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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1872.

No. 43

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The dock labourers of Liverpool, are on strike for an advance of wages.

A company has been established at that port to run a line of steamships to Galveston; its first vessel named the *San Jacinto* was launched on the 12th inst.

The steamship *Glanmorgan*, the pioneer of the new line between Cardiff and New York, sailed on Saturday.

Sir Randall Palmer has been sworn in as a Privy Councillor, and is to be rewarded with a peerage.

Grave events are occurring in France. Prince Napoleon has been compelled to leave the country, and has been followed by the Princess Clothilde. Republican sentiment, as our neighbors terms it, appears to be as intolerant as the purest despotism. M. Thiers is an old man, but he may live long enough to be ordered across the frontier. He has already discovered that a lot of pardoned Communists have prepared two thousand bombs, similar to those used by Orsini.

Switzerland is the place of exile of the Bonapartes, who are once more upon their travels.

It seems to be pretty evident that political affairs in France are in anything but a stable condition, when the Government must resort to the extreme measure of ordering as unpopular a man as Prince Napoleon out of the country.

It is rumoured that Thiers has requested Victor Emmanuel to recall Chevalier Nigra, Italian Minister to France, because he is a Bonapartist.

Cardinal Cullen has frequent interviews with the Pope. An order has been issued by the Ministry forbidding Louis Blanc lecturing in Italy.

A revolution of a serious character has broken out in Spain. Some 1,500 soldiers of the garrison of the arsenal at Ferrol, the Naval Coast Guard, and some of the population revolted on the morning of the 12th inst, hoisted a red Republican flag, seized the gunboats in the harbor, and the light house, but could not succeed in tempting the soldiers garrisoning the forts, or the sea-

men of the Spanish war steamer, *Magavedo*, to join their cause.

On the announcement of these facts being made to the Cortes, by the minister for the Colonies, the *Alphonsists* and Republican deputies hastened to declare their partisans were in no way complicated in the movement.

An official despatch from Madrid reports that the insurgents at Ferrol still hold out although badly disorganized and poorly provided with ammunition. The red republican flag is flying from the masts of the vessels and over the places seized by them. Troops will arrive before the city to-morrow and will combine with the garrison in an attack on the rebels without delay.

The *Graceza* says the insurgents seized the steamer *Cadiza*, a tug boat and several barks. The citizens seem to look upon the movement with indifference, taking no part for or against it. The military Governor, the commandant of the post, and all the officers are faithful to the Government, and with the troops of the garrison, occupy the strategic points. The Captain General of Corrunna, with all his disposable forces, has marched for Ferrol. Troops have also been despatched thither from Gijon, Sautander, and Bilhoa, and an ironclad has sailed from Carthagen for the same point. The only place of importance held by the insurgents is the arsenal, from which they will be unable to move. Fort Philippe, which is occupied by the Government forces, commands the entrance of the harbor and prevents the rebel vessels from moving out. The insurgents are already demoralized, and several have surrendered themselves to the loyal authorities.

In the Cortes on Saturday a debate arose on the elections in Porto Rico, and the extension of electoral privileges to Cuba. The Prime Minister Zorilla told the house that no reforms could be introduced in Cuba, while a single man remained in arms against the Government. As for Porto Rico the Government would keep the promises of the Revolution, but would do nothing which might jeopardize the preservation of the colonies.

The war steamer *Vestin* and other vessels has sailed for Ferrol with reinforcements,

In Catalonia the Carlists are again busy, and matters look like a general upheaval of society in Spain.

The Cortes by a vote of 205 against 68 has voted the reply to the address from the throne. Those who voted in the negative were Republicans and the Alphonsists. There are now ten vacancies in the Cortes, and elections for members to fill them are ordered for 3rd November.

There has been some trouble between the subjects of the Sultan and those of the Prince of the little Territory of Montenegro, it has resulted in the latter potentate telegraphing to the former his desire to punish the offenders amongst his own people.

The Prussian Staff Officers are not satisfied at the defenceless state of the Ports and strategic points of the Fatherland, and call for further outlay in a very decided manner. It is supposed the additional cost will be defrayed from the French indemnity.

From China the startling news has arrived that the inhabitants of the "Flowery Land," have at length awoke to a sense of their own safety, and are preparing a very efficient military force at the mouth of the Peiho near the celebrated Taku forts, which latter are said to be armed with no less than eight monster Krupp guns. Several gunboats on the European principle heavily armed are anchored in the river, and lately a Chinese steam frigate of large size and heavily armed and manned by Chinese sailors and commanded by native officers arrived in Canton.

Whatever may be the object of all this energy it is certain that the advent of another great power is imminent, and a revolution in political as well as social life has been forced on China similar to that already operating in Japan.

The Mikado of the latter country has formally opened the Railway between Yeddo and Yokohama.

From Kingston we learn that the submarine cable between Jamaica and Panama is now in working order and has been opened for public business.

The Associated Press has received the following despatch:—

"Aspinwall, Oct. 9th.—A conspiracy against the Government has been discovered at Costa Rica and defeated."

THE AUTUMN MANOEUVRES.

THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

(From the Broad Arrow, August 21.)

(Continued from Page 497)

THE NORTHERN ARMY

The northern army is concentrated at Aldershot, and Sir R. Walpole has taken up his quarters there; but the arrangements for departure have already been made, and the necessary orders issued. On the 20th, the 1st cavalry, counting in all 3,090 sabres, will commence their march for Pewsey, and followed by most of the Control waggons, will arrive at the camp on the 31st, and be at once quartered at Charlton. Meanwhile, however, the infantry of the army will have already begun a forward movement; and having started on the 27th in two columns, designated respectively the right and left, will take a course as follows: On the 27th the right or western column will move to Bramshill, a distance of twelve miles, and there encamp for the night, taking the road to Brightfield next day, and thus accomplishing a march of eleven miles. Crookham is the place selected for the next evenings encampment, and Hungerford will be reached on the night of the 30th, whence the remaining march of thirteen miles to Pewsey will be made on the 31st, and Wood Bridge camping ground entered at evening. The left column will take a totally different route, and will make Hazely Heath its resting place in the night of the 27th. Thence it will move to Silchester, and on the 29th will pass on to Greenham Heath, by this time having got thirty six miles from Aldershot. Its next march will be to Little Bedwin, and from there the column will pass on to Harding; its last march en route being through Pewsey to Upavon, which it will also reach on the night of the 31st. Then comes two days of rest, and the camp will be broken up for the forward movement of the whole army upon Figheldean on the 3rd of September. Its stay at the latter place will extend only over one night, and Amesbury will be its destination next day, Goodford its camping ground on the 5th, the first battle between the opposing forces taking place on the 6th proximo.

The whole of the brigades composing the two divisions, paraded independently on Friday morning, the 15th under their brigadiers. The Cavalry Brigade of the 3rd Division, including the 1st Life Guards, Lieut. Col. Bateson; 2nd Life Guards, Lieut. Col. Stewart; and Royal Horse Guards, Col. Baillie, assembled in the Long Valley about ten o'clock, and went through a brigade field day under Col. Marshall, the brigadier. The Wiltshire Yeomanry will join this brigade when the manoeuvres commence. The 1st Brigade, including the 2nd Battalions 22nd and 100th Regiments, assembled at the permanent barracks; the 2nd Brigade composed of the 2nd Battalion 15th and 1st Battalion 22nd Regiments, assembled near the South Camp, under the command of Col. Anderson, as brigadier. Major General Parke, C. B., with Captain his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, Rifle Brigade, as brigade major, was in command of the 1st brigade. The 3rd Brigade, consisting of the 90th and 99th Regiments, under the command of Col. Erskine, as brigadier, paraded at the general parade, South Camp. Sir K. Walpole, accompanied by Sir A. Alison, C. B. Col. Gamble, C. B., and other officers of his staff, rode around and visited the different brigades. The brigades of the 4th Division was also on parade. It was understood that

field movements under the generals of divisions, would commence on Monday.

OFFICIAL ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

The addition of another metropolitan regiment to the Volunteer contingent which has received permission to take part in the manoeuvres, has raised the number to nearly 2000 men. The official orders and instructions for the attendance of the contingent, has just been issued from the War Office, and are as follows:—

"Volunteers will join the camp at Blandford and Pusey on the 31st of August. The 1st and 2nd Administrative Battalions, Wilts, and part of the 1st Administrative Battalion, Dorset, Rifle Volunteers, will leave on the 5th; the remainder of the Volunteers also on the 13th of Sept.

"Detachments of regiments will be formed into provisional battalions. No corps will be allowed to send less than fifty rank and file.

"A sum of 10s. per head will be allowed to the above mentioned administrative battalions for each Volunteer (all ranks) who remains until the 5th of September; the sum of £1 will be allowed to each Volunteer who remains till the 13th. Officers will in addition, receive for army field allowance for the number of days they are in camp—viz. 2s. 6d. per day for field officers and relative ranks; 1s. 6d. per day for captains and relative ranks, and 1s per day for subalterns and relative ranks.

"The Army field ration will be issued to the Volunteers free of all charge. Forage rations for horses will be issued, free of charge, on the scale allowed for mounted officers of the Line, and will consist of 12lb. of oats and 12lb. of hay for each horse. No straw will be issued. Fuel will be issued at the rate of 3lb. of wood or coal per man per day. A sutler's cart will be allowed within the precincts of the camp for each regiment. The cart must be procured by the regiment and may follow in the rear of the column on the march.

"A route on War Office Form 1677 will be issued for each administrative battalion and for each of the detachments of a provisional battalion. The Secretary of State will decide whether any part of the distance is to be performed by marching.

"Great coats or straps lost or retained by corps, will be charged for at the following rates:—£1 3s. 6d. for each great coat, and 1s. 3d. for each set of straps. Requisitions for great coats and straps should be made at once on the Director of clothing by officers commanding administrative regiments, and by officers commanding corps to which detachments of provisional battalions be long.

"Volunteers must bring with them mess tins, haversacks, knapsacks, valises or canvas bags, (sixteen inches wide, and twenty seven inches deep). The articles to be carried in the knapsacks, valises, or canvas bags, are limited to the following:—viz. one shirt, one pair of socks, towel, trousers, knife, fork, and spoon, comb, two brushes, box of grease or blacking, housewife, sponge boots, forage cap, and jacket, weighing altogether, 9lb. 12½ oz.

"Field officers will be allowed 80lb. of baggage; mounted officers, not being field officers, 60lb., other officers 40lb. In all cases the weights are inclusive of bedding, but not of cooking utensils, for which 22lb. will be allowed for every three officers. A patent bed valise recently approved, may be seen at the Pattern office, Adjutant General's Department, Horse Guards. A wagon will be provided by the Control Department.

"Medical officers will take with them their own professional instruments. They will be supplied with a 'field companion' (a small portable medicine chest, to be carried by an orderly), on the officer commanding each battalion making requisition for the same on the principal medical officer at Aldershot. There will be no regimental hospitals, als attached to battalions of Volunteers, but the surgeons and assistant surgeons will act under the principal medical officer of the forces.

"Camp equipage, including camp kettles, entrenching implements, and one blanket per man, will be provided and carried with the regimental baggage.

"Corps not having water bottles, will be provided with wooden canteens from the Government stores. These must be returned before Volunteers leave camp.

"Officers commanding 1st Administrative Battalion, Wilts, 1st Administrative Battalion, Dorset, and 1st Provisional Battalion of Rifle Volunteers will make requisition for camp equipment, and for wooden canteens, if required (on War Office Form 1182) on the local Control officer at Blandford. Officers commanding the 2nd Administrative Battalion, Wilts, and 2nd and 3rd Provisional Battalion of Rifle Volunteers, and the 1st London Engineer Volunteer corps will address their requisitions for these stores to the Control officer at Aldershot.

"Horses of officers of the regimental staff will be picketed; the field picketing implements will be provided by Government for each horse, and will be returned into store before the officers leave the camp. A private servant or groom may be taken by each mounted officer, and one servant for the officers of each company. Free rations and camp equipment will be given to 'authorized servants' who must conform to the rules of the camp. Each servant will be allowed 20lbs. of baggage.

"Quarter masters and quartermaster sergeants will precede the battalions, and draw for them such rations as may be required for the day of arrival, and those who have not served as such in the regular forces or Militia, will proceed to Aldershot on August 24, and report themselves to the assistant quartermaster general at Aldershot.

"The official annual inspection will not be held at the camp, but special reports will be made of the corps that attend.

"The commanding officer will at the conclusion of the encampment furnish the Under Secretary of State for War, War Office, for the information of the Secretary of State, a daily statement, giving the number of officers, non commissioned officers, and men present on each day, and specifying the corps to which they belong."

THE MILITARY POLICE.

The following instructions have been issued for the guidance of provost marshal and military police:—

"The provost marshal of corps will keep a list of sutlers, &c., that are allowed to accompany their respective corps, and will take immediate notice of any irregularity on their part, in order that the same may be notified for the information of the assistant quartermaster general of the corps, and the assistant quartermaster generals of divisions. They will be careful to take every precaution to prevent soldiers or camp followers trespassing in game preserves, plantations, &c. or bathing in unauthorized places. The military police are to prevent all soldiers and camp followers from cutting down trees, shrubs, furze on the commons, or damaging property of any description.

They will ascertain on the termination of each day's march the signs and locality of public houses in the vicinity of the encampment, and take such precautions that will ensure order being preserved. They will make themselves acquainted with the position of private property (not included in the Manœuvres Act) in the vicinity of each encampment, and take such steps as may be deemed necessary to prevent cause for complaint. They will not allow the sale of intoxicating liquors in the markets of their encampments, and cause all persons selling articles to the troops to remain at the place indicated for that purpose, and the markets to be closed at dusk. They will also comply with any other orders or instructions that may be given them by general officers commanding their respective divisions. The military police will prevent traffic between the tents, and cause horses, carts, waggons etc., to be taken through the proper intervals along the front or rear of the encampment. They will make the rounds of their respective camps at uncertain times, and eject all vagrants and women of loose character who may be found. They will at all times render every assistance to the civil police, and work in conjunction with them. They must be particular not to give cause for complaint, be prompt and decided, but civil and temperate, on all occasions in the performance of their duties; also use great care and discretion in dealing with members of the auxiliary forces. Regiments in detached camps near villages, &c., will send assistance if requested by the provost marshal or military police, and will make prisoners of all soldiers who misbehave themselves. All guards will take charge of prisoners handed over to them by the military police, and will render them every assistance if required to do so. The infantry pickets, after being paraded at retreat, will patrol as circumstances may require, and under directions of the provost marshal. All ranks will afford prompt and effective assistance to the provost marshal and military and civil police in the performance of their duties when necessary. The provost marshals will keep a diary of all occurrences of importance that may happen in their respective corps and submit the same to the provost marshal of the Aldershot division after the termination of the manœuvres."

MONDAY AUG. 19.

To day the troops composing the northern or Aldershot force were exercised by divisions. The cavalry division, consisting of the 1st Life Guards, Lieut. Col. Bateson; 2nd Life Guards, Lieut. Col. Stewart; Royal Horse Guards, Col. Baillie; 9th Lancers, Lieut. Col. Fiennes; 16th Hussars, Lieut. Col. Macean; and 19th Hussars, Col. Jenkins, assembled in the Long Valley, about 9.30 a. m., and went through a series of evolutions, under the command of Major General Shute, C. B. E Battery B Brigade, and E Battery C Brigade took part in the field movements. The 3rd Infantry division, including the 2nd Battalion 22nd Regiment, Major Panter; 100th Regiment, Lieut. Col. Addington, as the 1st Brigade, under Major General Pucke, C. B., with Captain Prince Arthur as Brigade major; the 2nd Battalion 15th Regiment, Lieut. Col. Wilkinson; 1st Battalion 22nd Regiment, Lieut. Col. Graham, as the 2nd Brigade under Col. Anderson, 22nd Regiment as Brigadier, with Capt. Prevost, 47th Regiment, as brigade major; the 90th Light Infantry, Col. Dawson; the 99th Regiment, Colonel Duane, as the 3rd Brigade under the command of Col. Erskine, as brigadier, with Capt. Young, 18th Regiment, as brigade major; assembled at El-

moor about ten o'clock. Major General Sir C. Stavelo, K. C. B., having arrived on the ground made an inspection of the various corps, after which he exercised them in various evolutions for a couple of hours. The troops composing the 4th Division, consisting of 46th Regiment, Lieut. Col. Catty; 102nd Fusiliers, Col. Spurgin, as the 1st Brigade, under the command of Major General Maxwell, C. B., with Capt. Poole, brigade Major; the 2nd Battalion 4th Regiment, Lieut. Col. Hamilton; 27th Regiment Lieut. Col. Freer, as the 2nd Brigade, under Col. Pakenham, 30th Regiment, as brigadier and Captain Davidson, 100th Regiment, as Brigade Major; the 30th Regiment, Lieut. Col. Hutton; and the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, Major Stephens, as the 3rd Brigade, under Col. Stevenson, C. B., Scots Fusilier Guards, as brigadier, and Captain Butlin, 22nd Regiment, as brigade major, paraded on Cove Common at seven a. m., and formed up a line of quarter column. Major General Lord Mark Kerr, C. B., came on to the ground as soon as the troops were assembled and took command. After marching the greater portion of his command in a south-westerly direction, suddenly faced about for camp again. His progress was however, opposed by the 2nd Royal Middlesex Militia who disputed his advance; and although Lord Kerr finally compelled the Militia to give way, it was only when they were surrounded by greatly superior numbers, and when their flanks were raked by a heavy artillery fire, that Grenfell slowly retired before the overwhelming forces brought against him. The day's performance may be reckoned as the first attempt on the part of the northern force to work together by divisions.

Col. Phillpots, commanding the artillery of the northern army corps, was engaged yesterday in making an official inspection of some of the batteries which have recently arrived at Aldershot.

About 100 men of the Army Service Corps under the command of Deputy Commander Smith, arrived at the pretty village of Pewsey to day. They constructed the ovens and performed other duties in the central department for the northern army. They travelled from Aldershot by the South Eastern Railway to Reading, and thence per special train on the Great Western Railway to Pewsey Station. They have brought with them stores, fire engine, &c., and will commence work at once.

The following appeared in the army corps orders issued in the camp:—The two Royal Auxiliary Transport Trains, for duty with the 2nd corps d'armée during the autumn manœuvres, will arrive at Aldershot from Woolwich on the 21st inst. No. 3 Troop, 6 officers, 93 men, 118 horses, with 14 men of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, as an armed guard; No. 4 Troop, 3 officers, 81 men, 107 horses, with 15 men of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, as an armed guard. The parties of the Rifle Brigade, will join their battalion on arrival at Aldershot.

The detachments of Royal Engineers who have been engaged during the last eight or ten days in making provision for the supply of water to the troops forming the northern army, while encamped on the commons at Burghfield, Crookham, Greenham, and other places, en route from Aldershot Camp to Pewsey, have nearly completed their duties, and are about to return to Aldershot for the purpose of joining the northern army corps, under orders to march towards Pewsey on the 27th inst. Twenty men under the command of Captain Beaumont, have made excavations in seventeen or eighteen gullies on Crookham or Greenham commons

and experienced no difficulty in finding water in ample quantities. Dams have been constructed, and a succession of large tubs sunk into the ground, the water which overflows from one falling into the other, and thus filtering itself. The water, which is of excellent quality, will be pumped through hose from the tube or tanks into water carts, and drawn to every part of the encampment.

The southern or Blandford force, though nominally in the field, confines itself almost exclusively to regimental drill. The 7th and 87th left camp at seven o'clock and underwent some sharp lessons in outpost duty, and picket duty. The Militia regiments were out at an early hour, and almost directly after breakfast their bugles sounded the assembly again, and they were kept out again until dinner time. The 3rd Royal Lancashire turned out in excellent order, and the way they went through their drill was highly creditable. Their style of marching was much admired, and all their movements were executed with a neatness and precision which has rarely been exceeded by any Militia regiment. The Royal South Down Militia is praised for its good material, but the men are defective in drill. The Kilkenny boys, who make smart soldiers, are said to be sadly wanting in respect for their officers, and are not so distinguished for that promptness and obedience of orders which is the characteristic of the British army. It is hoped that another week's drill on Blandford Racecourse, and the excellent example which is set them by all branches of the Service, will teach them that the first duty of a soldier is obedience of orders. The West York Militia were on parade this morning, and have got the credit of having shown themselves a good body of men.

Lieut. Col. Mansel has issued an order concerning the attention of the 1st Battalion Dorset Rifle Volunteers at Blandford on the 31st instant. The battalion forming part of the contingent to complete the southern army, will be represented by 41 officers, and 633 men. It will join the 2nd Division under General Brownrigg, C. B., and be attached to the 3rd Brigade. Captain Coombs, of the 3rd Corps (Dorchester), has been appointed quartermaster of the battalion during the manœuvres. Sergeant Instructor, W. Watts has been appointed sergeant major, vice Abbot resigned. The 8th Corps has engaged to pitch the tents of the battalion.

Meanwhile, there is much activity shown in other matters. Telegraphic communication from headquarters has been established with the different camps, and under the shadow of the rich foliage at "France"—so called from a neighboring farmhouse—military councils sit and discuss for hours together. A sentry indicates the quarter of Sir J. Michel, the general in command, and close at hand lie the quarters of all his principal officers. Of these the chiefs Sir Garnet Wolseley, well known for his services in connection with the Red River Expedition. Col. Crookshank is at the head of the Control Department, and of this, up to the present, nothing but good is spoken. The rations are of undeniable quantity and quality. In fact close at hand one can see the "supplies" in active preparation for the troops. Five field ovens, in shape like ammunition waggons, with stove pipes added to them, are drawn up in line. Light carts carrying sacks of flour, and with tailboards so contrived that the bakers can knead their dough upon them, are placed opposite the ovens. A thick awning is stretched from each of these vehicles to the other, and the

bakery is complete. Each loaf, 2½ lbs. weight, suffices for two rations, and each oven will bake at one time about eighty loaves. On Saturday some thousands of loaves were produced from the five ovens alone, and there are eleven others with the cavalry camp upon the hill. The meat rations—1½ lb. to each man—are furnished, at present, not from "the roast beef of old England"—for beasts are scarce in this part of the country, owing to an attack some time ago of foot and mouth disease—but by importations from Spain—long horned, clean limbed, cream coloured cattle from Corunna. These, in like manner, are killed and prepared by military hands, so that once the animals have been brought to their destination by railway, the force is in no danger of running short of supplies. To avoid the possibility of risk in other localities, the military authorities require that the animals intended for the camp, shall be inspected upon their arrival in port, and that none but those found to be healthy shall be forwarded by railway. A welcome, yet a strangely unfamiliar sight is the detachment of metropolitan police. At last year's manoeuvres a similar body, under Col. Pearson, was found invaluable in restraining attempts at disorder, or against property of any kind within the prescribed limits, but even more in serving notices, in furnishing explanations, and generally acting as connecting links between the military authorities, the magistrates, the special commissioners, and the inhabitants of the districts traversed.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* makes some critical remarks on the present doings at Blandford, and among other things complains of the sybaritism of the Guards: "No one is able to say that the British Guardsman does not know how to rough it as well as he knows how to fight, and to spend his gentle blood like utter water when haply there is no foe in front of him. He has proved his mettle too often and too well for any doubts or ignorance to exist on these points. But one knowledge of his capabilities cannot well blind one's eyes to his seeming unwillingness to rough it except under the compulsion of absolute necessity. Is a month too long for the brigade of Guards to forego faring sumptuously every day? The regulations say no messes are allowed, and their mess marquees tower over every canvas structure in the camp. Their *batteries de cuisine* cannot by any legerdemain be made to come within the weight allowance for cooking utensils. One means to speak plainly but not offensively when it is observed that the officers of the Guards, in some respects, seem more anxious to be reckoned epicures than soldiers, and that there is a certain unworthy seeming of purse pride when encamped with their brethren of the Line in being ostentatiously luxurious in their manner of living. This, however, is a question for themselves. Now, as regards their mess marquees. They are a distinct violation of the letter of the regulations. The Guards are the most ostentatious among the offenders in this matter, but they have many companions in the infringement of the regulations. It is well that on a subject of the kind there should be plain understanding. If we are to accept it that it is out of the question that for a month in peace time the officers of the British army should live in some such manner as in case of war they should be called upon to live for an indefinite time, let such be said. But when we read in the regulations the passage that I have quoted, and learn that an unwritten understanding has been allowed to diffuse itself to the effect

that the authorities for the period anterior to the actual march to meet the supposititious enemy would wink at infringements of their own regulations, providing the indulgences were at the expense of those resorting to them, then we may be entitled to ask whether our so called manoeuvres are not alone a sham, but a deception also. A visit from the Duke of Cambridge in his most emphatic mood is imperatively required at Blandford. The cavalry drilled this morning by brigades, a squadron of the Bays being employed on a mild species of outpost duty on the road to the drill ground. The Light Brigade did no outpost work. Practice in outpost duty—if the cavalry are to be utilized as they ought to be—is one of the greatest needs of the force now on Camp Down, especially if it is a fact that there is at least one regiment in the heavy brigade which has not had a single day's practice in outpost duty during the present Aldershot season. When the army quits Blandford the cavalry brigades now lying together detached will be parted, each joining its respective division. But for the present the cavalry with an advantage might be reckoned as a division in itself, and operating on its own account. Under this hypothesis it might advantageously cultivate the practice of outpost duty—although it would be still better were the army concentrated on Race Down. There is water enough for the whole force while the engine keeps sound, and in the contingency of its getting out of order, a removal is certainly not an impossible fact. The Adjutant General Sir Richard Airey came to Blandford, and visited the camp to day. The Artillery drill in the vicinity of their camp."

TUESDAY, AUG. 20TH.

This morning some of the brigades composing the southern army were exercised for the first time in brigade evolutions. Major General Greathead, commanding the First Brigade of the Second Division, gave the regular regiments of his Brigade, the 7th and 23rd Fusiliers, some preliminary practice in forepost work. The theatre of operations was the valley of the Tarrent, a small stream bounding to the eastward the Down on which the infantry camp is located. The ground covered by the outpost chain extended from Tarrent Keynstone on the right of the Tarrent—Monkton on the left—a distance of about two miles. At each of these extremities there is a bridge, and near about midway between them at Rushton there is another. The Tarrent was considered, for the purposes of the morning to be an unfavourable river, with no other means of passage, except by pontooning, than these bridges, close to each of which on the side nearest camp was posted a body of constables of the reserve. The idea was that the brigade was engaged in covering the standing camp against the advance of an enemy from the direction of Wimborne. The senior regiment, the 7th Fusiliers, had the right section, the 23rd the left, and the limitation of the forward range of the outposts, rendered necessary by the scantiness of the force, and the conditions of the ground, afforded no scope for the realistic utilisation of supports. This portion of the outpost system was therefore eliminated, and the pickets of right, centre and left were held as supports direct from, and having their immediate line of retreat upon, their respective reserves at the several bridges. No artillery or cavalry worked with the infantry, and the combination of the several arms was thus wanting. The heavy cavalry brigade had some outpost practice further afield than where Greathead's

brigade was working. Colonel Towers had the disposition of the three regiments, Sir Thomas MacMahon paying visits of inspection. Colonel Towers left his own regiment the 3rd Dragoon Guards, in reserve on the hither edge of Critchell Down. At the further extremity was a strong central support consisting of a squadron of the Bays and another of the Carbineers. Along the valley beyond there were three pickets, consisting of a troop each, the central picket being at Long Critchill. In front of these the ground was patrolled as far as and beyond the Shaftsbury Road, the front extending a distance of about six miles from Cashmore Inn to the River Allen. The work was wholly done by patrols. The Dragoons appeared to go about the duty with great spirit. From the heavy brigade of cavalry there marched out three squadrons on reconnaissance duty, each squadron taking a different direction. One went towards Shaftsbury, another towards Salisbury, and a third towards Wimborne. Their instructions were to push on a distance of fifteen miles, bivouac last night, and return to camp to day. They march as if feeling for an enemy.

(To be continued.)

THE PRUSSIANIZED FRENCH ARMY.

(Correspondence of the Nation.)

I cannot imagine a more profound social revolution than that which is involved in the new French military law. It is something more than a political law; it touches all the relations of life: it will, for good or for evil, completely alter the whole organizations of France. It is certainly worth notice that France, though it now hates Germany with a bitter hatred is adopting the German idea of an armed nation. We are doing, after Sedan and Metz, what the Prussians did after Jena. I have been several times to Versailles to attend the discussion of the law in question, and have found myself not far from Baron Arnim, the envoy of the Emperor of Germany. I could not help looking at him with great curiosity. His is a name which a few years, and I may almost say a few months, ago would have evoked in the mind of a cultivated Frenchman only feelings of sympathy; yet I observed him with sadness, and I wondered what would be his sentiments while he was proudly and disdainfully looking at a French Assembly engaged in the difficult work which his ancestors and the friends of his ancestors had successfully accomplished in their own time. The efforts of the German liberals and of the German patriots had a central idea—the constitution of Germany. In the darkest days which followed Jena there was some hope left for Germany; the kings, emperors, and dukes were all the vassals of Napoleon, but the nation did not accept the odious bond of slavery, and its own conscience promised to it a brighter future. France has been humbled, not only in the person of its rulers, but as a nation, and its political divisions are so profound that they occupy its attention and its time more than the desire of national regeneration. There was joy in Paris after the capitulation of Sedan among a large class of people, because this national misfortune was felt to be the end of the Empire. I remember hearing the sad news at Brussels, where I was anxiously waiting. A young and enthusiastic Republican came to my hotel, and said, almost with exultation, "The French army has capitulated at Sedan; the Emperor is a prisoner." "Yes," and I to

him, "but Alsace is lost." I saw at one glance the whole future, and I measured in an instant the consequences of such a momentous event. After her disaster of Jena, Prussia was even more humbled than France, but the revolutionary feeling did not become a secret ally of the oppressor. The whole country instinctively was drawn to its old dynasty, to its military aristocracy, the professors, the intellectual teachers of the country, did not separate the cause of Prussia from the cause of the Prussian monarchy; all minds were united by a secret bond. What makes me more distrustful of the future of France is the terrible antagonism of the international revolutionary spirit and the old national religion. The men who made war against the Germans after the 4th of September were the very men who had advocated the cause of Prussia at the time of Sadowa, not for any love for Bismark, but because at that time they considered Austria as the representative of reaction. They are now supporting the cause of King Amadeus in Spain, not because they love kings, but because Amadeus takes the place which might have been occupied by the Duke of Montpensier, who is an Orleans prince. They are completely one-sided; they cannot look at any question except in its relation to their own republican interest. They belong to the school of internationalism, which is not founded on principles, but merely on convenience. They would be the allies of despotism if despotism could serve their projects.

The *mot d'ordre* in the Republican party is now the military regeneration of France by means of the compulsory service. We are going to make an army on the Prussian system, with *Einjahrige*—with a term of service of four years for some, of one year for others; the Republicans advocate the same term of three years for all, but the Government did not dare to make such a sweeping reform at once. The men of the same levy will be divided into two classes, the one year class and the four-year class; and the Government would even be favorable to the free substitution of one-year men for four-year men. General Chanzy, who is one of the framers of the bill, said, in my presence, that he considered it an impossibility to bring at first all the young Frenchmen under the yoke of the three years' service; but this three years' service is the present ideal, and it is hoped that it will be obtained by degrees. The system now proposed supposes the existence of permanent *cadres* of 140,000 men, and of a permanent force, obtained by levies, of 478,000 men; with the power of tripling this number in time of war. These numbers have been almost literally copied from the German rolls. The Chambers in Germany accept this permanent force of 418,000 men as a necessity (one man in a hundred of the population), and the financial arrangements of Prussia with the confederate states are based on this. This number is a minimum, which is above discussion; the war budget is not open to criticism as long as it remains within this bond. This solid substratum of an army can hardly be built where there is not a sort of secret understanding between the Chambers and the Government. Will it be so in France? Will the opposition allow the Government always to have this minimum of 418,000 men? Will the war-budget of the Republic be accepted by the Monarchists or the war-budget of the Monarchy by this Republicans? All military laws will be vain, if the door is constantly open to a change, if

nothing is permanently settled, if some numbers, some things, are not placed, as it were, above discussion. For the present, there is a sort of unanimity. The parties differ in the Chambers on the articles of the law, but the general features have been accepted by all parties, by the Duc d'Aumale as well as by Gambetta. Will it always be so, however? All parties have now a legitimate hope of coming to power; but will the Republicans, if the constitutional monarchy is established, leave it without reluctance the use of a permanent army of 418,000 men? If the Republic lasts, will not the Monarchists be afraid to see such a powerful and dangerous weapon in the hands of a Gambetta, or a Rabagas? The army, after all, must always reflect to a great extent the sentiments of the people. If the country is not politically disciplined, if the citizens are not law-abiding, the army will itself become revolutionary. It is not enough to make an army; if a common spirit does not move it, it will become a herd of armed men.

There are many men in Germany and in the United States who have an equal admiration for Germany and for republican institutions. But I will ask them to answer frankly this question: Do they believe that a Germany organized without royalty, without monarchical institutions, could have accomplished what Wilhelm and Bismark have accomplished? Do they believe that the national liberals, that all the various *Vereine* which hold their meetings across the Rhine, could have succeeded in striking those quick and terrific blows, and in turning the German army into the most powerful and perfect instrument of destruction? The art of politics is an empirical one; it deals with facts and not with theories. France has a perfect right to become republican if she chooses; but then she ought to renounce the system of large standing armies, to adopt a policy of non-intervention, and to renounce for ever her loss pretences. For Germany will not become a republic for many years to come; the spirit of the Hohenzollern will control it for a long period yet; it will be an armed nation, something more than a nation in arms. The only way to conquer a force is to oppose to it a stronger force. France is still capable of a great military effort. She has even now 150 regiments of infantry, 80 regiments of cavalry, and 30 regiments of artillery; but the army is spiritless, because the country is divided against itself. The whole future of the army as well as of the country lies in an enigma. What is to be our future? is in everybody's mouth. What will be the motive power of the country and of the army? We are forcibly reminded here of the predictions of M. Renan in his "Moral and Intellectual Reform of France." He doubts whether France can ever become thoroughly Prussianized, and accept a Spartan organization which turns every man into a soldier. According to the terms of the new law every Frenchman will be in the active army from 20 to 25; in the reserve from 25 to 30 years; in the first ban of the territorial army (this is the equivalent which, as been found for the landwehr), from 30 to 35; and in the second ban, from 35 to 40 years.

The principle of the territorial or provincial corps has only been adopted for the second army, composed of the landwehrmen, not for the first. The men between twenty and thirty will still be thrown indiscriminately into all the regiments; the reasons for which are various. There is first the old prejudice arising from the belief that the national unity would be endangered

by the existence of provincial regiments. It is thought that Breton regiments would not have the same spirit as regiments of Gascons, of Basques, of Provençaux, and the army has always been looked upon as the apparatus in which all the elements of the French nationality are, as it were, chemically mixed together. But this is perhaps not the strongest reason in favour of the dispersion of the conscripts in all the regiments. It must be sought in the danger which will arise from the existence of Parisian regiments and of a Parisian Army. It is thought that such an army would be a permanent revolutionary force, which it would be impossible to discipline. In every French regiment you will find new men whom their comrades call the Parisians, who are generally very clever, quick witted, but unruly, disobedient, and always ready to criticise. During the last siege of Paris, a few regiments were formed of purely Parisian elements. One of these regiments, of artillerymen, occupied the barracks of Vincennes on the 18th of March. Instead of keeping the old *dayjon* against the insurgents, it opened the doors to the Commune, and forced its colonel to flight. It is easy enough for Prussia to have a Pomeranian Army, an Army of Westphalia, etc. There is no city in Germany which is a country in itself. But fancy what a Parisian Army would be, recruited in Paris, officered by Parisians, and located in Paris. It would, no doubt, become a danger for the state and for the rest of the French Army. This is the true reason why the principle of territorialism has not been adapted for the active army, and has only been accepted for the landwehr. But the great advantage of territorialism is thus lost, which is the rapidity and cheapness of the mobilization. Our wandering regiments are now often very far from their depots, and when the army is mobilized, all the men on furlough or in reserve must join their depot before joining their regiments. As it is, the new military law is a sort of compromise between the old French organization created by the laws of 1818 and 1832 and the Prussian system. Of necessity, the army which it will create will become a more perfect imitation of the German army. We are only taking the first step. If the country can bear such a sacrifice, we shall soon take another, if the country is too reluctant, we shall have to return to the old system of conscription.

A serious riot has occurred in Valparaiso.

The report of the epidemic in Panama is untrue.

From San Francisco the news has arrived that the bark *Minerva*, one of the whaling fleet abandoned in the Arctic Ocean, in 1871, arrived from Fox Island with one hundred barrels of whale oil.

The bark *Florence* has returned from the Arctic Ocean, laden with oil and bone saved from the ships abandoned last year. The *Florence* left the whaling ground on the 1st September. The Captain reports that the Bark *Helen Snow*, Capt. MacComber was abandoned Aug. 19th; *Roscoe*, Capt. Louis, was crushed by ice Aug. 19th, and is a total loss; *Sea Breeze*, Capt. Weeks, lost Aug. 22d off Point Barrow. Nothing has yet been heard of her crew.

BIRTH.

October 17, at Waterloo, Ont., the wife of Capt. F. Stewart MacGacuen, paymaster, 25th Batt., of a son.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1872.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WAINSWRIGHT GRIFFITHS, at present on a tour through British Columbia, has kindly consented to act as the Agent for the VOLUNTEER REVIEW in that Province.

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

It would appear that the elements of an international complication not covered by the "Treaty of Washington," exists on the shores of the Bay of Fundy.

The *St. Croix Courier* of the 10th has a leading article entitled "*Shall Grand Manan belong to the Dominion*" (?) on the state of affairs at the island of Grand Manan, which our readers will remember belongs to the Province of New Brunswick, and is situated off the Northern shore of the Bay nearly op-

posite the mouth of the St. Croix River, the boundary line between the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

Our contemporary says that at the late elections not one in eight of the electors voted, and that the interest in the exercise of the franchise has been gradually becoming extinct owing to the neglect with which the interests of the Island, whose inhabitants are principally fishermen, have been treated.

The connection with St. John and British ports has been impeded for want of wharf accommodation. The absence of steam communications which should be maintained between St. Stephen's, St. Andrew's, Deer Island, Campobello, St. John, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and the mainland, and that it is far less of an undertaking to reach New York from any of those places than to reach the Island.

It is also stated that a break-water is necessary at North Head, a light on the Southern Head of Bradford's Cove, on the Western side of the Island, and the erection of a fog signal on the Southern Wolves, fifteen miles off shore.

The neglect with which the interests of the Islanders have been treated has developed a dangerous feeling of discontent and developed what our Yankee neighbors call a large amount of annexation feeling, and it is to this the neglect of exercising the elective franchise is chiefly due.

The *Courier* openly charges our Yankee neighbors with intriguing to this end, and states that it is well known the Island of Campobello is shortly to pass into the hands of proprietors who are citizens of the United States—that owing to these causes many of the fishing craft from the Island persist in spite of all remonstrances in flying the flag of the United States. The concluding paragraphs are sufficiently suggestive.

"Again it is well known that there is an old dispute respecting the boundary line between New Brunswick and the State of Maine. The latter has claimed that instead of the line passing through the narrows opposite Lubec it ought to go outside of the island of Campobello following a line which would include that island and the greater part of Grand Manan within the State of Maine. Of course the Dominion, backed by Great Britain, would resist any such demands to the uttermost, but now that the Alabama claims are settled such blatant demagogues as General Butler will not be slow to look for some new grievance, and information received leads us to believe that an annexation feeling is being secretly worked up on these islands preparatory to reviving this old dispute.

"In view of all these facts, the interrogative at the head of this article has a significance, and we hope the "powers that be" will be warned ere it be too late."

It is a grave question for consideration how far the principle we have laid down permitting aliens to acquire real estate amongst us and become proprietors of the soil without owing allegiance to the State has been justified by the consequential events. Without going into the history of complications which have arisen out of this anomaly, it is evident

that trouble is brewing for us in this affair of boundaries and coasts.

With whatever form such complications may take our Government is fully competent to deal, but the way to secure a lasting peace is to occupy all those outlying Islands of such importance as Grand Manan with a small but efficient garrison; put in commission steam vessels of sufficient capacity—and vessels at that—to keep up the communications. All this as well as the necessary strictures should be completed at the expense of the Dominion.

We are just in a position when we cannot afford to be forced or frightened. The way to preserve our independence peaceably is to be always prepared to strike, and the *Police of our frontiers*, on the sea coast, or inland, will be a wise and satisfactory measure if vigorously enforced.

Our contemporary the *Army and Navy Journal* (United States) is not pleased at the legal protest of Lord Chief Justice COOKBURN against the decision of the Geneva Board of Arbitration.

While admitting his great abilities as a Jurist and his preëminence as a dignitary of the British Bench, our contemporary seems to think that it was unfortunate he was selected as an arbitrator because he would allow himself to be "influenced by Monarchical as contradistinguished from Republican or anti-aristocratic sentiments, as to deliberately lead him into misstatements of facts bearing on the points at issue."

The world at large was under the impression that the Geneva Board of Arbitration was organized under the Treaty of Washington to try certain questions of fact, and that neither "Monarchical nor Republican sentiment" had anything whatever to do with the questions at issue.

Our neighbors South of the line of 45' North Latitude, use this term *sentiment* in a most extraordinary manner; it is difficult to make out its peculiar connection with Republicanism in the particular manner in which it is generally used by writers in the United States. Worcester defines it as "sensitivity, feeling, emotion, tenderness, thought, notion, opinion, judgment. The sense considered distinctly from the language or things; a striking sentence in a composition; a particular disposition of mind as love, hatred, hope, pride, humility; the idea which governs the general conception of a work of art."

Now, it may reasonably be asked which of all those qualities defines "Republican sentiment"? What connection existed between this new feeling and the Geneva Arbitration, or in what way it could influence an eminent Jurist, whose whole life has been spent in dealing with hard facts and eschewing fancies it would take a *Philadelphia Lawyer* to determine?

Our contemporary's objections to the alleged "misstatements of facts bearing up on the

point at issue," is narrowed down to the assertion by the English CHIEF JUSTICE that "standing armies in times of peace were in the earlier ages of our history unknown. The practice of maintaining such an army in time of peace was first introduced by king CHARLES II, but to the limited extent of 5000 men; JAMES II, however, raised the number of his forces to 30,000 men, and if his army had been willing to support him in his designs on the liberties of the country those liberties would have been in imminent peril."

The *Army and Navy Journal* combats this assertion, by deciding that British Judges who want to play the courtier affect to treat CROMWELL'S usurpation as an interregnum, and after glorifying *Republican sentiment* as represented by their canting Roundheaded hypocritical scoundrels, quoted Lord MACAULAY, who, by the way, is set down as a Tory and on that account alone raised to the peerage, as to the superior excellent condition of CROMWELL'S troops, and arrives at the conclusion that "It seems almost inconceivable that the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE should entirely disregard the truths of history in a deliberate judicial act."

Yet the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE was entirely and strictly correct in law and fact. CROMWELL'S usurpation was the result of the conquest of England by a faction; the military force furnished by that faction to overawe and keep down the great majority of the nation was in no sense a constitutional or legal force, and its *disappearance* the instant it was disbanded is evidence enough of its unpopularity and utter political insignificance.

Lord MACAULAY was an *English Whig* with a leaning towards the *Roundheads*, and we would advise our contemporary to study English history a little more attentively and he will find that the people never took kindly a military despotism.

The *standing armies* noticed by the CHIEF JUSTICE was that constitutional force raised by the SOVEREIGN and legalised annually by the Legislature, by annual reenactment of the *Mutiny Act* till the advent of Mr. CARDWELL, who has succeeded in again placing it under Parliamentary control with the danger of having all the rascality of the Commonwealth reenacted.

If this alone is the only assailable point in the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S protest, our United States neighbors will find it a far more difficult document to deal with than they fancy, and their knowledge of Jurisprudence must be better than of History before they can controvert it.

Colburn's Magazine having severely criticised the German tactics at Worth and Gravelotte, calls out from the *Militar Wochenblatt* an exhaustive reply, wherein, among other things, the German periodical says; "It is useless to deny the accusation pronounced by one who seems to possess no practical knowledge whatever; but we find the hostile sentiment characteristic of one who belongs to the British army. The reason of this ani-

mosity which expresses itself frequently in England against Germany may lie in the fact that the successes of 1870-71 have convinced England that she will be unable hereafter to take any prominent part on the political stage of the world. In face of a United Germany, the gigantic growth of America, and the power of Russia, England will gradually sink to a level with Holland."

The above paragraph has been taken from the *United States Army and Navy Journal*, and is a fair rebuke to what may truly be called the licentious insolence of English literary criticism of military operations of which the writers could by no possible experience or knowledge be competent judges.

In our last issue we had to point out how entirely worthless such criticisms really are, and how thoroughly mischievous it must be come by teaching the people that any school boy is as competent a soldier and a better strategist than the officer who has grown gray in the service without the capacity or inclination to write a line for a newspaper or magazine.

The abominable egotism or the utter recklessness of the penny-a-liners will eventually leaven the great mass of the people with scepticism as to the abilities or honesty of any individual; and in England we have already symptoms from the constant *lay* interference that the resuscitation of the system of civilian Field deputies is at hand.

It is certain, however, that the decadence of England as a military power is due to the Whig-Radicals, and Messrs. GLADSTONE and BRIGHT have laid the foundation of her descent to the position of Holland.

It is very true that in the face of the present gigantic armaments of Europe she could not lift up her head, but it is equally true that under a Government that could and would utilise her strength her power would be felt even at Berlin without the necessity of marching on that capital.

The recent meeting of the *three Emperors* may not result in measures to justify the pretensions of even United Germany. Possible complications may occur, and whenever the Northern bear is muzzled we may believe in German preponderance, but not till then.

The meaning of the following paragraph is not hard to understand. One of the Emperors at all events means business, but it would not be necessary to hurl the whole force of the Russian Empire at the KHAN OF KHIVA; and Berlin is far more accessible, especially as the question of Naval preponderance in the Baltic demands a speedier solution than the extension of Russian Territory to the Jumna.

"The *London Globe* remarks that while the Czar Alexander was on his recent visit to Berlin, the Minister at War at St. Petersburg, by his direction, took an important step which indicates grave apprehensions as to the future. He ordered the commencement of the "mobilization" exercises of the Russian Army, and the instant assembling of the reserves, which are divided into four territorially organized bodies, corresponding to the main geographical divisions of the empire. The orders relating to this measure

are of date the 5th, 7th, 8th, and 11th of the present month. Four generals belonging to the *personnel* of the Emperor's suite have been appointed to review the troops and see to the execution of the orders. It is desired, according to the reports of the War Ministry, to have such an organization as will insure a prompt and easy concentration of troops at any moment, so as to render surprise impossible."

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW of 23rd September, at page 465, has an article on the applied Tactics of the Prussian and French armies during the recent contest.

Our contemporary the *Broad Arrow* of the 21st September, in an able article entitled "The Tactics of Attack," gives a review of the subject, and illustrates in a striking manner the principle advocated in our article referred to.

Reviewing the "Wellington Prize Essay," which had for its subject "What is the system of field manœuvres best adapted for enabling our troops to meet a Continental army," he says:—

"The tactics employed by the Prussians, both at the commencement of the war and the subsequent changes which they found it necessary to make in them, in order that the attack upon defended positions might be successfully carried out without incurring the fearful loss of men which characterised their first successes, have been discussed not only in the numerous *brochures* which German military writers have given us, and which are translated with avidity by some of our own officers as soon as they are published, but have given rise to some of the most interesting lectures and discussions that have been held in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution for a long time. The great question of the present day is, "How is a strong position occupied by defenders armed with breech loaders to be attacked with any chance of success and without incurring enormous loss?" The celebrated attack on St. Privat by the Prussian Guards at the battle of Gravelotte, and its failure owing to the enormous loss inflicted on them by the French Infantry fire, is well known to our readers. Nor would the second attack on the same position have succeeded had not the French exhausted all their ammunition. Owing to circumstances which need not be entered into here, the publication of a most interesting work by Captain H. Brackenbury on, "*Les Mârchaux de France*," has been deferred for the present, but an extract from it which appears in St. Maurice's work and of which we give a translation will doubtless prove interesting. "Canrobert's corps, which Bazaine had placed on this flank (the right flank), and which occupied St. Privat, replacing Ladmiraull's corps which was on its left, was of all the Army Corps that which had the least artillery, and it neither had any Engineers, nor any implements for throwing up entrenchments. Consequently, when the Germans directed their attack against the right flank, they found there the troops of the 6th Corps on bare ground, completely exposed to the fire of its artillery, and their own being quite unable to give an effective reply. On the 16th it had suffered greater losses than any of the other corps. It had exhausted the greater part of its ammunition. In order to reach its position on the 17th, it had marched further than any of the others, and owing to this its supply of ammunition had not been renewed. Thus the difference of that portion

of the position where the most vigorous resistance was required, devolved upon the weakest corps. Neither the Artillery of the Guard nor of the reserve was sent to its assistance, nor was a single man or implement sent from the Engineer reserve, by means of which the soldiers could have thrown up some protection from the German missiles. Up to four o'clock in the afternoon the left of Canrobert's corps only had been exposed to the overwhelming fire of the Artillery of the Guard. Its own artillery ammunition was nearly exhausted. The eighty-four guns of the Prussian Guard were consequently able to approach the French position, whilst thirty-six guns belonging to the Saxon reserve, together with forty-eight more belonging to the divisions of the Saxon corps, which were in line between St. Mary and Jœuf, were added to the former. The 6th Corps thus found itself exposed to the fire of no less than 163 guns, 120 of which concentrated their fire upon Privat, whilst the French, owing to the want of ammunition, were only able to fire one round every quarter of an hour, from each of their seventy-six guns. Canrobert sent to borrow ammunition from Luchinault's corps, and the only two waggons which that General could spare him, were on the road when the Prussian Guard attacked St. Privat. Three brigades advanced in line of columns, preceded by skirmishers from Hobouville and from St. Marie; their attack was covered by the concentrated fire of their artillery. The front of their attack was extended over rather more than 2,000 paces, but the effect of the enemy's fire was so murderous even at a distance of more than 1,500 paces, that according to the accounts received, nearly 6,000 men fell in ten minutes, and the attack had to be immediately discontinued. This result is attributable entirely to the fire of the French infantry. But towards six o'clock ammunition failed to the infantry as much as to the artillery. The pouches of the dead and wounded were emptied by the survivors, but there was not a sufficient supply to keep up a sustained fire in case of a second attack."

The second attack did not succeed, but it was not made until the advance of the Saxons had rendered the position untenable but in spite of its final success, "the attack in line of columns over open ground was marked out as an impossibility and a useless loss of men, and definitely rejected." Captain Laymann in the second chapter of his admirable little work, "Attack or Defence," asks this pertinent question—"Can we hope ever to gain anything by attacking in the face of the enormous advantages which modern improvements in fire-arms have conferred on the defence?"

Theory has in all ages proved that the advantage lies on the side of the defence; but then experience has almost as invariably proved the reverse. Let us proceed to examine the method of attack employed by the Prussians, and that advocated by some of the authors before us.

After the Prussians had discovered their mistake of attacking in column, even though these columns were so modified as to consist simply of company columns covered by skirmishers, but supported always by troops in column (generally in half battalions) they adopted the attack in open order, joined to the attack of skirmishers; and it was strictly forbidden to lead bodies of troops in close order within a nearer distance of the enemy's fire than 2,000 paces. The Duke of Wurtemberg gives the taking of Le Bourget as an instance of this manner of attacking. Le Bourget is a village of some length, the gar-

dens of which are surrounded by long straight walls, six feet in height, intersecting each other at right angles. These were prepared for defence by loopholing and heaping up earth, and the entrance of the village was barricaded. The attack was undertaken from three sides, viz., from Blane, Mesnil, Dugny, and along the road between them. The two flanking columns sent to the front clouds of skirmishers, which gained ground at the double and then threw themselves down. The supports and reserves followed these, spread out in extended order, and also at the double. As these latter threw themselves to rest, the skirmishers again ran forward, and at the same time bore off towards the flanks. When they arrived within range, they again threw themselves down, and opened fire upon the enemy. The gaps which occurred from drawing off towards the flanks were filled up by extending sub-divisions. In like manner the flanks were prolonged by single companies advancing one after the other, but always in extended order, so that the concentric attack which had, moreover—as the enemy was approached—become denser in character, kept always assuming a more enclosing form. Each of the extended bodies of troops took advantage of whatever cover offered, in order to rally behind it and collect together. Thus, in front of the north-east flank, a row of dung heaps had been left upon the field, which afforded a rallying-place for an entire company, which opened behind these a destructive fire upon troops who came forward to attack. On the other flank, the bed of the brook Le Moleret afforded a slight protection, and was at once turned to account by a few formed companies, in order to cover an onset against a counter attack delivered from Drancy. The mechanism of the attack consisted principally in the rapid change from open to close order directly the most trifling cover admitted of the rallying of a subdivision or company. On the other hand, every advance over open ground took place in widely extended skirmishing lines, which moved on like ants.

Captain C. B. Brackenbury gives the following account of what he saw at Le Mans. He says:—

"I was with Prince Frederick Charles in his attack on Le Mans, and in order to learn as much as possible, I went with the advanced guards, and with the soldiers when making their attacks, so as really to see what were the latest ideas on tactics in the field. The work was done almost entirely by skirmishing. During the advance from Vendôme, at the battle Chagné, and the three days' fighting before Le Mans the same thing took place. The firing of the French was so awful that it was perfectly impossible for troops in any formation to live under it, though the French soldiers aimed very badly. In woods occupied by the Prussians every tree had several bullet marks in it, and it would have been perfectly impossible for troops in any formation to have lived under such a storm. The only way in which the Prussians did live was by advancing in very loose order; by throwing themselves down; by dodging behind every hedge and bank; assembling in groups behind a house or little hill, and creeping on bit by bit as they could. Then when they came near the enemy, the captain of the company, who knew his men, saw his opportunity, seized it, and calling his men to him dashed in at that place. The moment he was in that moment the French ran. I believe that some such system of advance is most likely to be adpt-

ed of necessity in the warfare of the future."

"The Duke of Wurtemberg gives instances of other exceptional forms of attack in the war. At Le Mans, two battalions of Jagers made an attack in skirmishing order by night without firing or even loading, and succeeding in surprising an important position, taking a good many prisoners. The French also made use of flying sap in advancing against Le Bourget and against Ladonchamps, north of Metz; their work was interrupted by the armistice in one instance, and in the other by the capitulation. On the occasion of this advance by flying sap, and also in their trenches and rifle-pits, the French made use of a new and good method of obtaining cover and defence for infantry. They placed in the thrown-up earth baskets of a conical form, which had a hole in them of only three inches in diameter, so that the soldier did not require to fire over the breastwork, and was better covered than behind a crenellated wall." We must now conclude this article, but hope to refer to the subject again. It is one of great interest and opens a wide field for discussion, but there is no doubt to ensure success in any loose system of manoeuvring, such as that employed by the Prussians in the new modifications of their drill, the principal point to be looked to is the training in detail of the individual man, that he should feel himself independent, that he should be aware of his own power and skill, that he should not anxiously await an impulse from higher authority, but act of his own accord when necessary."

The whole secret of Prussian success, as we pointed out, is told in those extracts; it was not superior strategy or tactics, but it was discipline and organization that enabled them to sweep down all resistance; it was not even the idea of turning a flank however well carried out, but it was attack in open order coolness under fire and an ample supply of ammunition.

Our next period of annual drill should witness the inauguration of a well devised system of skirmishing in open order, not as laid down in the drill books, but in such manner as the nature of the ground to be passed over should dictate, and the handling of supports in such a manner as to keep them under cover.

The test of efficiency being the advance of the skirmish line, the closest to the defence without exposure.

A system of tactics of which this principle should be the basis is that best adapted to modern fire-arms; the days of the evenly dressed line, or the stately columns that halted under fire to correct their dressing and closed the gaps made by artillery with the mathematical precision of parade movements has passed away for ever—the only remnant—the final bayonet charge alone remains of the tactics which more than once changed the map of Europe.

We direct attention to the Advertisement of Mr. D. BATTERSBY, on the First Page, who has opened an office as an Accountant, Agent &c., at No. 171, St. James' Street, Montreal. He is a thorough business man of large experiences and trustworthy, and can therefore confidently recommend him to the business-public.

RIFLE MATCHES.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—I send you a partial list of the rifle match of the Sherbrooke Rifle Association, Fired for by the members of the Association and the 53rd Battalion; the new cavalry corps said to be raised in Sherbrooke not flying their appearance.

The match took place on the 1st and 2nd ultimo.

First day—1st prize, 23 entries. Four prizes.

Ladies' Challenge Silver Cup, \$50—cash \$12. \$62.00.

Range 400 and 600 yards.

1st Prize Jas. F. Morkill S.R.A., formerly a Trooper in Major Stevens' old troop of cavalry in 1871, contesting with some of the best shots here, (Silver Cup, \$50).

2nd Prize, Captain Armstrong, 53rd batt., 29 points.

3rd Prize. A. D. Bostwick, G. T. R., 29 points.

4th Prize, A. McKechnie, S. R. A., 27 points.

2nd Match 200 and 400 yards, 36 entries, 4 prizes, \$32.

J. F. Morkill, S.R.A., 19 points.

2nd. Fessets, 53rd Batt., 20 points.

1st. Sergt. A. E. Shaw, 54th Batt., 20 points.

Captain Armstrong, 54th Battalion, 19 points.

A. Bostwick, G. T. R., 19 points.

A. McKechnie, S. R. A., 18 points.

Ensign Ryther, 53rd Battalion, 17 points.

Captain Rolf, 53rd Battalion, 17 points.

3rd. G. A. Shaw, 54th Battalion, 19 points.

Did not get the ties.

No. 3 Match, five members of each company to compete.

Prizes—Silver Challenge Cup, \$50, cash \$20—\$70. Taken by No. 6 company, the other 5 companies failing to furnish their quota of five men.

No. 4 Match 7 prizes—\$55.

1st Prize, A. P. Doyle, S.R.A.

2nd " Captain Rolf, 53rd Batt.

3rd " Corpl. Stacey, do.

4th " Capt. Armstrong, do.

5th " Sergt. Stacey, do.

6th " Jas. F. Morkill, S.R.A.

7th " J. Fessete, 53rd Battalion.

[The Consolation Match of about \$50. I have no return, the absence of the Secretary, Lieut. Morehouse, is my apology for not giving you a full and detailed statement.

The Annual Match of the 35th Battalion, or "Simcoe Foresters," will take place at the Queen's Park, Burrie, on Friday, the 25th October, inst., when several volunteer prizes will be competed for.

One of the most frequently reiterated assertions of those who denied the truth of the statements concerning the misbehaviour of the studded shot, namely, that the fault was in the fuzes, is now definitively answered by the fact that studded shells *without fuzes* have come to grief in the firing from the 16 pounder at Shoeburyness.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The members of No. 1 Troop of Montreal Cavalry held a very pleasant social meeting and re union at the "Carleton" on Monday evening, Colonel Muir in the chair, supported on either side by Colonels Lovelace (instructor of the troop) and Ogilvie, Major Smith, Lieut. Tees, &c., Cornet J. R. Mitchell, acting as Croupier. A very pleasant time was spent.

The annual rifle matches of the Prince of Wales' Rifles took place last week at Point St. Charles. The day was fine but a strong wind blowing across the ranges made good shooting somewhat difficult. The match was open to all volunteers; in the opening one there were forty competitors, and the competitions were well filled. The following are the scores:—

No. 1.—Maiden Stakes—Ranges 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each—Sergeant Jones, 33 points, prize \$10; Capt Mudge, 31, \$5; Sergeant Batchelor, 28, \$2; Sergt. Doran, 25, \$2; Pte. Cox, 21, \$2; Pte Kenna, 21, \$2.

No. 2.—Ladies' Prize.—Corp. Hill, 41 pts, prize \$20; Sergt. Stuart, 33, \$10; Sergt. Porteous, 32, 5; Sergt. Wilson, 31, 1; Sgt. Tuzo, 18, 1; Sergt. Daran, 26, 1.

No. 3.—Colonel's Prize—Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each.—Sgt. Quinn, 55 points, prize cup and \$10; Sergt. Wilson, 48, 2; Corp. Hill, 47, 2; Sergt. Stuart, 46, 2; Sergt. Jones, 45, 2; Pte. Morrison, 41, 2.

No. 4.—Open Match—Ranges 200, and 600 yards, 5 shots at each:—Sergt Metcalf, G T R 25 points, prize \$15; Pte. Blair, G T R, 21, 10; Sergt. Turnbull, G T R 21, 5; Sergt. Murphy, P W R, 20, 2; Lt. Cambell, V V R 20, 2; Lt. Andrews, V V R 13, 5; Sergt. Wilson, P. W. R. 18, 2; Sergt. Porteous, P W R, 17, 2.

No. 5.—Association Match—Ranges 200 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each:—Sergt. Wilson 28 points, prize \$5 and revolver; Corp. Hill, 24, dressing case; Sergt. Quinn, 22, 2; Sergt. Dorhn, 17, 2; Sergt. Jones 16, 2.

No. 6.—Consolation Stakes—Ranges 200 yards, five shots each:—Lt. Tatlow, 14 pts. prize \$5; Lt. Balfour, 13, 3; Sergt. Young, 13, 2; Q.M. S. Harman, 11, 1; Pte. Larkin, 11, 1.

Aggregate Prizes.—Corp. Hill, 112 points, prize \$5; Sergt. Wilson, 107, \$3.

The proceedings of the day were brought to a close at six o'clock, when the prizes were distributed by Captain Mudge.

RIFLE MATCH.—An interesting rifle match between the members of No. 1 company, 1st brigade G.T.R. Artillery, came off on Saturday last the 12th inst., at Point St. Charles ranges. The officers subscribed the sum of \$25, which was divided into six prizes, viz.: 1st prize \$8, with the Govr. prize of \$5 added for the best shot in the company, won by Gunner Dennison; 2nd prize, \$6 Sergt. Marcom; 3rd prize, \$4, Gun. Pollexfen; 4th prize, \$3, Sergt. Major Clarke; 5th prize, \$2, Gun. Matthews; 6th prize, \$2, Gun. Kirkham.

The St. Johns battery of Artillery numbering about 60 officers and men, who have been performing their annual drill upon St. Helen's Island have left for home.

The horse epidemic is increasing, and if it continues much longer, we wont have a horse in the street.

Weather continues wet and disagreeable. B.

THE MITRAILLEUSE.—Russia is apparently the only military power which still believes in the real efficacy of the mitrailleuse. The Czar has provided his army with fifteen batteries of "Gatlings" one for each infantry division; but England it appears has only ten or a dozen in store, and the French War Department is said to have condemned the thing outright. This might be thought to be the result of national disappointment, considering with what a flourish the horrible engine was introduced at Satory, and all the expectations which were raised by the slaughter done on the poor horses at that camp. But the Germans also, who captured what they call the "bullet squirt" by scores and took them with ammunition and equipments to Berlin, appear to care very little about this machine as an implement of war. The experiments made at Woolwich by the Royal Artillery of Great Britain, tend in the same direction. Experts say that the mitrailleuse, even in its best form, is only useful for defending narrow passages or sweeping a well defined path at close quarters. Its effect would be great at a breach, or in protecting the flank of a main ditch; but grape and canister are far more formidable at regular ranges, and shrapnel demoralizes troops sooner, and reaches them even under cover. Accordingly there is little desire to employ the Gatling in such numbers as was once thought necessary; it shoots wild at long ranges throws its missiles too much into one spot. Still, when we call to mind what terrible havoc the "bullet squirt" wrought at Gravelotte upon the advancing columns of Prussia, the fear arises that artillerists may too much neglect this implement of destruction. Its long deadly growl was very depressing to an enemy, and its powers of mischief properly applied, are, and must be considerable. As a substitute for field guns it may be pronounced a failure; but possibly the question of improving it and keeping a proper supply on hand ought not to be slighted.

TACTICS OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.—It is said of an excellent Prussian officer of high rank that he goes to sleep thinking of tactics, wakes with the same idea in his mind, and expects all the officers under his command to do the same. Allowing for some exaggeration, the whole Prussian army may be said to be in a like condition. No officer is considered worthy of the name unless he is capable of taking command of a detachment of the three arms, large or small, according to his rank, not only to drill it, but to execute with it, intelligently, any of the minor operations of war. This is what was meant when, during the war, commanders of armies, corps or divisions asserted that their great superiority over the French consisted in the fact that they need only give an order by word of mouth, being sure that it would be executed in the best possible manner. Their whole system of tactics is based on this supposition, and their drills are so managed as to attain the same object. Even the men are expected to act with intelligence, and without waiting for special instructions. It is said that wood fighting is one of the special powers of Prussian troops—witness the wood of Benatek—and the officers clinch their arguments about tactics by saying, "What General or Colonel would pretend to keep his men in hand in a wood." By tactics they mean the whole art of leading troops against an enemy, present or close at hand, as well as defending themselves against an enemy's attacks.

RULERS OF ENGLAND.

First, William the Norman,
Then William his son;
Henry, Stephen and Henry,
Then Richard and John,
Next, Henry the Third.
Edwards one two, and three;
And again after Richard,
Three Henrys we see.
Two Edwards, third Richard
I rightly I guess,
Two Henrys, sixth Edward,
Queen Mary, Queen Bess;
Then Jamie the Scotchman,
Then Charles, whom they slew,
Yet received after Cromwell,
Another Charles too,
Next Jamie the Second,
Ascended the throne;
Then Good William and Mary,
Together came on;
Then Anne, Georges four,
And fourth William all passed,
And Victoria came—
The best though the last.

As the first part of the detached account of the Autumn Manœuvres appeared in our issue of last week, we think it right to publish the following synopsis of "the general idea of the campaign" which is copied from the (English) *Observer*.

A careful study of it with the help of a map will show that the savage criticism lavished on H.R.H., the Commander-in-Chief, was to use every description of Yankee slang, mere newspaper gas.

(From the *Observer*.)

Nothing has been a more fertile source of mistakes and misconceptions respecting the various phases of the operations during the recent fighting on the Wiley than an ignorance of the instructions issued to the generals commanding as explanatory of the scheme of the campaign. These instructions were issued to Generals Sir Robert Walpole and to Sir John Michel a month before the commencement of the fighting, and the character of strict secrecy which was attached to them adhered until its conclusion. The necessity for secrecy, however, no longer exists, and as the document in question may be regarded as the key to the whole series of operations, its publication *in extenso* cannot but possess interest. It must be noted that its conditions were departed from so far as regards the action of Monday, the 9th instant:—

"It will be as well, before attempting to draw out any sketch of the operations of the two corps during the ensuing manœuvres, to point out clearly the conditions required to be satisfied.

The two corps are to be assembled, one at Pewsey and the other at Blanford, on August 31st, and the forward movement is to commence on Tuesday, September 3rd.

"Without making any definite dispositions of the two forces previous to their coming into actual collision, it may safely be inferred, from considerations of water supply and other causes, that they will find themselves within striking distance of one another on the 5th September.

"In naming this date no reference is made to the movements of the cavalry and horse artillery. Salisbury Plain offers peculiar advantages for the manœuvring of these arms, and no doubt the generals in command of the corps will make the fullest use of their services during the advance.

"On Thursday, September 12, it is intended the march past should take place at Beacon Hill; the previous day, September 11, is a *dies non*, local circumstances preventing the troops moving on that day from their encampments.

"The interval between the 5th and 12th is occupied as follows:—

Friday, Sept. 6th—Working day.

Saturday, Sept. 7th—Working day.

Sunday, Sept. 8th—Rest day.

Monday Sept. 9th—Working day.

Tuesday, Sept. 10th—Working day.

Wednesday, Sept. 11th—Rest day.

"There are, therefore, only four days upon which to carry on the manœuvres.

"It remains now to draw a sketch of operations which may fulfill the above conditions; and in attempting this, one difficulty arises. The distance from Beacon-hill to Codford is, as the crow flies, only about 15 miles—one day's march in fact. To extend operations over four days, when so large a force is engaged, and the distance to be traversed is so very limited, requires much care and attention. It is the object of this memorandum to form a practical basis on which to construct a general idea of the operations to be carried out day by day.

"It must also be borne constantly in mind that the general officers in command are strictly confined, in forming their plans of operations, to the area marked out in the schedule of the Act of Parliament.

"The operations at the manœuvres are represented by the action of two corps forming the advanced portions of two opposing armies.

"It is proposed, in the subjoined sketch, to make use of imaginary troops, for by this means the general in supreme command is enabled to restore equality at any moment, without violating any tactical or strategical principles, and to change the theatre of operations without interfering directly with either of the contending forces.

"On this supposition the Blanford (or Southern) Corps as part of a force which is marching from Weymouth on London. Dorchester is occupied, and a strong detachment has been sent forward towards Yeovil, to cut the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth line of rail. Another strong detachment may be supposed to have reached Sturminster Newton, on September 5th, in order to watch the Somerset and Dorset Railway, and to prevent any attack on the communications of the Southern Army from the direction of Wells or Bath. The right flank of the Southern Corps is protected by a force of 10,000 men, which has been landed at Poole for the purpose of co-operating with the Dorchester Corps, and has reached Ringwood on the 5th of September.

"Moreover, the whole invading force on this side of England (which may be taken at less than 50,000 men) is supposed to be subsidiary to a main invasion on the eastern or south-eastern coast, which is in process of being checked; this gives the key to the close of the minor operations, and accounts for the limited means of defence provided in this scheme.

"On the North side a corps of 15,000 men has been collected at Pewsey, the advanced portion of a force assembled at Aldershot, to stop the progress of the invader, has been pushed forward to the Wiley River; it arrives at Codford and Fisherton on the 5th of September. In addition to this force, troops are being got together at Bristol and Bath, and in preparing to join the Pewsey Corps on the Wiley, or to support it if forced to retreat from its defensive position on the line of that river.

"Part of these reinforcements, it is expected, will arrive in the neighbourhood of Warminster, on Friday, the 6th. The strong position to the south of Salisbury, as well as the city itself, is held by the defending army, the force here amounting to about 6,000 men of all arms. Wilton is occupied

by a force of 3,000 men, thus forming the connecting link between the *corps d'armes* operating near Codford, and the force above mentioned to the south of Salisbury. The Salisbury position may be supposed too strong to allow of its being carried by the force advancing from Ringwood, and as the road to London is thus barred, a turning movement may be naturally supposed to be the best scheme of attack.

"OPERATIONS OF FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th.

"The advance of the corps from Blanford being stopped by the presence of the Pewsey Corps holding the Wiley, preparations are made for forcing a passage of the river. The course of the action must naturally determine the orders to be issued by the general in supreme command.

"Should the attack by the Southern Army be found to be successful, intelligence might be sent to its headquarters that a force (the number of which might be added, according to circumstances) had arrived at Warminster, about six miles from Codford St. Mary, and that the advanced guard of this force was already in sight.

To repel this attack, it would be necessary to send forward an opposing or retaining force; this weakening of the line will afford the Northern Army an opportunity of again advancing, and of driving the enemy back across the Wiley to its former position.

If the cause of the ration was unfavorable to the South, the same operation could take place without any addition being made to the Northern Force.

As the troops of both armies must necessarily water from the same stream, it might be advisable for the general in supreme command to forbid all disturbance of outposts or water parties; a certain hour being fixed for the resumption of hostilities next morning.

"Turning to the force which was at Sturminster on the 5th, we may suppose that on the 6th it was pushed forward to Maiden Bradley, arriving there on the night of the 6th, but too late to take part in the movements on the Wiley. A small force, has been pushed on to Cranborne, for the purpose of threatening Wilton. The force at Ringwood has moved forward to Downton, with a view to threatening the force which has been sent on to occupy the position to the south of Salisbury, and if possible, cutting the South-Western Railway between that city and London.

"OPERATIONS OF SEPTEMBER 7th.

"The Southern Corps being reinforced by the detachment from Maiden Bradley, commences the attack with a view to effecting the passage of the River Wiley. In spite of the reinforcements which the Northern Corps has received, this second attack may be supposed to have succeeded (or, if not so, can be made successful at the option of the general in supreme command), and the Northern Corps is consequently compelled to give ground. The two sides, however, are so evenly balanced, that the South can effect nothing beyond the occupation of the position held on the 6th by the adversaries.

"The Northern Army retires towards Berwick St. James, but may hold Farbarrow Castle with a strong detachment.

"During this day the line to Warminster has been cut, while detachments of the invading troops have been sent up to Shaftesbury Hindon, and T. Hunt to cover the communications.

"On the right of the invader's position the force at Downton occupies that position and receives reinforcements. The Cranborne detachment moves forward to the immediate neighbourhood of Wilton, and

connects the corps on the Wiley with the force near Downton. The two armies now occupy the following positions:—

NORTHERN ARMY.—The line from Winterbourne Stoke to Wilton and Salisbury, the two latter points being held by retaining forces only.

SOUTHERN ARMY.—Codford St. Mary on the extreme left, and thrown forward, Hindon Tufford, Bishopston and Downton.

SEPTEMBER 8TH.—REST.

SEPTEMBER 9TH.—MONDAY.

The Southern force must now make every effort to crush their opponents before further reinforcements are hurried up from the northern counties.

Their objective being London, an advance to the northeast is absolutely necessary. Should the effort of the South be successful, the Northern force will be driven behind the stream running by Winterbourne and Berwick St. James, and retires. The imaginary force in front of Wilton carries the passages near that town; the Downton force also carries the position at Salisbury, the defeated portions retiring and taking up a position extending from Figheldean to Amesbury and Porton.

The entire Southern Army is now concentrated, and being reinforced by detachments, occupies the line from Winterbourne on the extreme left to Middle Woodford on the right. The next struggle is for the possession of the line of the River Avon, and this forms the operations of.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH.

No detail is given of this action, inasmuch as the result determines the campaign.

THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

The following letter, under the signature, "A Foreign Officer," has appeared in the *Observer*:

"Not for the first time in the fortnight which has just passed has it been my lot to witness the British troops. Yet never have I seen them before otherwise than on the parade, and it has seemed to me from indications to the experienced apparent that upon the grand parade it was where their chief excellence lay. Nor do I think myself wrong. Of the five active days be assured that for your soldiery the last one—that of the grand parade by Beacon-hill—was, to my opinion, not a little the most creditable. To pass the commander at the point of salute I make myself bold to say that your troops are as good as any in all Europe. Also in physique it was not possible that any fault be found, and further, less still in the goodness of their spirit. Their discipline of self restraint is, let me assure you of it, perfect. Of you Britons the appellation is oftentimes the "bulldog," but the bulldog has an unagreeable temper, whereas your soldiers are most cheerful and jolly, of the bulldog only in their refusal to be oppressed by hardship or fatigue. I saw a cavalry brigade of the Army of the South, the battle being ended of Saturday, march to its camp ground, and prepare for the pause of the night. A good deal of the preparation had been undergone when it was discovered that the contractor of grain contractors appeared to me to have the greatest potency of all in the dispositions—had erred about his orders, and had laid down his stores about two miles away. This being discovered, the brigade had to obey the contractor, and march to the camp ground of that worshipful gentleman's selection, whereupon there was no dissatisfaction expressed further than by the

the reckless swearing which indeed seems of second nature unto your soldiers. They travelled quite merrily, humorous recommending the rapid advent of the Mr. Contractor to a place where the recent elevation in the charge of coal would not perturb him, to their new position. It was on the same night that I was the obliged guest of some gentleman in the infantry of the Army of the South. There was no food for the men, after a hard and wet day of work. To some at length—long after the fall of night—there did arrive salt swine flesh and biscuits, not certainly fare of the most nourishing for men who must have had much hunger. To others arrived neither swine flesh or other flesh, or bread, until in the near of midnight, and of the men most slept foodless altogether. It was not that there was no swearing, but there was no further trouble. It appears to me that the English soldier can make a full meal at swearing. If men had money, they bought what of food they might from the market vendor, until he had no more. They who were too late, or had no money, swore and maintained their hunger like Spartans. No man made his expedition to seize food in the proximate village or farm-houses; but all lay down foodless, with a cheerful stoicism of good discipline which spoke much for their *appel*.

They are good marchers, your infantry soldiers, and your cavalry march and piquet well for regiments the men of which are unwonted, and whose horses are accustomed for over warm barrack stables and too strong feeding. But in the action neither your infantry nor your cavalry wholly please me. I note that perhaps of your horses quite one-third will not go forward alone, and the horse which will not do this is useless for the most important function of cavalry. Nor are your cavalry permitted independent enterprise. Chiefly they manœuvre in masses, and court artillery fire, which, since the guns only throw out smoke in peace evolutions, they appear not to regard. The duty of covering a front affectually, and of holding and keeping the touch of an enemy, they seem not to know. Being on three days chiefly with the Army of the Defence, it was apparent to me that for long the chiefs of it rested quite ignorant of the object of their evening's attack, and this for want of cavalry enterprise. Vedettes on a ridge or peak suffice not. The system of patrols with supports is requisite, in strength sufficient to drive in the screen of the enemy's covering troops, and penetrate so far as to learn the seeming intentions of him. Your infantry, I say with much respect, have not yet learned to free themselves from the chains of close, dense formations, and to work with independent looseness yet with orderly cohesion. The Guards are the most prone of any to cling together in great blocks, upon which actual fire would tell with cruel and crushing force. Your Volunteers dissolve from mass with great spirit and intelligence, but their individual independence then becomes too great and they get what your critics aptly call "out of hand." The best sample of disciplined, loose formation, of which I was a witness, was on the part of the 102nd Fusilier Battalion, skirmishing up to the group of trees upon Box-hill, on the last fighting day of the campaign. A squadron of cavalry suddenly dashed on them, too speedily to let be formed even company squares; but the men, not at all embarrassed, grouped nimbly into little irregular *pelotons*, that formed a perfectly good defence against the cavalry, and spread abroad again swiftly into their original loose order, upon the passing of the danger.

I presume not to advert upon the plain of the campaign, the facts of which I cannot assert to know with adequate fulness. But I reckon that to any one knowing practically somewhat of the art of war, it was apparent how the Northern Army clung too rigidly to the absolute defensive. Sir, Robert Walpole, by my understanding, let slip sluggishly the fairest chance of a great victory that any general might pray for, when on Friday of last week, he was content only to fight against the attack on Horsehill and Codford, instead of swinging round his left across the river of the Wiley, and standing across the stream, smite General-Major Brownrigg upon his exposed right flank; extending his own left so as to come between the Southern Army and its communication lines. And on the last day, how was it that when he found his enemy committed to turn his left flank and crossing the Avon stream, cut his communication with London, he should leave his Third Division stagnant on its own ground, instead of wheeling it round upon the pivot of his Fourth Division, and sweeping into the enemy's line of communication, whithersoever he might have transferred it, and so leaving him absolutely in the air, in the rash position into which he thrust himself.

Your artillery is of material superb, and the speed whereby it come into position and goes into action is a sight to please a soldier. But it is placed and moved without system and greatly too much. The effect of a steady sustained converging fire appears not to be taken into account. A patch of enemy shows himself. A battery that has been firing judiciously is clamoured for by the General to move forward and fire into it. In one minute it disappears into a hollow, having taken but about four shots. The battery is not allowed, to wait for an crush it when it shall emerge again into view, but is hustled away for more isolated peppering, so that, in truth, your batteries are always jumping and hopping about like, as I heard one of your artillery officers say, "parched peas in a drum." And to conclude, with deepest respect, I would venture to allege that your chiefs are all so nervously afraid of hostile criticism from the press, and that your divisional and brigade generals, with perhaps one exception, shun responsibility, and in waiting for orders to justify themselves, lose chances—which must surely be patent to themselves—for making a telling impression. General Stephenson's inertness, in the absence of orders, in the face of his knowledge of Horstford's imminence on his left flank (I refer to Saturday's battle), is a strong illustration of what I refer to.—I have the honour, &c.,

A FOREIGN OFFICER.

According to the field exercise regulations now in force in the Italian Army, the rules of marching are as following:—In the Infantry, ordinary time is 120 paces of 75 centm. (24 inches) each making 98 yards 10 inches in the minute, or, 3 miles 618 yards, English measure, in the hour. Double time is 170 paces of 90 centm. (33 inches) in the minute, making 156 yards nearly in the minute, or 5 miles 56 yards in the hour. In the Bersaglieri (light troops), the rate of march in ordinary time is 140 paces of 86 centm. (31½), equivalent to 122 yards 1½ feet in the minute, of 4 miles 286 yards in the hour. In double time it is 180 paces of 1 metre (39 inches) each, making 195 yards in the minute, or 6 miles 114 yards, English, in the hour. When the Bersaglieri are brigaded with infantry of the line, they are required to conform to the length of pace, and the cadence in use amongst the latter.

WHAT WAS STONEHENGE?

(From the Broad Arrow.)

Visitors, whether military or otherwise, who may visit the neighbourhood of Salisbury on the occasion of the approaching manoeuvres, will doubtless have their attention directed to that venerable monument of antiquity, Stonehenge. Having from their childhood been led to believe that these Cyclopean remains formerly constituted a Druid Temple, they may probably be surprised to find this belief called in question, and perhaps rudely shaken, when arguments are adduced in attempting to prove that their erection is to be attributed to a race more ancient than that to which the Druids ministered, and that in all probability Stonehenge was originally a temple for Sun if not for Phallus worship. To prove that it could not have been a Druid temple the fact is alleged that the Druids worshipped in groves, whereas there is no trace whatever of the possibility or probability of trees, more especially the oak, having occupied the surface of the surrounding plain, the soil of which is not sufficiently deep to support the growth of timber. A brief personal inspection of the ruins will be sufficient to show that there is much greater evidence of design displayed in the original construction to the temple than is generally supposed. The present remains indicate that the building was enclosed within a ditch and mound, now well nigh obliterated; that the first outer circle was composed of great stones placed end-wise, with other stones laid across, these were succeeded by an inner circle of rough stones likewise set up end-wise, but bearing none crosswise; then came three pairs of high welltooled blocks set up on end with other blocks set crosswise, the centre pair being much higher than the others, and all higher than the outer circle. And it is to be noted that the upright blocks have bases cut on the top to fit into mortices of the overlying blocks, and that the part of the uprights which were below the ground were left wide so as to secure a greater support. In front of these trilithons, as they are termed, were set up granite posts or pillars cut to a conical point, and rising in height towards the centre from right and left, arranged in a horseshoe form, so as to constitute an apse. Within these and in front of the tallest trilithons, facing the entrance was the altar-slab. The large blocks of building are of a kind of siliceous sandstone such as may now be found lying in detached masses scattered over the chalk downs in various parts of the country, and notably in the northern part of Wiltshire. The altar-slab is said to be a piece of lias limestone; the entrance is towards the north east; from it an avenue between earthen banks leads away in a sloping direction, and then curves upwards to a singular oblong enclosure, called a sursus or racecourse, about half-a-mile off. It is probable this avenue and the embankment of the circular ditch were lined with stones; only three of these now remain. A large one in an inclined position, just at the point where the avenue crosses the main road is riddled with holes, and has been likened to a leaning Druid. It is thought to have been a blowing stone. Two smaller stones are near the temple; these, it is said, were pointers, and marked the rising of the sun at the summer and winter solstice respectively. An old man named Brown, the Stonehenge antiquarian, attends daily at the ruins. He occupies a little wooden hut on wheels. He has models of the ruins and of the supposed original temple to show,

and also books containing descriptive accounts, written by his father, to sell, in which may be found recorded many of the speculations as to the purpose for which the building was erected. The devout lucubrations of Mr. Brown on the subject are humorous and entertaining, if they be not conclusive. The surface of the downs around Stonehenge appears to constitute one vast cemetery, being covered with barrows in every direction. Within half a mile or so of the temple is a large entrenchment, called *Vespasian's Camp*. Camps of various forms and sizes abound on different hills and high localities in the country round, the more important of which is the singular entrenched hill of Old Sarum, which commands the entrance to the bourn or valley of the Upper Avon as approached from Salisbury; indeed, Salisbury Plain would appear to have formed one vast camp, defended on strategic points by fortifications of earthworks. Some of our readers, in the course of their travels in the East, have no doubt met with remains of a similar kind to those now attempted to be described, and may, probably, from their experience, be able to throw some light on the object for which Stonehenge was erected. Local tradition and custom often prove trustworthy guides when we are attempting to be investigate the question; and we therefore with great pleasure call attention to the following account of witnessing the sun rise from Stonehenge, which appeared in the *Times* not long since:—

"To the Editor of the Times."

"SIR,—It is no slight inducement that will take a person into so exposed a situation as Salisbury Plain at the chilling hour of three o'clock in the morning; but, unless bad weather prevails, a group of visitors, more or less numerous, is sure to assemble at that hour of dawn every 21st of June, to watch for the rising sun. As the hour approaches, they gather to the circles of Stonehenge, from the centre of which, looking north-east, a block of stone, set at some distance from the ruin, is so seen as that its top coincides with the line of the horizon, and, if no mist or cloud prevent, the sun as it rises on this, the morning of the longest day in the year, will be seen coming up exactly over the centre of the stone, known, from this circumstance, as the *Pointer*. Our group of watchers numbered about thirty five, assembled chiefly from the neighboring towns—four of them, however, from London who had walked from Salisbury through the night, for the chance of seeing this interesting proof of the solar arrangement of the circles of Stonehenge. As one who has now on several occasions been present and seen the sun thus come up over the *Pointer* and strike its first rays through the central entrance on to the so called altar stone of the ruin, I commend this proof of solar worship in its constructors to those recent theorists who see in Stonehenge only a memorial of a battle or a victory. Let a visitor, also on any day at noon, look to this *Pointer*, and see if the huge stone be not set at such a particular inclination as to be like the gnomon of a sundial.—Your, &c.,

"Stanford Hill, June 22."

"WILLIAM BECK."

Stonehenge is situated about seven or eight miles to the north east by north of Salisbury. The best way to reach it from the city is to proceed by the beautiful valley of the Avon, called the *Bourn*, visiting if you will old Sarum on the route, returning across the plain, and by way of Wilton, where Wilton House and the costly Byzan-

tine church, erected by the late Lord Herbert, of Lea, are well worth a visit. As to the lions of Salisbury itself, after the cathedral has been explored, a visit may well be paid in connection with the present suggested enquiry to the *Blackmore ethnological collection*, and much information collected as to the habits of prehistoric man by examining the "flint chips" therein contained. Singularly enough, in the library at Wilton will be found a book with the singular title, "Man before Adam," date of publication 1656! Will one of our friends take the opportunity of perusing the book, and kindly let us know the gist of the author's argument?

In the report upon the operations of the Second French army corps during the late war we read: "If the losses of this portion of the French army at Gravelotte were relatively inconsiderable, the circumstance must be attributed, beyond all dispute, to the precaution taken to provide shelter for the combatants, in the shape of earthen screens and epaulments at important points, and to the enforced observance of the injunctions to take advantage of undulations and hollows in the ground, not for the purpose of hiding the troops and keeping them inert behind the shelter so provided, but to protect them in the delivery of their fire. So convincing a proof of the efficacy of hasty entrenchments in the field of battle has not before come under our notice, and we commend it accordingly to the attention of all future commanders." Thus General Frossard, a foreign military critic, who quotes the above: "Nowadays an army repudiating the aid of a pick and shovel will expose itself to enormous loss, as surely as one immobilising itself in an entrenched position will see its opponents pass unharmed and out of range, to turn its flank or to take it in rear."

A short time ago Prince de Bauffremont who commands a French cavalry regiment, got into conjugal hot water, and called out a brother officer and prince who took his wife's part. Prince de Bauffremont, who was a slightly wounded by Prince Bibesco, then wished to fight that officer's seconds General Douay and General Valaze—both of whom, for various reasons, declined to accept the challenge. Prince de Bauffremont, has now written to the papers, speaking most disrespectfully of the generals.

In the history of the campaign of 1870-71, which is about to be published under the direction and on the authority of Count von Moltke, the responsibility for the origin of the war is attributed less to the Emperor Napoleon than to the French nation. "In the whole affair," it says, "the Emperor seems to have played a passive and involuntary part." In regard to the French army, the German historian says it entered upon the campaign without having been placed on a war footing, and all the preparations had been made with the most inconceivable negligence. Of this several examples are given. The fortifications and strong places of France generally were specially unprepared.

The French Assembly Committee on Fortifications has agreed to strengthen the fortifications at Gravelines, Dunkirk, Lille, and Calais.