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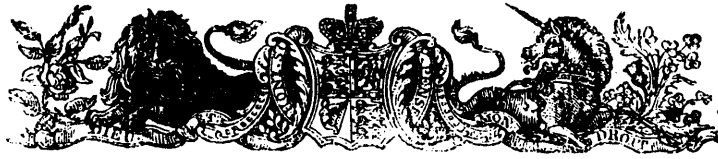
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1873.

No. 76

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our latest English advices announce that Col. Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.M.G., has been appointed Governor of the Gold Coast, and is to organize native troops to resist the Ashantees.

Vice Admiral Yelverton has taken the ironclads *Almanza* and *Vittoria* from the harbour of Carthagena and sent them to Gibraltar. The insurgents made no attempt to prevent the vessels from going.

Additional details reached London, on the 2nd inst., concerning the affair between Vice Admiral Yelverton and the Carthagena insurgents, in relation to the removal of the ironclads. After the Admiral's notification that at the expiration of forty hours he would take the vessels out of the harbour, the insurgent junta proposed that he should pledge his faith for his government that they would be held at Gibraltar, and not turned over to the Madrid armament. This proposition was rejected, and the British commander informed the junta that he would take the vessels to Gibraltar and then recommend to his government that they be not surrendered until the affair of Carthagena was settled, but that he declined to give his personal guarantee on the subject. At this the insurgent leaders were very much exasperated, and the junta issued orders to the commanders of rebel vessels to go down the bay and be prepared to resist by force the removal of the ironclads. The English consul prepared to leave Carthagena, and a conflict seemed unavoidable. To day a brief telegram was received from Madrid, to the effect that Admiral Yelverton had taken the vessels, and that there had not been a conflict.

Six hundred pilgrims left London on the 2nd for Paray le Monial. They were addressed by Archbishop Manning.

The Republican members of the Assembly will meet Thiers at Nancy on his return from Switzerland, and entertain him at a grand banquet. The towns in Alsace and Lorraine will be liberally represented, the prominent citizens in most of them having signified their intention to join in the testimonial.

A Paris journal publishes a proposal to the Royalists of France to subscribe money to rebuild the palace of the Tuileries. The editor offers to head the subscription with a contribution of \$3000.

The Carlists claim that the Spaniards of the Island of Cuba are contributing liberally for the support of the cause of Don Carlos.

The Carlists are again interrupting the railway traffic, and destroying the mails on the lines between Madrid and the Northern frontier.

The government has presented a bill to the Cortes, calling into the army all males between twenty and thirty five years of age.

The 1st of September being the anniversary of the great German victory at Sedan, a monument commemorative of that event was unveiled at Konigs Palez amidst the enthusiastic acclamation of thousands of citizens. Berlin was gaily decorated, and the day was given over to festivity.

By a decree of the Emperor, the names of distinguished Generals of the German army have been bestowed upon the forts at Strasbourg and Metz, and other places in the territory acquired from France.

Bermuda advices confirm the previously reported immense land slide, which dammed up the river Riamic. Nine lives were lost. Fears of its breaking away and inundating the city of Lima and its surroundings have been partially dissipated.

Private advices received at Halifax from Bermuda state that there has been a constitutional crisis there. The most important question that has come before the legislature of the colony is the regulation of steam communication with New York, for which there is a large subsidy annually granted. The Legislative Council appointed by the Crown exercises both Legislative and Executive functions. The House of Assembly, representing the people, think that the Council are unfit to deal with the steamship question, and in arranging for an improvement in the terms of the subsidy the House insists on having a joint committee of both Houses, together with the Governor, in his individual capacity only, to manage the business. This the Council resist, as an infringement of their rights: hence the diffi-

culty. The legislature has been prorogued, and the matter in dispute will have to be referred to the Imperial government.

A telegram from Madrid, dated Sept. 5, states that the insurgent junta in Carthagena is sending emissaries, who are plentifully provided with money, to Barcelona, to organize a movement in favor of a separate government for Catalonia.

American citizens resident in Paris proposed on the 4th inst. to display the U. S. flag, in honour of the proclamation of the Republic, but the Prefect strongly objected, and they abandoned the idea.

The Minister of the Interior has issued an order for prohibiting the publication of the Radical Republican journal, *Le Peuple*, because of the appearance in its columns of articles inciting to disturbance and contempt for the government.

A telegram from Rome, dated the 5th inst., states that the Pope is again indisposed.

General Hidalgo has resigned the Captain-Generalship of Madrid, and Gen. Riquenes has been appointed his successors.

Their Excellencies the Governor General and Countess of Dufferin, attended by Mr. Patterson, Secretary, Mr. Hamilton, A.D.C., and Col. Fletcher, Military Secretary, arrived at Quebec, from Tadousac, on the morning of the 5th inst., and landed under a salute from the Citadel. The Countess, it is expected, will be "at home" to receive visitors this week.

The Quebec and Gulf Port Steamship Company have received plans from eminent shipbuilders in England of an iron screw passenger steamer, which they intend to have built to take her place with the *Georgia* on the route next season.

On the 2nd inst., at Havana, while a party of Republicans were holding a meeting in their club rooms, the chief of police arrived and arrested about forty, and placed them in gaol. It is said that they had been notified previously that it was contrary to law for them to hold meetings.

The SS. *Polynesian* sailed from Quebec for Liverpool, on the 31st ult., with 124 passengers, amongst them Col. ROBERTS ROSS, late Adjutant General, and family.

RIDING DRILL IN THE PRUSSIAN CAVALRY.

[From the Revue Militaire de L'Etranger.]

In Prussia the regulation for riding drill is divided into three parts, which may be distinguished by the following names—Elementary instruction, secondary instruction, and advanced instruction. The first part of this regulation is intended for the instruction of those men who are only enlisted for three years, i. e. those of the first class.

The second part includes, in addition to the first part, supplementary lessons, whose object is to develop the instruction of those non-commissioned officers and men who are intended to drill the recruits and train the young horses. Those non-commissioned officers and men constitute the second class.

The third part, or instruction of the third class, includes the lessons which are given in the schools of equitation. This third part of the regulation, which comprises all the difficulties of the *menage*, &c., is only taught to the officers who are going through a regular course of instruction in the riding schools, and to those non-commissioned officers who have been sent to those schools, and who are intended to go through a year's supplementary course. Owing to the difficulties attending the lessons of this third part, they are never to form part of the regimental instruction.

The instructions contained in this regulation are thoroughly in accordance with the military organization of Germany, and at the same time fulfil the necessary conditions for insuring uniformity of instruction in every cavalry regiment. The cavalry, in reality, has not only to superintend the instruction of its men, but it has also to train its horses.

Now, amongst the men, some only remain three years with the colours, whilst others engage to remain after three years of service are finished; these are "the capitularies."

From this latter category, a great part of the instructors, and of the men intended to train the young horses, is furnished. The instruction must, therefore, be carried to a certain degree of perfection, whilst that of those men who only remain their three years is limited to all that is absolutely necessary to form soldiers, who are skilled in the management of their horses and in the use of their arms, either in peace or in war.

The former are taught by the officers, the latter by the non-commissioned officers of the squadron under the direction of their officers. It may not be amiss to mention here, that in Germany there is no such thing as a riding master in a cavalry regiment; the absence of this officer in the composition of the cadres of the German Army is the evident result of this principle, that each rank should be thoroughly able to perform those duties which are incumbent upon his position; and it appears difficult that we should refuse to admit this fact; for in an army powerfully constituted, is there any doubt but that the duty which it is most imperative that every rank, no matter what his position in the military hierarchy may be, should carry out, consists in instructing and moulding the instrument which he must know that he will have to turn to account in every phase of military life? The experience of the results which have been obtained, not only in Prussia but also in Austria, in all that concerns the instruction of the cavalry soldier and the training of the horses by the individual squadron officers, with a length of service reduced to a minimum, proves in the most

evident manner that the application of the principle which we have set forth succeeds perfectly when put in practice. We will add, that without speaking of the influence which it exerts upon the powerful constitution of the squadrons, it contributes to form an homogeneous corps of officers, i. e. all thoroughly instructed, vigorous, and active, the first condition essential for every good mounted corps.

As has been already remarked, by the Prussian cavalry it is the non-commissioned officers who, under the direction of the officers, instruct the men of the first class. We are also aware that these instructors, who constitute the second class receive themselves from their officers the theoretical and practical instruction necessary for teaching the recruits and training the horses. Generally this second class works under the orders of the officers who are best instructed; this work includes, besides the lessons of the first part, all of those which are comprised in the second part of the regulation, and which concern more particularly the training of the horses. The object of this work, which is carried on by means of the old horses, is not only to prepare all the men who form part of the second class to train the young horses, which have to commence their education in the month of October each year, methodically, but it is intended, besides, as we shall see further on, to freshen up the old horses who, at the end of the general manoeuvres, require supplementary instruction.

Instruction of the First Class—According to the instructions for riding drill, in order that a trooper of the first class may be considered as an effective unit in the working together of the squadron, it is not sufficient that he should have gone through all the movements comprised in the first part of the regulations, but he must be able as well to execute them correctly, and with confidence and ease. The consequence is that the individual instruction which the recruit receives on horseback is not limited to those exercises which he has to go through from his arrival in the corps up to that moment when he takes his place for the first time in the squadron, i. e. from the month of October up to the end of March of the year following. The regulation considering this first period, which lasts about six months, as insufficient to form a completely trained soldier it follows that the man goes on with his individual instruction as soon as the spring manoeuvres, which lasts about a month, are finished. In these manoeuvres the men are taught to work by troops and squadrons—consequently, during the six months which precede these manoeuvres he is only to receive that elementary instruction which is actually necessary to enable him to take his place in the ranks of the squadron. In this first period of their instruction the recruits are taught to dress correctly, to change the direction, changing to either hand at all three paces, they are made to bend to the right or to the left, to execute turns or half turns to the right or left at the walk, and at the trot, and on their own ground. For this, a squad never consists of more than six men. When they are being taught to march on the same alignment, they must equally preserve the six metres of interval between them. To oblige them to make a constant use of the different aids, they are often made to close up, and then open out again to their six metres, to stop, to trot out, to stop short, especial attention is paid that in all these movements the horses are kept well together, and on that hand on which they are

working. This first instruction commences on the rug or blanket with double bridoon, then with the saddle, with or without stirrups and double bridoon, and finally with saddle and bridle.

During this first period, the man are taught to clear obstacles, by ones and twos, approaching the ditch or barrier at a hand gallop, and finally they are taught to use their arms on horseback.

With regard to the use of their weapons, the regulation concerning riding drill contains only a few observations, confined to pointing out to the trooper the simplest way of applying to horseback what he has learnt in this respect on foot.

The principles of riding which are taught, are based on that method, the object of which is to maintain the equilibrium of the horse, a method which may be indeed difficult to apply in a regiment, but which is undoubtedly the most rational, for the horse in equilibrium not only works with suppleness and lightness, but he is much less easily exhausted, owing to the fact that the work done by all his organs of locomotion is regular and equally distributed. We know, in fact, that with the horse as with all animals formed for rapid movement, the centre of gravity will be found nearer to the fore than to the hind quarters; consequently, when there is no one on the horse's back, the front limbs support almost the whole weight, whilst the hind limbs are only used to a great extent to propel the body; in this case, the horse himself assumes those attributes which he finds most convenient when wishing to set himself in motion; but when the animal is mounted, the conditions of equilibrium necessarily change; the weight which the front limbs support is liable to be much greater; it is the man then, who by his position on the horse, and by the judicious use of means, has to make the horse assume the necessary attitudes for re-establishing the equilibrium which has been destroyed, and for preparing his movements. It is upon this latter object that all the principles contained in the Prussian regulations on military equitation are brought to bear, and which may be summed up as follows. Every part of the horse must be supplied in order that the forehead may be strengthened, and that the movement of the front limbs may be freer, every endeavour must be made to bring the hindquarters well under the body in order that the hind limbs may be made to support a part of the weight which, when the horse is left to himself, would be thrown too much on the front limbs.

Anyone who has seen or who has ridden German cavalry horses has been able to satisfy himself as to the degree of suppleness which has been imparted to those horses, whose docility is so great, that it has been sometimes considered, though wrongly so in our opinion, as belonging particularly to the tractability inherent to the race of German horses.

We believe that if the Germans succeed in making their cavalry soldiers sufficiently skilful to bring the training of their troop horses to such a high degree of perfection, this result must be attributed to the theoretical instruction, and to the equestrian skill which the great mass of their cavalry officers possess. It is also due to the minute pains that each one takes to accomplish his particular task, to the constant work, inferrible but at the same time well managed, to which men and horses, recruits and old soldiers, young and old horses are subjected. It is due above all things to the responsibility which lies on the direct chief of a corps, and to the freedom which is allowed

him in directing the course of instruction of that corps, a responsibility which excites emulation, a liberty which gives a free field to the initiative.

In spite of this freedom allowed to the captain of a squadron in the direction of the instruction of his men, the principles contained in the regulation are none the less respected, and in this, the rule standing at the head of the regulation is simply abided by viz., "The principles contained in this regulation will apply to the entire cavalry, so that the regiments may be instructed uniformly."

The respect due to the letter of the regulation is thus sufficient to insure uniformity of instruction; we will even say that the method of instruction carried on in Germany would be certainly impeded in its application, if the instruction of recruits was entrusted to an officer strange to the squadron. In fact, in order that the captain may push the instruction of his men to that limit, beyond which the intelligence of the men can not go, it is necessary that he should have his pupil continually under his eye. Also that he should be thoroughly acquainted with the intellinence and natural dispositions of his men, so that he can exact from each efforts proportional to his amount of intelligence, and can direct their labours so that at any given moment all—those who show extraordinary disposition excepted—may have arrived at the same pitch with regard to the services which one has a right to expect from each, either in peace or in war.

The instruction of the recruits, as has been already mentioned, is not considered finished at that time, when the working of the squadron together commences, but during the first period of instruction the captain has already been enabled to form an estimate of the skill of his men; thus, at the time when the instruction has to recommence—viz., towards the month of May—the captain divides his recruits with the greatest impartiality into different classes, and he points out what each class should be particularly instructed in. During this second period of instruction, what has been done in the first period is generally gone through again, but more regularly in the employment of the aids and in the execution of the movements is insisted on. The second period lasts till the end of the autumn manœuvres, at the end of which the captain makes a fresh distribution of his young soldiers, should there be occasion to it, and the individual instruction goes on during the winter; the third period also lasts until the manœuvres of the following spring. During this third period the men perfect themselves in what they have learnt up to now; then they execute those movements of the first part which they do not yet know. The turns and half turns are done at the gallop, the obstacles are cleared at full gallop and three abreast, more over, when the locality allows it, the men are practised in swimming their horses across a river. Thus, taking into account the interruptions caused by the working together of the squadron, the instruction of the recruits lasts about sixteen months. But after those sixteen months of work, the labour of the captain is not yet finished in everything that concerns the instruction of his contingent, for all the men have not the same amount of inclination or aptitude for riding. The instruction of the one leaves something to be desired, whilst the others may be pushed further than what is prescribed for the first class.

The captain has then to make a new division of his young soldiers before recom-

mencing the instruction, and with this in view, the least skillful are put back to go through the first part of the drill again, and the instructors are told to make the men go through those exercises which are most liable to eradicate the faults which they have not yet been able to break themselves of. With regard to the more skillful ones, he makes them go through the second part, in order that they may be enabled later on to train the young horses.

Generally, the non-commissioned officers and the old soldiers have to train the young horses; but, owing to the departure of the men going into the Reserve, it may so happen that the number of old soldiers sufficiently instructed to be employed in this training is insufficient; in this case, the captains may make this deficiency good by using the troopers who are in their three years service to train their young horses, and who during the summer of their second years' training, have gone through all the training lessons on old horses.

We see, by the foregoing, that men are subjected to constant work, the object of which is to perfect the instruction of the one, and to keep the others constantly in that condition in which they were at the moment when their training was finished.

OFFICE OF THE "COLONIES," Aug. 9, 1873.

The visit of Canadian Rifle-men to Wimbledon and their entertainment at a banquet got up under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute are events worthy of some thing more than a mere notice in an ordinary newspaper paragraph. They suggest some important reflections. Rightly or wrongly, we believe the latter, for even if it were the right thing it was done in the wrong way—the Imperial Government with drew the Imperial Legions from the outlying portions of the Empire to concentrate them in its metropolitan dominions. Canada—that portion of the Empire most requiring a military force for its defence, being the only one in immediate contact with the territories of another great power—nobly met the emergency, by providing herself to the utmost of her ability with a force to supply the place of the British troops she was no longer permitted to retain. And in thus assuming that contiguity to the United States renders it necessary for Canada to have a large military force, we are far from intending to imply anything unfriendly in our relations with our kinsmen south of the St. Lawrence.

Nothing more is meant than that, unhappily, one independent State cannot dispense with warlike defences and simply rely upon the forbearance of another, although it may even feel that the particular neighbor against whom its defences are obviously intended may be least disposed to aggression of all nations in the world. Happy would it be for mankind did such confidence exist between independent States generally, or even in exceptional instances, that they could disarm their armies and navies, and only keep up just such a force in the nature of police as would suffice to maintain their own internal order and authority. Independence of each other, however, imposes upon nations the unpleasant necessity of being upon their guard with respect to each other, and because we cannot wholly dispense with this inevitable condition of independent relations, even in the case of our friends and kinsmen of the United States, that is no reason why we should not live on terms of greater cordiality with them than with other people to whom we are not bound by such intimate ties.

But here at the outset we cannot help being forced into a digression by the preceding considerations. They show most conclusively how undesirable it is for mankind to have a larger number of independent states than can possibly be avoided; and, *a fortiori*, how much better it must be for the same people to remain permanently one than to divide themselves into separate and comparatively insignificant powers. Nothing but the narrowest provincialism, or such blind ignorant, infatuation as is at present running riot in unhappy Spain, can recommend the division rather than the unity of a homogeneous race. Had the great policy of Burke and the few far seeing men who were able to look with him to the future been adopted—a policy which was in advance of their times, and which the superficial politicians of the moment ignored as impractical, just as Imperial Federation, and the timely consideration of the future relations of our Empire are now treated by politicians of like feeble calibre; if, instead of the arrant political incapacity which drove the United States out of the Empire, there could have been found sufficient statesmanship to have cemented them into a still greater union—to have secured for a great British Imperial Union the affection they so ardently bestow upon their nationality—will it be said that it would not have been better both for the British Empire and the American Republic than their relations should have been thus happily different? It is far from unprofitable to indulge in such speculations respecting what was not and what might have been. With the experience which did not exist to guide England and her first colonies, with all the evils of their separation to warn us, and with all the advantages of our British fellow subjects remaining as they are, instead of any of them becoming independent of each other, to encourage us, we may well shape our course for the future, determined, God willing, that our Empire shall continue one and indivisible.

But the visit of these volunteers marks an epoch in the relations of the Empire. The former British army has ceased to be Imperial, as it was ever since Great Britain became a colonizing nation; it has merely become English, being now confined to the contracted sphere of the British Isles and to India, which is not a colonized, but a conquered possession. Rightly or wrongly on strategic grounds, its regiments scattered throughout the Empire, have been concentrated at its centre; the Colonies being left to supply their place by local militias. No doubt eventually such forces will be sufficient almost entirely to perform the military duties of the United Empire. At all events a very small Imperial army will be needed to occupy a few fortified naval and coaling stations and strategic positions, such as Captain Columb speaks of in his able paper of Colonial Defence. Such an Imperial force and such places should, he suggests, be maintained at the joint cost and control of the whole Empire. England will certainly not want a large standing army for home defence, and should any addition be required to the forces now within the United Kingdom it may easily be supplied by a Militia in the nature of that of Canada. England needs no force to operate in Europe except in conjunction with her fleets; she is never again likely—nor will it be her policy—to engage in inland campaigns on the continent. Happily the population of Australia will be so homogeneous and united, that after a few years a military invasion will be an impossibility, especially if the Imperial and Colonial governments have the

vigilance and forethought to secure some adjacent territories which, if occupied by any foreign power, might be made bases of attack. South Africa will be as unassailable as Australia, and North America (to the of all its truly British territories, whose inhabitants are our own people, is the only portion of our Empire which can possibly be attacked by a large invading land force. The only power which could touch Canada keeps up no standing army, and is now less likely than ever before to form one to attack her.

Our British North American fellow subjects have provided themselves with a large force, some members of which have just been entertained in England, by a number of representative men belonging to her and also coming from the other Colonies. The existence of Colonial military forces must lead all men devoted to the unity of the Empire to desire that they may be made in all respects as similar as possible, as the troops of a great power should be. They are all British troops; those of the Colonies being as much entitled to be called so as those now localized in the United Kingdom. It will be desirable that they should wear the same uniform as well as carry the same flag. We are sure that the proposal emanating from the Royal Colonial Institute, that a Challenge Cup or shield should be shot for by all the volunteer forces of the Empire will be very popular. It is one of those things calculated to excite a healthy rivalry among comrades; and everything should be done to make them feel that they are brothers in arms. One of the greatest objections to the withdrawal of the regiments from the Colonies was that our countrymen, and especially those of them of Colonial birth, were deprived of the sight of good old British red coat. Had we a central Imperial authority like that of Germany or the United States, there would be a certain number of troops under its control in all parts of the Empire, besides the local forces which might be left to the management of the provincial governments, somewhat as the English militia was formerly under the direction of the county authorities. Of course in the time of war the central government should be empowered to take the command of all local forces, whenever it would be necessary to employ them in conjunction with Imperial troops. Although, as we have seen, there would be little likelihood of an invasion occurring to render it necessary that it should do so. But the fact that it might, would impart an Imperial character to all the forces of the Empire.

The navy will be the great force of the future Empire, and it will require to be completely, solely Imperial, and under the entire control of a central authority representing the whole Empire. What a navy such a united power would possess, if in addition to that of the United Kingdom be added a few yards hence, such a contingent as could be furnished by British North America, with her tonnage now almost equal to the United States, and by Australia and New Zealand with their numerous ports and vast seaboard!

The expression "self reliance" has been used in a most objectionable sense with respect to the Colonies; but they have exhibited it in its most legitimate and worthy sense. They have already shown how willing they are as sections of a great Empire to bear their fair share, in proportion to their population and revenues, in organizing and maintaining defences. They have believed the assertions of those who, in utter ignorance of their sentiments, averred that they hated the people of the United Kingdom

to bear the burden of defending them. As they have grown, they have with the utmost alacrity taken from her shoulders more and more of the weight which the Mother Country had, of course, in their early infancy to bear for them; so much indeed, that there can be little doubt that whenever means are devised, as they may well be, of admitting them to a voice in the decision of Imperial questions of peace or in war, they would soon be cheerfully prepared to go further, and contribute to the defensive forces of the Empire.

We must therefore regard the defence of the Colonies, as well as all other considerations affecting their relations with the mother country, as in a state of transition; and it should be our great desire that everything required for the present period may so be arranged with a view to the more permanent relations of the future, that the Colonies, having passed satisfactorily through the stages of infancy, may most easily settle down to the condition of mature communities, in which, whilst retaining all the advantages of a complete control over their own internal affairs, they shall become partners with the parent state in the great profits, as well as in the responsibilities and management of her great world-wide Empire.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL MATCHES.

(From the Toronto Leader.)

The annual matches of the Ontario Rifle Association were commenced at the ranges on the Garrison common on Tuesday at noon, and the number of entries for each of the matches shows that the interest taken in rifle shooting is considerably on the increase. During the past season considerable improvements and additions have been made to the ranges, so that every facility is now afforded for carrying on the matches with expedition and regularity. Besides extensive improvements to the old ranges, two new ranges have been erected to the east of the old ones with twelve new targets. The tramway for working the "running man" has been removed further to the east, and a new target, called "the peeping Tom" target, a new idea of Lieut. Col. Scoble's, has been erected immediately to the west of the "running man" target. This kind of target is, we believe, quite a new idea, and yesterday was the first time it has ever been brought into use. An embankment is raised to the height of four or five feet, and behind this is the figure of a man, which is worked on a pivot similar to the pendulum of a clock. Every now and then the man's head appears above the embankment for the space of a few seconds, and whilst it is in this position the shot is fired. Being a new feature in the programme it attracted considerable interest, during the afternoon several gentlemen, including the President of the Association, Col. C. S. Gzowski and Judge Galt, having tried their skill in shooting at the "Fenian," as the image was termed.

From early in the morning Lieut. Col. Scoble was kept busy at his office in issuing tickets to competitors and arranging for the matches. The Colonel himself was prevented from performing the whole of his duties, owing to an accident which he received to his right hand the previous evening whilst assisting in getting the "running man" target into its place, but he found an able substitute in his first assistant, Mr. J. G. Davey. By noon every thing was got in readiness for the matches, and shortly after this hour the firing was commenced.

The Executive Committee is composed of Lt. Col. C. S. Gzowski, Lt. Col. R. B. Denison and Lt. Col. Skinner, and the range officers, Col. Dartnell, Major Jarvis and Capt. Gray.

THE PRESIDENT'S LUNCHEON.

According to his usual custom, Lieut. Col. Gzowski, President of the Association, entertained a large number of his friends and officers of the Association at a most bachelorette luncheon, which was served in the President's marquee at noon.

Lt. Col. Gzowski occupied the chair, and among those present were His Worship the Mayor, Judge Morison, Chief Justice Draper, Judge Galt, Hon. O. Mowatt, Hon. G. W. Allan, Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Hon. W. Cayley, Rev. Dr. McCaul, Angus Morison, M. P., R. A. Harrison, Q. C., Lt. Col. French, Lt. Col. Macpherson, Lt. Col. Villiers, Lt. Col. Durie, D. A. G., Lt. Col. Scoble, Lt. Col. Denison, Lt. Col. G. T. Denison, Jr., Lt. Col. Gilmore, Lt. Col. Skinner, Col. Goodwin, Capt. Gray, Capt. D. Gibson, Surgeon, De La Hooke, Major Arthurs, Major Dartnell, Col. Ross, Col. Boulton, Major Alger, Major Boulton, Capt. H. Leo, Capt. Moore, Capt. J. G. Mason, Jno. Crawford, M. F., Capt. Cotton, Lt. Cotton, Lt. Holmes, Surgeon Thorburn, Surgeon Richardson, Captain Prince, Captain Ramsay, Lieutenant Anderson, Messrs. J. G. Worts, John Gordon, J. O. Hewart, J. E. Smith, W. S. Lee, J. Michie, H. P. Dwight, Dr. Givens, C. Belford, E. R. Parkhurst, — Plumb (Niagara), and others.

The fine band of the Port Hope Battalion performed in the enclosure, outside of the marquee, during the luncheon.

After full justice had been done to the excellent spread provided, the Chairman proposed the toast of "The Queen; God bless her!" which was drunk with three rousing cheers.

Chief-Justice Draper then proposed "The Ontario Rifle Association," coupling with it the name of the President, Lieut. Colonel Gzowski. He said they all had political differences, but on such occasions as the present they banished them from their minds, and he was sure every one present wished every success to the Association which was established to defend the honour, rights, and Dominion of her Majesty the Queen. He contrasted the organization of the Canadian Militia during the war of 1812 and the organization of the present day. The favourable change which had taken place was not brought about by Government influence, but it had sprung from the hearts of the people. To no man did they owe so much for the encouragement of rifle shooting as they did to Col. Gzowski; and he could not help referring in terms of regret to a rumor that he was about to retire from the Presidency of the Association.

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Lt. Col. Gzowski in rising to respond was received with great applause. He expressed the gratification and pride he experienced at the manner in which the toast had been received. It afforded him great pleasure to see so many influential gentlemen present, not only from Toronto but from all over the Province. It showed that they took a lively interest in the work and objects of the Association. The Association was now in a most prosperous condition, but still there was room for further exertion. He referred to the success which had been attained by Canadians at Wimbledon, and expressed his conviction that the most effectual and cheapest way to defend the country was by means of Rifle Associations, and in support of his convictions, he quoted observations of the Earl of Dufferin and Sir Charles Wynd-

ham. He thought it probable that the office he now held would shortly be held by some other gentlemen, and he believed by a "son of Erin." However, in the future, whether he was the President of the Association or not, he should always take a lively interest in its prosperity and would be always on hand to render any assistance in his power. (Applause.)

The company then separated.

THE ALL CORNERS MATCH.

The competition in the "All Corners Match" which was commenced shortly after noon. The ranges were 200, 500 and 600 yards, five shots at each range. There were 346 entries, which is 43 entries more than in the same match last year. The weather was beautifully fine and clear, but a very strong and gusty wind blew across the ranges from the northwest throughout the day, making good shooting extremely difficult. The marking was performed by a detachment from the A Battery of the Dominion Artillery, but at the commencement of the match the work was performed in a most unsatisfactory manner. Several hits which were made at the 200 yards range, and evident to all present, were omitted to be signalled. The unfortunate competitor, however, had no redress, having to lose his shot and proceed with the competition, and no officer of the Association was on the ground to whom an appeal could be made, all of them apparently being more interested in what was taking place in the President's marquee than in attending to their duties. An unnecessary delay of over an hour was also occasioned from this cause in commencing the firing at 500 yards, the register keepers refusing to allow the competitors to proceed until they received orders from the range officers. The firing at the "all corners" match was continued until six o'clock, when the gun fired to cease. The match was therefore not concluded, and we are unable to give the list of prize winners this morning. Mr. McNaughton, of Cobourg, at present stands first with a score of 46 points, the score with which the first prize was won last year. Privates Hughes and Mills, of the 10th Royals, are next with 46 points each. The lowest score which took a prize last year was 42. The match will be concluded this morning. The Affiliated Associations Match, for which there were about 300 entries, will commence this morning at nine o'clock.

Whilst the firing was going on at the Enfield pool target in the afternoon, an accident occurred to the marker, whose name was Harding. Just as the mark was coming out of the butt, with the danger flag up to repaint the target, Mr. James Murray, of Hamilton, fired and the splinters from the bullet striking the target severely cut Harding's hand and arm in several places, and took a piece off the tip of one of his fingers. The wounds were dressed by Surgeon De la Hook. Murray was afterwards debarred from further competition during the matches for firing whilst the danger flag was up.

The adjourned meeting of the Association will be held in the Council tent to day.

[To be concluded in our next.]

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

The fancy which the authorities at the Admiralty and War Office have frequently indulged in, in treating as "confidential" various minor standing orders, circulars, and memoranda concerning war material, has, on more than one occasion, been noticed in these columns, as by this course the knowledge therein contained has only been accessible to officers on active service, and

those unfortunately unemployed have been allowed to become sadly ignorant of the changes constantly taking place in arms and ammunition. Had we felt that this system of secrecy was adopted so as to keep from rival powers the advantages of any improvements which we had projected, after much labour and expense, there would have been little cause for complaint, as the gain in time of war might have fully made up for the ignorance in which our half pay Officers had been kept, though they would necessarily have been somewhat inefficient when called upon to take part in the struggle. But great as the desire of the departments appears to have been to keep our own Officers in the dark with regard to the weapons they would be called upon to use in warfare, no effort has been made to prevent foreign Governments from acquiring full details of the manufacture of war material which might some day be brought in the field against them; in fact, the action of the authorities in this matter would appear to be without a parallel. The appointment at Portsmouth of a "secret committee" on torpedoes, which has sat with closed doors, and has only ventured to make one experiment at the deadly hour of midnight, when there would be few idlers ready to make notes of the proceedings, would naturally lead to the supposition that in this matter at least we should keep our own counsel, and not give our neighbours the full benefit of all details of information which we possess concerning these explosive engines. But we have done otherwise, and the American Government, if no other, has duly appreciated our ingenuousness, and has reprinted at the Government printing office at Washington, the confidential notes on torpedoes, by Major Stotherd, R.E., extracts from the report of the confidential Committee on Explosions, and the confidential course of electricity taught on board the Excellent, the whole of which matter has been jealously guarded from falling into the hands of British Officers, unless on active service, while it has been freely placed at the disposal of other Governments, and is now in the hands of foreign Officers. As with torpedoes, so with guns; and, while obstacles are raised to prevent those in the English Service having free access to Royal Arsenals, we have gone so far as to present, a foreign official with a complete set of drawings of our most perfect gun carriage, &c. And now when we turn to our latest efforts in naval construction, we find that much the same course has been followed as with the other departments. In a recent order issued by the Admiralty relative to the admission of foreigners into our dockyards, great care was taken to prevent the harmless order of foreign visitors—persons of no distinction—from seeing too much, and a police constable was never to leave the side of such visitors during their stay within the walls of the yard; but foreign officials of note were to be allowed access to the mould lofts and pattern rooms at the discretion of the Superintendent, and were to be accompanied by a Naval Officer, or dockyard official, to act as guide, and doubtless, to give the distinguished visitors such information as they might require. This display of civility to officials from other countries, may have been deemed expedient for our own sakes perhaps; for since a sort of travelling naval agent has been introduced by the Admiralty to supersede the naval *attache* of former times, we are dependent upon the information to be picked up by flying visits to foreign yards, and, therefore, so that we may reap, without having much regard to the question whether that which we gather

from other sources will be equally as valuable as that which we disseminate. The overwise reticence of Mr. Goschen, when dropping a few crumbs of information as to the new ship Inflexible, may have been occasioned through his distrust of the British Parliament and public, or through a feeling that the less he said about matters he failed to understand the better for his reputation; but it cannot have been occasioned through any desire to keep the design a secret from foreign Powers, for they were put in possession of all the details, and a vast amount of other valuable information connected with our Navy, months before the First Lord of the Admiralty treated this country to a whisper on a subject so important to its welfare. Mr. Reed, in coming forward to throw a little more light upon the design of the Inflexible—for which, it appears, he should be credited—expresses his surprise at Mr. Goschen's reluctance to give the details to Parliament, for, as the late Chief Constructor remarks, "It is curiously enough, to that gentleman himself, and to his colleagues in the Government, that the widespread publication of the plan was due. This publication was brought about by the printing and circulation of the Report (with the evidence) of the Admiralty Committee on Designs. We were not surprised to find that Mr. Reed was much astonished at the publication of the vast mass of information concerning Her Majesty's ships—past, present, and future—which this volume embodied, and was still more astonished to find it in the hands of foreign Admiralties long before the British public were permitted to have access to it. For the government itself to bring together all the information that can be well accumulated about Her Majesty's ships, illustrated with drawings and tabular statements, and then to despatch it, in sanction it sita despatch, to foreign Governments, has a most extraordinary appearance. Yet this was done in the case of the Committee on Designs and its Report, "and," says Mr. Reed, "it is to this cause that we owe the enormous strides in ironclad construction which one or two foreign Governments have recently taken." Surely, so systematic a misapplication of the "confidential" was never before perceived in; for, while we keep valuable information from those who serve the country, and thus detract from their efficiency, we lavish the same upon those who may have it in their power to turn the knowledge thus freely given to our disadvantage, if not to our destruction. Can folly further go?

The above article shows in a striking light the folly of official secrecy, as practised in England, and the necessity for making their own people acquainted in the first instance, with every circumstance which is imparted to foreigners.—Ed. Vol. Rev.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORSHIP.—The proprietorship of the *Expositor*—a Conservative journal, published in Perth, county of Lanark—passed last week into the hands of the Law Firm of BARRON & ELLIOT, Esqrs., barristers, etc., of that town. The former proprietor, Brevet Lieut. Colonel Scott, will in future make Manitoba his home. We feel assured that the reputation of the *Expositor* will be enhanced in the hands of the new proprietors; that fresh vigour—and more of it—will be infused into its columns, and that it will, before many months have elapsed, rank amongst the best conducted of our country exchanges.

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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, SEPT. 9, 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.

WHILE General SHERMAN was marching triumphantly through North Carolina, the last act in the great war drama before Richmond was being played out. The *hammer* process had at last been successful against a military force which had gallantly and triumphantly resisted till its numerical strength was worn away, and the successful *strategy of invasion* had rendered reinforcements or supply impossible. It is a question which does not admit of doubt that, if General GRANT's idea of transporting Gen. SHERMAN's army by sea to Peterburgh or to any point on the lines surrounding Richmond had been carried out, the 2nd of April, 1865, would not have seen those lines forced and the Confederate cause lost beyond hope. Richmond was evacuated on the night of that day, and on the 7th General LEE surrendered the remains of the army which had so long defended it.

On the 10th of April, General SHERMAN advanced in two columns by both banks of the Neuse River, and entered Smithfield on the 11th to find that JOHNSTON's forces had crossed the river, and that Gen. LEE had

surrendered. This intelligence at once led him to abandon his trains and all other impedimenta, push forward at once on Raleigh, and endeavour to cut off the retreat of the Confederates on Charlotte. General JOHNSTON, hopeless and unwilling to disband his army, surrendered on the 13th of April; and thus a contest of four years' duration was brought to a close, after an expenditure of between three and four thousand millions of dollars and over one and a half millions of lives!

The lessons to be derived from the whole contest are centred around the *great marches*. That from Nashville to the sea is deserving of close attention, as it exemplifies in an extraordinary degree the practical application of *grand tactics* to the art of war. It is true that these tactics as practised were adapted to novel conditions, because the advance in every case was made under cover and by regular approach, as in siege operations, and the most scientific manoeuvre never aspired to any result beyond that to be obtained by turning a flank. Engagements in the open field was not to be thought of, as the general action of 27th June, 1864, plainly shewed; but, nevertheless, it argued a high state of discipline when the beaten Federal troops on that occasion could be extended under cover so as to compel the victorious Confederates to abandon a position so well adapted for defensive purposes and so bravely held.

The actions and manoeuvres between Nashville and Atlanta, and the means whereby the latter important position was captured, will always be a glorious page in the military annals of the United States, reflecting great honour on the soldiers, generals, and the military training of their schools. To the student in the art of war it will be, at least on this continent, a far more useful and instructive text-book than any of the late events since furnished by better appointed armies on the continent of Europe; and we have no hesitation in placing Gen. SHERMAN on the same standing that the Prussian Count, VON MOLTEKE, now occupies as a strategist and tactician. From Atlanta the *march to the sea* was little more than a problem of the science of Logistics. Its successful solution only proves what has been claimed for the general who planned it—although it is a question whether he quite understood its ultimate effects on his own and on the Confederate cause. What ever may have been the true state of the case, there can be no doubt that his successful occupation of Savannah at once opened his eyes to the value of a similar march along the rear of the successive defences and reserves through South and North Carolina, which was not appreciated by Gen. GRANT.

The similarity of those operations to those practised eighty three years before by Earl CORNWALLIS with a British army led to the present review of both movements, and as

the greater interest necessarily centred in the most recent of the two, little more was done than enumerate the British line of march, which was nearly identical with Gen. SHERMAN's through the Carolinas and in Georgia. Their operations reached to Augusta and beyond what was to be the site of Atlanta. The actual force in the field never at any time exceeded two thousand five hundred men, and frequently not even half as many; yet in the face of a well-organized opposition, that army kept the field for over twelve months, crushed all opposition, and finally surrendered to a vastly superior force, some hundreds of miles in advance of SHERMAN's furthest.

The strategy of invasion was the same in both cases,—the object being to destroy available resources centring in the same localities, the Province of Virginia and the State of the same name being the only difference; the chief base of operations being, in the first case, New York—in the latter, Washington; the assailants in both cases having the command of the sea board, with this advantage for General SHERMAN—that he was in no danger of contemplated foreign or other interference, while CORNWALLIS was at any time liable to attack from a French fleet—an assistance denied the Confederates, and which would have rendered the *march to the sea* or through the Carolinas an impossibility.

General SHERMAN appears to have followed the course of events, and with the appreciation of true genius turned each opportunity to account. Earl CORNWALLIS started on a well-devised plan, embracing every step he subsequently took and every movement made. He provided his own means of transport, and with troops that *did not fight under cover*, opposed to levies that were presumed to know all about that operation, he was invariably successful. If the difference of time, the state of the country, the distance of the base of supply, the difference in the mode of transport, and the much smaller force at the disposal of the British General, be taken into consideration, it will be found that in no case will his character as a commander suffer in comparing it with that of General SHERMAN; and while allowing the latter all the honour his undoubted ability demands, it should be borne in mind that he had the value of the experience of the British General over a far more difficult field to profit by.

That the final result was different was no fault of his. At any time after the action of Guilford Court House or the battle of Camden, Sir HENRY CLINTON could, by a forward movement from New York, have annihilated WASHINGTON's army precisely as GRANT annihilated LEE's; and even if he had followed the combined French and United States' troops to Yorktown, the disgrace of reconing that capitulation would have been spared the military annals of Great Britain, or if Admiral GRAVES had not

been a puzzle-headed old fool, the French fleet under D'ESTAING would have been destroyed off Cape Henry, and the contest ended by a blow. As far as further resistance could be offered, both the United States' and French cause had been absolutely ruined: it was beyond the capacity of either to furnish material for another campaign. CORNWALLIS had completely exhausted the sources of supply in the south; and if CLINTON had done his duty, the east would have been crushed at the same time.

These are not speculative ideas, but mere historical facts; and while it is not intended they should in any way detract from the value of the laurels won by the Federal General, they are cited for the purpose of shewing our readers how frequently history repeats itself in the art of war, and to illustrate the true strategy of invasion to be—what was stated in the opening article—command of the sea, an overwhelming force, and the power to move on the enemy's interior lines of communication. Earl CORNWALLIS demonstrated the practicability of cutting loose from the base of supply and handling his troops in an enemy's country as if at home; and he did this without any thing like the proportionate destruction of the Federal General that imitated his strategy. All supplies furnished his troops were paid for; and although he exhausted the country, he did not leave it a howling wilderness. The next harvest repaired all the damage he inflicted: one hundred years will repair that made by the Federal General. In order to obtain a thorough knowledge of the bearings of the subject we have been reviewing, and the almost accurate parallelism of the Southern campaign of Earl CORNWALLIS in 1780-'81 and of General SHERMAN in 1864-'65, the best and most reliable information is to be obtained from "TARLETON'S History of the Campaigns of 1780-'81," and "The History of the American War," by Lieut. Colonel FLETCHER, before noticed. United States' writers on either subject are too much imbued with the spirit of partizanship to be either fair or safe guides; and so far has this been carried that their leading military journal (*U. S. Army and Navy Journal*), commenting on the speeches delivered at the recent meeting of the *Southern Historical Society*, at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, styles the gallant seaman, Admiral SEMMES, the notorious freebooter! and advises him to reapse into obscurity—his only crime on the present occasion being that of an attempt to justify his own conduct by historical precedents drawn from the political annals of the United States, commencing with that prince of falsehood and deceit, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, and his equally unscrupulous associate, SILAS DEANE, and the canting hypocritical rebels of Massachusetts, with their nautical enterprises, as if any thing in his (SEMMES') conduct or career could for a moment vie in turpitude and villainy with

the acts of the above pair of scoundrels, who, while engaged in protesting to the people and Parliament of Great Britain their own and countrymen's loyalty, were commissioning pirates in foreign ports to prey, not on the commerce of England, but on her seaport towns and defenceless people. Our contemporary does not like to have historical facts stirred up nor historical parallels instituted. Both tell hardly against national egotism; and as it is evident there is a necessity to cover over the scaly parts, it follows that history, manufactured in this spirit, is not by any means a safe guide.

We have now submitted to our readers "the Strategy of Invasion," as developed in this contest, and the lessons to be drawn therefrom; and we hope our forenamed contemporary will not be seized with that peculiarly Yankee disease—a fit of "emotional or other insanity"—while reviewing it.

In another column will be found an article from *The Colonies* of 8th August, on the visit of the Canadian rifle team to Wimbledon, and their subsequent entertainment at dinner by the Royal Colonial Institute, with the general tone of which, as well as the true appreciation it displays respecting the Colonial empire of Great Britain—the necessity for a close identification of interests, and the part the Colonial forces are destined to play in the future—every Colonial subject will heartily agree. That the concentration of the Imperial troops in the 'Metropolitan dominions' was a grave political error, little if at all short of treason to the interests of the empire, is beyond dispute; but it was evidently a portion of the policy of the Whig Radicals and their schoolmaster leader to disarm the empire prior to its disintegration. They have thoroughly succeeded in destroying the British army; but the latter part of the programme was foiled, not by the people of Great Britain or any party thereof, but by the attitude assumed by Canada, and the stern determination of her statesmen and people to resist the revolutionary movements of the Whigs and their pedagogue leader. The Imperial Parliament in this instance as well as in others having proved itself incompetent to administer the affairs of the empire, and impotent to prevent in any way the initiation of measures destructive of the interests of its most important dependencies, the time has arrived when it should be relegated to its proper and appropriate functions—that of the Legislative Assembly of the British Isles, and the chief, under well-devised constitutional law, of the Local Parliaments of the empire,—the government of which should be confided to a Great Council or *Witenagemote*, or whatever other name it may be called by, in which every colony should be represented; and we trust the party who is to succeed to office on the demise of the present moribund Whig-Radical Administration will make it the chief plank in their political platform.

With the army question we have dealt in another article, and we quite agree with the *Colonies* that the Navy is to be the "future great force of the empire." We shall be prepared to furnish our contingent; but it must be when Canada is so strongly represented in the Councils of the empire that no fear will arise as to the accession to power of such naval administrators as CHILDERS. As for army reformers like CARDWELL, that force was of no practical value here; and if the English people choose to smash it up, it is their look out. But, as the *Colonies* says, they have abandoned interference with European affairs: a militia is all they require. In other words, England is so far emaculated as not to wish to appear as one of the great military powers. So much for Whig rule!

Our readers will remember that some months ago the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW*, in describing the members of the present British Cabinet, characterized the premier as a respectable pedagogue. The following extract, from an article in *Vanity Fair* of the 5th ult., is an undeniable pen and-ink portrait of the honourable gentleman, as well as an accurate description of his character.

Into such hands has the march of liberal ideas consigned the sceptre of the empire of Great Britain; and the dominion won by the swords of warriors and statesmen is placed in the power of a mere pedagogue and his fitting associates. Is it any wonder that everything connected with the glory of that empire should be trailed in the dust?

"The fact which lies at the bottom of all this hard work, and which is sending great and little Britons to hydropathic establishments in flocks, is that droves of human donkeys persist in forcing themselves into places and positions for which they are unfit. Mr. Gladstone, for instance, would make an average schoolmaster. He has some knowledge of Greek roots, and could plant them in the memories of docile boys by the help of much scolding. He has such an accurate knowledge of arithmetic that he could make out the half-yearly accounts of his pupils in an earnest and profitable manner, errors excepted. He knows, too, something of music; and he might have fiddled behind the Duke of Edinburgh or kept a shop in Wardour street respectably. But what on earth tempted a gentleman of his disposition to go in for politics? He has merely succeeded in lowering the whole tone of political warfare to the level of a pedagogue's dominion. It is not an improving sight to behold a Prime Minister knocking about the laws of his country and stumbling over them by turns because he can neither see, feel, nor comprehend them. It is not sweet to hear a man in authority scolding like a washerwoman, and then sitting down to cry hysterically over a cup of tea and his troubles, while he sends for the Lord Chamberlain to prevent the playing of a pantomime which pokes fun at his whiskers. Fancy William Pitt or Charles James Fox; who were heaven-born ministers, doing such a thing as this! Why Fox once sat down with a personal friend over a bottle and compared caricatures with him, and when he found that he could show the largest number (and mercy on us, what hard hitters the

caricaturists were in his day?) he laughed like a boy. Nor was the bottle too much. Fox took his politics naturally, and did them for a relaxation after a hard day at Newmarket, for he was a fat man, and had to stir his clumsy legs briskly when he wanted to see a horse race. A great-souled, jolly fellow he was, with wide human sympathies, an immense knowledge of mankind, and language full of force and truth welled up like the waters of a fountain to his prodigious lips. Who can imagine Mr. Gladstone and a bottle together, unless the bottle contained an infusion of camomile? So it comes to pass that we hear Mr. Gladstone is sick and weary, and that he must hide himself with a commercial friend in Scotland now and then without leaving his address in Downing street—(London)—that he may recover from the effects of overwork. Lord Brougham was never overworked, nor Lord Grenville, nor Lord Melbourne, nor Sir Robert Peel; but these men were all politicians by nature. Mr. Gladstone would not be overworked as proprietor of a commercial academy, or as head clerk in a counting house at Liverpool. But he is absolutely ignorant of the first principles of statesmanship, and its practice is wearing him to fiddle strings. There never was such an expression upon the face of the natural ruler of a people as that which has become fixed upon the countenance of Mr. Gladstone. It is a look of peevishness, discontent, weakness and hopeless bewilderment. No wonder that he becomes hysterical three times a week after tea! A cart house would become hysterical if he was set to work on sewing machine with his fore feet!

The following notice of the completion of a successful enterprise by some of the merchants of Manitoba is a creditable evidence of the energy displayed in business affairs by our people, especially when it is considered that the little vessel described was built on Lake Ontario, passed through the Welland canal, navigated the full length of Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron, and Superior, over 1100 miles thence *over land* on the North Pacific R.R., a distance of 220 miles, and on the Red River, from Moorhead to Fort Garry, fully 650 miles: altogether a distance of nearly 2000 miles of actual travel was effected by this little craft in fifty days—a feat which, when the transshipments are taken into account, has rarely been equalled, and reflects great credit on the parties engaged in the transit.

Our authority for this is the *Manitoba Gazette* of 6th August. The article is headed "The Tug *Maggie*," and is as follows:

The energy and pluck of Capt. James Bell and Engineer J. Detrick, have successfully carried out their enterprise of bringing this little vessel from Hamilton to Fort Garry. They started with her from the yard of Messrs. Staveland, yacht builders of Hamilton, on 10th June, and arrived at Duluth July 9th, in all 28 days. During part of this time she was compelled to seek shelter from stress of weather, but when caught by rough weather, she behaved so well that Capt. Bell says he is not afraid of any storms on Lake Winnipeg. On her arrival at Duluth her engines and upper works were taken to pieces and the hull and machinery placed on the cars of the Northern Pacific Railroad, —two days and a half being occupied in this work. On reaching Moorhead on the 15th

of July, she was refitted and launched into the waters of the Red River, and reached Winnipeg on August 1st. The following are her dimensions and power:—Length, 50 feet, beam 10 feet 8 inches, deck 18 feet, draught 19 inches, paddle wheels 6 feet 6 inches, 11 buckets, boiler 20 horse power, tested at 120 lbs per square inch, worked at 60 to 80. Engine, horizontal, 18h. power, general rate of speed 10 to 12 miles an hour. She remains here a short time to have some finishing touches done to her, after which Capt. Bell intends to try how far he can take her up the Assiniboine. We have to congratulate these two enterprising young men on the completion of a somewhat dangerous voyage, and hope that they may meet with the success they deserve."

This little vessel could sail to the northern extremity of Lake Winnipeg, two hundred miles from Fort Garry, and with one small portage up the Saskatchewan for a distance of nine hundred miles on one hand, and over 450 on the other.

The contemplation of the vast network of navigable waters in the North West Territory would lead to the belief that its development will be rapid, and that it will be the garden of the continent.

The tributaries of those mighty rivers are themselves accessible to vessels of the draught of the tug *Maggie*, and penetrate a country rich beyond all powers of description in fruitful soil and mineral productions. That it has not hitherto attracted the attention of English statesmen, capitalists or emigrants, is due to the fact that Great Britain is governed by a set of commercial monopolists, whose attention is directed to make everything pay at once, and who are not content to wait the slow progress of development, and to the want on our own part of statesmen sufficiently alive to the true interests of Canada.

The building of the Pacific Railroad, however, which must be undertaken, will remedy this state of affairs; but it is sad to reflect that the development of such an important and wealthy country should be left to individual enterprizes. Our readers will hardly think it possible that no accurate surveys have yet been made of the great water-ways of the North West, and therefore in how far they are capable of aiding the development of the country is still an unsolved problem. It is known as a general rule that they are of great value, without rapids, and for the rest we must be content to wait. One of them—the Saskatchewan—is navigable to the Rocky Mountains.

ENGLISH advices inform us that Sir GARNET WOLSELEY, C. M. G., has been appointed Governor of the Gold Coast Settlement, and that he will take out with him twenty two of those officers that had served with him in the Red River Expedition, in 1870, for the purpose of organizing and disciplining a force to be raised from the Fantee tribes, in order to drive back the Ashantees. We suppose the intelligence is correct, as the following notification from *Broad Arrow* of the 16th

August is decisive for the fact of his appointment; but it is suggestive of the utter disorganization of the British army to find the gallant Colocel and his twenty two paladins going forth to restore the lost prestige of England by their individual prowess alone, and the effort prompts the enquiry as to whether that gallant corps—the 1st battalion of the 60th Rifles—is extinct, as the number of officers indicates that every one on service with Sir GARNET at Red River now forms a portion of the formidable force which is to conquer the niggers?

"It has been officially announced that Colonel Sir Garnet Wolseley, K. C. M. G., at present an Assistant Adjutant General at headquarters, will be appointed to the Government of the Gold Coast Settlement, and will also take the command of the troops on the coast. Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley entered the Army in 1852. He served with the 80th Regiment in the Burmese war of 1852-56 (medal for Pegu), was with the expedition under Sir John Cheape against the robber chief Myattoon, and severely wounded when leading the storming party against the chief's stronghold on the 19th March (mentioned in despatches). He landed in the Crimea with the 92nd Foot, and was employed in the trenches as Acting Engineer until Sebastopol was taken. He was engaged in the assault and defence of the Quarries, on 7th June, and on duty in the trenches at the attack on the 18th June. He was severely wounded in a sortie, 30th August, when in charge of the advanced sap. He was several times mentioned in despatches (medal with clasp, Knight of the Legion of Honour, Fifth Class of the Medjidie and Turkish medal). Sir G. Wolseley, moreover, served in the Indian campaigns of 1857-59, and was present at the relief of Lucknow, defence of the Alumbagh by Outram, with the several engagements there, siege and capture of Lucknow, subsequently as deputy assistant quartermaster general to Grant's division, and with it at the affair of Baree, action at Nawabgunge, and all the others fought by that force (was repeatedly mentioned in despatches, brevet lieutenant colonel, medal with clasp). He served in the war of 1860 in China, and was present at the assault of the Taku Forts, and in all the engagements throughout the campaign (medal with two clasps). He commanded the expedition sent in 1870 from Canada to the Red River Territory, for the suppression of the Rebel Government established at Fort Garry, and was created a Knight of St. Michael and St. George for his services upon that occasion.

In another column will be found the prospectus and rules of a match (at the next Wimbledon; or in the various colonies, if so decided), for an 'Intercolonial Challenge Shield,' which that patriotic association, the "Royal Colonial Institute," proposes to provide for competition. The scheme has been elaborated by the Honorary Secretary, C. W. EDDY, Esq. and we hope through his kindness to be able to give our readers a description of the Shield at an early day.

"It is a singularly gratifying circumstance to the people of the colonies to know that such an influential association is working to bring about the great Imperial idea of a United Empire, especially when such men

as his Grace of Manchester will be at the trouble as well as expense of seeing for himself the boundless fertile countries and inexhaustible resources belonging to the empire on this continent, and when such a man as Mr. Eddy will preside at a dinner to honour our soldiers, and such men as Mr. Eddy, devote their energies to the object of furthering the military spirit of the colonial dependencies. There must be every hope that the great idea will be speedily realized, and the interests of Great Britain and its people placed beyond the reach of doctrinaires. We cannot see an objectionable feature in Mr. Eddy's scheme, but we think the competition should take place at Wimbledon, in furtherance of the metropolitan idea of England being the Political Centre of the British Empire.

A Washington telegram says:—"Both the State and Treasury Departments decide that British Columbia is not entitled to the benefits of the Treaty of Washington, as far as the free importation of fish and fish oil is concerned, she not having been part of the Dominion of Canada at the time of the signing of the treaty; also that the Dominion embraced in the treaty is that portion on the Atlantic side."

The foregoing may be the strictly legal definition of the Treaty of Washington, but it remains to be seen whether these very clever casuists of the State and Treasury departments will serve the interests of the United States by enforcing this view of that very remarkable document.

There are such things as fisheries on the Pacific coast, and our Dominion government would do well to shut out our very clever neighbours from any participation therein. The true policy is to do this at once, and with a vigorous hand, as JONATHAN always establishes a claim if treated with courtesy. A little more diplomacy may be necessary, but this time we shall manage to do without any more coroneted High Commissioners. Negotiations of this kind had best be left in the hands of Canadian statesmen.

A letter addressed by the Right Honorable John A. Macdonald, to the Hon. Mr. Pope, at Montreal was last week stolen out of the Montreal Post Office, and its contents published in the Montreal Herald. The possession of the letter has been traced to the Hon. John Young. The case is being investigated in the Police Court, Montreal.

The Royal Commission, appointed by His Excellency the Governor General, to take evidence and examine witnesses in the case of the so-called "Pacific Railway Scandal," assembled in this city, on Thursday, 4th, inst. On the name of Seth Huntington, M. P., being called, he was reported absent, and it is understood, will not appear, unless compelled to do so by the Court. The Hon. Sir F. Hincks has given evidence in the case and it is expected that Sir Hugh Allan will also be examined during the present week.

REVIEWS

We have to acknowledge the receipt of No. lxxiii. vol. xvii. of the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*. It contains the following articles:—Organization and Employment of Cavalry; Adjourned Discussion on ditto; Is a Radical Change in the Tactical Formation of our Infantry really necessary? Practical Method of Finding a Ship's Metacentre at Great Angles of Inclination; The Battle of Worth; The Euphrates Valley Route to India, in connection with the Central Asian Question; Naval Reserves; The Austrian Army; Description of the Torpedo Boats, *Fortuna* and *Triada*, United States' Navy.

THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

RESOLUTIONS passed at a meeting held at the rooms of the Institute (15 Strand, London, Eng.), on Friday, 8th August, 1873, for considering the question of founding an Intercolonial Challenge Cup or Shield, for yearly competition.

PRESENT:—Edward Wilson, Esq., in the chair, Major Gen. Millington Syngé, R.E.; Col. T. St. L. Alcock; F. S. Dutton, Esq., C.M.G.; S. V. Morgan, Esq.; T. F. Quin, Esq.; Gisborne Molinoux, Esq.; R. H. Wallace Dunlop, Esq., J.B.; W. H. Burton, Esq.; C. W. Eddy, Esq.; M. W. Freeland, Esq.

Proposed by F. S. Dutton, Esq., seconded by W. H. Burton, Esq., and

Resolved.—1. That it is desirable that an Intercolonial Challenge Cup or Shield be founded, under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute, to be competed for on the same day throughout the colonies and dependencies of the British empire.

Proposed by Gisborne Molinoux, Esq., seconded by C. W. Eddy, Esq., and

Resolved.—2. That subscriptions be collected for this object, and that the Council of the Institute be invited to head the list with the sum of fifty guineas.

Proposed by T. St. L. Alcock, seconded by T. F. Quin, Esq., and

Resolved.—3. That a committee be formed for carrying the above object into effect, and to report to the Council of the Institute;—this committee to consist primarily of members of the Institute, with power to add to their number the names of gentlemen unconnected with the Institute, and residing either in England or the colonies.

THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE CHALLENGE CUP OR SHIELD,

To be competed for the same day, in the several colonies and dependencies of the Crown, or at Wimbledon, at the option of the colony, under one common code of rules, during the annual holding of the Wimbledon meeting, by teams, consisting of (say twelve) members of any Volunteer contingent.

The separate colonies of any group to be allowed to combine, in order to form a team. The superintendence of the shooting in each colony to rest with the Governor or his deputy, who will be requested to see that

the rules of the National Rifle Association are observed, and to act as umpire and telegraph the scores to the Secretary of the National Rifle Association at least two clear days before the annual presentation of prizes; and the prize to be presented to the agent general or other accredited agent of the colony that wins it, to be retained by the colony during the year for which it is won, but to be returned to the Secretary of the National Rifle Association previously to the commencement of the contest of the following year, and exhibited with the other prizes in the tent at Wimbledon, and finally to become the property of any colony which may win it for three successive years.

These rules to be subject to amendment from time to time, as the council of the Institute may seem fit,—ample notice of any such alteration being given to the agents of the different colonies; but no alteration shall be made affecting the ultimate destination of the shield.

C. W. Eddy, Secretary.

RESOLUTION adopted by the Council at meeting, on Friday, 8th August, 1873:

Proposed by General Millington Syngé, R.E., seconded by Mr. Gisborne Molinoux, and unanimously

Resolved,—That the assent of the Council be given to the scheme for founding a Challenge Cup or Shield, which has been laid before it, provided that a sufficient amount of support be given to the project.

The James surveying party arrived at San Diego (on 25th ult), from Yuma. They report that they have made a thorough exploration and search of the boundary line to the Gulf of California. They have also made important geographical discoveries, and explored this most singular and heretofore unknown coast. They overcame many dangers, and suffered much hardship. The main object of the expedition, which was to determine the feasibility of turning the waters of the Gulf of California into the Colorado desert, thereby creating a climatic change in California, has been successful, demonstrating the fact that this may be done at a comparatively small expense.

New York, Sept. 3.—The Directors of the National Rifle Association met to day and made arrangements for the first annual match of the Association at Creedmore on October 8th. Colonel Scoble, of the Ontario Rifle Association, Toronto, will attend with fifty Canadian riflemen. Orange Judd, of the *Agriculturist*, has given \$750 as a prize to members of the press, and other prizes will be offered by those not members of the Association, amounting to \$6,200. The members offer \$1,400, in cash and in badges \$1,400. The badges—number fifty, nine are in gold, 13 in silver and 208 in bronze. Adjutant General Rathborne from Albany inspected the targets at Creedmore. The State offers \$500 in prizes to regiments throughout the State; \$100 to each division. He personally offers \$100 as a prize.

An English volunteer rifle captain desirous the other day to cross a field with his company, came to an opening in the fence large enough to admit two persons but no more abreast. Unfortunately he could not remember the word of command which would have accomplished the difficult task of filing through; but his ingenuity did not desert him. He ordered a halt, and said—"Gentlemen, you are dismissed for one minute, when you will fall in on the other side of the fence."

AH SIN'S REPLY TO TRUTHFUL JAMES.

Which my name is Ah Sin ;
I don't want to call names,
But I must to begin,
Say just this for T James ;
That I am convinced he is rather
Well up to the sinfulness games.

Yes, Ah Sin is my name,
Which I need not deny ;
What it means—is no shame,
You will find, if you try,
That its meaning is something Celestial,
And how is Celestial for High ?

And about that small game ;
I did not understand,
So I made it my aim,
With the smile that was " bland,"
To keep my small eyes at their keenest,
On Nye, as he dealt the first hand.

And the way that he dealt,
There could be nothing finer,
But somehow, I felt,
" Mr. Ah Sin, from China,
Because you smile it so ' child-like,'
These fellows play you for the miser !"

But no slouch is Ah Sin,
And from the word " Go,"
I did play for to win,
And Nye—rather so,
And play the new game as I learn him,
Which showed level head, don't you know,

On my nails there was wax,
But that nothing proves,
When I state the real facts ;
I was 'practiced on shoes,
And that wax was found on my fingers
Was the kind that the shoemakers use.

And the packs up my sleeve ?
My oath I will take,
Were not there to deceive,
But got there by mistake ;
I bought them for Ah Sin the younger,
Who likes some card houses to make.

In my pocket they were,
When I sat down that day,
But what with the stir
And excitement of play
They worked up my sleeve from my pocket,
And strange it was, too, I must say.

Was it right in Bill Nye,
When the trump knave I led
For to blacken my eye,
And on me put a head ?
Had I known James held the right bower,
I'd have played something else in its stead

But I don't play no more,
For my lot is now cast,
On a Euchreless shore,
So I—" Stick to my last,"
And my smile at North Adams is penitence,
And my heathenish days they are past.

THE DARTMOOR CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(Broad Arrow, 9th August.)

(Continued from Page. 419.)

BATTLE OF CADOVER BRIDGE.

On Wednesday the manoeuvres, though confined to one division, were of a very interesting character, as its two brigades were pitted against each other. A force under the command of Brigadier-General Herbert, C. B., consisting of the 2nd Brigade (2nd Division) with the 13th Hussars, a field battery, and a detachment of the pontoon train, represented the advance guard of an enemy marching south upon Plymouth, and which was supposed to have bivouacked upon the northern slope of Ringmoor Downs. The 1st brigade, under Brigadier-Major General Thackwell, C.B., with a field battery, the Scots Greys, and a pontoon detachment represented the advanced guard of a defending army which had bivouacked to the south of the road running west from Saddleborough-hill, facing north. The Royal Marine Light Infantry Brigadier-General Bodney, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Bogle's battery Royal Horse Artillery, representing a force advancing to support General Thackwell, were on the road leading from the south to the Leemoor proclain clay works to support General Thackwell. It was arranged for the opposing armies to commence operations about four

miles apart. The centre of the position, it was soon apparent, was Cadover Bridge, which was resolutely held by a strong body, the 62nd Regiment, supported by artillery. The assailing force was protected on its right flank by the prohibition of operations to the westward, of the road to Shaugh; but the squadrons of Hussars were posted on each flank. The enemy made the first move, by throwing a squadron of Hussars over the Plym on the left. These advanced in skirmishing order up the long slope stretching down from the top of Saddleborough, and were speedily followed across by the 16th. The Hussars had not gone far before it was evident that the defending army were on the alert. They were, in fact, under cover behind the ridge of the hill, and a few of the Scots Greys just appeared above the sky line to the right (their left), whilst almost immediately others were similarly seen on the other flank. The artillery on both sides opened smartly, and the gallant Royal Marine Brigade under General Rodney came up to the support of General Thackwell, and endeavoured to turn General Herbert's flank by operating from the contiguous hill-side. The 94th Regiment, supported by a half battery of artillery, advanced to meet them, and for a while this was where the battle raged most fiercely. The whole line of the enemy was now exposed, and the assault of the Marines was so severe that the 94th had to be reinforced. General Thackwell's centre, under cover of a heavy artillery fire, advanced skirmishing down Saddleborough Hill, and the enemy gradually fell back. The battle was now general all along the line, a distance of two miles. The artillery on both sides were firing away their heaviest, but the enemy had no reserve of importance to fall back upon, while Saddleborough was lined with the defenders, and fresh supports were pouring on. At length the the Black Watch were seen rapidly advancing against the enemy's left, whilst the Volunteers were thrown forward against his right, the rifles and 23rd supporting. From this time the defeat of the enemy was inevitable; but still a gallant stand was made. Until the assailants had reached within pistol shot of his position he reserved his fire, and then poured in volley after volley so tremendous in its effects that for a moment the attack wavered and fell back; but, reinforced by the 103rd Regiment and a brigade of the Volunteers, a final rush was made, and, amid ringing cheers and much excitement, the bridge was carried, and the day was won. The ardour of the moment made the assailants indifferent to their personal comfort. They dashed through the River Plym—in many places going up to their middles—and chased the enemy back to Ringmoor, the retreat being covered by their artillery. So ended the battle of Cadover Bridge, which was extremely interesting to spectators, and could scarcely fail to be instructive to those taking an active part in it.

In the evening the following army corps order was issued:—"The major general commanding the army corps desires that when skirmishers close on their supports or reserves, it may be done with the greatest possible order and steadiness, not rushing in independently, but closing while retiring. Half battalion supports and reserves, and even the supporting battalions, when under fire, are to be with open files."

BATTLE OF WIGMORE.

Thursday's programme announced a spectacle of great interest. According to the general idea, one division of the covering force of an army besieging Plymouth (the

Southern or First Division) was supposed to be advancing from Tavistock *via* Walkhampton to intercept a British division (the Northern or Second), advancing *via* Princetown for the relief of Plymouth. The commander of the Northern Division, having been made aware of the enemy's intention, was supposed to direct his march on Cadover Bridge *via* Eylesborough, and the advance guard of the hostile forces arrive at the river Meavy and Eylesborough respectively at about the same time. The ground south of the Plym was to be imagined impassable; the troops were therefore not to cross the Plym above Cadover Bridge. To carry out this idea the troops were ordered to start from their camps in the morning, returning after the day's operations. To equalize the forces some battalions were to be transferred from the Second Division to the First.

To describe the operations as carried out, we shall find it convenient to begin with the Northern Division of the opposed armies. For the first time since the opening of the camp, an umpire staff, consisting of the members of the head quarters staff, was appointed, and its functions were indicated by a series of rules which is a reprint of that used in last year's manoeuvres. Major-General Sir Charles Staveley acted as umpire-in-chief; and besides him there were six umpires on either side. The two divisions, as we have said, were equalized in strength, and for the day the infantry force of each consisted of three brigades. The men of the "Southern" force wore white armlets to distinguish them from the Northerners. The reader who is without a map may follow the indications of the ground given by a press correspondent.

"Imagine a heathy swell, culminating in a considerable eminence with the River Plym washing amid broken ground the margin of its under features. This is Wigford Down. Where the Plym begins to wash it is Cadover Bridge, the objective point of the Northern advance. Higher up than the bridge the stream could not be passed; therefore, on its right, the force on Longford Down need fear no turning movement. Straight before the slope of Longford Down rose the opposite slopes of Brisca and Ringmoor, merging further to the north into the long rolling plateau of Ringmoor Down, bounded by Ringmoor Knoll, which has beyond it the higher ridge and rugged crags of Eylesborough. At the latter place the Northern force was about five miles to the northward of Cadover Bridge. About two miles below Wigford Down, the Plym merges into the Meavy, and it was along its banks that the Southern force stood at the beginning of the day's operations. Should both march on Cadover Bridge, the Southern force was bound to reach that point first; but since Ringmoor Down offered considerable advantages as a battle field, and since Ringmoor Knoll seemed a position strong enough to bar the Northern force from coming further south, it seemed not unlikely that the Southern force would try to seize and hold it, in which event the task of reaching Cadover Bridge, which lay before the Northern force, was an extremely difficult one. Conscious of this fact, the Northern force made a special effort to preoccupy the knoll, with artillery supported by cavalry, and just succeeded, although but barely, since the horse artillery and cavalry of the Southern force were already advancing over Ringmoor Down when the Northern guns opened on the knoll and the Northern cavalry deployed on its front. Perhaps, however, this movement on the part of the Southern force was nothing but a feint, since General Greathead appeared to show no anxiety to push

infantry in support the destination of this portion of his force being, as it turned out, altogether different; in secure position as it was on Ringmoor Knoll, matters seemed to be prospering for the Northern Army. Meanwhile the infantry of the division was streaming down the slopes to the north, and massing the hollow, fronted and screened by the elevation of the knoll. When this movement was complete, the dispositions may be said to have been perfect to thwart any attack upon the defensive position of Ringmoor Knoll. That eminence was crowned by artillery. The infantry were ready to deploy at a word. A brigade (Rodney's) was being pushed down the valley of the stream to the left, and would take in flank any force attempting to attack across Ringmoor Down; but no force came to that or any other attack. In the remote distance to the south our glasses showed to us the Second Division columns of hostile infantry and batteries of hostile artillery on the move. To our conception these might as well have been in the next county as on Wigford Down precluding an attack on Ringmoor Knoll; and it was for such an attack that we were waiting. But as we waited while no attack came, while there was no enemy on Ringmoor, it began to dawn upon us that we had so committed ourselves to one possibility that we had no perception for any other. We had reckoned that the enemy must stop us by the offer of battle on Ringmoor, and by an attack on Ringmoor Knoll. Under this conviction we had made the most unimpeachable defensive disposition; but, then, a defensive position on Ringmoor, Knoll was by no means the occupation of Cadover Bridge. In point of fact, every man in the division might turn grey without seeing Cadover Bridge, and meanwhile the invader would have his full swing at Plymouth. No, if we were to fulfil our share of the general idea we must march on Cadover Bridge, and as this conviction came home, so, too, became obvious the rationale of the enemy's occupation of Wigford Down. Rising behind Cadover Bridge the Plym river afforded a practically impregnable position. Covering that front he had not brothered himself with temporary skirmishes out in the offing, but had quietly marched to the strongest defensive position he could find, and there engaged in the philosophical contemplation of Cadover Bridge. In the near foreground he was quite content to spare his legs and take his ease. It was not pleasant to exchange the expectation that the enemy must attack us for the conviction that we must attack him, especially when in that conviction there was a keen apprehension that any such attack was ominous of failure; but there was no help for it. The word to advance was given. General Herbert's brigade pushed forward on the right, with a commission to turn the enemy's left flank if it were practicable. Thackwell held the centre with most of his force in reserve, and Rodney was the left with his brigade of Marines. In this order one division swept across Ringmoor Down with the enemy's guns pounding away at it from the heights of Wigford. The nearer we got to his position the less did we seem to like it. He showed no mark; but his artillery fire was constant, and doubtless the hedges and banks about the under features of his position, and that huge square parallelogram of clay—the debris of the works that formed a redoubt when his front could be swept to right and to left, were full of men. The infantry of the Second Division necessarily underwent considerable exposure in moving down the bare slope from the Ringmoor plateau to the shelter of the walls and

plantations lining each side of the river, and it may with truth be said that there was more exposure than was necessary. Nor could the skirmishers get forward with any reasonable protection. The enemy's fire all along his well-covered front was too heavy and searching not to paralyze any further advance."

Passing over to the Southern Division, we find them under the impression that the enemy expected to come to blows on the ridges of Ringmoor. In this, however, the commander of the invading force very wisely declined to gratify him, and while the Northern force was manoeuvring for the position of what was considered the chief strategical point from which to launch his attack on this place, the opposing general was quietly making good his hold of Cadover Bridge, and interposing an unassailable barrier between the British Army and its line of march southwards. For this purpose, he had massed his artillery and infantry on Wigmore, with the right resting on the bridge and the line circling round the base of the commanding ground until the left touched the village of Meavy. It will not do, however, to let the enemy know aught of this disposition until it was well complete. The real intention of the Southern force was therefore concealed by a feint, which accorded with the defenders' idea of their intentions, by sending forward a half battery of horse artillery, strongly supported by two squadrons of cavalry, to make a show of disputing the possession of Ringmoor. No sooner were the guns planted on the ridge and the squadrons of the invaders showing their gleaming helmets ostentatiously over the crest, than a flash from Ringmoor knoll told that their wily and energetic foe already held the key to that position, and proved the wisdom of not disputing it. "Nevertheless," says a correspondent with the Southern force, "our meagre little battery replied ready, and fired round after round with as much rapidity and certainty of aim as if we meant to do all we could to check the advance of our foe at the point he coveted, and we did stop him effectually. For a while he was silent, and then we could see him from an advanced position, toiling slowly up the slope of Sheepstor, away to our left, evidently bent on enfilading our supposed line, and executing the flanking movement, which we knew would have endangered our position had we even chosen to fight him. At the same time the red lines of infantry could be seen deploying on the distant slopes, and apparently concentrating behind the formidable knoll and the ridge running south of it nearly parallel to our actual front. Having gained Sheepstor unopposed, our foe looked in vain for the skirmishers he had expected to discover lying *perdu* among the heather, and in the dykes that run along the front of Ringmoor. There was, in fact, nothing to enfilade, so the battery maintained a judicious silence, while we could see that our unexpected tactics caused considerable irresolution and hesitation on the other side. At this juncture it appeared that if our foe had made more use of his cavalry vedettes he might have easily discovered our weakness, and would at all events have been left less completely in the dark than he seemed to be. By way of setting a good example to them an officer of Carabineers rode boldly forward across the open at a gallop and dashed up to the ridge behind which we knew the enemy must be hidden. This piece of clever audacity met with its proper reward. Not a shot greeted him as he cantered for a second or two along the crest. Then we saw him swerve suddenly round

and dash down the hill a magnificent pace, his gallant shesnut skimming over the broken ground as if she had been a heath clipper born, and he had placed a good two hundred yards between him and the ridge before anybody was even in pursuit. He brought back the intelligence that the enemy's infantry was massed, as we supposed, and apparently waiting for us to take the initiative. After another and longer pause than before, the foe seemed to realise the fact that we did not intend to attack him, and in vain he exposed his guns on the slope facing us in the hope of drawing our fire. We remained sullenly silent, except where our battery kept up a desultory fire, and he paused puzzled again. Then he sent forward his cavalry skirmishers to reconnoitre, supported by infantry in extended order, and our battery, after a few final shots, trotted quietly back to Wigmoor, leaving only a few vedettes to make a show on the crest. Then our time was come, and our heavy artillery on the hill opened a deadly fire on the enemy's batteries and approaching battalions. Our object was attained, and we had no longer anything to conceal. There our forces were concentrated in a position almost impregnable. The Rifle Brigade and 9th held the ring of fences at the base, and commanded all the approaches. The passage of the Plym was protected by the clay works, behind the mount of which our riflemen swarmed. . . . and enfiladed the fences behind which alone our assailants could find shelter after they had descended the slopes opposite. Tier after tier up the face of the conical hill rose the lines of our supports and reserves, cleverly concealed in pits and behind stone fences, and almost from base to crest the ground was covered with boulders, so that, retiring independently, our skirmishers could dispute every foot of ground should our opponents dare to assail us directly. The Rifles were supported by the 93rd, while the 1st Somerset Militia remained in temporary reserve, ready to support the 9th, prolonging the line to the left as a safeguard against any flank movement. In that quarter was the 42nd as skirmishers, and the 2nd Tower Hamlets Militia, the 1st Devon Militia, and 11th being in reserve on the crest. The 19th Hussars were in force on the left—our weak point—watching all the roads which debouched on the Common above Hooe and Meavy, while Carabineers hovered on the right flank. Soon the enemy's skirmishers and columns came down the slope of Lynch Hill, exposed to the terrific fire of our heavy guns. They swarmed in Ringmoor Wood, they lined the hedges away to the left as far as Briscay Farm, and came on recklessly to meet their fate at the muzzles of our rifles. In vain do they reply by a fierce fusillade; in vain do they hurry regiment after regiment like sheep to the slaughter; in vain does Herbert creep round our left only to find the muzzles of the Black Watch aimed with deadly effect on his columns as they defile up the narrow lanes. We are neither to be outflanked nor taken by storm. If they hurl their Fusiliers in dense masses against our centre, we meet them with the gallant 1st Somerset, who came to reinforce the Rifles and 9th so bravely and steadily as if they had seen many a fight before. So there our foe wastes his power, and breaks himself on our impenetrable front until the 'cease fire' puts a stop to carnage, and the battle of Wigmore is a thing of the past."

A general Malay insurrection is apprehended among the Dutch subjects at the Netherland Strait settlements in the East Indies.

AFTER THE CAPTURE OF KHIVA.

From the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung.

The Russian war with Khiva is now ended, and there now remains but the war of English and Russian pens, which after a fashion has lain in abeyance since the departure of Count Schuwalow from London. As it is well known, the young Khan of Khiva, after General Kaufmann had driven him from his clay walls and taken possession of the Uzbek capital in the name of the "White Czar," fled into the sandy steppe of the Yomut Turcomans, together with his courtiers and ministers. In the deep sand where horses sink to the knee the young Khan hoped to escape from the Russians pressing on with heavy artillery, munition and baggage wagons, hiding himself from their approach. It is also possible that he dreamed of reconquering his capital, for the "infidels" seemed to him to have fallen from the clouds, and he would not at first believe in his entire overthrow. After a few days passed in wandering about he resigned himself to the fearful truth of destiny. Meantime Russian emissaries had gone to him and said; "The commander of the invading force will not act at all more *tatarico*; that is, he will neither slay you alive nor cast you from the round tower at Medemni; he will not even lead you a prisoner at his horse's tail, with a ten pound chain around your neck. Far rather," said these emissaries, "would the Russian power treat your royalty with full respect, for your existence (that they gave him, in fine, to understand) is always necessary to the balance of accounts—a balance in which there were at first rude blows, the result of which will nevertheless be a friendly understanding, you, perhaps, even a warm fatherly care for you, on the part of the mighty Czar. Muhammed Kachum Khan therefore had his horse saddled, and at his capital, now in the power of the Russians, with the usual signs of contrition, did homage to the mighty Khan of the Nova. Naturally, General Kaufmann received and welcomed the penitent youth in all haste. Of course the blame rested on the Vizier Mohamed Murad Kuschbegi (Mad Murat) that *sons et origo*, and as a complete pardon was guaranteed to him it was evident that the guard before the palace was only one at interim and most honourable. That Muhammed Kachum Khan was much delighted with the presentation of Russian arms is hard to believe. Yet the unhappy prince in some measure quoted himself; for the majesty of the Cabs, although fallen, had not ceased to be a majesty; and, as the Russians everywhere understood its interest, it would long retain the narrow circle of its diadem and would be left the honor of being a princely power under the Czar. This is the best policy which could be pursued with Russia. Had such an immediate incorporation and Russian administration of the Khanates of Bokhara and Khokand, after the utter overthrow of the power of the former, not been possible and politic, such an experiment with Khiva might have been yet more difficult. Bokhara and Khokand were easily accessible from the lower Jaxartes and southern. The population, through a strong regime of a well schooled autocracy, has been sufficiently enfeebled to submit to the most violent change of rulers. In Khiva the direct opposite of this state of things is to be encountered. In this country people have entirely forgotten notions of obedience and discipline since the incursion of the Mongolians. A spirit of revolt and opposition reigns, and as the people feel themselves to be within a fastness of encircling steppes, the Russian, who have only once

broken through these defences, will be in continually played with if they shall only leave the Khan as Governor-General of the second-class of the country. The notable cost of the Khivan expedition must not be forgotten, nor that of the administration of the government in the incorporated country. The deficit which the hitherto governed part of Bokhara and Khokand shows must become yet larger in the case of Khiva. The ground yield is here certainly larger than in the other Khanates. The cultivation of the land in Khiva, its cotton and silk, its coloring plants, and finally, its mineral wealth, will certainly hereafter be developed as they never have been before in Turkistan. But this is a thing of the future, and possible only under a consolidated and quiet government. At the Uzbek power in Khiva shall once be subdued, it will be yet easier to deal with than its neighbors in the East, supposing that the power of the warlike aristocracy of the land is broken, and as placed in the same position which the English, after having bowed the necks of the Moguls, placed the corresponding power in India. But, before all things, such a process requires time and patience, and this period of metamorphosis can most quietly and easily be passed over if the Russians only leave the role of accomplishing it to the native authorities. That these shall, *volens volens*, do this work, the Russians will look out for. Spite of all the promises which Count Schuwalow gave in London, and which have not yet been retracted officially, it will be incumbent on the Court of St. Petersburg to take possession of some of the most important points in Khiva and to build strong fortresses there. In the east such a point is Hezareep, and in the west is Kungrad; indeed, to hold the Turcomans in subjection, especially the Tschanders and Yomuts, a whole cordon of forts will be needed in the south west of the cultivated position of the Khanate, from Medemni to Urgendish. In Khiva the Turcomans will now be the same difficulty in the way of Russian influence which the Kirgheez were in Orenburg and in all Southern Siberia, and the Russians are justified in, at least necessitated to, take any means in the interest of security. So long as the Court of St. Petersburg shall continue in its present course there are no grounds for disquietude in England. The interests of England would certainly have been better subserved had the Russian standard never appeared in Khiva. After the taking of Tschkend and Samarcand, the fall of Khiva was inevitable. It is all the same thing whether Russia is master of a few places or of the whole shore line of the Oxus. The left bank belonged to it; now it possesses the right bank, and the mouths of the Amu Daria are assured to it; but yet a considerable stretch of country lies between its possessions and Persia, for the integrity of which England will contend with as much zeal as for that of Afghanistan, a great, inhospitable steppe, and as long as Russia remains at the northern rim of this steppe, England has no good cause to be disquieted because of the conquest of Khiva. Under those circumstances it is incontrovertibly necessary that the Russian possessions of Krasnowodsk and Tschikischlar must once forever be given up. The Russian press used to make a great outcry at any such intimation, for it held that the only difficult point of the possession of Khiva lay in the way of the establishment of a route of traffic from the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea to the Oxus. It is to be hoped that now, after the failure of Colonel Morkosoff's detachment, that a different view will be taken, and that

the Russians will subscribe to my view of the case, even though it be that of a man who hates them. Tschikischlar and Krasnowodsk must always be thorns in England's side. The assertion from the humanitarian standpoint that through these posts the Turcoman robbers will lose their trade, has already lost all its significance. First fell Khiva, the chief emporium of the slave trade in the second place, Persia—it will not be more difficult for Persia to defend itself against its old enemy. By the conquest of Khiva, Russia has fully rounded off its own power of Turkistan. The last retreat of Usbeck independence has been penetrated. The house of Romanoff has now utterly avenged the disgrace of the former prince of Moscow, and entirely subdued the successor of Genghis Khan. All who speak the Tschagata tongue now recognize the "white Czar" of the Nova as their master. Russia may now—if in reality only the interests of trade are at stake—with perfect equanimity resume those lines of travel and traffic so celebrated in the middle ages, of which Rubruquis, Marco Paulo, Ibn, Batuta and others tell their stories, and be able to conduct the whole trade of interior Asia through her own possessions. If Russia shall succeed in accomplishing this, she will have given England a sufficiently dangerous wound to challenge her, but only then to a struggle in the proper sense of the word. If not satisfied with the possession of Khiva, she shall think of advancing to the southern end of the Ayrcan steppe.

SIGNIFICANT TRIP OF A TRUNK.—The International Railway, between Halifax and St. John which will complete a through railroad route from Halifax to San Francisco, is almost finished, and on Thursday of last week the general baggage agent of the European and North American Railway shipped a small trunk from Halifax to San Francisco, from which it is to be returned, thus significantly announcing the establishment of an all rail line of communication between those two cities. The agents of all the railroads on the route it was to take were informed of the fact, and requested to forward it as rapidly as possible. The trunk was to be checked with the Intercolonial Railway check No. 4, 196. It is so constructed that letters can be put in as in a letter box, but cannot be taken out, and among its collections as it travels will be all the railroad timetables, passes, names of the principal stations and such other contributions as the railway officers may see fit to insert. On its arrival in San Francisco it will be placed on exhibition in the Board of Trade rooms. One section of it will then be opened, and a canteen containing water taken from the Atlantic Ocean will be taken out. On getting out for its return the canteen will be filled with water from the Pacific Ocean, to be carried to Halifax. The route of the trunk will be over the Intercolonial Railway from Halifax to St. John, the European and North American to Bangor, the Maine Central to Portland and the Easton to Boston, the New York, New Haven and Hartford to New York, the Pennsylvania to Pittsburg, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy to Burlington, the Burlington and Missouri River to Omaha, and the Union and Central Pacific to San Francisco.

A captain finding an Irish boy, during the middle watch, frying some turn and eggs he had stolen from the ship's store, called out to him, "You lubber, you, I'll have none of that." "Faith, Captain, I've none for ye," said the lad.