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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1873.

No. 37.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

English advices for the current week state that a demonstration in favor of the rights of labouring men was made in South London, on Sunday, Sept. 7. There was a large procession and a meeting at which six thousand were present.

Owing to the dissatisfaction with the proceeding of the British American Mixed Claims Commission at Washington, the claimants here contemplate calling a public meeting to give expression to their grievances.

An accident occurred to day (Sept. 9) to a passenger train on the South Western Railway, near Guilford. Three persons were killed and twenty injured.

The *Hour* of this morning publishes a special from Biarritz, stating that Marshal Mac-Serrano left there on Thursday for Madrid.

A special despatch from Paris to the *Times* says:—The trial of Mr Ranc, which was authorized by the National Assembly, for his participation in the insurrection of the Commune will not take place until after the case of Marshal Bazaine is disposed of.

It is also stated in the same despatch, that a letter purporting to be from the Duc de Broglio to an English diplomatist, giving the reasons for the overthrow of Thiers, which was lately published in a New York journal is apocryphal.

An unusually large meeting was held at Clontarf on the 7th, in favor of the release of the Fenian prisoners.

Colonel Campbell, the Conservative candidate, has been returned to Parliament for Renfrewshire by a majority of 17.

There have been eight deaths from cholera in Paris within the last two days.

A party of Mormon emigrants who have just arrived in Paris on their way to America, have been notified by the Prefect of Police, if they attempt to hold their religious services in public, they will be expelled from the city.

It is stated upon authority that the Suez Canal Company, are levying dues upon vessels passing through the canal beyond the limit fixed by the Sultan.

A special from Berlin to the *London Hour* says the Prussian Government has decided to recognize Bishop Reinkens. Baden and Bavaria will follow the example.

The Emperor William will probably leave on the 13th of next month to visit the Emperor of Austria at Vienna.

From Madrid we learn that a new Ministry is announced to day, (8th Sept.) It is constituted as follows:—Senor Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senor Berges, Minister of Justice; Pedregal, Minister of Finance, Senor Cervera, Minister of Public Works; Lieutenant General Danchez Berge, Minister of War; Senor Oreiro, Minister of Marine; Senor Maidora, Minister of Interior; Senor Salor, Minister of Colonies.

President Castelar has determined to make a supreme effort to crush the Carlist and Intransigante insurrections. He has decided to call into active service against the insurgents 150,000 men of the Militia. He believes that with this force it will be possible to establish order in the country before Spring. The number of Carlist insurgents, notwithstanding their recent successes, has been considerably reduced lately, and they are now capable of engaging in unimportant skirmishes only. Senor Olozaya was expected to reach Madrid on the 8th.

There has been some modifications in the Ministry since its announcement yesterday morning (Sept 9). Senor Berges, who was first named for Minister of Justice, has been appointed Minister of Public Works instead of Senor Cervera, and Senor Debrío has received the portfolio of Minister of Justice.

General Martinez has relinquished the command of the Republican land forces besieging Carthage, and has been placed in command of the troops in Valencia. General Salsedo succeeds General Campos as commander of the forces before Carthage.

Vice Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton, commanding the British squadron in the Mediterranean, has informed the Spanish Gov't. that he will surrender the frigates "Vittoria" and "Almanza," now held at Gibraltar, if a crew of 500 men is placed upon each vessel.

Senor Salmeron, has been elected Presi-

dent of the Cortes by a unanimous vote.

The Cortes voted immediate action with regard to bills granting the Government extraordinary power for calling out the forces, and imposing a fine upon all deputies who absent themselves from sessions and authorizing the contract for a loan of one hundred millions pesetas. Discussion upon these measures were to commence on the 10th.

Advices from Panama state that a revolution is imminent there, growing out of the shooting by Col. Uscategin. The police attempted to arrest the Colonel in the Grand Hotel with the intention of marching him to prison through the streets; he protested and was shot by the police, this has occasioned intense excitement.

The cable which was laid between Kingston and Aspinwall and twice lost has again been recovered.

A telegram has been received from the Colonial Minister of Spain, cordially saluting the authorities and inhabitants of the island of Cuba, and saying the principal mission of the new Government is to extirpate the ideas of intolerance sustained by the Carlists hordes and give the country that peace which is required for the advancement of our brethren who will without doubt aid us in our patriotic mission for the pacification of the Peninsula and Cuba.

A telegram from Santiago, Cuba, states that a party of insurgents attacked a coffee plantation at Guadaloupe, but were repulsed with the loss of one lieutenant and seven men. There has been some skirmishing between the opposing forces near Libara.

The news from Monterey continues to indicate the probability of an attack on that city, in consequence of the contest for the governorship of the State of New Leon, Gen. Garcia Azala having received a majority of the popular vote over either of his competitors, his friends are sanguine of his success in the Legislature, upon whom their choice devolves. The present Government bitterly opposes General Azala, and has organized a military force which is guarding the Palace. Several chiefs of the Revolution last year, who are in sympathy with the State authorities, have reached Monterey, and have taken up quarters there.

## CROSSING THE BIG MUDDY.

[U. S. Army and Navy Journal.]

From a letter to the *New York Tribune* we condense the following account of an episode in the history of the Yellowstone Expedition:

General Custer, whom General Shanley had sent with the Seventh Cavalry and a few light loaded wagons to afford relief to the hail-pelted engineers, had arrived at this stream the day before. He had found the water too high to cross, and built a bridge in the afternoon, on which he had crossed his troops and wagons. Through a mistake of our guide and the wretched condition of the roads our heavy train did not arrive at this stream until the following day. Our mules were almost exhausted by their pulling. It was deemed inadvisable to attempt to cross that night. It was doubtful whether we could cross without building another bridge. The stream that night decided the question for us. The heavy rains swelled it considerably. Its level rose higher and higher. Somehow it seemed to take a fancy to General Custer's bridge. The bridge seemed to reciprocate it. There was a collusion and finally an elopement. I saw the water creep up closer and closer, and at last lift the bridge off its feet and carry it off on its bosom. We had no objection to the amours of this bridge; but it was unkind in it to desert us just as we needed it most. The stream had risen so high that it was impossible to bridge it again on account of its increased width. We had no timber long enough.

It is a fact known, I suppose, to the United States Quartermaster's Department that an army wagon laden with 5,000 pounds will not float in ten feet of water. It is unreasonable to expect six mules to swim with such a weight. It was with reference to this want of levity in loaded army wagons that pontoons were invented. But, notwithstanding this fact, the largest expedition since the war started off on a journey of several hundred miles across a new country without a single pontoon. The reason is that the country has a dry reputation. This year, however, it has belied its name. A few pontoons would have neutralized the falsehood. They were asked for but there was a knot in the red tape somewhere, and we did not get them. With pontoons our whole command might have crossed in two or three hours.

How should we get over the Big Muddy? It was a problem for an engineer. The problem was there, but not the engineer—I mean a member of the engineer corps. I find, however, that army officers as a general thing do not place a very high estimate on our engineer corps. "Why did not a regular army engineer accompany this expedition?" I asked of an officer. "Oh he'd be afraid of getting sunburnt. Besides, we can get along better without them. They can't work unless they have everything just so. They are good to stay in the office and make maps, and that is about all they are good for." Be this true or not, we happily have two men with us who are better than a dozen desk engineers. I refer to General Stanley and Lieutenant Ray of the Eight Infantry, our chief commissary. General Stanley is a thoroughly educated officer, and has a wide experience on the Plains. He has a natural talent for his profession, and unites excellent powers of observation with care, judgment and ability to command men. Lieut. Ray is eminently a practical man. He has seen life on the plains in all its as-

pects, and served with great credit during the war. He has passed through many trying experiences, and never but once was caught in a place that he could not get out. This happened near New York, and brought him worthily into public notice. While stationed at David's Island, he went out in a boat one stormy wintry night to rescue a party who had been caught in the ice. He reached them, but was unable to return to the fort. The floating ice carried him far out into the Sound. It was not until the next day that they were taken off, with frost bitten hand and feet. Colonel Baker, the quartermaster, and Lieutenant Dougherty, commanding the pioneers, make up the other members of our unorganized engineer corps. The first thing to do was to get forage and commissary stores over for Major Townsend. This difficulty in a stream 25 or 30 feet wide did not present the magnitude that the transit of our wagon train did. If we could get the forage on the other side, Major Townsend could send back some wagons for it.

A wagon body was dismounted. It was wrapped on its bottom and sides in a heavy "paulin" which was firmly secured by ropes. It was the work of a few minutes to make it and launch it. The heavy canvas effectually kept out water. It was safely navigated to the other side. General Stanley and Lieut. Ray were among the first to cross the rapid stream. A number of men stationed on each side, easily pulled the boat across, receiving no little aid from the current. On this little craft we could safely put 1,000 pounds of forage. It solved one element in the problem. In five or six hours we had ferried enough stores and forage to supply the company of cavalry and two companies of infantry that formed the surveyors escort.

The next question was, how could we get over our heavy teams and trains? The commissary, Lieutenant Ray, once more solved the problem. He offered to build a bridge and cross the command. But how could he build a bridge without timber, pontoons, or lumber? We have in this expedition over 100 water kegs. Nearly all of them are reformed whiskey kegs. When they contained whiskey the bung always leaked. They finally leaked dry and became hopefully converted. These temperance kegs have been heretofore carried on the wagons. Lieutenant Ray now proposed to carry the wagons on kegs.

Ninety-six empty kegs were accordingly ordered to report at the stream. Four wagon beds were dismembered of their covers and wheels. Twenty five or thirty men were then set to work to bung and plug the kegs; only those thoroughly coopered were accepted; the dry and unserviceable ones were rejected and their places supplied by others. Each of the wagon beds just held twenty four kegs placed on their ends side by side in three rows. Some timber was, meanwhile, cut into poles, and one pole placed lengthwise over each row of kegs to keep them in place. Ropes and chains were passed over the poles and completely around the wagon beds, so that the booms and kegs were firmly secured. The wagon bodies were then drawn down the bank and launched in the water bottom side up—that is, with the kegs down. Each wagon bed was then floating upside down, upheld by twenty four air tight kegs. Those extemporized floats were then moored lengthwise in the stream. The next trouble was to lash them securely side by side. This was no easy matter; but Mr. Ray met it as he did every other difficulty in the construction with a ready brain and a ready hand. He had one man on the

first float with him, and with his coat off and sleeves rolled up, lashed them together with his own hands. The shores were lined with officers and men watching the experiment. Very little confidence was expressed in the structure by the wagon masters and teamsters.

By means of some wagon reaches and a plenty of picket rope, the floats were finally fastened together. If we had had some plank now to place across the inverted wagon beds, one bridge would have been complete. If we had only brought one plank to each wagon in our train we should have had ten times as much as we could use. But we had not a single available plank or board. We were compelled to fall back on our extra wagon tongues and reaches. These were placed side by side across the wagon beds; they did not make a very even floor, but it was the best we could do. The bank had been previously cut away to form a gradual descent. It was easy to connect the Goat with the shore.

The bridge was done. I imagine that Lieutenant Ray watched with considerable interest the crossing of the first wagon. To secure greater safety the mules were detached and led down the bank and over the bridge. The wagon wheels were locked and the wagon gently let down to the bridge. A detail of men on the other side then took the rope and pulled the heavy laden vehicle across the float and up the opposite bank. Under the great weight the bridge sunk to the water's edge, but no further. The wagon crossed in safety. The success was repeated 250 times. When finally all our men and teams were safely landed on the other side without a single accident, without losing a pound of forage, or a single piece of hardware, the bridge had published its own triumph and the doubters were silent. Such a bridge was not a new undertaking or achievement for General Stanley. In his twenty years of army life, all of which have been spent in active service, he has become familiar with every known device for managing a train. I doubt if there is an officer in the service better qualified for the difficult work of conducting a train through almost impassable places. There are few who have such resources of judgment and experience. On this trip he is fortunate in being seconded by a competent staff. The mechanical success of the work was due to the perseverance and ingenuity of its chief commissary, who constructed it mainly with his own hands. Our little bridge will never attain the fame of the Victoria; but it shows what may be accomplished by putting this and that together, brain wise and otherwise.

Prince Arthur went out bathing, unattended, at Trouville, on the 20th ult. After swimming off some distance he was seen to disappear under a heavy wave. A waterman at once raised a cry for help and rushed into the sea followed by one of the Prince Arthur aides de camps. They reached Prince Arthur just as he was losing his senses and brought him ashore. Some attendants from a neighboring hotel assisted to rub his body till breath and circulation returned, and his Royal Highness then walked to the hotel where, two hours afterwards he breakfasted heartily. The waterman was well rewarded by the Prince.

The *London Times* says that owing to strikes the United States are successfully competing with England for the control of the iron traffic.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL MATCHES.

(Continued from Page 425)

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The matches of the Ontario Rifle Association were carried on yesterday under some what more favourable circumstances than on the previous day. The weather in the morning was most favourable, a light wind blowing across the range from the left. The wind rose about mid-day but fell again in the afternoon, which was followed by a couple of showers of rain. The "All Comers" match which was commenced on Tuesday, was continued in the morning at eight o'clock and concluded about eleven. The Affiliated Associations match was entered upon at nine o'clock but was not concluded before four o'clock in the afternoon. The battalion match, the company match and the match for the Sir Peter Tait cup, all of which are being fired simultaneously, were commenced after the dinner-hour and continued throughout the afternoon, but not completed at gun fire, six o'clock. There are eleven battalions entered and twenty-eight company teams, making in all 220 entries. It will be seen from the scores appended below that the first prize in the "All Comers" match was won by Major Gibbon of Hamilton, with the splendid score of 54 points. The Hamilton men have throughout been most successful in their shooting, no less than twelve prizes in this competition falling to their lot. They have also succeeded in carrying off the first prize in the Affiliated Associations match, and the Ladies' Challenge Cup, which was last year won by the 2nd Brigade Grand Trunk Rifles. There was nothing of particular note occurred yesterday, and the matches were carried on without delay or interruption. The competition for the "Nursery Stakes" and the "Marksmen Stakes" will commence this morning at nine o'clock, and the battalion match not concluded last evening will be continued at eight o'clock. The small bore match will probably commence this afternoon. The following are the prize winners in the "All Comers" and "Affiliated Associations" matches:—

THE ALLCOMERS' MATCH.

Open to all members of the Ontario Rifle Association. Ranges 200, 500, and 600 yds. Any position. Five shots at each range. Snider, Enfield—346 entries.

	Pts.	Prize.
Mj. Gibson 13th Batt.	54	\$25
Lt. Kincaid, K R A.	49	20
Pte. J. Mitchell, 13th Batt.	49	15
Wm. Morrison, O G A.	49	10
Pte. T. White, 34th Batt.	49	10
Col. Sgt. Omand, 13th Batt.	49	10
Sgt. Maj. Cruit, T R C.	48	10
Ens. A. Stovs, C R C.	48	10
Lt. McNaughton, Cobourg.	48	5
Corp. Sutherland, Foot Guards	47	5
Pte. G. Wilson, St. G R C.	46	5
Mr. J. Goodall, Galt.	46	5
Co. p. T. Black, 1st G T R	46	5
Lt. Wilson, 33rd Batt.	46	5
Sgt. McLahon, 44th Batt.	46	5
Pte. Belliuno, P R A.	46	5
Corp. Pain, 13th Batt.	46	5
Pte. Mills, 10th Royals.	46	5
Pte. J. Mitchell, 16th Bats.	46	4
Pte. M. Hughs, 10th Royals.	46	4
J. Gordon, Ingersol, R A.	45	4
Corp. Hancock, 13th Batt.	45	4

Pte. D. Mitchell, 13th Batt.	45	4
Pte. H. Stule, 1st G T R.	45	4
Qr. Mr. Sgt. McMullon, 36th Bti.	45	4
Ens. Adam, 13th Batt.	44	4
Mj. Cotton, school gunnery.	44	4
C. Grassick, Clinton, R C.	44	4
Ens. Thompson, 36th Batt.	44	2
Pte. J. Easterbrook, 77th	44	2
Pte. Sheppard, 10th Royals	44	2
Pte. Murison, 13th Batt.	44	2
Pte. C. G. Munroe, 14th Batt.	43	2
Capt. Johnston, Halton, R A.	43	2
Q M S Stoneham 13th Batt.	43	2
Capt. Mason, 13th Batt.	43	2
Mr. Burgh, I A	43	2
Pte. Willis, 13th Batt.	43	2

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS' MATCH.

Open to all members of Affiliated Associations, who are also members of the Ontario Rifle Association. The first prize to be awarded to the highest aggregate score made by any five previously named members of any one Affiliated Association. The remaining prizes to individual scores. Ranges 300 and 500 yds. — Five rounds at each range—any position. 317 entries. First prize the Ladies Challenge Cup and \$50.

TERMS FOR LADIES' CHALLENGE CUP.—The winning Association to have possession for one year, (subject to the approval of the Council); the Cup to be returned for further competition previous to the next ensuing Association Match.

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES AT 300 YARDS.—First prize, \$15; second prize, \$12; third prize, \$10; fourth prize, \$8; fifth prize, \$6; sixth prize, \$6; seventh prize, \$4; eighth prize, \$3; ninth prize, \$2; tenth prize, \$1.—Total \$66.

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES AT 500 YARDS.—First prize, \$20; second prize, \$15; third prize, \$12; fourth prize, \$10; fifth prize, \$8; sixth prize, \$6; seventh prize, \$5; eighth prize, \$5; ninth prize, \$3; tenth prize, \$2; Total \$85.

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIZE FOR AGGREGATE SCORES.—First prize, a Martini Henry Rifle, and 500 rounds ammunition, 2nd do, do, 400 do; 3rd. do. do.; 4th, do, do. 200 do; 5th, do, do. 100 do. Five prizes of \$10 each.

THE LADIES CHALLENGE CUP AND \$50,

	300 yds.	500 yds.	Pl.
13th Batt. (H'n) Cl Sgt.			
Omand.	15	14	29
Ens. Adams.	15	17	32
Pte. T. Mitchell	15	17	32
Pte. J. Mitchell	16	19	33
Pte. D. Mitchell	15	19	34
Total			160

The following are the next five highest scores:—Foot Guards, 150; 10th Royals, 146; 7th Battalion, 144; Victoria, R. A., 139; St. Catharines, R. A. 136. The score of the Toronto Rifle Club Team had not been given in last evening or was mislaid; we cannot therefore say what was their total, but we understand that it was 145. Mr. Cooper, one of the competitors whose name was on the mislaid register, scored 18 points at 300 yards, and Mr. W. Cruit of the Toronto Rifle Club, scored 17 points, which will give each of these gentlemen a prize, although not contained in the prize list given below. Mr. Doudset also made 18 points at 500 yards which entitles him to a prize. We cannot therefore, vouch for the correctness of the list for that range, although it is pretty near correct.

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES AT 300 YARDS.

	Points.
1 \$15—Col Sergt. Bailie, K R A.	18
2 12—Pte Mummery, 7th Bat.	17
3 10—Corpl Hancock, 13th Bat.	17
4 8—J M Gibson, V R C.	17
5 6—Sergt. Oolton, Foot Guards	17
6 5—Hilton, H R A.	17
7 4—Mitchell, V R C.	17
8 3—Lieut. Grant, O B G A.	17
9 2—W Cooper, D R C.	17
10 1—Capt. Dillon, G T R	16

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES AT 500 YARDS.

	Points.
1 \$20—Pte. D Mitchell, 13th Bat	19
2 15—Lieut. McNachton Cobourg R A.	19
3 12—Pte Johnston, 10th Royals	19
4 10—Lieut. McKings, 1th Bat.	18
5 8—Corpl. Miller, R A.	18
6 6—Corpl. Deslauri, Ft Guard.	18
7 5—Lt. Barker, 3rd G R.	18
8 4—Sergt. Jack, A O R.	18
9 3—Capt. Wilson Clinton.	18
10 2—Sergt. Bailie, K R A.	17

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIZE FOR AGGREGATE SCORES.

	Points.
1st prize—Pte. Mitchell, 13th Bat.	34
2nd "—J M Gibson, V R C.	34
3rd "—Pte. Hilton, Hastings R A.	34
4th "—Lt. Grant, O G A.	34
5th "—Capt. Wilson, Trenton R A.	34
6 \$10—Corpl. Deslauriers, Foot G.	33
7 10—Lt. Harris O B G A.	33
8 10—Sergt. Cotton, Foot Guards.	33
9 10—Guiner Morrison, O B G A.	33
10 10—Pte J Mitchell, 13th Bat.	33

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council of the Association was held in the Council tent at noon. There were present:—Lieutenant Colonel Gzowski, President; Lieutenant Colonel French, Gilmour, R. B. Denison, Wallace, Norris, Boulton, Boxall, Scoble, Skinner, Dartnell, Macpherson, Major Alger and Sgt Bradley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Financial Statement of the Treasurer, up to the 1st inst, was presented by the President and adopted. It showed a balance on hand of \$3,000.

The President read the following letter from Lieutenant Colonel Scoble, resigning his position as Secretary of the Association:—

"DEAR SIR,—I regret that circumstances compel me to tender my resignation as Secretary of the Ontario Rifle Association. During the five years I have had the pleasure to act in that capacity, the Association has devolved into a National Institution, and has identified itself with the progress of the country. Many difficulties were experienced in its establishment, but as a result of its operations, I can point with pleasure to its present position.

"In the lease of the ranges from the Government, and the establishment of systematic practice over the ranges, the Association has conferred a great benefit upon the volunteers in the vicinity of Toronto. To secure the permanence of this benefit, I would suggest that a Committee of three be nominated by the Council, from members resident in Toronto, upon whom would devolve the care and management of the range. This would render the duties of the Secretary less onerous and would enable a non-resident to be appointed to the position.

"Regretting that I should be compelled to terminate a connection which has been

I trust as satisfactory to yourself and the Council as it has been pleasant to myself.

"I am, &c.,

"THOMAS C. SCOBLE,

"Lieut.-Colonel.

"Lt. Col. Gzowski, Toronto."

Lt. Col. Boxall moved that the Secretary be requested to look into the record of Pte. Bell's score at the Wimbledon competition for 1872, and reply in accordance with the facts as ascertained by such records. Carried.

Lt.-Col. Macpherson moved, seconded by Lt. Col. Boulton, that the thanks of the Council of the Ontario Rifle Association are due and are hereby tendered to Lt. Col. Scoble, for his valuable services as Secretary for the past year, accompanied with an expression of regret that circumstances have rendered it necessary for that officer to tender his resignation. Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Association was held in the Council tent, at half past twelve o'clock. Lt. Col. Durie, D. A. G., presided, and there were present Lt. Colonels Gzowski, French, Gilmour, Scoble, Macpherson, R. B. Denison, Skinner, Norris, Boxall, Boulton and Wallace; Majors Arthurs, Alger, Dartnell, Boulton; Surgeons Thorburn and Diamond; Capt. Moore, Bruce, (Guelph), Edwards and others.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Council for the ensuing year:—Lieut. Col. Peck, Galt; Hon. Major McKellar, 24th Batt.; Lieut.-Col. Lewis, London; Judge Macdonald, Guelph; Lieut.-Col. C. S. Gzowski, Toronto; Lieut. Col. Scoble, 37th Batt.; Capt. J. J. Mason, 13th Batt.; Col. Dartnell, Whitby; Major Boulton, 46th Batt.; Capt. Crowther, 2nd G. T. R. Rev. Mr. Clementi, Peterboro; Lieut.-Col. Macpherson, Ottawa; Major Gemmill, 42nd Batt.; Major Cotton, A Battery; Major White, Ottawa, and Major McKay Wright, M. P., Ottawa.

Col. Skinner expressed regret at the intended resignation of Col. Scoble, and as a slight reward for the valuable service he had rendered, he moved that Lieut. Col. Scoble be presented with a certificate of life membership of the Association.

The motion was seconded by Colonel Boulton and carried unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the new Council, Lieut. Col. Gzowski was unanimously re-elected President.

Lieut. Col. Gzowski having returned thanks, said he could only hold the office for six months, at the end of which he should retire. He would remain in the office during this period to give time for and assist in the selection of a new president. He would suggest that a committee of three or four members of the council should be appointed for the purpose of procuring a gentleman who would possess the proper qualifications to become their new president.

Col. Skinner thought that it was essential that the new president should be a resident of Toronto. He moved, seconded by Col. Denison, that Lieut. Col. Durie, Lieut. Col. Gilmour, Lieut. Col. Norris, the President and the mover be appointed a committee in accordance with the suggestion of the President. Carried.

Lieut. Col. Norris moved, seconded by Lieut. Col. Skinner, that Col. Otter, Q. O. R., be appointed the new secretary of the Association. Carried unanimously.

Lieut. Col. Boulton moved that Colonels Gilmour, Scoble and Otter, be appointed a

committee to look after the ranges and property of the Association. Carried.

Judge Macdonald, Lieut. Col. Skinner, Lieut. Col. Boulton and Lieut. Col. Macpherson were elected Vice Presidents for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th military districts respectively.

Major Alger was re-elected treasurer and Major Arthurs and Mr. James Graham were elected auditors.

Lieut. Col. Scoble expressed his willingness to continue to act as secretary during the matches and until the return of his successor from England.

The Council then adjourned.

The annual rifle competition of the 1st "Halifax Rifles" took place at Bedford Ranges yesterday. The Company paraded at Richmond Depot at 11 o'clock, when the numbers stood 2 officers and 46 non commissioned officers and men. Major Cummins was Superintending Field Officer and Assistant Surgeon Fullerton was Medical Officer on this occasion. The party went up in the 11.30 train and proceeded at once to the ground where every preparation was made, and the firing was immediately commenced.

The day was very unfavourable for shooting, as a blustering, unsteady wind was blowing all day, consequently the scores made were rather below the average.

The following is the prize list, with the names of the winners:—

1st Prize—Charitable Irish Society's Gold Medal and \$5, presented by Adj. McLeod. Corpl. A. McDonald.

2nd prize Company Medal and \$5, presented by Paymaster Hayden. Corpl. J. B. Morris.

3rd prize \$5. Pte. J. Campbell.

4th prize \$5. Pte. F. Hallowell.

5th prize Gold Scarf Pin, presented by late Joseph Fortune. Col. Sergt. J. Sheppard.

6th prize Smoker's Companion, (containing two Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holder) presented by A. Horbrecker, Esq. Pte. J. Mackay.

7th prize Courier Bag, presented by Connolly & Kelly, Pte. K. Melvin.

8th prize Gent's Rubber Coat, Pte. T. Holland.

9th prize " " " " Pte. F. Marwick.

10th prize—\$4. Sergt. D. M. Hazel.

11th prize—Gent's Gold Ring. Pt. K. Mont.

12th prize—\$3. Sergt. J. Smith.

13th prize—\$2. Pte. J. Smith.

14th prize—\$2. Pte. W. Carrol.

15th prize—\$2. Pte. C. F. Keefe.

16th prize—\$2. Pte. P. Healy.

17th prize " " " " Pte. A. Cuthness.

18th prize—Silver Watch Guard. Pte. A. Wilson.

19th prize—Gold Scarf Pin. Corpl. J. Bower.

20th prize—Great Industries of United States (I vol), Pte. J. West.

Prize for highest score in 40 rounds, presented by Lieut. and Adj. McLeod, \$5, Pte. J. Campbell.

Prize for greatest number of hits in 40 rounds presented by Lieut. Col. Pallister, Pte. J. Campbell.

Silver Badge presented by Col. Laurie, D. A. G., Pte. J. Campbell.

Bronze Badges presented by Col. Laurie, Corpl. J. B. Morris.

At the conclusion of the firing the Company were entertained at dinner at Bellevue Hotel. After dinner, the captain proposed the toast of "Her Gracious Majesty the Queen," which was drunk with all the enthusiasm to be expected of the gallant de-

fenders of the Empire. The next toast was "Lieut. Colonel Pallister and Staff of the 63rd Rifles," to which Major Cummins responded, speaking in feeling tones of his former connection with the Company, and complimented them in glowing terms on their efficiency both in numbers and discipline. The Captain said time was short, but short as it was they could not part without pledging the health of Major Barron, their former Captain; he was sorry he was unavoidably absent to-day, more so as it was the first time for the last 14 years they had been denied the pleasure of that officer's company at the annual competition.—Lieut. M. J. Power proposed the health of Captain McKerron. Captain McKerron, acknowledged the honor briefly. Major Cummins proposed the health of Lieut. Power. Mr. Power responded, and as the down train for Halifax was due, by this time, Lieut. Power proposed "Our next merry meeting," and the Company marched to the station and took their seats in a special first class car, which had been provided by the gentlemanly station master at Richmond, Mr. Pottinger, for their use.

The "Halifax Rifles," in times past, were looked upon as a crack corps, and judging from yesterday's proceedings the Company has lost none of its prestige.—*Acadian Recorder*, 4th Sept.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

#### HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 12th September, 1873

GENERAL ORDERS (21).

#### ACTIVE MILITIA.

#### PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

2nd Regiment of Cavalry.

No. 4 Troop, Grimsby.

To be Cornet, provisionally;

Sergeant-Major Alfred Teeter, vice Burch promoted.

Northumberland and Durham Squadron of Cavalry.

No 1 Troop, Cobourg.

To be Cornet, provisionally:

Sergeant Robert Wright, vice Casey transferred to command of Colborne Troop.

Hamilton Field Battery of Artillery.

1st Lieutenant Robert J. Daville, G. S., is hereby permitted to retire retaining his rank.

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

To be Ensign:

Private Samuel Edgar Pettigrew, M. S., vice Wood, promoted.

7th Battalion, "The London Light Infantry."

To be Adjutant:

Captain Henry Gorman, formerly of H

M.'s 100th Regiment, from No. 1 Company, vice Dawson appointed Major.

15th Battalion or "Argyle Light Infantry" Belleville.  
No. 5 Company.

To be Ensign :  
Sergeant Frank M. Clarke V. B., vice Harwell, transferred to No. 1 Company.

26th "Middlesex" Battalion of Infantry.  
To be Assistant Surgeon :  
Walter Westlake Hoare, Esquire vice Robert R. Smith, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

31st "Grey" Battalion of Infantry,  
No. 7 Company Clarksburg.

To be Lieutenant :  
Ensign Samuel Robinson, M. S., vice J. S. Mitchell whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign :  
Sergeant John Perrett, M. S., vice Robinson promoted.

35th Battalion of Infantry "The Simcoe Foresters."  
No 1 Company, Barrie.

To be Ensign :  
Henry F. Ward, Gentleman, M. S., vice McIntosh transferred to No. 10 Company.

No. 4 Company, Vespra.

To be Ensign provisionally,  
Robert Lloyd, Gentleman, vice John Fenwick, left the limits.

No 6 Company Orillia.

To be Lieutenant :  
William Humphrey Rathborne, Gentleman, late of H. M. 99th Regiment, vice Wilson, retired.

No. 9 Company Rosemont.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :  
John McIntyre Colquhoun, Gentleman, vice Henderson, retired.

45th "West Durham" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 3 Company, Burtonville.

To be Ensign, provisionally :  
Sergeant Thomas Ferguson, vice Hughes promoted.

46th "East Durham" Battalion of Infantry.  
Captain and Paymaster Richard Howden to have the Honorary rank of Major; and Quartermaster Philip T. Kellaway to have the Honorary Rank of Captain, both these officers having served over five years in their respective staff appointments.

No. 3 Company, Port Hope.  
To be Ensign, provisionally :  
Quartermaster Sergeant Donald James McClellan, vice William Craig, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

No. 7 Company, Janetville.  
To be Ensign :  
Sergeant J. Welsey Gray, V. B., vice Benjamin McGill, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 7 Company, Harrowsmith.

To be Ensign :  
Allan Carscadden, Gentleman, M.S., vice S. Dwy, left limits.

49th "Hastings" Battalion of Rifles.  
To be Assistant Surgeon ;  
Robert Tracy, Esquire, M.D.

No. 2 Company, Scirling.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :  
Sergeant Robert James Craige, vice Fidar promoted.

No. 5 Company, Tyendenaige.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :  
Color Sergeant Ferguson Pegan, vice Lennox, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally :  
Sergeant Robert Hamilton, vice James K. McLaren, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

77th "Wentworth" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 2 Company, Waterdown.

To be Ensign provisionally :  
Sergeant Major Nathaniel Pettit Bell, vice James C. Ryan, left limits.

No. 3 Company, Binbrooke.

To be Ensign, provisionally :  
Corporal James Aikens, vice W. D. Harvey, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

BREVET.

To be Majors:  
Captain John Lewis, V. B., No. 5 Company, 27th Battalion, from 17th January, 1873.

Captain George Walker, V.B., No. 4 Company, 19th Battalion, from 7th August, 1873.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

181st Battalion, St. Stadacona Rifles.  
No. 5 Company.

A company of Rifles is hereby authorized at Quebec to be No. 5 Company, 64th Battalion of Rifles.

To be Captain :  
Captain and Brevet Major Charles A. Pentland, M. S., from No. 1 Company 55th Battalion.

To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally :  
J. D. Gilmour, Gentleman,

21st Battalion "Richelieu Light Infantry."  
To be Surgeon :  
Eusébe Napoléon Chevalier, Esquire, vice Moise M. Méthivier, left the limits.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

63rd "Halifax" Battalion of Rifles.  
To be Surgeon :  
Assistant Surgeon George Law Sinclair vice Garvie deceased.

To be Assistant Surgeon.  
William Young Fullerton, Esquire, vice Sinclair promoted,

68th "Kings County" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 5 Company, Billtown.

To be Lieutenant :  
Ensign Evelett Wentworth Rusco, Q.F.O. vice Ross transferred to command of No. 10 Company.

No. 9 Company, (Mounted) Kentville.  
A company of Infantry to do mounted duty when required, his hereby authorized at Kentville in King's County, to be No. 9 Company, 68th Battalion.

To be Captains :  
J. W. Ryan, Esquire, Q. F. O.

To be Lieutenant :  
Robert S. Masters, Gentleman, Q. F. O.

To be Ensign, provisionally :  
T. H. B. Witter, Gentleman.

No. 10 Company, Buckley's Corner.

A company of Infantry is hereby authorized at Buckley's Corner in Cornwallis, King's County, to be No. 10 Company, 68th Battalion.

To be Captain :  
Lieutenant David E. Ross, Q.O.F., from No. 5 Company.

To be Lieutenant :  
Major Joseph H. Buckley, Q. F. O.,

To be Ensign :  
Elias Rugh, Gentleman, Q. F. O.,

TRANS PENNSYLVANIA BRIGADE,  
1st Brigade Garrison Artillery.

Engineer Company.

To be Lieutenant :  
Lieutenant Randolph Clarke, V. B., vice John Yendon Lloyd who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be 2nd Lieutenant :  
Sergeant William Bernard Boyd, V. B. vice Clarke promoted.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lieut. Col.  
Acting Adj. General of Militia,  
Canada



## CONTENTS OF No. 36, VOL. VII.

POETRY.	
Ab Sin's Reply to Truthful James .....	439
EDITORIAL.—	
The Strategy of Invasion .....	438
Great Britain and Her Colonies .....	437
The British Premier .....	438
Extraordinary Voyage .....	438
Sir Garret Wolseley .....	438
Royal Colonial Institute Challenge Cup .....	439
Treaty of Washington .....	439
The News of the Week .....	421
RIFLE COMPETITION.—	
Ottawa Rifle Association .....	421
SELECTIONS.—	
Riding drill in the Prussian Cavalry .....	422
Misplaced Confidence .....	421
Change of Proprietorship .....	425
The Royal Colonial Institute .....	421
The Dartmoor Camp of Exercise .....	439
After the Capture of Khiva .....	432
Significant Trip of a Trunk .....	432
REVIEWS	
	129



## The Volunteer Review,

AND

## MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1873.

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

Our readers will recollect the position taken by the "Volunteer Review," in the discussion known as the *battle of the guns*, and how decidedly our opinion of the value of breech loading artillery was expressed in the various articles which appeared on this subject. The following extract from the *Broad Arrow* of 23rd August, shews that the Woolwich authorities are returning to their senses, and that Great Britain is about to be placed in possession of artillery capable of throwing a projectile of such weight that, if propelled with proper velocity, will crash through any structure which human ingenuity can invent.

We do not wish to have even the appearance of anticipating evil, but it is evident that with the results obtained from the various trials of the "Woolwich Infants," it will argue that considerable infatuation prevails in the military authorities of the present day if the value of the new guns are neutralized by fanciful theories, or rifling, or the retention of a vicious system.

As the proposed weapon will be eminent ly a naval gun, it is to be hoped that the opinions of naval artilleryists will be allowed due weight in the construction and adaptation of its various parts—i. e., those practically bearing on its use and application to its special purpose—and that such officers in the Royal navy as Captains SCOTT and DAWSON will be consulted in the question of the adaptability of the weapon, on which, not only their lives and honor may depend, but also the interests of the whole Empire.

As to the question of rifling we will not at present express any opinion, but it is to be hoped the authorities have had their attention directed to the system proposed by Captain O'HEA, a description of which will be found in the "Volunteer Review" at page 296, *et seq.* of present volume.

The question of shell firing from rifled guns has not yet received a satisfactory solution. A gun of the power proposed, should carry a shell with a charge equal to that required to propel the solid projectile, and to be of value, its penetrating power should be quite as great. As the problem now stands, the question still lies between the smooth bore and rifle for this purpose, the advantage being in favor of the former.

According to the *Globe* the preparation of designs for the war ships of the future is making considerable progress, and the application of the science of hydraulics to the art of gunnery, will in these designs receive considerable development, and prove in practice of very great assistance in facilitating the working and loading the monster weapons with which the turrets of the iron clads will be armed. These guns will far surpass the most powerful artillery at present in existence—the Woolwich Infants, of 35 tons weight, and a bore of 12 in. in diameter, and the great guns which Krupp is now making for Germany being alike eclipsed by the new weapon, which will have a bore of nearly 15 in. and weigh 6½ tons. These guns will be built upon the system which originated and has now been in such successful operation at the Royal Gun Factories, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for several years—by coil upon coil of wrought iron and a steel tube—a system which insures the greatest possible strength and immunity from danger of bursting, and practically imposes no limit to the size of the guns. They will be fitted with a moveable breech-loading arrangement. The Woolwich Infant will throw a 700lb. shot six or seven miles; the new gun will hurl a projectile weighing 1100lb. (half a ton) over a range which has yet to be determined. As the antithesis of this enormous gun, the new steel mountain gun has just been placed in the Model Room of the Royal Gun Factories. This gun weighs only 200lb., but it can fire a shell of 7lb. with good effect up to 3,000 yards, and, with its little carriage, is designed to be conveyed on the backs of mules, for which pack saddles are specially constructed. It is also admirably adapted for boat service.

The *Autumn Manœuvres of the reorganized British Army*, under the great General and Field Marshall of the Whig Republics, Mr. CARDWELL, Secretary at War, has been an unmistakeable failure. *Broad Arrow* of

23rd August, makes a desperate effort to place the blame on General *Bog* and Colonel *Fog*, names which are, in future, we suppose to stand in the same position to the military force of England that *John Doe* and *Richard Roe* occupied to the civil polity; it is one effect of placing pettifogging lawyers at the head of the War Office, that if they have not succeeded in making a thorough mess of it they have imported "special pleadings" into the system and by using mythical names escape the condemnation their presumptuous conduct deserves. Sir MONDANT BURLEY and the celebrated Control figures as usual on this occasion. Our contemporary should be able to solve the question as to whether the *Bog* and *Fog* existed at Dartmoor or in the War Office, and what about the "bread and beef" chart?

"As recorded in another column, the proceedings of the camp of instruction at Dartmoor were brought to a close on Thursday, by a grand march past. Now that the affair is over we may say without prejudice that the manœuvres can hardly be vaunted as a success, whether considered from the British taxpayers' point of view, or from that of the luckless participants in the proceedings. Nothing could be more unhappy to begin with than the selection of ground, which a few hours' rain reduced to the consistency of a sponge, and which the "lazy mist," to quote a poetical expression for the sake of its cheerfulness, enveloped as in a wet blanket which the laundress had forgotten to wring out. So much for the theatre of war, next to which in importance was the question of supplies. On this point all we can say is that, considering the fearful disadvantages under which the Control laboured it is simply a miracle the troops even had tents to cover them, much more bread, meat, and other trifling accessories to camp life. The authorities having judiciously selected the summits of the highest hills for encampments, a triple amount of work was thrown upon the luckless transport horses. As for the manœuvres themselves, what can be said when the tactics of the campaign were under the complete control of General *Bog* and General *Fog* and owing to the insufficiency of the transport the two opposing armies were dependent upon the same waggons and horses, which toiled despairingly to and fro between them? Parties which should have been hotly contested were brought prematurely to a close, because both forces were alike enveloped in dense fog and mist; and movements, whether directly in advance, or of a flanking nature came to signal discomfiture, or were abruptly checked by morasses which covered acres of ground. It is no exaggeration to say that from colonels to privates the universal feeling is one of dissatisfaction with the results."—*Broad Arrow*, 23rd August.

The following announcement from the *Broad Arrow* of 23rd August, will show that the War Office authorities will be compelled to provide a military force to retain the possessions on the west coast of Africa, as it will be utterly impossible for them to furnish anything like a battalion of European troops except they recruit the raff of German towns and cities; the occasion might furnish an opportunity for some of the adventurous spirits of the Canadian Army to

raise a corps for service amongst our troops.

It is probable that the proximity to the diamond fields would act as an inducement to a good many, more would be attracted by the desire to witness actual warfare, and there can be little doubt that a couple of thousand trained soldiers could be got amongst the Canadian Volunteers for the *venture*. If the Home Government sends out a battalion or two we shall be curious to see its composition. At Aldershot lately, they could only muster 240 rank and file per battalion; of mere boys.

The Captain GLOVER, R.N., referred to, is brother to the late Captain GLOVER, Staff Officer of Pensioners of this city.

"Colonel Sir Garnet Wolseley leaves England for the West Coast of Africa on the 9th September, to take up his new duties as Governor and Commander-in-Chief. Capt. Thompson, of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, who commanded the Transport Train from Woolwich to Dartmoor, has already started on his mission to raise the Houssas. Captain Glover, R. N., left this week with several smart young officers, who have volunteered to assist. The native troops will, it is expected, be formed in divisions of two or three thousand each. It is, we hear, in serious contemplation to increase the thin red streak on the Gold Coast, and to send out at the proper season a battalion or so of European troops, to take part in an expedition to the headquarters of the Ashantee monarch. Next week it is thought a decision on this subject will be come to, and the plan of operations settled."

PEOPLE clamorous for the introduction of the excellencies of the "Prussian Military System," had better carefully study the following from the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of 23rd August, and they will find there is nothing either to admire or imitate in it. Soldiers must be machines to a certain extent, but they can be made so without brutality:—

"Judging from statements which have recently appeared in the German papers, we shall have to revise the assertion so frequently made that the universal service in the German Army of high and low, rich and poor, intelligent and ignorant, is security against the abuse of authority which is too common in other armies. In one instance cited among others, it appears that an officer in Königsberg, on returning to the garrison with a party of recruits, ordered two of them, whose clumsiness had naturally provoked him, to appear in his tent, where he boxed their ears—a punishment more open to the charge of illegality than of severity. In another case a non-commissioned officer singed a private's hair for which he received a reprimand, in revenge for which he afterwards oppressed and worried the poor soldier to such an extent that he committed suicide. Another, an officer, abused a number of his soldiers while bathing in such a manner that several were drowned, while the rest were dragged from the water in a senseless condition. Brutality is the special offence of the Saxon officers, and it is asserted that suicides are frequently committed by soldiers unable to bear the barbarity of their superiors any longer. Making all allowance

for newspaper exaggeration it is evident that there must be some truth in those stories, for the attention of the Landtag has been directed to the abuses.

In another column will be found an article from the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of 9th August, detailing the manner in which an impassible stream was bridged by an officer of the United States Army.

We give the details because all such experience is valuable, and it shows in a striking degree the fertility of resources which is characteristic of the training of the officers of the United States Army.

The whole of the operations described are interesting, the *paulin* is the waggon cover of india rubber cloth or heavy tarred canvas; the waggon boxes are all built in such a manner that very little trouble would at any time transform them into very efficient *scows* or flat bottomed boats, capable of transporting eight or ten men. If in addition to the usual equipment one or two planks were carried along a very efficient *pontoon* train would always accompany the force, and if transport was localised—that if each regiment, battalion, or company, was allowed to look after its own—a most efficient system could be devised, for the rapid advance of light troops, without half the *impedimenta* which hampers an advance at the present day.

The following which is copied from *Broad Arrow* is a specimen of the manner in which Brigadiers in the Reorganized British Army perform their duty in mimic warfare. The Autumn Manœuvres are cheap to John Bull if only in the matter of affording caricatures for *Punch*—Field Marshall CARDWELL for ever!

"If Brigadier Wodehouse did nought else to immortalise his name on Dartmoor, the gallant commander of the first brigade of the 1st Division deserves credit for the following little effort of ready wit. In the memorable battle of Leedon Tor, when the 11th Foot, two guns, a squadron of the Carbineers, part of the 9th Foot, and the Devon Militia, were taken prisoners by the 16th and the Marines, who had been ruled dead by the umpire some time before, Colonel Wodehouse suddenly found himself in the midst of a fog and the fogs of Court Volunteers; the white band on his arm was concealed by his cloak, so suddenly grasping the situation, he rushed at the lawyers, and said, "How many rounds of ammunition have you left?" "So many, sir." "Then blaze away," said he, they blazed away as only lawyers can blaze, and the brigadier was saved. Shortly after he found himself in equal straits, and he had to inquire of a certain aide-de-camp, "What shall I do now?" "Why, follow me, and ride like —," was the reply, and he rode like —, and was again saved from military perdition."

We have reprinted in another column an account of the work by which the *Big Muddy* was crossed, by a portion of the United States expedition engaged in exploring the

Yellowstone River, a tributary of the Missouri, and protecting the Surveying parties on the Northern Pacific Railway.

The Sedentary *Taurus* of the Sioux tribe declared his intentions three years ago to bring 2,000 warriors to contest the advance of the United States citizens and soldiers into the Indian Territories, he has so far fulfilled that threat as to give all possible trouble to the expedition, compelling the employment of a brigade of infantry, a regiment of cavalry and a field battery, beside Galling Guns. The following is the latest achievement of this chief and is copied from the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of 30th August:—

"*Seventh Cavalry Yellowstone Expedition*.—The following despatch was received August 23 at Fort Benton, Montana, by courier from the special correspondent of the *Tribune* with the Yellowstone expedition Mussel Shell River, August 19. The abundant preparation which the Yellowstone expedition made for the reception of the Indians has been fully justified. The prediction of Bloody Knife that we should meet the savages in the vicinity of Tongue river proved correct. Indians were discovered for the first time about August 1, watching our movements and prowling around the camp at night. No overt act took place, however, until August 4. General Custer, with Bloody Knife and a squadron of cavalry, had been detailed by General Stanley to go on several miles in advance of the waggons and look up the road. Having gone about ten miles ahead they halted and picketed their horses in a wood by the river to wait for the train. Two hours afterwards six Indians appeared on the plain, and made demonstrations toward their camp. A dismounted line of skirmishers was thrown out and the horses saddled. The Indians were easily driven off, but proved to be the decoy of a large party in a neighboring wood waiting in ambush for the cavalry. Finding that the ruse failed, the Indians, to the number of 300 boldly rode out and advanced on the grove occupied by the cavalry. General Custer had only one squadron of eighty men, under the command of Captain Moyalan, one troop commanded by Lieutenant Custer, and the other by Lieutenant Varnum. The men were again dismounted and formed a skirmish line in a semi-circle around the cavalry, who had the river at their back. Rapid firing was kept up at a distance of 400 yards. While thus engaged with General Custer in the front, another party of Indians crawled along behind, under the river bank, and tried to stampede his horses, but the attempt was frustrated. The Indians fired the grass in several places, but failed to burn out the cavalry. General Custer deferred a charge, hoping that the main command would soon come up and assist in capturing the Indians. After a three hours fight his ammunition gave out; he then charged the Indians, who precipitately fled, dropping many of their equipments. After retreating several miles they took to the Bad Lands. One man slightly wounded in the arm and one horse wounded formed the extent of General Custer's loss. While the fight was going on, however, several Indians left the war party in search of stragglers from the train. Coming upon Dr. Housinger, the veterinary surgeon, and Mr. Balsrain, the cavalry sutler, who were less than a mile from the column, they killed them, and



took their horses and valuables. Private John Bull of the cavalry, while out hunting met a similar fate. In this fight two Indians were killed and several wounded, and they lost several ponies. On the 8th of August, four days after the fight at Tongue river, we came upon the site of a recent Indian village. The Indians had packed up and left a few days before, abandoning considerable property. General Stanly directed General Custer to take his cavalry, numbering 450 men follow the trail and, if possible overtake and punish the Indians. General Custer left on the night of the 5th, and marched all night and most of the next day. At sundown on the 9th, after a march of forty miles, he arrived at a place where Indians had crossed the river twenty four hours before, taking over their families on "bull boats" and rafts. The next day he attempted to cross the Yellowstone, which at this point is 450 yards wide. The current was too swift and deep to swim horses and men, and the attempt to cross had to be abandoned for want of axes and rope. At evening his camp was discovered by the Indians. On the next morning (August 11) at daylight, he was attacked by about 800 Indians, who came down to the river and fired on his camp. The string was returned for two or three hours, both parties using the trees as a cover. A party of 300 Indians then crossed the river above and below our camp, and endeavored to gain the bluffs in our rear. Our men were dismounted, and posted on the bluffs and received them bravely. The Indians behind the ridges kept up a galling fire until General Custer ordered a charge. Our men then mounted and pursued hotly for eight miles. Just at this time the train came up and opened on the Indians across the river with artillery; a few shots dispersed them and ended the fight. This battle, which took place within two miles of the Big Horn, was a fierce one. General Custer and adjutant Ketchum had their horses shot under them. Lieutenant Braden was badly shot in the thigh; Private Tuttle, General Custer's orderly, was killed and twenty of the soldiers were slightly wounded. We had four horses killed and three wounded. The Indians' loss is estimated by General Custer at forty killed and wounded. The Indians were well armed with heavy rifles and had abundant ammunition. Some were dressed in clothes procured at the agencies. These were mainly Utcawapao, supposed to be under command of Sitting Bull, and also supposed to have received their supplies from Fort Peck on the Missouri, a famous trading post for Indians and an infamous one for whites. Camp Cook is another of their supplies. A liberal appropriation by Congress was made last year for making the trading post at Fort Peck a military post, practically an appropriation for fighting our own armies. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was shipped to the posts as "hardware." These agencies sadly need investigation. The expedition arrived at Pompey's Pillar on the 15th, and reached the Mussel Shell on the 19. It is now homeward bound. Reynolds and Norris, two hunters, take this despatch to Fort Benton, 150 miles distant. General Stanly expects to reach Fort Rice by the 1st of October. The health of the command is good. Lieutenant Braden is getting on well.

The following despatch has been received by General Sherman from Lieutenant General Sheridan dated "Chicago, Ill., August 29, 1873:"

General Stanly notifies General Terry that he has reached the Mussel Shell river, five

miles below Swimming Woman's creek; that General Custer with his cavalry has had two affairs with the Indians—one on the 4th inst., the other on the 11th, in both of which he was entirely successful. Our loss was four men killed and one officer, Lieutenant Braden, of the Seventh Cavalry, and three men wounded; the loss of the Indians is estimated at forty killed and wounded. The veterinary surgeon of the Seventh Cavalry, Mr. Bullard, a trader, and Private Bull, of Company F, Seventh Cavalry, have been waylaid and murdered by the Indians. Lieutenant Braden is doing well. General Stanly expects to reach the Yellowstone crossing again between the 9th and 15th of September.

The following article entitled *Ericsson's Aggressive Torpedoes* is copied from the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of 6th Sept., and is the latest published document relative to that peculiar weapon of naval warfare.

Our readers will remember that we published a letter from the attorney of the proprietor of the *Lay Torpedo Boat* some time ago, stating that it had been submitted to a final test, and approved, but of this final test we have no published records. We hope for the benefit of society that the experiments now in progress with the *Ericsson's torpedo* will not be kept quite so secret, but that an opportunity will be afforded to outsiders to criticize its merits. Our contemporary says:—

"We have received the following particulars from Captain Ericsson relating to the trial of his torpedo, now in progress on Long Island Sound. It was supposed previous to the trial that a steam tug would be necessary to tow the vessel which carries the reel and cable, and the steam machinery for compressing the air; but it has been found that the torpedo, which, as previously stated in the *Journal*, is eleven feet long, and twenty inches wide, has ample power to tow the vessel referred to, a scow forty feet long twelve feet beam, drawing twenty three inches of water, the sides being vertical and the water lines rectangular. The fact that the torpedo is capable of towing such a vessel, the form of which evidently produces maximum resistance, in addition to towing a water tender and two row boats, furnishes practical evidence of the propulsive power furnished by the vessel, and it is to be remembered that the compressed air which supplies the motive energy, passes through six hundred feet of tubular cable partially coiled on the reel, before reaching the torpedo engines. While towing the scow, the torpedo projects half an inch above water—as it does at all times when propelled at a rate less than eight feet per second. Accordingly, the top has been in full view while towing the scow and torpedo boats to and from the trial ground. Considering the very small size of the torpedo and large dimensions and unfavourable form of the scow, not to mention water tender and boats, the satisfactory speed attained is evidently a feature of considerable importance. It merits special notice that the motive engines of the torpedo, composed solely of bronze, have not required any adjustment whatever during the experiments, and that up to the present time no oil or grease has been applied to the crank journals, propeller shafts, or other moving parts of the machinery, all which work in *lignum vite* bearings, lubri-

cated by the sea water, which freely enters the engine compartment.

The most important property of Captain Ericsson's torpedo boat being its capability to run under water, the efficiency of the means adopted for this purpose have been subjected to repeated tests. The result on all occasions has been that, on starting the propellers by admitting compressed air to the tubular cable, the torpedo (half an inch above water as before stated), begins to dip as soon as a velocity of eight feet per second has been acquired, and in twenty one seconds from the time of turning on pressure, the submersion of the body is completed, its centre of gravity having then descended to a depth of seven feet six inches below the water. The instrument which determines the extent of submersion is actuated by hydrostatic pressure, the mechanism remaining perfectly stationary until a given depth is reached, when the action is instantaneous, and any further depression checked. When the sea has been calm during the trial, and the speed of the torpedo kept up at the before stated rate of eight ft. per second, no appreciable fluctuation of submersion has been observed, nor has any increase of speed beyond, tended to increase or diminish the submersion. The position is indicated by a perpendicular central mast consisting of a light flexible steel rod, which readily bends in case the torpedo passes under drift wood or similar floating bodies. A circular disc three inches in diameter, painted white on one side, is attached to the upper end of the said mast, the latter being provided with certain marks, which, during the experiments, have enabled the operator to ascertain the exact depth of the water above the top of the submerged body. The instrument before referred to, by which the submersion is regulated, consists principally of a weight balanced by hydrostatic pressure. The extent of submersion may consequently be regulated by increasing or diminishing the said weight. The rudder being applied above the vessel, it will be evident however, that the submersion cannot be reduced beyond a certain limit, say two feet, without destroying the steering properties. Accordingly when employed as a tug boat the steering is effected by guy ropes regulating the direction of the torpedo.

It should be mentioned that the weight adverted to, which balances the hydrostatic pressure of the present torpedo, was determined *theoretically*, the intention being to bring the centre of gravity exactly eight feet below the water, the limit being called for in order not to run the torpedo under the intended targets, during the experiments. The estimate of the amount of friction of the mechanism being somewhat too high, the weight is raised sooner by the hydrostatic pressure than anticipated, and hence the submersion arrested when the centre of gravity of the torpedo is seven feet six inches, in place of eight feet below water line as intended. Regarding the steering qualities, Captain Ericsson states that the result is abundantly satisfactory. By simply admitting more or less pressure of air into the tubular cable, the submerged body turns either to the port or starboard, a full circle being performed in a run of 400 feet, with the rudder hard up. When entirely submerged, the torpedo vessel has remarkable stability, owing to its form in connection with the position of the internal mechanism and the employment of bottom plates of half inch thickness, while the top is composed of plates less than one eighth of an inch thick.

It only remains to be stated, that in order

to refute the erroneous assumption of some persons that the employment of *two* propellers revolving in contrary directions, is not necessary, the blades of the outer propeller have been removed, during the trial, the result being that very moderate pressure admitted to the cylinders of the motive engines, causes the torpedo to careen fully forty five degrees, rendering steering impracticable and the craft totally unmanageable. Full pressure admitted would at once overturn the structure.

Captain Ericsson observes, in conclusion, that in view of the success which has attended the trial, and the complete solution of the problem of running a torpedo under water, he has deemed it unnecessary to advert to the fact that the pressure of the air admitted into the tubular cable, (supplied by an air compressing machine temporarily employed, originally built for rock drilling), has not exceeded 58 pounds per square inch, while the entire mechanism, has been constructed for a working pressure of more than 120 pounds to the square inch.—U. S. Army and Navy Journal.

On Tuesday, the 9th inst. the following corps encamped on Cartier Square, for the purpose of annual drill:

Ottawa Troop of Cavalry.—Captain Sparks; Lieut. Slater; Surgeon Corbet.

Ottawa Field Battery, Capt. Stewart; Paymaster Woodburn; Lieut. McKay Wright M. P.; Surgeon Van Cortlandt.

Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery, No. 3 and 4 Batteries. Major Eagleson, Capt and Adjutant Cluff; Capts. Hopper and Cummins; Lieuts. Wood, Boyce, Walker; Surgeon Corbett; Quarter Master Peacock.

43rd Battalion.—Lieut. Colonel Bearman.

MAJORS—Corbet, Falls.

CAPTAINS—Kemp, Morgan, Cooke, Goode Gavin, McGregor.

LIEUTS.—Shore, Hewatson, Carson, Reilly, Tubman, Latimer, Grant.

ENSIGNS.—Corbet, Monck, M. P. P., Imlay, McCaffery, Roe, Clarke, Crerar.

LIEUT. AND ADJT.—McDougal.

QR, MR.—Hanna.

PAYMASTER.—Capt. Lyon.

SURGEONS.—Beatty, McDougal.

The force is under the command of the gallant Lieut. Colonel of the 43rd. The musters are good. The men, as far as physique is concerned, are fine stalwart fellows, who have settled down to camp life with the facility of adaptation belonging to the people of a country like Canada. Although it was rather rough the first night there was 79 single blankets to 104 men, and it was by no means a warm night. The horses are also without shelter of any kind—in fact our military economy is managed so neatly that the celebrated Control might advantageously copy a leaf out of our books. In this respect, we must remark that the blame rests solely with the political economists in the House of Commons, the Militia Department having nothing to do with it, and so far has it been carried, that the ordinary pioneer tools—pickaxes and spades—are not supplied to

the camp. It is therefore, as a matter of just pride, we point to the patriotic spirit which induces our people to turn out in discharge of their military duty under such untoward circumstances. There is not a man now encamped on Cartier Square, that could not earn a dollar and a half a day at common labor, yet at the call of duty, they serve a country singularly careless of their welfare, for half a dollar and rations, value of a quarter more. But that is not all, the horses are private property, and are jeopardized in the service of the State. The representatives of the people looking on complacently, and seeing all this sacrifice with indifference. The pay of the officers that have to keep up this organization is no compensation whatever, for loss of time and money, our only wonder is that they remain attached to the force. Certainly, Canada has reason to be proud of her people, such displays as that we have described is creditable to their self-denial and honorable to their patriotism.

Our neighbors of the United States are famous for their public spirit and liberality. In the exercise of those qualities the Press takes a leading part, as the following notice from the pages of our talented contemporary will show:

"Among the prizes offered for the meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmore, October 8, 9, and 10, is a "silver trophy" costing somewhere between \$500 and \$750, offered by the editor of the Army and Navy Journal for competition by teams representing the various regimental organizations—national and State. The prize will be presented to the regiment winning it twice or three times—which is not yet decided—a different team being entered each time. The regiment winning the prize this year will hold it until the next competition, and until it is taken from it by a team making better shooting. Thus the regiment which may not be able to enter a team for a competition in October of this year, will have another opportunity. We hope to have ready for publication next week an engraving showing the character of this prize, which is thrown open to this general competition for the purpose of encouraging the interest in rifle shooting, which is rapidly extending throughout the country, the National Rifle Association having already reached a success, fully realizing the most sanguine anticipations of its projectors."

Died at San Francisco (United States) LIONEL ERNEST MAITLAND, only son of the late THOS. MAITLAND, R.N., aged 20 years. Deceased served under his stepfather, Lt. Col. GRIFFITH WALNEWRIGHT GRIFFITH, in the 40th battalion, and passed a highly creditable examination at the Military School, taking a first class certificate two years ago. His death was the effect of hardships endured on the survey of the Pacific Railway in British Columbia.

Windmill power is used in Petrolia to pump oil from wells.

Mr. Ayrton's appointment as Judge Advocate General—in which office he will receive the same salary as at the Board of Works, namely, £2,000 a year—has occasioned some amusement, and not a few ignorant remarks as to the office itself. The main qualification is that of being a barrister at law, and the functions of the office are important. The Judge Advocate General is the legal adviser of the Commander-in-Chief and of all general officers who may choose to ask for his direction. He changes with the Ministry, and generally has a seat in the House of Commons. The duties of the office have undergone many important considerations. He was originally the second disciplinary officer on the King's Staff, the Adjutant General being the first. The Articles of 1652-3 empowered him, "for the information and discovery of all military offences," to take the necessary depositions, and those of 1666 enacted that within forty eight hours after arrest, he was to be duly informed of all that was necessary for trial or discharge. The Articles of 1639 assigned to him the duty of recording the proceedings of courts martial, which he had to perform. He was made prosecutor "in all matters which concerned the Crown" by the articles of 1672 and 1717. "In lesser matters," says Mr. Clode (in his valuable book on "Administration of Justice under Military and Martial Law"), "the practice was for the Judge Advocate to investigate the case, taking the affidavits, if need be, from the witnesses, to be laid before the court at its future meetings. The Marshal's court was, therefore, never that of the Judge Advocate but of the military chief or hierarch, against whose rule of discipline the officer or soldier had offended. Before that tribunal the Judge Advocate has to appear as the informer and prosecutor until 1742, and as the prosecutor until 1829." Besides giving advice on parliamentary questions, in accordance with his patent, the Royal Warrant of February 18, 1694-5, and assisting confirming officers in reviewing the proceedings of their own courts, he is, as we have stated, the recognized custodian of the records of general and district courts, and was instructed by the Mutiny Act of 1748 to furnish copies "to any persons tried by the same, at any time not a oneer than three or not later than twelve months after the sentence given." Directions for copies of proceedings to be sent to the Judge Advocate General for this purpose, were inserted in the Mutiny Act of 1750; but these provisions, were, in 1860—at which date the Deputy Judge Advocate also ceased to be prosecutor—transferred to the Articles of War. There has been no Judge Advocate General since the death of Mr. Davison, M. P. for Durham, in 1871, the duties of the office have been distributed between Sir Robert Phillimore, the judge of the Admiralty Court, and Mr. O'Dowd, his deputy. Mr. Ayrton has had a difficult post to fill heretofore, one likely to secure for him little thanks and less friends. He will now live in a more congenial atmosphere, at all events. We congratulate him on the change to his fresh duty of advising the Duke of Cambridge from his old fate of being perpetually bullied by Mr. Lowe.—Broad Arrow.

In the British House of Commons, Aug., 1, Mr. Cardwell said the scheme for the issue of free rations to the soldiers had been matured, and had now gone to the Treasury, and would shortly be submitted for the sanction of the Queen.

## DRUMHARRIF HILL.

(From the *Illustrated News*.)

Short is the way from friend to friend—  
The quiet village lies below,  
And, leading to my journey's end,  
The little river waltzes slow.  
Like yesterday it seems, and yet  
I meet few faces that I know;  
Is it so long then, since I crossed  
Drumharrif Hill to Pettigo?

There is the path by which we played  
There Castle Ternon's batt'ring walls  
And, sure, those eyes, my pretty maid,  
My memory at once recalls,  
That voice I've heard a thousand times—  
It cannot be so long ago  
Since you and I together crossed  
Drumharrif Hill to Pettigo.

The primrose clusters kiss my feet,  
The daisies nod a "welcome back,"  
The hawthorn sheds its fragrance sweet,  
The sunbeams play along my track.  
I feel the blood of other years,  
Rush through my veins with blissful flow,  
As I pass o'er with youthful step  
Drumharrif Hill to Pettigo.

The way is short from friend to friend—  
One quaint old gable lost to view,  
Where yonder trees with blossoms laden,  
I see another peeping through.  
I see the forms of those I love  
Move in the garden to and fro;  
With hopeful heart I hasten down  
Drumharrif Hill to Pettigo.

O heart, thou mockest time in vain!  
Go back again across the hill!  
Go slowly down the shady lane  
That leadeth to the ancient mill.  
Be still, wild-beating heart, be still!  
All, all is changed since long ago,  
When, full of life and hope you crossed  
Drumharrif Hill to Pettigo!

JOHN BEADE.

## THE DARTMOOR CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(Continued from Page 431)

Last week, or, strictly speaking, the fight at Wigmore Bridge on *Thursday* brought the first series of operations to a close. On *Friday*, morning General Smith marched the Second Division across the moors in the Exeter direction, to the encamping ground known as Merripit Hill, in the heart of the moor. At four o'clock the troops breakfasted. An hour and a half afterwards they had started on the march. The day was intensely hot, and before fifteen miles were covered large numbers of men fell out from the ranks weary and exhausted. It speaks well, however, for the staying powers of the auxiliary forces that the Tower Hamlets Militia did not lose a single man from this cause whilst on the road. Between eleven and twelve o'clock the division arrived at Merripit Hill, and were soon busily engaged in pitching their tents. The camps of the two brigades were separated by the high road and about a quarter of a mile distant, on the slope of a commanding eminence, were fixed the headquarters of Major General Smith, whose marquee stands well to the front. "The site of the encampment," says a correspondent, "is sublime in its very lonesomeness; heather clad hill succeeds heather clad hill, and rocky tor succeeds rocky tor, until the whole is lost in the dim distance, the horizon showing a purple hue against its background of invisible cloud topped hills." It was understood that the brigadier would carry out a series of drills independent of the major general commanding. The Division was to remain in the neighbourhood for about a week, and then the other having gradually approached it, a series of battles, division against division, would be carried on for another week, the whole concluded with a march past of the combined armies.

Up to Sunday night there was very little reported from the Second Division. On *Saturday* there had been short brigade drills for the infantry, while the cavalry had a

little outpost practice. On *Sunday* there were no church parades, owing to the rain. The reports from the First Division at Yarnation were much to the same effect:—"Nothing doing in camp but regimental drills." In one aspect, however, even these simple movements are by no means uninteresting. To the country folk who talk about going to the "autumn manoeuvres," as if they thought that the tents were properly described by that appellation—apart from any operations conducted by the inhabitants of them—the evolutions of a regiment probably seem grand and impressive; indeed, to every one who is not thoroughly weary of the routine of regimental duties there is a certain charm in watching the mechanical movements of well drilled men. "Here is a black column of rifles changing front with such steadiness and precision that it looks like a huge solid mass swinging round on a pivot. All at once it takes to itself wings, and slowly separates them until wings and body become one thin straight line. Then by some mysterious process it divides itself into two, and each half closes up and becomes a solid mass like the first. Evidently these are instinct with life, for now each extends its incipient wings until they join, and—the two become one again. Then the ends bend back rapidly, and the body seems for a while to be writhing in strange contortions to be breaking itself up, and suddenly it becomes a square once more and every side of it gleams with sunlight reflected from a hundred bayonets. Further down the slope are moving lines, and blocks and dots of red, that unite on the whole, or separate themselves like so many marionettes pulled by one wire. All this, simple as it is to us who know 'how the trick is done,' must seem very wonderful to those who have hardly ever before seen anything larger in the way of military operations than the erratic movements of a solitary man on furlough; and therefore we cannot wonder that even on 'off days' many a crowd to see the autumn manoeuvres. But there is something more than this to attract, and the crowd is not wholly composed of simple country folk, nor do they come all in foot. The dashing drags and wagnettes, overflowing with many coloured raiments, are prophetic of many a picnic *à fresco* luncheon."

The second contingent of the metropolitan Volunteer force left London on *Saturday* in special trains from Paddington, en route for Dartmoor. The contingent, which replaced Colonel Du Plat Taylor's regiment, the 49th Middlesex (Post Office), consist of the London Rifle Brigade (two companies) the 26th Middlesex (Her Majesty's Customs and Docks) Rifles (two companies), the 23rd Middlesex Inns of Court Rifles (two companies), the 35th Middlesex (Artists) Rifles (one company), the 11th Middlesex (St. George's) Rifles (one company), and the 1st Middlesex Engineers (one company). The Inns of Court and Artists are attached to the Provisional Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Sackville West, of the Oxford University Rifles and was to be joined at Dartmoor by the Oxford and Cambridge University Rifles (one company each), the Lunceston Rifles, and one company of the 4th Devonshire Administrative Battalion Rifle Volunteers. Colonel Sackville West is assisted by Major Bulwer, Inns of Court; Major Leighton, R. A., Artists; and Captain and Adjutant Batten, Inns of Court. The London Rifle Brigade Customs, and St. George's will be side by side in another battalion, under the command of Lt. Colonel Hayter, of the London Rifle Brigade,

and was to be joined by the 1st Devonshire Rifles and the 2nd Hants Administrative Battalion. The 19th Surrey (Lambeth) Rifles were also to have formed part of this battalion on Monday, but they received orders from the War Office to postpone their departure till *Saturday* (this day). Lieutenant Colonel Adrian Hope, of the 40th Middlesex (Central London Rifle Rangers), and Major Swann, of the 1st Devon Rifles, act as majors to Colonel Hayter's battalion, and Captain Ewens, London Rifle Brigade, as adjutant. The quartermasters of each of the battalions preceded their regiments, and went to Dartmoor on *Friday* to get every thing in readiness, and draw the stores and rations.

## RECONNOITRING AND OUTPOST FIGHTING

*Monday's* programme could not be carried out as intended, in consequence of the weather. The moors were so saturated and the weather still so threatening at the hour fixed for the early morning march that Sir Charles Staveley decided to let the camp of the First Division stand till the middle of the day. The affair between the cavalry and Horse Artillery of the two divisions had been fixed for ten in the morning and had therefore to be postponed, and did not even come off as was ordered in the afternoon. In the morning, while the tents at Princetown were drying in the breeze, the troops were paraded by the brigadier in front of the camp; and the field telegraph was kept at work between the camps. At last, when the weather seemed inclined to better itself, Sir Charles flashed marching orders to the camps on the opposite hill side. Sir Edward Greathed was to strike his tents when the men had dined. The skirmish of cavalry and artillery was fixed for four o'clock, orders being sent to that effect to General Smith and the Second Division by the cable which lay along the moor. All the way to Merripit Hill this field telegraph is laid, and it was administered most efficiently by Captain Durnford and a half troop of Royal Engineers. It saves a world of horseflesh, such a thing as a galloping orderly being scarcely known. The cable is rather worn and faulty, and the penalty of £5 specified in the Act does not prevent it from being cut as often as miscellaneous ideas enter a Devon head. The headquarters camp was struck at mid-day—all but two marquees, which were left in charge of a guard of the 17th Regiment. By half past two the Yarnation Camp and the tents of Colonel Roaney's Marines on Ringmoor were struck and packed, and the division was ready to move. The correspondent of the *Times* remarks that "the camp had left its mark on the down; for the ground where it was pitched was nearly worn out. Dartmoor turf is merely a crust; tear it a way and you come to a rotten, peaty substance. A night's rain can turn the most promising camping ground into a spongy bog, as has been proved on Baredown and Guiston for the selected ground of the First Division. It was to have moved there to-day instead of Princetown and Hexary," but Colonel Gamble, most experienced of quartermasters, visited the chosen spot after rain and found them quite unfit for human habitation. With an A. Q. M. S. less able to defy the malice of the weather by his practical eye for country, we may well believe that these manoeuvres would have left a legend to the country folk of a whole camp sacked silently into the bowels of the earth in a single night. The very necessary changes of sites which have been made have sorely troubled the Control Department, whose contractors have delivered wood and other heavy sup-

plies at certain places, and have had to remove them, not without additional payment. Deputy Controller Strickland has not yet, however, been driven beyond his resources, and by a system of judiciously disposed depots he has been able to keep the supplies up to the mark."

Towards three o'clock in the afternoon the First Division marched for the new camps on the West Dart, from which the tents of the Second Division were plainly seen in the distance whitely strewing the brown slope of Merripit Hill. It is difficult to move 10,000 men out of Hyde Park, but even 500 men cannot be moved from their camp on the bare expense of a boundless moor without a great deal of arrangement, and blocking of roads by the baggage train, especially if the march is with a view to fighting. In anticipation of the intended manœuvres of cavalry and horse artillery, Colonel Oakes' Dragoons and the 13th Hussars pushed on to get to the West Dart by four o'clock, the time appointed. The route was along the hard made road which traverses the moors leading from Plymouth Moretonhamstead, and Exeter. On the right was left Sheeps Tor and the little village beneath it, in the church of which lies Rajah Brooke, who ended his days on Dartmoor among Devonshire presents, strange contrast to his Dyaks and tropical kingdom for away. The cavalry passed through Princetown, a stonebuilt village of considerable size, which flourished and increased because of the neighbourhood of the prison. This agglomeration of granite buildings, gloomy as the moors themselves, and other Dartmoor villages host some good inns—none so good, however, as "The Duchy," which really does Princetown credit, and has made many people very comfortable during the manœuvres.

The Princetown folk all turned out to see the soldiers pass. First came the horses and guns, which pushed for two bridges where the Exeter Road crosses the West Dart, at a point about a mile beyond Princetown. Colonel Oakes and his brigade arrived after four o'clock, all prepared for brilliant fetes of arms, which should prevent, in theory at least, General Smith from gaining the least knowledge of the camp, the infantry were taking up on the prison lands. The river was crossed and scouts were sent forward over the debateable country. Nothing was seen of Colonel Scudamore and his troopers, and presently it was found that the Second Division, horses, guns, and all were quietly in the camp looking so white on the slope of the hill five miles off. There had been a misunderstanding, or the miscarriage of a telegram, and when Colonel Scudamore heard that the First Division was not to move in the morning he had taken his brigade out for a field day. His horses had done their work when he learnt that the reconnoissance, which was to have been at ten a.m., was ordered for four p.m., and as the First Division had moved by that time from its camp and closed its telegraph office, General Smith could not communicate speedily with Sir Charles Staveley. Some links in this chain of reasoning are forged out of logical inferences rather than positive intelligence, but this is probably the full, true, and particular explanation why there was no fighting, and why Colonel Oakes and his brigade were compelled to assume their thrust for war, and, dividing in two, to march quietly to the camps of the respective regiments. The Carabineers and the Horse Artillery turned down the road leading to the east bank of the West Dart, recrossing the streamlet three miles lower, opposite

their camping ground at Hexny. The Hussars returned to their abode upon the prison lands. The infantry had now arrived at Princetown, and were pouring down the steep street and turning aside to their camp in fields beyond the village. The mowers had left their scythes in the green crop of fodder, and not only mowers but every dweller in and about Princetown had left his work exactly where it was. First marched Colonel Wodehouse's brigade, the Inns of Courts detachment leading its battalions of Volunteers, looking none the less smart and cheerful for the loss of their baggage, which miscarried during their journey down on Saturday, somewhere between Paddington and Yarnaton, and has not yet come to hand. Nothing could have been more delightful to the hearts of the villagers than the Highland regiments of Lord Alexander Russell's brigade. The camps were soon up, and the ground seeming very good for Dartmoor and the business of the day was over.

The 2nd Division at Merripit Hill, in the meanwhile, had made its page of history. The first provisional battalion of Rifle Volunteers had arrived on Sunday, under the command of Colonel the Hon. Sackville West, and was in good time to get a taste of Dartmoor weather, as heavy rain fell for thirteen consecutive hours. The battalion is composed as before stated of a detachment of the Oxford University, 56 men, under the command of Captain Blackett Ord, the Cambridge, 30, Captain Lay commanding; Inns of Court, 199, Major Chitty in command; the Artists, 63, Major Leighton; 54 of the Camberne corps, and 56 men of the 4th Administrative Battalion Devon Rifles. It was intended that this morning the two brigades should be engaged against each other with a view of preparing for the more serious business of Tuesday. In accordance with the divisional orders the 1st Brigade, under the command of Brigadier General Thackwell, was supposed to be intercepted in its march to Princetown by the 2d Brigade, operating under Brigadier General Herbert. Brigadier Thackwell thereupon determined to make a flank march, and gain the roads through Buckfastleigh and Ashburton, and with this view sent on his baggage, masking his intentions and covering the road by his troops. It was intended that this should commence early in the morning, and that the cavalry and artillery should be engaged, but the two latter arms of the service were called away by orders from the major general commanding the entire army corps, in order to reconnoitre the approach of the First Division or Southern Army. The original arrangements being upset, and the weather being unfavourable, the battle, if it may be called such, came off in the afternoon and dwindled down to a mere outpost affair between infantry. Brigadier Thackwell was dodging about for some two or three hours behind the hills before a shot was fired, and the contending armies eventually met on a hill, and a heavy musketry fire was kept up for some half or three-quarters of an hour. Then the order to cease firing was given, the only apparent result being that Brigadier Thackwell was losing ground on his right, having weakened the former by massing his troops on the other flank in order to turn his enemy's left. The cavalry and artillery were engaged on a reconnoitring expedition, with no result as far as discovering any enemy, the reason of which the reader is acquainted with from the record given above of the proceedings of the First Division.

(To be continued.)

#### OUR COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

We have been favoured with the following extract from a letter addressed by Dr. G. W. Cline, Assistant Comptroller General, India, to W. Villiers Sankoy, Esq., civil engineer, relative to the importance of railway communication with India by way of Persia, as referred to in the *Broad Arrow*, during the recent visit of the Shah:—"I am still of opinion," says Mr. Cline, "that measures should be taken by the Government of India to carry out, in conjunction with the Persian Government, a scheme for a thorough line of railway from the Continent to India. Such a scheme is not only feasible, but one which must in time create itself. Your own scheme of a through line if I remember rightly, would, if it had been carried out, give us a line to India connecting London in the first instance with France, by a tunnel under the bed of the Channel. Utilising the French lines you propose to carry your line down the valley of the Danube, prolonging it to Pesth, through Groese-Warden, and Hermanstadt, and then by a high-level viaduct over the Estuary, proceeding through Turkish territory on to Constantinople, across the Bosphorus, and over the Asiatic Turkey, through the Euphrates Valley, by the Persian Gulf, until the line reached Teheran, which would have formed the midway station, connecting India with Europe. Such a plan is one which would require an immense outlay and which, in its integrity the Government of India were not possibly in a position to sanction. There would have been, owing to the line passing through so many Continental states, several conflicting interests, especially with regard to the concessions of land, which would have been embarrassing and exceedingly difficult for either the British or the Indian Government to deal with. The design, in an engineering point of view, is quite as grand as that which has recently been so successfully carried out, not in connection with land, but with water-travelling by Mons. Lesseps. By the completion of the Suez Canal, we know that the dream of the ancient Pharaoh; the marriage of the Mediterranean with the Euxine, is now an accomplished fact, and with the completion of your own line, we should have an approach to the accomplishment of Shakespeare's dream of throwing an iron girdle round the world. But although your scheme met with the approbation of such a far-sighted statesman as the late Lord Palmerston, it hink it would be preferable to look upon the question, not as regards what might have been done if the Government of India had sanctioned your scheme twenty years ago, but what under existing circumstances ought to be done now. The Russian and Persian Governments have proposed to connect Teheran with the network of Continental railways through the lines which run through Russian territories. The Indian Government could scarcely do better than to connect the line between Teheran and India. Such a continuation of the line would pass through Ispahan, Persepolis, Shiraz, Jaron, Gaih, Kedge, and skirting the sea-coast of Belochistan, while running parallel with our already established line of the Indo-European telegraph stations on the Persian Gulf, join the network of Indian railways at the seaport town of Kurraché. Such a line, if commenced now, ought to be completed in ten years. It would be difficult to estimate the probable effect of such a line, bringing the two countries together, and for the first time throwing open the natural wealth, not only of India, but of Central Asia also.



"How much improved steam navigation has done for the Indian trade may be estimated by the following facts, which I take from some memorandum of mine:—The declared value of British and Irish manufactures exported to India in 1848 scarcely exceeded £5,000,000; in 1868 it reached £21,291,773. In 1872 the exports were nearly doubled, owing to the canal steamers. These figures do not include the transit trade to India through Egypt, nor do they include treasure, the trade in precious gems or the large exports of specie, or of any mercantile transactions. Judging from the Board of Trade annual statements, we find that no country in the world in 1868 took so large an amount of our merchandise except the United States. But the United States only apparently stood first on the list, as only a portion of the trade returns for India were shown. The imports into the United Kingdom from British India were £18,000,000 in 1853; in 1868 they were of the value of £30,071,871; in 1872 they were about a third higher. In 1864 the imports rose to £52,295,599, owing to special fluctuations in trade. These figures are again irrespective of the great bulk of merchandise which passes through our well known established P. and O. line through Egypt.

"If, then, these figures represent the merchandise round the Cape, it can easily be imagined that the exports and imports will be more than quadrupled if a thorough line of land communication were to be established between the East and the West."—*Broad Arrow*, 23rd August.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE PIGEON HILL CAMP, P. Q.

The Missisquoi Troop of Cavalry and the 50th Battalion were inspected, on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., by Lieut. Colonel Bacon, A.D. A. General who, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Fletcher, C. M. G., and the Honorable Capt. Aylmer, rode on the ground at 5.30 a. m., and in the afternoon of the same day the camp was broken up, the men receiving their pay before returning to their homes.

This camp, which was under the command of Lieut. Colonel Rowe, 60th Battalion, has been a complete success throughout. The target practice of both the cavalry and infantry was good, Colonel Rowe's son, a youth of sixteen years, gained the company prize, Trooper Mandigo of the Cavalry making the highest score in the cavalry. Attached to the 60th is a very fine band, under the direction of Band Sergeant Joseph Lapierre, whose excellent performance on parade and in the afternoons was the occasion of most complimentary remarks in general.

The rations furnished were of good quality and the active superintendence of Captain Smith, Camp Quartermaster, was most satisfactory. During the formation of the camp it was visited by large numbers of the surrounding inhabitants, the fair sex forming a large portion, and on the occasion of a sham fight, there could not have been less than fourteen or fifteen hundred spectators pre-

sent. The handsome colors of the 60th, presented to them some since, and bearing the inscription "Eccles Hill," were conspicuous in the line at the inspection, recalling the recollection when that gallant corps beat back the Fenians in May, 1870.

Captain Bush's Troop are a fine body of young men formed from the well to do yeomanry of the district, every man owns the horse he rides, not one of these being under fifteen hands high, some of the animals are well bred, and valued from \$250 to \$300.

Captain Bush is an active and pains taking officer, and a great favourite with his Troop, of whom he has every reason to be proud.

Lieut. Colonel R. Lovelace, (late of H. M. regular service), was, as usual, at his post as officer instructor, and on his departure from camp, was the recipient of a testimonial from the officers, non commissioned officers and troopers for the efficient manner in which he had conducted the duties devolving upon him.

Last, but not least, it should be mentioned, that the sanitary regulations adopted by the medical officer, Surgeon Brigham, were of such a nature, that no sickness occurred during the encampment. CAVALRY.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF THE U.S.

We see by the U. S. Army and Navy Journal of 30th August, that the prize meeting at Creedmore opens on 8th October next, and is expected to last three or four days. The prizes are numerous, but we do not see any account of any that are to be thrown open to "All Comers."

Perhaps if some of them were open to all a team, or individuals from Canada might be induced to go down and show the "National Guards" what firing—or as they call it, *target shooting*—is.

We notice the above journal speaking of the firing at Wimbledon for the "Rajah of Kolapore's" Challenge Cups, says as follows:—"The competition for the challenge Cups given by the late Rajah of Kolapore, was participated in by a picked team from the United Kingdom, and eighteen chosen among the Canadian". The contest was open to any other colony or to the Indian Civil Service. The hopes of the camp were with the Canadians, who won the cups last year, but these expectations were disappointed, chiefly in consequence of the ill success which at the second distance fell to the lot of one of the Canadian team. He made a centre with his first shot, and did not at that range strike the target again. The United Kingdom team made a total of 439 points against 412 by the Canadian team. Of these totals, the United Kingdom made 150 at 200 yards, 171 at 500 yards, and 116 at 600. The Canadians made 160 at 200 yds, 141 at 500, and 121 at 600. The Competition among the Canadians themselves for prizes given by the Canadian reception committee, was at 500 yards, highest possible score 28. There were eleven entries, two making 26, two 24, one 23, two 22, one 21, and three 20 points. We give these scores for the purpose of enabling some of the sharpshooters (?) at Creedmore to compare their own practice with that of England and Canada."

A good thing indeed—compare with Canada? the idea is not a bad one, but we

should very much like to see it indeed—why fancy a team firing on 12th July last at 500 yards at Creedmore seven shots each—making only an average of 14. How is that, &c.? Again at the inauguration of Creedmore ranges—the following are some of the scores:—

6	Regt. No. 7	12	pts. at 200 yds.	7	pts. at 500	12	Ent.
9	"	9	"	4	"	12	"
11	"	17	"	4	"	11	"
4	N. Jersey	10	"	4	"	6	"

And with like scores they talk of comparing their scores with ours. Now is not the idea monstrous (there's no other term good enough under the circumstances we think)? However, we had better not discourage them as they are going at firing,—but we should very much like to see a team going down there to show them what firing is. Will our Militia Dept. undertake to send one if some of the matches are thrown open to all comers?" Ixion.

Lord Elcho recently wrote a long letter to prove that, after an addition of £5,000,000 to the army estimates, and a pretentious attempt at military reorganization, England had actually fewer troops at home for the defence of the country than she had twenty years ago. It appears from a statement in the London Times that in the last twenty years England has all but doubled her cavalry, more than doubled her artillery, trebled her engineers, and added to her infantry very nearly 10,000 men. Altogether, and taking the numbers of the regular forces of the two periods compared, we find that in 1853 she had 71,066 troops at home for the defence of the kingdom, while in 1873 she has 98,719. These returns take no account of militia and volunteers.

An Indian Gentleman—you may see that he was a gentleman from the remark that he made—was recently acquitted by a sympathetic jury, for the murder of his wife. He rose, bowed to the twelve good men and true who had treated him so handsomely, and thinking that one good turn deserved another, said, "Boys, I recon I can stand the soda water on that." Is there not a moral in this pleasant incident, if we would take the trouble to see it? How many men regard the public acts of public functionaries exactly according to the way they are affected by them. Davy Crockett once called a contemporary in the Senate a gentleman and a statesman, because, said Davy, he gave me the brandy bottle and looked away when I poured out my drink.

REMITTANCES Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 13th inst:

- MONTREAL, Quebec.—Captain A. R. Huddell (to April 1571) \$1.00 (Per R. Hunter, Esq.)
- St. JOHN, N.B.—Lieut.-Colonel J. V. Thurgar (to November 1873) 2.00
- Lt. W. H. McColgan (to Sept 73) 2.00
- Lieut. John King (to full) 3.50
- Lieut. Jas. Devlin (to Oct. 73) 2.00
- Capt. F. Hazen (to Feb. 72) 4.00
- Lt. H. F. Perely (to May 72) 2.00
- Captain W. F. Hathaway (to January 1874) 4.00
- Lieut.-Colonel S. K. Foster (to November 1873) 2.00
- Lieut.-Colonel J. R. McShane (to April 1873) 2.00
- Capt. Wm. Cunard (to Dec. 72) 2.00
- St. STEPHEN, N.B.—Lt.-Colonel Inches, B.M. (to January 1873) 2.00
- WOODSTOCK, N. B.—Ens. H. W. Bourne (to July 1872) 2.00
- Lt. Chas. Garden (to April 71) 2.00
- FREDERICTON, N.B.—Lt.-Col. Mansell, D.A.G. (to February 1872) 2.00
- PEEL, N.B.—Capt. A. D. Hartley 1.00
- DALHOUSIE, N.B.—Capt. Wm. Cullen 1.00
- BACKVILLE, N.B.—Capt. J. M. Baird (to Mar. 73) 1.00
- STANLEY, N. B.—Ens. Andrew Waugh (to April 1873) 1.00
- Lt. Wm. Howe (to April 1873) 1.00