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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. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1875.

No. 39.

### The Volunteer Review

published EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR, Proprietor, to whom all Business Correspondences should be addressed.

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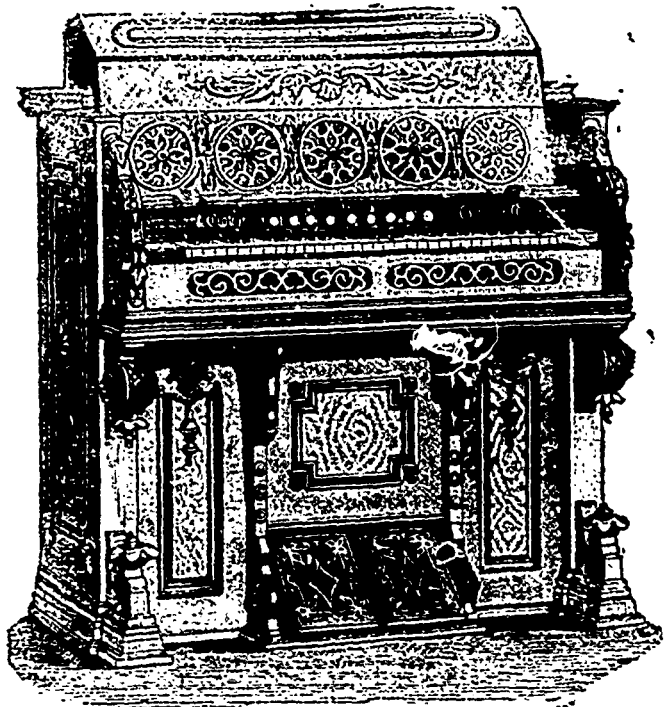
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# The Volunteer Review

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

VOL. IX

OTTAWA, (CANADA.) TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1875.

No. 39.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Provincial Exhibition for Ontario closed on Friday Evening—and was universally admitted to be a grand success. The Western Exhibitors were delighted with the grounds, the amplitude of the accommodation and the ready access to the Exhibition grounds, by steamers and railway cars. The total receipts taken at the gates will amount to over \$11,500. On Friday evening the Council of the Agricultural and Arts' Association, were entertained at the Rideau Club by His Worship the Mayor and Messrs Hon. James Skead, Alonzo Wright, M. P., and J. M. Currier, M. P.

We understand that the Council of the Agricultural Association by an unanimous vote, awarded gold medals to "the Buckingham Plumbago Company, and to "the Ottawa Iron and Steel Company" for the magnificent display made by them of their respective minerals and the manufactured product thereof at the Exhibition. The award was a special one, the interests involved in the development of our vast mineral resources, in the opinions of the Council, warranting that body in suspending its ordinary rules.

Judge Ramsey in his charge to the Montreal Grand Jury, at the opening of the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 24th inst., condemned in strong terms the disgraceful conduct of the rioters at the City Hall and at the Catholic Cemetery, Montreal. He said they must be punished.

From Quebec we learn that the storm which began on Thursday night, the 16th inst., and continued unabated all the following day, has done considerable damage. A schooner and a barge laden with flour were sunk in the St. Charles. There has been much damage done in the timber coves. A raft of square timber and one of oak were broken up; also three rafts of saw logs at Montmorency. The damage done inland will be considerable. The weather is unusually cold, with rain, occasionally accompanied with snow. A ship is ashore at new Liverpool. The schooner Undaunted lost both anchors and was otherwise damaged. A tug towed her to safe quarters. The Norwegian bark Canada, loading at Indian Cove, broke from her moorings. A tug towed her to a safe anchorage. The ship Agamemnon broke adrift and grounded at the Priest's wharf; she was assisted off. The bark Wilhelmine is ashore at St. Nicholas full of water. The mountains to the north were white with snow.

The costs which the Fabrique of Montreal will have to pay in the Guibord legislation are estimated at \$20,000.

A team of Hamilton riflemen have gone to Creedmoor to shoot against the Amateur Rifle Club of New York, on Saturday, 25th.

The *Globe* says that the disadvantages suffered by the British in the Newfoundland fisheries, as compared with Frenchmen, have nowise abated the present season. The officers of the French cruisers, protecting French interests, have assumed a very high tone in asserting their rights thereabouts.

Burglars amused themselves on Saturday night by stealing muskets, ammunition and overcoats from the drill shed at Watford.

Two feet of snow fell at the Riviere du Loup, Que., on Friday and Saturday, 17th and 18th. Snow also fell on Mount Washington in New Hampshire.

Reports from Galveston, Texas, and other parts in the Gulf of Mexico continue to bring the most harrowing details of the dreadful loss of life and property by the recent tidal wave.

Persons who witnessed the Texas cyclone confirm the most sensational accounts of it. Out of three hundred houses only five are left standing. The water rose six feet in two hours and was driven by the wind at a velocity of fifteen miles an hour, sweeping everything in its way and covering the plain in rear of the place for ten miles with the debris. Other settlements with an aggregate population of 150 were swept out of existence, making the total loss of life at Indianola 450. A band of Mexicans commenced robbing the dead, but were driven off by the citizens of Galveston, who caught and killed five of them.

A despatch from Galveston states that a steamship has just arrived there, and reports the town of Indianola, Texas, almost entirely destroyed. Light-houses, wharves and nearly every house have been swept away, and one hundred to one hundred and fifty lives lost. The steamer could find no place to land her cargo.

The Creedmoor grounds were invaded on Saturday by the wives, daughters, and sisters of the sharpshooters. It was called the ladies' match, and every man who participated appeared with at least a dozen of the fair sex. Each marksman was supposed to shoot for one of his fair friends, the prizes being a \$75 sewing machine and a number of cigar cases, card stands, glove boxes, jewel cases, and so on. The sewing machine was won by General Dakin, for his wife.

Baby's ship yard, at Quebec, was destroyed by fire on the 18th inst.

A large quantity of war supplies has been successfully landed in Cuba by friends of the insurgents.

Reinforcements to the number of 13,000 will go to Cuba by the 15th of November next.

The Board of Naval Officers, consisting of Rear Admiral John Rodgers, Commodore James M. Spotts, and Capt. Paul Shirley, appointed by the Secretary of the United States Navy to inquire into the circumstances attending the loss of the United States steamer Saranac in Seymour Narrows, on the Pacific coast, having completed the investigation, report to the Secretary that no further proceedings are necessary, the loss of the vessel being entirely accidental.

Admiral Wellesey and the officers of the British fleet were entertained at a ball at Providence, Rhode Island.

A despatch from the Red Cloud agency says it is probable now that the Indian Commission will award the price and terms asked by the Indians for the Black Hills instead of proposing a price.

Emigration is diminishing from Scotland as well as from England and Ireland. In the seven months ending the 31st ult. the number of emigrants who set sail from the ports on the Clyde was 12,259, as against 17,500 in the same period of 1874. The falling off is mainly in the Canadian and United States traffic, the sailings to New Zealand and Australia being very similar to those of last year.

A good authority states in the *London Times* that Britain will require to import 11,000,000, quarters of wheat.

Among the latest arrivals at the Brighton Aquarium are a large quantity of valuable anemones, taken from the sides of the Great Eastern steamship.

Subscriptions for Capt. Webb, the Englishman who lately swam across the channel from Dover to Calais, are pouring in from all parts of England. It is expected that at least \$25,000 will be raised.

Sir John Arnott has placed the sum of \$100,000 in the hands of five trustees to be used for the benefit of Protestant and Catholic charities in the city of Cork.

Queen Victoria has given her name and patronage to the Church of England Temperance Society, and advised the Society that she did so expressly only because it is a temperance and not total abstinence society.

A Paris special of the 24th says that the Prince Imperial is to make a tour round the world, ostensibly for his health, but it is believed in reality for political reasons.

## Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

## SEVENTH ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING.

(Continued from Page 454.)

The next event upon the programme was the firing for the McDougall Challenge Cup which brought to the fore 124 entries, being thirty six more men than competed last year. The sun, as they commenced shooting, shone out brilliantly, but the wind got up in a brisk manner from the westward, and the marksmen had to change their tactics considerably while taking their aim. The first range was finished just as luncheon was announced by the sharp bark of the nine pounder on the hill, in front of the Secretary's office. Col. Gilmour had deputed Col. Macpherson to dispense the hospitalities on his behalf, in the spacious marquee, which was by courtesy, termed the Council Tent, and a goodly number of guests sat down to one of mine host's, Kavanagh's best repast. Col. Macpherson occupied the chair, having on his right Mr. J. M. Currier, M. P., and on his left Dr. Grant; the vice chair was taken by Major White, supported on his right by Major Macdonald, and on his left by Asst. Surg. Macdonald, of the Welland Field Battery. Among others present were noticed Mr. Grant Powell, Mr. George Brunel, Mr. John Brunel, and several other gentlemen who had received invitations. After the good things had been disposed of, and it did not take long to perform the operation.

The chairman in a few terse sentences proposed the "health of Her Majesty the Queen, God bless Her." The toast it need hardly be said, was responded to in the most enthusiastic style, three rousing cheers greeting its announcement.

The Chairman then rose and said he had a toast to propose which could not fail to find the heartiest response they could give, he alluded to Mr. J. M. Currier, the member of Parliament for the city of Ottawa, (applause.) He said Mr. Currier both in his private capacity and in his public, had always evinced the greatest interest in the affairs of the Dominion Rifle Association, and he was most happy to see him present with them, on the occasion of its annual meeting, in order to give his countenance to the proceedings. They (the Association) were to a great extent, together with the volunteer force generally, dependent upon Parliament for their maintenance and encouragement, and foremost among those who advocated their claims on the floor of the House was Mr. Currier—(hear, hear) he never omitted when opportunity offered to forward the interest of the militia of the country; therefore, he would without further remark ask them to drink the toast with all the honours, as they were fully deserved (cheers.)

The guests then, after giving three times three in rousing cheers, announced to the world at large, or at least that portion of its inhabitants who were within hearing, that Mr. Currier was "a jolly good fellow," and each one defied his neighbour to disprove the truth of the assertion.

Mr. Currier, who was received with considerable enthusiasm, said he thanked the Chairman for the kindly manner in which he had proposed his health, and the complicity for the hearty style in which they had received and drank the toast. Though, as he had told them before, he was not a volunteer, he always felt a pleasure in rendering all the assistance that lay in his power to advance their interests. He has fully appreciated the self sacrificing spirit of patriotism shown by the volunteers of this

country as any one; he had always, in his capacity as a member of Parliament, been in favour of the supporting of the militia system, and the maintenance of it with the utmost vigor, and he should always vote in favour of such supplies as were indispensable to the keeping up of the Canadian army in its fullest state of efficiency. He thought the Dominion Rifle Association were fortunate in having a President and a Vice President so able and willing to entertain in such a handsome manner the riflemen who came to the city. Col. Gilmour was one of Ottawa's oldest citizens, and also he thought, one of her oldest volunteers, and no one could take a greater interest in all matters pertaining to volunteering than he (the Col.) did. (Cheers.) For Col. Gzowski there was no occasion for him to say anything, for they all well know what he was. (Cheers.) After again thanking them for the honour they had conferred upon them, Mr. Currier resumed his seat amid great applause.

Dr. Grant rose to propose the next toast. He said that it gave him much pleasure in rising to propose the health of a gentleman who had on all occasions rendered his best assistance to the Association, both his time and his means always being at its disposal. (Cheers.) He (the speaker) complimented the Volunteers of Canada on the fame and reputation they had acquired, both in this country and the old; they had received the praise of all their fellow marksmen for their skill, which was not only a credit to themselves, but to the whole Dominion. The gentleman whose health he was about to ask them to drink, had done much to encourage the military enthusiasm of the Volunteers of Canada, and to whom much of the credit was due for its present efficient state. (Cheers.) With him, he must also allude to the support rendered by Mr. Currier, M. P. Such men as these were worthy of being justly termed the friends of the force—(applause)—and they encouraged the people of the Dominion to depend upon the force, as a defence from the assault of an enemy. He looked upon the militia force as being the nucleus. It was but a few weeks ago that he had the pleasure of witnessing a review of the Grand Army of France upon the Bois de Boulogne; they were a fine body of men, but still it seemed to him that they lacked the physique of the Canadian volunteers, and the latter might feel proud of the comparison. The French were a fine, well disciplined, body of men, but he thought the nucleus he had spoken of would, in time to come, be quite equal to the troops he had alluded to in every respect of efficiency. After again alluding to the exertions made on behalf of the gentleman whose health he was about to ask them to drink, he called upon them to drink heartily the "health of Colonel Gilmour and long life and prosperity to him." (Prolonged cheers.) Of course, "For he's a jolly good fellow" followed, the gentlemen leading off that lyrical expression of their feelings in most stentorian tones the song was caught up along both sides of the table and no one at the upper portion was more anxious to do justice to the sentiment than the gallant Chairman, Col. Macpherson.

The last named gentleman, in rising to respond on behalf of Col. Gilmour, said he was sure the Vice President would, had he been present, done much more justice to the toast than he could, but he should take an early opportunity of informing him of the very enthusiastic manner in which the well deserved encomiums passed upon him by Dr. Grant had been received. He could only

thank them in the name of Colonel Gilmour for the honor they had done him. He could assure them that no one connected with the Association took more interest in its affairs than did their Vice President; he (the speaker) as Treasurer could state with all confidence that whenever he had had any transactions with Col. Gilmour he had always been most ready to render his aid in a most substantial manner (hear hear), and whatever was wanted, he was ready to give. He again thanked them on behalf of Col. Gilmour, who, he was sure, would be most gratified at the kindly mark of their regard for him. (Applause)

Col. Beer then gave the toast of Colonel Brunel, the inventor of the very excellent target and system of marking—in use at the present competition—and he characterized it as being the very best that could be devised.

The toast having been duly honoured, Mr. George Brunel returned thanks on behalf of his father whom, he said, would have been much gratified at hearing the very flattering testimonials given on all sides as to the efficiency of the invention.

Mr. J. M. Currier, M. P., then proposed the health of Col. Macpherson, who had so ably filled the office of Vice President in the absence of Col. Gilmour.

Col. Macpherson, in responding, which he did briefly, said it had given him great pleasure to be present at the competition, which from its commencement had been characterized with the greatest success, and he hoped the latter would attend it to its conclusion. He thanked them most sincerely for the manner in which his name had been received.

The luncheon then came to a conclusion, and the firing commenced for

THE MCDUGALL CHALLENGE CUP—VALUE \$100  
PRESENTED BY MRS. P. L. MCDUGALL.

Open to all efficient militiamen in the Dominion of Canada, being members of the Association. Efficiency as in the Dominion Match. The Cup to be the property of the member winning it twice consecutively.

Ranges—400 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each range.

Any competitor not scoring eight points at first range to be disqualified.

Enfield or Snider Enfield Rifles. Government ammunition. Entrance free.

124 entries. The following are the scores of the first four:—

Sergt Mitchell, 13th Batt, winner of the Cup.....	44
Sergt Cotton, G G F G.....	42
Sergt Loggie, 71st Batt.....	41
Sergt Perkins, do.....	40

At the close of the match, the Hon. the Minister of Militia, accompanied by Colonel Walker Powell, Adjutant General, arrived upon the ground, and evinced a considerable interest in the shooting.

The next was

PROVINCIAL MATCH—FOR LONDON MERCHANT'S CUP—WITH \$150 ADDED BY THE ASSOCIATION.

To be shot for by five competitors from each Province, to be selected by the Provincial Association, or its duly accredited agent. Where there is no Association, the selection to be certified by the Senior Staff Officer in the Province to which they belong. Names of the five men per Province to be given in to the Secretary on or before noon of second day of the meeting. Efficiency and certificate same as in Dominion Match. 1st prize, to highest aggregate score

Cup, presented by Merchants of London, England, value .....	\$1,000
2nd prize, to highest individual score.....	75
3rd prize, to 2nd highest individual score.....	50
4th prize to next highest individual score.....	25
	<hr/>
	\$1,150

Snider Enfield Rifle. Government ammunition. Any position. Ranges—300, 500 and 600 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Entrance Fee—\$15 for each Province.

The conditions of the competition for this Cup are, that the Cup shall be held by the President of the winning Provincial Rifle Association for the year, and then returned to the President of the Dominion Rifle Association.

This match with its rich trophies was of course the means of creating considerable excitement among the marksmen, and some excellent shooting was made at all the ranges, especially the 600 yard one, where nearly all the shots being placed in close proximity to the bull's eye. The following is a list of the names of the competitors and the scores:—

NOVA SCOTIA.

Capt Walsh, 63rd.....	78
Lieut Barnhill, 72nd.....	71
Lieut McInnes, 63rd.....	65
Sergt Corbin, 63rd.....	71
Sergt Bishop, 63rd.....	65
	<hr/>
	350

QUEBEC.

Capt Boyd, 54th Batt.....	65
Capt Thomas, 54th Batt.....	58
Lieut Wright, 50th Batt.....	74
Pte Ross, 1st Batt.....	58
Pte Turnbull, 1st Batt.....	72
	<hr/>
	330

ONTARIO,

Capt Mason, 13th Batt.....	54
Capt Anderson, 10th Batt.....	69
Lieut MacNachtan, C G A.....	68
Sergt Sutherland, G G F G.....	71
Sergt Mitchell, 13th Batt.....	77
	<hr/>
	330

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Lieut Johnson, 71st Batt.....	75
Sergt Loggie, 71st Batt.....	70
Sergt Lipsatt, 71st Batt.....	45
Corpl Patten, N B A.....	73
Pte Perkins, 71st Batt.....	63
	<hr/>
	326

Thus it will be seen that Nova Scotia has been the victor. There was a tie between Ontario and Quebec, each scoring 330 points. The individual scores are:—

1st Lieut Barnhill, 72nd, N S, 78.....	\$75
2nd Sergt Mitchell, 13th B, 77.....	50
3rd Lieut Johnson, 71st N B, 75.....	25

This concluded the shooting for the day, and the rain, which threatened an appearance had the effect of clearing the range at the double.

It may be interesting to our readers to know that during the three days of the match 9,990 rounds of ammunition have been fired.

Third Day.

At four o'clock yesterday morning Jupiter Pluvius shed his tears most plentifully

over the face, so far as Ottawa was concerned, and more especially bestowing his aqueous blessings over the neighborhood of the Rideau Rifle Range. It rained and blew like great guns, and the dwellers in tents, who chose rather to stop on the field under canvas, were very much like Artemus Ward when he got his "moral sho" demoralized at Utica, N. Y. They wished they hadn't kum," but the rain came nevertheless, and that there was no doubt about it. No trenches had been dug around the tents, and the consequence was that those pitched on the slope of the hill were nearly inundated, and a bedstead raised about eighteen inches from the ground would have been worth that fabulous value generally attached to the visual organ of an Israelite *Pulgus*, a Jew's eye. Fortunately, however, there was a plentiful supply of blankets, and Gunner Stackpole of the O. F. B., an old campaigner, managed to keep himself and his comrades dry, inside at least, although there was anything but a drought outside (this is sarcastic). About six o'clock the wind was due north, and held that way until half past eight, when the gun fired, then it chopped round to the N. N. W., and after that throughout the day it blew in fitful gusts, sometimes amounting to a whole gale of wind from all points of the compass, so that it was next to impossible for the best of marksmen to make sure of making their accustomed average of points. Although a visit to the range was one which anyone had they not business to transact there, would not have cared to undertake. Those who had on all the warm days taken their overcoats with them, and had left them at home found themselves something in the fix of the Dutch Skipper when he wanted his bow er anchor — *non est* when most needed! It was bitterly cold and the shelter of the tents and the marquees was most diligently sought, and a friendly shelter it was. The most cheering results of the firing at the pool target on the previous day, brought comfort to the heart of Gunner Gray of the Ottawa Field Battery, who scored three bull's eyes out of six shots. The consequence was that he realized 90 points on each occasion he literally "made his mark," in the proper place. In yesterday morning's report it was stated that Ontario and Quebec, in the Provincial Match, had tied—so they did in point of numbers, each scoring 330 points, but on the score being revised it was found that Quebec had come out three points ahead, they having made the best score at the longest range, although the numbers were the same. This puts Quebec in the premier place instead of being equal with the sister Province. The first event of the day was commenced under most adverse circumstances. old Boreas being more than ordinarily blustering, and the shooting made was not up to the average, some of the best men being at fault. At halfpast twelve o'clock the gun fired for the noontide. The lunch in the staff tent was presided over by Col Worsley, the vice chair being occupied by Major White, G.G.F.G. Speeches were dispensed with, business being the order of the day. So soon as the luncheon was finished, the firing for the following match which commenced in the morning, was resumed with the following results:

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATION MATCH.

To be competed for by members of Affiliated Associations, who are also Members of the Dominion Association.

1st Prize.....	\$150
2nd Prize.....	75

Highest individual scores.....	25
Ten next highest individual scores at \$10 each.....	100
	<hr/>
	\$350

Description of Rifle—Snider Enfield. Government ammunition. Ranges 500 and 600 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Position—any. Entrance Fee—\$5 each Association, and 50 cents for each individual competitor.

The first prize to be awarded to the highest aggregate score made by three previously named members of any one Association. The second prize to the second highest aggregate score made by three previously named members of an Association. Remaining prizes to the highest individual scores.

HIGHEST AGGREGATE SCORES.

	Pts	Prize
1st 13th Rifle Association.....	125	\$150
Team—Captain Mason 42, Sergt Mitchell, 46, Pte Morrison 47.		
2nd 49th Hastings.....	120	75
Team—Sergt Bennett 45, Captain Hilton 46, Pte. Car-ruth 29		

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES.

3rd Sergt Lockhart Ramsay.....	51	25
4th Bomb Crowe, W. I. A.....	50	10
5th Capt Anderson, 10th Royals.....	48	10
6th Sergt Blackball, M G A.....	48	10
7th Gun Morrison, O B G A.....	46	10
8th Pte Turnbull, P W R.....	46	10
9th Corp Hilton, 49th.....	46	10
10th Sergt Mitchell, 13th.....	46	10
11th Sergt Bennett, 49th.....	45	10
12th Lt Col Henning, late 54th.....	45	10
13th Sergt Stanley.....	45	10

Col Macpherson, the Treasurer of the Association, attended in the afternoon for the purpose of paying the money prizes, and investing the winners with the silver and bronze badges of the Association, which, by the way, are most handsome pieces of workmanship, got up by Messrs. Savage, Lyman & Co., of Montreal. They are in Maltese Cross shape, not unlike the V. C., and are sustained by a tri-coloured ribbon, red, white and blue, and as the gallant Colonel affixed each trophy upon the right breast of the winner, he cordially shook hands with him, and congratulated him upon his success. The next match was

THE AGENT GENERAL OF CANADA PRIZE OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Presented by Edward Jenkins, Esq., M.P., London, England.

Conditions same as in Dominion Match.

1st prize.....	\$60
2nd prize.....	30
3rd prize.....	10
	<hr/>
	\$100

Ranges. 500 yards. Rifle and ammunition—Snider Enfield. Government ammunition, Rounds, 5. Position, any. Entrance fee, 50 cents.

Capt Graham, W F B.....	21
Lieut Wright, 50th.....	21
Gun Mills, N B G A.....	19

There were 107 entries for the trophies. It may be here mentioned that during the afternoon Colonel Macpherson paid out \$1,350 in money prizes, besides ten silver and ten bronze badges. Colonel Jackson, B. M., came upon the ground about two o'clock, and was heartily welcomed by the volunteers on his return from his trip to Manitoba.

THE J. H. STEWARD, OPTICIAN, LONDON, PRIZE.

- 1st prize, a Binocular field glass value \$21
- 2nd prize, a Lord Bury telescope " 20

To be open for competition to all members of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

Range, 600 yards. Rifle, Snider Enfield. Government ammunition. Rounds, five. Position, any. Entrance fee, 50 cents.

- 1st Sergt Sutherland, G G F G . . . . . 22
- 2nd Sergt Lewis, "Queen's Own" . . . . . 21

There were 81 entries in this competition. The shooting was not up to the average, the high wind militating against the best shots, making really good scores.

PRIZES TO HIGHEST AGGREGATE SCORES.

To be awarded to competitors making the highest aggregate score in the following matches, viz: "1st Stage of All-Corners' Match," "1st Stage of Dominion of Canada Match," "McDougall Cup Match," "Affiliated Association Match," and the "J. H. Steward Prize."

- 1st prize, to the highest aggregate score, Medal of the National Rifle Association, and . . . . . \$75
- 2nd prize, to second highest aggregate score . . . . . 50
- 3rd prize, to third highest aggregate score . . . . . 25

\$150	
Sergt Mitchell, 13th Batt., \$ 5 . . . . .	232
Pte Cotton, G G F G, \$50 . . . . .	219
Capt Mason, 13th Batt., \$25 . . . . .	214
Corpl Throop, G G F G . . . . .	213
Lieut Johnson, 71st . . . . .	205
Ene Wright, 50th . . . . .	204
Sergt Lippett, 71st . . . . .	204
Capt Palen, N G A . . . . .	201
Col Sergt Graburn, G G F G . . . . .	201

Those named after the winners of the prizes are the gentlemen who made the next highest scores.

THE M'DOUGALL CUP

Sergt Mitchell of the 13th Battalion will receive a full sized photograph of the cup, and on the latter will be inscribed his name. The present is the second time Mitchell has won the cup, but unfortunately for him, ill health precluded him from competing the two years consecutively, hence, he for the present is not the absolute owner of the cup, which he would have been had he made the top score last year.

THE SECOND STAGE OF THE DOMINION MATCH, 500 AND 600 YARDS—FIVE SHOTS AT EACH RANGE.

- 1st Lieut Col Morris, 71st N B . . . . . 40
- 2nd Pte Murison, 13th Batt. . . . . 40
- 3rd Capt Anderson, 10th Batt. . . . . 38

This finished the day's work, which had to be commenced yesterday at 8:30 a.m. The weather throughout the day was very cold and not at all to be agreeably compared with that of the previous ones. A nasty chilly north wind prevailed and it neither contributed to the comfort or the equanimity of the temper of either competitor or spectators.

Fifth Day.

Saturday was an agreeable contrast to its predecessor, and fine, calm weather prevailed—almost too calm to suit the wants of the

shots, who had been utilizing all their scientific arrangements as to wind gauges, &c., all through the competition, *cyra*, many of them were puzzled, and as a sailor would say, "lost their reckoning." A bright sun, and consequently a mirage arising from the swampy ground lying between the firing point and the targets, made, in the early part of the day, the shooting somewhat uncertain, but still the practice was, all circumstances considered, good. The long ranges of the All-Corners' Match in the second stage opened the ball, the 500 and 1,000 yards with small bores being opened. There was much competition at each range, but so many were the competitors that there was not time enough before dusk set in to complete the stage, and the competition will be resumed this morning at half past eight o'clock. There are thirty five men to fire at the 800 yards with the Martini-Henry rifle, of which a case arrived on Saturday afternoon. The new weapon, which is rapidly superseding the Snider Enfield in the English service, is said to be most effective at long ranges, but those who have used it say that it kicks like a mule. The cartridges are most beautifully made, and the expedition with which a man can load and fire is something wonderful. But then again the cartridges are expensive, and it remains to be seen whether as a military arm it will be as generally servicable as the weapon at present in general use. The result of the long range of the

ALL-CORNER'S MATCH

will be made known to-morrow. Before proceeding further it may be as well to state that by an inadvertent oversight of the Clerk in the statistical office, the *Times* reporter was made to say that in the

PROVINCIAL MATCH

Quebec was three points ahead of Ontario on the tie, whereas it should have read, "Ontario having made the largest score at the longest range was two points ahead of Quebec. This explanation is made on the authority of the chief statistical officer, Col. Bacon, to whom our reporter is indebted for much valuable information—conveyed in the accounts given of the matches. While the several ranges were being shot at for the last mentioned prize, some of the preliminary ones for the Wimbledon competition were in progress, but the firing for the following match coveted trophy attracted much of the attention of the spectators.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S PRIZE.

To be open to competition to all winners of prizes at the meeting of 1875.

- 1st prize . . . . . Gold Medal
- 2nd prize . . . . . Silver Medal
- 3rd prize . . . . . Bronze Medal

Range—500 and 600 yards Five rounds at each range. Rifle—Snider Enfield Government ammunition. Position any. Entrance free.

There were thirty six entries for this match, which resulted as follows:

- 1st Lieut McNachtan, Cobourg, G A . . . . . 41
- 2nd Bomb Crome, Welland F B . . . . . 37
- 3rd Capt Anderson, 10th Royals . . . . . 37

The remaining thirty three were left out in the cold. Lieut McNachtan, who lost the gold medal last year, was determined to win this time, and succeeded. His perseverance does him the greatest credit. The next event was the first stage of

THE WIMBLEDON MATCH.

Open to all competitors making the three highest scores in each competition, to winners of the Governor General's prizes, and

to winners of aggregate prizes together with not exceeding:

- 8 men named by the Ontario Rifle Ass'n.
- 6 do do Quebec " do
- 4 do do Nova Scotia do
- 4 do do New Brunswick do
- 2 do do Prince Ed. Isl' do
- 5 do do Dominion do

Qualifications being the same as in the Dominion of Canada match, in addition to which each competitor shall sign an agreement to proceed to Wimbledon as a member of the Canadian Team in 1876, at such time as the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association may require under the usual conditions, or such modification thereof as the Council of the Association may determine.

Ranges—200, 500 and 600 yards, with Snider Enfield Rifles, and 800 yards with Martini Henry Rifles.

Martini Henry to be supplied by the Dominion Rifle Association.

The competition will be in two stages, which shall not be carried on on the same day.

First stage—Ranges 200, 500, and 600 yards. Rifle—Snider Enfield.

Wimbledon targets and Wimbledon regulations. Entrance fee—\$2.00.

In this stage there will be 30 prizes amounting in the aggregate to \$1,255, divided as follows:

- 1st prize . . . . . \$100
- 2. 4 prize . . . . . 75
- 3rd prize . . . . . 50
- 7 prizes, each \$20 . . . . . 140
- 10 " " \$10 . . . . . 100

Corps Mitchell, 13th . . . . . \$465

Sergt Sutherland, GGFG . . . . .	77
Sergt Flynn, 10th . . . . .	74
Col Sergt Graburn, GGFG . . . . .	72
Pte Cotton, GGFG . . . . .	71
Lieut Cole, 42nd . . . . .	70
Sergt Mitchell, 13th . . . . .	70
Bomb Crowe, WFB . . . . .	68
Corp Sprout, 8 Cav . . . . .	68
Lieut Johnson, 71st . . . . .	68
Capt Graham, HFB . . . . .	68
Surg McDonald, WFB . . . . .	67
Capt Mason, 13th . . . . .	67
Capt Anderson, 10th . . . . .	66
Capt Boyd, 54th . . . . .	65
Capt Walsh, 63rd . . . . .	65
Quar Mast Cleveland, 54th . . . . .	65
Sergt Lewis, Queen's . . . . .	65
Corp Throop, GGFG . . . . .	65
Lieut Barnhill, 78th . . . . .	61

The following are the names of those who are eligible to shoot in the second stage. Some of them may have left the city, but at all events if such is the case, their places will be filled up by notable marksmen remaining here. A competent authority in matters of shooting informed our reporter yesterday that out of the thirty five in the second stage, twenty could be picked out as being quite perfectly able to represent Canada at Wimbledon. The names are (giving the scores):

Lieut Fitch, 78th . . . . .	61
Lieut Col Morris, 71st . . . . .	63
Lieut Whitman, 60th . . . . .	63
Corp Langstrath, 8th . . . . .	62
Lieut McInnes, 63rd . . . . .	60
Capt Fathorgill, 34th . . . . .	59
Gun Morrison, OBG A . . . . .	59
Pte Newby, GGFG . . . . .	59
Sergt Corbin, 63rd . . . . .	58
Capt Bailey, 10th . . . . .	57
Corp Fallon, NB GA . . . . .	56
Lieut Wright, 50th . . . . .	56
Pte Ross, 1st . . . . .	55
Pte Turnbull, 1st . . . . .	54
Capt Thomas, 54th . . . . .	53

Apart from the above are what are termed the

WAITING MEN.

who will be expected to take the places of those who are prevented from taking part in the final competition. This team of "waiting men" comprises some of the best shots in the Provinces, and peradventure their efforts might do equal service to the rifle shooting reputation of the marksmen of Canada, as those who are ranked among the first 20. The "waiting men," or reserve, as they should be more properly termed, consist of

Capt Macpherson, GGFG.....	53
Pte Perkins, 74th Batt N B....	52
Lieut Col Boor, 74th Batt.....	51
Sergt Lockhart, 42nd Batt.....	51
Sergt Hill, 1st Batt Quebec.....	50
Sergt Shepperd, 63rd NS.....	46
Sergt Stanley, Queen's Own.....	46

The following shows the proportion of men representing each Province to represent the

LAST STAGE IN THE WIMBLEDON MATCH :

Ontario, 17 competitors; Quebec, 7; New Brunswick, 6; Nova Scotia, 5.

During the progress of the matches some curious cases of honesty were made manifest. Two watches were picked up on the ranges, and being returned by the honest finders to the secretary's office, were speedily returned to their owner, a notice as to their having been found being posted in a conspicuous place. Sergt Major Keating however lost a pair of opera glasses, which had been presented to him by the committee of the last Guards' pic nic, and of course they are valued most highly by him. They had been left to the use of an officer keeping the register, and during his absence they were either stolen or "taken care of;" whichever was the case the glasses should be returned to the rightful owner, or a reward will be paid to any person who sends them to this office. It may be as well to mention that they were soon after they were missed, in the hands of a person who is well known in the city.

To-day the shooting commences, at half past eight o'clock a.m., and it is expected that the most points of "who's for England, will be settled before to night. More than thirty five men left to compete in the second stage of the Wimbledon match, and out of that number, there are at least, upon the word of a well known officer, 20 fit to go to the great English match.

Sixth and Closing Day.

Yesterday saw the close of the annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association at the Rideau Range. The day was fine and all that could be desired for shooting. The wind was light and pretty steady, so that on the whole good practice was made. The number of competitors and also spectators dwindled considerably, and beyond the serious business of shooting, there was but a little excitement for outsiders to indulge in. The second stage of the All Comers was the first event on the programme, and it resulted as follows :

Sergt Saucier, 18th.....	56
Capt Mason, 13th.....	56
Pte Disher, 19th.....	55
V S Harris, OFB.....	55
Lieut Whitman, 60th.....	53
Capt Baillie, 10th.....	51
Pte Murison, 13th.....	48
Sergt Hill, PWR.....	48
Gun H Johnston, OEGA.....	48
Sergt Mitchell, 13th.....	43
Corp Throop, GGFG.....	41

THE WIMBLEDON MATCH.

The second stage of the Wimbledon match was closed, and for the benefit of those who feel interested in the affair, we append the conditions and the scores; it must be remembered that the two last mentioned names are only conditional on hearing from British Columbia and Manitoba.

The second stage will be open to all winners of prizes in the first stage, and not exceeding 15 additional competitors to be selected by the Executive Committee of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association. Entrance fee—\$2 00 Wimbledon targets and regulations. Ranges—200, 500, 600 and 800 yards. Snider Rifles at 200, 500, and 600 yards, Martini Henry Rifles, is used by the Association; at 800 yards. In this stage there will be 20 prizes amounting to \$800 as follows :

Presented by the President of the Association, Lt. Col. Gzowski, \$250, distributed as follows :—	
1st prize.....	\$100
2nd prize.....	80
3rd prize.....	70

Seventeen prizes, amounting to..... \$250  
Given by the Association, to be divided among the 17 competitors making the highest scores, after the first three, in proportion to the scores made. \$800

The prizes in the second stage will not be paid until the winners report themselves at Quebec en route to Wimbledon as accepted members of the Team,

	200	500	600	800
	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.
Sergt Corbin, 63rd.....	29	30	23	16
Corp Mitchell, 13th.....	28	27	21	19
Sgt Sutherland, GGFG.....	22	27	24	21
Bomb Crowe, WFB.....	26	32	18	17
Lieut Cole, 42nd.....	25	26	19	21
Pte Ross, PWR.....	28	24	21	17
Lt O Johnston, 1st.....	26	26	21	15
Pte Turnbull, PWR.....	25	19	23	20
Sergt Mitchell, 13th.....	25	29	20	11
Lieut Wright, 50th.....	25	27	14	20
Lieut Barnhill, 78th.....	23	16	26	19
Sergt Flynn, 10th.....	27	33	9	15
Asst Surg McDonald, WFB.....	26	16	19	22
Qr Mas Cleveland, 54th.....	19	24	14	25
Corp Langstroth, 8th.....	24	18	21	18
Lieut Fitch, 78th.....	27	22	16	18
Capt Mason, 13th.....	29	25	11	16
Capt Baillie, 10th.....	17	27	15	23
Corp Throop, GGFG.....	23	30	8	18
Capt Graham, WFB.....	29	25	24	0

The selected men naturally felt proud of the honour, and started for home shouldering their rifles "and showing how fields were won." The shooting ceased about six o'clock but before that hour was arrived at a quiet sweepstake was shot for, with the following result :

	200	500
	yds.	yds.
Sergt Clayton, GGFG.....	27	25
Capt Patrick, ".....	20	31
Private Wait, ".....	28	15
Sergt Major Keating, GGFG.....	21	15

During the competition there were 2850 eight shots fired. 16,840 rounds of ammunition issued from the magazine.

No competition has ever been completed with so much eclat since the Association was established. Every arrangement was complete, and every facility was given to the reporters by Col. Bacon, the statistical officer, Col. Stuart, the Secretary, and all the other officers connected with the range. Mr. Byche, who has the control of the officers' mess,

gave every satisfaction, and each day provided a good meal. Altogether the affairs of the meeting were conducted most satisfactorily, and all who were concerned in the competition, express themselves well satisfied at all the proceedings.

The Divorce of the Grand Duke Alexis.

Paris Correspondent of the London Daily News.

We have been told from St. Petersburg that the Grand Duke Alexis, son of the Czar, is just divorced. His wife was a German maid of honour, for whom the Empress had a great affection. She was not pretty, I am told, but extraordinarily graceful, and possessed of that fascination which is a better gift than beauty. So the Grand Duke fell over head and ears in love, and the lady, confiding in her mistress's affection, undertook to break the news. It was done, and a few ours after the lady found herself travelling at express speed toward the frontier, while the Prince received orders to join his ship. Thus they were separated for awhile. But it is hard to control a prince, harder to rule a sailor; and a sailor prince in love must be worst to hold than quicksilver. The Grand Duke ran away, of course found the lady, and married her at a village church in Germany. Thence they went to America, where for two years they dwelt in perfect happiness. The Czar, it is said, would not forgive, nor would the Prince humble himself. But the empress interposed at length, both for her son and her exmaid of honor. And so after a time, a reconciliation took place. This week the solemnities of the divorce are all completed; the Grand Duke enters the army, and his widow receives a pension. Seeing she is but twenty-one, she has time for more romantic adventures, but greater she can scarcely hope for.

REVIEWS.

We have received Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for September, 1875, republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co, 41 Barclay Street. The contents are as follows :—The Dilemma. Part V. With plans of the Mustaphabad Residency; In My Study Chair; North west Pembrokeshire; In a Studio. Conversation No. III.; Tennyson's Queen Mary; Horatian Lyrics; Elegies; Lessons from the recent Summer Manœuvres. The periodicals reprinted by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N.Y.) are as follows :—The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine. Price, \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the Postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

The October number of the Science of Health deserves, and will receive, the hearty commendation of all candid readers, for the variety, excellence and timely character of its contents. The first article, "Pugilistic Training," furnishes much practical advice on what might be deemed a somewhat orthodox text. The fresh installment of "What I know about Doctoring" reveals certain of the under-workings of medical practice, which are as true as their publication is unpalatable to the parties chief in interest; Poisoning the Wells of Life; Sanitary Influence of Atmospheric Conditions; Shall we use Placebos; Oats and Oatmeal; A Hygienic Dwelling, with plan; The perihelion and the Floods; Temperance and Faith in Shooting are among other articles of much interest. The single number is worth a year's subscription. Price 20 cts.; \$2 a year. Address, S. R. Well & Co. 737 Broadway, N. Y.



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## The Volunteer Review,

AND

### MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1875.

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

LIEUT. J. B. WINTER, of Victoria, and Captain H. V. EDMONDS of New Westminster, are our authorized Agents for British Columbia.

On and after the 1st October we have to pay the postage on the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, instead of our subscribers; hence the necessity of imperatively insisting on all subscribers in arrears of immediately paying up. If this is not strictly complied with—the paper will be stopped and the accounts placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. It is not our intention to add to the subscription price of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, in consequence of our now having to pay the postage thereon; but we do look for a large increase of subscribers to our list, and call upon all our friends in the several Provinces to use their efforts in this respect. Premiums will be offered to those getting up the largest lists. The Review being the only military paper published in the Dominion of Canada it ought to be liberally supported by the officers, non commissioned officers, and men of each Battalion.

The United States Army and Navy Journal of 10th July, has an article on "Diet Tables for the Army," which we republish in order that our medical and commissariat departments may profit by the extensive experience of the corresponding departments in the service of our neighbours.

In the same number a letter appears illustrating "what a pleasant pastime war is,"

by "General McPherson's fate," which is republished for the information it will give our younger officers of the many disagreeable incidents connected with a military life on active service, and how necessary it is to cultivate that command of thought and action, known as presence of mind, in the discharge of a soldier's duty.

The gallant soldier to whose lot it fell to be an actor in this melancholy tragedy, and who narrates the whole scene so graphically and naturally, while doing his duty strictly, should have instructed his marksmen to shoot the General's horse, according to his own shewing, every one could have been attained by making him prisoner—and that it could be effected as easily as killing him is perfectly obvious—while a valuable and useful life would be saved to his country.

We have to thank the energetic and efficient Librarian of the Royal United Service Institution T. D. SULLIVAN, Esq., for a copy of a pamphlet published by LONGMANS, GREEN & Co., London, entitled—"Unarmoured Ships," by THOMAS BRASSEY, M.P.

The opening sentence of this valuable essay enunciates an axiom which should obtain general publicity. It says:—"The duties and services which vessels of war are required to perform are so various in their nature that it is altogether impossible that the same classes of ships can be advantageously employed both in line of battle and for the police of the seas." And as the consideration of the types of ships best adapted for the protection of Commerce forms the subject of the treatise, it is deduced as a corollary of the proposition involved in the foregoing axiom, that speed, tonnage, capacity, and adaptability to the mechanical powers of wind or steam renders it impossible that the effective ocean cruiser can be an armoured vessel.

Mr. BRASSEY has succeeded in demonstrating beyond the possibility of doubt that a return to wooden frigates with auxiliary steam power is one of the conditions, and the principle one by which Britain can maintain her naval supremacy—and curiously enough illustrates her present preponderance in heavy guns and ironclads by the avowals of her rivals as to the course which they would pursue in the event of war.

First he quotes the statement of the French Baron GRIVEL, as to the impossibility of contending with the "20,000 guns of our fighting Navy," and the policy which the naval force of that country should pursue would be to carry on for an indefinite period a "privateering war" against the 50,000 merchant ships of Great Britain.

As the French fleet is largely, or altogether composed of ironclads of the ROCHAMBEAU *Dunderberg* class which can make on an average eight miles an hour with a fearful expenditure of fuel, and as the privateering operations as a consequence should be carried on principally in the chops of the chan-

nel under the muzzles of those 20,000 guns, England has no need to dread that alternative.

But the next illustration is far more amusing—being nothing less than the evidence of Admiral PORTER of the United States Navy before a Committee of Congress in 1872, in what that power with its efficient naval force represented by a heap of scrap iron at League Island could do in the event of war—he had been asked the following question:—"I understand you to say that if at the commencement of the late war we had had thirty steamers like those running to New York from Europe they would have been as efficient as our entire Navy." He replied—"Twice as efficient; I say without hesitation—the ships we had could catch nothing. We never had a vessel that could run down a blockade runner during the whole war except the *Vanderbilt* and two others. Our ironclads are only suitable for harbour defence. In case of war with Great Britain or France our powers would be exerted in cutting up their Commerce. Great Britain could not stand a war six months with the fleet of ships we could send out after her vessels. They would broak her up root and branch, and that kind of warfare would be more likely to bring about peace than fighting with iron clads or heavy war vessels."

As a specimen of the *Reductio ad absurdum* the above is about the richest on record—with a fleet of 600 vessels practically proved to be unequal to the protection of their own Commerce from the depredations extending over four years of an ordinary passenger steamer carrying two heavy guns. This officer who has had plenty of practical experience and ought to have been able to make the necessary deductions therefrom, gives it as his professional opinion that his country could enter into a contest with the power in whose ports the aforesaid passenger steamers was built, backed by 20,000 guns, and the aid of over 400 steamers any thirty of which he shewed would be equal to the whole fleet of the United States.

Why the ALLAN line of steamers belonging to Canada would be more than equal, according to the opinions of this practical seaman, to the whole naval force of the United States could muster; and yet he coolly proposes to cut up root and branch a Commerce employing 50,000 vessels; Verily the force of national and personal *dilatation* can go no further.

From this it would appear that the very best means to cover a decided failure is to boast of a prospective impossible success—but the people and commerce of Great Britain will remain unmolested by any possible enemies as long as they have only theorists like the Baron GRIVEL or practical professional seamen like Admiral PORTER to deal with. It is not necessary to follow Mr. BRASSEY through all the practical details of his essay—he has proved what we have always held that a return to wooden vessels would be

necessary, and has also proved that it would be wise policy on the part of Great Britain to compel the armament of her commercial marine.

It would save the British rate payer a heap of money if all the regular lines of Ocean Steamers were included in the British Navy as a reserve—their officers and men brought under strict discipline and rated as in the Naval Service—the vessels armed according to their capacities, and the same rules applied to all crafts capable of navigating the high seas—there could be no difficulty in making the guns of the British fleet eighty or one hundred thousand instead of twenty thousand.

The subject matter of Mr. BRASSEY'S essay has been discussed in Parliament, and he deserves the thanks of the Empire for the lucid and able manner in which he has discussed a subject of such vital importance to its interests.

A leading article on "Rifle Practice," from our contemporary the United States *Army and Navy Journal* of 24th July, will be found below. It contains much valuable information on a most interesting subject, "Target Practice," and best of all it sustains the view of the case advocated by historical facts of great practical interest.

While agreeing in the main with our contemporary, we differ in the details of the value of mere target practice, such as to be found at Wimbledon, Creedmoor, or Ottawa, and for this reason, that while it is perfectly possible to make a really expert marksman at all those places, they afford no facilities for making the rank and file expert at what is absolutely as necessary as *fine shooting*—judging distance. The instances adduced of the value of English archery is historically correct, and most valuable as an acquirement, but it must be remembered that the English Yeomanry were the *military* retainers of the Great Feudal nobility, and that notwithstanding the stringency of the "forest laws"—it was their good "long bows and cloth yard shafts," that brought down the Red Deer whether for amusement or use—and that the practice at the Parish Butts was not confined to one stationary place, but the "Roving Shots," or contest was what actually constituted the full value of the exercise—the target being constantly shifted, and the marksman on all occasions being obliged to judge distance—the stationary Butts being reserved for wagers principally as to distance and for initiatory training. Such episodes as "Robin Hood's" and his "merry men," being confined to the *Royal Domain* alone. As the yeomanry of the Feudal Lords would soon put down any such interference with their own rights, and it was out of this yeomanry the conquerors of Cressy, Poitiers and Agincourt were taken, and the rascality of the canting and selfish puritans of the Long Parliament by relieving

the great land owners of their military liabilities left Britain to

"Grieve for those gallant yeomen,  
England's peculiar and appropriate sons;  
Known in no other land—each boasts his hearth,  
And fired as free as the best Lord his barony—  
Owing subjection to no human vassalage,  
Save to their King and law hence are they resolute—  
Leading the Van on every day of battle,  
As men who know the blessing they defend—  
Hence are they frank and generous in peace,  
As men who have their portion in its plenty—  
No other kingdom shows such worth and happiness,  
Velled in such low estate."

The examples afforded by the Prussians is more in point, but it will be found that their target practice is not confined to *fine shooting* at fixed and known distances—it is as with us, part of the ordinary training of each battalion, the men of which are taught to judge distance as well as shoot steadily.

In one case the only fault is that the judging of distance is only a secondary object when it should have been the primary, and yet our annual returns shew a high figure of efficiency in this respect considerably above that of the regular army.

Our contemporary hardly does his countrymen justice by passing over so curtly the Revolutionary War, the real excellence of the United States soldier of that period arose from his accurate knowledge of "Rifle Practice" acquired in that best of all schools—the forest—where not only his subsistence, but his life depended on quick and accurate judgment of distance—and those qualities in an eminent degree helped to decide the issues of that contest. We commend the careful perusal of our contemporary's article to our readers.

#### RIFLE PRACTICE.

The exact value of the present system of rifle practice in military science is a matter of dispute. It is somewhat curious fact that both in Europe and America the regular military authorities have given it but little encouragement, although it primarily sprung from their own efforts at marketry instruction. The English Musketry School at Hyth, the French System of Instruction for Foot Chasseurs, and the Prussian Infantry Instructions, were the real basis on which Wimbledon and Creedmoor, with many lesser ranges, were founded; but the civil and volunteer institutions have now for some years far outstripped their predecessors in success. By success, we mean of course, the turning out of good marksmen, as evinced by the scores made. In this respect, at present, both in England and America, the volunteers and militia have beaten the regulars in contests open to both. It is however a noticeable fact, that the English Regular Army journals have but little to say about rifle contests, and that the matches for small bores, in which civilians take part, are almost entirely ignored by them.

The question to be answered is, what is the exact value of target practice to an army? The conditions of firing on a range and in battle are by no means the same, morally or physically. In the first case a man has plenty of time to aim at a stationary mark, at a known distance, and is in perfect safety himself. In the second the mark may be moveable, the distance proximately guessed, the marksmen has to shoot when he can, and is in constant danger. A green man in such a case fires quickly with little or no aim,

under the impression that he is anticipating his enemy's shot. Where his bullet goes he never knows. It is only the veteran who takes his time, aims coolly, and does not throw away his ammunition. Officers used to war service are apt to undervalue target practice, because of this difference of conditions. Their argument is that the man trained only to target practice will fire as wildly in battle, before he is used to danger, as he would were he an ordinary recruit, drilled only in the manual. Consequently, many of them think that target practice is really a useless expense and trouble for the rank and file of an army, while it may be well enough for special corps. The militia theorists, used only to the exercises of the range, have nothing to answer to this but their conviction that they could shoot as well in battle as at a target. The arguments on both sides is really deficient in the elements of a conclusion, because there are no undisputed facts on which to rest a proposition. There are, however, some facts in military history which point out to us the real value of target practice, as a purely military exercise, and demonstrate that value to be very much greater than is generally supposed by officers accustomed to traditionary warfare.

We have his history four campaigns in which troops trained. Three of these campaigns belong to the age of archery, one to the age of modern breach loading fire-arms. They are the campaigns of Cressy, Poitiers, Agincourt and Sedan. In the first three, as will occur to every reader, the victory was due wholly to the precision of English archery, and the result decisive. The English archers acquired their skill in shooting at the butts, for the game laws of England were then frightful in severity, and free shooting unknown, save in the myths of Robin Hood. We have purposely left out the triumphs of American riflemen in the Revolution, because largely due to a different sort of marksmanship, that of the hunter, and not so complete. In the Sedan campaign of 1870 came the Germans, likewise used only to target shooting, against the French. The latter had special corps of marksmen, just as at Cressy they had the Genoese cross bowmen, but the mass of rank and file was unused to target practice. The Germans were green-horns, the host that served at Sadowa having been replaced by new levies of only three years service, but they had all been used to target practice, and were fair average shots. The result was marked in every battle when it came to close range shooting, and in nothing more than in saving of ammunition as compared with the lavish expenditure by the French. While the special French marksmen shot well at long range, at short range all the Germans and very few French shot respectably, and the losses soon became out of proportion to the numbers on each side.

It is these four examples that point out to us the true value of rifle practice as an element of military strength. It is in the cultivation of a habit of correct short range shooting. It is still more in the cultivation of a habit of taking correct aim and making good line shots. The only element of uncertainty in military, as compared with target shooting, is in the elevation for distance, and that is easier to overcome than the lateral deviation produced by total ignorance of the use of a weapon. The difference between a man trained to target practice and a recruit under the system of our late war is immense. The one begins with good habits, which he has not to overcome. Natural terror and excitement are his only foes. The

other has to fight against these, and likewise against an ignorance which he has no means of removing save by slow experience. The one starts, almost the equal of a veteran in his shooting, and must, *ceteris paribus*, soon obtain a great moral ascendancy over the other, which increases with every battle gained in a campaign.

Considered in this light, the physical and moral advantages of target practice can only be obtained by the fullest extension of its benefits to all sections of the country, and especially to the rank and file of the military forces, regular and volunteer. The inter-state and international matches are only valuable in so far as they tend to popularise practice with the rifle, and make it the national weapon, as the longbow was once the weapon of the English yeoman. Short range matches with practical military rifles, and matches in which the largest average of respectable shooting is the test rather than the high training of a "team" of crack marksmen, these are the really valuable features of rifle practice for military purposes. The team practice and long range shooting have this special value, that they encourage perfection in the short range practice, by reason of emulation. It is in the military matches open to the largest number that the greatest benefit is found. The Editor of the *Journal* was impressed with this fact when he threw open the *Army and Navy Journal* prize at Creedmoor, for yearly competition by any company in the United States, regular or militia, including the Marine Corps. Hitherto it has been competed for only at Creedmoor, and almost entirely by New York troops. Some New Jersey regiments and two companies of United States troops shot for it the first year, but seem to have been disheartened by want of success, and have not repeated the experiment. We trust that this year will see a team from more than one State after it at Creedmoor.

However we may differ as to the exact value of rifle practice, we are all agreed in one thing. It is no use to give a soldier a rifle and tell him to fight with it, unless you also show him how to use it.

The following from the *Nation*, of 10th September, shews to what an extent mob excitement and pretensions have gained ground in England. The tendencies of the doctrines taught by modern philosophers is to degrade and pull down to the lowest possible level, all classes of society, and the outcourse is marked by what calls for this paragraph—neither justice, nor honor can be looked for where the pretensions of the lowest class of society—lowest in intellect, and by instinct are treated as important elements in the Government of a nation:

"Class feeling and exaggerated sentiment are crying out against the inadequacy of the punishment inflicted on Col. Baker. The punishment inflicted on Col. Baker is, besides fine and imprisonment, the loss of his commission, of which by the personal act of Her Majesty he has been deprived, instead of being allowed to resign, and which is equivalent to another fine of \$20,000. But all these penalties are as nothing compared with social and professional ruin, and with the bitter necessity of lifelong exile which, his imprisonment over, must be Col. Baker's lot. Surely the vindictiveness even of Miss Dickinson's legal connections, who are said to have ruthlessly urged on the prosecution, might be satisfied, without seeing an officer

who has gloriously served England, turning a felon's crank. People who are neither attorneys nor animated by the feelings of Dr. Kenealy, even if they were inclined on any public principle to desire further severities, would remember that the real merits of the case are not, and cannot be, completely before us. Since the disgraceful occurrence at all events, Col. Baker has behaved like a gentleman, and he very properly instructed his counsel to go into nothing which would cast any imputation on the character of Miss Dickinson. But this does not hinder the impartial public from seeing that it is doubtful whether Miss Dickinson's conduct was altogether the most discreet, or the best calculated to secure her against insult; and whether, if the accused could have been examined, extenuating circumstances might not have come to light. There is no reason for supposing that the hand of justice has been stayed by any social considerations, and we deprecate the revision of judicial sentences in deference to the social prejudices of Dr. Kenealy."

Our contemporary *Broad Arrow* of the 28th August has the following paragraph—the moral of which proves the correctness of the position we have taken in this painful subject, and although we do not place the parties on the same footing as the ruffian's threat of murder would probably have been carried out, we quite agree with our contemporary's claim for justice for VALENTINE BAKER:

"Can it be possible that the Surrey Justices, sitting at the Dorking Petty Sessions, have become impressed with the gross injustice of the sensational punishment to which Colonel Baker has been subjected, and that in the natural course of the consequent reaction they have inflicted a fine of two pounds and one pound and two shillings and sixpence costs, for an assault committed under far more aggravated circumstances than those charged against Colonel Baker? or have we entirely misunderstood the motives and objects of the Surrey magistrates? It is possible that there is, as demagogues have so often asserted, one law for the rich and another for the poor—a law which fines a man in the higher ranks of life, a sum of £5,000, deems him to twelve months' imprisonment, absolute ruin of his worldly prospects, and irretrievable disgrace on his private character, whilst a man belonging to the privileged class of the poor may commit a worse offence, and get off scot free on payment of a cash amount equal to between three and four weeks' wages. We care not to consider the details of Colonel Baker's offence we care not to inquire what can have superinduced such strange madness as that of which he is supposed to have been guilty, but it must be plain to the mind of every one not altogether infatuated by half crazed notions of sensational retribution, that Jas. Rowland, who committed an indecent assault upon Harriet Mansfield, a servant girl fifteen years of age, and was tried by the Dorking Justices on Thursday week, was a much more dangerous villain, and committed an offence of a much more infamous character, on a thoroughly innocent and unprotected girl, than ever can be imputed to Colonel Baker. This mere child, according to her evidence, was walking over Oakwood Hill, when she was accosted by Rowland, who, having seized her, threw her on the ground, and attempted to commit a rape; she screamed out, when the prisoner threatened to cut her throat if she resisted, but she managed to get up, and while running

away he again caught hold of her, threw her again on the ground, and again assaulted her. Luckily for the poor child the scoundrel made off when witnesses appeared. These witnesses, four in number, swore they saw the prisoner assaulting the girl, and thus confirmed the truth of the rest of her story. Now, will honest men and women of the lower classes trust an administration of the law, and believe it will be just to them, when such a manifestly gross inequality is exhibited by these two cases, occurring within a few days of each other, and actually tried in the same county? will they not rather say that if it is possible that sensational vengeance could be meted out in a case like that of Colonel Baker (to their minds a man with powerful friends), what would become of them individually should they, friendless and poor, be marked down by some all-powerful authority, as the victims of condign punishment? We talk of mercy in Colonel Baker's case, but the word is prostituted—the man has a right to justice, for he stands before the law on the same level with James Rowland."

### CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

HALIFAX, 20th September, 1870.

SIR.—Some time since the London correspondent of the *Toronto Globe* (which letter I believe was afterwards copied by one of our papers) referring to the visit of our Canadian Team to Altcar Range, preparatory to attending the prize meeting at Wimbledon, made some serious charges against the "Lancashire men". The Canadians (so says the correspondent) accused the Lancashires of selecting a late hour (6 p. m.) for shooting, by which the former not being accustomed to the light at this hour, were placed at a "great disadvantage." The firing, it is said, was delayed, much to the detriment of the Canadians, and the Lancashire men were careful enough to put their own men ahead to get advantage of the light and get their firing through. The complaint as to time and delay would appear to refer equally to both corps, viz. the 1st and 5th Lancashire, but the charge of serving out to the Canadians inferior ammunition of a mixed manufacture, which had been so ropacked in boxes as to prevent the slightest suspicion of all not being according to arrangement, is plainly attributed to the 5th L.R.V.

These charges are not to be passed over in silence by either of the corps concerned, for by letters received by last mail, I hear that the captains of the teams belonging to both the 1st and 5th L.R.V. have, very properly, communicated with the Commander of the Canadian Team on the subject of the attack in question. The Liverpool volunteers, are naturally greatly incensed that such charges should be made against them, but it is not at all likely that any such odious imputations could have emanated from any man of the Canadian Team, who have not as yet as far as can be learned made any complaints of being unfairly treated in the shooting matches at Altcar. As Col. Mackinlay has lately returned from England, it would be interesting to know from him, how far the *Globe's* correspondent was justified in making such serious statements.

LANCASTER.



CANADA WOODED BY THE SEASONS.

She stands amidst the forests old and hoary  
Looking with steadfast eyes across the sea,  
A far and haughty maiden, with the glory  
Of buoyant hope and stainless majesty  
Pure as the bridal robes around her thrown,  
Since Winter proudly claim'd her as his own,

In vain the bright young Spring in accents tender  
Whisper'd low words of sweet and dawning love,  
Shower'd around her gleams of fitful splendor,  
And bade a clearer azure shine above,  
Hung sparkling dewdrops on her tresses bright,  
And fring'd her robe with globes of liquid light.

In vain he wove sweet wreaths of beauty peerless  
Of rare pale blossoms ting'd with faintest flush;  
Her radiant eyes still shone undimmed and fear-  
less  
Not all his gifts could wake one fleeting blush.  
A tender smile she gave his sad farewell,  
He whom she loves must weave a stronger spell!

Then Summer came with wealth of glowing  
treasure,  
And sung his crimson flowers at her feet,  
In thrilling music breath'd of joy and pleasure,  
And steeped the dreamy air in languor sweet,  
Came with soft sunset shades and purple bloom,  
With radiance, rose, rapture, and perfume.

But as he listened to her lover's pleading,  
In murmurs like the sighing of the wind,  
The calm pure eyes gazed on serene, unheeding,  
Like stars above the tumult of the mind,  
Far above passion's storms that darken o'er,  
He whom she loves must dwell for evermore!

The warrior Autumn came in buckler shining,  
Bearing rich spoil of many a conquer'd field,  
Ripe luscious grapes with crimson ivy twining,  
And ruddy fruit piled on his glistening shield;  
Bright scarlet berries in profusion mass'd,  
And trailing sumachs garlands round it cast.

He shed a golden mist of tender meaning  
Around the loveliness it could not hide,  
And through the softened haze majestic leanings,  
Crowns her with maple leaves a royal bride.  
The gift is dear, yet she his prayer deems,  
He whom she loves must bring a nobler prize!

But ere the Autumn, roas'd from golden dreaming,  
Had breath'd his last soft sigh of wild despair,  
Then came a knight in silver armour gleaming,  
With azure eyes like depths of cloudless air,  
Around her form a spotless robe he threw,  
Glist'ning with gems, and pearl'd with frozen dew.

A thousand fairy fetters softly twining  
He wreath'd in airy traceries of light,  
Then gently o'er her cast the girdle shining  
Of sparkling diamonds set in purest white,  
Shrined in her bridal veil of stary sheen,  
Fair Canada is crown'd the Winter's Queen!  
—*Flourange, Montreal.*

Miss Agnes Beckwith, a daughter of Prof. Beckwith of Lambeth Baths, swam from London bridge to the pier at Greenwich, adjacent to the hospital. Due notice having been given of the contemplated exhibition, a steamer was engaged to accompany the natotrice. Precisely at five minutes past five o'clock Miss Beckwith took the water from a wherry in front of the steamer just below the bridge, and from start to finish she literally took her ease on the tide, and was as fresh when she got out as when she entered the water. She completed the distance, a trifle over five miles, in exactly one hour and nine minutes. Miss Beckwith won a purse of one hundred pounds and a gold medal by her feat. She is only just fourteen.

Diet Tables for the Army.

On the fifth of May Surgeon J. C. McKee, U. S. Army, addressed a letter to Major S. Breck, A. A. G., U. S. Army, in which in answer to his verbal request he sent a copy of the "Diet Table for U. S. Army Hospitals," adopted during the late war after a most painstaking examination into the subject by a board of four medical officers of which Surgeon McKee was a member. As the result of the adoption of this table out great military hospitals became models of comfort in the way of good food. The table is as follows:

Diet Table of Company M, Fourth U. S. Artillery		DINER.		SUPPER.		
SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
Supper: Tea, 1 pt. 1/2; Bread, 1/2 lb.; Stewed, 1/2 oz. 1/2	Supper: Tea, 1 pt. 1/2; Bread, 1/2 lb.; Cheese, 1/2 oz. 1/2	Supper: Tea, 1 pt. 1/2; Bread, 1/2 lb.; Stewed, 1/2 oz. 1/2	Supper: Tea, 1 pt. 1/2; Bread, 1/2 lb.; Cheese, 1/2 oz. 1/2	Supper: Tea, 1 pt. 1/2; Bread, 1/2 lb.; Stewed, 1/2 oz. 1/2	Supper: Tea, 1 pt. 1/2; Bread, 1/2 lb.; Or Cheese, 1/2 oz. 1/2	Supper: Tea, 1 pt. 1/2; Bread, 1/2 lb.; Cold meat, 1/2 oz. 1/2
Breakfast: Coffee, 1/2 pt. 1/2; Wheat, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Hominy, 1/2 lb.; Ervny, 1/2 oz. 1/2	Breakfast: Coffee, 1/2 pt. 1/2; Wheat, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Meat hash, 1/2 oz. 1/2	Breakfast: Coffee, 1/2 pt. 1/2; Wheat, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Rice or miscelash, 1/2 oz. 1/2; With Ervny 1/2 oz. 1/2	Breakfast: Coffee, 1/2 pt. 1/2; Wheat, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Meat hash, 1/2 oz. 1/2	Breakfast: Coffee, 1/2 pt. 1/2; Wheat, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Ervny, 1/2 oz. 1/2	Breakfast: Coffee, 1/2 pt. 1/2; Wheat, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Meat hash, 1/2 oz. 1/2	Breakfast: Coffee, 1/2 pt. 1/2; Wheat, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Ervny, 1/2 oz. 1/2
Dinner: Roast beef, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Potatoes, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Other Vegetables, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Rice pudding, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Navy bread, 1/2 oz. 1/2	Dinner: Roast beef, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Potatoes, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Other Vegetables, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Navy bread, 1/2 oz. 1/2	Dinner: Roast beef, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Potatoes, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Other Vegetables, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Navy bread, 1/2 oz. 1/2	Dinner: Roast beef, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Potatoes, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Other Vegetables, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Navy bread, 1/2 oz. 1/2	Dinner: Roast beef, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Potatoes, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Other Vegetables, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Navy bread, 1/2 oz. 1/2	Dinner: Roast beef, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Potatoes, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Other Vegetables, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Navy bread, 1/2 oz. 1/2	Dinner: Roast beef, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Potatoes, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Other Vegetables, 1/2 oz. 1/2; Navy bread, 1/2 oz. 1/2
Supper: Tea, 1 pt. 1/2; Bread, 1/2 lb.; Stewed, 1/2 oz. 1/2	Supper: Tea, 1 pt. 1/2; Bread, 1/2 lb.; Cheese, 1/2 oz. 1/2	Supper: Tea, 1 pt. 1/2; Bread, 1/2 lb.; Stewed, 1/2 oz. 1/2	Supper: Tea, 1 pt. 1/2; Bread, 1/2 lb.; Cheese, 1/2 oz. 1/2	Supper: Tea, 1 pt. 1/2; Bread, 1/2 lb.; Stewed, 1/2 oz. 1/2	Supper: Tea, 1 pt. 1/2; Bread, 1/2 lb.; Or Cheese, 1/2 oz. 1/2	Supper: Tea, 1 pt. 1/2; Bread, 1/2 lb.; Cold meat, 1/2 oz. 1/2

"The First Sergeant of Company M reports that he made about the same savings on coffee prepared by the recipe as made before using it. Allow me here to remark that really in justice to the men there should be lit or no savings made on the coffee rations. The temptation to do so is great, on account of its value. Officers are rather forced to this for the reason of having to use all their flour or bread ration. If this was only altered so as to read eighteen ounces of flour or its equivalent in bread, instead of 'eighteen ounces flour or bread' as at present, and has been since 1802, the condition of the soldier would be much bettered in respect to his coffee as well as sugar. The Sergeant reports that recipes 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, (modified some), 12, 13, 14, 19, and 20 (full diet), all were very good; were well liked, and popular among the men. The savings of this company, as taken from their company books, were as follows, in January, 1875: Average per man, 72 cents; February, \$1.35; March, \$1.64; April (Diet Table in use), \$1.62."

EXTRACT FROM DIET TABLE.

- Recipes for full Diet for Ten Men.
- 1 Coffee.—Coffee roasted, 5 oz.; sugar, 6 1/2 oz.; milk, 3/4 pint. Put the Coffee in 4 1/2 quarts of boiling water. Stir well until boiling has recommenced. Cover the boiler and continue the boiling two minutes. Take the boiler off the fire, pour into it one pint of cold water, and replace the cover. In ten minutes the coffee may be carefully poured into coffee-pots, and the sugar and milk added.
  - 2 Tea.—Tea, 4-5 oz.; sugar, 5 oz.; milk, 3/4 pint. Put the tea, closely tied up in a bag of netting, into five quarts of boiling water. Let it boil one or two minutes. Take it off the fire and let it stand, covered, on the range fifteen minutes to draw. Add the milk and sugar.
  - 3 Hominy.—15 oz.; salt, 4-5 oz. Wash the hominy thoroughly in warm water. Put the salt into the boiler with one quart of water. When boiling stir in the hominy. Let it boil, very gently, twelve hours, filling up with boiling water as the water in the

Cognizant, "says Surgeon McKee in a letter accompanying it," of the fact, from an experience before, during and since the war, that the food of the soldier, as usually prepared, is not as satisfactory or palatable as it might be made, and that their officers would gladly welcome any means to improve it, I some time since wrote to the Surgeon General for enough blanks for the use of the companies at this garrison, feeling satisfied that the receipts contained therein would be of great benefit to the enlisted men, making them better contented and going far to prevent desertions. These receipts have been tested by Captain C. B. Throckmorton, a careful and experienced officer, commanding Company M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, who has followed them for the month of April, and has furnished me with the following company diet table and account of savings for several months past, which go to show that the receipts are altogether compatible with the usual savings of the company."

boiler wastes, but without stirring. Drain off all the water that remains after it is sufficiently cooked. Add any beans that may be left from Wednesday's dinner to Thursday's breakfast.

4. Rice.—Rice, 1 lb.; salt 4-5 oz; water 1 gal. Put the salt and water into a boiler and when boiling add the rice, previously well washed. Boil three-quarters of an hour, or until the grains are soft. Drain off the water; let it stand a few minutes beside the fire. Or—Put the salt and water into a stewpan. When boiling, add the rice, previously thoroughly washed. Boil for ten minutes, or until each grain becomes soft. Drain it on a colander. Slightly grease the stewpan with clarified drippings or lard. Put back the rice. Let it swell slowly near the fire, or in a slow oven, for about twenty minutes, until the grains are well separated.

5. Succotash.—Beans, ½ lb.; hominy, ½ lb.; gravy, ½ pt.; salt 2-5 oz.; pepper, 1-20 oz. Wash the beans and hominy thoroughly in three waters to cleanse them. Then put them to soak in a sufficient quantity of water to cover them for five hours, after which pour off the water, being careful to drain them quite dry. Then put them in a boiler or vessel previously prepared with ½ pint of boiling water and boil over a slow fire six hours; then add ½ pint of gravy, 2-5 ounce of salt, 1-20 ounce of pepper, and simmer over the fire one hour, after which it is ready for use. Frequent stirring is necessary to keep it from scorching.

6. Gravy.—Beef drippings, 4-5 pt.; water, 2-5 pt.; flour, 2-5 oz. Heat the Beef drippings. Mix the flour into a smooth paste with 3-5 pint of cold water. Stir the paste into 2-5 pint of boiling water and let it boil eight minutes. Add to it the hot beef drippings, and let the whole heat together for a few minutes. The gravy will require neither pepper nor salt, if the beef from which the drippings are taken has been sufficiently seasoned while roasting.

7. Meat Hash.—Meat, 2½ lbs.; bread, 10 oz.; potatoes, 15 oz.; pepper, 1-10 oz.; salt, 4-5 oz. Chop the meat (previously boiled with the bones) fine; boil and mash the potatoes; mix both together with the bread, crumbled fine, and the pepper and salt, moistening with the broth in which the meat and bones were boiled, without adding water. Simmer for half an hour, stirring constantly.

8. Codfish Hash.—Codfish, 4½ lbs.; potatoes, 5 lbs.; pork drippings, 2-5 lb. Put the codfish to soak over night, fleshy side downwards; drain off and renew the water thrice, if possible. In the morning, put it into a boiler and simmer it until it is tender. Chop it fine. Have the potatoes boiled and mashed; mix them well with the codfish. Put the whole over the fire; stir in pork drippings, and let it heat thoroughly.

9. Codfish. Boiled.—Codfish, 4½ lbs.; Soak the codfish over night, as for codfish hash; put it into a boiler with water enough to cover it entirely. Let it simmer gently half an hour, or until tender. Mackerel, Boiled.—Proceed as with codfish, except that it is to be boiled only a quarter of an hour.

10. Potatoes.—Potatoes, 6½ lbs.; salt, 4-5 oz. Wash the potatoes thoroughly; put them into boiling water, enough to cover them. Let them boil twenty minutes or an hour, and drain off the water. Let them remain at the fire a few minutes. Mashed.—Wash the potatoes thoroughly. Put them into enough water to cover them. Let them boil twenty minutes or half an hour. Drain off the water, and let them remain at

the fire a few minutes. Peel and mash them well, adding a little milk, if possible, about 10 ounces.

11. Beef Soup.—Beef, 7½ lbs.; flour, 1-5 lb.; turnips, 13 oz.; onions, ½ lb.; cabbage, 10 oz.; pepper, 1-10 oz.; salt, 2½ oz.; water, 6½ qts.; rice, 2½ oz. Cut the meat in pieces of 3 pounds each; crack the bones so as to expose the marrow, without splintering them in fine pieces. Put all the ingredients, except the rice and pepper, into a boiler with 6½ quarts of cold water and heat till it boils. Boil very gently two and a half hours. Take out all the meat, cut it from the large bones, and return the bones to the boiler. When boiling recommences, put in the rice and continue to boil briskly one and a quarter hours. Add the pepper. Have the flour mixed into a smooth paste with cold water; stir it in carefully. Let it boil quarter of an hour, stirring all the time.

12. Beef (or Mutton) Stew.—Beef or mutton, 3½ lbs.; flour, ½ lb.; rice, 6½ oz.; potatoes, 1 lb.; pepper, 1-10 oz.; mixed vegetables, 2 oz.; salt, 1-10; water 1 gal. and 1 pt. Cut the meat in pieces of 6 ounces each. Put it into boiling water with the salt. Let it boil one and a half hours. Add the rice which must first be thoroughly washed. Boil three quarters of an hour. Cut the potatoes and mixed vegetables into small slices and add them to the meat and rice. Let the whole boil half an hour longer. Put in the pepper. Mix the flour into a smooth paste with cold water and stir it in the stew. Let the whole boil ten minutes, stirring constantly.

13. Roast Beef or Mutton.—Roast beef or mutton, 3½ lbs.; pepper, 1-5 oz.; salt, 1-5 lb.; water, ½ gal. Cut the meat from the bones in as large pieces as practicable; roll and tie them. Bake the meat in pans with the salt and water. Put into the oven and bake three hours, or longer if necessary. Add the pepper ten minutes before it is done. The quantity of meat above named is three quarters of that issued for dinner and the next day's breakfast; the other quarter is to be thrown with the bones, which must be cracked, into a boiler, with water enough to cover them, the whole to simmer until the meat can be easily separated from the bones. The meat with the broth is to be set aside for hash.

14. Pork and beans.—Pork, 4½ lbs.; beans, 1 qt, 1-10 oz. Soak the beans over night in plenty of water. Boil the pork and beans separately for two hours. Put about one seventh of the whole quantity of two pork in pans, surrounded and covered with the beans. Add the pepper. Bake one hour over a moderate fire. Bake the remainder of the pork for the same length of time. Any beans left from dinner will be mixed with hominy on Thursday's breakfast.

15. Cabbage.—Cabbage, 2½ lbs.; salt 2-5 oz. Put the cabbage and salt in boiling water. Boil half an hour. Drain off the water.

16. Turnips.—Turnips, 2½ lbs.; salt, 2-5 oz. Wash the turnips thoroughly and pare them. Put them with the salt into boiling water. Let them boil one hour.

17. Cold Slaw.—Cabbage, 2½ lbs.; vinegar, 3-10 pint. Slice the cabbage fine. Pour over the vinegar and mix well.

18. Pickled Beets.—Beets, 2½ lbs.; vinegar, 3-10 pint. Boil the beets two hours. Pare and slice them. Pour the vinegar over them.

19. Rice Pudding.—Rice, 10 oz.; sugar, 3½ oz.; flour, 1-3-10 oz.; salt, 3-5 oz.; cinnamon, 1-5 oz.; water, 3½ qts. Wash the rice

carefully. Put it into the water when boiling, with the sugar and salt. Boil gently three quarters of an hour. Add the flour, previously mixed into a smooth paste with cold water and the cinnamon. Stir it on the fire carefully for five or ten minutes. Put it on pans and bake for two hours.

20. Stewed Fruit.—Dried fruit, 15 oz.; sugar, 2 oz.; water, 2-1-5 quarts. Soak the dried fruit for three hours in three gallons of water. Drain and add the sugar. Boil gently two hours, or until quite soft.

21. Savory Bread.—Bread, 2½ lbs.; onions, 1-10 lb.; beef drippings, 1-5 lb.; pepper, 1-10 oz.; salt, 3-5 oz. Crumble the bread fine. Chop the onions. Mix together, with the beef drippings, salt and pepper. Bake until nicely brown.

### General McPherson's Fate.

STORY OF AN EX CONFEDERATE CAPTAIN OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING HIS DEATH.

To the Editor of the *Nashville (Tenn.) Union and American.*

I notice in your paper, and also in the *Banner*, of the 24th, a letter from a correspondent at Shelbyville, connecting my name and also that of my company with the killing of Major General McPherson, of the U. S. Army, in the battle of the 22nd of July, 1864, before Atlanta. Both letters are substantially correct, with the exception of one important particular. The impression is made by your correspondent that we were detached at the time, and in ambuscade, which is erroneous, for we were in line of battle with our regiment—the Fifth Confederate—and with Cleburne's Division, to which we belonged. After my return from prison at the close of the war, I heard that it had been charged by the Northern press that General McPherson had been murdered, and I have been frequently requested to write a letter of vindication, and to give an exact statement of the facts connected with his death, but owing to my ignorance of localities and the general arrangements of the battle of the 22nd of July, I have failed to do so up to this time. The simple, unvarnished facts of the case, however, are these:

For a day or two previous to the battle I had been in command of a brigade line of skirmishers, and early on the morning of that day was ordered to join my regiment and division which were moving out from Atlanta, on the Decatur road, in order to strike the left flank of General Sherman's Army, under the command of General McPherson, which stretched across the Augusta railroad. While halting upon the road we were furnished with sixty additional rounds of ammunition, and were told that there was a hard day's work before us. We were placed in line of battle about 12 or 1 o'clock in the day, and the last order given by General Pat. Cleburne to us, was to move forward, turn neither to the right hand nor to the left, until we were within the enemy's breastworks. Shortly afterward a heavy and rapid cannonading commenced, from what we supposed to be General Bate's division, which announced too clearly that the ball was about to open in good earnest. Under the excitement aroused by it, we commenced a double quick through a forest covered with dense underbrush. Here we ran through a line of skirmishers, and took them in, without the firing of a gun, and suddenly came up to the edge of a little wagon road running parallel with our line of march and down which General McPherson

son came thundering at the head of his staff, and, according to my best recollection his body guard. He had evidently just left the last conference that he ever had with General Sherman, near the Howard House, and was on his way to see what the rapid and sudden firing upon his left all meant.

General Sherman is certainly mistaken, in his Memoirs, when he says that he was almost, if not entirely, alone, for I estimated his rank entirely by the size of his retinue, and in that estimate I fixed his rank at nothing less than a corps commander. He had a considerable staff with him, and according to my best recollection, a body guard followed him.

He was certainly surprised to find himself suddenly face to face with the rebel line. My own company and possibly others of the regiment had reached the verge of the road, when he discovered, for the first time, that he was within a few feet of where we stood. I threw up my sword to him as a signal to surrender. Not a word was spoken. He checked his horse slightly, raised his hat as politely as if he was saluting a lady, wheeled his horse's head directly to the right, and dashed off to the rear in a full gallop. Young Corporal Coleman, who was standing near me, was ordered to fire upon him. He did so, and it was his ball that brought General McPherson down. He was shot passing under the thick branches of a tree, and as he was bending over his horse's neck, either to avoid coming in contact with the limbs or, more probable, to escape the death-dealing bullet of the enemy that he knew was sure to follow him. He was shot in the back, and as Sherman says in his Memoirs, "the ball ranged upward across the body and passed near the heart."

A number of shots were also fired into his retreating staff.

I ran immediately up to where the dead general lay, just as he had fallen, upon his knees and face. There was not a quiver of his body to be seen, not a sign of life perceptible. The fatal bullet had done its work well. He had been killed instantly. Even as he lay there, dressed in his major-general's uniform, with his face in the dust, he was as magnificent a looking picture of manhood as I ever saw.

Right by his side lay a man, who, if at all hurt, was but slightly wounded, but whose horse had been shot from under him. From his appearance I took him to be the adjutant or inspector-general of the staff. Pointing to the dead man I asked him, "Who is this lying here?" He answered, with tears in his eyes, "Sir, it is General McPherson. You have killed the best man in our Army." This was the first intimation that we had as to who the officer was and as to his rank.

General Sherman alleges in his book that General McPherson's pocket-book and papers were found in the haversack of a prisoner afterward. That may be so, but that prisoner did not belong to our party. Captain W. A. Brown, of Mississippi, picked up his hat that had caught in the branches of the tree under which he had fallen, and that was the only piece of McPherson's property disturbed by any of us.

As I stood over the body the bullets were beginning to whistle rapidly around that locality. Soon after an order was sent commanding the division to move by the right flank. Major Richard Person, a gallant officer, who commanded the regiment, was on the extreme left and in front of it, and did not hear the order, but pushed on to the Federal entrenchments, which were

before and in sight of us. I was satisfied then that, detached as we were, the movement would only result in our death or capture; but feeling it my duty to stick to the colors of my regiment and share its fate, no matter what it might be, I did so, and the result was as I anticipated—we were all taken prisoners. After our capture we had several conversations with Federal officers in regard to the killing of McPherson, and I had myself one conversation with an officer of his staff who had been fortunate enough to escape our bullets when McPherson fell.

The next day we started on our way to Northern prisons, the officers to Johnson Island, near Sandusky, Ohio. A short distance this side we passed through the little City of Clyde, the birthplace and the home of General McPherson. We noticed that the flag was at half-mast, and asked some of the crowd standing around the depot what it meant, and were told they had just buried General McPherson, whom the "damned Rebels had murdered, and that the flag was at half mast for him."

The tragedy that I have just described was the last one that I ever took part in during the war, and it is as vividly pictured upon my mind as if it all had occurred yesterday. The circumstances under which General McPherson met his death were perfectly justifiable. He had every opportunity on earth to surrender and refused to do so, but preferred to take the chances of flight. Although he was considered as a host in himself, against us, his ultimate end was mourned even by the Confederate army, for he was universally esteemed as a soldier and a gentleman.

RICHARD BEARD.

#### Preparations for Robbing Windsor Castle.

One of our English exchanges, dated the 28th ult., contains the following singular statement of what looks to have been a well-planned and singularly defeated scheme for robbing Windsor Castle. The South Eastern Division of the Bucks Police, under Mr. Superintendent Dunham and Inspector Pearman of Eton College, are at present engaged in somewhat extraordinary matter. About the 9th of this month, in order to permit some building operations upon the premises of Mr. Goodman the boat builder near Windsor bridge, the waters of the Thames were drawn off, lowering the river by several feet. While the stream was thus lower than usual, a man who was walking near a back way out, adjacent to Cuckoo Pier, which is about half a mile from Windsor bridge, and at the Bucks side of the river, observed a piece of string fastened to the lower branch of a bush overhanging the water course. His curiosity was excited, and seeing something attached to the string, he pulled it up, and found that it was a gentleman's japanned dressing case. Turning the small key, he opened the case, and found it contained a large number of keys and other things. He at once placed the case in the hands of the police, and Mr. Superintendent Dunham, upon examining its contents, found that in all there were 125 keys, the larger ones having been fastened in a bunch at the top of the case. Upon one side of the flat, smooth surface of the handles of two of the medium-sized keys are the words "Equeries stables—one hundred steps," and on the other side the word "porter." The 125 keys vary in size from such as would open gates, posterns and room

doors to the jewel cases in the Royal apartments of the Castle. Besides this extraordinary collection of keys, there were on the case pieces of wax bearing the impression of the key-wards, two boxes of liquid for smearing the keys in order to ascertain the shape of the locks, a box of vestas, and two large canvas money bags such as are used by bankers—one apparently, from the coin marks, had contained gold, and the other silver.

It is the belief of the police authorities that the dressing case and its evidently burglarious implements were intended to aid some person or persons in effecting an entrance from the "hundred steps" to the private apartments of the palace occupied by Her Majesty and the Royal family, and to sweep off the rich and priceless jewelry. Whoever designed this daring scheme has been frustrated in a most singular way. Those who placed the case and keys in the stream till some dark night or favorable opportunity might arise for the grand coup, fastened the string to a branch of the bush, which when the waters of the Thames are at their ordinary summer level, was a foot below the surface of the little stream, and thus well concealed from human eyes. They had not calculated upon the sudden drawing off of the water—an unusual circumstance, which, by revealing the hiding place of the duplicate keys, has nipped their enterprise in the bud. On Friday Mr. Superintendent Dunham, accompanied by Mr. Inspector Pearman, proceeded to the office of Mr. W. Seabrook, in the Lord Chamberlain's department at Windsor Castle, and had an interview with the Palace authorities, who will doubtless institute inquiries into this remarkable affair.

#### War Strength of Germany.

The way in which an "army on paper" melts away before the stern rule of the drill sergeant, is well illustrated by the actual condition of the German Landwehr. According to the last returns, based on the census of 1871, the number of young men of twenty on the lists was 502,000. Of this number 96,000 had been by mistake entered twice over, 42,000 had emigrated or had otherwise become unavailable, 14,250 were qualified as one year's service men (einjahrige), 240 were "morally disqualified," 25,000 were "totally unfit for service," 5,590 "not sufficiently fit for service," 232,000 "not sufficiently developed physically," 10,600 were exempted for family and other reasons, and 400 were in prison or under trial. The original number of 502,000 men was thus reduced to 76,000, to which were added 97,000 men, who for various reasons had not joined in previous years, making a total of 166,000 men. Of these, however, the number actually taken into the service was only 145,550—viz: 143,050 for the army and 2,500 for the navy. Yet this number is largely in excess of what it was at the opening of the Franco-German war in 1870, when but 2½ per cent of this "sedentary" force was made available for service in the field. Now the movable Landwehr battalions can, under the new organization, be partly attached to the divisions and brigades of the regular army, while the fourth field battalions will be available. These 148 battalions, which are only to be called out in case of war or mobilization, will consist of 2,664 officers and from 118,696 to 148,296 men, with 6,000 horses, thus raising the total force of the German army when on a war footing to 1,022 battalions.

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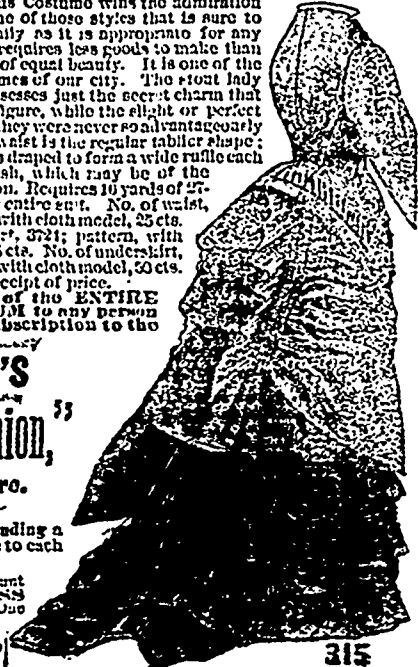
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5th largest club	..... 100.00 in gold coin
6th largest club	..... 75.00 in gold coin
7th largest club	..... 50.00 in gold coin
8th largest club	..... 25.00 in gold coin
9th largest club	..... 25.00 in gold coin
10th largest club	..... 25.00 in gold coin
11th largest club	..... 25.00 in gold coin

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1 premium of	10,000
1 premium of	5,000
1 premium of	3,000
3 premiums of \$1,000 each	3,000
10 premiums of 500 each	5,000
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