



The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Quebec Legislature met on the 4th inst., and elected the Hon. Pierre Fortin, of Gaspé, Speaker. The following day the Lieutenant Governor opened the House. He congratulated the Province on the peace and good order which prevailed during the elections. He regretted that the Province had not escaped the effect of the financial crisis and expressed gratitude for the abundant harvest. Owing to the failure of the North Shore and N. C. and W. R. R. Cos. to carry out their undertakings, the Government had taken steps to complete them. A measure having that end in view would be submitted. An Act to modify the Administration of the Department of Public Instruction and render its working more efficacious would be introduced. The plan adopted last session to facilitate the settlement of the Public Lands in the Province had been crowned with success. In spite of the financial crisis the finances of the Province were in a satisfactory state. The speech concludes with the usual prayer for the happiness and prosperity of the people.

The annual inspection of the Governor General's Foot Guards, took place at the drill shed, on Thursday night, the 4th inst. The Hon. W. B. Vail, Minister of Militia and Defence, Adjutant General Powell, Lt. Col. MacPherson, and other officers of the Militia Staff at Headquarters, were present. After Colonel Ross had put his men through a variety of movements, which were performed with a precision and regularity worthy of regular Soldiers, the Minister of Militia presented Captain Todd with the medal won at the recent Dominion Rifle competition, for the highest aggregate score. He then congratulated the men on their appearance and general military bearing, and thought the corps was second to none in the Dominion. He said they would have to look after their laurels, however, as a battalion was now forming in Montreal, in which there was to be one company of Highlanders, most of whom had done signal service in the regular army. He regretted to find such a miserable drill shed in the capital, and thought it was neither a credit to the Militia Department nor to the municipal authorities. He said if the local authorities would assist the Government they would be ready and willing to do their share in constructing a suitable building. He said the Active Militia throughout Canada, was increasing in both efficiency and numbers, and were a credit to the Dominion. The Adjutant General, also congratulated the men on their fine appearance, and after the

departure of the Staff officers, Colonel Ross, addressed a few words to the officers and men of the regiment, stating that he was proud of the turn-out and general appearance the battalion had made.

Major Cameron who has been at the capital for some time completing the business for the British North America Boundary Commission, having finished his labors in that connection, left by the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway on Friday afternoon en route for England. The major will, on returning home join his artillery regiment at Woolwich.

The *St. John Telegraph* of the 4th inst., has the following relative to the Fishery Commission:—"The Minister of Marine and Fisheries arrived here yesterday morning, also Mr. Weatherbee, of Halifax, and Mr. Davis, of Charlottetown, who are council in this case. Mr. Thompson, of St. John, is at Bathurst. Last evening Mr. Ford, the agent of the Imperial Government, Mr. Bergne, who is in the same service in connection with the Commission, also Mr. Doure, the counsel in the case, and Mr. Whitcher, of the Fisheries Department, arrived in this city, and are at the Victoria. The gentlemen will hold a consultation here to-day with the Minister of Marine on the case they propose to make before Halifax Commission. It is to be regretted that Mr. Thompson is absent as his place cannot be filled by deputy. It is understood that the United States will appoint Judge Clifford as their Commissioner, but he is abroad on a pleasure trip, and when he will return we do not know."

At the meeting of the Ottawa curling club held on Monday evening, 1st inst., the following members were elected officers for the present season:—His Excellency Earl of Dufferin, patron; Allan Gilmour, president; Thos McKay, D. S. Eastwood and Col. Powell, vice-presidents; Rev. D. M. Gordon, chaplain; George Hutchinson, Secretary treasurer; committee of management, J. Gallaher, H. Inglis, J. Birkett and C. S. Scott.

Major general Smyth and staff were expected to arrive in Victoria on the 18th ult.

It is stated that vice Admiral Sir Cooper Key will succeed Vice Admiral Wellesely as commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India Station.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is authorized to state that the Admiralty's Fugitive Slave Circular will be withdrawn, and new instructions issued.

A severe engagement has taken place between the Turkish troops and a body of insurgents, near Zibscu, resulting in the defeat of the former, with a heavy loss in killed and wounded.

The Carlists have recaptured Orduña, the town having remained in possession of the Royalist troops only a few days.

There is a regiment in the British army which, in the matter of Good Templarism, bids fair to rival the Cameronians sometimes called "Sir Wilfrid's Own." It is said that there are nearly 200 teetotalers in this regiment. By permission of the commandant at Shorncliffe they use the courtmartial room for their ordinary meetings, while their last annual celebration was held at the canteen.

A neat little bit of scandal has just occurred at Maritzburg. Amongst the officers who recently arrived was a young gentleman who, becoming enamoured of the daughter of a canteen keeper, took the by no means unusual course of making her a few trifling presents. The fact came to the ears of the girl's father, and the result was that the hero of the adventure suffered the humiliation of being horsewhipped in the public streets. Gossip travelled quick, and Sir Garnet Wolseley soon became acquainted with what had happened, and within a day or so a general order was issued by His Excellency to the effect that this officer would proceed to England with all despatch, and report himself to home authorities. He left by the next steamer, and will by this time have suffered dearly for his little freak with the landlord's daughter.

A Berlin despatch says the German arsenal at Renaburg has been totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at 5,000,000 marks.

The ironclad man-of-war *Magenta*, flag ship of the Vice Admiral commanding the French squadron of Toulon, caught fire on the 30th ult., and ultimately exploded. All on board were saved.

The Waywodes or military commanders of Bosnia and Herzegovina have convoked an assembly for the purpose of proclaiming a National Government.

The *Nue Freie Press* states that the Herzegovinian, insurgents have recently received one thousand breech loading rifles from Montenegro.

The Prussian Minister at Constantinople has threatened an armed intervention of the Great Powers if the Turkish persecution of Christians continues.

The inhabitants of Kaka, on the White Nile, have revolted and killed 100 of the Egyptian troops.

News has been received of the British expedition sent out to punish the piratical natives on Congo River, for murdering English sailors. The entire squadron on the west coast of Africa was engaged and sent boats up the river. Many villages were destroyed and a large number of natives were killed. The British lost one man killed and six wounded.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

OTTAWA FIELD BATTERY.

The Annual Rifle Match.

The annual Rifle Match of the Ottawa Field Battery commenced on Wednesday 27th Oct. on the Rideau Rifle Range. The day was very unfavourable for shooting, yet there was a fair attendance, and considerable interest was manifested by the competitors in the match.

FIRST MATCH.

Open to all non commissioned officers, gunners and drivers of the Ottawa Field Battery. Range, 200 yards, five rounds. Snider carbine.

	Pts.
Sergt W Gray	13
Driver Gray	13
Gun Henderson	12
Gun Taylor	11
Sergt Thompson	11
Driver Martin	10
Sergt Stewart	10
Gun D Taylor	10
Gun J Alexander	9
Collar Maker Dunnet	7
Sergt Anderson	6
Corpl Mathews	6
Driver Welsh	6

SECOND MATCH.

Open to same as above. Ranges 200 and 400 yards, five rounds at each.

	Pts.
Driver Gray	32
V S Harris	32
Sergt Gray	27
Sergt Thompson	23
Lieut Savage	23
Driver Martin	21
Capt Stewart	20
Gun D Taylor	20

THIRD MATCH

Open to all members of the Ottawa Field Battery. Ranges, 300 and 400 yards; five rounds at each range.

	Pts.
Driver Gray	28
Sergt Thompson	28
Driver Norton	23
Driver Marlin	21
Sergt Major Stewart	21
Driver Martin	20
Sergt Anderson	20

FOURTH MATCH.

Open to all efficient volunteers, belonging to corps in the City of Ottawa, and all members and ex members of the Ottawa Field Battery. Range, 300 yards; five rounds.

	Pts.
Pte Young, G G F.G.	13
Capt Stewart, O.F.B.	11
Lieut Savage, do.	11
Sergt Gray, do.	10
Driver Gray, do.	10
Driver Norton, do.	10
Gun D Taylor, do.	10
Driver Marlin, do.	9

FIFTH MATCH.

Open to all members of the Ottawa Field Battery. Range 400 yards, seven rounds.

	Pts.
Driver Gray	31
Driver Marlin	28
Lieut Savage	24
Capt Stewart	23
Driver Martin	22

V S Harris	19
Sergt Anderson	18

CONSOLATION MATCH.

Open to all members of the Ottawa Field Battery, who have not won anything in previous matches. Range 200 yards; any position.

1st	T. Barry
2nd	Dr. Brent
3rd	Corp Allen
4th	Bugler Stewart
5th	Driver Abey
6th	Sergt. Montgomery

It was almost dark when the last match was fired, and as the scores were very small, they will not be published.

Highest aggregate score, Driver Gray, 101 points.

HALIFAX COUNTY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual competition of the Halifax County Rifle Association took place at Bedford yesterday. The members present were under command of Lieut. Col. McPherson. 2nd G A; ranges 200 and 300 yards, 5 shots at each range.

1ST COMPETITION—\$106 and Silver Medal.

	Pts.
\$12.00 and Silver Medal Asst. Surg. Ironman, 66th	40
Sergt J G Corbin, 63rd	\$12 39
Ens W Bishop, 63rd	10 39
Ens T J Egan, 63rd	9 39
Lt J McInnis, 63rd	8 38
Sergt H J Harris, 1st G. A.	7 38
Pte Merson, 66th	6 37
Pte Hooper, do	5 35
Sergt E H Longille, do	5 35
Sergt P Table, 63rd	4 35
Sergt J Robson, 1st G. A.	3 34
Pte Lockhart, 66th	3 34
Sergt R Power, 63rd	3 34
Sergt Stenhouse, do	3 34
Gun E D Adams, 1st G. A.	3 34
Capt G Piers, 66th	3 34
Corp Case, 2nd G. A.	2 34
Gun Colbert, do	2 33
Pte J Percy, 63rd	2 32
Sergt McLeod, H.F.B.	2 32

2ND COMPETITION—\$115 and Gold Medal—Ranges—300, 500, 600 yards.

	Pts.
\$15 and Gold Medal, Gunner S Marshall, 1st G. A.	58
Pte Murphy 63rd	\$15 57
Gun Colbert, 2nd G. A.	12 53
Ens Egan 63rd	10 52
Pte Morris, 63rd	8 50
Pte Percy, 63rd	7 50
Pte Lockhart 66th	6 49
Sergt McDowall, 66th	5 49
Sergt Table, 63rd	5 47
Pte Carter, 66th	4 47
Sergt Campbell, 2nd G.A.	4 46
Capt Graham, H. F. B.	4 46
Ens Bishop, 63rd	3 46
Corp McLeod, H. F. B.	3 45
Sergt Corbin, 63rd	3 44
Sergt Connors, 63rd	3 44
Lieut McInnes, 63rd	2 43
Pte Merson, 66th	2 42
Gun Watkins, 1st G.A.	2 42
Pte Hooper, 66th	2 42

CONSOLATION—400 yards, 5 rounds.

Capt Walsh, 63rd	\$8 24
Lieut Curren, 66th	6 23
Ens Weston, 66th	5 22
Surg Slayter, 66 h	4 22
Sergt Hickey, 63rd	4 21
Corp Marks, 66th	3 20

Pte Longille, 66th	3 20
Capt Blind, 1st G. G	3 20
Corp Williams, 66th	3 19
Pte Hickey, 63rd	2 19
Pte Myrer, 66 h	2 19
Sergt Scott, 63rd	2 19
Corp Gibson 63rd	2 18
B.S.M. Anderson, H.F.B.	1 18
B.S.M. Ritey, 2nd G.A.	1 18
Gr Smith, 1st G.A.	1 18

EXTRA PRIZES.

1st Competition—200 yards, Ens Egan, 63rd, \$3; 2nd, Ensign Bishop, 63rd, \$2. 300 yards, A-st. Surg. Triensman, 66th, \$3; 2nd, Lieut. McInnes 63rd, \$2

2nd Competition—300 yards, Lt. McInnes, 63rd \$3; 2nd, Pte. Piers, 66th \$2. 500 yards—Sergt. Connors, 63rd, \$3; 2nd, Pte. Murphy, 63rd, \$2. 600 yards—Sergt. Table, 6rd, \$3; 2nd Gun, Colbert 2nd G.A. \$2.

Highest aggregate—Ens. Eagan, 63rd, \$5. 91 points; 2nd, Gun, Colbert, 2nd G.A., \$3. 89 do.

Sergeant P. Table scored the highest at 200 and 600 yards, winning thereby the Herbin medal.

Private Murphy scored the highest at 200, 500 and 600 yards, and receives a handsome Silver Cup presented by James Shand, Esq, which from its beauty and worth as a memento of skill was an object of much emulation among the competitors.—Acadian Recorder, Oct. 22

YORK CO. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Competition, of the York County Rifle Association took place at the Rifle Range, Fredericton, on Thursday last. The weather was not favorable and the scores as a consequence not up to the usual standard of the Association.

The first Competition, Ranges 300 and 500 yards 5 shots at each Range, resulted as follows:—

Q M Sergt A Lipsett, Medal and	\$6 00
Bandsman James Perkins	7 00
Pte Joseph Johnston	6 00
Lieut C Johnson	5 00
Bandsmaster H G Winter	4 00
Pte E A Smith	4 00
Sergt R M Pinder	3 00
Lt Col Morris	3 00
Pte Harry Morris	3 00
Sergt E A Morris	2 00

In the second competition, Ranges 400 and 600 yds. the winners were as follows:—

Sergt T G Loggie, Challenge Cup and	\$6 00
Bandsman James Perkins	7 00
Pte Harry Morris	6 00
Sergt R M Pinder	5 00
Lieut C Johnston	4 00
Ens J Boone	4 00
Q M Sergt A Lipsett	3 00
Pte E A Morris	3 00
Lieut Bird	3 00
Lieut Col Morris	2 00

In the Consolation Match the Range was 400 yds., 5 shots.

Sergt Clayton	\$5 00
Pte H Doherty	4 00
Sergt A Corp	3 00
Sergt Boone	3 00
Pte H zen	3 00
Pte Craig	2 00
Pte Brannen	2 00
Pte George Morris	2 00
Bandsman James Biggs	2 00
Baglar Staples	2 00
Pte Blaney	2 00
Pte Peppers	1 50
Pte Brandall	1 50

Pte James Lissett 100
Sergt Maj Vandine 100

It is proposed to hold a Match for the Championship of the County on or about 1st November proximo.— *N. B. Reporter.*

HANTS COUNTY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Hants County Rifle Association held their annual competition at Bedford yesterday. Annexed is the prize list:

FIRST COMPETITION.

Ranges, 200, 400, 500 yards.

	Pr's.	Pts.
Pte W M Nelson, Gold Medal and	\$8	62
Capt Joseph Burgess	7	60
Pte J C Geldert	6	58
Pte Jehu Webb	5	57
En Fitch	4	57
Sergt J McKenzie	4	57
Lieut Barnhill	3	56
Capt Nelson	3	55
Sergt Jesse Smith	2	54
Lieut Joshua Smith	1	52
Sergt J M McKenzie	1	50
Sergt Jas Bennett	1	50
Pte Joseph Rickards	1	49
En J F Chandler	1	46
Sergt J C Smith	1	43

SECOND COMPETITION.

Ranges, 200, 400, and 500 yards.

	Pr's.	Pts.
Lieut Barnhill, Ladies' Cup and	\$9	63
Lieut Joshua Smith	8	58
Ensign Fitch	7	57
Capt Nelson	6	55
Pte Alfred Cochran	5	55
Sergt J McKenzie	4	55
Pte Joseph Rickards	4	54
Pte J C Geldert	3	54
Sergt J C Smith	2	52
Pte J R McKenzie	2	52
Corp David Davis	2	51
Pte Jehu Webb	2	49

THIRD COMPETITION.

Ranges—300 and 500 yards

	Pr's.	Pts.
Capt Nelson, Kirkwood Medal and	\$8	38
Pte J C Geldert	6	37
Lieut Barnhill	5	35
Corp David Burgess	4	33
Pte Joseph Rickards	3	33
Ensign Fitch	3	32
Pte J McKenzie	3	31
Sergt J McKenzie	2	30
Ensign J F Chandler	1	28
Pte Alfred Cochran	1	28
Pte Wm Nelson	1	27
Sergt Jesse Smith	1	26
Capt Burgess	1	25
Pte John Aker	1	24
Sergt J S Bennett	1	24
Pte Joseph Francis	1	21
Sergt J C Smith	1	20

Highest aggregate, \$4. Lieut I L Barnhill.— *Acadian Recorder, Oct 19.*

RIFLE MATCH.

MILITARY VS CIVILIANS.

The rifle match between five of the military and ten selected from the banks, law and Press, came off on Saturday at the Britefield ranges. The day was fine, with a strong wind blowing from the rear, and seldom, if ever, has the Snider rifle been put to such a test. It has been decided by experiments in this competition that this rifle for general service surpasses any other weapon in the known world. It was experimented in all positions—some stood up, some fired off their backs with their rifles laying along their bodies, while others reversed the order of things and laid on their rifles for steady

ness; in fact, all the latest known positions were adopted, and the strong wind from the rear, coupled with the high elevation given by some of the competitors, propelled the bullets to distance hitherto unheard of, while the penetration obtained into the solid earth was marvellous. The ladies turned out in numbers and showed great interest in the sighting of the rifles, pulling of the triggers, &c, but it is feared their presence, though flattering to the marksmen, did not in any way improve the shooting. It is all very well for Julia to go and see her Felix run, low or jump, for her presence excites him in such a way that his legs go faster or his arms pull stronger, but with a rifle in his hand and a target some hundreds of yards off to be hit, Julia is better at home, for poor Felix, after making several sheep's eyes in rear, can never hope to come to the firing point and score bull's eyes. And so it proved, especially with the civilians, on Saturday, for, strange to say, both young and old married, and single, plainly showed they had a Miss in their eye somewhere, and, worst of all, each one appeared anxious to exhibit how many he had on his string. In this respect the civilians far outnumbered the military, who only had one, the tallest on the ground, for she was a *right, high miss!* made, too, by a married man. It was evident, in all that these gentlemen who fired quickly at the same time shutting their eyes tightly and opening their mouth smartly as they pressed the trigger, were not familiar with target shooting, for the gentle sway of the rifle showed that moving objects were more in their line. It was regretted that two of the civilian's team did not turn up, so Messrs Cummins and Hamilton fired twice to complete the number of rounds. Mr Cummins fired gracefully off his back, making the highest score in his team. The following are the scores:

MILITARY.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	T's
Lt. Col Irwin	18	17	21	56
Lt. Col Worsley	20	17	15	52
Major Cotton	21	18	20	59
Capt Holmes	12	17	19	48
Lieut Peters	18	17	20	55

CIVILIANS.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	T's
Mr Hamilton	0	7	7	14
Mr Cummins	7	10	15	32
Judge Barrowes	5	3	0	8
Mr R T Walkem	2	2	8	12
Mr Fosythe	5	4	0	9
Mr H R Smith	5	5	0	10
Mr Irwin	0	7	7	14
Mr Coxworthy	2	10	13	25
Mr Cummins	8	3	11	22
Mr Hamilton	2	2	8	12

Majority for the Military, 112.

No representative of the Press entered with the civilians' team.— *Kingston News.*

66TH BATTALION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The prizes won at the annual firing of the Association were presented last evening to the successful prize winners at 8½ o'clock. The men having been previously formed up at three sides of a square, the D. A. G., Col. Laurie, arrived and was received with customary honors. On the platform, we noticed Col. Sawyer, Paymaster Macdonald and a number of lady friends of the Association. Col. Laurie addressed the officers and men,

congratulated the Association on their continued improvement in rifle shooting, paid a passing tribute to Surg. Slayter and Asst.-Surg. Trenaman, and concluded by thanking Col. Bremner for the privilege of presenting the prizes. The prizes, consisting of five medals, three silver cups, and over two hundred dollars in money and goods, were then presented. This being done, Lt. Col. Bremner on behalf of the officers of the Battalion, handed to Col. Laurie a handsome Ice Pitcher and Salver for presentation to Major E. H. Reeves, Secretary of the Battalion Rifle Association. The pitcher bears the following inscription: "Presented to Capt. & Bvt. Major E. H. Reeves by his brother officers as a mark of their esteem and in appreciation of his valuable services as Secretary of the Rifle Club of the Battalion, September, 1875." Major E. H. Reeves replied suitably. Cheers were then given for the Queen, Col. Laurie, Lt. Col. Bremner, the Secretary, and for the ladies who had graced the occasion with their presence.— *Acadian Recorder Oct 20th.*

PRESENTATION AND SUPPER.

On Friday evening last a meeting of a very pleasant and enjoyable nature took place at the Armory building in the Barracks. The meeting was of somewhat a convivial description and was chiefly attended by the officers and men of Capt. Kaye's Co., 62nd Battalion, although quite a numerous sprinkling of military gentlemen from other companies were present.

The object of the meeting was to present the beautiful challenge cup offered by Major Mather for competition at the annual shooting of the Battalion, to Corporal Diamond, who had the honor of winning it the present year.

The company sat down to a table which was well supplied with good things, and throughout the entertainment every one seemed to enjoy himself. After the toast of the Queen was honored, Capt. Kaye who presided as host, in a very graceful speech, proposed the health of Corp. Diamond the hero of the occasion, which was drunk with all the honors. Toasts were the order of the evening and the next one drunk was that of Colonel Sullivan, to which the Adjutant was called upon to reply in the absence of the Colonel, who, however, came in before the close of the supper. In reply to the toast of "MAJOR BLAIR" the Major, after gracefully thanking the company for the honor done him, took occasion to remark, that he had been connected with the militia and volunteer force of this Province for a great number of years, and had won his present command only after a long apprenticeship in the ranks and a strict attention to his military duties. The Major, however, was not the only officer present who rose from the ranks, as both Capt. Devlin and Acting Adjutant Lieut. McLean claim the same honor. The latter of these gentlemen, entertained the company with a fine speech which was received with shouts of applause.

Capt. Kaye's health was proposed and drunk with great enthusiasm, and afterwards the toast of the "non-commissioned officers" was proposed, and neatly replied to by Sergt. Major Hunter.

The pleasure of the evening was much enhanced by the number of jovial songs sung with great glee and by several members of the Company. Sergeant Buchanan and Sergeant Major Hunter distinguished themselves in this line. Sergeant Lawson displayed his wonderful fine baritone voice to great advantage in a song which was several times encored. The words and music of the

song were universally admired, and when pressed to inform the company who was the author, Mr. Lawson modestly disclosed the fact that he himself was both the author and composer.

The meeting was in every way a success, and the enthusiastic military gentlemen who graced the festive board with their presence thoroughly enjoyed themselves and returned home at a comparatively early hour well pleased with the entertainment of the evening.

It was mentioned during the course of the evening that a grand "route march" of the whole Battalion under the command of Col. Sullivan, lately promoted to his present rank, would take place on some fine moonlight night when the band of the corps, under the leadership of its popular instructor, Mr. Dixon, will discourse sweet music on the line of march. — *N. B. Daily Telegraph.*

60TH ROYAL RIFLES VS. 63RD RIFLES.

A rifle competition between twenty picked men from the 60th Royal Rifles and twenty picked men from the 63rd Volunteer Battalion Rifles took place at the Bedford Range on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the 60th by 47 points. The Regulators fired with the Martini Henry rifle, and the Volunteers used the Snider Enfield. Both sides made good shooting, and the superiority of the Martini Henry rifle over the Snider Enfield, in long ranges, is shown below in the scores made. The best score out of the picked twenty men from each corps was made by Sergt. Inwood of the 60th, who is the crack shot of his regiment. He made a total of 84 out of a possible 100 points. The ranges were 200, 300, 400 and 500 yards. Five rounds at each range. The following are the scores of each team:—

1ST 60TH ROYAL RIFLES.					
	200	300	400	500	T'l.
Sergt Inwood.....	23	19	21	21	84
Pte Dunn.....	22	15	23	22	83
Pte Peil.....	22	15	22	20	79
Asst Sgt Maj Mitchell	20	17	22	21	78
Col Sgt E Thompson..	21	17	22	18	78
Col Sgt Underhill....	19	18	23	13	73
Corp Wellstead.....	17	18	18	20	73
Qr Mast Sgt McCardle	19	16	24	13	72
Pte Williamson.....	20	15	21	16	72
Asst Sgt Major Ward.	17	17	22	15	71
Pte Smith.....	16	17	18	20	71
Col Sgt Bowler.....	17	13	21	19	70
Pte Noel.....	21	14	20	14	69
Pte Cills.....	19	19	19	12	69
Pte Bowler.....	21	11	14	20	66
Sgt Parker.....	20	11	19	15	65
Sgt Major Dixon.....	13	14	18	10	64
Pte Russell.....	20	12	13	17	62
Sgt Stratton.....	11	12	11	16	50
Sgt Grant.....	11	17	16	5	49
Total.....					1397

63RD RIFLES.					
	200	300	400	500	T'l.
Capt Walsh.....	18	16	23	23	80
Lieut McInnes.....	18	16	22	22	78
Sergt Taple.....	20	17	21	20	78
Lieut Egan.....	18	16	22	21	77
Sergt Lawson.....	25	18	17	14	74
Corp Paulin.....	18	17	20	17	72
Capt Mumford.....	19	15	14	23	71
Sergt Connors.....	21	13	23	14	71
Corp Gibson.....	17	20	19	14	70
Pte Percy.....	21	14	18	16	69
Sergt Hickey.....	19	13	19	16	67
Sergt Corbin.....	17	15	17	17	66
Pte Morris.....	17	17	21	21	66
Sergt Sheppard.....	17	10	18	18	64
Sergt Stenhouse.....	18	15	24	6	63
Ensign Bishop.....	21	9	23	9	62

Sergt Scott.....	13	13	20	12	58
Lieut Fultz.....	15	12	16	13	56
Sergt McPhail.....	16	17	11	10	54
Pte Hickey.....	14	11	15	14	54
Total.....					1350

Acadian Recorder, Oct. 18th.

THE 63RD VS. 66TH RIFLE MATCH.

The match between officers of these corps "for a dinner," was fired at Bedford yesterday, and resulted in a victory for the 63rd. The Ranges being 200, 300 and 400 yards. The following is the scores:

OFFICERS OF 63RD H. V. B. R.		Total
Major Hayden.....		41
Capt Richie.....		30
Capt Walsh.....		80
Capt Mumford.....		57
Lieut McInnes.....		82
Lieut Egan.....		73
Lieut Dimock.....		54
Lieut Milson.....		36
Lieut Fultz.....		65
Surgeon Campbell.....		34
Total.....		552

OFFICERS OF 66TH H. V. B. I.		Total
Surgeon Slayter.....		68
Major Watt.....		45
Asst Surg Trenaman.....		67
Capt Graham.....		42
Capt Curren.....		51
Capt Herbin.....		34
Lieut Salter.....		51
Lieut Weston.....		70
Lieut West.....		51
Lieut Gould.....		34
Total.....		516

The 63rd winning by 36 points.—*Acadian Recorder, Oct. 15th.*

RIFLE PRACTICE.

The bugle competition 66th Vol. Batt. for by five best shots from each company took place at Bedford yesterday afternoon. At the conclusion of the firing the company teams ranged in the following order:

CAPT. GRAHAM'S.	
MAJOR REEVES'.	
CAPT. HART'S.	
MAJOR WATT'S.	
CAPT. HUMPHREY'S.	
" CURREN'S.	
" PUTNER'S.	
" DENCE'S.	

A challenge match for ten best shots in Major Reeves' and Capt Graham's companies also took place, Major Reeves' company team winning by 27 points. Annexed are the scores made:—

MAJOR REEVES' TEAM.					
	200	300	400	500	T'l.
Lieut Weston.....	22	14	17	15	68
Sgt Stevens.....	20	16	19	12	67
Pte Merson.....	21	7	15	17	60
" R Hooper.....	15	14	18	10	57
" Wm Barker.....	19	11	12	14	56
" Carter.....	15	19	13	8	55
" Jas Lintman.....	17	16	14	7	54
" Wm Lintman.....	11	10	14	18	53
Major Reeves.....	14	12	10	8	44
Corp Dempster.....	9	4	11	2	27
Total.....					541

CAPT. GRAHAM'S TEAM.					
	200	300	400	500	T'l.
Sgt Ed Langille.....	23	15	15	14	67
Capt Graham.....	16	19	16	14	65
Lieut West.....	17	11	19	18	65
Corpl S Williams.....	16	14	19	13	62
Pte R Langille.....	14	14	14	17	59

" Lockhart.....	10	9	17	17	53
" Strachan.....	17	8	6	11	44
" Hartle.....	10	4	18	7	39
" Small.....	8	4	8	13	33
Sgt Williams.....	12	8	5	4	29

—*Acadian Recorder.*

KING'S COUNTY RIFLE MATCHES.

The annual matches of the K. C. R. A. were held at Sussex on Thursday, the 28th Oct., when \$160 in money, in addition to the County Cup, 'ones' Cup and P. R. A. medal were competed for.

The attendance was larger than last year, and in spite of the cold and heavy wind everything passed off pleasantly. The scoring was not high, but such could not be expected under the circumstances, and it is hoped that in future the annual grants to county associations will be received in time to allow of such matches being held early in the season.

In the first match for the County Cup, Medal and \$60, ranges 200, 500 and 600 yds., five rounds at each range, the following were prize winners:—

	Pts.
Capt E Arnold, cup, medal and.....	\$10 58
Sergt Weyman, 8th R.C.....	8 51
Corp W Langstroth.....	6 45
Pte G Hallett, 74th R.C.....	5 45
Sergt Sproul, 8th R.C.....	4 45
Capt Langstroth.....	4 42
Sergt W Parlee.....	4 40
Sergt Ketchum.....	4 39
Lt Col Beer, 74th R.C.....	4 39
Major O R Arnold.....	2 39
Trooper G Langstroth, 8th R.C.....	2 39
Sergt H Arnold, 74th R.C.....	2 36
Bandsman A H Outy, 8th R.C.....	2 35
Pte F D Stockton, 74th R.C.....	2 32
Trooper O McAfee.....	1 32

The second match was for the Jones Cup and \$75, 17 prizes, ranges 400 and 500 yards five rounds at each range. Highest possible score, 50 points. The following were the winners:—

	Pts.
Corp Langstroth, cup and.....	\$10 42
Capt Langstroth.....	10 39
Capt and Adjut Arnold.....	8 38
Trooper A Langstroth.....	6 38
Sergt W Parlee.....	5 38
Capt E Arnold.....	5 36
Tr O McAfee.....	4 36
Tr C P Brown.....	4 35
Tr A H Outy.....	4 33
Lieut Col Beer.....	4 33
Sergt Ketchum.....	4 32
Cornet S Langstroth.....	2 32
Sergt Weyman.....	2 31
Tr G Dixon.....	2 31
Tr A Duffy.....	2 31
Tr Morrel.....	2 30
Pte Stockton.....	1 26

The Consolation Prize, 5 rounds, 400 yds. highest possible score 25 points. The following were the winners:—

	Pts.
Sergt C W Baird.....	\$8 23
Tr T Lee Peters.....	4 20
Sergt Buskirk.....	4 20
Tr Stratton.....	3 18
Tr Lands.....	2 17
Pte Riley.....	2 17
Bugler Campbell.....	2 17
Sergt Mace.....	1 11

It will be seen by the above that a Wimbledon man won the first cup, and Corporal Langstroth, who is on the team for next year, won the second cup, and was also third in the first match.

ENGINEERS RIFLE CLUB COMPETITION.

One of the most successful competitions ever held by the Engineers Rifle Club was that of the 28th Oct., at Drury Range. There were 39 competitors, and there was some good shooting made, although the day was dark and cold. The ranges were 200, 500 and 600 yards, seven rounds at each. The following are the scores; the prizes will be presented on Monday evening next, of which hour and place will be given in due time:—

	Pts.
Bugler Hartt	75
Gunner Mills	74
Captain Perley	73
Corp Thompson	68
Lieut Hartt	65
Sergt Ewing	64
J H McRobbie	63
Sapper McRobbie	62
K Shives	61
Sergt Carmichael	60
Sapper Black	58
Thomas McPherson	57
Sapper Boyd	55
H H Pike	54
Gunner Darrah	54
Sapper Gilbert	54
Sapper Jones	53
Captain Lovitt	52
Gunner Metzler	52
Sergt J Hunter	48
Corp Fanjoy	48
Sapper Murdock	46
J L Carmichael	45
James Melick	43
Sapper Adamson	42
W White	42
J Hegan	38
Corp Hanselpecker	38
Sapper Parkes	35
Sapper O'Snaughnessy	30
Sapper Gray	29
Lieut Hegan	25

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

HALIFAX, 26th Oct. 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—It may perhaps be gratifying to your correspondent "Sour Grapes" to know that he does not stand alone in proposing or suggesting insane ideas for the organization or encouragement of the Volunteer force. Another idiot who signs himself "Sharpshooter" writes the following ridiculous trash to a London paper of late date:—

"SIR,—Would it not be a good idea for some energetic retired field officer to start a high class Volunteer regiment, to be in every way a pattern to other corps, and to be composed of gentlemen who love soldiering; every one joining should be taught to be splendid shots, and be compelled to attend a school of instruction, and take a "P.S." certificate of proficiency in drill, &c.; and all should be thoroughly instructed in the duties of an officer, &c. &c."

It will be perceived that the only difference between the suggestions of "Sour Grapes" and "Sharpshooter," is, that the former would reduce to the ranks, men already officers, (to encourage the organization,) whereas the latter would compel the rank and file to become officers. Now will "Sour Grapes" say which idea he prefers, and will he be the first to make a move towards effecting that object?

Yours &c.

GRAPE SHOT.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

OTTAWA, 5th November, 1875.

GENERAL ORDERS (28).

No. 1.

Militia Pensions 1812—15

The money voted by the Dominion Parliament for the Militiamen of 1812—15 being nearly all appropriated, applications for pensions for the present year should be filed before the 15th instant.

Communications in connection with the above, are to be addressed by the applicants direct to the Minister of Militia and Defence

No. 2.

Snider Enfield Ball Ammunition.

Snider-Enfield ball ammunition for extra practice will hereafter be sold to officers in command of corps at \$16 per 1,000 rounds, providing the ammunition is received by the purchaser at the magazine and removed in boxes supplied at his expense.

An extra charge of \$2 for each 500 rounds will be made if Government boxes are issued with the ammunition.

Payment to be made by deposit receipt to credit of Receiver General, as directed in Paragraph 177 of the "Regulations and Orders," 1870.

No. 3.

MILITIA STAFF.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Three months leave of absence, from 1st December next, is hereby granted to Colonel Jarvis, C. M. G., Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 3, to proceed to Europe on private affairs.

The duties of the Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 3, will from 1st December next, until further orders, be taken over by Brigade Major Lieutenant Colonel Worsley in addition to his taking over the duties, also until further orders, of the 7th Brigade Division.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Adverting to No. 1 of General Orders (11), 14th May, 1875, Lieutenant Colonel Bacon, Brigade Major 1st Brigade Division, will, until further orders, take over the duties of all that portion of the 3rd Brigade Division lying westerly of the River Richelieu, in addition to the 1st Brigade Division.

The duties of all that portion of the 3rd Brigade Division lying easterly of the River Richelieu will remain as heretofore taken over by Major the Honorable Matthew Aylmer, Brigade Major 2nd Brigade Division.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Prescott Troop of Cavalry.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant John Raney, C. C. vice Brevet Major James Morrow Walsh, who is hereby placed on the Retired List retaining his Brevet rank.

Gananoque Field Battery of Artillery.

To be Veterinary Surgeon:

John Waldie, Gentlemen.

10th Battalion or "Royal Regiment," Toronto.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William Stollery, V. B., vice Boxall.

12th Battalion of Infantry or "York Rangers."

To be Adjutant, with rank of Captain:

Joseph William Lewis, Esquire, formerly Captain in H. M's. 65th Regiment, vice Garden retired.

22nd Battalion, "The Oxford Rifles."

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Cowan, V. B. vice Richardson retired.

To be Major:

Capt in and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Henry Birkett Beard V. B., from No 1 Company, vice Cowan, promoted.

No 1 Company, Woodstock.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant David Marcus Perry, M.S. vice Beard promoted.

25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry,

No 5 Company.

The Head Quarters of this Company are hereby transferred from Iona to Port Stanley.

20th "Waterloo" Battalion of Infantry.

No 4 Company.

The Head Quarters of this Company are hereby transferred from Winterbourne to Galt.

To be Captain:

Captain Richard Henry Terry McMillan, V. B., from Retired List, William Julius Pasmore, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

(For continuation see page 540.)

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The Volunteer Review,
AND
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1875.

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, and Captain H. V. EDMONDS of New Westminster, are our authorized Agents for British Columbia.

OUR contemporary the United States Army and Navy Journal gives the following very interesting paragraph:

"Success in warfare depends on so great a number and variety of causes that it is a very dangerous thing to attribute too great weight to any one single cause, however important. But there can be no doubt that a good deal of the success achieved by the French Napoleonic armies must be attributed to their having adopted a new system of tactics, and one to which their opponents were wholly unaccustomed. The greater development of fighting in extended order, skirmishing in fact, which has, as we know, been of late years still more developed, was the new system of tactics alluded to, and this was resorted to—not invented by some military genius as some may have supposed—in the first place because there was no time to drill the troops into the stiff, formal, linear tactics of that period; and in the second place because there were still in the army many French officers who had seen the New England farmers adopt this very system with good results against British troops, who at that time followed Prussian models in most things. The superior intelligence and self dependence of the mass of the citizens who were fighting *pro domo* in the American ranks over that of the Heavens knows how

enlisted soldiers of the British army, who were fighting only for their daily subsistence, was no doubt what rendered this new-old system possible and successful. Under the pressure of, in many respects, very similar circumstances, the skirmishing system was therefore resorted to by the French in their warfare against Prussians, Austrians, and Russians, and with very good results."

While the principle is undoubtedly true the main fact insinuated that skirmishing originated amongst the *New England rebels* is entirely outside the record—the only occasion on which those gentry adopted anything approaching thereto was on the retreat from Lexington, and only then till the arrival of Lord PERCY's reinforcements. The officer in command of the main column previously had about as much knowledge of tactics as his opponents—he kept his troops together in the main road without even an advance or rear guard, and as a matter of course, the mob that followed could annoy it with impunity—but after Lord PERCY's arrival they were taught a lesson or two they did not forget in a hurry—as he covered his flanks and advanced with skirmishers which compelled the assailants to keep at a safe distance.

The earliest notice we have of skirmishers being used to cover the front of operations in modern warfare was about the period of the battle of Fontenay, over thirty years previous, where under the name of "Fantassins," a trained body of *skirmishers*, inflicted on the "six thousand British veterans" under Lord HAY all the loss encountered in breaking and defeating the center of the French line. Our forefathers not very strong in the French language corrupted the name into "*Grassins*" from the practice newly introduced of firing from the ground, and as such they are described in the letters of many British officers engaged.

In a former number when writing on this subject we shewed from the evidence of French officers that the Napoleonic tactics, *i.e.*, moving in loose masses, were the natural results of the undisciplined levies with which France had to cover her frontier in 1792, and that they treated the stiff tactical movements of the disciplined armies opposed to them in the same way the mob of New England rebels treated the British troops on the retreat from Lexington—but the success attending those tactics ceased the moment they were opposed by the British mode of fighting in line—a formation as old as the days of Couer de Lion, if not extending into the prehistoric ages. This very interesting subject in its modern application is most ably illustrated by our contemporary in the issue of 16th October, the leading article which follows under the head of "American Tactics in Europe," saying all that it is possible to say on the subject that modern application of the skirmish line and bearing out what has been so often insisted on in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW respecting the faults of Prussian tactics and their other inapplicability to the purposes of modern warfare—the

same may be said of the system of organization. Our contemporary says:

"To American officers, who are generally not much troubled by different schools of tactics, but who use indifferently any that is prescribed them, without regard to the practice of other nations, the present state of manœuvres in the field in Europe might be made an interesting and somewhat amusing study. For every one seems to be at sea over there as to the best way to put a battalion of infantry into action. Since 1871, the Prusso mania has prevailed till recently with nearly the virulence of a century ago after the victories of the great Frederick, but with less reason. Frederick's tactics, the best of his day, had stood the shock of adversity as well as conducted to victory, and were therefore safe models for imitation, while the present Prussian school of tactics, raised to a fallacious reputation by successes mainly due to strategy and the concentration of overwhelming numbers, is full of defects, which reveal themselves when the system is tried by other nations. The careful and nearly faultless *strategy* of Von Moltke and the Prussian staff has blinded the world to the defects of Prussian tactics, as regards the units of combat; and the huge German company, which has temporarily replaced the old and convenient Roman model the century—bids fair to disappear in time to come, when armies are reduced once more to a reasonable per centage of the population, instead of absorbing, as they now do in Europe, a ruinous proportion of the productive interests of a country. It is the oversight of the essential difference between strategy and tactics that has caused most of the trouble which now seems to exist in Europe as to the proper handling of companies of infantry. In blind and unreasoning admiration of the success of the German arms in 1870 71, France, Austria, Russia, and Italy, have been hard at work ever since, copying the non-essential and faulty tactics of Prussia, and losing sight of the fact that their victories were gained mainly by strategy, logistics, and the concentration of numbers, rather than by tactical skill.

Especially in one point do the German tactics now reveal, in autumn manœuvres, etc., a grave defect. This is in the means provided for relieving and supporting skirmish lines. Under the system of four huge companies to a battalion of a thousand men, two companies form the first line of five hundred men, the other two supporting. In case of reliefs and supports, the consequence is that the four companies become mixed up in great confusion, and the battalion commander becomes almost powerless. While this confusion did not result in much harm in 1870 71 during the flush of victory, it is easy to imagine what disasters must have ensued in case of a heavy reverse, with such a disorganized mob as a regiment would soon become under the German system. In the case of a brigade or division in several lines the number of jarring units becomes even harder to handle; and these defects of the German system of supports in Europe have lately attracted much attention.

It might be natural to suppose that in a given system of tactics, the country in which it originated would be most likely to supplement its defects and perfect its details; and in this case it happens that our own continent, which originated the employment of skirmishers a century ago, and still further developed it in the Civil War, has supplied the remedy for European confusion in the employment of skirmishers. The latest French 'order of combat,' which has been adopted to obviate confusion, illustrates

this. The men are formed into sections of six, and are fought by the numbers, the leading two being supported in turn by the second and third twos, the front of each company being reduced to the necessary breadth. This order is very highly praised by our estimable contemporary the *Army and Navy Journal* of London, which remarks, that 'It is to be hoped that the Duke of Cambridge' (the English Commander-in-Chief), 'who has just returned from France, may be induced to adopt the French formation; for at present we are without any system, and every general does that which is best in his own eyes.'

American officers will recognize at once in this new 'French' formation the simple and beautiful method adopted in our own revised tactics by General Upton, denominated 'Skirmishing by the numbers.' The unit of our present system of tactics being the set of fours, by the orders 'No. 1 as skirmisher,' or 'No. 2' or '3' or '4' as the case may be, four successive reinforcements can be placed on any line without a particle of confusion, the men remaining a homogeneous mass under control of their own company officers; and by manœuvring in two ranks, eight successive reliefs can be sent out. That this method should now be adopted in Europe is a great compliment to General Upton and American military science in general. That it will work a revolution in the handling of infantry in future battles is very possible. It is certainly much more practical and simple than the cumbrous German method of forming company column of three platoons, and sending out third rank men to skirmish and be relieved or supported by men of other squads and platoons, introducing confusion from the very beginning of a contest. When the handling of dismounted cavalry has been equally developed in Europe on American principles, as now seems probable, we may be pardoned perhaps a little egotism in preferring the lessons of our own experience, contemptible as they may be deemed by some military critics in Europe, even to the lessons of the Franco-German war, as far as tactics are concerned, however much we have to learn from the Germans in strategy and logistics."

The following memorandum will be of value to our officers—exhibiting as it does practical directions for the construction of entrenchments and cover for troops. One of the most important portions of the tactical instruction of the present day has been hitherto omitted in the "Annual Manœuvres" of the Canadian troops, and there is no good reason why it should be so:

"The following memoranda on entrenching positions were recently approved by His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding in Chief and are issued for general information.—By order.

All positions should be entrenched as far as time and means will allow. Entrenchments not only shelter the troops from fire, but they define the exact position to be taken up, which is often important.

The general superintendence of the entrenchments rests with the commanding engineer, under the direction of the general commanding. When the trenches are of a simple nature, such as shelter trenches, they should be left, as much as possible, to be laid out and executed by the brigades and regiments who are to occupy them, subject to the general supervision of the commanding engineer, whose duty it will be to see that the different parts are in harmony. The

order to the troops for taking up and entrenching positions are issued by the Assistant Quarter-master-General's Department.

The advantage which it is desirable to obtain in choosing a position are—

a. A ridge for the first or fighting line, with a slope in front, clear of obstructions, which would mask the fire of the defence. It will be better if it has re-entering angles, in which the division artillery can be posted, so as to be out of range of the rifle fire of the attackers.

b. High ground in rear on which to mass the corps artillery.

c. Sufficient depth for the formation of the second line, with cover for the reserves.

d. Good lateral communications from one end to the other, not exposed to view of, or fire from, the enemy.

e. Farms or villages in front of the fighting line and on its flanks which can be used as outposts.

f. In choosing a position, it should be remembered that gentle slopes are easier swept by fire than steep ones, and afford less cover to the enemy. The slopes of the knolls on which artillery is posted should be as steep as possible in order to catch the shells aimed at them.

The first, or fighting line.—This will generally occupy the ridge of a hill, or line of hills, and should, as a rule, be covered by shelter trenches, which should be disposed so as to give a direct and sweeping fire to the front. Flanks are unnecessary with the breech-loader, and, therefore, to be avoided, as they diminish the front fire. Where the ridge has deep re-entering angles, it will generally be better not to continue the trenches too far into them, as the fire will then become too oblique, unless it is necessary that they should look into an adjacent slope, which cannot be seen from its own front. To prevent the enemy getting up such re-entering angles unobserved, a trench may be made across the head of it, to be manned by the reserves.

As a general rule, the top of a hill consists of a flat slope breaking into steeper slopes as it descends. The nearer the trench is placed to the top of the hill, the easier it will be to obtain cover, but the trench must be placed so far down the hill that it can see the ground in front. A trench somewhat under the crest has the advantage that, if the enemy take it, they cannot use it as a cover from which to fire on the reserve behind the hill. These trenches should be as continuous as the nature of the ground will allow as this gives solidity to the defence.

Redoubts should not, as a rule, be used in the fighting line. They do not give a front of fire commensurate with the labour of making them, and are liable to be crushed by the enemy's artillery.

The Second Line.—The object of the second line is to break the strength of the enemy should they succeed in forcing the first line. It must not be treated as a line to which the defenders of the first line are to retire, but as positions in and round which portions of the reserves can be concentrated, whilst the fugitives from the first line rally in their rear. There should be wide intervals between its parts, by which the defenders of the first line may retire without masking its fire. Redoubts 300 or 400 yards behind the first line will fulfil these conditions best, or, should there not be time to construct them, shelter trenches with wide intervals between them. Woods, houses, &c., may also be made use of.

Shelter for Artillery.—Emplacements should always be made for the artillery when possible. The following may be laid down as the rules which their position:—

a. The artillery should be out of reach of fire; it should not, therefore, if possible, be within 400 or 500 yards of fighting line; otherwise it may have to retire when its fire is most wanted.

b. It must be placed as to fire on the hostile artillery, or on the infantry when advancing to the attack. Whether it should direct its fire chiefly on the one or the other is a controverted point, but it will probably fire on the hostile artillery in the following cases: if it can catch it at disadvantage, especially when unlimbering for action; if its fire is so heavy as to endanger its own existence; if the hostile artillery is causing serious injury to the defence; otherwise its rôle probably be to fire on the advancing troops. High ground 400 or 500 yards in rear and re-entering angles in the fighting line will probably afford the best positions.

c. The artillery should be massed as much as possible. This, although affording a better aim to the enemy, ensures greater concentration of fire, greater facility in getting the range, and superior superintendence.

When the ground is dry, the emplacements should be sunk. A hole eighteen feet long, twelve feet wide, and one foot six inches deep is sunk and rammed to the rear at a slope of 4 to 1, the earth forming a parapet at the front and sides. If the ground is wet, the gun must be on the level of the ground, a parapet two feet three inches high being formed.

Artillery should not, as a rule, be placed in redoubts, but retired emplacements on the flanks of redoubts form good positions.

Amount of shelter trench required.—The amount for the fighting line depends upon the distribution of the troops. This will, of course, vary with the nature of the position, but the general arrangement may be assumed as follows:

Two battalions of a brigade would be in front line, one in reserve. Each battalion in front line would have five companies in the front trench and three in support. The battalion in reserve would occupy the second line. There would be, in addition, general reserves, which would consist of brigades and divisions, and which would be entirely independent of the first line and its reserves, and would be massed on important points. They would probably be one-fourth or one-fifth of the whole force. If the men in the front trench be two feet six inches apart this will give 5600 infantry to a mile, exclusive of general reserves, and about 7000 including them.

Each battalion, 320 strong, in front line, would have 200 men in the front trench who would occupy 500 feet of trench. This would require a working party of 102 men, and, according to our regulations, 100 picks and 100 shovels; but continental armies use a much smaller proportion of picks in easy soil like that about Alton, and probably fifty picks and 100 shovels would suffice. Each infantry battalion carries with it 100 shovels and sixty picks, which will, therefore, be sufficient. The supports would perhaps require shelter trenches also.

The Engineers with a division at the July manœuvres will only carry fifty picks and fifty shovels. The entrenchments of the second line would be executed by the engineers, assisted by the reserve troops. When it is not expedient to break ground, shelter trenches will be shown by a tape stretched on pickets three feet high; redoubts by profiles.

The Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has directed that no intrenchments of any sort are to be thrown up on land not belonging to the Government; they must in such cases be indicated by tape and profiles

Redoubts should be used sparingly, and only in the second line, or to strengthen flanks, or for other special objects. The labour required on them is very great in proportion to the fire they give. They are liable to be crushed by the enemy's artillery. They are quite untenable unless plentifully supplied with bombproof cover. Artillery should not, as a rule, be placed in them, but rather in epaulments retired behind their flanks.

Clearing the ground in front of a position is most essential, more so even than shelter trenches, but there seems no way of indicating it in peace manoeuvres. The edge of a wood forms a formidable obstacle. The trees should be felled to form abattis and entanglements. The time to form it will vary with the nature of the trees. The following is given as an average:—100 yards of entanglement can be made by 20 men in six hours. They will require ten axes, two saws, ten bill-hooks eight fathoms three-inch rope. An entanglement may be shown like a shelter trench, by a tape.

In constructing trenches, care must be taken that they do not obstruct the offensive return which the defending force should always have in view. The experience of the French in the war of 1870, and of the Spaniards in the present one, goes to show that offensive returns are not made successfully by those troops who have just repelled an assault, they probably, therefore, should generally be made either by advancing from a flank or by an organised forward movement after the enemy is exhausted by fruitless attacks."

The following article on "Ramming in Naval Warfare" is taken from the *London Engineer*. It will be seen that it wholly supports the theory of the value of steam rams which we have advocated and upheld in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

As the *Engineer* says differences of opinion on the part of practical men and theorists might lead to the formation of what would be in this case a most disastrous public opinion—as far as Great Britain is concerned—but it is to be hoped the strong good sense of the people will not give way before the crude ideas of mere theorists or the prejudice of circumscribed practical experience limited in knowledge and appreciation.

The greatest danger would appear to arise from professional men. Our neighbours of the United States have at least one distinguished naval officer of high rank whose opinions on the relative value of guns and steam rams are not in accordance with the ideas put forth by our contemporary.

The *Springfield Republican* says: "Admiral Porter's last report, in which he took strong ground in favor of torpedoes and rams attracted a good deal of attention in Europe when it appeared, and is being rediscussed since the sinking of the *Vanguard*. Porter's proposition was that ordnance and ironclads might as well be abandoned, that the vessel had become the real projectile and steam the impelling force. The British see the point now. Mr. Brassey, M.P., writes to the *London Times* on the vulnerability of their monster vessels, especially enveloped in the smoke of their own guns, to the action of powerful rams and torpedoes. The English folly of adding weight to both artillery and ships is costing a great sum, and will only

be cured by the out-and-out loss of the whole of it."

Mr. BRASSEY quotes the gallant Admiral in his admirable essay on "Unarmored Ships," as stating before a committee of Congress in December, 1874, that "Great Britain could not stand a war of six months with the fleet of ships we could send out after her vessels. They would break her up root and branch, and that kind of warfare would be more likely to bring about peace than fighting with iron clads or heavy war vessels."

It is true the gallant Admiral was a trifle, illogical having just before solemnly stated that there were only three vessels in the United States Navy capable of even attempting to "run down a blockade runner," although that Navy numbered some 700 vessels of all classes, and that those equals of the "blockade runners" were totally unable to catch the *Alabama*, which vessel had driven the Commercial Navy of the United States off the ocean—but it is by such inflationists public opinion is generally formed. The following is our contemporary's article:

"It can hardly be said that the loss of the *Vanguard* supplies any information whatever of a novel character; but the circumstances that she now lies at the bottom of the sea has been already extensively used as an argument to prove that guns and armour are useless, and that the fighting ships of the future must rely on ramming, and on nothing but ramming. Experienced naval constructors and naval officers will be very slow to adopt such conclusion, but the weight of public opinion may quite overbalance sound counsel; and it is by no means impossible that public opinion, if properly stimulated, might operate to induce our Government to pause in the course they have recently pursued, and introduce modifications in the construction and armament of our ships which would not be improvements. It is worth while, therefore, to consider dispassionately what is the position which ramming is likely to take in the naval actions of the future.

It is obvious that ramming is a game at which two can play; but it does not follow that two will play at it. We have the opinion of highly competent officers on our side when we assert that so long as there is plenty of sea room, and the engines of the ship are not disabled, an ironclad cannot be rammed by a single foe. It is argued that our ironclads are so unwieldly that they could not get out of the way of attacking ships; but it must be borne carefully in mind that this very unwieldiness is a property of the would be rammer as well as of the ship to be rammed. Even if it could be shown that the attacking ship possessed much higher speed than the foe she desired to destroy, nothing would be gained, because the slower ship, if she ran away, could only be struck in the stern or at some very obtuse angle; and if she did not wish to run away, then she could always present her bows to the enemy. It would appear that ramming must be comparatively inefficient unless the blow is delivered nearly at right angles to the side of the ship struck; and we venture to think that a smart captain would take very good care in an action that he never was so struck. The experiment can be very easily carried out with a couple of man-of-war launches, and it will be found that one boat cannot be run stem on into the broadside of the other if the boat attacked is handled with proper care. It may be said

that there is no analogy between the two cases because boats pulling oars at both sides can be much more easily manoeuvred than a big ship with a screw at the stern; but it is clear that if the boat attacked has an advantage in this respect, so has the boat attacking. They are both easily handled. In actual warfare the game of ramming would probably be played in this way. The enemy would attempt to ram his foe, but the would be rammer, so as to get him nearly broadside to broadside. In the meantime the guns of the ship attacked would not be idle; and if the ramming ship were not particularly quick in getting through her task she would possibly be sunk before she could get a chance of planting a blow on her enemy's side. It will be seen that the attacking ship is placed at a fearful disadvantage if she misses her blow and crosses the bows of her antagonist; she might herself be rammed with deadly effect. Again, it is by no means certain that an enemy's fleet need be fought at such close quarters that ramming would become possible. The 81-ton gun renders the old long bowls game quite practicable once more. If a shell can be sent with ease through the strongest armor afloat, at a range of little less than a mile, it is not easy to see why ships should wish to get closer, unless the sea was so rough that accuracy of aim at long range was impossible. But a rough sea would render ramming more difficult than ever; and it is quite possible that heavy ordnance properly served would render the proximity essential to ramming impossible.

Assuming, however, that a blow was actually delivered, it by no means follows that it must be immediately fatal in its results. It is rashly assumed from the loss of the *Vanguard* that the ship struck must sink instantaneously, but the facts do not justify such a conclusion. All men-of-war are built in compartments. In the British navy doorways are made through these compartments, in order that ready access may be afforded from one part of the ship to another. If our readers will refer to vol. xxxvi, of the *Engineer*, they will find a detailed description of the elaborate arrangements of water-tight doors used to close these openings; and on going into action these doors would be closed. A ram bow should only admit water into one compartment unless it struck at or about the junction of a bulkhead with the ship's side; and if the ship was properly designed, and the bulkhead sufficiently strong, this would not sink her. The loss of the *Vanguard* so far proves nothing to the contrary; and it is quite certain that the admission of water to one compartment alone would not have sufficed to send her to the bottom. How water obtained access to other compartments cannot as yet be settled positively; we shall not deal here with the question. We may remark incidentally that French naval architects place so little reliance on water-tight doors, that they are now making the bulkheads in war ships without any opening whatever below the water line. If the *Vanguard* had been going into action, however, it is beyond question that her bulkhead doors would all have been closed. In such a case she would not, practically speaking, be sunk by a single blow; and while she remained above water she could still use her guns with much effect. Mr. E. J. Reed, in dealing with the subject of ramming, says at page 284 of 'Our Ironclad Ships,' 'There can be little doubt that a ship possessing good manoeuvring power, and being well handled, could, as long as she kept moving at a moderate speed, at least avoid being dangerously injured by ramming.' It would appear indeed to be indisputable that

the commander of any fleet may if he thinks proper, avoid a ramming combat altogether, so long as his engines remain unharmed. We do not say that naval actions will not be fought with rams, but we do say that as regards British ships at all events, unless the fight takes place in some land locked estuary, an admiral may totally eschew ramming if he thinks proper, and fight to the end with his guns and his guns alone.

So far we have spoken only of ordinary ironclad ships fitted with ram bows and mounting heavy guns, but it might perhaps be possible to add to our fleet ships built specially for ramming, which would constitute extremely dangerous foes to any ironclad afloat. The ram should be a short ship of moderate dimensions, and capable of running, for a short time at all events, at a very high speed. She should be fitted with special appliances for enabling her to turn on her heel, so to speak. Such a vessel would be much more handy than any ironclad, and being also faster, it might be all but impossible for a large ship to avoid her. The small ram would carry no guns, and she might be almost filled with engines and boilers. Even then, however, it would be difficult to get the extreme speed which would be essential in such a ship. She would require to be heavily plated of course. The cost of such a vessel would be moderate, and her efficiency as a weapon of naval warfare would no doubt be high. But such a craft would be practically of little value unless she combined a speed of something not less than 18 knots with a power of turning on her own centre in about a minute and a half. Whether such a ship can or cannot be built we shall not stop to consider. If she could be built she would introduce a new element into naval warfare, and render necessary important modifications in opinions regarding the efficiency of rams.

Cavalry of the Future.

From the concluding chapter of General Rodenbourg's History of the Second Dragoons, now in the press of D. Van Nostrand.

The foregoing imperfect record of the experience of a cavalry regiment in the service of the United States gives some idea of what that arm is capable in similar regions and under like conditions.

Instead of losing its prestige and importance as an auxiliary in modern warfare—as some military pundits, unduly prejudiced in favor of some other arm, may claim—it is absolutely essential to the completeness of great military operations. Nay, we go further, and say that, with a large and well organized cavalry command and a fair proportion of light artillery, a good general may go anywhere in a hostile country, accomplishing by its aid the greatest results.

For has he not the three great tactical bodies represented? Put improved small arms in the hands of such men as repulsed a part of Lee's infantry at Cold Harbor and Five Forks, and upon more than one occasion in the Shenandoah, and are they not a very respectable substitute for foot troops?

Mount the same men, and behold the active, wiry, irresistible cavalry which, under Buford, Gregg, Torbert, Merritt, and Custer, on the one hand, and Stuart, Fitz Lee, Hampton, and Robertson, on the other, were, during four years of war, by turn victorious. Ten thousand such soldiers—formidable alike as horse or foot—require a peculiar leader: perhaps General Sheridan will furnish the recipe.

We have no idea that the cavalry of the

future will displace regularly-organized foot-soldiers. With the natural attachment of our race to glorious traditions, the superb record of the infantry masses in recent great wars, and the reluctance of a nation to take the initiative in such an experiment, the last-named arm will continue to constitute *pièce de résistance* at each bloody banquet which may be set before the nations of the earth, for years to come.

At the risk of being considered an enthusiast, and chimerical, we cannot resist the expression of our humble opinion that the principal obstacle in the way of supremacy for our favorite arm is the fact of its costly nature and the difficulty of keeping a large force of it, in time of peace, prepared for war.

Again, cavalry will seldom be used mounted in attacking well organized bodies of infantry, formed in compact masses, and prepared with the bayonet to resist a charge of horsemen. Although history shows instances of successful charges under such circumstances, yet "it is not war." Opportunities are sure to occur in the course of a battle when the mounted troops may decide the issue, or improve an advantage, as a reward for discreet management previously.

The "coming" cavalry, in our opinion, will be essentially dragoons, and the prejudice still existing in European armies against such an "anomalous" organization will pass away before the progress of military enlightenment.

By proper instruction it may be adopted to any country, while its actual use will necessarily depend upon the physical configuration of its field of operation.

It should always be maintained as a separate organization, equivalent to a *corps d'armée*; never detached in bodies smaller than a brigade, to operate permanently with a larger infantry force; never weakened and demoralized by escort and orderly duty with other corps. For this latter very necessary service some of the best men, accustomed to the care of horses, might be selected from the infantry of the army in the field, and temporarily mounted, as was occasionally done during the civil war in this country.

To protect the front of an army in repose; to lead it—advance; to skirmish with and "develop" the enemy; steal upon and "take" a hostile battery; pursue and harass the foe when partially disorganized or neglectful on the march; or, in case of reverse, to furnish the rear guard, veiling from too inquisitive eyes and ears the movements of the slower infantry and artillery—all this is still expected of the dashing and tireless horseman. And when, "cutting loose" from the main army, he hovers around the enemy, destroys or obstructs his communications, captures his supplies, and returns full of news, and ready to take the war path again at a "moment's notice," he is only doing that for which he was "created" (in a legislative sense), and which no other arm could possibly do so well.

The writer has not enumerated among the possible duties of mounted troops that they shall be competent to reconstruct (although they may destroy) railroad bridges; or, dismounted, repulse with their carbines three times their number of well-seasoned infantry; or (herding their horses) be metamorphosed into ship and house carpenters, masons, and labourers, to build quarters from material standing in the forest or buried in the earth, to be cut or quarried and hauled many miles by their own hands, and, withal, to be ready for instant Indian ser-

vice or a visit from the inspecting general—naturally less ready for the inspection than the scout.

It is believed that the authorities have seen the folly and extravagance of employing so expensive an arm in performing duties pertaining to a Staff Corps, and that gradually, as the truest economy, the cavalry, at any rate, will be exempted from duty so foreign to the purpose for which it was organized.

On the subject of the improvement of the cavalry the author says, under the heading of "Instruction" and "Mounting":

Establish a Cavalry School for Practice, to which all recruits should be sent as soon as practicable after enlistment. Quarters and stabling should be provided for one thousand men and two hundred and fifty horses. The staff of the School should consist of a superintendent (field officer), an instructor (captain), an adjutant (lieutenant), as many assistant instructors (lieutenants, who should also command recruit companies) as the superintendent may deem necessary. The detail to be for two years. A competent swordmaster and veterinary surgeon should also be attached to the non-commissioned staff. The superintendent of the School to be selected from the field officers of cavalry, with reference to his ability to organize and discipline mounted troops, and not alone as a reward for long or distinguished service; the same rule to apply in selecting his subordinates, who should be taken from officers who have commanded companies in the field for periods amounting in the aggregate to one year. In addition, all newly appointed officers of cavalry should serve at the School (as supernumeraries) for two months (at least) before joining their regiments. A permanent detachment of steady, well-set-up sergeants and corporals, detailed every two years from cavalry regiments, will constitute the regular garrison of the post for duty with the recruit companies, etc. This detachment to be mustered and commanded by the instructor.

The system of instruction to comprise the "School of the Soldier" to that of "the Squadron," all ceremonies, etc.; also a system of light gymnastics. Especial attention to be given to sabre exercise and target practice. Military etiquette and deportment should be carefully taught and enforced. Small detachments, under a commissioned officer, should frequently be led into the adjacent country and accustomed to the details of marches, scouts, outpost duty, etc. The most capable soldiers should be instructed and exercised in all the functions of non-commissioned officers; taught self-reliance, precision, and promptness and, above all, the art of governing themselves and those placed under their charge. When not on duty, the men should be encouraged in all athletic exercises and amusements practicable. A suitable library and reading room should form part of the equipment of the school. In the "School of the Soldier" more attention might advantageously be given to the promotion of celerity of movement and preparation for sudden emergencies. The promptness with which soldiers are made available in case of unexpected attack or any other "alarm" has been known to win more than one battle.

About 200 of the Italians lately working on the Credit Valley Railway have gone to Manitoba. They intend taking up land together and forming a sort of Italian colony. They are industrious fellows, and deserve to succeed.

THE GATHERING HOME.

They are gathering homeward from every land,
One by one,
As their weary feet touch the shining strand,
One by one,
Their brows are encased in a golden crown,
Their travel-stained garments are all laid down,
And clothe in white garments they rest on the
meal,
Where the Lamb doth love his chosen to lead,
One by one.

Before they rest they pass through the strife,
One by one;
Through the waters of death they enter life,
One by one,
To some are the floods of the river still,
As they forlorn their way to the heavenly hill;
To others the waves run fiercely and will,
Yet they reach the home of the undied,
One by one.

We, too shall come to the river side,
One by one,
We are nearer its waters each oventide,
One by one,
We can hear the noise and dash of the stream
Now, as I lay in, through our life's deep dream;
Sometimes the floods all the banks overflow,
Sometimes in ripples as I smile waves go,
One by one.

Jesus, Redeemer, we look unto Thee,
One by one,
We lift up our voices tremblingly,
One by one,
The waves of the river are dark and cold,
We know not the place where our feet may hold,
Thou who didst pass through in deep midnight,
Strengthen us, send us the staff and the light,
One by one.

Plant Thou Thy feet beside as we tread,
One by one,
On Thee let us lean each drooping head,
One by one,
Let but thy strong arm about us be twined,
We shall cast our tears and cares to the wind
Saviour, Redeemer, with Thee full in view,
Smilingly, gladly, shall we pass through,
One by one.

The Two Advancing Powers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It startled me to read in THE SUN to-day that two Governments, the British and Russian, "already rule and possess one-half of the earth's surface;" and to find how steadily both of them are still continuing their policy of conquest and annexation in different parts of the world. I can hardly believe that their territories include so large a proportion of the earth's surface as you represent; but if it be so, it seems to me that there is cause of alarm to the human race, and that it is time for the unsubjected portions of mankind to form a league for mutual defence against British and Russian aggression.

ANTI-DESPOT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8, 1875.

We don't think there is much danger to civilization or human progress from the vast extent and increasing extension of British and Russian power over the earth's surface. Our correspondent need not remain in doubt as to the relative proportion of the territory of the globe under the sway of these two Governments. Let him take a map of the world, mark upon it the dominions of Russia in Europe and Asia, and the possessions of England in Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, and he will see "how the land lies." He can settle the question for himself still easier, by procuring one of those maps of the world upon which all British territory everywhere is marked with one color and Russian with another. In either way he will secure for himself an excellent lesson in geography.

It must be remarked, while dealing with the question he suggests, that both England and Russia introduce to the regions which they annex a far higher civilization than that which they find in them. For example, that portion of western Africa in which the British flag was recently planted has been inhabited from time immemorial by savage

tribes who spent their lives in fighting each other, and seemed to have no capacity for raising themselves to better conditions of existence. But now, through British power, peace will be maintained among them, the institutions by which public order and justice are upheld will be established; the art of European civilization will be introduced; the slave trade, and slavery itself, will be suppressed; and the whole region will be advanced, in all ways, as there is no reason to believe it ever would have been under native rule. The British had previously done much for other portions of the west African coast, and still more for that region of southern Africa where their flourishing colonies are constantly increasing in prosperity. So again with the Feejee Islands, which have just been annexed to the Australasian possessions of Great Britain. These fertile and charming isles have been held by a race belonging to the lowest order of savages, who kept up their fighting all the year round, and devoured each other to the music of fello-fello. Their cannibal jamborees will be peremptorily stopped by Queen Victoria's authority; British laws, so far as applicable, will be extended over them; and enterprising British colonists will develop those resources which the natives have proved themselves powerless even to find out. If we pass to southern Asia, where British power is constantly extending and annexation movements are always in progress, we cannot help seeing the improvements that are effected through the modern civilization which England there represents. The countries of British India, which have been successively subjugated, were neither savage nor barbarous, but were in possession of an ancient Oriental system of civilization which secured them many advantages. At the same time they suffered greatly through the wars, executions, and despotism of their native princes, as well as through laws and customs enforced without regard to justice or the public welfare. Under British rule, an almost unbroken state of peace has been established; the modern system of law is enforced; popular education is making its way; newspapers in the English and native languages are multiplied; abominable customs, like the *suttee*, have been abolished; and Christianity can spread without obstruction.

In short, as we glance at Queen Victoria's dominions scattered all over the globe, we see that, under British authority, a higher and nobler order of civilization is everywhere appearing, supplanting savagery, barbarism, or Orientalism. Surely this is something that need not be regretted by any friend of mankind.

We might speak in the same way of the extension of Russian dominion, which is constantly in progress. There can be no doubt, for example, that excellent results have accrued, and will yet accrue, to Turkestan, from the recent annexation to Russia of Khiva, Kokand, and other khanates. The annexed population, wild and unruly since the dawn of history, will have the benefit of peace and order; they will enjoy a system of laws superior to any they have ever had; their commerce will be extended; railroads will be run through their country; steamers put upon their rivers; and the stupendous engineering of modern times set to work in their presence. The influence of all this will speedily be felt in Persia and Afghanistan, in western China and Tibet; and the influence must be beneficial to all the uncounted myriads of central Asia, who are demoralized by slavery, and suffer under the delusions of

Mohammedanism and Buddhism. The Russian Government is an absolutism, which is often and justly called despotism; but its political institutions are liberal and progressive in comparison with those which have heretofore existed in Turkestan. There will likewise be advantages to civilization, though less extensive, profound, and far-reaching from the recent annexation to Russia of the great island of Saghalien, on the eastern side of the Asiatic continent, which up to this year has been claimed and partially held by the Japanese Mikado. The population of Saghalien, largely Japanese, is not great; but the important position of the island will doubtless lead the Russian Government to advance its interests in every possible way. We cannot recount all that has been done for progressive civilization in the vast regions of northern Asia, where so many wandering and wretched tribes of people whom we call Tartars have been subjugated by Russia; but need only say that all travellers in those parts of the Czar's realms are agreed as to the advantages of his rule.

So we don't see on the whole, that there is any need for alarm at the never-ending extension of British and Russian dominion. Both Governments are pacifying and civilizing agencies in the regions which are coming under their sway.—*N. Y. Sun, October 12th.*

The Great English Gun.

THE COMPLETION OF THE EIGHTY-ONE TON GUN AT WOOLWICH—A DESCRIPTION OF THE MONSTER.

The Woolwich correspondent of the London News writes as follows of the great gun at Woolwich, under date of Sept. 14:

"This ponderous gun which has just been completed at the Royal Gun Factories, Woolwich, has attracted a large number of visitors to-day, and a multitude of applications are being made for permission to witness the proof of the gun, which is fixed to take place on Friday next at the proof butts adjoining the Royal Arsenal. The gun was lifted on to a platform this morning in order that photographs might be taken of its naked shape before being put into its carriage, and one or two good plates of the gun, surrounded by groups of the officers and workmen to show its immense proportions, were taken by the photographers of the Royal Chemical Department. The length of the gun is 33 feet, and its diameter varies from about two feet at the muzzle to be about six feet at the breech. Internally the bore measures 27 feet, and in its present state will just admit a projectile fourteen and one half inches in thickness. It is, however, proposed to enlarge this bore, after the proper calibre has been found by experiment, and it is not unlikely that the gun will eventually have a bore of sixteen inches. It is rifled in eleven grooves, and the spiral increases as the shot travels along the gun, commencing with nothing in the powder chamber and leaving the muzzle with a twist of 1 in 33. The shot will therefore turn scarcely once on its axis inside the gun, but this has been proved ample to give it the necessary rotation to the end of its journey. The weight of the gun is a trifle over eighty one tons, but it is to be known in the service as the 80 ton gun. It has been constructed of eight separate pieces, wrought iron coils, fitted and shrunk one into the other on the Woolwich or Fraser system—a system which has for several years been adopted in the manufac-

ture of all English guns, and one which, although professedly discredited by most of the great powers in favor of steel or bronze, or some other system, is known to be at the present time extensively taken up by several of the leading European nations. The gun was designed by Mr. R. S. Fraser, the inventor of the system, and Deputy Assistant Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, and it is beyond doubt the most powerful piece of ordnance ever produced.

The projectiles with which it will be provided correspond in size, but not in shape, with the shot and shell with which it will be fired on service. They have been cast in the shell foundry of the Royal Laboratory, and are great bolts of solid iron, each weighing 1300 pounds. They are fluted, and are filled with a great number of studs to fit the grooves of the rifling. Specialammers, sponges and other apparatus have been provided for the proof of the gun; a truck has been constructed to carry the shot with a special contrivance for lifting it to the mouth of the gun, and the Government manufacturers of gunpowder have even provided a special powder. The powder in its way, is as remarkable as the gun. Each grain of it is a cube an inch and a half in diameter, and the cartridge, which will be 250 pounds of this powder, will be a large bolster about the size of an ordinary man. It is proposed to increase the powder charge if necessary to 300 pounds, but this, like the calibre of the gun and the weight of the shot, will abide the result of experiments.

Assuming that the gun will stand the proof, which may be almost taken for granted, it will probably attain a range of about 8 miles. It might therefore be relied upon, if required, to send a shot or shell weighing more than half a ton completely over London, from Hampstead-Heath to Clapham Junction, or from Nottingham to Poplar. The only anxiety remaining is with respect to the strength of the railway by which the gun will be taken to the butts. The total weight of the gun and carriage is 130 tons, and although the bridge over the canal and other lines have been strengthened to meet the strain, it is not impossible that there is some weak point which may give way. Every precaution, however, has been taken to guard against such an unfortunate contingency. The short section of railway upon which heavy guns are now always fired at the butts is thought to be quite equal to the task before it, and the novelty of this method of discharging heavy artillery upon "field" cartridges will doubtless be a matter of interest to the visitors expected to be present on Friday. This plan, which is attended with many and great advantages, was invented about a year ago by Major Maitland, Royal Artillery, Assistant Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, who has, in conjunction with the late Superintendent, Gen. Campbell, been actively engaged in perfecting the many remarkable productions which have distinguished the Royal Gun Factories for some years past. The proof projectiles have been fitted with crusher gauges to indicate the pressure of each discharge, and the scientific method of measuring the velocity by means of electricity, which has been for some time adopted, will be made use of on an improved scale. All the chiefs of the Army have been invited to witness the trial.

Emperor William has expressed the opinion that peace is more assured now than at any time during the twenty years preceding the consolidation of the Empire.

The Voyage of the Arctic Steamer. "Pandora."

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Arctic exploring steamer "Pandora" arrived at Portsmouth yesterday. She left Disco on the 7th of Aug. and Uppernavik on the 13th, crossing Melville Bay without mishap, for the usual fields of pack ice were not visible, and almost a clear sheet of water was found. At Corey Islands no signs of the government exploring expedition were visible. Captain Young decided to steer for Lancaster sound, where he encountered the first ice floes. With great difficulty the "Pandora" forced her way, despite the ice. She succeeded in traversing the entire length of Barrow Strait, reaching Beechy Island, August 25. She there found the yacht "Mary," which had been drawn up on the beach in 1850 by Captain Ross. The yacht was still standing with her masts upright. The storehouse built for the benefit of the sailors or castaways of ice-bound vessels was found in a state of terrible confusion. The destruction of the stores was accomplished by polar bears, as tracks of these animals were visible in every direction. The head boards over the graves of Sir John Franklin's men buried there were still in a good state of preservation. On the 26th the "Pandora" steamed for Peel Strait where she encountered vast fields of pack ice, which made the passage a most difficult and dangerous one. The "Pandora" steadily worked her way onward, and soon passed the farthest point reached by the "Fox" when McClintock was in search of Franklin relics. Soon after reaching that point the "Pandora" neared King William's Land, thus navigating a sea which no ship ever traversed before, except, perhaps, those of Franklin. The "Pandora" steamed down the coast of Prince of Wales Land, and encountered most delicious weather. The atmosphere was soft and refreshing, and the bitter cold of the Arctic zone replaced by warm air currents and an expanse of water. Intense excitement prevailed among the officers and men of the expedition, as it was expected important results were at hand. On reaching Ronquette Island they saw the edge of a solid pack of ice, which extended across the strait from side to side in one unbroken expanse. This pack blocked the entrance to Bellot's Strait. The Pandora staid at this port until the 7th of September, when, finding no further progress possible it was decided useless to go into winter quarter, and far better to return next year. The return journey was full of difficulties, as the ice was rapidly forming, and the passage of the Pandora was a constant series of exciting scenes and narrow escapes from moving ice floes. Finally escaping through Peel Strait, the ice still rapidly forming and accumulating, the steamer at length reached Corey Islands in safety. From Melville Bay the homeward voyage was almost uneventful. Captain Young reports that from the prevalence of north winds there is abundant promise that Captain Nares will prove successful. The Pandora only lost two topgallant yards and two jibbooms during the entire voyage.—(Special despatch to the New York Herald.)

Military Telegraphs.

The most complete and extensive telegraphic organization is, according to the *Augsburg Gazette*, possessed by Prussia:—Since the changes effected in 1873 seven parks have been established, each compris-

ing three divisions—the first destined to establish, in time of war, telegraphic communication on the most advanced line; the second to unite the headquarters with all the necessary points; the third to repair the conductors. The material of the first two divisions enables them to put up the wires for a length of between ten and twelve miles, to which the reserve brigade can add others ten miles long. It is only since 1856 that measures were taken in Prussia to organize a system of portable telegraphs. This material was utilized in 1864 during the war with Denmark, and in 1866 in the war with Austria. During the first campaign it was composed of two divisions; in the second, of four. It was during the war of 1866 that it was shown what invaluable services a military telegraph could render. The lesson then learned was immediately utilized, and when the war of 1870 broke out the field telegraph was composed of twelve divisions, commanded by a superior officer. The service, as at present constituted, has no organization for times of peace; and the battalions of Pioneers of the Guard and the 4th Battalion of Pioneers in garrison at Berlin or at Metz supply the elements. The first furnishes seven divisions, the second five, each division consisting of a detachment of Pioneers of about ninety men, with three officers of Engineers, seven telegraph employees, one officer and fifty soldiers of the military train, and each park having thirteen wagons. Each wagon carries the material for laying 4½ miles of wire, besides 1,000 feet of cable, together with Morse's apparatus, with temple batteries, for the establishment of stations. In Italy the military telegraph was first utilized on a grand scale during the operations against Ancona in 1861. From Ancona communication was established in two days between the army and the fleet, and between the headquarters and the various isolated corps, as well as between one and the other of those corps—and the whole united to the Italian telegraphic system. But it was during the American War of Secession that the military telegraph, perhaps, played the most conspicuous part. During the space of three years the army laid upwards of 8,000 kilometres of wire on land and 160 kilometres of cable in the sea. It was during this war that it was shown how useful the military telegraph might be made to carry out daring projects, to effect surprises, reconnaissances, requisitions, etc. The troops of partisans that were constantly operating upon the flanks of the armies were always accompanied by an experienced telegraphic operator, and important intelligence was thus frequently received by the leader of the band. On one occasion the Mayor of Cincinnati having telegraphed to a Federal general, encamped sixty miles distant, that General Morgan intended to attempt to take the city by a *coup de main* asked for his assistance. The despatch was however, intercepted, and Morgan himself replied, in the name of the Federal general, that he was about to proceed to Cincinnati, but that fresh horses would be required for his artillery, and these he would expect to find at a certain place which he designated. The horses were despatched, and Morgan took possession of them and put them to his own cannon. At the end of the war, in the month of February, 1871 the Germans in France had, according to the *Augsburg Gazette*, 1,557 miles of telegraph, and ninety-one stations in working order. Their telegraphic system at the end of February, 1871—besides the principal lines centred near Paris, and the circular lines round the capital—embraced St. Quentin, Amiens, Rouen,

and Dieppe, in the north; Alençon, Le Mans, and Tours, in the west; and Orleans, Glen, Auxerre, Montbard, Dole, etc., in the south. Besides this, the telegraphic system in Germany was necessarily extended on the coasts of the Baltic and the North Sea for strategical purposes. Official military intelligence from headquarters was despatched during the war to 1860 telegraphic stations in North Germany, and to thirty seven stations on the theatre of war itself.

Austrian troops are concentrating on the eastern frontier of the Empire in anticipation of troubles with Turkey. The Austrian frontier forts at Knin, Cesia and Regna are being put in a state of defence in anticipation of hostilities.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 8th day of October, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th and 54th sections of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter 6 and intitled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Out Port of Penetanguishene (now known as Kincardine), attached to the Port of Goderich, in the Province of Ontario, be and it is hereby constituted a Port of Entry and a Warehousing Port, the same to take effect from the First day of October, 1875.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

Clerk, Privy Council.

October 21, 1875.

31n.43



MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon,

On Friday, 5th Nov'r, 1875,

for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years SIX times per week each way, during winter season, between CARILLON and OTTAWA (South shore), from the close of navigation, 1875.

Conveyance to be made in suitable vehicles. The Mails to leave Carillon on arrival of mail from Vaudreuil and reach Ottawa in seventeen hours afterwards.

To leave Ottawa at 7 P.M. and reach Carillon in seventeen hours afterwards.

The contract may be terminated or reduced on the opening of the Northern Colonization Railway.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank form of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Ottawa, Carillon and all intermediate offices on route.

T. P. FRENCH,

P. O. Inspector,

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, 4th Oct., 1875.

41-4

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of General Stationery, Artists Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books and Church Services. Corner Sparks and Elgin Streets OTTAWA

Always in stock—A supply of Riflemen's Registers and Score Books; also Military Account Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound to any pattern with despatch.

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(Continued from page 533.)

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Henry James Jaffray, Gentleman, vice Alexander Mitchell whose resignation is hereby accepted.

The resignation of Ensign James Glennie is hereby accepted.

34th "Ontario" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Whiiby.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Augustus Theodore Fothergill, M.S., vice George B. Gordon, who is hereby permitted to retire with rank of Lieutenant.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign John Alexander McGillivray, M.S., vice Fothergill, promoted.

Leamington Infantry Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign William Ley, V.B., vice Davidson, resigned.

BREVET.

To be Major:

Captain John R. Wilkinson, V.B., Leamington Infantry Company, from 15th September, 1875.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

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

To be Lieutenant provisionally:

Sidney Caldecott Chubb, Gentleman, vice William Bell Dawson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Lieutenant James B. McConnell, M. D., from No. 7 Company, 11th Battalion, vice Clarence Jared Hill Chipman, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

3rd Battalion "Victoria Rifles," Montreal.

The resignation of Ensign George A. Winks is hereby accepted.

Joliette Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Rawdon.

The resignation of Captain F. P. Quinn is hereby accepted.

Wolfestown Infantry Company.

The Wolfestown Infantry Company having become non-effective is hereby removed from the list of corps of the Active Militia. Captain John Baron, M.S., is permitted to retire retaining rank, and Lieutenant William Parsons and Ensign Louis Jacques Pitau, are hereby removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

BREVET.

To be Major:

Captain and Adjutant Frederick Samuel Barnjum, M.S., 1st Battalion Rifles, from 12th August, 1875.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

62nd "St. John" Battalion of Infantry

To be Ensign provisionally:

Sergeant William Clarence Magee, vice Daniel resigned.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

66th "Halifax" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Ensign:

Joseph Micklewright, Gentleman, M. S., vice Nalder promoted.

Henry Vernon Gould, Gentleman, M. S., vice Hamilton, promoted.

John Howard, Gentleman, provisionally.

No. 4.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

SCHOOLS OF GUNNERY.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS "SHORT COURSE" CERTIFICATES.

Corporal George Dale, Toronto Field Batt.

do Thomas Sergeant, do do

do R. Evans, do do

do William J. Barber, Hamilton do

Gunner A Roberts, Toronto do

do J. H. Wormington, do do

do James McCall, Wellington do

SECOND CLASS "SHORT COURSE" CERTIFICATES.

Sergeant E. Roberts, Toronto Field Batt.

Gunner H. Holtorf, do do

do Nelson Morley, Welland Canal do

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS,

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Captain John R. Wilkinson, Leamington Infantry Company.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Ensign William Lev, Leamington Infantry Company.

No. 5.

RESERVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THIRD ST. JOHN.

Adverting to No. 3 of General Orders (26) of 8th October, 1875, the limits of the Company Division of the Regimental Division of Third St. John, comprising the Town and Parish of Portland, are as follows:

Ward No. 1, limits of No. 1 Comp'y Division.

do " 2, do " 2 do

do " 3, do " 3 do

do " 3, do " 4 do

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia.

Canada.