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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VII.

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Since our last the following members of the new Cabinet have been re-elected by acclamation: Hon. Mr. Laird, Hon. Mr. Coffin, Hon. Mr. Blake; and Hon. Mr. Ross, is also supposed to be elected. The Hon. C. E. Fraser, the new Provincial Secretary for Ontario, was elected by acclamation for South Granville, on the 9th inst.

Hon. Jas. Leslie, Senator over eighty years of age, died at Montreal on the 6th inst. The death of Senator C. Blake is also announced.

The P. & C. Conservatives have elected Mr. Gooderham, of Gooderham & Worts, as their candidate, and Mr. K. Chisholm of Brampton, is the choice of the Reformers.

The Ontario House of Assembly has been summoned for the despatch of business on the 7th of January.

The gunboat *Prince Alfred* has gone into winter quarters at Chatham, and is being repaired by Capt. Wyatt.

Mr. DeCazes, of St. Hyacinthe, has been appointed an Emigration Agent in France.

Rev. Luchlin Taylor in a lecture at Montreal on the great North-West, said the Pacific Railway must be built, and that through British Territory.

They are already purchasing lots for suburban residences a mile from Fort Garry.

Diphtheria prevails to an alarming extent in many parts of Ontario.

Official returns shows that about eight thousand immigrants have settled in the Province of Quebec during the past year, of these about one fourth were French, the vast majority belonging to the British Isles.

Governor Tilley has announced that wines and spirituous liquors will not be permitted within the Government House during his term of office. He is a staunch teetotaler.

There is some talk of amalgamating the lines of the Kingston and Pembroke and Canada Central Railways, the junction being somewhere near Renfrew village.

Hon. Oliver Mowat, premier of Ontario, and his wife had a narrow escape during the storm on Wednesday night 3rd inst. They were in temporary occupation of a room in the Parliament Buildings while their residence was undergoing repair, and the chimney was blown down and crashed through the roof into the room which they occupied. Fortunately they escaped any injury beyond a fright.

December 1st, the Ontario Government took full possession of the Agricultural College and Farm at Guelph.

The death is announced of Sheriff Treadwell of the United Counties of Prescott & Russell. He was 71 years of age.

The form of small pox known as confluent or black pox, the most virulent type, is increasing in Montreal.

According to a Sherbrooke paper the Hon. Mr. Pope, late Minister of Agriculture, has visited Boston to inquire into the feasibility of shipping dressed beef to England.

The Secretary of War has sent a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, making direct charges of fraud and malfeasance in office against Brigadier General O. O. Howe in connection with his management of the Freedman's Bureau.

In the United States Congress yesterday a member introduced a resolution setting forth the condition of affairs in the Island of Cuba, and recommending the recognition of Cuban independence by the United States. After a few remarks, it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Excitement runs high at Havana. The guard on board the *Virginus* has been doubled to prevent her being destroyed by the infuriated Cubans.

At Exeter Mr. E. Drew built, painted and finished off, in fact occupied a house within ten days. We read of quick reaping, threshing, chopping and other work, but to our mind this beats any of the smart performances yet chronicled.

Captain General Jouvillar has issued a proclamation to the people, announcing that he has received final orders to carry out the project with America, to disobey which would involve Cuba in war without the assistance of Spain.

Gorro Figo asks, that all able bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five be called into active military service and that those between thirty-five and forty-five be placed on the reserve. Of the active class 150,000 men could be obtained, a force sufficient to crush the rebellion.

The *Broad Arrow* of the 29th November announces the sudden death of Colonel Jenyns, C. B., Assistant Adjutant General, Horse Guards, London, late commanding 13th Hussars, and says, "He was a dashing cavalry officer and excellent commandant, as the present satisfactory state of the 13th Hussars will testify, a zealous public servant and one of the most popular staff officers who ever entered the Horse Guards." He was well known in Canada, and more especially at Toronto, where his death will be regretted by a large circle of friends.

The proceedings in the Bazaine Court Martial on the 9th were of unusual interest, and the Tribunal was filled and surrounded by an immense crowd of people. M. Lachaud, the counsel for the defence, read letters from Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. The first states that Marshal Bazaine never visited the Prince's headquarters during the siege, and that the Prince saw him for the first time after the capitulation. The second letter read expresses the highest esteem for Bazaine and praises him for the energy with which he prolonged the resistance to the Prussian arms.

The Bazaine Court Martial was terminated on the 10th, when the Marshal was found guilty, and sentenced to be degraded and put to death. Immediately after the sentence, all the judges signed a recommendation for mercy, which the Duc d'Aumale at once conveyed to the President.

Soon after the judgment of the Court was pronounced against Marshal Bazaine last evening, he requested that his son might be allowed to visit him in prison. He also refused to avail himself of the right of appeal. President MacMahon will to-day decide to whether he will listen to the appeal of the Court for mercy, and commute the sentence of the condemned.

The decision of President MacMahon in the case of Marshal Bazaine was announced this morning the 12th. The sentence of death against the marshal is commuted to twenty years seclusion. He is to bear the effects of a degradation from rank, but will be spared the humiliating ceremony.

Marshal Bazaine addressed a letter to his counsel yesterday thanking them for their efforts in his behalf and concluding—"I shall not appeal against the sentence, not wishing to prolong the miseries of the spectacle of such a painful struggle. I request you to take no further steps. I look no longer to men for judgment. Strong in my conscience, which reproaches me with nothing; I confidently await a justification, which will come with the lapse of time and the subsidence of party passions.

The conservative press generally approves of the commutation of the sentence.

The *Siete* says it will make a painful feeling of surprise in the country.

The Island of Santo Margurite, off Cannes, has been selected as the place of confinement for Marshal Bazaine, and he will be sent there this week. The Marshal received the news of the commutation of his sentence without emotion.

The Minister of War reports that the reserve recently called out number 46,000 men

THE BATTLE OF LEPANTO.

FOURTH ARTICLE.

(Continued from page 57.)

The fight lasted many hours, and the sun was fast declining when the rival chieftains, the beaks of whose galleys had long been interlocked, like the antlers of two stags in mortal combat, mustered their forces on the upper deck, each with the intention of carrying the other's vessels by boarding. On the one side were the Janissaries—those renowned warriors whose proud boast it was that they had never turned their backs to the foe; on the other that invincible Spanish infantry, trained and disciplined by the great Duke of Alva. Many times did the intrepid Ali spring on board the *real* at the head of his men only to be driven back by the withering fire of the arquebusers; Don Juan as often gained and lost the deck of the Bashaw's galley foot to foot and hand to hand the bravest soldiers of the East and West contended for the mastery. The Spaniard fought for glory in this world and endless bliss in the world to come; while, beyond the serried ranks of the Christians, the Moslem beheld the dark-eyed hours of Paradise waiting to welcome the warrior who should lose his life in the service of Mohammed and the Sultan. At length Uluch Ali, regarding Doria as whipped and recognizing the fact that the final issue of the battle depended upon the struggle then so fiercely pending between Ali and Don Juan, steered for the Christian camp, followed by all his Algerines, and, although stoutly opposed by Don Juan's supporters, was fast nearing their admiral's galley. In spirit by the sight, Ali put himself once more at the head of his Janissaries, and, crying out, "O Yengi cheri, this day God has delivered the unbelievers into your hands!" he prepared to board the *real* at the moment when Uluch Ali's vessel should collide with her. Victory seemed within his grasp, and all was dark with the Christians: At this critical instant, so pregnant with the opposite emotions of fear and hope the smoke cleared away, as if by a miracle, and Don Alvaro de Bazan, with the reserve, was seen coming at full speed to the relief of his chief, while Doria, supported by a few of his best and fastest galleys, was making an effort to get in Uluch Ali's rear. Seeing this the wily Algerine gave up all for lost and, signalling to his squadron to withdraw from action, retired into the direction of Zante. "Curses on him for a coward!" cried the indignant Ali. "Soldiers, we must conquer without him!" As he ceased speaking a bullet, fired by an unknown hand, went crashing through his skull, and the gallant Turk, more fortunate than his comrades who survived this disastrous day fell back, senseless but with honor, in the arms of his nearest follower. Profiting by the confusion incident to his fall, Don Juan boarded his magnificent galley from the bow simultaneously with Veniero and Colonna, who threw their crews on board on either side. Thus overpowered, the Janissaries true to the principle which had been instilled into them from their earliest childhood resolved to die under their colours. Not one of them threw down his arms or asked for quarter; on the contrary, each man, fighting to the last, fell in the ranks, covering with his body when dead that portion of the deck which he had occupied while living. As the last man fell, a Spanish volunteer, cutting off Ali's head, carried it with him to the poop of the *real*, whither Don Juan had betaken himself, and, placing it on the

point of his lance, he held it far above his head that all the Turks might see it, and from the helmet with which it was covered, bearing the insignia of his rank, became cognizant of the fact that their grand admiral was slain. At this dismal sight, however, a cry of horror went up from the friend and foe alike, and Don Juan sternly rebuked the barbarian who had perpetrated the outrage; then, turning to Requiesens, who stood near him, the youthful victor directed him to have the colours of the Bashaw's galley, which were still flying, hauled down—an order that was joyfully complied with.

As the great standard of the Prophet was lowered to the deck, fear and dismay seized the whole Turkish host, God had given a great victory to the Christians.

One hundred and thirty of the enemy's vessels, with their crews, fell into the hands of the allies, and twelve thousand Christian captives were rescued from bondage. The rest of the vast Turkish armament, with its myriads of brave men, was consumed by fire or swallowed up by the waves.

The Christian loss was fifteen vessels sunk and eight officers, seamen, and soldiers killed, of whom the most noted were the *prove ditore*, Augustine Berberigo, who died seven days after the battle, universally regretted, and Don Juan Ponce de Leon, a scion of that illustrious race whose blood has ever been poured out like water in the service of Spain.

Among the Turks, who, next to the lamented Ali, most distinguished themselves in the action, the bashaw Pertov, who for three hours sustained, unaided, the attacks of four Christian galleys, stands pre-eminent. Finding himself at last without oars or rudder, this inimitable officer leaped overboard, and swam to a small fishing craft, where he was overtaken by the Venetians and barbarously murdered.

Of the Christians, three names come down to us invested with especial interest: those of Don Juan, of Austria, whose whole life was a feverish dream of ambition, to end in a melancholy death; of Alexander Farnese, prince of Parma, destined to be the first general of his age; and of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, then but a common soldier in the field of Mars,* but shortly to become a leader and a guiding star in that wider and nobler field where the sword yields precedence to the pen.

Such was the ever memorable battle of Lepanto, which gave the *coup de grace* to the naval supremacy of the Turks on the Mediterranean, and filled their capital with mourning. That the allies did not gain from it all the advantages they should have gained, history makes apparent. The fact is undeniable, and is to be attributed partly, to a want of harmony among the commanders of the allied fleets, and, in part, to Phillip's jealousy of his half brother, which thenceforth began to manifest itself in all his conduct toward him, but the assertion of many chroniclers that Don Juan might have taken possession of the splendidly fortified and strongly garrisoned city of Constantinople, had he made sail for it immediately after the action, is best answered by the Turkish Vizer Soko li himself: "Your Excellency wishes to know," said he to the ambassador of Venice, what our temper is since our defeat. Let me tell you, then, that you, in losing Cyprus, have lost an arm, while the destruction of our fleet is to us as the cutting off of our

hand. A limb cannot be replaced, but the beard, you may assure the Signory, will grow thicker with each clipping." And this was not a vain boast; for early in the following summer more than two hundred admirably built and equipped vessels were put afloat by the Turkish government; and when Uluch Ali, who had been appointed to the command of the fleet, expressed his astonishment at its "marvellous fittings," Sokoll assured him that the resources of the Sublime Porte were such that they could have been furnished, if necessary, with silk, cotton, velvet, sail, and spars of silver.

The disaster, then, that befel the Turks at Lepanto consisted, not in the vast number of men and galleys lost, for these, as we have seen, were easily replaced, but in the loss of prestige, that breath of life to a nation, without which it may be likened to an unburied corpse. From that moment the Mohammedans were placed on the defensive; and the historian of the Ottoman empire, in recognition of this fact, does well to head the chapter following that which gives an account of their defeat. *Epoch of the Decadence of the Turks.* Slowly but steadily has their light been declining ever since, and but a short time can now elapse ere it will be extinguished forever; for no nation whose religion is purely material may hope long to survive the enlightenment of the nineteenth century.

No wonder, therefore, that the Pope, shedding tears of joy when he heard of Don Juan's victory, should have exclaimed in the language of the gospel: *There was a man sent from God, whose name was John* (or that a statue should have been erected at Rome to Colonna. No wonder that the pencil of Tintoretto and the chisel of Vittoria were employed by the Venetians to illustrate that great action which seemed to revive the ancient glory of the republic. The victory at Lepanto was the final and permanent triumph of the cross over the crescent.

Phillip received the tidings on All Saints' Day, in the chapel of the Escorial, just as vespers were commencing, and, with his usual impassibility, remained on his knees during the whole service, engaged in prayer, without vouchsafing a word of reply to his chamberlain, Don Pedro Manuel, who was the bearer of them. At the conclusion of the service he ordered the officiating priest to have the *Te Deum* chanted—the first intimation received by his courtiers of the triumph of one whom they all loved, and whose chivalric deeds Spanish historians and poets have ever since vied with one another in celebrating.

The helmet of Ali and the armour of Don Juan were hung up, side by side, in the Royal Armory at Madrid, where they are still exhibited; and as the death of the former was lamented not only by the Turks but by the Christians, on account of the kindness he had shown to many of their faith while in captivity, so was that of the latter, which occurred but eight years afterward, greatly regretted, both by the Christians and the Turks, for the Mohammedans long remembered Don Juan's kindness to the son of Ali, and his generosity in restoring him without ransom to his sister Fatima.

The hero of Lepanto was in fact no ordinary mortal, and well deserved the affection and respect which were accorded to him by all classes while he lived, and the deep lamentation which accompanied his remains to the grave. "He conquered the Moors," says Bentivoglio, while but little

* The above is a mistake; Cervantes held the rank of Captain at Lepanto.—ED. VOL. REV.

more than a child, humbled the Turks in the flower of his youth, and, at the early age of thirty three, departed this life with a reputation second to that of no other captain of his day."

After his death he was compared with many of his countrymen to Germanicus, by others to the conqueror of Jerusalem; but the rude soldiery, knew nothing of the past, declared that there was but one warrior whose image was worthy of a place beside that of their deceased general, and that warrior his own father, the renowned Emperor Charles the Fifth.

FOXHALL A. PARKER.

The London correspondent of the *New York Times* says: A translation has just appeared of Haacklander's *Military Life in Prussia in Time of Peace*. It is, indeed, a delightful book, full of humour and poetry; full of amusing sketches of character, of capital stories of camp and barrack life: full, also, of information, given, as it were, from within, as to the everyday existence of Prussian officers, soldiers and volunteers. Of books about the late war there is still no end, or rather there is a beginning again. Their authors doubtless hope that, after a certain reaction, the interest in the subject is now reviving. In connection with the events of 1870-71, a work by Mr Sutherland Edwards is announced under the title of "Manners and Customs of Invading Armies, Notes on the German Occupation of France, the Relations between Invaders and Invaded, and the Modern Usages of War." It professes to give information in regard to requisitions, contributions, and forced labor, the levying of fines, the taking of hostages, the general repression of illegitimate warfare, and the bombardment of fortified towns. The appendix reproduces the "Instructions for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field," drawn up by Prof Lieber, submitted to and approved by a committee of officers, and mentioned by President Lincoln.

The steamer *Great Republic* brings to San Francisco the following intelligence from China: The steamer *Zeipka* brought to Hong Kong the news of the seizure of the German vessels *Maria Louise* and *Gazelle*, by a Spanish man-of-war off Sooloo. The vessels were brought to Manilla. The crew of the *Gazelle* were liberated. The Captain and supercargo of the *Maria Louise* managed to escape, and the Spaniards declare that they will be treated as spies if caught outside the respective consulates. The supercargo claims the protection of the British consul, and the captain that of Germany. The latter states that the vessels were sixteen miles off Sooloo when captured, and that according to law the blockade extends only nine miles; and further that the Spanish authorities had not declared any blockade.

M. M. Gambetta and Jules Favre appeared as witnesses, Nov. 21, in the Bazaine trial. There was a crowded audience, and the testimony was listened to with the deepest attention. M. Favre gave an account of his interviews with Bismarck, and declared that the latter told him that he had reason to believe that Marshal Bazaine would not recognize the government of September. The statement caused a profound sensation in the court.

The French Assembly has, by a majority of sixty six, voted to maintain McMahon as president of the Republic for seven years.

PURCHASE AND ITS DEFENDERS.

The opening of the Royal Commission to inquire into the alleged hardships which the abolition of the Purchase system has inflicted on certain classes of officers, has been seized by the defenders of the old *regime* as an opportunity for abusing Mr. Cardwell's great Military Reform Bill, and declaring it not only bad in principle, but even less equitable in practice. And there can be no doubt that the dissatisfaction which has for some time prevailed in the Service, has given a colourable support to those who believed in the Purchase system. But it is not because Mr. Cardwell has failed to please everybody that his measure is a bad one, or because the arrangement of the details of his Bill has been somewhat faulty, that he is to admit that he did wrong in disturbing the old system.

On the contrary, the more the question is ventilated the less excusable the purchase system becomes, and the wonder is that anything so thoroughly bad could have thriven and prospered for so long. Yet, just at the present time, there is undoubtedly a reaction in the public mind. The disturbed state of the Army has put the tax payer out of conceit with the grand scheme which he paid so dearly to introduce, and this feeling of dissatisfaction is of course encouraged by the supporters of the exploded system. We cannot suppose that the public is actually regretting the abolition of Purchase, but there is just now a disposition to accuse the authorities of having acted with harshness and injustice in attaining an end which it is pretended was not, perhaps, so very desirable after all. Most of all our contemporaries have recently referred to the subject, and the prevailing tone of their remarks has been to regret that any one should have suffered by the inauguration of the new *regime*. That the inauguration of the new *regime* was both a moral and military necessity, however, has not been a point dwelt upon, and it is therefore, more with the object of holding this in view than from any desire to interfere in the deliberations of Lord Justice James and his fellow commissioners, that we recur to what should be, but seemingly is not yet, an exhausted and threadbare topic.

The history of the Purchase system is in itself the best justification of its abolition. It was introduced two hundred years ago, in an age when the country was only just emerging from civil war, and was in a thoroughly disorganized condition. A number of country regiments had been raised by country gentlemen, and the control of these the Crown was anxious to acquire. The raising of these regiments had, however, cost their proprietors considerable sums of money, and it became necessary, in depriving the proprietors of their property, to compensate them for the outlay they had incurred. The Government of the day was too poor however, to buy out these vested interests, and it therefore came about that the Crown nominated to these regiments none but officers who were prepared to pay for their commissions a sum of money to go towards the reimbursement of the private individuals who had originally raised the corps. The inconvenience of the arrangement soon, however, declared itself. The Crown felt itself fettered in the nomination of its officers, an attempt was made in the reign of Queen Anne to abolish Purchase altogether by the expenditure of a certain amount of money, but this money the country was unwilling to provide, and thus the first attempt to get rid of the system fell through.

But that the system was anything but a bad one was never allowed. Not only was the Purchase system strictly confined to the Army, remaining unknown in the Navy, and actually made illegal and criminal in the Civil Service, but its introduction into the Service was itself only partial. In the Ordnance Corps, the Artillery and Engineers, in the Marines, the Militia, and the departmental corps, the system is unknown, and it has always been strictly prohibited in Staff appointments. These, we believe, not even the most devoted adherents of the old *regime* would venture to propose as objects of legalized sale. Their importance is so great that Staff appointments, being matters of purchase or sale to any bidder, would be preposterous, and no attempt has ever been made to extend the Purchase system in this direction. There has always been moreover a yet further limitation to Purchase. Even in Purchase corps the officers charged with the care of the health of the men—the surgeon and assistant-surgeon; with the care of the stores—the quartermaster; and with the care of the public moneys—paymaster; have not been allowed to buy or sell these posts of trust and responsibility. In fact, the Purchase system was introduced owing to circumstances over which the Government of the day had no control, was sought to be abolished in the earliest days of existence, and only survived annihilation for the want of the pecuniary means to get rid of it. It was, however, strictly kept within the limits first laid down, and its mischievous effects were confined within the narrowest possible compass.

Remembering the circumstances under which the Purchase system was introduced, it is scarcely possible to be patient with those of its defenders who extol its virtues, and refer to it as a time honoured system, introduced after a deliberate and most mature consideration. Probably none had a greater aversion to the system than those who were responsible for its existence, and none would have hailed its extinction with more delight. There is no doubt that in getting rid of the Purchase system Mr. Cardwell acted hastily. He felt it should be done away with, and in his desire to do what was right he omitted to give sufficient consideration to ways and means. So many interests were involved that it was necessary to act with the greatest caution, and Mr Cardwell's legislation on this point was undoubtedly a little headlong. But the Commission which is now sitting will, we trust, lead to the removal of all the hardships which the abolition of Purchase has inflicted. If the country of to-day is not more generous than it was in Queen Ann's time, it is at least richer, and it is not likely to act within justice. We may, therefore, look forward to an equitable settlement of the points which the commissioners have before them. But we protest against the absurdity of those who would with the public to believe that because a Royal Commission has been necessary Mr. Cardwell's measure was a bad one, or because particular interests have been effected adversely the general interest has not been immeasurably benefited by the extinction of a dishonest and mischievous system.

An order has been received at the Portsmouth; England, dockyard from the Admiralty directing shipwrights' and other apprentices to attend school during the afternoons of certain days of the week, as the engineer students do now. The order will doubtless prove of great benefit to the lads who are effected by it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

DISCIPLINE.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR—Those who have observed what is going on in Europe cannot fail to have noticed the great attention now given by Crowned Heads, military authorities, parliaments and people, to the improvement in every possible way, of the Arms of the world, and it is a great advantage to this new Dominion to be able to profit by the experience of older nations.

Now, discipline has much more to do with success in war, than perhaps many of my readers are aware, and as it is one of the principle difficulties we have to contend with, in the Volunteer Organization of this country, I make it the subject of my first letter—being a cavalry soldier I necessarily address myself more particularly to my own Arm.

I am aware that the idea of a large standing army is in nowise popular in Canada; yet however strong may be the aversion to its permanent establishment, no one will deny that the art of war must be cultivated at least by some citizens; who make it their special business to study its progress in other nations; and to practice it at home, with a given number of men, who serve as a nucleus both for instantaneous action, and for military instruction of that class of citizens who are capable of bearing arms and whose honorable and important province it is, to hazard fortune and life for the preservation of their country.

It is quite true we have now no "Regulars" to serve as a model for our Militia; but from the superior education, intelligence, and social position, possessed by the majority of the men in our Active Militia Force, I am certain they have only to comprehend the magnitude and importance which may attach to the most apparently trifling, or even vexatious order, to give at once that implicit obedience to superior authority, without which an army is little better than a mob—at the same time I cannot too strongly impress upon officers and non-commissioned officers, the mischief they may do by worrying their men about some useless or unnecessary trifle, though I fear the day of complaining about too much *polish or pipelay* is still far distant in Canada. First of all then, he who aspires to hold a commission must be a man of some influence, and have the confidence of the 55 men of his troop; because we work our military system without having recourse to the lash or any heavy punishment—by moral influence alone, can you therefore expect to keep up discipline; and this can only be done imprinting on the mind of the soldier

a feeling of confidence in your justice, temper, integrity, and above all the knowledge of your profession; and therefore your ability to guide and instruct him.

The late lamented Sir E. P. Taché in his lifetime an A.D.C. of our beloved Queen, and one to whom the cavalry arm in this country owes almost its existence—has well said "C'est pas sentiment sur le champ de bataille qu'on reconquiert un commandant, qui sait son métier, avec un, qui ne le sait pas." Depend upon it the soldier can tell just as well in the drill shed, or the riding school, whether his officer knows his work; and upon the opinion on these forms momentous results may depend. A cavalry leader must also possess such qualities as, a quick coup d'œil, a calm and ready judgment, indomitable energy, courageous decision, rapid execution, in a word abundant tact and talent. Striking instances are recorded of the opposite effect produced by different commanders upon the same troop. When Murat upbraided Junot for his inaction after crossing the Prudizi, Junot alleged in excuse, that he had no orders to attack, that his Wurtemberg cavalry were shy, their zeal insincere and that they could never be emboldened to charge the enemy's battalions. Murat answered these words by deeds. He rushed on at the head of the troops, who under a different leader, were very different men. He urged them on, launched them against the Russians, overthrew the skirmishers, and then returning to Junot, said: "Now finish the business; your glory and your Marshal's staff are still before you."

But to return more immediately to the question of discipline—we rely upon a numerous militia, and easy communication to collect a powerful army at a few days' notice. Whether this is altogether wise or not I am not now going to discuss—but shall simply quote the words of the late American General Scott—he says—"If the people of the United States suppose that the facilities which our railroads offer enable us to concentrate large masses of men in a short period, the answer must be that discipline is the soul of an army; and that, without the habit of obedience, an assemblage of men in battle can never be more than a panic-stricken mob. Instances in our history are not rare to verify this truth. The fields of Princeton, Savannah river, Camden, Guilford court house, &c.; during the war of the Revolution, not to speak of later disasters, amply sustain the declaration of Washington: that such undisciplined forces are nothing more than a destructive, expensive, and disorderly mob. When danger is a little removed from them, the well affected instead of flying to arms to defend themselves, are busily employed in removing their families and their effects; while the disaffected are consulting measures to make their submission and spread terror and dismay all around, to induce others to follow

their example. Daily experience and abundant proofs warrant this information. Short enlistments, and an mistaken dependence upon our militia, have been the origin of all our misfortunes, and the great accumulation of our debt. The militia come in, you cannot tell how; go you cannot tell when; and act you cannot tell where; consume your provisions; exhaust your stores, and leave you at last at a critical moment. Such facts, bringing powerfully home to us the contrast between indiscipline and discipline, it is hoped may yet cause our countrymen to heed the admonition of the Father of his country, that in peace we must prepare for war."

How truly wise these remarks of the General's were, we have only to remember the events of their civil war, which lasted upwards of four years—costs \$5,000,000,000 and required a million of men in the field—the cost in blood will never be known; recruited as the ranks were by tens of thousands of our own people from Europe—while from this country alone it is computed that 35,000 Canadians took service in the Northern Army. Now all of this would never have happened had the United States only taken old General Scott's advice, and possessed a properly disciplined Standing Army at the outset of the rebellion—and crushed it at once with a firm hand—whereas the war dragged on for four dreadful years, and ended at last, simply because the South were worn out, and no one almost was left to oppose the enormous force of cavalry and mounted infantry Sheridan marched through their country.

This very want of discipline too lies at the bottom of the humiliating position the French nation to-day occupies; while in strong contrast stands out the wonderful discipline of the Prussian Army, much of their success being due to this alone, for as the French Army became more and more demoralized, just so much the more venturesome were the Germans, and General Moltke was able to direct the movements of his troops to given points by telegraph, and fight his battles, sitting quietly at his table, as we would a game of chess; knowing that at the required minute of time, his brigades would be in the very spot ordered.

To illustrate how easy it is to loosen a little by even an apparently trifling disobedience of orders, I will give you Napier's remarks upon this subject. Suppose a column of 20,000 men on march to join 20,000 men in position, at a place that the moveable column can reach by four o'clock in the evening; at mid-day the column in march arrives at a stream of water, deep enough to reach above the line. Across this stream there is stretched an oak plank serving as a bridge. The day is cold, the troops, as troops usually are at the commencement of war inexperienced. They receive the General's order to "carry arms" and to march through the

stream in divisions of 20 men abreast; unused to implicit obedience, each company breaks or separates; some seek the shallow parts, some get upon the plank, others seek for stepping stones; every old soldier will bear testimony to the almost insuperable difficulty of making young troops march boldly through a stream of this kind, or even, through one only a few inches in depth. While this is going on, the column closes into a more dense mass: it ought not, but it does so. Some commanders of battalions endeavour to keep their men in the ranks; others mischievously good-natured wink at the slogging over the plank: "Come lads," say they, "run over the plank quick: and keep yourselves dry; come run". While the staff officers left by the General to make the men go through in divisions, vainly try to establish order, and thereby add to the delay. Now suppose there be thirty battalions, and that each battalion delay its march ten minutes, by this piling and stragling over the stream, the loss of time is *five hours!* At four o'clock the general disposition looks in vain for the expected column. Attacked in position he falls back upon the marching column, which hearing the firing, has pushed on and joins in dribblets, exhausted and quite unfit to fight; but fight it must, and the battle is lost, because the young soldiers would not wet their feet! They chafe to decide what is to be done,—"Where is the use of getting wet for nothing?" But it is not only the loss of a combat that may result from men picking their steps through puddles, and not fording streams in order of battle—an enemy may escape, soldiers are lost; they get benighted; they lose the time allowed for sleep, and are again obliged to march before they get rest; fever ensues; and hundreds fall exhausted; lost to their country and to their friends!

This country has spent an enormous sum of money during the past ten years upon its militia organization, keeping up military schools, buying arms, material, and clothing; and forming camps of instruction; all very important and necessary expenditures, which have raised the militia force of Canada to the proud position it to day occupies, and let me tell you, that those who disparage the Canadian army know very little about it, or the power it possesses. No country has ever been able to do so much in so short a time, and at so little expense—thanks to the patriotism and manly spirit of the people of Canada.

But discipline has been entirely overlooked; that implicit obedience to superior command, necessary to ensure success, has too often given way before political exigencies amongst the higher ranks of our officers; so that it cannot be a matter of surprise to see the difficulty the last named lance corporal has in enforcing it with his "awkward squad"—notwithstanding discipline is the

first quality and requirement of a soldier politics the very last thing he should ever meddle with. For my part I see little chance of improvement until we can adopt the principle of having officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, in barracks for a fixed period; let it be short or long, of course the longer the better.

In a recent lecture delivered at the Royal United Service Institution upon the Siege of Paris, Surgeon Major Wyatt says—"Every civilian force, to be reliable in time of war, must submit to strict military discipline, which should be the more rigid in proportion to the youth of the men and length of service contemplated; but when every man may do what is right in his own eyes, and submit to just as little control from his superior officers as happens to be suited to his own views, all hope of true discipline must end; and when a National Army is saturated with the contagious sentiment of liberty and equality, it will invariably be impatient of control by the constituted authorities."

I suppose my readers know that a large force of permanent cavalry upon the European model, cannot be maintained in Canada for very many years to come. Well then there is just as much the more necessity, that the present small force should be as highly trained as possible, in fact every individual in himself should be the very model of a light cavalry soldier of the present day—and modern open war if it teaches us anything, teaches us this, that *for troops without discipline there is no place whatever.*

To obtain then this object some mode of imparting instruction different from the present system is necessary, and surely if it is worth while to spend so many millions of dollars upon our army, a few hundreds need not be grudged when a question of efficiency is involved. In no other way can it be done at so little cost, and at the same time so effectually as by the system of Brigade Schools, recommended by our late Adj. Gen. these schools will combine all the requirements necessary to turn out either first class officers non-commissioned officers, or men, for the three arms; and at the same time one of the schools can also be all we want in the shape of a staff college; besides being much better suited to the requirements of our militia, than any Sandhurst or West Point, either of which would be an expensive model, and totally beyond the wants of this country; which has no regular army to gazette the young cadets into, or par passing their examinations; as is done in England and the United States.

The cost of this system need not be more expensive than the present one—in fact Lt. Col. French reported in 1871 that the vote for Military Schools in that year was actually reduced \$15,000 on the formation of A and B Batteries, which have given such entire satisfaction; that no Government wishing for reform should hesitate to apply the same prin-

ciple to the Cavalry and Infantry arms. Of course the successful working of these Schools, as in the case of the Gunnery Schools, will depend mainly upon the qualifications and ability of the officers selected for Instructors.

Apoloizing for the length of my communication by the importance of the subject,

I remain, Dear Sir,

Your obt. Servt.,

A CAVALRY INSTRUCTOR.

Quebec, 4th December, 1873.

KINGSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Military news, like all other sorts of news in the good old limestone city, is very meagre just now. *On dit*,—poor old Col. Corbett, storekeeper here, has been discharged from his post. None can be more sorry at such news than your correspondent, who has known him many years; who knew him in the days of his prosperity, and ever found him a genial sociable gentleman. I hear Captain Mattice of Cornwall, or thereabout, has got the post my old friend the late Lt. Col. Sharpe was gazetted a day or two previous to his death. I am glad that the Government have seen fit to give the post of Brigade Major in that district to an officer of the Force. I must say I think such posts should be the reward of men who have proved themselves worthy of them by sacrificing their time and means to the benefit of the Force, and consequently the country; and I do say moreover that none but men who belong to the Force should be placed in those offices. I think it an injustice to men belonging to the Service and who aspire to fill such offices as Brigade Major that outsiders, who have never spent a cent or had the trouble of raising companies, should be brought in to fill offices which by right (and I say it advisedly) belong to the officers serving in the Force.

On the 27th ult. the members of the Ontario School of Gunnery Mess entertained their late Commandant Lt. Col. French at dinner, when a pleasant evening was spent and many regrets expressed at the separation which was caused by Col. French's acceptance of the command of the Dominion Mounted Police Force in Manitoba. Colonel French left on the following Monday for his new command. K.

REVIEWS.

DOMINION MONTHLY.—The December number of the Canadian Monthly closes the publishing year. From the Prospectus for 1874, we learn that the circulation now reaches 3,200, and efforts are being made to still further increase its circulation. Premiums are offered for well-written articles, and contributions solicited. The present number has two good life likenesses of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and Her Imperial Highness, the Princess Maria Alexandrovna who are shortly to be united in marriage at St. Petersburg.

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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, DEC. 16, 1873.

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

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

The end of the present month closes Volume VII. of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW; and during the year we have made out and forwarded accounts to nearly all our Subscribers in arrears for Subscriptions to the REVIEW. Some have promptly paid up their indebtedness—who will please accept our thanks—but by far the larger number have paid no attention to it—to those we give notice now, that if their accounts are not settled before the 1st of January next, we will be under the painful necessity of handing them over to a Lawyer for collection.

CAPTAIN H. BRACKENBURG, R. A., in a lecture delivered at the Royal United Service Institution on "The Tactics of the Three Arms as modified to meet the requirements

of the present day," says, "we have now arrived at a period when the necessity for some change in tactics as they have been practised by the British army, is generally, I will not say universally, acknowledged." He then says that the improvement in arms has brought about this desire for change; but we rather incline to the opinion that it is due to the theoretical deductions of a class of able and educated officers who have made the phenomena attending the result of the late Franco-Prussian contest, a subject of intense and praiseworthy study, but have failed to see that it was not the system of tactics at all which led to Prussian victory and French defeat, but the simple principles of organization and discipline; and, therefore, at the very outset we are disposed to call in question the truth of the axiom on which the whole theory of the lecture rests, admirably as it is worked out. There are, however, throughout the lecture stores of practical information of the most valuable character—the clear enunciation of correct principles and condensed information generally of the most interesting kind.

It is laid down, with the terseness of a mathematical formula that "the very root of the whole art of tactics" is *to break down the enemy's moral force and to sustain the moral force of our own troops*. That the means to this end are practically two—*fire and shock*. To break down the moral force of the enemy the chief aim of modern tactics is *to obtain the greatest development of accurate fire and to sustain the moral force of troops*, it is necessary first, that they should have acquired discipline, or implicit faith in and obedience to their officers; and secondly, training suited to war; thirdly, confidence by success at the outset; fourthly, aptitude to appreciate the topographical condition of the ground as to shelter and skill to avoid the destructive shot spheres; and fifthly, capacity to adopt formations to the conditions of the terre-plein over which the troops are operating. Those are undoubtedly valuable and correct principles, their application to actual practice, does not even on the gallant Captain's showing constitute a revolution in the art of tactics as practised by the British Army, nor even such an attraction as would make it impossible for one of WELLINGTON'S old Generals to command British troops in a modern battle notwithstanding the difference in the range and use of weapons so ably illustrated by the gallant lecturer between the periods of the Peninsular war and the present day.

Without attempting to enter into the minute and interesting details of the manner in which divisions, brigades, or battalions should be led into action, we come to what is really the gist of the whole lecture, *the fighting formation*, and the Prussian drill book which the gallant lecturer takes as his text—says: When actually under the enemy's fire the employment of battalion columns can only be justified by special cir-

cu instances. *The nominal fighting formation of the first line is therefore to be in company columns*—subsequently this formation is developed as *line four deep*, or the very formations advocated by Lieutenant Colonel MACDONALD of the Edinburgh Volunteers in his admirable pamphlet which we recommended some time ago. Let it be taken as it may we fail to see the necessity for any change whatever in our system of tactics, and we believe the only thing necessary to make British soldiers win as many victories as they did under WELLINGTON, is to train officers, non-commissioned officers and men to the necessity of advancing and skirmishing under cover; the question of supports and the disposition of the attacking force must altogether depend on the judgment of the officers in command and the features of the ground advanced over. In prescribing rules for the action under imagined conditions officers are binding the service with a more *rigid chain* than the *thin red line* ever yet affixed to skilful manipulation. The whole matter resolves itself into the fact that Prussia beat France with a series of encounters in which the latter power was over-matched by man and machine power from the outset. That Prussia had not even the best weapons, possessed no faith in her own tactical formations, proved them to be radically visions in practice, and her success due to numbers, organization, and discipline, is set down by theorists to her superior tactical improvisations.

The error is a dangerous one every way, and should be carefully guarded against even though advocated by Field Marshal BARON VON MOLTKE.

Captain BRACKENBURG touches on the question of attack and defence, in order to illustrate the part artillery has got to play under the new condition of warfare, and lays it down as a rule that the defence cannot be impaired as long as the defenders are unshaken by artillery fire, while the assailant has the advantage of choosing his position and concentrating his whole strength on a single point in the line of defence; therefore, the latter should be offensive as well as defensive.

For attack it is laid down that batteries should be massed both for effect and facility of command, that each gun detachment should employ a front of about 20 special yards, and that the sooner it could be brought into position and action the greater the effect on the results.

As infantry fire has acquired such range and accuracy, artillery instead of being detached with escorts can operate in rear of the troops with impunity. He shows from carefully prepared tables and diagrams that artillery can fire with safety over the heads of troops from a range of 3000 yards till they are within 73 yards of the enemy; at 2,500 yards till they are within 103 yards of the same point; at 2,000 yards till they are within 153 yards; and at 1,500 yards till

within 400 or 500 yards, so that it is an advantage to have artillery in the rear. It also appeared that the Shrapnel shell fire has been developed to a range of 2,000 or 3,000 yards, and it is a far more difficult problem to find shelter from its effects than to arrange the skirmish line by a revolution in tactics.

The lecture is the most interesting we have ever read on this subject, reflects great credit on the research and practical acumen of the gallant Captain, as well as plainly proves what General Lord De Ros stated in the discussion that the English subaltern officer has never been known to be unequal to his duty in any position in which he has been placed.

The following article from a contemporary is earnestly recommended to the consideration of our readers, for the value of the lesson it teaches. The true issue of our great rifle contest is not to train sharpshooters, but to make the soldier familiar with his weapon—to perfect him in the use of it, and to give him steadiness and confidence in its use. Contests, in which the use of the military weapon alone would be permitted, should be encouraged; and, therefore, it is that our company and battalion matches have such a beneficial and peculiar value. The only use for sharpshooters would be as skirmishers, and therefore the formation that will employ the old flank companies, organized from the best shots in each battalion, should be adopted as a necessity. In order to disable artillery, prevent an advance in front, defend an important position, or drive away cavalry, the fire of the sharpshooters would be invaluable; but, as shown in this extract, it will never win a fight; and while it may contribute largely thereto, by covering the advance of the corps to which it belongs, it is a force that any skillful officer will use with extreme caution, both from certain loss it must encounter, and the difficulty of withdrawing it, if over-matched. The direction in which a reformation of minor tactics is necessary is undoubtedly in the employment of skirmishers.

*A writer in the *Journal des Sciences Militaires*, in an article on "Infantry Fire," discusses the use made of this powerful factor in times past and how it may profitably be applied in future. Without returning, he says, precisely to those times in which generals gave command to take certain positions without firing a shot, we yet wish to assert that target-shooting alone will never gain a battle. The Austrians at Sadowa, had 20,000 experienced and skilful Tyrolean sharpshooters, and yet were beaten badly when their right was attacked by the enemy's army. A little further on he says: Beyond the distance of 500 metres the soldier's firing must be left to his own option. Skirmishers will endeavour to advance to about 50 metres; the supports will occupy the front rank while the reserve covers flank and rear. At 50 metres a rapid fire takes place (five to six shots) upon which tirailleurs and supports throw themselves on the

enemy, the reserve advancing to support them. So surely as French columns approach the enemy at a distance of 60 metres, so surely will the latter be overthrown; for it was French troops only that were able to storm a Malakoff tower; as it is that French soldiers alone who, impelled by their officers, will throw themselves with fiery zeal against obstacles and objects, where sure death awaits them.

Our readers will remember the mystery thrown about the retirement of Mr. REED, C. B., from the Admiralty in which he held the place of Chief Naval Constructor.

It was our expressed opinion at the time that he had been driven out from it by Mr. CHILDERS, then First Lord of the Admiralty, a man of small administrative powers but great self-sufficiency, under whose administration the Navy and its affairs became as hopelessly disorganized as CARDWELL at a late period made the army. The fact was emphatically decided by Mr. CHILDERS and his supporters—there was no difference between him and Mr. REED, not a bit, but he tried to throw the blame of the loss of the *Captain* on his shoulders nevertheless.

We have never been admirers of Mr. REED's system of naval architecture, we hold it has failed altogether and cannot be made to succeed under any circumstances; but we do say the country that will give pettifogging lawyers and scheming merchants the power to work out their own conceits in opposition to a trained intellect like his, deserves to suffer for their folly. We do not agree with Mr. REED in his estimate of the *Captain's* stability—her defect was that she was *over-masted*. We do not love *low free boards*. We know that form of construction to be altogether a mockery and a snare, but the *Captain* was as great a success of the class she belonged to as the *Monarch*. The *Captain* was lost for want of seamanship, and that is an article neither Mr. CHILDERS or Mr. REED could supply. The whole affair goes to prove that no mere civilian should fill the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, and that the chief naval constructor should be a seaman.

"Mr. Reed, C. B., in an electioneering speech at Hull recently, referring to the circumstances which led to his withdrawal from the Admiralty, remarked that, although he made greater changes within seven years under his administration than, perhaps, were made in naval architecture in any 700 years before, there were certain things urged to which he objected, and which he would not carry out. One of them was—to make a ship with very low sides indeed, for the purpose of reducing the quantity of armor they need put upon her, and spreading sails to propel her without the use of steam. What he said was, that to take away the sides of a ship was to take away from her that which tended to bring her upright when a gust came. A boat, if a gust of wind came, lay over into the water, which boiled up under her lee side, and she came again by the stability which she got by her sides. If the sides was so low that the wind put the gunwale under, that moment

she began to lose stability and to come into a position of danger. He said that the same principle which would hold in one case would hold in all cases, and he demonstrated, by a mathematical investigation of a somewhat novel kind, that rigged monitors must generally capsized. There was a great agitation to build turret-ships with sails, and the Admiralty said, "You are the Adviser of the Admiralty: design us a turret-ship with sails." He replied that it could well be done if they did not insist upon low sides. He designed his ship so that it would carry a great spread of canvas. The unfortunate Captain Coles wanted an exceedingly low side, and that Mr. Reed would not have. Captain Coles was asked how he liked the design, and he said he did not like it at all: he objected to its high sides. He also said that it was a burlesque upon him, and done to injure him. The Admiralty said to him!

"We shall build Mr. Reed's ship because we believe in him. You may go to any builders you like in the country; tell them what your views are, ask them to design a ship according to your wishes, and let us have a look at it."

"The design was made, and when it was sent in he said it was a very good design in all points except, of course, the one of a low side. It was just such a ship as he would have designed had he dared to give so low a side. The Admiralty said that so many members of the House of Commons, so many newspapers urged them to build Captain Coles's ship, and public opinion was so strong in its favor that they must build it, but that before doing so, knowing Mr. Reed's opinion they would exempt him from all responsibility about it except that there was put into the ship good materials and good workmanship. When the ship was built she actually came out with lower sides than had been contemplated. The first lord of the Admiralty heard from all naval men with whom he came in contact, all more or less having been bitten with the low sided ship mania, that the ship was better than Mr. Reed's; and he was, in fact, told that she was the best ship in the world, and he asked Mr. Reed, because of the presumed success of the *Captain*, to appoint or shape some place in the Admiralty to which he would appoint Captain Coles. His answer was that the ship cost some £300,000 or £400,000, and his ship the *Monarch*, the same sum, and he thought they ought to be tried before they adopted the suggestion. He also said,

"You have spent three-quarters of a million upon these ships; try them and find out which is the best. Never mind what anybody says till the trial is over; and so convince I am I that this is a bad ship, an unsafe ship, that I will not let the designer come within the Admiralty while I am here; but if you want him I will go out and make way for him."

The result was a degree of unpleasantness, and he was willing to make every possible excuse for the Minister. He heard so many naval men applaud the turret-ship that he thought they must be right and he wrong; but he stuck to his book, and the end of it was he came out of the Admiralty. Three months after he left the Admiralty they would remember that in half a gale the *Captain* turned bottom upwards, and his ship, the *Monarch*, went and picked up what ever was left floating about on the surface. The *Monarch* had been pronounced throughout the world a very fine ship, and by an American officer who accompanied her to America, as the finest ship he had ever seen.

Those circumstances brought him into collision with the Government in this way: After the *Captain* had capsized, a sense of horror fell upon the minds of the men who in any way had been responsible for her, and the First Lord of the Admiralty said, "Well, Mr. Reed warned me, and cautioned me: why did he not warn and caution me a great deal more?" That very man who had not listened to the warning Mr. Reed gave him wrote a document for the purpose of showing it was his fault the ship was lost, because he had not warned him enough. He resented that, denied it, and defended himself; as he always should, when unfairly attacked.

The following article from the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of the 1st November shows the accuracy of the Gatling Gun. Its value as field artillery has been long settled. It is useless against active skirmishing, and its effective range is such as to make it contemptible against any field piece. It may do service against Indians, or possibly the Ashantees, but it is only a defensive weapon at best:—

The remarkable effectiveness of the Gatling, at distances ranging up to 1,200 yards, has been demonstrated in a more convincing manner than ever before, by the recent trials of the several calibres, in competition with the service field gun, at Fortress Monroe during the first week of the present month, and more recently at Fort Madison, near Annapolis. The results at the former locality strikingly illustrate the precision of the gun, while they develop a rapidity of single shots and a volume of canister thus far, we believe unprecedented in trials. With a Gatling of 42 calibre, firing 600 shots in 1 minute 26 seconds, notwithstanding a very severe wind almost at right angles to the line of fire, 534 hits were made at 800 yards distance within a target 9 feet high by 40 in length. At 1,200 yards under similar conditions of wind, out of 600 shots discharged in a minute and a half, 415 struck the target. The record of precision in the above tests is something marvellous, throwing into the shade the most favorable results that Creedmoor and Wimbledon practice can hope to attain through individual marksmanship. But the astonishing effectiveness of the Gatling's fire was perhaps even better demonstrated in the trial of the one-inch gun. This gun was trained upon the same target, and in 255 discharges, each being a canister of 12 balls, hurled in space of one minute and a half, 1,595 balls (out of the total of 5,355) against the target, at a range of 200 yards.

The trials of 23rd and 24th inst., at Fort Madison, were conducted under supervision of Lieutenant-Commander J. D. Marvin, commanding the fort, and regarded especially the endurance of the gun. During the test, which was witnessed by a large attendance of officers of both services, 100,000 rounds were fired from the 50 calibre gun. The cartridges used were the production of the United States Cartridge Company of Lowell, Mass., constructed with solid heads by a peculiar process, and gave exceptionally good results. 35,000 rounds were first fired and the gun was then cleaned. After which over 64,000 rounds were proceeded with without any other attention to the barries than a close observation of the effects of the continued discharge. The general issue of this prolonged trial was of great use in demonstrating the endurance of the

barrels and mechanism; but its particular value is found in the development of a fact in gunnery which, through previously asserted by Captain Prince, of the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, yet required the unequivocal proof that it has now received. It had been assumed in all antecedent experience that the extreme faculty of a gun barrel to do respectable work could not under the best conditions pass the five hundredth round. In the trial at Annapolis it was discovered that the fouling did not increase at all after from 400 to 500 discharges had been made, but rather diminished, and the fact was pretty clearly demonstrated that there is actually no limit to the firing of a gun while its mechanism remains operative. After nearly one hundred thousand rounds had been fired, wiping off the slight powder discoloration which follows each shot, discovered barrel interior as smooth and bright as plate glass. The correct operation of the gun was further illustrated after the endurance test was concluded, 30 shots being made at 300 yards distance at a target 12 feet square, of which 29 struck the central part of the mark, making hits, end on, and giving good penetration.

The following tactical disposition of troops, to be reviewed on a limited area, has the recommendation of novelty at least. It is taken from the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of the 25th October, and may be useful to some of our officers, in whole or with modifications, as the space in which troops are to be inspected is often a matter for consideration:—

STREET REVIEW OF A DIVISION OF INFANTRY.—Brigadier General J. W. Hoffman, of the Pennsylvania National Guard, has prepared the following directions for a review of a division on an avenue or street of a city:

1. The line will be formed with the front rank ten paces in front of the line of curb or road-way in rear. Twenty paces intervals between the regt. Thirty paces between the brigades. The officers at their posts as prescribed by paragraphs 12-20, Upton's *Tactics*. The troops at "In place rest."

2. At the time designated for the review the division commander will cause the signal of "Attention" to be sounded by his bugle. This will be repeated by the brigade commanders, who will then command: 1. Prepare for review. (At this the colonels will command: 1. *Fix bayonet*. 2. *Carry—Arms*. 3. *Prepare to open ranks*. 4. *Clear open order*.) 2. *March*. The rear rank will open out to one pace. The rank of file-closers will take post one pace in rear of the rear rank. The company officers two paces in front of the front rank, each opposite to his place in line of battle. The staff officers four paces from the right flank of their regiment, and in line with the company officers. The non-commissioned staff three paces on the left flank of the front rank. The band ten paces on the right of the front rank. The drum corps in rear of the band. The color-bearer will take post in the line of company officers. These dispositions being made, the field officers will take post two paces in front of the line of company officers, the colonel one pace in their front, and each opposite to his place in line of battle. The brigade commander will then command: 1. Prepare to rest. (The col-

onels add, *Order—Arms*.) 2. In place—Rest. He will then take post ten paces from the right of the brigade, two paces in front of the line of colonels; his staff in one rank three paces in his rear; his flag and ornaments three paces in rear of the staff.

3. When the reviewing officer, accompanied by the division commander and their respective staffs, presents himself at the right of the first brigade, the brigade commander will face his brigade, and command: 1. *Attention—Battalions*. 2. *Carry—Arms*. 3. *Present—Arms*. Then reverse and salute the reviewing officer. The reviewing officer having acknowledged the salute, the brigade commander will recover his sword and re-assume his post in front of his staff. At the third command the first regiment will present arms. The second regiment will be brought to the present by command of its colonel, when the reviewing officer arrives at twenty paces from the right flank of the regiment. When the reviewing officer has passed the left of the first regiment, the colonel will command: 1. *Carry—Arms*. 2. *Order—Arms*. 3. *In place—Rest*. What is here prescribed for the brigadier general, and for colonels of the first and second regiments, will be observed by the other brigadier generals and colonels.

4. When the reviewing officer has arrived at the left of the division, he will return to the right, by the rear rank. The colonels will cause arms to be carried when he is passing in rear of their respective regiments.

5. When the reviewing officer has taken his eas at the color, placed to indicate his presence, the division commander will again cause the signal of "Attention" to be sounded. When the brigade commanders will command:

1. *ATTENTION—BATTALIONS*. 2. *CARRY—Arms*. 3. *Close—ORDER*. 4. *MARCH*. 5. *By the right flank*. (Colonels will add, *Four—Right*.) 6. *March*. (The colonels: 1. *Forward*. 2. *Guide—Left*. 3. *Right shoulders—Shift—Arms*.) The staff officers will remain at the head of the column. The column will incline to the right, as near to the curb or right of the road way as practicable. It will change direction to the left at the 1st camp color and again at the second. When the first regiment has passed the second color, the colonel will command: 1. *By Company—Left front into line*. 2. *March*. 3. *Guide left*. The other colonels will conform to what is here prescribed for the colonel of the first regiment.

6. When the head of the column is at one hundred paces from the reviewing officer, the brigade commander will command: 1. *Pass in review*. 2. *Column—Guide—Right*. Upon which the officers, if not already there will take post as follows: The colonel, ten paces in front of the captain of his leading company, his staff, excepting the adjutant, three paces in the rear; the lieutenant-colonel two paces from the left flank of the leading company; the major two paces from the left flank rear company; the adjutant two paces from the left of the second company; the sergeant-major two paces from the left of the company next to the rear; the other non-commissioned staff officers three paces in rear of the file-closers of the rear company. When the head of a regt. arrives at fifty paces from the reviewing officer, the colonel will command, *Carry—Arms*.

7. In order that the men may not be inconvenienced by the playing of the different bands while passing each other, when in column, moving to and from the point where the change of direction will be made the

following rule will be observed: The bands and the drum corps moving to that point will cease playing when they meet the band of the first regiment moving from that point and will resume playing when they themselves have made the change of direction, the men of their respective regiments in the meantime taking step from the band or drum corps passing on their left.

8. Regimental commanders will see that their bandmaster is properly instructed in his duties. When the troops are in line and arms are presented, the drums will give the prescribed "ruffles" (two for a brigadier general and three for a major general). The bands will play when the reviewing officer is passing in front, and again when passing in rear of their respective regiments. When the column is passing in review, the bands and drum corps will turn off, after having passing the reviewing officer, and take post in his front, playing while their regiment is passing. The drums will again sound the ruffles when the colors salute. When the rear of a regiment has passed the reviewing officer, the band and drum corps will move in double time, to regain the head of their regiment. The colonel will cause the bayonets to be unfixed, without halting, and will direct the staff officers to return to their proper places in column. During the review all mounted officers will remain mounted. All officers will salute with sword, and when they pass in review, will be careful to turn their eyes towards the reviewing officer an instant before they salute. The division and brigade commanders and their staffs, and the regimental commanders, will turn off after having passed the reviewing officer. The salute of the division, brigade and regimental commander, and of the colors will be acknowledged by the reviewing officer.

The station of the reviewing officer will be opposite the intersection of a cross street to allow as much room as practicable for the column passing in review. Should the head of this column arrive at the reviewing officer before the rear of the column of fours has passed that point, the latter column will change direction to the right on the cross street, for twenty paces, and by two additional changes will regain the main street, thus leaving room on the cross street, opposite the reviewing officer, for the bands when they turn out.

The following article on Forest Management is recommended to the careful notice of our readers. Here, in Canada we are destroying the growth of centuries at a rate which must end in a few years in depriving this country of a very important staple—a little precaution in time will do much to retard the period at which this country must cease to export—and the notice below, for which we are indebted to *The Colonies*, point out how it can be done.

FOREST MANAGEMENT. (a)

The question of the conservancy of forests has always been one of paramount interest in all of our colonies, and at the present time many are paying dearly for the reck-

(a) Reports on Forest Management in Germany, Austria, and Great Britain, by Captain Campbell Walker, F.R.G.S., Staff Corps, Deputy Conservator, with Extracts from Reports by Mr. Gustav Mann, Mr. Ros*, and Mr. T. W. Webber, and a Memorandum by D. Brandis, Ph. D., Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, on the Professional Studies of Forest Officers on Leave. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 8vo. pp. x, 209, with Illustrations, 1873.

lessness and extravagance of their predecessors. The early colonists were too apt to think trees a great hindrance, and their destruction, what with ringing, axing, and firing was too fully accomplished in some places. The importance of trees in fixing the soil, retaining moisture, and forming a screen from the wind is now fully realized. Besides, by judicious thinning and planting to replace the trees removed, a forest becomes a constant source of wealth.

The Forest Department of India has now been established for some years, and is looked upon with every confidence, its officers being everywhere known for their professional skill and ability. In 1866 arrangements were made by which forest officers could, if so disposed, study forest management in England or on the Continent, and the present valuable reports are a proof that this arrangement will be productive of much good. Though in England we can rear as fine trees as are to be found anywhere, yet the management of forests with us, so as to yield a large profit, is not so much attended to, as woods here are mostly grown for luxury. But in Germany forestry is truly a science: there the systematic and scientific management of forests on a large scale is looked upon as a part of political economy.

Forestry in India is a highly important subject, as large quantities of wood for building and fuel have to be supplied to her teeming millions, and the supply ensured for the future, beside the ever increasing demand, which has to be met for sleepers and fuel for the railways. We will now give a sketch, somewhat brief, however, of the manner in which forests are managed in Germany.

In Germany there are four classes of forests, viz.—1. Government Forests of about 591,000 acres; 2. Ecclesiastical Forests 34,000 acres; 3. Communal Forests, 165,000 acres; and 4. Government moors and peat bogs, 115,000 acres. The first is the entire property of the state, though in some cases burdened with communal or individual rights. The second was formerly church property, but now secularized by Act of Parliament by which these Forests are placed under a special department whose care it is to apply the profits to educational or charitable purposes. The third class are forests belonging to towns, etc., are under Government management, the commune paying the working expenses, and the surplus annual yield of wood being their entire property to use or sell as they please. The fourth class consists of all the waste tracts of the country, which are gradually reclaimed by planting with fir. The yield of timber in the Government forests from 1853 to 1863 inclusive was 45,000,000 cubic feet, 10,010,000 of which was handed over to persons having rights and privileges. The annual receipts are stated to be £300,000, the expenses for establishment, pensions, land tax, etc., £138,000, leaving a surplus revenue of £162,000. These expenses will be much less in future years, as they include considerable sums in commutation of rights and servitudes, and in surveys and valuation. To work these forests, there is 1 forest director, 20 forest masters, who each have charge of a division, and together with the forest director form a board of management, 112 chief foresters, 403 foresters, and 453 overseers and under-foresters, who watch and protect the forests, and supervise work done by hired or contract work. There is also a treasurer or cashier, who receives and pays all forest monies. There are also regular forest academies, where the

foresters are taught. The general work done by the department is as follows: The forest is first thoroughly surveyed and mapped out, and the number, size, and description of trees, quality of soil, climate, etc., noted. The history of the forest is examined, and all claims as to rights of pasturage, fuel, timber, etc., carefully examined and registered, and the views and wishes of the surrounding villages ascertained, and from these materials a plan as to the management and working of the forest is drawn up and submitted to the Committee of Forest masters. These working plans show the amount of felling and planting to be done each year, and are so accurately prepared as to last for many years with little or no revision. If any of the inhabitants who have rights disapprove of the proposed management, they have the right of appeal, but so thoroughly are they aware that the Government management is to their advantage that seldom are any complaints made. There are many questions that have to be considered, as for instance the relative number of hard wooded and soft-wooded trees, the proximity of trees from one to another, the amount of shade or light required for different kinds of trees, protection from winds, the growth of seedlings, the time and method of planting out, &c.

Lieut. Col. FERRIER, of the Cold Stream Guards Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor General, delivered the third lecture of the winter course under the auspices of the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society, to a numerous, intellectual, and highly appreciative audience, on Wednesday evening, the subject being Small Arms. We regret our inability to give this lecture in our present number, but will endeavour to do so in our next.

In our next we will also give the late despatch of Sir Garnet Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces acting against the Ashuncoo nation, giving an account of the recent battle in the neighbourhood of Cape Coast Castle; from which we learn that the enemy were beaten at all points. We regret to learn that in this battle Col. McNeill, Aid-de-Camp to the late Governor General of Canada, received a severe gunshot wound in the left forearm.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received two communications—one "Old Soldier," the other "Royal"—on our reply to "R's" in territories, which we are obliged to postpone until our next issue, when they will get a place in our columns.

A mass meeting of workmen was held in the Cooper Institute last night. The hall was densely crowded by half past seven o'clock. Several hundred women were present. Around the platform were numerous motions, such as "We demand suspension of rent for three months." The General that Commands the Army is General Distress." "When the workmen begin to think, monopoly begins to tremble," and others of an equally significant character.

THE TWO ARMIES.

A wife's unending column pours,
Two marshalled hosts are seen—
Two armies on the trampled shores
That death flows back between.

On marches to the drum-beat's roll,
The wide-mouthed clarion's bray,
And bears upon a crimson scroll,
"Our glory is to slay."

One moves in silence by the stream,
With sad yet watchful eyes,
Calm as the patient planet's gloom,
That walks the clouded skies.

Along in front no sabers shine,
No blood-red pennons wave;
Its banner bears the single line,
"Our duty is to save."

For those no death-bed's lingering wail
At honor's trumpet call,
With knitted brow and lifted blade,
In glory's arms they fall.

For those no flashing falchion's bright,
No stirring battle-cry;
The bloodless stabber calls by night—
Each answers, "Here am I!"

For those the sculptor's laurelled bust,
The builder's marble pilos,
The anthems pealing o'er their dust,
Through long cathedral aisles.

For these the blossomed-sprinkled turf,
That floods the lonely graves;
When Spring rolls in her sea-green surf
In flowery foaming waves.

Two paths lead upward from below,
And Angels wait above,
Who count each burning life-drop's flow,
Each falling tear of Love.

Though from the Hero's blood-stung breast
Her pulses Freedom drew,
Though the white lilies in her crest
Sprang from that scarlet dew.

While Valor's haughty champions wait
Till all their scars are shown,
Love walks unchallenged through the gate
To sit beside the throne!

TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE

(From Broad Arrow, November 5.)

(Continued from page 357.)

TWENTY-SECOND DAY: OCTOBER 30TH—COMMUNICATIONS WITH METZ

On the court resuming last Thursday a woman named Imbert, who was the first witness called to day, deposed that on the 21st of August she took from Metz to Thionville three despatches addressed to Colonel Turnier. The Duc d'Aumale congratulated the witness upon the courage she displayed on that occasion.

Lieutenant Noques was recalled, and gave explanations respecting his former testimony. He specially dwelt upon the insignificance of the letters of the Empress, of which he was the bearer. He protested against the unworthy and calumnious commentaries passed by the press upon his testimony of yesterday. The president interrupted him in his remarks upon this point.

M. Lagosse, mayor of the commune, was ordered by General Ducrot to endeavour to convey to Marshal Bazaine a despatch stating that Marshal MacMahon was in command of an army, was advancing with 120,000 men, and would arrive on the 27th of August at Stenay. He (Marshal Bazaine) was to hold himself in readiness to march on hearing the first cannon fired. Lagosse succeeded in reaching Thionville. There Colonel Turnier made three copies of the despatch, promising to have it safely passed on by reliable emissaries, but he prevented M. Lagosse from going on himself. He left Thionville on the morning of the 28th, returning towards Marshal MacMahon's camp.

M. Lallement, a magistrate at Sarreguemines, stated that while going on the 28th on a mission from Thionville to Sedan, he in the train met a Belgian priest who stated that he was on his way from Metz, and that he had a despatch for Madame Bazaine.

M. Marchal related to the various incidents he encountered on his journey to Metz, and how he arrived on the 29th with a despatch which he gave to Marshal Bazaine.

M. Mietch stated that he succeeded in reaching Metz with a despatch for Marshal Bazaine on one of the first days of September, and that he returned amid a thousand dangers with the reply of the marshal to Thionville. The defence contested the truth of the evidence of M. Mietch, pointing out its palpable contradictions as compared with his deposition in writing, and asserting that he had never gone to Metz. Evidence given by his parents of M. Mietch was then cited to show that they did not see him at Metz. The matter was not entirely cleared up.

Colonel Turnier, commander in chief of Thionville during the siege of Metz, was then called, and deposed that at the beginning of the campaign he was entirely deprived of his regular troops. He explained that he might be wanting in memory in consequence of the various duties he had to fulfil simultaneously. He solemnly affirmed, however, that he had no secret or other understanding whatever with Lieut.-Colonel Magnan, who gave him, moreover, no private information whatever. Colonel Turnier's evidence was very confused. He repeatedly adverted to his want of memory. He said he had to send all possible information, and to pass despatches through numerous emissaries. His general reply to the questions asked was—"I do not remember." He recollected, however, having sent on the 27th August a despatch of Marshal MacMahon's by three different emissaries, viz., Marchal, Flahaut, and Notrel, and that the latter did not succeed in getting to Metz. He had no precise recollection of the despatch of the 23rd, but still he believed himself able to affirm that he had sent it off. He did not know whether it arrived.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY—OCTOBER 31ST: THE ALLEGED DESPATCH OF AUGUST 23RD.

General Coffinieres, the military commandant of Metz, was called, and gave evidence with regard to the armistice agreed to on the 15th. He stated that it had no importance, and in no way influenced the movements of the enemy. He was then examined on the subject of the communications attempted with Marshal MacMahon; but nothing important was elicited. He explained that he did not give the director of telegraphs at Metz the cable he asked for to establish communications with Thionville because he had not sufficient, and what he had he required for the army.

Commandant Magnan was recalled, and gave explanations respecting his previous deposition. The questions put by the president were very searching. He expressed regret that the witness had sent back a train to Charleville because of a merely temporary interruption of the railway line, and he said he was surprised that Commander Magnan had not taken advantage of his presence at Thionville to make a serious effort to re-enter Metz.

Colonel Lewal deposed that he received a despatch on the afternoon of the 23rd, and delivered it to Marshal Bazaine. The latter read it, and it made known the movement of the army of Chalons towards the army of the Rhine. Colonel Lewal asked Marshal Bazaine to set his army in motion as quickly as possible, in order to avert the danger run by the army of Marshal MacMahon. The witness took pains to prove that this despatch arrived on the 23rd, and he entered into very precise and lengthy details on this

subject. He gave his evidence with great calmness and simplicity, and in very clear language. The council for the defence disputed the question of dates, and declared that the despatch only arrived on the 29th. Marshal Bazaine energetically affirming that was the day he received the despatch.

Colonel D'Anlau, the next witness, deposed that Colonel Lewal told him on the evening of the 26th or on the 27th that Marshal Bazaine had been informed since the 23rd of the march of Marshal MacMahon. The council for the defence asked whether Col. D'Anlau was the author of the work entitled, "Metz: the Campaigns and Negotiations." The witness replied that he was.

Commandant Samuel gave similar evidence to that of the last witness. Captain Mornay solemnly affirmed, on the contrary, that Marshal Bazaine received no despatch on 23rd August. Other witnesses were examined, but their evidence was unimportant.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY—NOV. 1ST: QUESTION OF THE DESPATCHES CONTINUED.

The first witness called to-day was Commandant de Buey, of the general staff. He deposed that he heard speak of the march of Marshal MacMahon in private conversations at Metz towards the 24th and 25th of August. The Police-Commissary de Guyard stated that he took a despatch from Thionville, addressed by Marshal MacMahon to Marshal Bazaine in Metz, on the 20th August together with other despatches which he handed to Colonel Massaroli, at Longwy. Colonel Turnier took a copy of them at Thionville, and confided them to the charge of Sub-Lieutenant Bazelaire, who forwarded them on the 22nd of August from Givet. These despatches were sent by the Emperor, Marshal MacMahon, and the Minister of War, M. Massaroli, ex-Commandant of Longwy, explained the manner in which he also forwarded these despatches by different ways.

Colonel Dalzie stated that Colonel Stoffel recalled the agents who were sent to Longwy, on account of their not sending any information. He added that all important despatches sent by Marshal MacMahon were in cipher.

Colonel Broze declared that Marshal MacMahon received no despatch from Marshal Bazaine after that of the 19th of August. The court then adjourned.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY—NOV. 3RD

To-day, several witnesses, specially from Alsace and Lorraine, who had not previously answered to their names, put in an appearance. Madame Sibeux deposed that she entered Metz on the 26th of August, and gave an officer information respecting the military position outside. M. Dechu stated that on or about the 28th of August he carried seventeen despatches to Metz without experiencing any difficulty. He brought no message back.

Colonel Turnier was again called, but was unable to mention positively any message that he had transmitted.

The Duc d'Aumale then stated that he would wish to have evidence from Marshal MacMahon himself with the object of contrasting it with the depositions of the witnesses who stated that he received no despatch on the 23rd. He therefore commissioned the President of the Civil Tribunal of Versailles to receive the evidence of the President of the Republic in reply to certain questions upon this point. Marshal MacMahon's replies were subsequently read for the information of the court. In the first

place, he says Marshal Bazaine's despatch of the 19th, giving an account of the battle of St. Privat, and showing that he still intended taking a northerly direction, was communicated to him (Marshal) by M. Pietri. This despatch determined him to change his march upon Paris, and take the direction of Montmedy. He received no other despatch. With regard to Marshal Bazaine's message of the 20th August, stating that he was taking up a position near Metz, and would notify Marshal MacMahon of his march, the President of the Republic reiterates the statement contained in his previous deposition, that he does not remember having received it, adding that he does not believe that if it had been delivered to him the fact would have escaped his memory.

M. Amiot, inspector of the telegraphs, gave explanations with regard to the transmission of despatches to the Emperor. Only those that were not in cypher were delivered to the Emperor direct; cypher messages were not presented to His Majesty until they had been decyphered. The point at issue was the non receipt of Marshal Bazaine's despatches of the 21 of August by Marshal MacMahon, they were retransmitted from Longwy on the 22nd, and the question was—were they first sent to Paris and stopped there, or were they stopped at Châlons? M. Amiot, after having examined the documents, proved that the despatches were first communicated to Paris.

M. Rabasse, the next witness, narrated that he was sent by Colonel Stoffel to obtain information respecting Marshal Bazaine's army. On the 22nd of August he received four despatches from Massuroli, and proceeded at once with his colleague, Mies, to the telegraph office, whence they were forwarded by the clerks. On the morning of the 23rd they received orders to return, and they started with the original despatches by an indirect road. M. Rabasse added that they showed them on their arrival to an officer, who said he had known their contents two days ago. He instructed them to hand these despatches to Colonel Stoffel, which they did on the following morning, namely, on the 26th. In reply to a question M. Rabasse said he addressed all the despatches to Colonel Stoffel at Rheims. The Duc d'Aumale remarked in a slightly ironical tone that he must have acquired a fresh recollection, for he had mentioned to-day for the first time the circumstance that before delivering the original despatches to Colonel Stoffel he showed them to an officer, who said he had seen them two days previously.

The next witness, M. Mies, however, confirmed the evidence of the previous witness, and added that the officer to whom they first handed the despatches on the evening of the 25th was Colonel Dabzac, of Marshal MacMahon's staff. M. Rabasse and Mies considered the order to return as a confirmation of the fact that the despatches they sent had been received at the headquarters in Rheims.

Colonel Dabzac was then called, and denied having received the despatches alluded to by the two previous witnesses at Reims, on the evening of the 25th. He said his recollection upon this point was precise and positive, seeing that he was waiting the despatches with the utmost impatience. The Duc d'Aumale recalled M. Rabasse and Mies to confront them with Colonel Dabzac, and he asked Mies whether he persisted in his affirmation, warning him at the same time to be careful, as he was on his oath. M. Mies swore that he had spoken the truth,

and entered into further details upon the subject.

Much excitement was manifested in court when these witnesses were confronted, but the matter was not cleared up.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.—NOV. 3TH. EVIDENCE OF COLONEL STOFFEL.

Colonel Stoffel, having been called, stated that Marshal MacMahon attached him to his staff solely with the object of obtaining information respecting the movements of Prince Frederick Charles's army. The witness swore that he never opened the despatches addressed to Marshal MacMahon, which he only read after they had been perused by the marshal. He afterwards gave an account of the mission entrusted to M. Rabasse and Mies. He doubted whether the despatch ordering M. Rabasse and Mies to return had been sent by him, and expressed his belief that it must have been sent off under his name by another officer. He said he had no knowledge whatever of the telegraphic despatches sent by M. Rabasse and Mies, with the exceptions of one, in which they stated that they had not been able to obtain any information. He recollected vaguely the day when they returned to the camp, adding that he did not even examine the accounts they gave him on their arrival. This last declaration created a great impression in court.

Colonel Stoffel's written deposition, made before the Committee of Inquiry, was read at the request of the Government commissary, and the letter pointed out the contradictions between it and the evidence given by the colonel to-day. The witness replied in a general way that he had but a confused recollection of what occurred and remembered nothing for certain. As a proof that Rabasse and Mies brought him no information respecting Marshal Bazaine, he cited the fact that he gave them no remuneration. He added that they in no way drew his attention to the importance of the papers of which they were the bearers, and, indeed, made no observation respecting them. Colonel Stoffel then sought to justify himself against the imputations made upon him in General Riviere's report, but the president refused to hear him. On Colonel Stoffel persisting in speaking the Duc d'Aumale, in a stern voice, "Colonel, I order you to stop, go back to the witnesses' room."

M. Rabasse was recalled, and the president ordered the clerk of the court to read his written deposition and his report upon his mission to Longwy. The Duc d'Aumale then pointed out that these accounts were very minute and complete, and asked M. Rabasse how it was he had forgotten to mention a circumstance so important as that deposed to by him yesterday—namely, that before delivering the despatches to Colonel Stoffel he and Mies showed them to another colonel on the staff. He also drew the witness's attention to several contradictory circumstances, and expressed surprise at his having so suddenly recovered his memory upon an important point. M. Rabasse in reply, stated that he had consulted M. Mies on the subject, whereupon the president severely condemned his conduct in entering into a preliminary understanding with a fellow witness as to the evidence to be given, a proceeding which was most irregular. The Duc d'Aumale's close and searching argument upon this point produced a great impression. M. Rabasse affirmed that Colonel Stoffel took cognisance of the despatches when they were handed to him.

M. Mies was then recalled, and the president made observations to him similar to those which he had addressed to the previous witness. M. Mies replied that his report upon his mission to Longwy was simply an account of the way in which he had spent his time; he had expressly added that he would furnish other details. The Duc d'Aumale, with the same severity as before, pointed out the contradictions in the different depositions made by M. Mies.

According to this witness, Colonel Stoffel, on receiving the despatches, said, "This is what you have already telegraphed." M. Mies added that Colonel Stoffel conversed with him for a long time in the evening.

The court remained adjourned to-day for a longer period than usual. On the resumption of the sitting, Colonel Stoffel was recalled, and the Duc d'Aumale asked him whether he would retract words uttered by him at the conclusion of his evidence, when he said:—"With reference to General Riviere, I share the sentiments of the whole army, and have no other feeling towards him than that of contempt and disdain." As Colonel Stoffel refused to retract this expression, the president ordered a report of it to be drawn up. The counsel for the defence endeavoured to interfere in the matter, and urged Colonel Stoffel to retract, but he again refused to do so. The president, after having signed this report, announced that he should send it at the close of the sitting to the general in command of the military division, who, if he thought fit, would submit it to the authorities competent to take cognisance of the insult to the reporter who had been entrusted with the preliminary investigation of the present case. This incident created a great and prolonged sensation.

M. Amiot was examined with regard to the telegraphic despatches.

M. Mies was recalled, and affirmed that Colonel Stoffel took cognisance of the despatches delivered to him on the 26th August.

Colonel Stoffel again denied that he received the despatch of the 22nd, or that he read the above-mentioned despatches on the 26th. He contradicted the evidence of M. Rabasse and Mies on all points. On the conclusion of his examination, the Government commissary rose and read an argument demanding that an information should be filed against Colonel Stoffel for making away with the despatches. He reserved to himself the right of prosecuting. The counsel for the defence endeavoured to intervene at this point, but without success, and the sitting closed amid great excitement.

The court was more crowded to-day than on any previous occasion. M. Target, French minister at the Hague, several deputies, and many other personages were present.

(To be continued.)

A despatch from London, Nov. 21, states that despatches from Cape Coast Castle report that Col. Feeling, with 400 men, surprised an Ashantee camp, on the 27th of October, near Dunkwa. The savages, who at first took to the bush, subsequently attacked the troops, but after an engagement of three hours were driven off. Their loss in killed and wounded is believed to be large. Five English officers and fifty-two native auxiliaries were wounded. It is claimed that the Ashantees were in full retreat after the fight. A reinforcement of 200 regulars will soon embark for the African coast.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

CREEKMOOR.

The first competition for the Remington diamond badge, for long range firing, took place at the range of the N. R. A. November 15. With the exception of the Sharpshooter's match at the meeting of the association last month, this was really the first trial of skill at long range. This match therefore excited more than usual our amateur marksmen; and the first contest, despite the late season, drew no less than sixteen competitors. The noon hour and day specified for the holding of the match likewise made it difficult for many to leave their business, as the shooting at three ranges 500, 800, and 1,000 yards, with even these comparatively few competitors, consumed about four hours. The day, which opened rather threatening, proved after all very acceptable, the sun coming out, making the grounds look congenial to the marksmen. The wind was not strong, and at the last competition became reduced to almost a calm. The temperature later in the afternoon also moderated, so that on the whole, the season considered, the day was exceedingly fair for shooting, and the marksmanship displayed at the different ranges was not in the least inferior for a beginning. Mr Robert Omand, a marksman of long practice—in fact an expert shot—won the prize by a score of 70 out of a possible 85 at the three ranges. Mr. Omand, as before stated, won the 2nd prize in the Sportsman's match (500 and 1,000 yards) at the first meeting of the N. R. A., making 25 at the 500 yards, and 16 at 1,000 yards. In this last competition, however, he made 23 at 500, 25 at 800 and 22 at 1,000 yards. At the first range he was equalled by several competitors, and beaten by four; while at the second range Lieutenant-Colonel Gildersleeve, of the Twelfth Infantry, made 27 to his 25. In the longest range, 1,000 yards, Mr. Omand, however left his ten competitors, with one exception, far in the rear, and this exception was that of Mr. J. S. Conlin, a professional marksman, who lost by 5 points only. The contest, after it became reduced to these two competitors, was very interesting, particularly as they were the last to finish their score. These gentlemen fired at different targets, being three targets apart, and during the firing the interest in the shooting was manifested by the quietude of the groups immediately in their rear. In one instance, at a simultaneous discharge, the white discs went up at both targets, and in another instance, just as Mr. Conlin was about to fire, a coach dog, belonging to some one on the grounds, crossed immediately before the muzzle of his rifle: even this however, did not disturb his aim, for he made a bull's-eye immediately after.

* Mr. Omand the winner is a Canadian Volunteer well known as Sergeant Omand—Ed. V. Rev.

In this connection we would state that we have observed in these matches a system of "coaching," which to say the least is objectionable. The rules of the association require that no one but the party firing and the scorers shall be at the firing point, but unfortunately this rule has been hard to enforce, and, despite every effort, spectators, and squads awaiting the call, will gather around firing competitors, and by general conversation, and direct remarks as to the firing and score of the competitors, cause no little annoyance to the parties concerned. In time we trust the association will protect competitors against this annoyance by erecting in the rear of these points a fence of wire or some such material, and force all not firing outside it during matches. The "coaching" system in vogue is allowing some one in the immediate rear of the contestant to load, swab, and otherwise adjust the rifle for the party firing; also to offer suggestions regarding the sights, etc. The far better and only fair plan would be to have each contestant "go it alone," and then there would be no chance for disputes. In this diamond match the second best shot was "coached," and at the last range never left his position, nor did any thing but aim and fire; while the winner neither asked nor accepted any assistance of this kind. Now, had the "coached" party won the badge, we think there would have been good grounds for a protest, for it is a well known fact that our amateur marksmen are particularly fond of protests.

The conditions of this match excluded telescopic sights, but allowed any breech-loader not over 10lbs., with trigger not less than 3 lbs. pull. The best twenty shots only were to go to the 500 yards range, but as the entries were less than this number, all fired at the first two ranges, with the following result:

Name and arm.	500yds.	800yds.
Robt. Omand (Remington sporting)	23	25
J. S. Conlin (Sharpe sporting)...	23	23
J. P. M. Richards, 7th Inf. (Sharpe sporting)	22	20
Leon Backer, 22d Inf, Remington sporting.....	22	21
S. J. Kellogg, 23d Infantry (Remington sporting)...	21	23
Lieut.-Col. Gildersleeve, 12th Inf. (Remington sporting).....	17	27
C. W. Yale (Sharp sporting).....	14	19
L. C. Bruce (Sharpe military).....	14	2
A. V. Canfield, 22d Inf. (Remington sporting).....	15	6
H. Fulton (Sharpe sporting).....	24	12
G. Hamilton (Sharpe sporting).....	17	2
D. Cameron, 79th Inf. (Remington sporting).....	12	6
Gen. J. V. Meserole (Remington sporting).....	12	4
Alex. Pyle, 79th Inf. (Remington sporting).....	13	3
A. Alford (Remington sp'g).....	15	0

At the 500 yards range Colonel Gildersleeve's sight slipped down to 300, and he had almost finished his score before he observed it. Mr. Canfield looked so sharp in firing at this same range that he broke his sight.

Only the ten best shots were allowed to fire at the 1,000 yards range, and the following is the aggregate score of these competitors.

	500 yds.	800 yds.	1000 yds.	Aggregate.
R. Omand (Remington sporting)	23	25	22	70
J. S. Conlin (Sharpe sporting)	23	23	22	68

sporting)	23	23	19	65
J. P. M. Richards, 7th Infantry (Sharpe sporting).....	22	20	16	58
Leon Backer, 22d Inf. (Rem. sp'g) ...	22	21	14	57
S. I. Kellogg, Jr., 23d Inf. (Remington sporting)	21	23	10	54
Lieut. Col. Gilder sleeve, 12th Inf. (Rem. sporting)	17	27	2	46
G. W. Yale (Sharp sporting)	24	19	0	43
Capt. L. C. Bruce (Sharpe military)	24	2	11	37
A. V. Canfield, Jr., 22d Inf. (Remington sporting).....	15	6	15	36
H. Fulton (Sharpe sporting)	24	12	0	36

The badge is a Roman gold—a miniature 500-yards target, with a diamond bull's-eye, is surrounded by laurel leaves. Above these are crossed Remington rifles, and above the rifles a scroll bearing the inscription, "Remington Badge." L. C. Clerk, of Philadelphia, has given a Whitworth rifle fully equipped, valued at \$100 in gold as the second prize. J. S. Conlin obtained the second prize, making 65 with a Sharpe sporting.

During last week there was good practice-shooting done by J. P. M. Richards, S. S. Conlin, G. W. Hamilton, Leon Backer, and others. Mr. Bethel Burton did some excellent shooting, scoring 19 out of a possible 20 with a Ward-Burton gun. Adjutant Murphy, Twelfth regiment, scored two 17s out of a possible 20 with a Ward-Burton gun. He also made 20 (five bull's-eyes) at 500 yards with his Remington military. Owing to the lateness of the season, the match for the Turf, Field and Farm badge, appointed for the 27th of November, will not be held.

The annual dinner of the Anglo-Belgian Prize Fund Association took place, Broad Arrow informs us, at Willis's Rooms, London, recently. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided, and many English and foreign notabilities connected with the movement were present. The toast of "The Belgian Tir National and the Rifle Associations of Other Countries" was responded to by Vice Council Wich for Belgium, and by Colonel Hazard for the United States. The latter gave some interesting particulars of the citizen soldiers of America, which he introduced by a felicitous allusion to the smallness of the United States Regular Army. The hearty applause which followed every allusion to Belgium and the United States was one of the most marked features of the evening.

The Hague correspondent of the *Independent and Belge* writes in reference to the first expedition to Acheen: "The disaster has cost us 100,000,000 francs and 400 soldiers. It is certain that the chief command left much to desire as well under Gen. Kohlar as after his death. It was thought that a *coup de main* would be sufficient to take Acheen. When it was seen that the natives were prepared for a serious resistance, and fought heroically, it was feared that they might succeed in cutting off the line of retreat from our troops. The order to re-embark was given under the influence of these impressions.