



The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We deeply regret to announce that the Hon. Mr. VAIL, Minister of Militia, was taken suddenly ill at Bangor, State of Maine, on his way to Ottawa, on Friday last, and that his arrival in Ottawa will be delayed for some time in consequence of his physician advising that it would be unsafe for him to be removed. A later telegram, however, we are happy to say, conveys the gratifying intelligence that the hon. gentleman has so far recovered that it is confidently expected he will be able to resume his journey immediately, and may be expected in Ottawa this week.

A meeting of Frenchmen was held in Quebec on the 2nd inst., for the purpose of petitioning the Dominion Government for the pardon of Ambroise Lepine, convicted at the recent assizes in Winnipeg of the murder of Thomas Scott in 1870, and sentenced to be hanged on the 29th January, 1875. And also for an unconditional pardon of Louis Riel and his confederates in the rebellion of 1870. That in the event of a refusal to these demands the French members of the Ministry are to be peremptorily called on to resign their places in the Cabinet. The meeting was presided over by Mr. J. P. Rhosume, and addressed by the Hon. Mr. Cauchon, Mr. Caron, Mr. Pelletier and Mr. Frechette, members of Parliament, who pledged themselves to secure, if possible, the pardon of Lepine, and a general amnesty.

The Quebec Legislature will meet for the despatch of business on Thursday the third day of December next.

The Militia force in the North West is about to be reduced from three hundred and forty to two hundred men, the change being considered justified by the quiet state of the country and the efficiency of the Mounted Police.

George Brown's Challenge to J. H. Sidler, the English champion, to row a five mile boat race with a turn, for \$5,000, has been accepted.

John Sanders, who is believed to have been the 1st survivor of the crew of the *Shannon* when she encountered the *Chesapeake*, died at North Sidney on the 26th inst.

The Ontario Legislature meets for the despatch of business on Friday next the 12th inst.

It is expected that the grading and all preliminary work prior to the laying of the rails on the line of the Northern Colonization Railway between Montreal and Ottawa will be completed by the first of next February.

The *Quebec Gazette*, the oldest newspaper in the Dominion, has been purchased by the Messrs Foote, proprietors of the *Chronicle*. The *Gazette* was established in 1760, immediately after the conquest of Canada.

A magnificent tract of land containing 500 000 acres well timbered with pine, birch and spruce, has been discovered in New foundland. The soil is very fertile and capable of supporting with ease 100 000 settlers. This fine tract, whose existence hitherto was not even suspected, lies round the shores of Gander Bay, river and lake. The cause of its remaining so long undiscovered in so old a colony, is that the people were so occupied in fishing, that they utterly neglected the other splendid resources of the island.

Twenty-four waifs from the streets of London, sent out by the benevolence of Archbishop Manning, have arrived at Quebec, where they have been placed under the care of the Sisters of Charity, pending ultimate arrangements.

The United States army is about to be reduced to a peace footing of from 27,000 to 25,000 men.

Garibaldi is about to be tendered an annuity of \$6,000 by the Principality of Naples.

Walter Harris, of Baltimore aged thirty five years, who was in the habit of smoking in bed was found dead in his room this morning. His body was horribly burned and presented a sickening sight. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the pipe of the deceased.

The cable of the Direct United States Company which parted and was lost while being laid by the *Faraday*, has been picked up by that vessel in latitude 50 and 31 longitude. The cable is in perfect condition and it was spliced to the portion remaining on the *Faraday* at 11 o'clock this morning (2nd inst.) and the work of paying out again commenced.

Despatches from Madrid announce the return of Senor Castelar to that city. The Carlists report that they have erected four batteries of sixteen cannon before Irun and the bombardment will be opened on Wednesday at the latest.

The British Ambassador at Constantinople has called the attention of the Porte to the increasing slave traffic between Bengazi and Egypt and the Porte has promised to suppress it.

Advices from Buenos Ayres state that a report has reached there, but which was not officially confirmed, that a battle took place on the 26th ultimo in the Province of Buenos Ayres, near the mouth of the Rio Salado, between the Government troops and a body of rebels under Mitre. The result is said to have been unsettled, although the Government forces claim the victory. Mitre's force retired and effected a junction with Ribas, when both again marched toward the city of Buenos Ayres. The Government troops still retained their original positions about the Capital, and a decisive engagement was hourly expected.

It is considered certain that the coming session of the National Assembly will be opened with an urgent message from President McMahon in favor of the adoption of the Constitutional Bill, especially that creating a second chamber and recommending the substitution of voting by arrondissement for the present system.

News has been received from Central Asia that Yankob Khan, son of Sheranili, Ameer, of Afghanistan, has rebelled against his father and is now within three days march of Candabar. A battle is imminent unless the Ameer agrees to the exclusion of British influence from Afghanistan.

A special telegram from Henedayo says peremptory orders have been received from Paris for the expulsion of all Spaniards without distinction before Tuesday evening from frontier towns on the right bank of the Biddassoa, for fear they may interfere in the conflict at Irun. Many of those affected are without means of travelling.

A despatch from Santander says Don Carlos is determined to concentrate his forces in Biscay for the attack on Irun, knowing that General Lizerna had gone to Madrid to tender his resignation. The Republican Government has only just begun to take measures to resist this movement. All the steamers in the harbor of Santander have been embargoed to carry 5,000 men to the relief of Irun. Trains have been obtained, and to-day 6,000 men will leave for the scene. Don Carlos has only twelve cannon, but some are of large calibre, and all are in good condition.

There was a tremendous explosion of power at Hounslow yesterday afternoon, and four persons were instantly killed.

THE MILITARY LESSONS OF THE WAR.

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

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

Having thus recorded a summary of events mostly under my own personal supervision, during the years from 1861 to 1865, it seems proper that I should add an opinion of some of the useful military lessons to be derived therefrom.

That Civil War, by reason of the existence of "Slavery," was apprehended by most of the leading statesmen of the half century preceding its outbreak, is a matter of notoriety. General Scott told me on my arrival at New York as early as 1850, that the country was on the eve of "Civil War," and the Southern politicians openly asserted that it was their purpose to accept as a "casus belli," the election of General Fremont in 1856, but fortunately or unfortunately, he was beaten by Mr. Buchanan, which simply postponed its occurrence for four years. Mr. Seward had also publicly declared that no government could possibly exist half slave and half free; and yet the Government made no military preparation, and the Northern people, generally, paid no attention, took no warning of its coming, and would not realize its existence till Fort Sumter was fired on by batteries of artillery, handled by declared enemies, from the surrounding islands, and from the city of Charleston.

General Bragg, who certainly was a man of intelligence, and who, in early life, ridiculed a thousand times in my hearing the threats of the people of South Carolina to secede from the Federal Union, said to me in New Orleans, in February, 1861, that he was convinced that the feeling between the Slave and Free States had become so embittered, that it was better to part in peace; better to part any how; and as a separation was inevitable, that the South should begin at once, because the possibility of a successful effort was yearly lessened by the rapid and increasing inequality between the two sections, from the fact that all the European immigrants were coming to the Northern States and Territories, and none to the Southern.

The slave population in 1860 was near four millions, and the money value thereof not far from twenty five hundred millions of dollars. Now ignoring the moral sides of the question, a cause that endangered so vast a moneyed interest was an adequate cause of anxiety and preparation, and the Northern leaders surely ought to have foreseen the danger and prepared for it. After the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860, there was no concealment of the declaration and preparation for war in the South. In Louisiana, as I have related, men were openly enlisted, officers were appointed, and war was actually begun in January, 1861. The forts at the mouth of the Mississippi were seized, and occupied by garrisons that hauled down the United States flag and hoisted that of the State. The United States arsenal at Baton Rouge was captured by New Orleans militia; its garrison ignominiously sent off, and the contents of the arsenal distributed. These were as much acts of war as was the subsequent firing on Fort Sumter, yet no public notice was taken thereof; and when months afterwards I came North, I found not one single sign of preparation. It was for this reason, somewhat, that the people of the South became convinced that those of the North were pusillanimous and cowardly, and the Southern leaders were

thereby enabled to commit their people to the war nominally in defence of their slave property. Up to the hour of the firing on Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, it does seem to me that our public men, our politicians, were blameable for not sounding the note of alarm.

Then when war was actually begun, it was by a call for seventy five thousand "ninety day" men, I suppose to fulfill Mr. Seward's prophecy that the war would last but ninety days.

The earlier steps by our political Government were extremely wavering and weak, for which an excuse can be found in the fact that many of the Southern representative remained in Congress, sharing in the public councils and influenced legislation. But as soon as Mr. Lincoln was installed, there were no longer any reason why Congress and the cabinet should have hesitated. They should have measured the cause, provided the means, and left the Executive to apply the remedy.

At the time of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, viz., March the 4, 1861, the Regular Army, by law, consisted of two regiments of dragoons, two regiments of cavalry, one regiment of mounted rifles, four regiments of artillery and ten regiments of infantry, admitting of an aggregate strength of 13,024 officers and men; and on the subsequent 4th of May the President, by his own orders (afterward sanctioned by Congress), added a regiment of cavalry, a regiment of artillery, and eight regiments of infantry, which with the former Army, admitted of a strength of 39,973, but at no time during the war did the Regular Army attain a strength of twenty-five thousand men.

To the new regiments of infantry was given an organization differing from any that had heretofore prevailed in this country—of three battalions of eight companies each; but at no time did more than one of these regiments attain this full standard; nor in the vast Army of volunteers that was raised during the war, were any of the regiments of infantry formed on the three battalion system, but these were universally single battalions of ten companies; so that on the re-organization of the Regular Army at the close of the war, Congress adopted the form of twelve companies for the regiments of cavalry and artillery, and that of ten companies for the infantry, which is the present standard.

Inasmuch as the Regular Army will naturally from the standard of organization for any increase or for new regiments of volunteers, it becomes important to study this subject in the light of past experience, and to select that form which is best for peace as well as war.

A cavalry regiment is now composed of twelve companies, usually divided into six squadrons of two companies each, or better subdivided into three battalions of four companies each. This is an excellent form, easily admitting of subdivision as well as union into larger masses.

A single battalion of four companies with a field officer, will compose a good body for a garrison, for a separate expedition, or for a detachment; and in war, three regiments would compose a good brigade, three brigades a division, and three divisions a strong cavalry corps, such as was formed and fought by Generals Sheridan and Wilson during the war.

In the artillery arm the officers differ widely in their opinion of the true organization. A single company forms a battery, and habitually, each battery acts separately, though sometimes several are united or

"massed," but these always act in concert with cavalry or infantry.

Nevertheless the regimental organization has always been maintained in this country for classification and promotion. Twelve companies compose a regiment, and though probably no colonel ever commanded his full regiment in the form of twelve batteries, yet in peace they occupy our heavy sea coast forts or act as infantry; then the regimental organization is both necessary and convenient.

But the "infantry" composes the great mass of all armies, and the true form of the regiment or unit, has been the subject of infinite discussion, and, as I have stated, during the civil war the regiment was a single battalion of ten companies. In older times the regiment was composed of eight battalion companies, and two flank companies. The first and tenth companies were armed with rifles, and were styled and used as "skirmishers," but during the war they were never used exclusively for that special purpose, and in fact no distinction existed between them and the other eight companies.

The ten company organization is therefore awkward in practice, and I am satisfied that the infantry regiment should have the same identical organization as exists for the cavalry and artillery, viz.:—twelve companies, so as to be susceptible of division into three battalions of four companies each.

These companies should habitually be about one hundred men strong, giving twelve hundred to a regiment, which in practice would settle down to about one thousand men.

Three such regiments would compose a brigade, three brigades a division, and three divisions a corps. Then by allowing to an infantry corps a brigade of cavalry and six batteries of field artillery, we would constitute an efficient corps d'armée of thirty thousand men, whose organization would be simple and most efficient, and whose strength should never be allowed to fall below twenty-five thousand men.

The corps is the true unit for grand campaigns and battle, and should have a full and perfect staff and everything requisite for separate action, ready at all times to be detached and sent off for any nature of service. The general in command should have the rank of lieutenant-general, and should be by experience and education equal to anything in war. Habitually with us he was a major-general specially selected and assigned to the command by an order of the President, constituting in fact, a separate grade.

The division is the unit of administration, and is the legitimate command of a major-general.

The brigade is the next sub division and is commanded by a brigadier general.

The regiment is the family. The colonel as the father, should have a personal acquaintance with every officer and man and should instil a feeling of pride and affection for himself, so that his men would naturally look to him for personal advice and instruction. In war the regiment should never be sub-divided, but should always be maintained entire. In peace this is impossible.

The company is the true unit of discipline, and the captain is the company. A good captain makes a good company, and he should have the power to reward as well as punish. The fact that soldiers would naturally like to have a good fellow for their captain, is the best reason why he should be appointed by the colonel, or by some super

for authority, instead of being elected by the men.

In the United States the people are the "Sovereign," and all power originally proceeds from them and therefore the election of officers by the men is the common rule. But an Army is not a popular organization, but is an animated machine; an instrument in the hands of the Executive for enforcing the law, and maintaining the honor and dignity of the nation, and the President, as the constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, should exercise the power of appointment—subject to the confirmation of the Senate—of the officers of "volunteers," as well as of "regulars."

No army can be efficient unless it be a unit for action; and the power must come from above, not from below; the President usually delegates his power to the Commander-in-Chief next below, and he to the next, and so on down to the lowest actual commander of troops, however small the detachment. No matter how troops come together, when once united the highest officers in rank is held responsible, and is consequently armed with the fullest power of the Executive, subject only to law and existing orders. The more simple the principle the greater the likelihood of determined action, and the less a commanding officer is circumscribed by bounds and by precedent, the greater is the probability that he will make the best use of his command and produce the best results.

The Regular Army and the Military Academy at West Point, have, in the past provided and doubtless will in the future provide an ample supply of good officers for future wars; but should their numbers be insufficient, we can always safely rely on the great number of young men of education and force of character throughout the country, to supplement them. At the close of our Civil War, lasting four years, some of our best corps and division generals as well as staff officers, were from civil life, but I can not recall any of the most successful, who did not regret that he had not received in early life instruction in the elementary principles that underlie the art of war, and which he had been forced to acquire in the dangerous and expensive school of actual war.

But the real difficulty was, and will be again, to obtain an adequate number of good soldiers. We tried almost every system known to modern nations, all with more or less success. Voluntary enlistments, the draft, and bought substitutes, and I think that all officers of experience will confirm my assertion that the men who voluntarily enlisted at the outbreak of the war, were the best, better than the conscript, and far better than the bought substitute. When a regiment is once organized in a State, and mustered into the service of the United States, the officers and men become subject to the same laws of discipline and government as the regular troops. They are in no sense "militia," but compose a part of the Army of the United States, and only retain their State title for convenience, and yet may be principally recruited from the neighborhood of their original organization. Once organized the regiment should be kept full by recruits, and when it becomes difficult to obtain more recruits the pay should be raised by Congress, instead of tempting new men by exaggerated bounties. I believe it would have been more economical to have raised the pay of the soldier to thirty or even fifty dollars a month than to have held out the promises of three hundred and even six hundred dollars

in the form of bounty. Towards the close of the war, I have often heard the soldiers complain that the "stay at home" men got better pay, clothing, and food than they who were exposed to all the dangers and vicissitudes of the battles and marches at the front. The feeling of these soldiers is that in every event, the sympathy and preference of the government is for him who fights, rather than for him who is on provost or guard duty to the rear, and like most men, he measures this by the amount of pay. Of course the soldier must be trained to obedience and should be "content with his wages," but whoever has commanded an army in the field knows the difference between a willing, contented mass of men, and one that feels a cause of grievance. There is a soul to an army as well as to the individual man, and no general can accomplish the full work of his army unless he commands the soul of his men, as well as their bodies and legs.

The greatest mistake made in our Civil War was in the mode of recruitment and promotion. When a regiment became reduced by the necessary wear and tear of service, instead of being filled up at the bottom, and the vacancies among the officers filled from the best non-commissioned officers and men, the habit was to raise new regiments, with new colonels, captains and men, leaving the old and experienced battalions to dwindle away into mere skeleton organizations. I believe with the volunteers this matter was left to the States exclusively, and I remember that Wisconsin kept her regiments filled with recruits, whereas other States generally filled their quotas by new regiments, and the result was that we estimated a Wisconsin regiment equal to an ordinary brigade. I believe that 500 new men added to an old and experienced regiment, were more valuable than a thousand men in the form of a new regiment, for the former by association with good experienced captains, lieutenants and non-commissioned officers, soon became veterans, whereas the latter were generally unavailable for a year. The German method of recruitment is simply perfect, and there is no good reason why we should not follow it substantially.

On a road marching by the flank, it would be considered "good order" to have five thousand men to a mile, so that a full corps of 30,000 men would extend six miles, but with the average trains and batteries of artillery the probabilities are that it would draw out to ten miles. On a long and regular march the divisions and brigades should alternate in the lead, and the leading division should be on the road by the earliest dawn, and march at the rate of about two miles, or, at most, two and a half miles an hour, so as to reach camp by noon. Even then the rear divisions and trains will hardly reach camp much before night. Theoretically a marching column should preserve such order that by simply halting and facing to the right or left it would be in line of battle; but this is rarely the case, and generally deployments are made "forward," by conducting each brigade by the flank obliquely to the right, or left to its approximate position in line of battle and there deployed. In such a line of battle a brigade of three thousand infantry would occupy a mile of "front," but for a strong line of battle, five thousand men with two batteries should be allowed to each mile, or a division would habitually constitute a double line with skirmishers and a reserve on a mile of "front."

(To be Continued.)

RIFLE COMPETITION.

HALIFAX COUNTY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

We are indebted to Lieut. Win Imlah for the following account of the recent matches at the Halifax Bedford Ranges.

The annual shooting match of the Halifax County Rifle Association took place at Bedford Range yesterday. Col. McPherson, 2nd H. G. A., was in command. The day was admirably suited for shooting; and a large number from the various volunteer corps assembled on the range. The old Wimbledon target was used, and taking this into consideration, the scores made displayed some excellent shooting. The following are the scores:—

FIRST COMPETITION, \$105.

Ranges 200 and 300 yards, 5 rounds each. Prizes T1

1st prize, Silver Medal and \$12—			
	Pto Merson, 66th.....		33
Capt Bland, 1st G A.....	\$12		32
Sergt Bishop, 63rd.....	1)		31
Capt Graham, H F B.....	0		31
Gun Watkins, 1st G A.....	8		30
Pto Gibson, 63rd.....	7		30
Sergt Corbin, 63rd.....	6		30
Lieut McInnes, 63rd.....	5		30
Sergt Kennedy, 66th.....	5		29
Capt Piers, R M.....	4		29
Sergt Murry, 1st G A.....	4		29
Sergt Suckling, 63rd.....	4		29
Corpl Hickey, 64th.....	3		29
Sergt Willot, 2nd G A.....	3		29
Corpl Bates, 66th.....	3		29
Sergt H J Harris, 1st G A.....	3		29
Capt Herbin, 66th.....	2		28
Sergt Shyster, 66th.....	2		28
Sergt Stevens, 66th.....	2		28
Lieut Mumford, 63rd.....	2		28

SECOND COMPETITION, \$115.

Ranges 300, 500 and 600 yards; 5 rounds each. Prizes Pts.

1st prize, Gold Medal and \$15—			
	Sergt Bishop, 63rd.....		50
Capt Graham, H F B.....	\$15		48
B S M W Harris, H F B.....	12		48
Lieut Mumford, 63rd.....	12		47
Sergt Sheppard, 63rd.....	8		47
Sergt Taple, 63rd.....	7		45
Sergt Connors, 63rd.....	6		45
Sergt Corbin, 63rd.....	5		45
Capt Herbin, 66th.....	5		45
Corpl Hickey, 63rd.....	4		44
Surg Treramin, 66th.....	4		43
Pto Merson, 66th.....	4		43
Pto Adams, R M.....	3		42
Capt Bland, 1st G A.....	3		42
Sergt Power, 63rd.....	3		41
Sergt Fader, 66th.....	3		41
Gun Chapman, 1st G A.....	2		41
Sergt Willot, 2nd G A.....	2		41
Gun Marshall, 1st G A.....	2		40
Sergt Harris, 1st G A.....	2		40

THIRD COMPETITION, \$50.

Consolation Prizes—Open to all members of the Association who have not taken Prizes. Range 400 yards. Prizes Pts

Sergt Birkhead, 66th.....	\$5		18
Private Stanford.....	6		17
Lieut Walsh, 63rd.....	5		17
Sergt Henderson, 66th.....	4		17
Qtr-Master Sergt Self, 66th.....	4		17
Lieut McCrow, 1st G A.....	3		17
Lieut Dart, 2nd G A.....	3		17
Private Hooper, 66th.....	3		17
Gunner Blund, 1st G A.....	3		17

Private Wilson, 66th.....	2	16
Corpl McIntosh, 66th.....	2	16
Private Dempster, 66th.....	2	16
Sergt Stenhouse, 63rd.....	2	16
Sergt Cole, 66th.....	1	15
Sergt McDowell, 66th.....	1	15
Corpl Ring, 66th.....	1	15

EXTRA PRIZES.

Highest score at 200 yds—Capt Bland..	\$3
“ “ “ Pte Merson..	2
“ “ 300 yds—Gr Watkins..	3
“ “ “ Pte Gibson..	2
“ 300 (2nd comp)—Gr Watkins..	3
“ “ “ Sgt Bishop..	2
“ 500 (2nd comp)—Capt Herbin..	3
“ “ “ R S M Harris..	2
“ 600 (2nd comp)—Sgt Bishop..	3
“ “ “ Sgt Connors..	2

Highest aggregate over range, Sergt Bishop 63rd..... 81 pts.. 5
 2nd highest, Capt Graham, HFB, 79 pts.. 4
 The "Herbin" Medal for highest score at 200 and 600 yards, won by Sergt Wm Bishop 63rd.

It will be noticed that in the range of 500 yards Capt Herbin scored 20 points—the highest number possible to obtain.

The gold medal won by Sergt Wm Bishop, and the silver medal won by Pte Merson, having been won by each the second time, now becomes their own property.

On reviewing the scores of the various ranges we find the highest aggregate scores to have been made by Sergt Bishop, who made six overcentres, and by Capt Graham (4 overcentres.)

The prizes will be distributed to the successful competitors on Monday, Nov, 2nd, at the Orderly Room of the Halifax Field Battery, at 8 o'clock, p. m.—Halifax Reporter.

1st 60th R. R. vs. 63rd H.V.B.R

From the *Chronicle* of this morning we take the following notice and complete score of the match fired at Bedford yesterday between the "Regulars" and "Militia," and in doing so take the opportunity to congratulate our men on the splendid victory achieved over crack shots who used the latest and most improved weapon. It will be seen that with one or two exceptions the scores on both sides were very creditable:—

"The long talked of rifle match between the representative teams of the 1st battalion 60th Royal Rifles and the 63rd Halifax Volunteer Battalion, took place at the Bedford range yesterday, and resulted in a victory for the volunteers by four points—a wonderful close match. Twenty men of each corps competed. Four ranges; five rounds at each. Annexed is the score:—

1st BATT. 60th ROYAL RIFLES.

	Points
Col Sergt Underhill.....	58
Mitchell.....	63
Sergt Glish.....	33
Pte Cills.....	56
Sergt Parker.....	62
Col Sergt Thompson.....	57
Col Sergt Bowler.....	60
Lieut Sergt Brock.....	59
Lieut Sergt Stratton.....	59
Sergt Grant.....	55
Pte Bell.....	58
Pte Burrell.....	46
Pte Bowler.....	66
Col Sergt MoCardle.....	63
Corpl Dunne.....	53
Pte Bennie.....	43
Pte Byrne.....	32

Pte Dowdall.....	46
Pte Nadin.....	61
Sergt Inwood.....	61
	1099

63RD HALIFAX VOLUNTEER BATTALION.

	Points
Sergt Egan.....	55
Sergt Stenhouse.....	51
Corpl Golding.....	43
Lieut Mumford.....	43
Pte Gibson.....	57
Corpl Hickey.....	62
Sergt Bishop.....	55
Lieut McInnes.....	57
Pte Paulin.....	53
Pte Hamilton.....	55
Pte McKenzie.....	61
Sergt Sheppard.....	55
Sergt Larkin.....	64
Sergt Corbin.....	64
Lieut Fultz.....	54
Pte Taylor.....	53
Sergt Scott.....	51
Sergt Connors.....	44
Sergt Taple.....	54
Lieut Walsh.....	59
	1103

The volunteers were handsomely entertained by the regulars after the match. The rifle used by the 63rd was the Snider-Enfield; the 60th used the Martini-Henry. It will be noticed that Private Nadin, of the 60th, made five bull's-eyes at 400 yards.—*Chronicle.*

INGERSOLL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Fifth Annual Matches of the Ingersoll Rifle Association took place at the Association ranges on Tuesday and Wednesday. Owing to the expeditious manner in which they were conducted they were concluded in the two days, which was highly satisfactory to those who attended from a distance. We were pleased to notice that among the competitors present were several who had competed at Wimbledon, which speaks highly for the standing of our local Association. Although many of the best shots of the West were present, the few of the Association who competed did well, having carried off 27 of the 98 prizes offered, so that they lost nothing by their liberality in having the matches open to the Dominion. The weather during the two days was all that could be desired, with the exception of a thick haze which hung over the ranges during the early part of the first day.

We find that the highest possible score was made by Lieut. Bailey and W. Cruit, Toronto Rifle Club, who made 20 in five rounds at 400 yards, 18 and 19 having been made by several at the different ranges. At the conclusion of the matches Major Gibson 10th Batt., on behalf of the competitors present, in a few appropriate remarks, thanked the Association for the very pleasant time they had spent here, and complimented them on the admirable programme and the very satisfactory manner in which the matches had been conducted, and trusted that they would have the pleasure of meeting again on some future occasion, and in conclusion proposed three cheers for the Ingersoll Rifle Association, which were given right heartily. In reply, Capt. Ellis, in the absence of the President, thanked the Major and the competitors present for their attendance, and remarked the sole object of the Association was to encourage rifle practice, and that

the better the marksmen present the more satisfactory to themselves, as they fully approved of having the matches open to all, and having to compete with the best shots, thereby making it all the more honorable to carry off prizes.

FIRST MATCH.—200 AND 300 YARDS.

	Pts.	Prizes
D Mitchell, 12th Batt.....	32	\$10 00
W Mitchell, 13th.....	31	9 00
T Mitchell, 13th.....	31	8 00
Lieut Choate, 26th.....	31	6 00
Geo Galloway, I R A.....	30	5 00
J Jones, I R A.....	30	5 00
Sergt Hancock, 13th.....	30	5 00
Lieut Thom, 28th.....	29	5 00
Henry Fish, 7th.....	29	4 00
R A Woodcock, I R A.....	29	3 00
W E Hiscott.....	29	3 00
W Cruit, T R C.....	29	2 00
Sergt Murray, 22nd.....	29	2 00
Maj Gibson, 13th.....	29	2 00
J Little, T R C.....	29	1 50
A Armstrong, 24th.....	28	1 50
G Murson, 13th.....	28	1 50
Capt Ellis, 22nd.....	28	1 00
Capt Johnson, T R C.....	28	1 00
Capt Stevenson, 26th.....	28	1 00

SECOND MATCH.—300 AND 500 YARDS.

	Pts.	Prizes
Lieut Choate, 26th Batt.....	36	\$10 00
Sergt Hancock, 13th.....	35	9 00
Capt Johnson, T R C.....	33	9 00
D Mitchell, 13th.....	33	8 00
Capt Morden, 7th.....	32	8 00
Geo Galloway, I R A.....	32	7 00
Maj Gibson.....	32	5 00
A Jones, 26th.....	31	5 00
C Sheppard, T R C.....	31	5 00
Lieut Thom, 28th.....	31	5 00
J Little, T R C.....	31	4 00
Col Lewis, 7th.....	30	4 00
R A Woodcock, I R A.....	30	3 00
W Cruit, T R C.....	30	2 50
Dr Kerns, I R A.....	29	2 00
G Murison, 13th.....	29	2 00
Sergt Kinnon, 7th.....	29	2 00
F Swaz, T R C.....	29	1 00
T Mitchell, 13th.....	29	1 00
J Chinner, 22nd.....	28	1 00

THIRD MATCH.—400 AND 600 YARDS.

	Pts.	Prizes
W Cruit, T R C.....	34	\$10 00
D Mitchell, 13th.....	32	9 00
Major Gibson 13th.....	32	8 00
Ens Armstrong, 26th.....	32	8 00
Col Lewis 7th.....	31	6 00
Capt Morden, 7th.....	31	6 00
R A Woodcock, I R A.....	30	6 00
Capt Ellis, 22nd.....	30	6 00
G Bailey, T R C.....	29	6 00
Capt Johnson, T R C.....	27	5 00
Joseph Mason, 13th.....	26	5 00
Sergt Hancock, 13th.....	26	4 50
Sergt Mitchell, 13th.....	26	3 50
G Murison, 13th.....	25	3 50
Capt Gordon, 22nd.....	25	2 00
W E Hiscott, 22nd.....	24	2 00
J S Kinnon, 7th.....	24	1 00
Geo Galloway, I R A.....	23	1 00
C Sheppard, I R A.....	23	1 00
Ens Adam, 13th.....	23	1 00

FOURTH MATCH.—400 AND 500 YARDS.

	Pts.	Prizes
Capt Johnson, T R C.....	36	\$10 00
F Schwarz, 13th.....	35	9 00
Major Gibson, 13th.....	35	7 00
J Bailey, T R C.....	35	6 00
J Little, T R C.....	35	6 00
J Thom, T R C.....	35	5 00

W Cruit, T R C.....	35	5 00
A Willis, 13th.....	34	4 00
G Murison, 13th.....	34	4 00
Ens Adams, 13th.....	32	4 00
Dr Kerns, I R A.....	32	3 25
-Mason, 13th.....	31	3 25
J S Kinnon, 7th.....	31	3 25
Sergt Hancock, 13th.....	31	3 00
Capt Morden, 7th.....	31	3 00
W Mitchell, 13th.....	31	2 50
D Mitchell, 13th.....	31	2 00
Ens Armstrong, 26th.....	31	2 00
Col Lewis, 7th.....	30	2 00
C Sheppard, T R C.....	30	1 00

BATTALION MATCH—200, 300 AND 500 YARDS.

	Pts.	Prizes
13th Batt., Hamilton.....	225	\$50 00
Toronto Rifle Club.....	219	20 00
Ingersoll Rifle Association....	214	15 00
26th Batt., Middlesex.....	209	10 00
7th Batt., London.....	203	5 00

AGGREGATES.

	Pts.	Prizes
D Mitchell.....	1 9	\$10 00
W Cruit.....	128	8 00
Maj Gibson.....	128	6 00
Capt Johnson.....	1 4	5 00
Sergt Hancock.....	122	5 00
A Armstrong.....	119	4 00

SPECIAL AGGREGATES FOR CO. MEMBERS ONLY.

	Pts.	Prizes
A Armstrong..... (Badge)	119	\$20 00
R A Woodcock.....	115	15 00
Geo Galloway.....	114	12 00
Capt Ellis.....	107	11 50
Capt Gordon.....	107	10 00
W E Hiscott.....	107	10 00
Dr Kerns.....	104	5 00

- Ingersoll Chronicle.

COUNTY OF HALTON RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual matches of the Association were held at Burlington, on the ranges of the Society, Thursday and Friday, the 15th and 16th inst. The weather was delightful and the proceedings were altogether satisfactory. Lieut. Col Villiera, Brigade Major, and D B. Chisholm, Esq., M. P., were present at the competition during the first day. The scores made on the average were excellent. About thirty competitors entered for the various prizes, Corp Thatcher of No. 5 Co., Staff Sergt Spiers, Lieut Panton of No. 7, Lieut Fox of No. 1, and Capt Johnston (who made five bull's eyes consecutively at 400 yards), particularly distinguished themselves.

Capt. Kerns, of Burlington, assisted by Lieut Breckon, and Adj. Kaiting, had charge of the grounds and discharged the duties of his position with great satisfaction to all.

FIRST MATCH—300 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each.

	Pts.	\$
Staff Sergt Spiers.....	30	\$10
Corp Thatcher.....	29	6
Lieut Panton.....	27	4
Pte Hood.....	27	2
Pte Marlett.....	27	2
Sgt-Maj McKay.....	26	2
Lieut Fox.....	26	2
Lieut Breckon.....	26	1
Pte Joyce.....	25	1
Capt Kerns.....	25	1
Corp Sloan.....	23	1

SECOND MATCH—300 yards, 7 shots.

	Pts.	\$
Lieut Panton.....	21	\$5
Pte Hood.....	21	3

Pto Marlatt.....	21	2
Capt Kerns.....	20	2
Corp Thatcher.....	20	2
Sgt-Maj McKay.....	20	2
Staff Sergt Spiers.....	20	2

ALL CORNERS MATCH—300 yards 5 shots.

D. B. Chisholm, Esq's Purse.

	Pts.	\$
Corp Thatcher.....	24	\$10
Daniel McLaren.....	21	7
Jos Alton.....	21	5
Staff Sgt Spiers.....	20	3
George McKerlie.....	20	2
Stevenson.....	20	1

There was keen competition in this match, about thirty entering, among whom were Capt McMonies and several men of the 77th Batt. The prize was won by Corp Thatcher, who made 24 points out of a possible 27.

FIFTH MATCH.—200 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each.

Association Purse.

	Pts.	\$
Lieut Fox.....	35	\$10
Capt Johnston.....	34	6
House.....	34	4
Pte Hood.....	33	2
Geo McKerlie.....	33	2
Staff Sgt Spiers.....	32	2
Capt Appelbee.....	31	2

The shooting in this match was far above the average, and will compare favorably with that of any Battalion contest held in the Dominion.

SIXTH MATCH—400 yards, 5 shots.

	Pts.	\$
Capt Johnson.....	20	\$6
Lieut Breckon.....	19	4
Corp Thatcher.....	17	4
Geo McKerlie.....	17	3
Lieut Fox.....	17	1
Staff Sgt Spiers.....	17	1
Lieut Panton.....	16	1
Pte Hood.....	16	1

The competitors generally put up at Mr. Evans' Hotel, and speak highly of the accommodation afforded them at that popular house.—Oakville Argus.

RIFLE MATCH.—On Saturday afternoon a rifle match came off at the Rideau Rifle Range, between the Civil Service employees in the Eastern and Western Blocks. We believe a match of this kind has taken place nearly every year, and has invariably resulted in a victory for the West. This year for the first time the tables were turned and the Eastern men took the match by 15 points. The day was raw and cold, and at the last range it was almost dark, which will account for some of the scores. The distances were 200, 300, and 500 yards, five shots at each range.

EASTERN BLOCK.

	Points
Capt Macpherson.....	42
Sergt Huges.....	39
L Corp Clayton.....	38
Pte Symes.....	35
Capt de Boucherville.....	33
Corp Brewer.....	31
Capt Langton.....	27
Pte Blackmore.....	24
Pte Newby.....	20

288

WESTERN BLOCK.

	Points
L Corp Thoop.....	46
Sergt Sutcliffe.....	38
Corp Des Lauriers.....	34
Corp Boswell.....	31
Capt Weatherley.....	29
Sergt Cochrane.....	29
Pte Baratt.....	26
Pto White.....	25
Pto Egleson.....	15

273

Free Press.

THE MONCRIEFF GUN CARRIAGE.—The programme of experiments with the Moncrieff hydraulic siege carriage, which has been in progress at Shoeburyness for more than seven months, was concluded on Friday last week. Since we last reported a trial of this carriage, which was on the 9th of July, the Committee on Heavy Guns have been thrice at Shoeburyness on this duty viz.—on the 21st, the 24th, and the 31st of July. The first day their trials were confined to mounting and dismounting the 64 pounder M.L.R. carriage, and connecting and disconnecting the apparatus for absorbing the recoil on the carriage. On the next occasion, on the 24th, the trials were made at night, and were intended to test whether the gun (weighing 3½ tons) and carriage could be taken separately to a battery under fire, and there mounted in the dark. Horses were provided, and the gun and gun carriage removed from the barrack square to a battery some distance off. The gun was mounted and ready for action in the battery at 11.30 p.m., within an hour and a half from the time it left the barrack square. On Friday last the trials were made for rapid firing; 20 rounds of 12lb. powder and 64 pound shot and shell were fired at angles of 5 deg. and 8 deg. elevation. The carriage worked with rapid firing as well as it did when firing slowly. Before the last round, gravel and sand were thrown over and among the working parts to represent what might happen in action; but this did not interfere with the perfect action of the carriage. The day's trials were concluded by taking the small air holder containing air at high pressure, which is used for charging the apparatus, and firing at it. The firing was commenced with ordinary rifles at 300 yards range without effect; at 200 yards the bullets which struck the air holder did not injure it. A nine pounder field piece was then brought to bear on the air holder at 200 yards range, with common shell; ten rounds were fired without a hit. To insure a hit a wooden target to burst the shells was placed six paces in front of the air holder, and at the third shot after this, the holder was struck by a large fragment of the shell, and the confined air escaped through an opening in the metal thus made, without any tendency to burst explosively. The blow of the shell made a large indentation in the holder. This experiment established the fact that compressed air can be used for this purpose with safety. The pressure of air in the holder which was fired at was more than double that is used in the recoil cylinder of the carriage. These trials have been somewhat prolonged and severe, as the carriage under experiment was the embodiment of a new principle.

The British Government have made a demand on Chili for apology and reparation for the imprisonment of Captain Hyde, of the sloop *Tacna*.

CONTENTS OF No. 41, VOL. VIII.

POETRY:—	
The Arkansas Contest.....	626
EDITORIAL:—	
Fish Torpedo.....	622
The Naval and Military Gazette.....	623
Canadian Soldiers of 1812.....	627
The News of the Week.....	617
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
Ixion.....	624
X.....	621
RIFLE COMPETITION:—	
Lennox and Addington Rifle Association...	621
SELECTIONS:—	
Torpedo Experiments at Newport.....	618
Spain and Cuba.....	621
Army Control.....	626
REVIEWS.....	
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.....	620



The Volunteer Review,
AND
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, NOV. 10, 1874.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters addressed to either the Editor or Publisher, as well as communications intended for publication, must, invariably, be *pre-paid*. Correspondents will also bear in mind that one end of the envelope should be left open, and at the corner the words "Printer's copy" written and a two or five cent stamp (according to the weight of the communication) placed thereon will pay the postage.

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

LIEUT. COLONEL T. BLAND STRANGE, R.A., Dominion Inspector of Artillery, has published a most valuable essay entitled "Artillery Retrospect of the last Great War, 1870, with its lessons for Canadians;" which is one of the most valuable additions to military literature we have ever read. Dealing with the important and peculiar arm of the military service to which he belongs, the author not only displays his mastery of its professional practical details, but the power and capacity of an analytical strategist of the first order. The pamphlet is divided into two parts, the first being devoted to the consideration of the following subjects:—

"1st, Salient Artillery operations in the field and the lessons we may draw from them.

"2nd, The Serjes and their lessons.
"3rd, The Artillery *personnel* and *materiel* of the contending armies.
"4th, The general deductions we may draw."

We should have stated that Colonel STRANGE in his preface modestly disclaims personal objects refers, to his position as the "last solitary *British legionary* in the Rook *Crowned Citadel*" of Quebec, pays a just, generous, and graceful tribute to his brother in arms, Lieutenant Colonel FRANK, Chief Commissioner of the North West Mounted Police, and by publishing the Syllabus of Instruction for the School of Gunnery he commands, shows how honorably, worthily, and usefully he is employed in training successors to those regions of which he is the "solitary" representative, and whose best qualities he has been so successful in imparting to those under his command.

We would willingly republish this valuable pamphlet if it was not that it is a text book which should be in the hands of every artillery officer, non-commissioned officer, and man in the Dominion, as well as in those of the officers who aspire to staff rank and emoluments, and it is not fair that the cost of publication should fall on the gallant author, but the document should have large circulation with a proper pecuniary value, indeed it is a question whether it should not be published by the Militia Department for its scientific and technical value to the force. Under those circumstances we shall only give a synopsis of the gallant colonel's pamphlet.

The whole strategy of the last great war is compressed into a few short sentences, thus showing a master hand.

"It is commonly supposed that the superiority of the Prussian Artillery was the principal cause of the German success, and indeed the Emperor NAPOLEON himself attributed his fatal disaster at Sedan to the preponderating influence of German field artillery, but it was not altogether so; the artillery was but the keystone of that art of triumph of which the German Emperor marched to victory."

The next paragraph is pregnant with restriction for those who will be warned, as well as throwing light on the real cause of which the Prussian victories was the effect.

"It is easier to blame the grooves of a gun than the heart of a great nation. The French people (for I hold people responsible for their Government) preferred a standing army and a system of substitutes to a national force and universal service, therefore they were utterly outnumbered; and their centralized system of dealing with war material, of which the English control is a copy, rendered it impossible for them to equip and mobilize their armies as quickly as the Germans who habitually decentralize and delegate the responsibility of equipment to the commanders of the local corps

d'armee, and lastly, they were outgeneralled because their *et al major* and system of military instruction were inferior to the Prussian." In this paragraph we have the whole cause of Prussian success, as well as of French failure, and we think the best vindication of our own system of military organization which has for its basis universal service and decentralization as its main feature of development. As a consequence of the inflexibility of their system of organization, the French "found themselves on the defensive extended over a long arc from Thionville and Metz to Strasburg, while the Germans operated in the shorter chord of that arc by the Valley of the Saar and Wissemburgh. The French advanced posts too far from their supports, lugging the frontier, yet not feeling beyond it, knew not of the vast German concentration in the wooded country close to their front.

"It is very difficult to unravel the thread of artillery action from the tangled web of battle, because artillery plays a double part in the great game, 1st, divisional or merely supporting and acting with the other arms. 2nd, concentrating and striking terrible and decisive blows as a separate arm. Moreover, the first account of battles reach us from the pens of journalists, generally men of great energy and ability; but talk, talk, is their *meffier*, and they are obliged to supply the public demand for blood and thunder, at so much a line; even soldiers themselves engaged are the poorest narrators of the outlines of an action, being so entirely engrossed with what passes in their immediate front." In those paragraphs are contained all that really occurred in the scientific prosecution of the war, there was hardly a variation of sufficient importance to warrant a particular description from a soldier.

The mobility of the Prussian system enabled them to seize and use advantage ground for their artillery, and its unsparing application under the conditions indicated, secured victory. At Wissemburgh the French were surprised and crushed by a heavy fire of artillery from the commanding heights of Schweigen. At Woerth the French position was salient and offered "the opportunity ever coveted by artilleryists, for the chances of enfilading both wings from a point opposite the centre."

The battle of Spicheren was fought on the same day with similar results. Seizing a commanding position by which the French line of battle could be enfiladed—concentrating an overpowering fire on the French artillery which did not possess the mobility of their adversaries, and when it was silenced or withdrawn, pushing forward, masses of infantry regardless of the sacrifice of life, being always numerically superior, accounts for the rapidity and certainty of German success. In fact they drew upon the masses of their population for the *human ammunition* with which their victories were gained; while the French were restricted to their regular or

standing army, never exceeding all told 425,000; men, and this force possessed a most inadequate supply of artillery compared with that of their adversaries.

At this battle of Spicheren, although the German forces had accomplished the feat of cutting the French line, severing the armies of BAZAINE and MACMAHON beyond possibility of reunion and rendering the line of the Moselle no longer tenable, yet the little fortresses of Phalsburg and Bitsch compelled them to make a considerable *detour* to the West and leave behind a marking force. Our space will not permit a further review of this able pamphlet in this issue, but we shall continue it next week.

In an age of theory in which every *otiose* idea is heralded by the so-called organs of public opinion as the *ne plus ultra* of perfection in which military science especially is looked upon as the peculiar province and property of the pedant and speculator in which *little men in spectacles at Berlin* with the aid of the telegraph and railway are said to have planned and executed the strategical, tactical and logistic operations culminating in the siege and capture of Paris and dismemberment of the French Empire, it is an additional sensation of the most pleasant description to have the *olla podrida* of nonsense on this subject seasoned with a little real condiment called by a practical profession of the art of war.

The last three decades of the present century have added considerably to the number of those eminent men whose deeds have so largely contributed to shape the destinies of mankind—great soldiers—and prominent if not at the head of the list stands the name of W. T. SHERMAN, Lieutenant General of the United States Army. A soldier equally as distinguished by modesty and disinterestedness as by the great deeds of arms which have cast such a glory about his name and have been of such signal value to his country.

While the memorable feat of arms, which will render his fame as immortal as that of XENOPHON, is yet fresh in the recollection in the generation that saw it enacted, this great soldier has placed military aspirations all over the world under an obligation by lifting (only partially it is true) the veil which his modesty had thrown over his great deeds and permitted the outer world to benefit by his experience. In the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of the 26th September will be found an article which we have copied in another column entitled: "The Military Lessons of the War by W. T. SHERMAN, General of the Army of the United States," and we are informed that it is only the "concluding" part of an unpublished memoir of events of the war, but the value of what precedes it can be accurately judged by this article alone, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the most valuable

addition to military literature we have ever read inasmuch as it points out practically without technical verbiage the lesson to be learned by the Statesman and soldier.

The shortcomings of the former are easily and clearly pointed out in the opening paragraphs, which cannot be clearly understood without taking into consideration that the United States as a political organization was governed exclusively by the mercantile classes whose cry, except trade is in danger, and has always been peace at any price. That the most far-seeing politician could not hope to accomplish anything with such an element against him, and that it required the actual shock of war to terrify its constituent part into subject submission to the military instincts, of the great mass of the people. On this subject the General touches lightly, but evidently with a full consciousness of its mischievous folly, and the influence it exercised in bringing about as well as protracting and embittering the conflict originally provoked by its cupidity.

By an imperceptible transition the narrative leaves the barren field of politics to take up the question of organization. And here we find the author in accord with those authorities of our Imperial army who are not to be led astray by the impulsive vagaries of mere theorists to give countenance to principle of servile imitation alien alike to the habits and dispositions of their countrymen.

General SHERMAN's experience leads him to recommend—as tactical units cavalry regiments of twelve companies or troops of 100 men each—artillery twelve batteries of equal strength, and infantry of the same strength. He says that three such regiments should form a brigade, three brigades a division, and three divisions a corps, which latter is the *true unit* for grand campaigns and battles; the commander of which should be a Lieutenant General; the division should be commanded by a Major General and the brigade by a Brigadier General. The relations of the regiment and company, the latter of which is the true unit of discipline are next defined, and the practice of allowing men to elect their officers as is the practice in the volunteers and militia of the United States service, is denounced.

The interference of legislative bodies in army administration is quietly disposed of by the statement that "no army can be efficient unless it be a unit for action, and the power must come from above not from below." Reliance is placed on the Regular Army and West Point Academy for good officers, and if their numbers should fall short reliance can always be placed on the great number of young men of education and force of character throughout the country to supplement them." And it is stated that some of the best corps, division generals and staff officers in the service of United States at the close of the war were drawn from civil life. Even in those

cases the want of a military education and training was felt and regretted. The mode of recruiting is next treated at considerable length; especially as the United States took every method of replenishing the depleted ranks of her army by voluntary enlistment, conscription and bought substitutes—and the General prefers the *volunteer*. He does not favor bounty, but wherever a supply of recruits are not to be had he advises that the pay of soldiers should be raised; and this practical opinion is not commended by experience, but recommended by common sense. The logistics of an army are next dealt with in a practical manner—the peculiar formation necessary to warfare in a country so broken by fronts as this continent is, and the innumerable devices to meet contingent emergencies detailed. We are proud to see a doctrine long held by the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* confirmed by such weighty authority. "Modern wars have not materially changed the relative value or proportion of the several arms of service: infantry, artillery, cavalry, and engineers, the latter arm as well as an efficient staff corps have not been organized in the Canadian army. The concluding part of this valuable paper is taken up with the organization of an army and the duties of a General, a very decided opinion indeed is justly given against the evils attendant on allowing newspaper correspondents to accompany troops or send any intelligence from the seat of war. The remarks of General Sherman on this head will commend themselves to any sensible man. This valuable paper makes us wish earnestly for the publication of that memoir of which it is the concluding part, and the practical lessons it conveys demands the attention of every military man and statesman, provided the latter is not under the terror of peace at any price regime. We are quite satisfied that the memoir, if published, will take its place beside the famous *Anabasis* as a military study for all time.

In Vol. VI of *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* will be found a series of articles on "Military Bridges" containing all the known systems up to 1872. Like all other mechanical details of the art of war, considerable improvement has been made in the pontoon department of the British army of which the following paragraph from a contemporary contains a graphic description, premising that it applies to operations carried on in the Royal Engineer Camp of Instruction at Waultham, three miles above Rochester bridge on the River Medway.

"The cylindrical pontoons of General Boushards have been superseded by the new service pontoons, and it is in the use of the latter that the men are now specially instructed. This new pontoon is a boat with similar d-oked ends, and is partly decked at the sides, where eight rowlock blocks are fixed. The undeck portion is 14ft 8in. by 4ft. 1 1/2, and is surrounded by combings

5in. high above the deck. The extreme length of the boat is 21ft. 7in.; its extreme breadth is 5ft. 3in. and its depth amidships, including the comings is 2ft. 8in. The pontoon weighs dry about 7cwt., and draws, when floating empty, 2½in., and when in bridge 6in. Each inch of immersion gives about 500lb. buoyancy. The pontoon consists of six sets of framed ribs, connected by a deep keelson, two side streaks, and three bottom streaks. The sides and bottom are of thin yellow pine, with canvas secured to both surfaces by india-rubber solution. The canvas is coated outside with two coats of "knotting." An iron ring is attached to the framework at each end, and connected with the keelson by iron rod. There is a cleak for securing the tables on the deck at each end. The bottom is divided by two plugholes to let the water out. It is protected outside by five longitudinal battens; on each side of the boat there is a side rail, to which are secured eight handles, by which the pontoon can be carried by hand. There are four thwarts which support a saddle beam which can be moved when the pontoon is to be used for ferrying troops. The pontoon bridge is formed of pontoons kept at 15ft. central intervals by baulks, fitting on to saddles resting on central saddle beams. The number of baulks used is five for the "advanced bridge" and nine for the "heavy bridge" for siege artillery. They support chesses, which are kept in position by a riband on each side, fastened by rack lashings to the outer baulk, and leaving a clear roadway of 9ft. It was calculated that pontoons should be immersed to within 6in. of the tops of their comings when carrying such a load as a 64-pounder gun, which weighs 99½cwt. The saddle beam is fastened to the thwarts by iron pins. The saddle beam is hollow, 10ft. 1in. long at the bottom, 9ft. 9in. long at the top, 8in. deep, and 4in. wide. The top is beech wood, the rest Baltic fir. Its weight is 44lbs. A pontoon saddle is a framing 10ft. 7in. long, 8½in. broad, and 4½in. in depth, which fits over the saddle beam. The saddle has five sets of curved cleats 10½in. by 2in., at equal distances, to receive the ends of the baulks. There are four other sets of cleats, with square ends, placed intermediately to receive the ends of additional baulks necessary for the passage of siege guns over the bridge;—there are handles at each to enable the saddle to be lifted. The rails, 10ft. 7in. by 2½in. by 2½in., are of Baltic fir, and the remainder of American elm. The saddle weighs 41lbs. The baulks are of kawrie pine, 15ft. 9in. long, 8in. wide, and 6in. deep. The ends of the baulks are halved in order to lock on the saddle, but they are strengthened by iron plates at top and bottom; the bottom plates are made with two claws to prevent the baulks slipping off its saddle. A baulk weighs dry 71 lbs. The chesses are single planks of Kawrie pine, 10ft. long, 1ft. broad, and 1½in. deep. A chess weighs dry, 50½lbs. The ribands are also made of Kawrie pine, 15ft. 9in. by 3in. by 6in., halved at each end, with fourteen buttons. The buoyancy of the pontoon bridge is sufficient to admit the passage of siege artillery and steam sappers, such as are made by Messrs. Aveling and Porter, of Rochester.

The correspondent from whose letter to a daily contemporary we derive these particulars, says:—"The methods of constructing pontoon bridges are—(1) by 'booming out,' (2) by 'forming up' (3) by rafts, and (4) by 'swinging.' The most usual way in the British service of making a bridge is by booming out, or connecting the pontoon

with the superstructure in succession with the shore, and pushing out until the head of the bridge reaches the opposite bank, the reverse operation being booming in. It has the advantage of requiring seven men to work in the water. A good method although not done so rapidly as the former, is by forming up, or connecting the pontoons in succession from the head of the bridge, the reverse operation being dismantling. Bridges are made from rafts of two or more pontoons, by moving them into position and connecting. By swinging, a bridge is made alongside the shore, and then swung across the river. This is a favorite method in the United States."

The men are divided into detachment of seven and a non-commissioned officer; their duties and places in constructing the bridge are as accurately defined as those of a gun detachment, the work is done by signal in perfect silence.

In giving our readers an account of the German and French Autumn Manœuvres we are actuated by the desire to impress on their minds with the fact that the late Franco-Prussian contest really decided no scientific military problem and it in fact measured only the relative strength of the two nations actually engaged. *Broad Arrow* of 19th September in a leading article put the contest in its proper light and the fact that with all the practical experience acquired in the late and previous Austro-Prussian contest, the tacticians of the latter power are yet unable to decide what the tactical use of cavalry should be shows clearly that Colonel HAXLEY'S estimate that in neither contest were there anything of thorough knowledge of higher tactics displayed; and that all the problems which science, mechanical or otherwise, has introduced into warfare are yet unsolved. The attempt to find a solution for the relation of cavalry to the other arm is likely to prove a failure, but the evolutions are valuable as subjects for study to the young soldier.

A perusal of "The use of Cavalry" will be most interesting in connection with this subject. The article referred to is reprinted in another column.

THE NEW MINISTER OF MILITIA.—The appointment of the Hon. Mr. VAIL to fill the position vacated by the Hon. Wm. Ross in the Dominion Cabinet, seems to meet with general approbation by the Press of Canada. As his fitness for the position to which he has been called the Press of his own city speak in glowing terms. The *Halifax Citizen* says:—

"No better man could possibly have been chosen to represent the interests of this Province in the Dominion than the gentleman upon whom the selection has so happily fallen. During the seven years or more which Mr. Vail has given to the service of this country he has proved himself able and skilful as a parliamentary leader and at the same time an indefatigable worker in the discharge of the duties of his department, and one of the most economical and

successful Ministers that the country has ever had. Assuming the control of the finances of the country at a time when there was a serious doubt whether by the most rigid economy it would be possible to make both ends meet, he has by his wise administration of his department succeeded in providing for all the public services of the country, and coming out at the end of each successive year clear of debt and with a comfortable margin to the credit of the province. It is not too much to say that in the hands of a less skilful manager the revenues of this Province would not have sufficed to meet its ordinary expenditures, and we should long since have been obliged to make the same pitiable confession of bankruptcy that was made a few years ago by the Province of New Brunswick."

We direct the attention of our readers to the following Brigade Order, issued by the Brigade Major of the 3rd Brigade Division, which a friend sent us. We trust Col. VILLIERS will excuse us for the liberty we have taken in publishing it for the information of the Force generally.

NOTICE.

3rd Brigade Division, November 2nd 1874, The Brigade Major wishes to impress upon all Officers commanding corps or companies, the absolute necessity of giving for the future more attention to the care of the militia stores entrusted to them; and desires to inform all concerned that from this date he expects to find the armories always ready for inspection, arms and accoutrements perfectly clean, clothing (in store) neatly folded, and all other stores such as knapsacks, water bottles, haversacks, etc., properly hung up so that the inspecting officer can see them.

Any armoury found out of order after this date will be reported, and all allowances stopped until the armory is again inspected and reported correct.

No excuses will be accepted.

By order.

H. V. VILLIERS, Lt.-Col.
Major of Brigade.

* Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry. *

A Correspondent of the *Pioneer* mentions the following facts respecting native gun manufacture in Northern India.—A native blacksmith of ordinary skill at Lordiannah is said to turn out exquisite Boxer cartridges, whilst the iron workers at Sealkote can convert an Enfield into a Snider with perfect correctness. In one instance the job was so neatly done that it was difficult to detect the difference between a Government weapon and the handiwork of the village blacksmith. Yet the whole of the breech piece, including springs, had been made at Sealkote. The rifle was sent to Calcutta for the late Lord Mayo's inspection, and Colonel Norgate offered to convert any and number of thousands of Enfields within a given time at three rupees eight annas each. After some deliberation, however, the Government considered that although the work was remarkably cheap and solid, yet, for political reasons, this was not a branch of industry to be encouraged in our native subjects, and so the matter dropped. There is a native gunmaker at Meerut who produces long rifles which fire up to 900 yards with greater accuracy than those our arsenals can supply. This worthy armourer is said to be doing a roaring trade with the Khans and Kheyls in his neighborhood.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 6th November, 1874.

GENERAL ORDERS (29).

No. 1.

MILITIA STAFF.

To be Paymaster for Military District No. 11, (B.C.) from 1st July, 1874, with the Honorary rank of Captain in the Militia:

Edward Mallandaine, Esquire.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

The Schools of Military Instruction at Fredericton, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., will be reopened on 1st December next, for six months.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

No. 2 Battery, Ottawa.

To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally and specially:

William L. Heron, Gentleman, vice John Cottor, absent over twelve months, as an Officer in the Battery of Artillery on service in the North West.

28th "Perth" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company Stratford.

To be Lieutenant:

John Thorn, junior, Gentleman, M.S., vice Donald B. Fraser, left limits.

The resignation of Ensign Alexander McCulloch is hereby accepted.

31st "Grey" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Adjutant George Brodie, M.S., vice Pollard, resigned.

39th "Norfolk" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 8 Company, Fredericksburg.

The resignation of Ensign James H. Dean is hereby accepted.

42nd "Brockville" Battalion of Infantry

No. 1 Company, Almonte.

To be Captain:

Donald Greenfield McDonnell, Esquire, M.S., vice Peter McDougall, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

Lieutenant James Rosamond, is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

No. 2 Company, Brockville.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Thomas Wellington Sparham, V.B., vice Thomas Wilkinson, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

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

No. 4 Company Fitzroy.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Private Frederick William Augustus Fraser, vice Grant, resigned.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Major William Macaulay Herchmer, M.S., 14th Battalion, from 16th October, 1874.

To be Majors:

Captain John Boyd, V.B., No. 5 Company 31st Battalion, from 6th, July, 1871.

Captain Haytham Reed, M.S., 14th Battalion, from 25th June, 1873.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:

James A. Currie, Gentleman, vice Ross, left limits.

3rd Battalion "Victoria Rifles," Montreal.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Homer Taylor, V.B., vice John Allan absent over twelve months, as an Officer in the Provisional Battalion of Infantry on Service in the North West.

To be Lieutenants:

Private George Hugh Macdonell, M.S., vice Taylor promoted.

Sergeant Archibald Allan (provisionally), vice Oswald, resigned.

Private John Alexander Walker, (provisionally), vice Robert W. Campbell, left limits.

6th Battalion, "Hochelaga Light Infantry."

To be Captain:

Lieutenant William Dudley Dupont, V.B., vice Henry Millen, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign William John Konney, M.S., v. Dupont, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

John Henry Gerrard Goodwin, Gentleman, vice Kenney, promoted.

Three Rivers Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Rawdon.

No. 2 Infantry Company, Rawdon, is hereby attached to this Provisional Battalion as No. 5 Company.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

2nd "Halifax" Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be Quarter Master:

1st Lieutenant Benjamin A. Taylor, V.B., from No. 4 Battery, vice Robert C. Hamilton, left limits.

No. 4 Battery, Halifax.

To be 1st Lieutenant:

Gunner Robert Dart, M.S., vice Taylor appointed Quarter-master.

The resignation of 2nd Lieutenant James Ephraim Lawlor is hereby accepted.

By Command of his Excellency the Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lieut.-Col.

Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, Canada.

Contractors are notified that about January next, tenders will be received for the construction of the Bois Verte Canal. The work will be divided into sections suited to circumstances and the locality.

A new dredge, worth about \$100,000 was launched on the Clyde on the 24th ult. It was built by the Messrs. Simmons for the Canadian Government, and is named the *St. Lawrence*.

The native in custody suspected of being Nana Sabib, has been removed to Cawnpore for further investigation as to his identity.

THE CANADIAN AFLOAT.

The blue sea is before me
And behind Canada's strand;
Farwell, farewell the valleys
Of my own dear Western land;
Though friendly eyes and voices
May greet me where I roam
There are no friends like the tried friends
I leave behind at home!

Ye idle winds that wander
This watery waste above,
O carry with you homeward
A kiss to her I love!
Nor whisper whence the token came,
Nor ask me who is she;—
Go find the fairest fair one—
She's dreaming of the sea!

In thought I'm mid the lilies,
And the violets, tender blue;
Beneath the oak and chestnut,
With the broad lake peeping through!
Where the tards-robing sunnuck,
And the boach's shady noon
Bespeak the opening glories
Of our bright Canadian June!

Had I the pearls of Oceania,
Or the gems beneath our lee,
To speak my heart's devotion,
In a diadem for thee—
'Twere worthier, but not more staid,
Than now I wait a-lee
A prayer for dear Canada,
And a blessing, love! r thee!

—For the New Dominion Monthly for August.

GERMAN AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

The autumn manœuvres of the 10th Army Corps have taken place under the command of Prince Albrecht, with Count von Waldersee as chief of the staff. The troops employed were the 19th and 20th Divisions of Infantry; the 19th and 20th Cavalry Brigades; the 10th Field Artillery Brigade; and the Hanoverian Jäger, Pioneer, and Train Battalions. From the 31st August to September 5th has been devoted to battalion drill; Sunday, 6th, was a day of rest; and from the 7th to the 9th divisional movements and engagements with a supposed enemy took place. On the 10th the troops were concentrated in and around Hanover, preparatory to divisional manœuvres on the 12th (last Saturday) in presence of the Emperor. This event is reported to have come off most satisfactorily. Besides the Emperor, there were in attendance the members of the imperial suite, the Crown Prince of Germany, the Prince of Wales, the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, several Prussian officers, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and the Princess Alice. The manœuvres were followed by a march past. Prince Louis of Hesse was in command of the 25th Division, and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar marched at the head of his regiment. The Emperor William expressed complete satisfaction with the conduct of the troops, and alluded in his remarks to the valour displayed by them on the battle-field. A large crowd of people witnessed the review, and loudly cheered the Emperor.

A letter from Hanover, dated last Monday, says:—"There was a grand review, in which 30,000 troops were engaged, at Walle today. The infantry were in parade dress, with white trousers, and were drawn up in two divisions. Besides these, four regiments of cavalry and six batteries of artillery, with sixty four guns, were on the field. A vast concourse of people assembled to witness the manœuvres, it being estimated that not less than 100,000 spectators were present. At one o'clock the Emperor of Germany arrived, accompanied by the princes of the imperial family and a brilliant suite, together with many foreign officers. The imperial princess of Germany was also present. The Emperor, in his

form, and riding on horseback. The Emperor and the distinguished officers with him first made a general inspection of the troops, the band in the meanwhile playing the National anthem. Then the regiments marched before the Emperor. First came the infantry. Their marching was pronounced magnificent, and with the sun shining on their polished helmets a brilliant effect was produced. The famous regiment of Black Brunsvickers followed, and to these succeeded other bodies of cavalry, among whom the Uhlans, with their tall lances, were conspicuous. The movements of the mounted troops were no less admirable than those of the infantry. The artillery, however, hardly made as good a show. The guns were moved without regularity, no ammunition waggons had been provided, and altogether the appearance of the force was not equal to what would be seen in England on a similar occasion. Presently there was a loud flourish of trumpets, and the infantry repassed with quick step in columns of battalions. The cavalry followed at a trot in the same beautiful order they displayed before. Then came the artillery, three batteries abreast, but in defective alignment. The troops were afterwards formed on the left flank and the Emperor warmly congratulated the commanders on the appearance of their men. The spectators now gave vent to their enthusiasm, and breaking line gathered about the troops and the imperial party, and cheered long and loudly. The Emperor the princes, and the imperial princess then took their departure, and the scene on the parade ground assumed the aspect of Epson Downs on the Derby Day. Picnics were held on the grass, pleasure parties were formed, and a general air of festivity marked the proceedings. Hanover is crowded with English, American, and German visitors, and all the English soldiers who have come over were present at the review.

CAVALRY MANŒUVRES.

The quiet town of Hagenu, in Alsace, on Monday, the 2nd instant, presented an unusually martial and lively appearance. The streets were alive with cavalry soldiers arrayed in various uniforms, and groups of officers dressed in light blue, dark blue, and Bavarian green were to be seen at every turn passing and repassing each other, and saluting with that ceremonious politeness that is so universally customary in the Prussian Service. The explanation of all this bustle and stir lies in the fact that Hagenu had become the headquarters of a Prussian cavalry division, consisting of six regiments, which had assembled here and in the immediate neighbourhood under the command of General Baron von Willisen, for the purpose of going through their autumn manœuvres. The cavalry force is subdivided into three brigades, of two regiments each, and which form respectively a Uhlans Brigade, is composed of the 4th and the 15th Uhlans Regiments, and is commanded by Colonel von Radeke; the 15th Dragoons and the 5th Bavarian Chevaux Legers constitute the 2nd Brigade, under the command of Colonel von Sackow; while the 9th and 10th White Dragoons (so called from their white collars and fringes) form the 3rd Brigade, under the command of Colonel von Wrigel, the well known German Englishman who was at one time during the last war secretary to Von Moltke, and who has risen high in the Prussian Service. Each regiment has four squadrons in the field of an average strength of about 110 men, exclusive of

the officers; this gives about 2800 as the strength of the division in the field. These regiments represent the cavalry of the 15th Army Corps, which is commanded by General Franzecky, and whose headquarters are at Strasburg. Each regiment has a fifth squadron, which it has left at home, in order to carry on various necessary duties. To this cavalry force are attached two batteries of artillery. As each battery has its peace establishment of four guns, this gives just 3½ guns per 1000 men, a proportion which is generally accepted as about the normal one in most European armies.

The correspondent of the Post writes:—"As General von Willisen had kindly sent his aide-de-camp to ask me to accompany him on Thursday morning (3rd inst.) in order to see the brigades at work, I very gladly availed myself of his kind invitation, and at six o'clock we rode forth from the town to a spot about four or five miles off, where the 1st or Uhlans Brigade was drawn up. The Uhlans in the Prussian Service may be taken to correspond pretty closely to what are known as medium cavalry in the English Service. As soon as the general arrived and gattered down the front of each regiment of the brigade, he bade the officers and men 'Guten Morgen,' which was responded to with one voice by all, and a few minutes afterwards the parade began. The first two days, viz., Thursday and Friday, were purposely set aside for preliminary drills, in order to get the two regiments of the brigade, which had just been brought together, to work in unison with each other. Consequently nothing more than a series of simple manœuvres was gone through. This was just what I desired to see, inasmuch as having seen the Prussian Cavalry at work some five or six years ago, I had now an ample opportunity of comparing their appearance, physique, equipment, and general method of working with what I had then seen, and also of noting the chief points wherein they differed from our own cavalry. Certainly the physique, both of men and horses, especially of the Uhlans, leaves little to be desired. The former are big, broad shouldered fellows, fully equal in stature and limb to any cavalry I have ever seen, while the latter are fine powerful animals, and, though decidedly inferior to our own troopers and somewhat thin to an English eye, in very good working condition. The Prussian Hussar rides quite as heavy in marching order as his English confrere, and owing to the horses being, like all Prussian horses I have ever seen, somewhat light in the loins, and looking as if they wanted another rib, they seem at first sight hardly equal to such weights as they have to carry; but I am assured that they have never been known to fail in this respect, and are wonderfully hardy, enduring animals, more especially those from the East Prussian provinces. The men ride upon a sort of Hungarian saddle, which is a strong framework of wood and iron, with side boards of the former material, with no stuffed panels at all, and with a high, thick pommel which fits over the saddle frame for the man to sit on. In place of panels the saddle is placed upon a folded blanket, which serves the horse as a covering at night when it is cold, while over all goes a cloth shabrique. This plan of wearing a folded blanket under the horse is one which most Prussian cavalry officers are fond of, and declare that, on the whole, despite some drawbacks, there is no other plan so good, though they freely admit that when the work is done they have quite as many sore backs as their neighbours. Great attention is paid to fitting each horse

with a suitably sized saddle, of which there are six different sizes. In our Service there are three. It is by no means (*expertu crede*) an uncomfortable saddle to ride in, but it has the great disadvantage of throwing the rider too far forward, and thereby obliging him to ride too much on his fork. Taken altogether with the blanket and the shabraque, it certainly weighs more than an English Hussar saddle with sheepskin and 'numnah.' Curiously enough, the officers ride, one and all, in plain English hunting saddles, and rise in their stirrups. The horses' bits are somewhat smaller than ours, made nearly straight in the cheek, and in three or four different sizes, and with different mouth pieces. The horses seem to be admirably in hand. The sabres, of which I handled several while going through the barracks of the 15th Dragoons, which are quartered at Hagenau, are excellently well tempered and well balanced weapons. The carbine, a short breech loading weapon, is carried strapped to the saddle on the right, in very much the same fashion that we discarded some three or four years ago for the long carbine bucket. The carbine at present in use is not much of a weapon, and the cavalry are only retaining it until the new carbines on the Manser principle are ready for them. The Uhlans carry their pistols in a belt by their side. It is an old fashioned muzzle loading weapon, fired with a percussion cap; in fact, very much of the same sort as that carried by our Lancers at home, and if all the Prussian officers say of it is true, it is quite as inefficient and useless. Both men and officers wear long boots and breeches similar to those which are worn with us, having taken to them as far back as 1867.

"As regards the men, appearance is sacrificed to utility, in having the boots somewhat loose. The officers with whom I have talked upon the subject seem to have come to the same conclusion about them as many English officers have, viz, that it is a fine dress for the officers, who can have several pairs of them, but it has its drawbacks for the men, who can have but one pair of them. The men's spurs are screwed into the heels of their boots instead of being worn after the fashion of a hunting spur. The Uhlans wear lance helmets similar in shape to ours, but without any plumes. The foregoing is a cursory sketch of the general equipment of the cavalry regiments. I remark here that the Bavarian cavalry, of which there is one regiment here, viz, the 5th Chevaux Leger, is very far inferior in horses, dress and general appearance to the Prussian regiments. Before proceeding to remark on the manner and styles in which the brigades manœuvred I may as well remark that the Prussian cavalry, like our own at Aldershot, is now using attentive drill. In the preface to the amended Prussian cavalry regulations, issued in 1873, the Emperor announces that the regulations therein published shall be tried for two years, and then if the reports made to him are favorable he will issue more decisive rules as to their final adoption.

"It was, as I said before, the Ulan brigade which was the first exercised on Thursday last for an hour, and after that the two Dragoon brigades for a similar period. The regiments are invariably drawn up for parade in the formation known as zig-zag column. In an English cavalry brigade that would answer exactly to the squadrons of each regiment forming a line by being drawn up in columns of divisions, each division being about twelve or fourteen file strong. After watching their movements

and method of working for some time the following points seemed to me to be most worthy of note:—1. The extreme flexibility and convenience in working which the formation of the squadron into four divisions or zugs affords. 2. The rapidity with which every movement was executed. 3. The great use which was made of echelon formations in almost every movement. 4. The drilling of the regiments and brigades almost entirely by trumpet sounds, and the instantaneous manner in which every trumpet sound was understood and obeyed by all."

Our last impression contained a report of the grand review in presence of the Emperor at Wuffel on Monday, the 14th instant. On Thursday last week, 16th instant, a great sham fight took place, and has been reported as the battle of Hildesdorf. The spot chosen by Lieutenant General Voigts-Rhetz was one of undoubted strength. Far away in the direction of Hannover, commanded by General Strubberg, lay the second division of the 10th Army Corps, destined presently to advance and attack the district of Hildesdorf. To defend it General Voigts-Rhetz had massed his troops as follows. On a ridge which ran in front of the position were four batteries of artillery, with a reserve of four batteries in the rear of Hildesdorf; in all thirty two guns. His cavalry was massed on his extreme left, in front of a wood which is situated about a mile from the village just mentioned. In that wood half of his infantry—a large brigade—was concealed. The other half was hidden among the trees at the foot of the Diester Hills, about three quarters of a mile in rear of Hildesdorf. About nine o'clock the Emperor and all the princes appeared on the ground, followed by the foreign officers, amongst whom the English were very conspicuous for their soldierly bearing and the neatness of their uniform, and the action began in real earnest. Without delay the centre village was filled with troops and the little cemetery which it boasts lined with infantry. The artillery on the ridge opened a heavy fire on what they supposed to be the distant enemy, and the cavalry, after circling about for a few moments, moved forward to attack the foe assumed to be advancing from Wuffel. Very soon guns replied to ours a loud cannonade commenced, and in the end the cavalry, after making a vigorous attempt to turn the flank of the advancing force, had to withdraw with considerable precipitation. They were much exposed, and would, in England, have probably been ordered out of action at least, a part of them would. Of course, all eyes were directed upon our guns; would they be supported or would they retire? The question was speedily answered by their coming back into the plain in haste, and joining their reserves, thus constituting a park of thirty two guns in almost a hollow. A long pause ensued; the enemy was clearly very careful, and suspecting a surprise, sent forward his Uhlans to "feel" the ridge. To us it appears that he should have been hindered here with sharpshooters, while a battery of guns at the least should have been told off to open a flank fire upon his slowly advancing columns. But no such attempt was made. Our thirty two guns stood quite still while the most important movement of the day was being made, and no attempt was offered to check the advance. Six guns in position on a knoll which rose in front of the village would have stopped the foe; thirty two were kept idle for nearly an hour in the rear. At length the helmets of the enemy were seen on the ridge, while

their artillery passed along its top. Then our cannon opened a heavy fire upon them for several minutes till they disappeared again on the obverse slope and prepared for action. By this time their infantry had passed into full view, and was advancing rapidly against our position. I am bound to add that they came forward with greater care than on Tuesday, in more open order, and with the reserves less exposed. This improvement was, however, only noticeable for a while, for suddenly the supports and reserves close up, and the advancing force presented a solid mass to our view. Still General Voigts-Rhetz did not bring up his artillery against them, but used all his guns, packed as they were together in the hollow against the field pieces of the enemy. The fatal blunder of German artilleryists was then seen to perfection—it is the mistake we used to make many years ago, but which we have fortunately corrected of late. They fail altogether to appreciate the work which detached batteries, acting independently of, but simultaneously with, each other, can achieve; they seem to have no idea of artillery adapting itself to the exigencies of the moment. Divisional artillery with them has to act with the division as a whole, not with its detailed parts, and no commanding officer of a battery is trusted to take his guns to a point of vantage and use them as best he can. They prefer concentrated fire from one spot rather than converging flanking fire upon one or more given places, and here it is that they are far behind us. The elasticity of movement and adaptation of our artillery is, indeed, one of its chief features. The consequence of the objectionable system to-day was that by eleven o'clock the enemy's infantry was close up to our outposts, which circled the cemetery, and drove them into the village with a sharp charge and a loud cheer. Standing as I did in the centre of the foot-soldiers on the defence, I was able to see how the Mauser rifle was used, and how it answers the requirements of a soldier. Watch in hand, the time taken to load, discharge the weapon, and free it from its cartridge, was noted, and it was found that the troops could not, on the average, get off more than four shots, and seldom more than three, in a minute. The cartridge box seemed badly adapted for the use of men in a hurry; the lock of the rifle was troublesome, and several times I saw soldiers—who were not recruits, but men who had been long in service—make an ineffectual attempt to discharge the piece, and lose nearly a minute in finding the defect and remedying it. These facts may be of interest when the merits of our own weapons are being discussed. But, while these things were being observed, General Strubberg was pushing us hard on the extreme left, and making it necessary for our men to take shelter. Infantry, still unsupported by artillery, could, of course, make no stand against larger numbers, though they might have repelled the attack with ease with the aid of a battery of guns. So, contesting the ground hardly, they fell back into the woods in rear of Hildesdorf, and there prepared to renew the battle. In this way the first position was won with comparative ease, and the Kaiser galloped to the front to view the position. Very soon Strubberg brought the whole of his troops up to the ground lately occupied by Voigts-Rhetz and began the attack again. Feinting with his right, he brought the main force of his power to bear upon the centre, and after half an hour's hard fighting, during which the whole of his men could have been an-

annihilated by an obstinate and clever enemy broke it in, at the same time reinforcing his right, which had hitherto held ground against our left, and turning that flank also his cavalry, on the extreme left of his position, charged once, but during the day did little or nothing; while ours was a conspicuous failure. Thus ended the battle of Milledorf, and very shortly afterwards the Emperor, princes, and foreign officers entered their carriages and drove to Hanover.

CAVALRY MANŒUVRES.

The efficient working of the Prussian cavalry squadron by divisions or *zugs* was the subject of the letter quoted from the correspondent of the *Post* in last week's *Broad Arrow*. Continuing the subject he says: "There is, of course, nothing new to us in England in such an idea; but when one sees it constantly in practice, perhaps one realises the more how handy and flexible a formation it is. In fact, the 'colonne d'escadron,' as it is called, i.e., the squadron in column of divisions, is the formation which may be said to be the basis of all movements. The squadron is wheeled to either flank, or, by taking sufficient interval on the move, deploys into line, or wheels about to the rear, or into open columns of squadrons with equal facility. In a change of front or direction for the whole brigade is required during an advance, the necessary order is given—half or quarter right or left, as the case may be—the brigadier's trumpeters give the signal which is at once taken up by the regimental and squadron trumpeters, and the divisions of the directing squadron, by wheeling to the hand named, at once take up the new direction, the divisions of the other squadrons conform to the movement, and the advance is continued without any interruption whatever. Though each division is told off by threes from the right, the column of threes is very rarely used for parade purposes, and ground is taken to the right or left by wheeling the divisions to the hand required. Each division has a leader, who, when the squadron is in columns of divisions, rides in front of the centre of it. The troop, as a tactical or administrative unit, I need hardly perhaps remark, does not exist. No bases are ever given, and no markers are ever used, inasmuch as each squadron or division necessarily takes up the alignment, or required new direction, from the directing squadron. The dressing is of course not quite so critical as is required in the Long Valley at Aldershot, but it is very fair indeed, and quite sufficient for all practical purposes, which is all, as they say, that they want. They maintain, moreover, that placing a base and markers takes up time, and that it is better to accustom the regiment to do without any such ideas. With regard to drilling by trumpet-sounds, not only each regiment, but also each squadron, has its own call, so that whenever any one squadron is required to act in any direction detached from the main body, its call is first sounded and the order is given, which it carries out at once without any interruption of the general movement. This arrangement has in some cases, its advantages. On the whole, the Prussian cavalry have not more trumpet-calls than in our own Service; but the point of difference is this, that they use them so constantly that every man and officer is perfectly familiar with them, whereas in many of our regiments some of the sounds are used so seldom that a brigade could scarcely be drilled by them. I do not mean to maintain that drilling on this system by trumpets is an unqualified advantage, as doubtless it has its draw-

backs. Indeed, I am certain that there are a good many officers and men in our Service quick in distinguishing at once any intricate number of trumpet calls; but I merely note the fact. With regard to skirmishing, I need hardly say that such practical soldiers as the Prussians have abolished altogether the use of mounted skirmishers, as I am thankful to say has been virtually done in our Service at home by all sensible commanders. *Eclaireurs* in the proportion of one to each squadron are told off, and invariably, even on regimental parades, cover the front of the regiment at about 300 to 400 yards' distance from it, and they conform of course to any movements made by their corps.

"With regard to the brigade drills which were practised during the 3rd and 4th inst., they consisted principally of long advances in echelon and line over undulating country and deep ground, in order to get the horses in good condition and wind for the divisional exercises which were to follow, and each brigade was in continual movement for a couple of hours or so. On Friday the rain poured in torrents during nearly the whole time that the men were out; no cloaks were worn by either officers or men, and the drill was continued without interruption. After a line of advance, sometimes some what intricate, the brigade would gallop and be formed up in line, or two regiments would meet at a junction, and arrive opportunely one in support of the other—the movements, many of which extended over a very great extent of ground, were nearly made at a sharp trot, and their charges, in many of which I rode alongside the squadrons in order to test their speed, are made at a capital pace: quite as fast, in fact, as any cavalry could go.

"While upon this topic I will remark that there is one on which I think the English cavalry men may well take a hint from the Prussians, and that is the admirable manner in which the men have their horses in hand under all circumstances. In all their charges of and long advances at the gallop, I have ever seen a single man of the whole division unable to control his horse, or even carried any distance out of the ranks of the squadron, when it is suddenly pulled up from the gallop to the halt. When two opposing bodies charge they advance at full speed against each other, with drawn swords extended to the full length of their arms, till within twenty yards or so, when the halt is sounded, and each body is at once pulled up and is perfectly in hand. This perfect control which the men appear to have over their horses is doubtless attributable in a great degree to the painstaking manner in which the horses are broken in, to the care which is taken in fitting their bits, and also to the fact that it does not appear to be a received axiom that *one sort of bit will do for any horse*.

"As soon as the men halt after the charge, they immediately break up into the *melee* and file each other, going through the motions of attack with the sword or lance. In the midst of all this, when five or six squadrons are thus engaged, and there is a certain amount of confusion that is inseparable from a charge, when the men have opened out their ranks, the *appel* or rally is sounded. Upon this the men instantly close in together without any regard to their former places in the squadron (except that the front rank men form the front rank and the rear rank men form the rear) and forming a compact body instantly charge

again in any direction in which the *squadron leader* at their head points his sword. The quickness and readiness with which this is done is really admirable, and the men are constantly practised at it. The advantage of being *au fait* a movement of this kind is great, and certainly would be very difficult to catch at these regiments at a disadvantage, as what dispersed after a charge. Again, when the pursuit of a retreating enemy is ordered, only three divisions of each squadron go forward with ranks opened to the attack. The fourth division remains behind, with ranks closed up, and then follows the squadron at a distance of 300 or 400 yards in rear serving as a nucleus upon which, when the rally is sounded, the men of each squadron at once form up without any regard (for the time) to their proper places in the squadron. This is an excellent plan, as a brigade is rallied thus from the pursuit in an incredibly short time. In our Service such exercises as I have here dwelt upon are generally considered to belong more to regimental drills. Here it is so likewise, but the lessons learnt on regimental parades are also practised in large bodies as a necessary part of brigade and divisional drill.

(To be Continued.)

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

Agreeably to a resolution adopted on the 30th April last, the freedom of the City of London, with a valuable sword, were presented to Sir Garnet Wolseley, K. C. B., G. C. M. G., on the 22nd ult., by the Corporation of London, in their Council Chamber at the Guildhall.

Sir Garnet entered the Chamber, accompanied by the Lord Mayor, Mr. Deputy Stapleton, and Alderman Sir Thomas Dikin, the two latter gentlemen as proposers and seconders of the resolution under which the gift was made. Sir Andrew Lusk took the chair, and was supported by a number of the aldermen. Sir Garnet was presented with the freedom of the City in the Cloth worker's Company, and a sword, designed for the Corporation by Messrs. White and Campbell. The handle of the sword was formed of figures representing Wisdom and Truth, whilst recumbent figures of Fame and Victory formed the guard. The scabbard was enriched with the arms and monograms of Sir Garnet Wolseley and those of the City and several groups of figures. The blade bore the following inscription:—
"Presented by the Corporation of London to Major General Sir Garnet Wolseley, K. C. B., G. C. M. G., in recognition of his gallant services in the British Army, and especially in reference to the distinguished ability and gallantry displayed by him in his command of the expedition to the Gold Coast, by which he obtained results conducive to peace, commerce, and civilization on the continent of Africa."

A Constantinople correspondent states that the Porte has ordered the erection of six fortified castles in Bosnia, and has also made Erzeroum, in Armenia, a fortress of the first order.

A horse raised in the town of Concord, Me., but sold to a person living fifty miles distant recently got loose and brought up in his old quarters though he had not been there for ten years.

A Despatch from Shanghai reports that the troubles between China and Japan in regard to Formosa have been settled.