the Carlists and Republicans, again resulting in a great victory for the former. The Republicans are said to have lost 1,000 men, and the Carlists 200.

There was a serious riot on the night of the 13th inst. at a meeting in favor of Home Rule in Kilkenny. The mob stoned the police, who charged upon them and made several arrests.

THE MIXED COMMISSION ON BRITISH AND AMERICAN CLAIMS

THE RESULT OF THEIR LABORS—TWO PER CENT. OF THE ENGLISH CLAIMS ALLOWED, THE U. S. CLAIMS REJECTED.

(From the Boston Journal.)

THE LABORS ENDED.

The Mixed Commission on British and American Claims, appointed under the twelfth article of the Treaty of Washington, which has been in session since the third day of June last, has adjourned, having made its final awards and concluded its business one day in advance of the time fixed by the treaty; two years from the date of its first meeting in Washington, on the 26th of September, 1871.

THE OBJECT OF THIS COMMISSION,

as defined by the articles of the treaty referred to, was to hear and decide all claims on the part of the corporations, companies or private individuals, citizens of the United States, against Great Britain; or subjects of Her Britannic Majesty against the Government of the United States, on account of acts committed by the Government of either country against citizens or subjects of the other, between the 12th day of April, 1861 and the 9th day of April, 1865, not being claims growing out of the acts of vessels referred to in the first article of this treaty, commonly known as Alabama Claims, adjudged at Geneva.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION.

The Treaty of Washington provided for three commissioners: one to be named by the President of the United States, one by Her Britannic Majesty, and third the by the President of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty conjointly. The President named John James S. Frazier, of Indiana, late Justice of the Supreme Court of that State; Great Britain appointed the Right Honorable Russell Gurney, member of Parliament, member of Her Majesty's Privy Council and Recorder of the City of London. The two Governments conjointly selected as the Commissioner Count Louis Corti, Italian Minister, at Washington, who has acted as President of the Commission. The British Government was further represented on the Commission by Henry Howard, Esq., of the British Legation at Washington, who acted in the capacity of agent, and by James L. Corliss, Esq., of Washington, as counsel. Hon. Robert S. Hale of New York, was appointed agent and counsel for the United States. Thomas C. Cox, of Georgetown D. C., has acted as Secretary of the Commission. Judge Hale was assisted by E. L. Stanton son of ex-Secretary Stanton, and Gen H. B. Tins, of New Hampshire, who was employed particularly in certain important cases in Arkansas and Louisiana, known as the Osband raid cases.

THE CHARACTER OF THE CLAIMS

which have been passed upon by this Commission is second only in importance to those which were presented to the Tribunal at Geneva. The number of claims presented by the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty against the Government of the United States, was four hundred and seventy eight, amounting in the aggregate to about ninety five millions of dollars including interest. There were claims presented on behalf of citizens of the United States against Her Britannic Majesty to the number of nineteen counting in all to about one million dol-

of the claims of American citizens against Her Britannic Majesty. Thirteen grew out of the St. Alban's raid and the capture of the Philo Parsons on Lake Erie; four claims were for the detention at Calcutta of vessels loaded with saltpetre. Some of these claims were brought by citizens of Boston and presented by F. V. B. Joh Esq., acting as attorney. The detention of vessels occurred immediately after the receipt of the intelligence of the Trent affair, and when war with Great Britain was hourly expected. Of the two remaining claims, one was for an improvement in fire arms, which had been adopted and used by the British Government and for the expulsion from San Juan of an American citizen by the British Government, and consequent loss of a lime quarry.

The claims which were presented on behalf of subjects of Her Britannic Majesty against the Government of the United States were of every conceivable character, from the loss of old clothes stolen by Sherman's bummers to a quicksilver mine in Santa Clara County, California, valued at \$148,000, from which the claimants, Barron, Forbes & Co., were ejected by the United States authorities.

The intermediate claims included damages arising out of capture, detention, and condemnation of vessels as prizes during the war, the appropriation by the United States Government of their cargoes, and also of quartermaster's and commissary stores in the Southern States during the rebellion, the destruction of property by rebel forces, the alleged unlawful arrest and imprisonment of British subjects, claims on Confederate bonds, claims for damages in consequence of the enforcement of legal tender act, by which British creditors were compelled to accept greenbacks in lieu of gold in settlement of claims against American citizens and corporations. These and a hundred other claims of similar character were presented on the attention of the Commission.

THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

Upon passing awards upon these claims has been one of insuperable labor. Each claimant has been allowed every opportunity for the establishment of his claim. As a consequence, an immense mass of testimony has been taken, and in several individual cases testimony covering thousands of octavo pages has been printed. Testimony has been taken in nearly, if not every State and Territory in the United States in all the British Provinces of North America, in Mexico, England, Ireland and Scotland and even in Egypt. In the taking of the testimony the claimants and their respective governments have been represented by counsel who have been allowed the largest latitude in the representation of their several cases.

THE AWARDS OF THE COMMISSION.

The existence of this Commission has been patent to only a small portion of the reading public, and yet their action has been watched with interest, by the claimants on both sides of the Atlantic. Very little has been said about this Commission, who have pursued their labors in Newport, at the residence of Mr. King, since the 10th of May last. The amount of printing involved in the work of the Commission is immense the presses of Washington, Boston, New York, Charleston, S. C., having been employed in the reproduction of the testimony for the use of the Commission and for preservation.

In making up their awards the members

of the Commission are supposed to have been governed by a spirit of equity and a desire to preserve the harmonious relations which exist between the two nations whose interests were involved in the controversy.

WHAT ENGLAND RECEIVES.

The award of the Commission in the case of subjects of Her Britannic Majesty against the Government of the United States numbered one hundred and nineteen, and amounted to one million nine hundred and twenty nine thousand and nineteen dollars, or about two per cent. of the amount claimed.

AMERICANS GET NOTHING.

On the other hand, the claims of the American citizens against the Government of Great Britain are rejected on the principles of international law decided at Geneva, as it did not appear that the Government of Great Britain had not exercised due diligence to prevent these incursions from her territory across the border.

THE DECISION FINAL.

The decision of this Commission is final in every case that has been brought before it. The final award of the amount which the United States must pay on account of all these claims, has been signed in duplicate, and a copy will be immediately transmitted to both Governments. This sum, by the terms of the Treaty, must be paid within one year from the date of this final award. An appropriation for this purpose will of course be made by the next Congress.

MINOR DETAILS.

Each Government pays its own Commissioner agent and counsel; all other expenses are defrayed by the two governments in equal moieties, except that 5 per cent. of the amount of this final award is to be deducted on account of contingent expenses. The interest in the proceedings of the Commission has apparently been confined to the claimants who have appeared before it.

A SUBJECT FOR CONGRATULATION.

The general public has known little in regard to it, yet considering the magnitude of the interests at stake in the consideration and final decision of enormous claims against our government, prosecuted by the Government of Great Britain in behalf of her subjects, many of whom had long been residents of this country, mostly in the States lately in rebellion, involving questions of military and maritime as well as international law, these proceedings are truly of great national importance, and that so small a percentage of the claims so ably and persistently prosecuted has finally been allowed is indeed a matter of congratulation as to each and all of those claims embraced in the Treaty of Washington. The decision has been in our favour in the Alabama claims at Geneva, in the fisheries, in the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and of lakes and rivers connected with it in the claim to the Island of San Juan, by award of the Emperor of Germany, and now finally in an award of but two per cent. of the amount of claims against our Government by citizens of Great Britain, on account of damages resulting from any and all acts done during the war.

THE FINALE.

The members of the Commission were entertained at the residence of Count Corti, the President of the Commission. As a happy finale, Mr. Gurney proposed the

health of Count Corti, congratulating him upon the happy and successful termination of the arduous labors of the Commission. The Count responded in a strain equally cheerful, and in conclusion proposed the health of the Queen of England and of the President of the United States. Thus ends the labors of the Mixed Claims Commission, whose trunks are packed and awaiting the arrival of the steamer for New York.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA—RIFLE MATCH—NAVAL OFFICERS *versus* VOLUNTEERS.

A match between ten officers of H.M.S. *Unity* and ten men of the Victoria Volunteers was fired on Saturday at Clover Point butts—closing at five o'clock,—and witnessed by a few scores of persons from the overhanging bank. The shooting was poor on both sides, but that of the volunteers was markedly so; in fact, we do not remember worse shooting from their hands. It is accounted for, however, from non-practice on the side of the latter. For the return match, which is, we believe, shortly to come, the volunteers must waste some rounds, that they may become familiar with their former proficiency. We might say that the officers had an advantage in the weapons used; they fired with the Snider, whilst the volunteers used the old long Enfield. Ranges—200, 300, 400 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each range gave the following scores:—

NAVY OFFICERS.

| | Total. |
|---------------|--------|
| Mr. Bouchier | 23 |
| Mr. Coleridge | 49 |
| Capt. Kennedy | 34 |
| Mr. Lane | 32 |
| Mr. Metters | 43 |
| Dr. Ross | 26 |
| Mr. Needham | 23 |
| Capt. Ogle | 49 |
| Capt. Pease | 53 |
| Mr. Romilly | 38 |

Total..... 375

VOLUNTEERS.

| | Total. |
|-----------------|--------|
| Capt. Roscoe | 37 |
| Mr. Wilson | 49 |
| Mr. Homfray | 44 |
| Mr. Good | 29 |
| Mr. Alsopp | 23 |
| Mr. Vinter | 22 |
| Mr. Mallandaine | 27 |
| Mr. Soar | 41 |
| Mr. Kennedy | 35 |
| Mr. Butler | 52 |

Total..... 359

HANTS COUNTY RIFLE COMPETITION.

The annual competition of the Hants County Rifle Association came off yesterday at Bedford. Annexed will be found the score of the successful competitors:—

FIRST COMPETITION.

Ranges—200 and 500 yards; five rounds at each.

| | Prizes | Pts |
|---|--------|-----|
| 1 A gold Medal and \$8—Lieut. Joshua Smith, Windsor Rifles. | | 35 |
| 2 Ens J. Fitch, Shabena-cadie | \$7 | 27 |
| 3 Pte. Edgar Nelson, do | 6 | 27 |
| 4 Pte. J. Smith, Windsor | 4 | 29 |
| 5 Pte. A. Nelson, Shabena-cadie | 4 | 28 |
| 6 Pte. Lut Barnhill, do | 4 | 27 |
| 7 Sergt. McKenzie, do | \$4 | 27 |
| 8 Corpl. Jas. Bennet, do | 3 | 26 |
| 9 Sergt. W. M. Nelson, do | 3 | 26 |
| 10 Pte. J. C. Geldert, Windsor | 1 | 25 |
| 11 Capt. Burgess, do | 1 | 22 |
| 12 Pte. J. Cole, Shabena-cadie | 1 | 21 |
| 13 Pte. Kitecup, Windsor | 1 | 20 |
| 14 Sergt. J. C. Smith, Windsor | 1 | 20 |
| 15 Pte J Smith, do | 1 | 10 |

SECOND COMPETITION.

Ranges—200, 400 and 500 yards; five rounds at each.

| | Prizes | Pts |
|---|--------|-----|
| 1 Ladies Cup and \$9, Ens. Fitch, Shabena-cadie | | 52 |
| 2 Pte. J. C. Geldert, Windsor | \$8 | 49 |
| 3 Capt. Nelson, Shabena-cadie | 7 | 48 |
| 4 Sergt. J. McKenzie do | 6 | 44 |
| 5 Lieut. Barnhill, do | 5 | 44 |
| 6 Corpl. J. Bennet, do | 4 | 42 |
| 7 Capt. Burgess, Windsor | 3 | 42 |
| 8 Pte. J. W. Smith, do | 3 | 41 |
| 9 Pte. Chas. Edwards, do | 2 | 40 |
| 10 Sergt. J. C. Smith, do | 2 | 40 |
| 11 Pte. J. Francis, Shabena-cadie | 2 | 40 |
| 12 Sergt. W. M. Nelson, do | 2 | 40 |

THIRD COMPETITION.

Ranges—300 and 500 yards; five rounds at each.

| | Prizes | Pts |
|---|--------|-----|
| 1 Kirkwood Medal and \$6, Ens. Fitch, Shabena-cadie | | 33 |
| 2 Pte. J. C. Geldert, Windsor | \$6 | 32 |
| 3 Lieut. Barnhill, Shabena-cadie | 5 | 32 |
| 4 Pte. John Webb, Windsor | 4 | 29 |
| 5 Sergt. W. M. Nelson, Shabena-cadie | 3 | 28 |
| 6 Pte. J. W. Smith, Windsor | 3 | 27 |
| 7 Sergt. J. McKenzie, Shabena-cadie | 3 | 27 |
| 8 Capt. Burgess, Windsor | 3 | 26 |
| 9 Pte. Chas. Edwards, do | 1 | 23 |
| 10 Pte. F. Nelson, Shabena-cadie | 1 | 25 |
| 11 Corp. Nelson, do | 1 | 25 |
| 12 Pte. D. McGleive, Windsor | 1 | 25 |
| 13 Corp. J. Bennett, Shabena-cadie | 1 | 24 |
| 14 Lieut. Smith, Windsor | 1 | 24 |
| 15 Pte. D. Kitecup, do | 1 | 23 |
| 16 Pte. W. M. Nelson, Shabena-cadie | 1 | 22 |
| 17 Pte. W. Wallace, Shabena-cadie | 1 | 22 |

—Canadian Recorder, Oct. 27.

RIFLE MATCH.

The eighth annual match of the St. Catharines Rifle Club was held yesterday at the Club Ranges, when prizes to the

amount of \$115 were competed for. The Club was enabled to present these valuable prizes through the liberality of some of our citizens. The day was very favorable, and the shooting was good, beginning early in the morning and continuing well on towards night. The number of competitors was 22, and the highest score in the match was made by Mr. George Disher, 64, who thus wins the Ontario Rifle Association's Badge and the right to shoot for the next Wimbledon team. The following are the scores in the various

MATCHES.

| | 200yds | 300yds |
|--------------|--------|--------|
| Geo. Disher | 18 | 16 |
| Geo. Wilson | 13 | 16 |
| A. Storrs | 14 | 17 |
| P. Prest | 14 | 14 |
| F. Thompson | 13 | 12 |
| A. May | 16 | 13 |
| Wm. Calcott | 18 | 12 |
| J. J. Disher | 16 | 14 |
| J. McLaren | 15 | 15 |
| Wm. Hallett | 15 | 8 |
| Capt. Honey | 10 | 12 |
| N. Parnall | 16 | 12 |
| Henry Wilson | 11 | 8 |
| Jos. Turner | 8 | 10 |
| Geo. Disher | 17 | 13 |
| Geo. Wilson | 15 | 10 |
| A. Storrs | 6 | 15 |
| P. Prest | 13 | 11 |
| C. Thompson | 16 | 10 |
| A. May | 10 | 12 |
| Wm. Calcott | 12 | 9 |
| J. B. Disher | 15 | 12 |
| J. McLaren | 16 | 0 |
| Wm. Hallett | 12 | 9 |
| Capt. Honey | 9 | 10 |
| N. Parnall | 9 | 4 |
| Henry Wilson | 7 | 12 |
| Jos. Turner | 10 | 8 |

200 yards.

300 yards.

| | | | |
|---------------|----|---------------|----|
| 1 Geo. Disher | 18 | 1 A. Storrs | 17 |
| 2 N. Parnall | 16 | 2 Geo. Wilson | 16 |
| 3 A. May | 16 | 3 G. Disher | 16 |
| 4 J. McLaren | 15 | 4 S. Bradley | 15 |
| 5 W. Hallett | 15 | 5 P. Prest | 14 |

500 yards

600 yards.

| | | | |
|----------------|----|----------------|----|
| 1 Geo. Disher | 17 | 1 A. Storrs | 15 |
| 2 J. McLaren | 16 | 2 G. Disher | 13 |
| 3 W. Thompson | 16 | 3 A. May | 12 |
| 4 J. B. Disher | 15 | 4 H. Wilson | 12 |
| 5 G. Wilson | 15 | 5 J. B. Disher | 12 |

AGGREGATE PRIZES.

| | | | |
|---------------|----|----------------|----|
| 1 Geo. Disher | 64 | 8 J. B. Disher | 47 |
| 2 Geo. Wilson | 54 | 9 J. McLaren | 46 |
| 3 A. Storrs | 52 | 10 W. Hallett | 44 |
| 4 P. Prest | 52 | 11 — Honey | 41 |
| 5 W. Thompson | 52 | 12 N. Parnall | 41 |
| 6 Dr. May | 51 | 13 H. Wilson | 38 |
| 7 W. Calcott | 48 | 14 Jos. Turner | 36 |

—News, Oct. 30.

A rifle match, organized by Capt. Cotes of the Wakefield Infantry Company, took place at Wakefield on Tuesday, the 4th inst. A good many of the volunteers of this place took part in it. Several good prizes were offered for competition, and Capt. Cotes, with his usual liberality had invited the Aylwin Volunteers to compete. Three alone of them appeared but succeeded in carrying off half of the prizes.

The first match was at 300 and 500 yards, five rounds at 300 and ten rounds at 500 yards.

First prize.—A repeating rifle, value \$25 presented by E. B. Eddy, Esq., M. P. P. second prize, \$5, presented by Capt. Cotes. Third prize, one hundred rounds of ammunition, presented by Mr. Millar. The winners and scores were as follows:

1. Private Thomas Heeney 41 points.
2. Bugler H. C. Chamberlin . . . 41 do
3. Lance Corporal J. McCortie . . 39 do

The second match was at 200, 400, and 600 yards, five rounds at each range. First prize, silver cup, value \$16; second prize, \$10; third prize, \$5—all presented by Alonzo Wright, Esq., M. P. The winners and scores were as follows:

1. Sergeant J. C. Chamberlin . . . 42 points.
2. Private J. Cowden 36 do
3. Bugler H. C. Chamberlin . . . 33 do

A strong wind prevailing at the time, together with the extreme coldness, made it difficult shooting, and prevented the score from being as good as it might have been under more favourable circumstances. A slight accident, happening to Mr. Cowden in the second match prevented him from making a point at the long range; and had it not occurred, it is probable he would have been the winner of the first prize in the second match. Before the firing commenced, it was agreed that the winner of the first prize in the first match should be excluded from the second match; consequently, Private Heeney did not compete therein. The Wakefield and Aylwin Infantry Companies are as fine a body of men as it is possible to find in the Volunteer force. They are a credit, not to the Ottawa county alone, but to the whole Dominion. With such loyal hearts and strong arms as the Gatineau Volunteers possess, Canada can rest safe. The Municipal Council of Wakefield very kindly passed a resolution, ordering that the expenses incurred during the match be defrayed by the municipality. It is to be hoped that this kindness will be appreciated as it deserves.

Wakefield, 8th November. 1873.

A postal card was received at Portland, Me., recently, having a dollar bill sewed on one side of it, and directly above the bill was written: "If this is stolen, it will be after it leaves the Kittery post office."

The curious fact has been developed in England that, while one-eighth of the people of that country are members of friendly societies (such as Odd Fellows, Foresters, Druids, and other organizations established for mutual financial benefit), more than one half of these societies are insolvent.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

At the last meeting of the Montreal City Council, the Drill Shed question was discussed freely. After the roof fell in, the Militia Department had communicated several times with the city as to what was going to be done about it. Former negotiations had fallen through, but a later proposal was that the Government should be reimbursed the \$12,000 sunk in the building, or that the city make such arrangements as were necessary for a new Armory or the re-roofing of the Shed.

The Mayor said on his recent visit to Ottawa he availed himself of the opportunity to communicate with several Ministers with regard to some matters in which the city of Montreal is interested. Negotiations had been advanced to an extent which encouraged him to believe that certain matters would have been settled, when a change of Ministry had occurred. He would state the matters and leave it to the Council to say whether they would choose to renew the negotiations with the present government. The first was as to the use of St. Helen's Island by the citizens. He had obtained permission for the citizens to use the Island, on condition that the city should furnish the necessary police supervision when thus occupied. Another matter was the acquisition of ground to widen Common street, where the Harbour Commissioners are about building. With respect to the acquisition of Logan's Farm, there was an indisposition to cede the property; but the city might, he believed, acquire it for a very moderate price. The Barrack property, the Government were prepared to hand over for \$150,000 whenever it was convenient for the city to take it. With respect to the Drill Shed, the Government required that it should be made ready for occupation, or that the city should refund the \$12,000 received. The correspondence on this question was read, the last letter being an inquiry from the Militia Department as to the progress which had been made to render the Drill Shed available for the purpose for which it was originally occupied. His Worship suggested that the Council should appoint an architect to confer with the Government architect on the subject.

The Military School will open on the 1st of December, in charge of Lieut.-Colonel HARWOOD as Commandant, the remainder of the Staff being the same as last year. The Prince of Wales' Rifles' concert was a very successful affair: the proceeds, after deducting expenses, will be handed over to the Montreal General Hospital. The Mount Royals are going through their annual drill, and make a fair muster.

B.

REVIEWS.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.—No. 282—Oct. 1873—of this sterling Review (American edition) has been received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York. The Number contains several very interesting articles, viz.:—1. The Iron Mask; 2. Work and Wages; 3. Lives and Letters of Beethoven, the celebrated German Musician and Composer, who died in Vienna in 1827; 4. The Cuban Insurrection; 5. The Breeding of Horses; 6. The Three Cathedrals of St. Paul's; 7. Travellers and Handbooks; 8. Kew Gardens; 9. Dr. Strauss' Confession; 10. Affairs on the Gold Coast.—The article under the caption of "Work and Wages" is a review of a work, published in London last year, from the pen of Thomas BRASSY, M. P.—a work which should be in the hands of every large employer of labour in the Dominion. Art. IX. is a scathing review of an atheistical volume—"The Old Faith and the New"—recently published in Germany and reprinted in England, by the widely known D. F. STRAUSS. Several points are recommended by the reviewer to the serious consideration of all clergymen of the leading Christian denominations, more especially at the present time, when Science is said to have assumed an attitude of hostility to Revealed Religion.

Lord Derby has made a speech in opposition to the Ashantee war. He holds that the British protectorate, had better not have been extended to its present dimensions, and expressed a doubt whether it was wise to take over the Dutch forts. He protests, with the utmost decision, against any further development of the same policy. He trusts, says the London Times, that "no visionary ideas of a vast tropical empire in Africa, no exaggerated fancies as to its being our duty to put a coat of moral white-wash on every black man we come across" will tempt England to enlarge her protectorate.

The Committee on the prolongation of the powers of the present Government, headed by M. de Remusat, to-day, 12th inst. had an interview with McMahon. The latter stated he had nothing to say modifying in any way the language of his message to the Assembly. He requested them to hasten their labours in the best interests of the country. He said questions relating to the discussion of constitutional bills belonged solely to the Assembly, though he acknowledged that the adoption of bills would give stability to the Government.

In the Assembly to-day, 12th inst. a motion was offered by the Government postponing the debate upon M. Leon Say's interpellation regarding the failure to order elections to fill vacancies in the Assembly until the day following that upon which the vote is taken upon the prolongation of President McMahon's powers. After a heated debate the motion was adopted.

OUR MANCEUVRES.—Captain of skirmishers (rushing in to seize picket sentries of the enemy)—"Hullo! He-ar! You surrender to this company!" Opposition Lance Corporal—"Beg pardon, sir! It's the other way, sir. We're a brigade, sir!!"—Punch.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 3rd November, 1873.

GENERAL ORDERS (26).

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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

To be Captain :

Lieutenant William James Shee Holwell,
M. S., vice Brevet Major John Radford
Cherriman, who is hereby permitted to
retire retaining his Brevet rank.

The resignation of Ensign Rupert Ethroge
Kingsford is hereby accepted.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Captain John Tilton, V. B., 1st Battalion
Governor-General's Foot Guards special
from date of appointment: 18th June 1872.

Captain William Horace Lee, V. B., 1st
Battalion Governor General's Foot Guards,
from 15th July, 1873.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Quebec Provisional Brigade of Garrison Ar-
tillery.

To be Major, in command :

Captain and Brevet Major Dennis Murray,
V. B., from No. 3 Battery, vice Brevet Lieu-
tenant Colonel Thomas Hunter Grant, who
is hereby permitted specially to retire re-
taining his Brevet rank.

Gaspé Battery of Garrison Artillery.

The Gaspé Infantry Company is hereby
changed to a Battery of Garrison Artillery.

To be Captain, provisionally :

Captain John Slous.

To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally :

Lieutenant Edward Chevallier Perchard.

8th Battalion "Stadacona Rifles."

No. 3 Company, Quebec.

To be Lieutenant :

Sergeant James Willoughby Anderson, M.
S., vice George Hopper Balfour, who is
hereby permitted to retire retaining his
rank.

No. 4 Company, Quebec.

To be Lieutenant, from 1st November, 1873 :

Ensign Arthur Ahern, M. S., vice John
Gilmour, Junior, whose resignation is
hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick Engineer Company.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally :

T. Barclay Robinson, Gentlemen (late
Captain No. 7 Company Division, Regimen-
tal Division of 2nd St. John), vice E. A.
Wilmot, whose resignation is hereby ac-
cepted.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

MEMO.—Adverting to No 3, G. O. (20) 13th
September 1871, the date of confirmation
of rank of Major William S Morris, 71st
Battalion, is 10th December, 1869, the date
on which he was appointed Major, instead
of 11th July, 1871, Major Morris having
obtained a certificate of qualification under
the former militia organization of New Bruns-
wick.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Cumberland Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Oxford.

A company of Infantry is hereby author-
ized at Oxford in the County of Cumberland,
to be No. 5 Company of the Cumberland
Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

To be Captain :

Captain William Oxley.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

H. S. Smith, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

J. H. Treer, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Winnipeg Field Battery of Artillery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally :

Sergeant Major George Holmes Young.

1st Lieutenant George H. Kellond, having
left limits, his name is hereby removed
from the list of Officers of the Active
Militia.

By Command of His Excellency the
Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lieut. Col.

Acting Adjt. General of Militia,
Canada.

Count de Strzilecke, who died recently in
London at the age of 77 years, was the
first who suggested to the British Govern-
ment that gold could be found in Australia.
Before the age of thirty-five he had visited
and made explorations in North and South
America, the West Indies, the South Sea
Islands, the Japanese Islands, China, India,
Egypt, New South Wales, and Van Deman's
Land. In the last-named island he met Sir
John Franklin, who assisted him greatly in
his explorations in Australia.

A EUROPEAN OUTLOOK.—A correspondent
who was present at the recent meeting of
the three monarchs at Vienna and Berlin
makes the following remarks in regard to
the future in Europe:—"The feeling at
Berlin is that peace is only safe so long as
France alone is in the field against them.
They have overrun, humbled, mulcted, and
dismembered that country; and they are
confident that, upon any fresh provocation,
upon any renewed cry, "A Berlin!" or
"Vengeance for Sedan!" the utter annihil-
ation of their late foe would be for them the
work of a few days' campaign, but they are
haunted by misgivings as to the attitude of
the Russian people, and the aspirations of
rampant Pan-Slavism; and they consider
that between them and the chances of a for-
midable Franco-Russian alliance there is
only the thread of the Emperor Alexander's
life. Were they called upon to withstand a
simultaneous attack, both on their western
and eastern frontier, they are aware of the
necessity they would be in of relying on
Austrian support, or, at least, neutrality,
nor would they disdain even the tiny
help that Italy, the Mouse, could lend to
Prussia, the Lion. I have hardly met a
Prussian or Austrian who did not entertain
the meanest opinion of Italy as a military
and a naval power. With the single excep-
tion of the Bersaglieri, they think, there is no
solidity in the Italian troops. Their infantry
is starved and rickety, their cavalry badly
mounted, their artillery untrained and in-
efficient, and there is hopeless disorganiza-
tion in every department of the service. Were
a war to spring up even with France in her
exhausted condition," these Germans say,
"the French would hardly be at the trouble
of forcing the Alps. They would merely
land 40,000 or 50,000 of their soldiers on the
southern coast, where they would find in the
priests, in their brigands, and in the whole
bested population of the two Sicilies, Bour-
bonist and Republican auxiliaries enough to
renew the exploits of Fra Diavolo and Car-
dinal Ruffo, and to march with them to the
deliverance of the Vatican. The Italian
kingdom is a new edifice everywhere un-
dermined by clerical hostility. It lacks inward
solidity and cohesion, and it would not
stand the slightest outward onset for three
days."

A FAMOUS SCOTTISH ARMOURER.—The Scots
were once famous for the temper of their
sword blades. "A great armourer arose in
the Highlands," says Smiles, in his "Indus-
trial Biography," "one who was able to
forge armour that would resist the best
Sheffield arrow heads, and to make swords
that would vie with the best weapons of
Toledo and Milan." This was the great
cutler, Andrea de Ferrara, whose swords
still maintain their ancient reputation. He
is supposed to have learned his art in the
Italian city whence he was called, and,
under the patronage of the King of Scot-
land, to have practised it in secrecy among
the Highland hills, as all his genuine blades
are marked with a crown; and before his
time no man could temper a sword in such
a way that the point should touch the hilt
and spring back uninjured. He is said to
have worked in a dark cellar, the better to
enable him to perceive the effect of the
heat upon the metal, and to watch the
nicety of the tempering; as well as possibly
to serve as a screen to his secret method of
working. Many of his blades, with new
basket hilts, are to be found in the Scottish
regiments of to-day.—*Cassell's British Bat-
tles on Land and Sea.*

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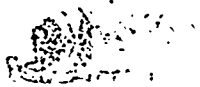
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The Volunteer Review,
 AND
 MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, NOV. 18, 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 was long held as a true maxim that the strength of a ship or fortress should be measured by the number of men in it; either, all other accessories being equal; and there is nothing yet, in all the mechanical changes which have so modified the character of naval or military architecture, to prove the proposition either false or obsolete. The system of floating batteries, of which Mr. REID is at once the inventor and the apostle, are said to have all their requirements fulfilled by a few artillery men, a few stokers, a few firemen, a corporal’s guard of marines, and a sufficient sprinkling of officers to command the whole—the total, from captain to cabin boy, ranging from 15) to 500, according to size. For purposes of mere harbour defence, and as sea-crows, it is quite possible that such a ship’s company is quite sufficient;

but a seagoing fleet is a necessity, and the efficiency of such an armament is to be measured by the number of able seamen that man it, quite as much as by the offensive and defensive capabilities of the machines employed.

It is also evident that mere floating coffins or cheese boxes like the *Devastation* are not calculated for the active requirements of naval warfare, and that, except as an auxiliary to be carefully husbanded, steam as a motive power is not destined to be the main agent in the propulsion of ocean cruisers.

As coming events cast their shadows before, so the return of the British Admiralty to a sound state of mind, as evidenced by the construction of the *Shah*, leads to the conclusion that the day for the exhibition of the best qualities of *able seamen* have not passed away, and that our fleets will be commanded by something more nearly resembling the men of NELSON’S time than the present combination of engineers and artillery officers in command of the Royal Navy.

Of course, like all other general rules this is proved by exceptions, and we are happy to say they are neither few nor far between; but it is impossible to read one of the valuable papers on naval subjects which have of late years appeared in the Journals of the Royal United Service Institution without being struck with the evidence of a lack of knowledge of seamanship which pervades the Royal Navy; and for this there is good reason. When an officer finds that he has not the control of the motive power which propels his vessel, he is only to study the conditions under which it can be applied. As long as *sail power* was the *motor*, the atmospheric conditions were necessarily keenly studied, and the mechanical application of the power under any or every phase of the varying elements in which it was to be applied eagerly investigated. The proper disposition of a sail at the right moment effected the object sought, and a thorough knowledge of the complicated mechanism of a sailing vessel, with the ability to reduce it to practice, displayed the able seaman.

When steam superseded sail power, another state of things was seen. The *navigating* lieutenant, who had superseded the sailing master, was actually only accountable for the *trim* of the vessel. He neither had nor could have more control over his engine than any other outsider whose orders to go ahead or astern should be obeyed by the engineer; consequently, it was not a matter of primary necessity that he should know more than the tendency of the specific gravity of the mass with which he had to deal when in motion. The change that would substitute for such a state of things seamanship in its proper acceptation would be a much desired improvement.

The sixth of October will be a memorable day in the annals of *La Belle France*, for on that day was arraigned at the bar of a court martial, presided over by a Prince of the blood of one of the three dynasties now struggling for the throne of that unlucky country, a soldier grown grey in her service, eminent alike for his military abilities, his undaunted courage, and his overwhelming misfortune,—Marshal BAZAINE, the commander in chief of more than thirty legions of the soldiers of the late French empire, and the unlucky General, who, by a series of rapidly succeeding events, was obliged to submit to the disgrace of the *Caudine Fork*, without benefitting his country.

The soldier that has followed intelligently the series of events that led to the surrender of Metz will feel a pang of sorrow for the disgraceful manner in which the first soldier of France has been treated by the Government and people of that country, and will be at no loss to understand why donkeys will bray at the captive lion.

There can be very little doubt that the defence will show plainly the state of disorganization into which the French troops must have fallen was not confined to the rank and file alone, and that many of the Marshal’s accusers did more by their own neglect and insubordination to bring disaster and disgrace on their country than the cowardice and want of discipline so freely charged against their soldiers; hence it is convenient and a highly politic act on their part to join in the cry against the man whose misfortunes are greatest, and whose ill fortune it has been to hold the command of demoralized troops and political Generals.

It is not necessary to go over the charges against the Marshal; but it is an evil precedent to deal thus with a brave and gallant soldier for evils which were the result of the plottings of a set of scoundrels in Paris. The rascally agitators that crippled the energies of the Empire, prostrated their country in the dust, murdered her most eminent citizens, and burned her capital, are allowed to walk at large, and find it their interest to make the first soldier in France a scapegoat to hide their own villainies.

It is not surprising to see the grandson of the infamous L’Egalite presiding at such a mockery of a court martial. He sacrificed his kinsman and sovereign to the *sanculottes* of Paris, in hopes to fill the throne, while his descendant is quite willing to please the Communists by sacrificing a scapegoat to their thirst for innocent blood a soldier who might have stood in the way of a similar ambition.

The following description of the scene in court, and comments on this extraordinary case, are from our contemporary the *Broad Arrow*, whose report of the trial will be found in another page:

“Round the horse-shoe table, covered with green cloth, are seated ten general

officers in undressed uniform, crossed in some instances with the sash of the Legion of Honour, with the Star of the Order on their breasts, and their cocked hats lying on the table before them. The accessories of glittering bayonets, of busy officials, and a curious crowd, are not wanting, but a single figure arrests our attention. In an arm chair on the right sits the one-time master of more than thirty legions, looking 'as if cast in stone,' in the custody of a simple captain of gendarmes. He is one of all that gallant company wears the military medal, the Victoria Cross of France given only for personal gallantry in the field, and beneath it glitters the Star of the Legion of Honour—the 'radiant and adored deceit' of Byron's noble verse. Let us complete the picture from the pen and ink sketch of an eye witness:—'His gold embroidered forage cap lies beside him, with his gloves upon it. Before him are paper, pens and ink, but he never uses them, but sits here motionless, abstracted, not at all appearance heeding nothing that goes on around him, as he looks straight to the front past M. Alla, the clerk of the court, who prozes out the indictment with jerking slowness and barbarous provincial accent. Certainly a man worth looking at closely, this Marshal of France arraigned on charges so weighty,—this impassive, haughty looking man, sitting there dumbly listening, with the eye of the world upon him—this man who in these latter days has verified the Napoleonic axiom that every private soldier carries a marshal's baton in his knapsack, now that he has won it, to find him seated over against an old man, reading charges which, if true and proven, must wrench that baton from him, and hurl it and him into the dust.'

"The career of Marshal Bazaine has been a remarkable one, even for a soldier of France. In 1837, after four years' experience of African warfare, during which time he had won the Cross of Honour on the battle field and risen to the rank of lieutenant, the young soldier made the Spanish campaign against the Carlists, and returned to Algeria in 1839 with the rank of captain. He then took part in the expeditions of Milianah, Kabylia, and Morocco, and was entrusted with the government of the military subdivision of Tlemcen. In 1848 he was lieutenant colonel, and in 1854 commanded a brigade of infantry in the Crimean war. His name was repeatedly mentioned with honour in the bulletins of Canrobert and Pelissier. In 1855 he was promoted general of division; and his power of organization having been long recognized, he was soon after the termination of the war appointed inspector general of several divisions of infantry. Then came the fatal expedition to Mexico, the chequered story of which we need not recapitulate. The utter rottenness of Mexican society, and the antagonism of the United States when she came victorious out of the civil war, combined to render the Empire of Maximilian impossible, and the French finally retired from the country after in vain trying to induce the Emperor to accompany them. In the spring of 1867, Bazaine quitted Vera Cruz with the whole of his forces; and, *cela va sans dire*—when was it otherwise in France—became the butt for every shaft of calumny. His services, however, were appreciated by the late Emperor Napoleon, who gave him the command of a *corps d'armee* after his return, and in 1869 made him commander in chief of the Imperial Guard. Including the war of 1870-71, his services reckon thirty-five years under the flag, and sixty-seven campaigns! It may

well be asked by a bewildered Englishman if all that is alleged of such a man can by any possibility be true? Can we picture to ourselves a Wellington, a Lord Clyde, a Napier, a Nelson, after their career of glory becoming amenable to charges, so shameful in their old age? And what is the marvellous difference in the constitution of French men that such a thing should be possible?"

We promised our readers to republish the RULES issued by the "National Artillery Association," for the guidance of the contestants at the annual competition for the coming year, especially as they may be useful to our own Artillery corps. If we mistake not, an attempt was made by Lieut.-Colonel FRENCH, Major CORTON, and other officers, to get up a similar institution in Canada. We are not aware that it was a failure. Probably, a renewal of the agitation on the subject would secure to our troops the benefit of such an Association.

The following are the Rules alluded to, and their value is sufficiently apparent:

RULES for the National Annual Competitions at Land and Sea Ranges—1873.

1.—It shall be competent for Officers commanding corps of Artillery which under fundamental Rules, belong to the Association, to send propositions through the proper channel to the Council of the Association, for Detachments to compete at the Annual National Meetings of the Association, but it rests with the Council to accept or reject such propositions. Non-commissioned officers and gunners are eligible to compete, but no person shall be allowed to constitute a member of a competing Detachment who is not an efficient member of the corps to which he belongs, and possessed of a clear understanding of the Rules of the Association. No paid Instructor of Volunteers will be allowed under any circumstances to compete. The Gun Detachments shall be selected by the officers in command of the brigade or corps to which they belong. They may compete either in full or undressed uniform, as sanctioned by the officer in charge of the Detachment. No. 1 is not to change rounds.

2.—Any calibre of gun may be used that is approved by the Council. It shall be at the discretion of the Council to pit one class and calibre only, or to pit all classes and calibres of guns against each other, making such allowances by way of handicapping as the circumstances of the various cases shall require. One or more prizes may be given in each competition. The funds in hand, the number of entries and the ranges available, will guide the Council in the exercise of this discretion.

3.—An entrance fee of £2 shall be paid by each competing Detachment, which will then be qualified to enter for any or for all of the prizes given at the Annual National Meeting, challenge prizes and prizes for winners excepted. The Council shall not undertake under any circumstances to return either subscriptions or entrance fees.

4.—All entries must be made within the dates prescribed and on forms supplied by the Secretary of the Association; all subscriptions and entrance fees must be paid when the entries are made.

5.—Each competing Detachment shall fire five rounds. Points shall be given for shots as follows: Maximum for elevation, 4; for direction, 3. A shot shall have no value unless it obtain points both for elevation and direction. A direct hit shall count

4 extra points; a ricochet hit shall count 1 extra point. Thus a direct hit will count 11—a ricochet hit 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8, according to the position of the first graze; a ricochet hit out of bounds will count nothing.

The following is the time allowed for firing five rounds from the different classes of guns, viz.:

7 minutes—for all unlimbered guns on field or travelling carriages, below the calibre of 32pdrs.

8 minutes—for all guns on standing carriages, for 32pdrs., and all guns above that calibre, however mounted.

10 minutes—for all 68pdr. guns and all above that calibre on travelling platforms, and for 40pdr. Armstrong.

A reduction of one point shall be made for every 20 seconds of time, or fraction of 20 seconds, beyond the time allowed.

IN CASE OF TIES.

1st.—When the ties are both within the time allowed, the Detachment making the score in the shortest time [or, were the nature of guns may differ, in the time proportionally the shortest] shall be esteemed the winner.

2nd.—When the ties are consequent upon a reduction of points for time, a fraction instead of an entire point shall be deducted for every odd number of seconds under 20 seconds.

3.—When the ties are absolutely the same, they must be shot off under, as nearly as possible, the original conditions.

Every movement must be steadily and correctly performed in strict conformity to regulations: the slightest deviation therefrom must be at once stopped, and the movement recommenced, in which case the time lost will not be allowed for. Time shall be allowed for any unavoidable delay, such as a miss-fire through breaking or fault of the friction tube, or anything that is not the fault of the Detachment, according to the decision of the Officer superintending the practice.

6. When a land range can be obtained, the targets—two in number, to represent as much as possible a moving object—shall be of canvas or wood, dimensions nine feet square, with firm props and supports; each consecutive round shall be fired alternately at a separate target; the targets to be at different distances. In the case of a Sea range, the conditions shall be absolutely the same, saving that Government floating targets may be used, in which case five points will be allowed for all direct hits striking the flag, staff, or buoy. Shots striking the guys only will not count as hits. Ricochet hits the same as land range. As in firing at floating targets it is impossible to prevent their moving to the right or left as the tide ebbs and flows, it must be understood by competing Detachments that no complaint of the target having shifted from this cause can be entertained.

When the target has been shot away or sinks, and cannot be repaired at once, the practice is to commence again when it has been replaced, and no complaint can be listened to as to the advantage derived by those who have fired or those who are about to fire, from the accident having occurred.

7.—The guns at commencing to be in the position of guns run back by recoil; the stores at the guns; the Detachment, at 'take post at the guns' where there are no parapets; the guns to be run up before firing to a proper distance from the butt, the distance to be indicated by a painted line on each platform;

8.—Lots shall be drawn for the order of

firing; the order of firing shall not be divulged, excepting to members of the Council and the Executive officers, until each Detachment is brought up in its order.—The firing shall be carried on in series; each series to be numbered from one upwards as per forms which shall be supplied to the markers on the range, and at the battery, and the timekeepers. In case of any corps not bringing up its full complement of Detachments, the order of firing shall not be disturbed, but the missing Detachments shall be struck out.

9.—A drawing of the signalling apparatus, and a description of the mode of signalling adopted by the Association, will be supplied on application to the Secretary. A red flag shall be hoisted at the battery, to be answered by a red flag from each of the markers before the word 'Commence' is given; the flag at the battery to be kept up whilst each of the five rounds are being fired, and lowered when they are completed. Trial or other non-competitive shots to be fired with the flag down. A white flag waved at the range shall signify that the shot has struck beyond the target; a red flag waved at the range will denote a hit out of bounds. The range party alone shall be responsible for the points given for elevation, and the markers at the battery alone for the points for direction. No question as to correctness of signalling or marking can be entertained, or complaints received, unless made at the time and on the spot. The judgment on matters of fact of the officer superintending the practice shall be final.

10.—Four judges at least shall be appointed by the officer superintending the practice—two to estimate the points to be given for each shot, and two to take the time. They shall be placed where they can best judge of the results of the shots, and shall place their own marks at the following distances from the targets:

* At the 1,250 yards Range.

| Right and Left. | Over. | Under. |
|-----------------|--------|--------|
| Yards. | Yards. | Yards. |
| 4 | 65 | 15 |
| 8 | 85 | 35 |
| 12 | 105 | 55 |

At the 1,500 yards Range.

| Right and Left. | Over. | Under. |
|-----------------|--------|--------|
| Yards. | Yards. | Yards. |
| 6 | 70 | 20 |
| 12 | 90 | 40 |
| 18 | 110 | 60 |

All the shots striking within the first marks to count for elevation 4, and for direction 3 pts.; within the second, for elevation 3, and for direction 2 points; and within the third, for elevation 2, and for direction 1 point. The value of the shot to be signalled by the range party and from the battery. The value of each shot shall be audibly declared by an appointed person at the battery, [thus: 'Elevation, 4, over; Direction, 2, right.] The scores shall be kept exclusively by the non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery, under the superintendence of the officers in charge of the respective departments; and at the conclusion of each day's firing they shall be delivered at the Secretary's office. They are not to be previously shown or divulged.

11.—The commissioned officers in charge of the Detachments may point out any mistakes to No. 1, but are not to interfere with the working of the guns, unless No. 1 should be firing at a wrong target, or unless they shall perceive any infraction of the injunctions contained in Rule 5, respecting the performance of the movements, or desire to

* Applicable only to Smooth-bore guns.

appeal to the officer superintending the practice for an allowance of time.

12.—In shell competitions the firing will be carried on at all times of tide, and for this purpose the banderols and targets will be moored on floating rafts, so that the banderols, four in number, will always make the same parallelogram 50 × 12 yards. The target will be 6 × 6, and moored 15 yards beyond the front banderols; the height of the banderols will be 20 feet. Shells bursting within the parallelogram will count 5 points. The targets will be distant about 1,200 yards.

The shells will be filled beforehand, but not the fuzes fixed, and ten minutes will be allowed for the 5 rounds.

Blind shells, and shells bursting more than 20 feet above the plane, not to score.

The markers for elevation will be 500 yards distant, at right angles to the targets. Ties to be shot off shell by shell.

The competing Detachments to consist of not fewer than nine numbers.

No appeals to be entertained in consequence of any variation of the position of the target and banderols.

The marker's decision to be final.

No corps will be allowed to furnish a detachment for this competition that has not had practice, from either rifled or smooth-bore guns, before joining the Meeting at Shoeburyness, as shown by its practice reports up to the 1st of August, 1873.

13.—In competitions with the 40-pounder Armstrong Guns, hits only shall count, and a value of 12 shall be given for each direct hit, and 6 for each ricochet hit. The targets shall be at 1,200 yards and at 1,600 yards, 9 × 9 feet.

14.—In competitions with a moving target, the target to pass on a line running parallel to the front of the shell Battery, and at 1,000 yards' perpendicular distance from it. Rate 7 miles per hour.

Each Detachment to fire as many shots as possible in 3 minutes from the moment of time given by the Umpire.

Hits only shall count.

The moving target is 5 feet square, inclusive of frame, with 2 wings 3½ feet wide—total size, 5 feet by 12.

If a shot strikes the 5 feet square target direct, to count 4; on ricochet, 2.

If a shot strikes the wings, 5 feet high and 3½ feet wide on either side of the 5 feet square target, to count 2; on ricochet, 1.

In case of target being damaged, or other unavoidable delay, such as a tube missing fire, &c., time of delay to be deducted as in other cases.

By a signal from the Battery the target moves across the range; as soon as the target has cleared the banderols, the Umpire gives orders for the practice to commence, which is continued till exactly 3 minutes have elapsed.

The gun can be loaded previous to the target moving, but not fired till leave is given by the Umpire or superintending officer. (These arrangements are necessary for safety of Markers and Drivers).

In the event of no hit being made at the running target, the Detachment making the most central shot at a standing target 5 by 5 feet, with a 40-pounder Armstrong gun, shall be considered the winner. Winning detachments only will compete. The decision of the Umpire to be final. No appeal.

15.—In the Repository Competition a gun will be on short skids about 4 yards in rear of the platform, and at right angles to its

carriage. The carriage will be in the centre of the platform.

It will be required—

1. To mount the gun by sliding it up skids

2. To fire two rounds, shells, with blowing charges and time fuzes. Target 1,250 yards.

3. Shift Gun to another Garrison Standing Carriage by plank and rollers.

4. Fire three rounds, shells, with blowing charges and time fuzes. Target 1,600 yards.

Time allowed.—1. Ten minutes. 2. Three minutes. 3. Fifteen minutes. 4. Five min.

Stores required:

| | |
|------------------|----|
| Skids, Fir | 2 |
| do. Oak | 6 |
| Scotches | 12 |
| Ground Roller | 1 |
| Shifting Rollers | 3 |
| Handspikes | 10 |
| Drag Ropes | 2 |
| Lashing Ropes | 4 |
| Sets Luff Tackle | 2 |
| Selvagees | 2 |
| Plank | 1 |

Two gun detachments, of not less than ten men each, will be told off to form a squad. The squad that completes the duty in the shortest time, to the satisfaction of the Umpire, to be the winner.

At the expiration of the time allowed, the competing squad will be withdrawn. Winning detachments only will compete.

16.—The result of each competition shall not be declared until the day succeeding that on which the firing for the same has taken place, and no information as to the score shall be given to any person by the Statistical Department until such official declaration shall have been made.

17.—Officers making entries for their corps at the Annual National Meeting will forward to the Secretary of the Association, at the earliest possible date, a list of the Officers, with their rank and date of commission. Non-commissioned officers, their rank and date of appointment, Trumpeters and gunners, and of those officers who require camp furniture, with an undertaking to pay for the hire of the same. Messes for officers and men will be established at the following rates—viz., for Officers at 4s. per diem, for Non-commissioned officers and men at 1s. 6d. per diem; and all who attend the meeting will be required to contribute to the Mess Funds at the above rates, whether they choose to join the messes or not. No entry will be considered complete until these conditions have been complied with. Forms for these returns will be supplied on application to the Secretary. The amount for messing must be forwarded when the entry is made.

18.—The Council reserves to itself the power to modify these Rules as circumstances may require. The official organ of the Association is the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, and the Council cannot be responsible for affording information publicly through any other channel, although the Secretary is always prepared to answer questions.

The German War Office has decided not to arm the entire army, not even the entire Prussian army, with the adapted Mauser rifle, upon the merits of which military opinion still differs. Only five army corps will receive the new arm; the others will have adapted chassepots served to them. Both rifles possess the same calibre, and the same cartridge will do for both.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF THE "VIRGINIUS."

Havana advices up to the 8th give the following details of the capture of the *Virginus*:—On the 30th, the *Virginus* left a port off Hayti for Cuba. On the same day the Spanish Consul at Kingston advised the Governor at Santiago, who in turn informed the capture of the Spanish man-of-war, *Tornado*. The latter started in search of and soon discovered the *Virginus*. This was on the 31st. The chase immediately commenced, the *Tornado* going at a rate of 13 or 14 knots an hour, and going steadily on like a flying star. Night came on, but the moon shed her light over the water, and made the forms of both visible. The chase lasted until ten at night, and by this time the *Virginus* was within cannon shot of the *Tornado* and the latter then fired again, an intimation to surrender, but no notice was taken of it. Three or four followed, and capture was complete, being effected within a very short distance of the Jamaica coast. The Commander of the *Tornado* gives it twenty miles. No resistance was offered by the *Virginus*. All were made prisoners, and brought on board of the *Tornado*. During the chase the *Virginus* threw overboard everything that could help to lighten the vessel. On the arrival of the *Tornado* with her prize in tow at Santiago de Cuba, the steamers with steam up blew their whistles, all rang bells, and several crews cheered.

The *Virginus* was brought in with the Spanish flag flying, the American flag which had been hoisted during the chase being twisted about the mast. On her arrival at Santiago it was found that she was making so much water it was decided to run her ashore. The following day a court martial was held on board the *Tornado*, which commenced at nine and terminated at four o'clock. All were tried. After the court had concluded, all the prisoners, with the exception of Bambette, Jesus Delsol, General Ryan and Pearo Cespedes, were transferred to the jail of the city, escorted by 100 volunteers and a number of marines. Barriel Colley asked that all prisoners should be turned over to him, with the exception of the Captain and Crew, who should be sent to Havana at the disposal of Commandant General De Marine, and declared that within 24 hours afterwards they should be tried and executed.

OPINION OF THE U. S. PRESS ON THE "VIRGINIUS" AFFAIR.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The *Tribune's* Washington despatch says:—The President is thoroughly in earnest, and if he can discover any way by which this Government can compel the cessation of the barbarities in Cuba, he will take the responsibility. His feeling on the subject has been long and deep seated, extending back to the first year of his Presidency, and it has always been his earnest wish that the Spanish Government would resort to peaceful measures.

The *Herald* says:—We can no longer trust to diplomatic protest and Madrid orders. Our safety must be in the weight of our metal and the bravery of our sailors, for the outrage of the murders at Santiago de Cuba: probably for the illegal capture of the *Virginus* we must demand prompt and ample reparation.

The *Times* says:—There is no need for indignation meetings on this subject. The Government will do its duty, and defend the national flag by means which may be justified.

THE CUBAN PRESS ON THE QUESTION.

HAVANA, NOV. 12.—The *Tos de Cuba* of today says, editorially, that it is as humane as anybody, more so than many who make ostentatious professions of philanthropy, but it cannot do less than approve of the energy displayed towards all rebels, any particularly towards those whom the filibustering steamer *Virginus* brought to make more bloody the war in Cuba. The Court-martial for the trial of those captured on the *Virginus* is still in session, working with all possible despatch. Amongst the crew, and disguised as fireman, were Ignacio Alfaro, Boss, Arco, Varona, Castellanot, Pineda Mola, Boitel, and other persons of importance. Captain Joseph Fry was manifestly aware of the object of the expedition, and the nature of the cargo, which he was tempted to take charge of by a large sum offered to him, thinking that there were ninety-nine chances in one hundred of his landing in safety. It is thought that this will be a final effort of the insurrectionists. The captain and crew were shot by a squad of Marines in the public square. Twelve of the insurgents were shot in front of the slaughter house wall yesterday morning at half past eleven o'clock.

The *Express* says the execution of Captain Fry will come home to many here, as he was once in the U. S. Navy, which probably hastened his execution.

The *Commercial* says: Why should we wait, when American citizens are being slaughtered and the American flag dishonored? Spain may have to drop other tears than volunteers.

BLACK VOMIT.

The following pen-picture of the effects of the terrible pestilence is furnished by Dr. L. Cohen to the *Quincy Whig*:

Perhaps no more appalling sight can be imagined than the malignant type of yellow fever—that which is now raging in those stricken cities; even in its milder forms it is bad enough. Not infrequently the doomed victim is apparently but slightly attacked; may be seen sitting up in his bed, reading perhaps, and to all appearance but little indisposed; yet in such a case, at his very next visit, the physician may find but a lifeless corpse, gone from this world without a struggle. The disease was so fearfully insidious that no one can foretell how the primary attack may result, and the seeds of the malady may lurk in the veins for days, unnoticed, like a smouldering spark, until the flames burst forth with rage that knows no conqueror.

Such instances as those described, almost without any symptoms, are comparatively rare. Usually all cases are attended with intense and agonizing pain. The dreadful headache and backache with which the attack is ushered in cannot be compared with aught else in the domain of human suffering; while the flushed face and brilliant injected eyes (sometimes fearfully beautiful in their strange brightness) must be anxiously watched, for not the most consummate skill or longest experience may prophecy the time when these shall give

place to the ghastly, livid lip, and the jaundiced skin and yellow eyeballs from which this fearful malady derives its name. Or perhaps the dreaded second stage, hemorrhage, appears, heralded by the frightful vomit, or black vomit—may, perhaps, attended with bleeding from every pore in the body. Then comes the horrible delirium, when the patient, perhaps a fine delicate woman, or a tender child, but now a raving maniac, possessed of the strength of five infuriated men, taxes to the utmost, sometimes for hours, all and more than all the resources of the worn and exhausted friends at the bedside, until at last death closes the dreadful scene. These are not fanciful pictures; they are realities, that have been witnessed time and again, and are occurring by scores in these plague-stricken cities of Memphis and Shreveport.

When recovery takes place—and, thanks to the progress of science and dictates of reason and common sense, recoveries do occur in far greater number than in similar epidemics of bygone years—the poor patient is left as weak and as helpless as a new-born infant; if he attempts to leave his bed unassisted, he will most likely fall fainting to the floor, and such a fainting fit is usually but the forerunner of death.

For days and weeks he must be closely watched, and guarded against any imprudence, for he has in great measure lost for a time the power of control over himself and his judgment, and the slightest act of incaution may bring on the ever-to-be-dreaded relapse, more dangerous by far than the original seizure.

A slight idea of the expense incurred in a case of yellow fever may be simply imagined. A nurse—far more important even than a physician—must be in attendance night and day, for woe to the yellow fever patient who is left alone for a single moment. The stretching forth of the hand for a glass of water on the table near the bedside may in a second work the irreparable mischief.

While so carefully attended, every change and movement must be jealously noted. The strength may fail, and the mechanism of the overwrought system suddenly run down like a worn out clock.

It is the physician's duty to do all in his power to guard against such accidents, and whatever he may order—the rarest conserves, the most expensive wines—must be furnished without delay, for every minute is fraught with danger, and with every second the subtle poison in the blood is doing its awful work and hurrying on the wing of the Death Angel.

In view of the apprehended approach of cholera, an order has been issued, addressed to the workmen employed in various departments under the direction of the War Office, directing those in whose homes any epidemic occurs to report the fact at once to the surgeon, who will have authority to retain them at home during its prevalence, and to certify so as to obtain them half-pay while away from work.

BY THE SEA.

Slowly, steadily, under the moon,
Swings the tide, in its old time way;
Never too late, and never too soon—
And the evening and the morning make the day.

Slowly, steadily, over the sands,
And over the rocks to fall and flow;
And this wave has touched a dead man's
hands.
And that one has seen a face we know.

They have borne a good ship on her way,
Or buried her deep from love and light;
And yet as the sink at our feet to-day,
Ah! who shall interpret their message
aright?

For their separate voices of grief and cheer
Are only blended at last in one solemn tone,
And only this song of the waves I hear
"For ever and ever His will be done."

Slowly, steadily, to and fro,
Swings our life in its weary way;
Now at its ebb and now at its flow,—
And the evening and the morning make the day.

Sorrow and happiness, peace and strife,
Fear and rejoicing its moments know;
How, from the discords of such a life,
Can the clear music of heaven flow?

Yet to the ear of God it swells,
And to the blessed around the throne,
Sweeter than chimes of Sabbath bells—
"For ever and ever His will be done."

TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE

(Continued from page 540.)

One arrived in Metz on the 23rd. He was the bearer of a despatch which was handed by Colonel Lewal to Marshal Bazaine, and which the latter read in his presence, indicating an advance of Marshal McMahon in the direction of Metz. The marshal denies having received any such despatch on the 23rd, but says he received it on the 29th, declaring, at the same time, that even if it had come to hand earlier, as it had not been sent by Marshal Machon himself, he could not consider it as emanating from sufficient authority to induce him to undertake any movement with his army, especially as it was being reorganised after having suffered heavy losses, and he was not positively acquainted with Marshal MacMahon's movements. This declaration the report regards as a kind of avowal. General Riviere further says the marshal, feeling that his conduct in remaining inactive must subsequently be censured, tries to cast the responsibility for it upon the other commanders. Instead of making all possible efforts to effect a conjunction with Marshal MacMahon in the direction of Montmedy, which he had always announced to be his intention, and which had been agreed upon by the Council of Regency, the marshal went in the opposite direction and ordered his troops to the right bank of the river, thus limiting his assistance to a mere demonstration. He resolved not to leave the entrenched camp of Metz, under the protection of which he intended to await the conclusion of the military and political crisis which was perparing. General Riviere alludes at length to the conference held at Grimont Castle, at which all the principal officers were present, when the marshal maintained profound silence with regard to the movements of Marshal MacMahon in the direction of Metz, a fact which is asserted by the officers present at the meeting. The marshal told them there was only ammunition for a single battle, which was entirely false, as it has been shown that at that time the ammunition department had been entirely reorganised, and finally he succeeded in obtaining a declaration by virtue of which the army was to remain in Metz. The marshal explains his conduct by declaring that in so doing 200,000 men of the enemy's forces were forced to remain near

Metz; but this theory cannot be accepted; in fact, at the time when the marshal wrote to the Minister of War that it was impossible to leave Metz, the troops might have cut their way through with great facility, and Marshal Bazaine himself on the 26th of August telegraphed to Marshal Machon that "he is surrounded, but that he can cut through, and is awaiting him."

Such contradictions, adds the report, need no comment. However, on the 31st of August acting upon the advice of Marshal MacMahon Marshal Bazaine made another demonstration; from the arrangements he made he must have been fully aware that it could not be successful.

The report sums up as follows:—"Such was Marshal Bazaine's conduct during the period of the active operations. The thought of protecting his army against disorders which were inevitable dictated his resolutions. These selfish anxieties likewise weighed upon his mind during the siege. A new Government sprang up. Against expectations, Paris determined to hold out, and measures were being taken to organize the national defence. In view of a resistance the duration of which would certainly exceed that of the provisions, the marshal was about to try to precipitate the *dénoûment* of the situation, not by fighting, but by entering into negotiation with the enemy. How did he succeed in this path, which was not that of duty to his lieutenants and his brave army, whose loyalty could only believe in such plots when the day of disaster came? This is what remains for us to show."

The clerk of the court then proceeded to read the second part of the report, which embraces the period of the investment of Metz up till the 7th of Oct.

From the 1st of September the marshal abandoned all important operations. The fate of the army was henceforth bound up with that of Metz. The report then examines the state of the fortifications, but shows that the presence of Marshal Bazaine's army altogether changed the state of affairs with regard to the fortress, especially as great negligence was shown in the management of the provisions, and as the useless mouths were not sent out of the lines. The report states that when Marshal Bazaine assumed the chief command on the 12th of August, there were provisions in the city for fifty days, and it was estimated that the provisions of the army might last from twenty three to twenty eight days for 200,000 soldiers. However, no attempt was made to obtain fresh supplies, or when any was made it was too late, though it would have been easy to get provisions for another month, which, if economically distributed, might have lasted double that time.

General Riviere then dwells on the events which followed the catastrophe of Sedan, which, though known to the marshal on the 6th of September, was only communicated to the officers on the 12th, at a meeting which was held at his headquarters. At that meeting he sketched out the attitude which he intended to assume, declaring that they would confine their operations to small demonstrations, in order to keep the enemy on the alert, so as to await the orders of the Government.

The report then details the information furnished to Marshal Bazaine by M. Debalus, which gave a correct statement of the bad state of affairs in France, and of the unity and resolution of the Germans. This document was communicated by Marshal Bazaine to the officers, though the military regulations required him to keep such information secret. The commanding officers, indeed,

protested against the communications being made, and it was consequently only made known to the commandants of corps, and the report regards this affair as the first step taken by the marshal to create anxiety and discouragement in the army. Marshal Bazaine, not satisfied with transmitting alarming news to the commanders, propagated it himself. He announced the capitulation of Strasburg, and on the same day, the 13th of September, while on a visit to the outpost, he took an officer whom he had never seen before into his confidence, and told him the game was up, and that peace ought to be concluded, so as to reorganize and commence again in two years. He also told him that the artillery used at Strasburg was on its way to Metz, and would make of the town a perfect necropolis.

The report then proceeds to allude to the opening of negotiations with Prince Frederick Charles, and dwells upon the fact that it was from the enemy that Marshal Bazaine sought information.

The concluding sentence of the Prince's first answer was:—"Moreover, your excellency will find me ready and authorized to make you all the communications you may desire."

The report then mentions the interviews between M. Regnier and Marshal Bazaine, which resulted in the departure of Bourbaki for London. It comments upon the fact that the marshal indiscreetly on the 23rd of September, made known to an entire stranger, who was certainly in relations with the enemy, the secret of the date upon which his army would exhaust its provisions, and the information that he would be willing to capitulate on condition of leaving Metz with the honours of war. On the 29th of September, Marshal Bazaine himself offered to the enemy to capitulate, though there were still provisions and ammunition in Metz, and no real efforts had been made for nearly a month to cut through the enemy's lines.

The marshal thus by implication avowed his powerlessness to leave the town arms in hand. Such conduct after such inaction is unprecedented in military history. His failure to harass the enemy with a view of making a rapid centralised attack, which would enable him to cut the enemy's lines and reach the interior of France by way of the Vosges, constitutes an overwhelming charge. He was fatally conducting his army to capitulation.

The sitting was suspended for a short time during the reading of the above, and was resumed at 2:45 a.m.

The passage of the report relating to the Regnier incident and the departure of Gen. Bourbaki aroused great attention. M. Daumas, a councillor of the Court of Appeal, was present at the sitting, in order to assist the Duc d'Aumale should any unexpected difficulty arise.

THIRD DAY.

On Wednesday the clerk resumed the reading of the second part of Gen. Riviere's report at the part in which it examines the relations between Marshal Bazaine and the Government of the National Defence. The report states that there was no lack of means of communication. If, therefore, the Metz army did not combine its efforts with those of the other French armies, the commander in chief must be held responsible. Marshal Bazaine, continuing after the 4th of September the independent attitude which he had previously taken up towards the Emperor, invariably pursued the personal policy by which the enemy did not fail to profit.

This is not all. The Government of the National Defence was extremely anxious to provision Metz, and was justified in counting upon the marshal's assistance. This the marshal failed to give, and he cannot allege in excuse ignorance of the energetic resolutions of the government and of the resources placed within reach of his army. Inaction, says the report, was the characteristic feature of the period of the blockade of Metz between the 1st of September and the beginning of October—inaction arising from two causes—viz. the hesitation produced by the news from Sedan and Paris, and the secret negotiations set on foot with the enemy. The solicitude felt by the marshal for his own interests may be natural enough, but his military obligations were too pressing to excuse him for remaining inactive all through September, and thus allowing the enemy to form his lines of investment at leisure and undisturbed. Whatever might be the form of the French Government, the army should have fought. The marshal knew his resources to be limited, and should have increased and husbanded them. If resolved not to leave Metz, he was bound to organise an active system of defence. Such was the path he might have followed, with honour to himself and advantage for the country.

Instead of this, the marshal, after acquainting his troops, without protest, of the composition of the new Government, lent an ear to the overtures of the enemy, received the agent Regnier, and accepted his proposals to operate in a plan for an imperial restoration. Instead of husbanding his provisions, Marshal Bazaine's only thought was to maintain his army in good condition, ready to start at the first signal to play the political part for which he destined it. His mind throughout was full of intrigue. Ambition was his guide, and blinded him to the snares that were set for him. Once engaged in negotiations with the enemy, Marshal Bazaine, little desirous of placing himself in communication with the new Government, which did not favour his personal views, rejected the numerous opportunities which presented themselves of communicating with the interior of France in respect to the destiny of his army, and preferred relying upon intelligence furnished by the enemy. Time, however, passed away, the provisions were nearly exhausted, the agent claiming to represent the Empress did not reappear, and General Bourbaki remained silent. The Empress did not then approve what had been done in her name, and the enemy, assured of the political attitude of Marshal Bazaine, and informed what quantity of provisions remained, broke off negotiations. Not deterred by this, the marshal endeavoured to renew relations with the enemy, and this time sought to lead his lieutenants and his army into his own policy. Thus, instead of falling with dignity, the marshal lost in useless steps the time he ought to have employed in destroying his war material in order to prevent it falling into the enemy's hands. The report proceeds to examine the measures taken by the marshal for the sortie to obtain provisions made on the 7th of October, and shows that they were wholly at variance with the marshal's assertion that he intended making this sortie the means of effecting the escape of his army from Metz by the plain. Such an assertion is further contradicted by his previous positive declaration that it was impossible for him to make a successful sortie with the object of breaking through the enemy's lines.

Respecting the opinion of General Frossard

given at the council of war held on the 10th of October, cited by Marshal Bazaine in support of his assertion that a prolonged defence of Metz was impossible, the report points to the long defence made by Strasbourg, as a proof with means of defence so far inferior to those of Metz. If Marshal Bazaine had done his duty by taking his army into the interior of France, and if the governor of Metz had done his by gathering in the resources of the surrounding country, Metz could have held out to the date of the armistice, and Lorraine would probably now still be French.

The report shows how the marshal, after the council of war of the 10th of October, endeavoured to shift responsibility from himself by alleging the advice given by the Council of Defence formed by the subordinate officers under his military law and precedent; but, even if it were, the marshal, if he intended to be led by the opinion of his officers, was bound to give them full information on the state of affairs. The marshal, however, left the council in ignorance of his correspondence with Prince Frederick Charles, the overture which M. Regnier made to him as from the Empress, with Herr Von Bismarck's assent, the departure of Gen. Bourbaki, the letter sent to General Stiehle, and the silence since then of the German Government and the Empress—a certain indication of a check to the negotiations which had been opened. Finally, the marshal declared to the council that he had received no communication whatever from the interior, and said nothing respecting the large stock of provisions at Thionville and Longwy. Marshal Bazaine further withheld from the council the opinions of Marshal Lebœuf and General Ladmirault in favour of an immediate sortie. The council, it is true, were in favour of negotiations, but had the marshal informed them of the unsuccessful efforts which he had already made in this direction, the members of the council would have seen that the only hope of salvation was to fight at once, and the gallantry displayed by the army on the 7th of October proved that a successful sortie was far from impossible.

The mission of General Boyer is the next incident with which the report deals, and the published portion of the marshal's instructions to General Boyer, dated Bon St. Martin, October 10th are cited verbatim. The report characterizes them as follows:—"Thus, while the people, sacrificing all private or party interest in presence of a common danger, flew to arms all over France to aid the Government of the National Defence, the commander in chief of a French army proposed to guarantee the pledges which the enemy might demand after its vicories. Marshal Bazaine was to re-establish order and contribute to the accession of a regular and legal power. It was not enough for us to have foreign war, our unhappy country was to be further condemned to the horrors of civil war, and the army of Metz was to unite its efforts with the enemy's to overthrow the Government which was struggling for the national independence. Certainly, the fate of the Metz army was deplorable, but in view of the dangers to which the projects of its commander exposed its patriotism, we ought to thank God for having spared it a still more frightful destiny."

The report states that General Boyer, although he had an opportunity of escaping the surveillance of the German officers who accompanied him, requested information from any Frenchman upon the real state of France at that time or the efforts being

made to resist the Germans, but contented himself with repeating to the persons he met the information furnished to him by the German officers. A fresh council of war was held at Metz on General Boyer's return. The report condemns Marshal Bazaine for not having at this council, in view of the approaching capitulation, proposed the destruction of the war material. The marshal sheltered himself by alleging the opinion of General Soleille as strongly opposed to the measure, and the opinion of General Coffiniers that the work of destruction would require a considerable time. The marshal said, however, that he would certainly have approved the destruction had any officer taken the initiative. Generals Soleille and Coffiniers in their dispositions have, however, denied the accuracy of Marshal Bazaine's allegations as to their advice in this matter, and repudiated the responsibility which he sought to cast upon them. The report proceeds, in fact, to show that secret negotiations for capitulation existed between Marshal Bazaine and the enemy even prior to the 10th of October, and that the Germans had made it an essential condition, accepted by the marshal, that they should have all the war material delivered to them. The report then mentions various despatches exchanged between Marshal Bazaine and General Boyer, many of which were destroyed with great care by General Boyer before his departure for England, and which the report concludes must therefore have been of a very compromising character. In addition to this correspondence by letter, Marshal Bazaine frequently received personal visits from German officers. When questioned on this subject the marshal stated that the visits in question simply related to military service matters and not to any private relations. In the events which succeeded the failure of General Boyer's mission to Versailles, the report censures the haste to capitulate manifested by Marshal Bazaine, and the absence of any proof of anxiety on his part to prolong resistance, although the circumstances were such as made the gain of one day even a matter of vital import. At this time the army of the Loire began its operations, and opened the march towards Paris which was only arrested by the arrival of the troops of Prince Frederick Charles from Metz. It was the moment, also, when negotiations were being conducted by M. Thiers on behalf of the Government of the National Defence. It is known that these negotiations, when just approaching success, fell through in consequence of the riot caused at Paris by the news of the capitulation of Metz.

Entering upon the subject of the capitulation, the report treats one of the most important points in the indictments against the marshal—that relative to the flags surrendered to the Germans. The report first asks what passed between Marshal Bazaine and General Soleille on the morning of the 27th of October, a point which the preliminary examination has not been able to elucidate. The report gives the text of the two orders of the day drawn up by General Soleille, and, as that officer states, at Marshal Bazaine's dictation, Marshal Bazaine affirmed that he had no recollection of having dictated these orders. No trace of them exists on the staff registers, but the report considers it impossible that they should not have emanated from the marshal. The first of these orders was addressed to the artillery commanders, the second to Colonel de Girels for communication to the various army corps. Both were dated October 27, and both requested that all the flags, standards, &c., should be sent to the arsenal. The order to the artillery

lery contained simply this request, and was sent to its destination about noon on the 27th. The order to Colonel de Girois was, however, differently worded. After requesting that the regiments should send their flags to the arsenal, it continues:—"I request you (Colonel de Girois) to receive the flags and preserve them. They will form part of the inventory of the military material which will be taken by a commission of French and Prussian officers." The report states that the flags would be destroyed; and there is no doubt that had this not been the case, the regiments would themselves have burnt their flags. At two o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th, there was a meeting of artillery generals, when Gen. Soeille formally and positively declared that the flags sent to the arsenal would be destroyed. At that very moment, however, he held in his hand the order to Colonel de Girois, stating that the flags were to be preserved. The report points out that the soldiers had already begun to destroy the flags, and only stopped in consequence of the declaration of the marshal that they would not be surrendered. The execution of the order of the 27th was postponed until the 28th, when the marshal was no longer master of the situation. The enemy then settled the question, and once the flags were in his hands it could no longer be ascertained whether he had received them from the arsenal guard or taken them on the battle-field. However, several flags were ordered to be destroyed by some commanders, among whom were Generals de Laveaucoupet and Lapasset. The report praises highly the conduct of those generals in ordering the flags, which are the symbols of the country, to be destroyed, rather than be given up to the enemy, and the reading was then brought to a close.

The passages which attracted the greatest attention were those relative to the despatches and letters, alleged to have been suppressed, bearing upon the negotiations carried on between the marshal and Prince Frederick Charles, as well as the story of the flags which were not burnt. The paragraphs of the report relating to the capitulation created a profound impression. The marshal preserved his usual impassive demeanour during the reading of the report.

(To be continued.)

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette.)

When the yellow flag with the double-headed eagle of Russia in the centre flies from the flagstaff of the Kremlin Palace, it announces to Moscow that Alexander the Emancipator is in the ancient capital of his vast dominions. Constitutional sovereigns lie on a bed of roses compared to the Autocrat of Russia. From him everything hinges in the country that contains eight millions of square miles; with him moves the entire machinery of State, and always on the move His Majesty is obliged to be. Trained in the severe school of the Emperor Nicholas, Alexander II. never allows himself a moment's relaxation. It is known what a passionate soldier the Emperor of Germany is, how he will even attend the drills of a single company. The Emperor of Russia, though, goes from review to review, from field-days of 50,000 men to field-days of special arms, from the target practice of a few non-commissioned officers to a manoeuvre of the fleet. Now in Poland, now at Tsarskoe Selo, now at Cronstadt, now in the Caucasus, and all at once in the Crimea. Always soldiers, soldiers, soldiers! He himself is never out of uniform, and none of the ministers ever

discard their epaulettes. The Imperial suite is, of course, enormous. But to-day His Majesty is at Moscow: to-night he proceeds to the Crimea. In the train the Minister of the Interior will probably see him with innumerable papers for signature; the Minister of Finance, of Justice, or of Foreign Affairs will disturb the Imperial rest. Such is it to be an Emperor; and how many there are who would give a whole lifetime for five minutes in such a position! For five minutes it may be pleasant, but it is questionable whether a longer experience would not bring about a change of feeling.

On Thursday, the 28th, the Czar, as the Emperor of Russia is called far more often abroad than in his own country, arrived in this quaint city. Russian loyalty is exuberant in the way of flags and illuminations, the latter being repeated every night of the Imperial sojourn. The first duty of the crowned head on entering Moscow has been from time immemorial to make obeisance at the central chapel. Thither then the Emperor at once repaired, and descending from his *calèche* kissed the figure of the Blessed Virgin. Then a visit to the Cathedral of the Assumption, the morning sun shining brightly on its many gilded domes, and in a neighboring monastery occupies an hour, when the Emperor gallops off in his carriage to see his faithful soldiers. In the exercise field in the Petroffsky park some 20,000 men wish their master good health as he canters down their front. The rain, which has now been giving us more of its presence than is agreeable to man or beast, soon puts an end to the field-day. Need we follow all the manoeuvres that were executed? Shall we travel over the ground with the batteries, squadrons, and companies; count the distance that separates them, and the number of rounds they fire? It would be more agreeable to arrange it all in imagination. A review is a review all the world over. A *marca* past is executed with more or less exactitude, and in one of two or three formations. A sham fight must always be the greater or less perfect repetition of a lesson previously delivered. We will then leave the soldiers to go home and change their dripping linen trousers, if they have a change, and if not, to get rheumatism, and follow the Emperor to the Palace. There a great military dinner, to which all the principal officers of the district have been invited, and, judging by the number of country *calèches* with three or four horses abreast that are in waiting, there must be goodly assemblage. A visit to two theatres completes His Majesty's first day's task. The morning, though, brings another review in the park, the afternoon an inspection of cadets, the evening another play, and so on day after day. We do not envy the Emperor; but who can help joining in the Russian veneration for one so devoted to his duty, who gives his life to the people?

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' CAVALRY.

The 1st Provisional Regiment of Eastern Townships, Cavalry, under the command of Major J. H. Taylor, C.S., went into camp at Cookshire on the 3rd instant, and were inspected by Lieut. Colonel King, Brigade Major, 5th Mill District, on Thursday, the 9th. The four troops (told off as squadrons) were formed in line, at order, and received the inspecting officer with swords drawn and trumpet flourish; after which they marched and trotted past by troops, and ranked past by fours, reforming on the parade line, and were put through the sword exercise by the Acting-Adjutant and Cavalry Instructor, Lieut.-Colonel R. Lovelace, late H. M. regu-

lar service, &c., &c. A number of regimental movements were performed with great precision and steadiness, including the linking of horses, and skirmishing on foot with blank cartridge. At the conclusion of the field day, the regiment formed in close column of squadrons, right in front, and Col. King briefly expressed his entire satisfaction of the day's proceedings, intimating that he should make a most favorable report to Headquarters of the very creditable appearance of the men and horses, notwithstanding the continued wet weather they had experienced in camp for the two days previous.

The Hon. Captain Aylmer, late H. M. 7th Fusiliers, District Paymaster, made the usual muster of men and horses, and has given much satisfaction to the officers and men of the volunteer force, for the efficient, prompt, and correct manner in which he discharged the duties of his department.

The Regiment is composed as follows:—Major J. H. Taylor, Commander; Lieut.-Col. R. Lovelace, Acting Adjutant; Paymaster, Capt. A. Taylor; Quartermaster, Lieut. S. Osgood; Acting Surgeon, James McNece, M. D.; 1st or Cookshire Troop: Captain, C. French; Lieut. H. Chaddock; 2nd or Sherbrooke Troop, Capt. W. Reed; 3rd or Stanstead Troop, Capt. D. Wood, Lieut. Mansard, Cornet Moulton; 4th or Compton Troop, Capt. F. Stinson, Lieut. Murray. As yet this Reg. is only provisional, but it is expected that it will soon be numbered amongst the V. Regiments of the Dominion Cavalry, and the recently raised troops from Stanstead and Compton, made up to their full strength, as is the case with the older Troops, Cookshire and Suerbrooke. Four squadrons of 48 files each are quite enough to handle even when squadron leaders are smart in repeating the words of command. All the troops of the Eastern Townships invariably drill in squadron, and like to keep their own respective individuality; hence it would never answer to form them into right and left troops, for the officers and men would not work so well together as when each troop, as at present, forms a squadron in itself.

Major Taylor, the commanding officer of the above mentioned provisional regiment, is a young officer of considerable military talent, cool and collected under all circumstances. He is well fitted for the appointment he now holds as commandant of a fine body of young, active and well-mounted men, able to hold their own when or where required.

Captains French, Reed, Wood and Stimson take much interest in their respective commands; and are well supported by their subaltern officers. The Staff officers of the corps have all proved themselves well up to their work, and it may be fairly considered that the Cookshire encampment of Cavalry has turned out, despite "wind or weather," very satisfactory to all concerned.

On the day of the inspection Lieut.-Col. Cooke, of the 58th Battalion, gave a sumptuous lunch at his residence to the inspecting officer and officers of the Cavalry, and in the evening of the same day an amateur performance and concert took place in the hall of Leonard's hotel, the Eaton Band being in attendance; Colonel Lovelace, Capt. Stimson, and many of the N. C. officers and troopers proving themselves as efficient on the stage as in the saddle.

On Saturday the 11th, tents were struck, and each troop, previous to marching off to their respective headquarters, gave three hearty and willing cheers for Queen Victoria, Colonels King, Lovelace, Major Taylor, and the other officers present.—*Montreal Gazette.*