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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, OCTOBER 21, 1873.

No. 42.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

English advices of the 13th, state that Lord Tenterden will succeed the Right Honorable Edmund Hammond as under Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Mr. William E. Baxter, in a public speech at Dundee, urged increased intercourse with the United States. Every public man, he said, should visit the country.

The steamship *Circassian* arrived at Liverpool, on the 14th, in a badly damaged condition, having been in collision with some vessel unknown.

The Secretary of the Irish Laborers Association writes to the press that he has received from the United States proposals of engagement for 20,000 men.

Her Majesty's Government having officially represented to the Emperor of Brazil the sufferings of the English emigrants to that country, free passage home has been given to 164 emigrants by the Brazilian Government.

A special to the *Times* from Cartagena, dated the 14th inst., says the Intransigent vessels are again leaving the harbor and a naval engagement of a more desperate character than that of Saturday is expected to take place. The command of the insurgent fleet has been given to the captain of the *Tilian*.

M. Thiers will give a dinner to his political friends in the Assembly next Saturday.

The Council of War, before whom M. Ranc was summoned to appear, has declared him guilty, and passed sentence of death *in contumaciam*.

The *Journal de Paris* declares that the recent elections demonstrate the necessity for the restoration of the Monarchy to prevent impending anarchy.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine was resumed to-day. The attendance was larger than on any day since the opening. The President of the Court began his examination by stating that he should consider that the prisoner's responsibility commenced with the 12th of August. He, however, put several questions with regard to events before that date. In reply to questions concerning the disaster

of Forbach, Bazaine said that orders were given to Generals direct. He was present at the Council of War held by the Emperor on the 9th of August. It was then resolved that his army should be brought to the walls of Metz, and a movement in that direction began on the 11th. After reaching the city, he received no orders to obtain more ammunition. He complained of the carelessness of the intelligence service. He did not receive precise information of MacMahon's situation until the 12th, and orders to throw a bridge across the Moselle reached him only the day before. He denied that he could be held responsible for the delay and the subsequent failure to destroy the bridges to prevent the enemy's pursuit. Telegraphic despatches were read, showing that Bazaine intended to counteract the flank movement of the Germans, but the Emperor prevented him from carrying out his plans. The Marshal, in answer to further questions, especially concerning the 15th of August, stated that he agreed with the Emperor to march to Verdun, but delay was caused by the battle of Barray, and he was otherwise hindered. He was unaware that the Emperor intended to depart from Metz. He declared positively that the Emperor left no special orders. It was well understood, however, that, in the event of strong resistance, the army was to remain at Metz a few days at least, and not go beyond in any case. After the battle of the 16th, Lebœuf and Canrobert agreed with him that it was impossible to advance. Responsible officers informed him that his supplies were insufficient. He declared that he gave Canrobert all the aid he asked at St. Privat. He blamed L'Admirault for not calling up his reserves. In justification of his conduct after the 18th of August, he cited orders he had received to be cautious. The accused betrayed much excitement at the beginning of his examination, which was long and searching.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine was resumed on the 15th inst. In reply to a question by the President of the Court, relative to August 26th, when an advance upon Thionville was ordered, and afterwards relinquished, the Marshal stated that at that time he held only 90,000 men available for service.

The Duke D'Aumale said the calling of a council-of-war on August 26th by Bazaine had not lessened the Marshal's responsibility. He asked why the council had not been informed of the march of Marshal MacMahon to his assistance. Bazaine declared that, in spite of General Boyer's evidence to the contrary, he had informed the council of the movement of MacMahon, and also that he had given the necessary orders for provisioning Metz. He blamed his subordinates for not carrying out their orders. Upon this point the Duke D'Aumale said the commander of the garrison was responsible for the taking of all needful precautionary measures during the siege. Bazaine said that on learning of the September revolution in Paris he intended to resign his commission. He admitted that he received Regnier immediately on his arrival at Metz. He had no interviews with Regnier. The Marshal denies having informed Regnier that two letters had passed between himself and Prince Frederick Charles, and could not state the provisions of these letters, of which he himself was unaware. He considered that the signature which he gave Regnier was unimportant, not thinking of the use to which it might be applied. In relation to Bourbaki's journey, the Marshal considered that to conclude an armistice would be of advantage to the country and army. It was necessary for the furtherance of that object to communicate with the Empress Eugenie, between whom and the German Government he then thought an understanding existed. He explained that the installation of the September Government was what was meant by the public order mentioned in his proclamation. Bazaine appeared very much downcast in manner, and less confident in tone during his examination to-day. At conclusion of the session the Court adjourned until Friday.

A Paris despatch of the 16th inst., to the *London Standard* says during yesterday's proceedings of Bazaine court martial, Regnier, one of the most important witnesses, declared his readiness to submit to arrest and trial for his conduct at Metz.

M. Reil (of Manato rebellion notoriety) has been elected for Provencher, and is on his way to Ottawa.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

MEETING OF THE COIN CONGRESS.

An International Coin Congress has been sitting in Vienna, for the purpose of deciding upon the most suitable universal coin. The Congress is comprised of representatives from nearly all the civilized countries in the world. The result of their labours is summed up in the following preamble and resolutions from the *New York World* :—

In consideration, first, that gold by its value and transportability is more adapted than silver for the larger amounts of the precious metals, and especially for travelling purposes; second, that a country having the double alternative valuation may be gradually led to silver as the only measure of value, because the gold will go to foreign countries whenever it is valued higher abroad than its legal rate at home:

*Resolved* (a), That the single gold valuation, with silver and copper coins as legal tender to a limited amount, is preferable to the silver as well as the double alternative valuation, and (b) that an international gold coin and common unit of value should be established in all countries that have already the single gold valuation, or who intend to introduce it by degrees, by giving to the same a special field of circulation, which may expand by and by, until the silver valuation shall be entirely expelled.

II.—In consideration of the following facts:—

1. The metrical weights having been recognized as international by all civilized nations, the amount of the fine metal as well as the weight of the principal international gold coin should be of a round number of grammes or of decigrammes.

2. Twenty five francs containing 725 25 31, 20 marcs 716 236 279, the pound sterling 732-25, and 5 United States dollars 752 31 centigrammes of fine gold; no one of these coins is metrical, and no one, therefore, can be acknowledged as international; but a metrical coin is required which shall approach them in value and so conveniently replace them.

3. A gold unit of the value of about 5 francs, 2 Austrian florins, 4 marcs, 4 shillings, \$1, 1½ rouble in gold, 1 duro, 1 Portuguese milreil, 2½ Dutch florins, should be recognized as the international denominator, as it would be equivalent to the dollar, which, in gold or silver, and of different kinds, is used already by half mankind, and because the pieces which might be coined upon the system of such a unit would approach within a fraction of the value of the following twenty seven principal coins now existing, namely:—The sou, franc, and five franc piece, the penny, shilling, and sovereign, the cent and dollar, the silvergroschen and marc, the Austrian kreuzer and florin, the South German three kreuzer piece and half florin, the Russian half imperial, the skilling and ringdaler of Denmark, the ore and rigsdaler of Sweden, the skilling and species of Norway, the real and duro of Spain, the milreil of Portugal, and the milreil of Brazil.

4. (a) The system of the franc of 20 1-31 centigrammes, or of a unit of 30 centigrammes, cannot reproduce the shilling, the silvergroschen, the ore, and rigsdaler of Sweden; (b) the system of the marc of 35 235-279, or of a unit of 37 5 centigrammes, cannot reproduce the sou, franc, and five franc piece, the penny, the cent, the South German three-kreuzer piece, and florin or

half florin, the Duch five cent piece, and florin or half florin; (c) the system of the Austrian gold florin of 72 18 31, or a unit of 75 centigrammes, cannot reproduce the franc, the penny, the South German three kreuzer and the Duch five cent piece, and the South German and Duch florin or half florin; (d) a unit of 9-10 gramme fine gold can reproduce of the above named twenty seven coins only, the four Danish and Swedish coins, the species of Norway, and the migela of Brazil; (e) a unit of 1 gramme can reproduce of the twenty seven coins only the thaler (and the South German kreuzer besides).

5. The introduction of radical new coins in any country would create a revolution in prices, be the source of strikes, and foster sentiments of discontent generally; and therefore the International denominator must necessarily have the value of about a dollar.

6. The cent of such a dollar is of a value which makes it generally acceptable as the hundredth part of the international unit, the centime or penny being too small for that purpose, and for very small payment at retail in some countries the cent may be divided in two halves or four quarters of a cent.

7. It is desirable that the International denominator to be chosen should establish a conformity with the system of some great commercial group in all the ordinary affairs of commerce, in such a way that a country which may introduce the same will (in her business with that group) immediately gain the two great advantages of an international coin and unit of value, by saving the changing as well as the conversion of money.

8. A metrical coin of 7½ grammes of fine gold and a metrical unit of value of 1½ gramme are but 3 10 per cent. less than half an eagle and a dollar of the United States, and they therefore combine all the above named advantages; therefore

*Resolved*, (a) The principal international gold coin ought to be the metrical piece of seven and a half grammes, (b) the international denominator or unit of value ought to be the metrical dollar of one and a half gramme, divided into 100 cents.

III.—In consideration that every country is interested in having a measure of value in common with other countries, and in having its coins circulated freely abroad,

*Resolved*, That monetary treaties are not necessary, and that it is sufficient that each government should oblige itself through its own legislative acts, (a) to replace by new pieces such of its coins as by circulation have lost their legal weight; and (b) to authorize some of its public officers to redeem its tokens by giving in exchange for them coins of full real value.

Memphis, 12th.—There is no apparent abatement in the yellow fever here; on the contrary, the number of new cases reported daily as occurring in every part of the city gives evidence it is on the increase. The situation could scarcely be worse. Business is almost totally suspended. Thousands have fled, and many are shutting up their business houses and are abandoning the town. The chief part of the disease is confined to the quarters of the city inhabited by the poorer people. Whole families have died, and for squares on some streets there is not a house in which somebody is not sick or has fallen a victim. It often happens that parents abandon their sick children, and children their parents.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

WELLINGTON RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Wellington Rifle Association held their fourth annual prize meeting at the new Rifle Range on Lieut. Colonel J. H. Cook's farm, in rear of his residence, and on the banks of the Eaton River, Cookshire, commencing on Tuesday, 30th September, and continued the three following days. The reason the match was over sooner than the last annual prize meeting was owing to having two ranges at different distances. The weather was very disagreeable during the whole match for high scoring, nevertheless the competitors did very well.

Among the numerous visitors on the ground, we are happy to welcome our Brigade Major, Lieut. Colonel King, from Sherbrooke; Major Shurtleff and Lieutenant Norton of Coaticook; the above named gentlemen presented several very handsome silver cups to the Association for competition. The new range is one of the best in the Province, being almost a level plain, and quite convenient to the village, two great desiderata. The targets and butts are arranged on the new principle, viz: with plate-glass windows, making it much more convenient than the old plan of a dummy target, for the markers, as well as for the squads firing. The well known Coaticook team of "crack shots" carried off the palm as the best shots; we can fully compliment our Coaticook friends, although we feel a little jealous on our boys' account. Better luck to them next time. The President of the Association Lieutenant Colonel Cook, and the Secretary Treasurer, deserve the thanks of all for the kind hospitality they so readily accorded to the friends of the Association. In fact the gallant Colonel is so well known for his kindness both at home and abroad, that it would be useless for us to enlarge on his generosity. We also received from the hands of J. H. Taylor of the cavalry, and numerous friends in Cookshire, every possible attention. We may mention that the competitors were so well satisfied with all the arrangements that not a single protest was entered, an unusual thing. We give below the list of prize competitors' names, and points made at the different ranges.

ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards;	5 rounds.	Points.
Dr. J McNece, 55th Batt. . . . .	\$10	44
Capt. H H Bailey . . . . .		9 42
J Jordan, W R A. . . . .		8 42
S Goodhue, 55th Batt. Co. 7. . . . .		7 41
E Stacey, W R A. . . . .		6 39
D M Bean, 55th Batt Co. 7. . . . .		5 39
J Farnsworth " " 10. . . . .		4 38
Capt. French, C. Cavalry . . . . .		3 38
Lt. Col. J H Cook, Commandant 55th Battalion. . . . .		2 36
H W Edwards, 55th Batt. Co. 7. . . . .		1 36

**MATCH NO. 2, OR MAIDEN STAKES.**

Open to members of the Association who had never taken a prize in any rifle meeting. Ranges 200, 400 and 500 yards; 5 rounds.

	Points.
J Picard, 58th Batt Co. 10,.....	\$10 41
L Whitman, " " .....	9 38
T Sunbury, " " .....	8 37
C Barlow, W R A.....	7 36
Major J H Taylor, Cavalry,.....	6 30
W H. Wilford, W R A.....	5 35
Adj. Cook, 58th Batt.....	4 35
W Shorten, " Co. 10.....	3 34
Lt. Col. J Cook, Reserve Militia.....	2 34
B Coats, Cookshire Cavalry.....	1 32

**MATCH NO. 3.**

Open to officers and men of each company and troop. Ranges 200 and 400 yards, 5 rounds. Prize—Silver Challenge cup, value \$40, and \$10 cash prize presented by Colonel Cook, commandant, 58th Battalion. Won by the Coaticook Company, No. 7. Number of points 109.

	Points.
Team. { H W Edwards.....	27
{ W H Darling.....	30
{ S W Goodhue.....	29
{ D M Bean.....	23
Co. 10, Eaton :	
Captain H. Bailey.....	31
L. Whitman.....	28
J Farnsworth.....	24
J. Picard.....	23
Cookshire Troop :	
Captain C French.....	25
Lieut. A Taylor.....	16
Geo. Allison.....	15
Barlow Coats.....	23

Highest individual score, Capt. H. Bailey.  
Second " " W H Darling.

**MATCH NO. 4, CAVALRY MATCH.**

Ranges 200 and 400 yards; 5 rounds.

	Points
Capt. French, Cavalry.....	\$6 32
H. Ward, ".....	5 29
R Chadlock, ".....	4 27
Major Taylor ".....	3 27
B Coats, ".....	2 25
G Allison, ".....	1 23

**SWEETSTAKES.**

Ranges 400 and 500 yards; 5 rounds.

	Points.
E Stacey, W R A.....	\$10 00 32
W H. Darling, 58th Batt. Co. 7.....	6 60 32
Capt. Rolf, 53rd Batt.....	4 40 32

**MATCH NO. 6.**

Ranges 500 and 600 yards; 5 rounds.

Prize—A beautiful silver cup, presented by Major Albert Shurtleff, 58th Batt.; value, \$30. Cash prizes.

	Points.
S Goodhue, 58th Batt. Co. 7, Prize Cup.....	33
Dr. J McNece, " Cash prize.....	32
H W Edwards, " ".....	30

**MATCH NO. 7.**

Ranges 200 and 500 yards; 5 rounds.

Prize—A beautiful silver vase, presented

by J. Thornton, Esq., Mayor of Coaticook, value \$35, and cash prizes.

	Points.
W H Darling, 68th Batt. Co. 7, Prize Cup.....	34
H Edwards, 58th Batt. Co. 7, cash.....	32
S Goodhue, " " ".....	31

**MATCH NO. 8.**

Ranges 200 and 500 yards; 5 rounds. Prize—A handsome silver cup presented by Lieut. Norton of No. 7 company. Coaticook, value \$25 and cash prizes.

	Points.
Capt. Bailey, 58th Batt. Co. 10, Prize Cup.....	34
W H Edwards, 58th Batt. Co. 10, cash prize.....	31
Dr. McNece, 58th Batt. cash prize.....	31

Lieut. Colonel King, Brigade Major, Sherbrooke, presented the following prizes: a beautiful silver cup, value \$20, two Chromos, and in addition two cash prizes. Ranges 300 and 500 yards.—5 rounds.

	Points.
L Whitman, 58th Batt. Co. 10, prize cup.....	30
Capt. H H Bailey, 58th Batt. picture and cash prize.....	29
J Jackson, Cavalry, picture and cash prize.....	28

**CONSOLATION MATCH.**

Ranges 200 and 400 yards; 5 rounds.

	Points.
Lieut. A Taylor, Cavalry.....	\$5 30
Sergt. L Pope ".....	4 29
Lieut. Norton, 58th Batt. Co. 7.....	3 29
L Boynton, " Co. 10.....	2 28
T B Terril, member W R A.....	2 27
Major A Shurtleff, 58th Batt.....	2 26
Quarter-Master S. J. Osgood, Cavalry.....	1 25
Lieutenant Boynton, 58th Batt. Company 10.....	1 25
J H Baker, 58th Batt. Co. 10.....	1 25

**TIME MATCH.**

Open to all members of the Association. Ranges 200 yards; time, one minute, three prizes.

	Points.
1. H W Edwards, Coaticook, 9 rounds.....	23
2. S W Goodhue, " 13 ".....	26
3. Cap. H Bailey, Eaton, 9 ".....	26

At the close of the match, Thursday ternoon, Major Shurtleff presented the thanks of the visitors to the President, Lt. Col. Cook, when three cheers were given for him and Cookshire; in return, the President proposed three cheers for the Coaticook gentlemen. Three cheers were given for Secretary, Adjutant J. Cook, for the able manner in which he handled the match; for the "only representative from Bury," three cheers were heartily given; Dr. McNece replying in a neat little speech, showing, as usual, that he was a team in himself. It is the intention of the members of the Association to form several All Comers' matches next year, when they hope to be able to make the meeting one of much interest generally.—*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

**MANITOWA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**

*First Day.*

The first annual competition meeting of the above association commenced on Thursday, the 25th ult., at 11 a.m. The formal opening of the range, situated at the rifle range, was performed by Mrs. M. of our esteemed Governor, who fired the first shot at the 600 yards range.

On the arrival of Mrs. Morris on the ground, accompanied by the Misses Morris and Mr. Urquhart, Secretary of the North West Council, she was received by the President, G. B. Spencer, Esq., and the members of the Council in the council tent. After a few moments' delay, Mrs. Morris was conducted by the President to the firing mound at 600 yards where she fired the first shot, the marksman signalling a bull's eye. All Comers Match, which was the first on the programme, and for which there were a large number of entries. Amongst those present, and who remained for some time on the grounds during the competition, we noticed the following ladies and gentlemen:

Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyne, Mrs. Bannatyne Miss Bannatyne, Mrs. and Miss Spencer, R. Cunningham, Esq., M.P., and Mrs. Cunningham, Hon. T. Howard and Mrs. Howard, G. McMicken, Esq., Mrs. H. McMicken and Miss Johnston, Mrs. H. J. Clarke, Mrs. Bailsillie, Mrs. Allan, Mr. T. Spence, Clerk of the Legislative Council, and Mrs. Spence, Mrs. Peebles, Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Angus, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Hon. J. Royal, Hon. Mr. Dubuc, Hon. Mr. Girard and others. The following members of the Council of the Association were also present: Major Irvine, Provisional Battalion of Infantry, Major Kenned, Winnipeg Field Battery, E. Brokovski, Esq., and Captain G. F. Carruthers, Secretary of the Association.

As soon as the opening ceremony had been terminated, the firing squads were formed at the 200 yards range, under the charge of Mr. Brokovski and G. B. Spencer, Esq., and at 12 noon the competitive firing commenced. In this match there were thirty-nine competitors for the nine prizes offered.

Notwithstanding that the weather during the afternoon was cold and unfavourable, the shooting was good, and the match shows an average of 22 points per man, which tells well for men some of whom have not practised for years, whilst a small number had fired a few rounds during the short time the range had been open for practice. The following are the names of the successful men, and their respective scores:

	200 yds.	400 yds.	Total
1. T. H. Parr.....	17	17	34
2. T. Hughes.....	13	19	32
3. R. Hunter.....	14	16	31
4. Corp'l Young, D. A.....	16	15	31
5. W. Chambers.....	13	17	30
6. Capt Fletcher, P. B. I.....	14	16	30
7. H. Swinford.....	15	14	29
8. Lieut Peters, D.A.....	12	16	28
9. J. S. McGill.....	10	17	27

Immediately on the conclusion of this match, the squad were formed for the Merchants' Match, in which there were nineteen prizes offered for competition at 200, 300 and 400 yards ranges. For this match there were fifty five entries. However, at the termination of the firing at the 400 yards range which was the range commenced at, it was getting late and the remaining two ranges were left till next day. The highest scores at this range were made by W. Chambers, 19; E. Lockhart, P. B. I., 18; P. H. Parr, 17; J. Thom, W. F. B., 17. These men were being closely followed by others, which caused considerable speculation as to the probable winner.

So far the first day of the tournament was a success. The range, targets and marking gave every satisfaction. The latter was managed by means of dummy targets over the markers' butts, and discs. The markers and a bugler were supplied by the Dominion Artillery, and two non com. officers from the Provisional Battalion acted as scorers, and Staff Sergt. Chartrand assisted the Secretary, Capt. Carruthers.

Owing to the very short notice Mr. King had received, the luncheon and refreshments were not ready at as early an hour as was arranged for, consequently some of the visitors at the range left before the Council could extend any hospitality to them.

Second Day—Friday.

On Friday morning the weather, which had proved threatening the previous day, showed itself in a very decided manner, and throughout the day it may be said to have rained almost incessantly. As there were several competitors on the ground, a majority of whom had entered for the Merchant's Match, an attempt was made to continue the firing, but it was found impossible to get the targets in order, and the conclusion of the match was postponed until the following day.

Third Day—Saturday.

This morning the prospects were brighter for a day's shooting, and the competitors having arrived, the firing for the Merchant's Match was resumed at 10 a.m. It will be seen by the scores that the shooting was very good when we take into consideration the rawness of the atmosphere and the mud under foot, these served to make competitors uncomfortable and to unsteady their nerve. However, notwithstanding these drawbacks the following scores were made:

200yds. 300yds 400yds Total

1. W. Chambers	13	12	19	44
2. T. H. Parr	13	14	17	44
3. Corl Young, D.A.	15	13	16	44
4. F. Lockhart, P. B. I.	11	13	18	42
5. Capt. Fletcher	14	12	16	42
6. Major Irvine	10	15	16	41
7. J. Thom, W. F. B. I.	11	17	19	39
8. J. Barwis, D. A.	9	16	14	39
9. W. Melver	12	13	14	39
10. J. S. McGill	12	14	13	39
11. Thos. Hughes	11	11	16	38
12. D. Campbell	13	11	14	38
13. Sgt. Roberts, D. A.	10	12	15	37
14. Capt. Taschereau	9	13	14	36
15. Jas. Gunn, P. B. I.	13	11	12	36
16. G. Johnston	16	9	11	36
17. R. Hunter	11	12	12	35
18. Pte. Laryell	13	10	12	35
19. Geo. Lillie	9	12	13	34

Highest individual score at each range: Geo. Johnston, 200 yards, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, total 16; Bomb. Barwis, 300 yards, 4, 3, 3, 3, total 16; W. Chambers, 400 yards, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4, total 19;

The squads were then formed for the Company Match; to be competed for by five officers, non-commissioned officers, or men from any company of active militia in the province. The first prize for which was \$25, presented by F. Buchanan, Esq. The entries consisted of three representative squads from the force now doing duty here, and three from the Provincial Militia of Manitoba, The fortunate winners being the Winnipeg Field Battery, under Major Kennedy; Protests, however, were entered against the Battery and also against the Winnipeg Rifles who scored on the third prize. The protest with regard to the Battery was not allowed, but that of the Winnipeg Rifles was allowed, to stand for the consideration of the council. At this point the company scores were as follows:—

1st PRIZE.

Winnipeg Field Battery, 90 points, highest score, Sergt. Thom, 26.

2nd PRIZE.

No 4 Company, Provisional Battalion Infantry, 66 points; highest score, Pte. Lockhart, 29.

3rd PRIZE.

Winnipeg Rifles, 66 points; highest score, Sergt. Burling, 18.

4th PRIZE.

Battery Dominion Artillery, 65 points; highest score, Lieut. Peters, 22.

Mapleton Rifles, 63 points; highest score, Pte. Geo. Johnston, 14.

No. 2 Company, Provisional Battalion Infantry, 61 points; highest score, Pte. Birdick, 16.

With regard to the Mapleton Rifles it may be as well to state that the men representing both natives of Manitoba and was the only company of the Provincial Militia, from a distance, on the ground, and it speaks well for the officer commanding it, Capt. Piton, and the men under him, that they should show by competing, under many difficulties, at this Rifle Meeting, that the men take an interest in their company's standing and a lively appreciation of Capt. Piton's interest in them. This Match concluded on Saturday and all left the range with the hope that the next matches would have fair weather.

Fourth Day—Monday.

The morning opened with a better prospect of fair weather and during the day the contestants had only to combat with the rawness of the atmosphere and the mud under foot. All of them were on the alert as the crack prizes of the meeting were to be fired for. There was very little diminution in the number of competitors entered for each match, and nearly all that engaged in previous contests entered for others with the hope that their names would figure in the prize list. At an early hour the squads were formed under the charge of the President and Hon. Capt. Howard, and the men went steadily to work for the first chance for the Hon. H. B. C.'s prize. The first prize being a piece of solid silver plate valued at \$100, and the second a cup or plate of solid silver valued at \$90. Open to all members of the Association who were bona fide residents of the Province. The prizes to be won two consecutive years. Five rounds each at 400 and 600 yards. At the completion of the firing the scores stood as follows:

400yds 600yds. Total

1. Pte. Lockhart, P. B. I.	17	14	31
2. Lieut. Peters, D. A.	18	11	29

On the announcement of the scores being made a protest, was handed in by Sergt. John Nesbitt, Winnipeg Field Battery, stating that the winners named were not bona fide residents of the Province. This also remained for the decision of the Council.

The next on the list was the Province of Manitoba Match, consisting of several prizes donated by residents of Winnipeg, the first being a cash prize of \$30, presented by R. Cunningham, Esq., M. P. for Marquette, and the second a silver watch presented by Dr. Schultz, M. P. for Lisgar, valued at \$30.

The contest, as will be seen by the score, proved a very close one, as in several instances the total points were ties, which were however, settled by the rules without resource to any extra shots. The scores, in point of totals, do not reach as high as those of the All Comers' Match but show staidier shooting through the different squads.

300 yds. 400 yds. Total

1. Capt. Taschereau	18	14	32
2. W. Chambers	17	15	32
3. A. Gillies	16	16	32
4. Corp. Young, D.A.	16	16	32
5. Major Nesbitt	18	13	31
6. E. Burling	16	15	31
7. T. H. Parr	14	17	31
8. Jas. Cain, P. B. I.	17	13	30
9. Corp. McLeod, M. R.	17	13	30
10. Sergt. Nesbitt	15	15	30
11. Thos. Hughes	17	12	29
12. D. Campbell	17	11	28
13. Robt. Falls	16	12	28
14. A. G. Piers, M. R.	16	12	28
15. Lieut. Peters, D. A.	14	14	28
16. Pt. R. Porter, P. B. I.	16	11	27
17. W. Armit	15	12	27

On concluding this match the prizes were also awarded to those who had made the highest aggregate scores in matches 1, 2, 4, and 5.

1st. W. Chambers	132 points.
2nd. Corp. Young, D.A.	138 "
3rd. T. H. Parr	126 "

The next match on the programme was the one for small bore rifles, this was deferred until the next day, and entries taken for the next match, which was a Martini-Henry rifle and 500 rounds of ammunition, valued at \$75 and called "The Besley Testimonial Prize," being the result of a collection made under the auspices of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of London Eng., and a committee of distinguished noblemen and gentlemen, during the mayoralty of Alderman Besley, as a testimonial to mark the feeling entertained towards the Canadian Active Militia, for their loyalty and valor. To be shot for by enrolled members of the Active Militia, of the Province of Manitoba only, subject to special instructions from the Militia Department.

The instructions referred to not having been received by the Association at the commencement of the matches, the Militia Department at Ottawa was communicated with by telegraph, and the answer received was, "That the regulations for this prize would be left to the Lieutenant Governor and the members of the Manitoba Rifle Association Council." The Council met and after deliberation passed the following resolution, which no doubt will be approved of by his Excel-

lency on his return here:—"This competi- tion in this match should be open to officers non-com. officers and men of the Active Militia Force of this Province who are not bona fide members of the same, and to officers, non-com officers and men who served in the 1st Ontario and 2nd Quebec Rifles who resided in this Province in the year 1872."

This resolution was passed so as to give opportunity to compete to those who had been absent from Ontario and Quebec on service here at the time the Besley prizes were shot for there. The entries for the match were 22, which was closely contested, their being only one point between first and second. The fortunate winner was Sergt. Thom of the Winnipeg Field Battery and formerly a volunteer in the 1st Ontario Rifles. Sergt. Nesbitt of the same battery, was the one who pressed the winner so closely that we give the scores of both:—

	200 yds	300 yds	400 yds	Total
Sergt. Thom	14	16	11	41
Sergt. Nesbitt	15	14	11	40

This match concluded the day, which had been more favourable for shooting than former ones.

*Fifth Day—Tuesday*

On rising in the morning, rifle competitors were not a little astonished to see a mantle of snow covering the earth, but ardent shots were not to be deterred even by this, for at 9 a.m., the secretary, Capt. Carruthers, had a number of entries for the Small Bore Match, and at 10 a.m. the squad under the charge of the Hon. Capt. Howard, commenced firing at the first range. At the conclusion of the match the following were the highest scores:—

	400 yds	600 yds	Total
Corp. Young	15	12	27
Capt. Taschereau	8	11	17
Lieut. Peters	15	0	15

Young was protested against and ruled out, he having used a Snider-Enfield rifle, and a protest was also entered against Capt. Taschereau and Lieut. Peters for using the Martini-Henry rifle in a small bore match. The protest will be considered by the Council.

The next match, that for Natives of Manitoba, and an extra prize. "The Barristers' Match" were shot for at the same time. The former consisted of two prizes, one of \$20, given by the Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyne, and one of \$10, given by J. McGregor, Esq. The latter consisted of one prize of \$25 given by the Bar of Manitoba, to be shot for with any rifle.

*NATIVES MATCH—ENTRIES.*

	200 yds	300 yds	400 yds	Total
1. R. Bier	18	15	16	49
2. Ges. Johnston	14	19	13	39
3. A. J. Peers	10	12	11	39
4. Corp. McLeod	11	10	8	29
5. J. Asham	9	11	8	28
6. A. McKenna	4	6	9	19
7. Sergt. Taylor	5	6	9	15

We give the full score, so that the shooting capabilities of the natives of this country may be seen. The result of the match shows an average of 36 points per man. All the men in this match but one are members of the Mapleton Rifles, Capt. Pilon.

For the Barristers' Match there were twenty-four entries, and was won by T. H. Parr, closely followed by Lieut. Peters, J. Lillie and Pto G. Johnston, M. R., each of whom scored within a point of the winning score:—

	200 yds	400 yds	Total
T. H. Parr	16	15	31

The next match for the Ballard Rifle given by J. H. McLaughlin, Esq., caused a great deal of amusement. Of the twenty-four names entered, scarcely one had shot out of this description of rifle before, the condition being that each competitor should fire five rounds at 400 yards out of the prize rifle. The great trouble was how to sight the rifle, and whenever a shot was made, the fortunate one was asked how he had sighted it. After much amusement at the many misses and the blank looks of those who failed to make a score, the rifle was won with the good score of 17 out of a possible 20 by Pte. Supton of the Pro. Bat. Infantry.

Nothing now remained to be done but for unsuccessful ones to shoot for the Consolation Match, the range of which had been altered to 400 yards, only as the evening was closing in, and it being the last match of the tournament, it was postponed till next day. The following was the result of the score:—

1st Prize A. G. Peers	16
2nd " G. B. Spencer	15
3rd " I. Asham, M. R.	14
4th " E. Brokowski	14
5th " Pt. Boswell, P. B. 1	11
6th " W. N. Kennedy	10
7th " Pt. Bardick, P. B. 1	10
8th " Capt. Howard	6
9th " W. Fairbanks	4

This closed the first rifle meeting ever held in this province, and, barring the weather, may be considered a decided success; and the greater portion of this success is due to the indefatigable efforts of the President, G. B. Spencer, Esq., and to those who so liberally added to the prize list by donations in money and special prizes. And now that the difficulty of starting the Association has been overcome, it may, with little further effort, be made a permanent institution of the province, enabling us to send representatives either to the Dominion matches or to the Wimbledon competition. Mr. T. H. Parr, who has been the principal winner of prizes at this tournament, and who has only made four misses during the meeting, in matches where he used the Snider-Enfield (converted) rifle, was formerly a member of the 14th Cheshire Rifles, England.—*Manitoba Gazette.*

*DISTRICT OF BEDFORD RIFLE ASSOCIATION.*

The annual matches of this association commenced at Sweetsburg on Tuesday last. The following is a report of the scoring of the two first days:

*1st OR THIRD MATCH.*

	POINTS.	PRIZES.
1 Pte C Hall, 52nd Bat.	14	\$8.00
2 Lieut Whitman, 60th Bat	14	6.00
3 Ens Ryan, 52nd Bat	13	5.00
4 Ens Vaughan, 60 Bat	13	4.00
5 Pto Sayage, 79th Bat	13	3.00
6 Corp Noyen, 60th Bat	13	3.00
7 Pte Creighton, 52nd Bat	12	3.00
8 Lieut Gibson, 60th Bat	12	2.00
9 Lieut Martin, S. F. B.	12	2.00
10 Ens Weight, 50th Bat	12	2.00
11 Lieut Bulman, 79th Bat	12	2.00
12 Pto Weight, 52nd Bat	11	1.00
13 Pto S S Martin, 79th Bat	11	1.00
14 Pto Jameon, 60th Bat	11	1.00
15 Lieut Duffy, 52nd Bat	10	1.00

*2nd MATCH OR MAJESTY STAKES.*

	POINTS.	PRIZES.
1 Pto C Hall, 52nd Bat.	18	\$6.00
2 Pte B Creighton, 52nd Bat	17	4.00

3 Pto H Weight, 52nd Bat.	16	3.00
4 Pto O Wight, 52nd Bat	16	3.00
5 Pte Savage, 79th Bat	16	2.00
6 Sergt Row, 60th Bat	16	2.00
7 Corp Malm, 79th Bat	13	1.00
8 Pto Mison, 60th Bat	12	1.00
9 Boright Cav	12	1.00
10 Sergt Billings	12	1.00

*3RD—DISTRICT MATCH.*

	POINTS.	PRIZES.
1 Ens Ryan, 60 Bat	29	\$10.00
2 Lieut Whitman, 60th Bat	27	8.00
3 Pte H Miner, 79th Bat	26	6.00
4 Lieut. Col. Fletcher	25	5.00
5 Capt Maynes	25	4.00
6 Ens Wight, 50th Bat	24	4.00
7 Pto Nichols, 50th Bat	24	4.00
8 Ensign Vaughan	23	3.00
9 S S Martin	23	3.00
10 Trooper in Cavalry	22	3.00
11 Lieut Martin, S.F.B	22	2.00
12 Pte Sweet	22	2.00
13 Ens Savage	21	2.00
14 Sergt Rowe	21	2.00
15 Corp Curtis	20	1.00
16 Lieut Lutimer	20	1.00
17 Sergt Duffy	20	1.00
18 Pte Warner, 60th Bat	19	1.00
19 Staff Sergt Wills	10	1.00
20 Capt Westover	19	1.00

— *St. John's News,*

Berlin, Oct 14—The correspondence between the Pope and the Emperor William is officially published. The Pope writes on August 7th that the measures of His Majesty's Government aim at the destruction of Catholicism. He is unable to discover a reason for such severity, being informed and believing that the Emperor is averse to the increase or continuance of his harsh policy. He points out that such measure are injurious to the Christian religion, and only tend to undermine the throne. He speaks frankly, as truthfulness to all is his duty, and all baptized persons, even non-Catholics, belong in a certain measure to him. He cherishes the conviction that the Emperor will adopt the necessary measures, and concludes by praying God, to be merciful to the Emperor and himself.

The German Emperor replies, Sept 3rd, rejoicing at the opportunity to correct errors relating to German affairs. If the Pope was truthfully informed, he would be aware that the Government cannot act against the approval of the sovereign. The Emperor deeply regrets that a portion of his Catholic subjects, priests, have organized a party which is engaged in intrigue against the State and disturbing the religious peace to the extent of an open revolt against the existing laws. He points to indications of similar movements in other parts of Europe and America, and declares he will maintain order and law so long as God enables him to do so, even against the servants of a church which he supposed acknowledged obedience to secular authority as a commandant of God—this doctrine of obedience however he regrets to see so many priests in Prussia disown. He expresses a hope that now that the Pope has been informed of the truth, he will use his authority to terminate agitation, which he declares before God has no connection with religion or truth. He takes objection to the Pope's remarks about non-Catholics, and in concluding says the difference of belief, however, don't prevent us living in peace.



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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, OCT. 21, 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.

In our last issue we noticed the presentation of prizes, won at the Dominion and other Rifle Tournaments, to the officers and men of the Governor General's Foot Guards on the 9th inst., by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General, the talented author of the "History of the American War" and Chairman of the late Small Arms Commission, Lieut. Colonel FLETCHER, Scots' Fusilier Guards, and announced our intention to give his address to the Battalion in full. We do this because the utterances of officers whose career have been so distinguished as that of the talented Military Secretary, possess an historical importance, and is valuable as a record of the progress of military science as well as an exposition of the true principle on which the art of war is founded; and, as an illustration of the bearing of recent mechanical improvements

in Small Arms on the application of minor tactics: our readers will agree with us that the address was far too valuable to suffer from condensation.

After the distribution of prizes, Colonel FLETCHER, who had inspected the battalion, said—"Lieut. Colonel Ross, officers and men of the Governor General's Foot Guards, it affords me sincere pleasure to have the honor of presenting the prizes to the successful competitors of the Guards; more especially because it has enabled me to mark the proficiency in the use of that very valuable weapon with which you are armed—the Snider-Enfield—which the number and value of your prizes prove you have attained; and it also discloses another fact highly honorable to yourselves and your officers, that a very effective discipline must characterize your corps to produce this result; for it is indisputable that steady attention to drill, and acquiring the habits of unhesitating subordination, strict discipline, and immediate attention to the orders of your officers are the first requisites of good and efficient marksmen, and there is no other way by which the qualities necessary for that purpose can be acquired. I wish, therefore, to impress upon you the necessity for close attention to drill, because it accustoms the officers to command, the men to obey, and is the mode by which the intelligence of the soldier can be trained and directed to be effective in attaining the objects of the operations in which he may be engaged. This principle is best illustrated by the history of the mode in which the British soldier has been armed within my own recollection. When I entered the army, it is not necessary to mention how long ago, the troops were armed with the old smooth bore musket; the usual practice was to fire away a certain amount of ball cartridge without reference to aim, or any rule whatever beyond that of keeping the men in line, and this continued up to the Crimean war. At that period we had a proportion of rifles on the *Mintie* system, muzzle loading of course. The superiority of this weapon to the smooth bore was so manifest, that it speedily gave place to the muzzle-loading Enfield; and the experience gained by the war showed decidedly that some other training than that which obtained with the old smooth bore was necessary, and hence the establishment of the "Hythe School of Musketry" under General HAY.

Immediately following this came the Italian war, when the Austrians were beaten by the French using a breech loading rifle, the Chassepot,—and then the Danish war, in which the Prussians using a very inferior weapon, the *needle-gun*, contributed in no ordinary degree to the successful issue of that contest; the Austrians fighting beside them should have learned a lesson, but did not. After this followed the Prussia-Austria contest; and at the battle of Sadowa, a fortnight after the commencement of operations, the military power of Austria was broken.

Next came the Franco-Prussian contest, and the results were too recent to need recapitulation. In this case, however, the inferior weapon—for the *needle-gun* is inferior to the Chassepot—decided the fortunes of the contest; and the reason is that the Prussians had carefully trained their soldiers to the use of their weapon; in other words, drilled and disciplined their men almost to perfection, and in action the difference between the troops of the contending armies was most marked. The French with the superior weapon were distinguished by the rapidity of fire; while the Germans, partly from natural solidity, as it were, but chiefly from the effects of discipline and drill, delivered their fire with a methodical exactness and precision which was indifferently met by the nervous rapidity and ill-aimed fusillades of the French troops. So wildly indeed did the latter deliver their fire, that the supports and reserves of the Prussian skirmishers suffered severely therefrom, while it was held to be comparatively safe to be in advance with the latter in the rear with the former.

After the action at Sadowa, it became evident that the breech-loading weapon was a necessity of the period. As there was no time to select and manufacture the best pattern, it was resolved to adopt the existing rifles in use in the British service, and that resolution has produced the very superior weapon—the Snider-Enfield—with which you are armed. As it was of the utmost importance to provide the best weapon, a commission of which I have had the honor to be chairman was appointed, and after several years patient trial decided in favor of the Martini Henry rifle, because it provided on trial a lighter and more effective weapon; indeed, I have seen good shooting with it up to 1600 yards, and it has a flatter trajectory. About 40,000 of those weapons have been already manufactured and are partly distributed.

"Now the lesson taught by the experience of those contests is to be found in the fact, that, no matter how good a weapon may be if the soldier is not trained by drill and discipline to its use, or if he is not able to use it intelligently, all the advantages it offers are useless. Even in the use of the rifle, the necessity for employing the intelligence of the individual rifleman was obvious, because if he wasted his ammunition his weapon was without any value. I would, therefore, earnestly press upon you the absolute necessity of keeping up your drill and perfecting your discipline that you may be able to fulfil the duty which all soldiers owe to their country effectively.

"The regiment to which I belong has existed for over two hundred years; it is co-existent with the regular British army, and the Scots' Fusilier Guards has a proud record won on many a hard fought field; but we pride ourselves on our internal economy, our attention to drill and strict enforcement of discipline; and I hope the Governor Gener-

al's Guards will distinguish themselves by their adherence to the same rules and win as glorious a record in the service of their country.

"I am glad to be enabled to congratulate Colonel Ross and the officers of the Governor General's Guards on the splendid appearance of that corps, which I am proud to say for military bearing, cleanliness and discipline, was a good example for the militia of Canada."

Our readers will find in the above address sufficient food for reflection: it comprises a synopsis of the whole case of minor tactics in connection with the history of the rifle by a master hand, and we hope that the lesson will sink deeply into the hearts of our people, and that the necessity for close attention to drill may be recognised as well as the observance of rigid discipline enforced, especially in a rural battalion.

The following article is copied from the *Volunteer News* of the 17th Sept.; in which it appeared under the title of *National Armies*, because it pays a just compliment to the skill and ability of our late Commander-in-Chief, and at the same time acknowledge the value of our system of organization. England has all the material for a similar system and a skilled officer in Col. P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, to carry it out:

"A dinner was given at Ottawa by the staff and regimental officers of Canada to Col. P. R. Ross, on the 25th ultimo, on the occasion of his retiring from the command of the Active Militia or Canadian Army. Col. Robertson Ross has held the position of Adjutant General of the Dominion for four years, and has distinguished himself by the very high state of efficiency and organization which he has developed in the Volunteer forces of the colony. Our readers are aware that the present Government, in consequence of the recognised efficiency of the Canadian Volunteers, who are designated the Active Militia, some 40,000 men, in contradistinction to the Reserve force, or men who have retired but are liable to be called out in case of need, some 700,000 men, have taken on themselves the responsibility of withdrawing the regular troops from the colony, and have consequently thrown the whole defence of the Dominion on its citizen soldiers, now denominated the Canadian Army. Of course, the mother country will never allow her colony to fail for want of assistance to resist attack; but such is the fact that the only troops on which Canada depends is her Militia, Active and Reserve; and the Volunteer principle has supplied the Active force since the rise of the Volunteer movement. The Canadian Volunteers have successfully borne the brunt of two Fenian invasions, and acquitted themselves with immense credit in the Red River expedition, and are not alarmed by the responsibility of protecting their own borders. Colonel Robertson Ross has had the honor of developing the Volunteer system in Canada into the importance of a regular defensive force, and he may, as a regular officer of great military experience, be permitted to give an opinion on the subject of citizen armies. We have from time to time published and commented on the very exhaustive annual reports on the state

of the Canadian Militia, which Colonel Ross has presented to the Canadian Parliament. That for the past year appeared in our last two numbers, and the result of these reports is to prove how efficient a Volunteer force can be made for national defence, and it may implicitly be relied on for efficiency and zeal. We hope that the gallant officer when he returns to this country—if he has not already returned—will have an opportunity of doing something to put our home Volunteers on a more satisfactory footing than at present. His large and successful experience entitles him to great consideration in any views he may expound on the subject. At the dinner to which we refer Colonel Robertson Ross in replying to the toast of his health, said that during the four years he had the honor to command the Canadian Army, although there had been no time for active service in the field, he had been able to add to his practical knowledge of organisation, and to understand thoroughly what was meant by a citizen army, which he pointedly remarked, "after all is the only true and reasonable defence of any country, and which the exigencies of modern warfare render imperatively necessary to every state that would have a chance of maintaining intact its independencies." Mr Lowe, at Elgin, some time ago, proclaimed the knell of standing armies, from the deductions of the Franco-Prussian war; and the judgment of so experienced a soldier as Colonel Robertson Ross is one of the very strongest arguments in favour of the development of military training among the people. The experience of the efficiency of citizen soldiers, which Colonel Ross has obtained in everything short of actual collision in the field, ought to induce our statesmen at home to turn their attention with some earnestness and zeal to this phase of military organization. We fear that we need hardly even expect that the purely military officer, bred up in an army organized as the British army is, as will ever heartily inaugurate a system of citizen defence save under the pressure of actual invasion. Jealously and the professional pride of the army officer has already told on all recent attempts at citizen organization; but the question is one which many sinister warnings cannot long permit of evasion. Colonel Ross, an officer who has seen hard service with Regular troops, after four year's experience of citizen troops, and we have no doubt much anxious cogitation on the important problem of national defence, and the evils of large standing Regular armies, has arrived at the conclusion, and has not been afraid even in the face of his professional brethren to utter it, that a "citizen army, after all, is the only true reasonable defence of any country." This opinion, held by many, will, we have no doubt, grow till it becomes a public conviction, and the imperative necessity is recognized of every man of military age organized and trained for the public service.

*Broad Arrow*, of the 20th September, has an article on *torpedoes* which completely supports the views taken of the utility of the weapon by the VOLUNTEER REVIEW. After discussing the mechanism and value of Ericsson's *torpedo*, our contemporary says:—

"Let us now turn to another phase of the question. It is now about ten years since our own Government commenced experimental investigations as to the electrical ignition and the details of construction of these engines of warfare, and some three or

four years since those investigations were prosecuted in earnest, after the publication of a report containing a mass of interesting information, which was allowed to remain almost dormant until the subject was taken up in the columns of the *Broad Arrow*, and the necessity of a more liberal vote for the further prosecution of the researches insisted upon. We must continue the story of these transactions by quoting our mechanical contemporary *Iron*. The report in question was printed as "confidential," and copies were sent "confidentially" to certain high-placed officials, who had neither leisure nor inclination for study, while they were purposely withheld from the working officers of the fighting services. These gentlemen were, and are, ignorant of the contents of that report, though printed at much cost in 1868, and duly pigeon holed at the War Office.\* But its existence soon got mooted abroad; the foreign embassies applied for copies, and though it may not be possible to say whether they were given officially or privately, it is certain that the report has been for years in the hands of their Governments, and is the valued text-book of many foreign torpedo bureaux. In 1871, the United States Government obtained Major Stotherd's "confidential" *Notes on Torpedoes*, which the War Department allowed the instructing officers at Chatham to draw up and use, but which is denied to the other officers of the Army and Navy. This book, which includes large extracts from sundry other "confidential" volumes, has been reprinted and published by the Government of the United States, so that every officer in the United States Service can easily obtain a copy, and it is from this American reprint that our contemporary *Iron* has drawn up a series of papers on the subject.

"*Iron* pays an ungrudging tribute of praise to the officers of the Royal Engineers, for the unwearied diligence and great intelligence devoted for several years to overcoming the great difficulties to be encountered in the course of the prolonged scientific investigations involved. It commends highly the electrical apparatus devised by the Royal Engineers, but, with all the candour of a "candid friend," points out the necessity of wider experience more resembling the purposes to which explosive machines would be employed in this country than the inner waters of the Medway afford. However, since this publication took place, the "confidential" "Notes on Torpedoes" has passed through a second edition, in which some of the criticisms of *Iron* have been anticipated, and some of the faults pointed out amended. But the new edition does not amend that which provokes the severest criticisms of our mechanical contemporary, viz, the "approved forms of apparatus" which are intended to give practical application to the researches of the Royal Engineers.

"Amongst the points selected for animadversion is the limitation of the depth at which 500lbs. of gun-cotton is supposed to be effective against ships to 40 feet, or to a vertical distance beneath a large ironclad of about 15 feet. It will be remembered that the *Terpsichore* was destroyed at Chatham by 150lbs. of gunpowder, which is equivalent to about 40lbs. of gun-cotton, when placed nineteen feet from the point of impact. This experiment would seem to show that twelve times this charge ought to be effective at a greater distance than fifteen feet beneath

\*So strictly is this "confidential" character maintained, that even the naval officers who assisted in revising some of its pages have not been allowed to obtain a copy.



the bottom of a large ship, but experiment is wanting to determine what is the maximum depth at which such a charge would determine the destruction of a ship with certainty. We can well imagine the difficulty that would be encountered in maintaining a 500lbs. charge at a depth of forty feet beneath the surface, in, say, twenty fathoms water; especially if it be enclosed in an iron case, making it 190lbs heavier than the water which it displaces. If the charge could be fixed upon the ground, the necessity of buoyant attachment to support the weight of moorings and of the case, and to withstand the sinking tendency induced by strong overriding tides, would be obviated; and hostile hands would have much greater difficulty in discovering, grappling, and raising the torpedo.

"There are many tidal and other difficulties to be expected when employing a large number of torpedoes in deep water of wide expanse, and exposed to the action of the open sea, which cannot be discovered in the Medway, or even by the use of a single simulated torpedo at the Nore. This experience on the proper spot for torpedo defence, and in the proper numbers, at all seasons of the year, is all the more necessary in that the Royal Engineers, despite the well deserved praises of *Iron*, are not familiar with nautical arts. We can hardly fancy that if one of the torpedo companies of the Royal Engineers had had a twelvemonth's experience in maintaining a line of torpedoes (of course unloaded) across the entrance to the Mersey, outside of gunshot range of Liverpool, so much reason would exist for the severe criticisms of our mechanical contemporary.

"The difficulties attending the mooring and other arrangements of stationary torpedoes, which are to be invisible at all times of tide, and are subjected to depression, from strong overriding currents, and yet to be useful as self-igniters, must never have their exploding arrangements further beneath the surface than the bilges of hostile ships will reach, are very considerable in tidal waters. And these difficulties must be sought out and overcome in the positions in which the torpedoes are likely to be employed, which certainly is not likely in this country to be the inner waters of a river. Other points connected with the firing and testing arrangements, and the question of employing a small explosive charge near the surface, or a large one resting on the ground, demand much further experimental investigation. Then, explosions should be effected against sections of double iron bottoms, and against armour plates secured to old wooden ships, in order to determine what ought to be the charge employed in floating torpedoes, and in those locomotive ones intended for the use of the fleet. Much remains yet for investigation in these highly practical details. All that is wanted is more experience on a serviceable scale, and the continuation of previous experiments up to larger charges, &c., more resembling the actual conditions of war.

"Major Stotherd is to be congratulated that his work has attracted so much attention in America. And no wonder, for there can be no question that, as concerns the perfecting of systems of electric ignition, the chemical department at Woolwich, and the School of military Engineering at Chatnam, have succeeded in placing this country in the forefront of nations. But our great and undoubted progress in this branch of electrical science must not blind us to the need of further experience as to

the modes of applying this knowledge to the practical purposes of war. We may feel quite assured that whatever use the Americans make of Major Stotherd's "Notes on Torpedoes," they will not copy the "approved forms of apparatus" described in the concluding chapter."

It will be seen that every objection, physically and mechanical, which we pointed out, militating against the employment of a weapon of the description of the *torpedo*, and precluding the possibility of rendering it effective, have been supported and established by practical experience.

If any speculative individual wishes to indulge in Naval inventions, his best plan, in order to be successful would be to go to sea for at least seven years to study the element with which he has to deal, and then he may have a chance of making his project useful.

Engineer officers are all very well in their way, but they are not seamen—hence a variety of errors of construction and design. Clever young gentlemen like "SOL GILLS *chock* full of science," want a little practical experience before they can become inventors of either ships or arms. A man may be a heaven born Engineer and yet be "hoist by his own petard," but we have no heaven-born seamen.

To the facilities afforded in this age of progress to the acquisition of the elementary knowledge of science and mechanics, are to be assigned those aberrations in the practical application of both which has left England with "an army that cannot march and ships that will not swim," and to the same source is to be traced that unwavering public faith in the theorists who have failed in all their efforts at practical application.

*Scientific officers* are yet to be found who believe in the *Woolwich* system of *rifling*, accept muzzle loading artillery, as the *ne plus ultra* of perfection have implicit faith in the future efficacy of the *torpedo*—and are assured that Mr. FRED'S cheese boxes are highly developed specimens of naval architecture. It is to this state of the public mind with respect to scientific education that we owe the existence of such toys as the *torpedo*, and the credulity that believes in its future or present usefulness.

An exceedingly able paper appears in the LXXIII. No., Vol. XVII. of the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution," by Lieut. E. H. H. COLLEX, R. A., on the *Battle of Worth* in which the talented author has placed before the public a minute and detailed account of the events which contributed to that fearful defeat, the incidents of the action, and all the matters connected with this memorable feat of arms so disastrous in its issue to the cause of France.

Embodying, as this paper does, a most valuable essay on strategy and tactics, we are sorry our space will not permit its reproduction in full, as it contains a lesson worthy the study of the most accomplished soldier,

illustrating the value of discipline, the efficacy of tactical ability, the necessity of co-operation, and as usual the moral to be drawn from the misapplication of means and want of concentration.

The opening and concluding remarks are all we can find room for, but they are of such an important character that we copy them. The preliminary observations are as follow:—

"If it be neither necessary nor desirable to enter upon a lengthy disquisition concerning the political history of the Franco-German War of 1870-71, we cannot afford on the other hand to neglect the salient points of the attitude of the belligerent powers prior to the declaration of war.

"The plan of any great operation is invariably dependent upon political considerations. This is the true key to nearly every military problem of any rank in the history of the world, the solution of which has been attempted by war.

"The military writer, therefore, who desires to study and depict the operations of war in the greatest breadth of outline must obviously endeavour to grasp the political situation of the warring nations in order that he may form a judgment on the strategical plans and on the power of either side to take the initiative in the campaign.

"Beyond this he must make himself acquainted with their military systems and reserves. In attempting this difficult task, we feel ourselves still dazzled by the bright light of the great events which seemed to flash past us in a course so vivid as to outrun history.

"The war of steel and shot has been followed by a war of pamphlets, and the military student who tries to gain information concerning the political basis of the war recoils at last, wearied out by accusation and counter accusation, only finding relief in that portion of the mass of writing which treats of the military systems of France and Germany in condemnation of the former and laudation of the latter."

Then follows an accurate detailed description of the forces on both sides, strategical dispositions and tactical manoeuvres, with a full account of the topographical details of the battle field, accompanied by two plans illustrating the position of both armies during the action, the result, and following concluding remarks, in reference to tactics:

"The objects that we must keep in view are the maximum development of our own fire, the minimum exposure to the enemy's. In the attack, we must add to these a necessary cohesion, in order that our advance may be under control, and that the soldier may be led and directed by his own officers. In the defence, this cohesion would generally be obtained by the nature of our attitude. The company column of the Prussians is well known. To a certain extent it only fulfills the conditions of the problem. The attack on the Geisberg at Weissenburg was made in the first instance by company columns, and was repulsed with great loss. The attack on St. Privat at the battle of

Gravelotte, 18th August, 1870, was made in lines of company columns (in two lines), with skirmishers in front. In ten minutes the Prussian Guard lost 6,000 men, and the attack was broken off. It was only when the French ammunition was exhausted and the Saxon Corps turned the flank by Rancourt, and, in concert with the re-formed Guard, advanced concentrically upon the position, that St. Privat was taken.

"The experience gained by the Prussians convinced them that 'the attack in open order, joined to the attack of skirmishers, was adopted as the only efficacious one, and it was strictly forbidden to lead close bodies of troops within a nearer distance of the enemy's fire than 2,000 paces."

"Up to a late date, the column was the formation used by continental armies in attack.

"Against this it has been our privilege and pride to employ the line formation, and further than this, we are the only nation who received the charge of cavalry in that attitude. We have, therefore, some claim to having taken the initiative in adopting a thin formation.

"The English may turn with justifiable pride to the glowing pages of Napier to see the manner in which British soldiers, *less exposed* in their thin formation, but firm because of their training and national qualities were enabled to develop their fire to its fullest effect, and then drive back the shaken enemy.

"If, then, the qualities of our soldiers were such that they could in those days outvie other nations in their comparatively extended formation, which with the weapons of those times gave the maximum amount of exposure, can we not hope that we may still preserve our superiority by adhering to the spirit, though not to the letter, of these infantry tactics which have so often commanded the admiration of our bitterest foes? The change is inevitable. If ever we again engage a European foe, we shall not be able to sacrifice human life unnecessarily, as the Prussians did in the war of 1870-71, and yet reap the fruits of victory. Time and men will be wanting, and the sacrifice to Moloch will only forerun our own disaster and destruction. Peace is the breathing time in the race for national existence.

"We cling to the line formation, as that in which British soldiers have fought and conquered; but if we do not in time of peace deeply ponder whether the changes of later years and the cruel experience of other nations have not made it imperative to modify the form while we adhere to the spirit, we shall have studied to no purpose, or have thrown away those lessons which the bitterness of defeat may recall sharply, but too tardily, to our minds.

"Let us take the company at its war strength, and apply to that unit the principles of the Prussian company column. It would be far bolder for a column formation, when cover permitted concentration, and when its extended order would be more under the control and direction of its officers than the Prussian company, 250 strong. But if it be considered that this would make our unit too small, we might take the mean between two. So long as an unwieldy unit is not adopted, the exact number is not important; all that we have to provide for is, that our organization in time of peace shall correspond with that we intend to adopt in time of war, both in tactics and in administration.

"Tried under officers of tactical ability

would soon teach us in our peace manoeuvres exactly what strength of company was adapted to our power of obtaining cover, and the necessary cohesion which must subsist between the companies of a battalion. British soldiers have hitherto advanced to attack in line, "shoulder to shoulder;" let them now be taught to manoeuvre for attack in extended order in line; let the companies be instructed to form columns when cover permitted; again to open out for advance and fire development at intervals between each file corresponding to twice the ordinary length of a man's arm, concentrating at the last moment for those attacks to gain certain points on a field of battle, which must now be mastered by a concentric fire and attack converging and uniting at the point to be mastered, though not before.

"It is not pretended to lay down how the exact formation of the company column should be effected. Indeed, the word column would almost be a misnomer. What we desire to show is, that in the future the British soldier should be taught to use the *close* line formation when the ground covers it, or even a species of column, if that be more applicable to the ground; that he should be instructed to open out for advance in extended order, alternately closing and opening out according to the requirements of ground and fire.

"With the battalion, the instruction would tend to preserve the cohesion of movement required, so that we may govern the direction of our attack.

"We have not touched on the formation of a first skirmishing line. The value of skirmishers is well recognized in our Service. Let those who are inclined to wonder that our tactics have made no great strides since the days of our Peninsular victories, and to give unqualified admiration to everything wearing a Prussian aspect, turn to their drillbooks prior to 1861. There they will find that the value of skirmishing fire was systematically under-estimated, and that Prussian officers were taught to employ *as few skirmishers as possible*.

"Our system of musketry instruction is excellent, but in this, as in other things, we seek too much to bring all to one level, rather than to develop the aptitude of the few. The formation in each battalion of companies of marksmen is greatly to be desired, and we cannot doubt that the employment of these as skirmishers, within musketry range of the enemy's artillery, would be productive of important military results.

"In wood-fighting, also, should our troops, Regular and Auxiliary, be constantly practised. Such a species of combat has developed itself to an extraordinary extent, and we should try and prepare by practice in our own land, so that, however so remote we may regard the possibility of its application in our island country, we may be ready for what the future day may bring forth.

"In defensive fighting we should teach the value of a less deep formation, and the extension of men to ground.

"Our flanks covered by natural protection or by fieldworks, our shelter trenches not continuous, but like the bastions of a fortification, and our men disposed, in those trenches, in the proportion of one man per yard.

"Our reserve drawn up, not in solid masses, but varying in formation to suit the ground, and ready to support any portion of the line; our artillery protected by gun pits

in positions favourable for concentration of fire; and our cavalry disposed so that they may be ready to undertake the offensive action against stricken infantry; with these conditions, may we not believe that in fighting a defensive action our military history will report itself, and that our soldiers, tenaciously holding to the spirit of our old line formation, would repulse the attack of the audacious foe, seizing victory upon the shattering effect of their fire had overwhelmed the enemy, and advancing as of yore, in lines which fulfilled the qualities of the old formation, while in their more extended order they partook of the change which years have brought about in the new order of things."

#### REVIEWS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a beautifully steel engraved portrait of the late General R. E. LEE, the famous leader of the Confederate armies, from W. W. Bostwick & Co., general agent, 177 and 179, West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. As our notices of the purpose for which this splendid engraving has been got up, and in the recollection of our readers, we will only say it does the promoters of the Lee Monument credit.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY.—The *New Dominion Monthly* for the month of October, 1873, has been received. An engraving of Hiram Powers, the famous American sculptor, is presented as a frontispiece. The opening article is entitled "Primitive Education in Ontario;" and traces the progress of Educational establishments in this Province from the period of its first settlement to the year 1842. The "Nile Letters" are continued and contain much and interesting information on the scenery and ruins of the great valley and its no longer mysterious river. On the whole, the number before us is, in point of ability, on a par with its predecessors. There is room for improvement in the literary management of this monthly magazine. The articles are generally dry and insipid—milk-and-waterish, as it were; and its contents are rarely worthy of its august title. JOHN DOWELL & SON, publishers, Montreal. Terms:—\$1.50 per annum.

Marshal MacMahon has approved of the plan for the fortification of Paris presented by the Committee of Engineers and the Superior Council of War without one dissentient voice. M. Thiers had refused to accept this plan, which consists in the establishment of a series of forts outside the lines occupied by the German investing army. The circumference will be about 120 miles; investment will be rendered impossible; and the city of Paris will not be exposed, as it was, to projectiles sent over the forts and up to the walls of the Tuileries. The new forts, which will not cost much, will be commenced in the spring of the year.

## MAKE HOME HAPPY.

Though we may not change the cottage  
For a mansion tall and grand,  
Or exchange the little grass plot  
For a boundless stretch of land—  
Yet there's something brighter, dear,  
Than the wealth we thus command.

Though we have not means to purchase  
Costly pictures, rich and rare—  
Though we have not silken hangings  
For the walls so bleak and bare,  
We can hang them o'er with garland  
For the flowers are everywhere.

We can always make home cheerful,  
If the right course we begin,  
We can make its inmates happy,  
And their truest blessings win,  
It will make the small room bright,  
If we let the sunshine in.

We can gather round the fire-side  
When the evening hours are dim,  
We can blend our hearts and voices  
In a happy social song;  
We can guide some erring brother,  
Lead him from the path of wrong.

We may fill our home with music,  
And with sunshine brimming o'er,  
If against all dark intruders,  
We will firmly close the door—  
Yet should evil shadows enter,  
We must love each other more.

There are treasures for the lowly,  
Which the grandest fail to find,  
There's a chain of sweet affection  
Binding friends of kindred mind;  
We may reap the choicest blessing,  
From the poorest lot assigned.

## THE MODOCS.—THEIR EXECUTION.

Jacksonville, Oregon, Oct. 3.—Captain Jack and the other condemned Modocs were hanged to-day. Boston Charley and Black Jim were first led to the scaffold, Schonchin following. They manifested no fear, and were apparently resolved to die as bravely as they had lived. Capt. Jack went calmly to the scaffold but looked abject and miserable. The irons had been taken off, but all were securely pinioned. The chaplain then offered earnest prayer. At 10:15 a. m.—nooses were placed on the Indians' necks. It was found necessary to cut off a part of Jack's long hair, which was in the way of the rope. Capt. Hogg took a farewell of the prisoners. The black caps were then drawn over their faces, and at 10:20 the signal was given, the rope cut and the drop fell. Capt. Jack and Black Jim died easily, but Schonchin and Boston Charley were terribly convulsed and repeatedly drew up their legs.—As the drop fell a smothered cry of horror rose from the crowd of five hundred Klamath Indians, wives and relatives of the hanged Modocs, in the stockade, who had a full view of the execution. Six coffins had been placed directly in rear of the gallows. Two of them were unoccupied. The order relieving Baruch and Slouck only arrived at 10:30, the night before the execution, and preparations for their execution had also been made. An application was made by Sheriff Jackson, of the County of Oregon, to General Wheaton for the custody of Indians indicted by the Grand Jury, but it was refused.

A despatch from Captain Herson, dated Nassau, 7th instant, states that the steamer *Missouri* was wrecked on October 1st off the Bahamas. The ship broke in two. The passengers and crew were all saved, and landed at Bermuda. The *Missouri*, which belongs to the Mississippi and Dominion Line, had just undergone repairs to the extent of £15,000. She left Liverpool on the 11th September for New Orleans, with an assorted cargo. The loss is from a quarter to a half million of dollars.

## NIMES AND ITS ANTIQUITIES.

By LICUT. FREDERICK D. PAINE, U. S. NAVY.

I herewith transmit a description of Nimes and its antiquities. I could find nothing professional, but believe the accompanying may be of some use with regard to history architecture, as I obtained my information at Nimes and from French books, and have been unable to find anything but a brief account of the place in English.

Nimes, or the Nemansus of the Romans, is situated in the province of Languedoc; it is one of the oldest cities in France, and although seldom visited by foreigners, it contains more interesting antiquities and well preserved relics of Roman magnificence than any other town north of Italy. Nemansus is not mentioned in the classics, but its origin and that of its monuments have been easily deduced by historians from its architecture, statuary, and inscriptions.

From French history I find that Nimes was first capital of the Volces Arcomiques; it then became a Roman colony, and to the liberality of its governors it owes its remarkable monuments. In the ninth Roman century, or the first century of the Christian era, it was chief city of the district, and at the height of its prosperity. In the year 472 it was taken by the Visigoths. In 720 it was surrendered to the Saracens, who were driven out, however, in 730 by Charles Martee. Like Rome, the Romans found it of brick and left it of marble.

When the old provinces of France were divided into departments, Nimes became capital of the department *du Gard*. Its population is sixty thousand, but owing to its agreeable position in a valley and but fifteen miles from the Rhone, would be double that number, but for the water supply, which is not sufficient during the greater part of the year.

The entire town is supplied with water from one spring, which is at the base of the hill on the north side, and near which the baths of Augustus were discovered. The water is cold and the spring immensely deep.

Nimes is the native town of the French poet, Rabelais. The house where he was born has a bust and inscription upon its front. Next door is the bake-shop, where he remained, long after he became celebrated, in white cap and apron, selling bread. Statesman and royalty visited him in his shop, and offered him a pound for a biscuit, just to have a talk with him.

The finest monument in Nimes is the amphitheatre. It was finished about the year A. D. 150, and for a building of its age (1,723 years) seems to stand the weather very well. Externally it is in better preservation than the Coliseum at Rome, and with regard to dimensions does not make a poor comparison with it.

It is 435 feet long, and its minor axis 323 feet, while the Coliseum is 580 by 463 feet. Its arena is 225 by 124 feet, and that of the Coliseum 275 by 175. The Coliseum is of course much higher.

The Nimes amphitheatre has two stores of open arcades and an attic. The arches of the lower story are separated by buttresses of two projections in the Gothic style crowned by a Tuscan capital. The building is encircled by an entablature which breaks into projection over each buttress.

There are one hundred and twenty niches in all; the sixty of the lower tiers are doors, all widening outwards to aid the exit of the crowd. The ornamentation of the first story consists of pedestals and capitals of the Doric Roman order between the arches of

the second story, of light pillars engaged, of the Tuscan order. A gallery, nearly a quarter of a mile long runs about the building on the ground story; it is supported by a solid beams of stone, eighteen feet long, resting at either end on buttresses. The projecting stones at the top of the amphitheatre have holes through them, and there are corresponding stones below with sockets to receive the poles of the volarium, or awning that covered the interior. The second floor has a double row of arches, not concentric, and all the passage ways and doors are so made that the outlets from the inner corridors are between those of the next outer—this breaks up the crowd and renders exit easier.

The interior is arranged very like the Coliseum; there are thirty four rows of seats that accommodated 24,000 people. The two upper rows of seats rest on a half arch supported by the outer wall.

Like the Coliseum, in the middle ages this amphitheatre was converted into a fortress by the Visigoths, in 472. Later the Counts of Provence received attacks in it, and built a palace and church in the arena.

Situated on a high hill is the most ancient monument of Nimes, called the Tourmagne (from *Turris Magna*, Grand Tower). French historians differ in regard to the origin of this tower as well as to the purpose for which it was built, its proportions and style of architecture being most singular. One supposes it to have been a part of a fortification built by the Romans, another a tomb, and a third founds his opinion on the name the quarter of the town in which is the tower (*la Lampeg*), and on an annual impost of oil upon the people, and thinks the tower was a land-beacon to guide travelers at night who might lose themselves in the forests with which the country was crossed at the time. Another thinks it to have been erected by Hadrian to the memory of Plotine. Menard, the recent historian, believes it was for public treasure. A peculiarity in the construction of this tower is the difference in thickness and angle of the northern and southern walls, which the concierge professes to have discovered.

The southern wall is made the thicker, being thirteen feet at the base. The concierge a veteran, says that he has been here for many years, and that not more than fifty foreigners have visited the tower in one year, and but twenty thus for this year, while other places in Europe of far less interest are visited, for history's sake, by thousands.

In the year 1600 a gardener of Nimes informed Henry the Fourth that he had discovered the existence of a great treasure hidden under the tower, and asked leave to excavate for it. King Henry gave permission on condition that two thirds should revert to the crown. A great excitement in the town the digging was carried on, but only the old Roman wall was found, which the gardener offered the king on a rare, saying he did not care for his third.

All the stones of which it is built are rough hewn except the bases, capitals, and cornices. The first story has seven irregular sides, and the upper part of the tower has eight. The ramparts below were built outside and independently of the tower, and formed arches and niches. The third floor is ornamented with four pillars in each face, those in the angles being half pillars.

These pillars seem to be of the Tuscan order, and hence purely Roman, for the Ionic, Doric, and Corinthian orders being unknown, the Romans, wishing to go beyond the unadorned Ionic with the Corinthian

order, which innovation they called the Composite. The Romans also surpassed the Greeks with the beauty of their arches, although the arrangement of the stones and the strength of the carved and square arches are nearly the same.

The Maison Carree (Square House) may be placed among the number of monuments of antiquity, the best preserved and richest in the details of sculpture. It is of that pure art that the Romans, in the time of Hadrian, had imitated from Grecian architecture. Recently it has been discovered that it was only the centre of a vast building probably of the same style of architecture. It has thirty fluted columns, surmounted by Corinthian capitals. Twenty of the columns are a demi engagées in the walls of the temple, the other ten surround the peristyle. These supports an entablature richly ornamented. The cornice within the peristyle is sculptured in high relief, and the design of the frieze being a belt of foliage and acanthus leaves is so beautiful that it has often been copied as a model.

From the inscription on the front the erection of the temple has been attributed to Calus and Lucius Cesar, sons of Augustus. M. Pelet, the recent French historian, translates this inscription as Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, adopted sons of Antonius. The people of Nimes believe it to have been built by Hadrian when crossing Gaul to go to Rome, in the year 122, as a basilique (opus mirabile) to the honor of his benefactress Plotine.

It is supposed to have received its light only from the large square door under the peristyle. Four protruding stones at the corners evidently received the posts of large folding doors. It bears a striking resemblance to the temple of Antonius and Faustinius at Rome, having the same number of columns in the front and no windows. I do not know whether the latter has windows on the sides or not.

The Maison Carree is supposed to have been first the sanctuary of a forum, afterward a Christian church. In the eleventh century it was the Hotel de Ville, still later a sanctuary. It then became a stable, afterward the tribunal of the Reign of Terror; then a corn warehouse, and now a museum. There is but one painting of note in the museum, which is the masterpiece of Paul Delaroche.

A ruin near the baths of Augustus the Nimes people call the Temple of Diana. Other authorities say this is a mistake, and that it must have been a Nymphæum in connection with the baths. It is of rectangular form, and had a semi cylindrical roof supported by Composite columns. In front of what is now the facade there was formerly a portal of six columns, and an inscription found in 1748, giving the year of Rome 749 (or 24 B. C.) In the centre it has an arched doorway which was closed by an ornamental lattice. In the interior are twelve niches, which contained probably the statues since excavated of the God of the Spring, Nemansus—fictitious founder of Nimes—of Vesta, Diana, Venus, and others. Another inscription refers to repairs made by Augustus and to Agrippa, his son-in-law.

Three miles outside of Rome, by the St. Sebastian Gate, to the left of the Appian Way, and near the Temple of Bacchus, there is a Nymphæum which resembles very much the Temple of Diana at Nimes. One of the columns preserved inside the Temple bears evidence of the time of Hadrian, who was the architect of a large number of the monuments of his day, and whose taste it was to cover the columns of the Composite order with rich ornamentation. Hadrian

stay in Athens, and the impulsion that he gave there to the completion of several fine edifices, created a number of artists who spread over the whole Roman Empire and built monuments of his genius. By the last inscription discovered, this temple was embellished and completed by Hadrian between the years 125 and 130, the profuse ornamentation corresponding with that of his immense villa near Tivoli.

In the tenth century this temple became a church connected with the Abbey of St. Savione. In 1562 the abbey was abandoned on account of trouble following the religious wars, and the temple was then occupied as a fort by the men of Marshal Bellegarde, who besieged the town.

The Baths of Augustus, just below the immense spring of Fountain of Nymphs, are so called on account of the inscription found upon a stone in the basin where they were discovered, in the time of Louis XV., which says that they were begun in the Roman year 729, Augustus being thirty-eight years old, nominated for his tenth consulate, and having received for the eighth time the title of Emperor.

A finer situation could not have been chosen than the banks of these waters, the freshness and limpidity of which have been celebrated by poets of antiquity.

A large, square basin, running back under a gallery supported by small columns, and within by arches forming separate rooms, had in its centre as basement raised in the form of an island decorated with an elegant frieze. Each corner of this balustrade was ornamented with a cabled column probably surmounted by a vase. The water ran in the trenches, from which it was drawn to fill the secluded marble baths under the arches, where the Roman women did most assemble.

The destruction of these baths is thought to have been about the year 400, when the barbarians entered this country. Some historians attribute it to the presence of Charles Martel, at the time of his expedition against some of his great vassals, who wished to free themselves from his power in seeking the support of the Saracens, the masters of this part of the south of France, known by the of Septimarie.

Gregoire de Tours, ancient historian, believes it to have been the work of Crocus, king of the Germans, who tried to destroy the monuments that could perpetuate the glory and ancient power of his enemies, the Romans. Louis XV. restored the baths and built a handsome park, a chief ornament of Nimes.

The Pont du Gard, near Nimes, is a remarkable fine Roman structure, having acted in the capacity of a bridge only since the seventeenth century. This magnificent aqueduct spans a deep and picturesque valley, at the bottom of which flows the river Gardon. It conducted the waters of Airan (near St. Quentin) and of the Eure (near Uzes) to supply the demands of the people of Nemansus. It is attributed to Agrippa, who came here from Rome 19 b. c. to calm the troubles of the Gauls, and who, having embellished this country with four great ways, may well have added this additional monument to the glory and honor of the Roman name. It astonishes one by its vast proportions, and offers to the eye a model of the greatness and harmony of ancient architecture.

It is 160 feet high and 880 feet long. It has two tiers of large arches, double, surmounted by a row of small arches, above which is the canal. It was covered with flagstones of freestone twelve feet long. The whole is built of large blocks of stone,

carefully joined, and without mortar, excepting the canal. The central arch, under which runs the river, is 80 feet wide. Those of the first two tiers are 66 feet high, the lower having six arches and the second eleven; the upper tier measures 28 feet in height, and is composed of 35 arches.

The architecture of this monument has been imitated in a great number of palaces in Florence, and has constituted there the Tuscan order in its solid strength and harmony of lines.

Historians think that the amount of water carried by the aqueduct was superfluous, and that it was destined for the temple of Diana, to purify those who went to make sacrifices to the goddess Isis, or for flooding the arena of the amphitheatre for naval representations, which they sometimes had, or perhaps for large public baths. On one of the stones of the monument are engraved the letters A. E. A., that some translate Ælius Adrianus; others, Aqua emissa amphitheatre, and still others, Agrippa est auctor.

The aqueduct is built with the same care throughout, above and below ground, where it is protected by an arch roofing two feet thick; and having lasted very well for 1800 years, may, with a little care, hold on for a few years longer.

According to Hubert Gautier, the extent of the walls was six miles, their height was thirty-nine feet. There were ninety towers, the principal of which was probably the Tourmagne; they were intended for the arches. There were ten gates, of which now remain only two—the Porte d'Auguste and the Port de France, which were closed by portcullis, as the grooves now to be seen can prove.

Modern Nimes is noted for its manufactures of silk, blond lace, and carpets. The wines of Languedoc are well known.

The language of the Languedocs is not a French patois, but an idiom derived from Latin, in the same way that Catalan is older than Spanish, and the language of the inhabitants of the Pyrenees has survived every change of nation. It resembles Italian and Spanish necessarily, and French to a certain extent. In the library of Nimes there are many fine works written in Languedocian.

Nimes, in its pleasant valley, with its ancient and modern monuments, its strange associations, and Franco-Roman aspect, should be visited by more than fifty foreigners in one year.

MANITOBA POLICE FORCE.—The last detachment of mounted police for Manitoba left Collingwood on Friday evening, the 10th inst. The second detachment, which left last week, has been heard from at Sault Ste. Marie. This force has been raised in the different Provinces in the short period of three weeks, armed, equipped and all en route for their destination. The following is a list of the officers, number of men, and the days of departure.

Lieut. Walsh, October 4—1 officer and 40 men.

Captain Winder, Capt. Carvill and Lieutenant Brisebois, October 8—3 officers and 62 men.

Cpts. Young, McLeod, and Broden, Oct. 10—3 officers and 53 men.

The men were selected from the different Provinces as follows:—

New Brunswick 25 men.

Nova Scotia—23 men.

Ontario—70 men.

Quebec—37 men.

Total—155.

They are engaged for three years.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## THE CAVALRY CAMP—EASTERN TOWNSHIPS, P.Q.

From our Townships' Correspondent.

The 1st Provisional Regiment of Eastern Townships' Cavalry, under the command of Major J. H. Taylor, G.S., went into Camp at Cookshire, on the 3rd inst., and were inspected by Lieut. Colonel King, Brigade Major Military District, and late of H. M. Royal Artillery, on Thursday the 9th inst.

The four troops (told off as four squadrons 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th,) were formed in line at order, and received the inspecting officer with drawn swords, and trumpet flourish. The regiment then marched, trotted, and galloped past by line, and were then put through the Sword Exercise by the Acting Adjutant, Lieutenant Colonel R. Lovelace (late H. M. Regular Service), who has been attached to the corps also as Officer Instructor.—A number of regimental movements were performed with great precision and steadiness, including the linking of horses, and skirmishing on foot with blank cartridge,—the docility of the horses requiring only three horse holders to each squadron. At the conclusion of the field day, the Regiment formed close column of squadrons right in front, and were duly mustered by the District Paymaster, the Hon. Captain M. Aylmer (late H. M. Fusiliers). Colonel King then, in a brief and soldierly manner, expressed his entire satisfaction of the day's proceedings. Lieut. Colonel Cooke (long connected with the P. Cavalry) also made some appropriate remarks. Both these very popular officers were loudly cheered by every officer, non-commissioned officer and trooper, comprising the cavalry force. The Hon. Captain Aylmer has won golden opinions from the Volunteers for the efficient, prompt, and impartial manner in which he discharges the duties of his department.

The Regiment is officered as follows:—Regimental Staff—Major T. H. Taylor, G.S., commanding, Acting Adjutant; Lieutenant Colonel R. Lovelace, G.S., A.S.M.S.; Paymaster, Lieutenant A. Taylor; Qr. Master, Lieutenant S. Osgood; Acting Surgeon, Dr. J. McNeece, M.D. 1st or Cookshire Troop—Captain C. French, G.S.; Lieutenant H. Chaddock. 2nd or Sherbrooke Troop—Captain W. Reed. 3rd or Stanstead Troop—Captain D. Wood, G.S.; Lieutenant E. Manson, Sub-Lieutenant G. Moulton. 4th or Compton Troop—Capt. F. Stimpson; Lieut. Murray. As yet, this regiment is only provisional, but it is expected will soon be numbered amongst the regiments of the Dominion Cavalry; and the recently raised regiments from Stanstead and Compton made up to their full strength, as is the case

with the older troops of Cookshire and Sherbrooke; thus forming four squadrons of 48 files each, which is quite enough to handle in a body. All these troops invariably drill as squadrons, and like to keep their own individuality; it would not therefore be out of place to break this formation, nor would the officers and men work so well together as when each troop, as at present, forms a squadron in itself.

Major Taylor, the Company officer of the above mentioned provisional regiment, is a young officer of considerable military talent, cool and collected, under all circumstances. He is well fitted for the appointment he now holds as commandant of a fine body of young, active, and well mounted men, well able to hold their own, when or where required.

Captains French and Wood are both recipients of first class certificates from the Cavalry School and know their duty well. Captains Reed and Stinson, both lately appointed, take much interest in their respective troops, and will doubtless make efficient officers. The regimental staff have encampments; and, despite the unfavorable weather at the commencement, the Cookshire Camp, may fairly be reckoned as a success.

On Saturday, the 18th inst., tents were struck, and the troops drawn up in line previous to leaving for their Head Quarters. Three hearty cheers were given for our Gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria, Lieutenant Colonel Lovelace, Major Taylor, and other officers of the corps; not omitting Dr. McNeece, whose valuable services as a medical officer have been fully appreciated by all concerned.

Colonel Cooke, with his usual hospitality, gave a splendid luncheon to the Inspecting Field Officer and officers of the Regiment on the day of inspection, and in the evening of the same day an Amateur entertainment took place in the large Hall of Leonard's Hotel, the excellent band from Eaton Corner being in attendance. The room was crowded to excess, Colonel Lovelace, Capt. Stinson, and many of the non-commissioned officers and Troopers of the Corps, proving themselves as efficient on the stage as in the saddle.

Sherbrooke, 15th October, 1873.

THE CREEDMOOR RIFLE MATCHES.—The concluding matches took place on the 11th inst at Creedmoor between the sharpshooters. James Adams of Canada, scored 46; Mr. Roux of the New York 22nd Regiment, 41; R. Omand, of Canada, 39; H. Fulton, of Brooklyn, 37; L. L. Helpburn, of Illinois, 34; Lieutenant Campbell, of Montreal, 34; G. W. Yale, of Hartford, 31; General Jos. R. Harley, of Hartford, 28; W. J. Carmichael, of the 22nd Regiment, 28. The ranges yesterday, were 800 and 1000 yards. The prizes won during the week were presented to the winners on Wednesday evening.

## VOLUNTEER NEWS.

EDITOR "OBSERVER."—The Warwick Volunteer Company assembled on Saturday, Oct. 4th, at Warwick Village, for the purpose of holding their Annual Company Rifle Match, to compete for a Silver Medal presented some years ago to the company by the late Rev. C. J. Gibson. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, some very good scoring was made; the successful marksman being Corporal Kenward. The match being concluded, a very pleasing ceremony took place in the Drill Shed, being the presentation by the Company of a very beautiful Silver Tea-set, to Captain Kingstone, their much respected commanding officer. The presentation was made by Ensign McLay, on behalf of the company, who remarked that the gift was a slight token of the appreciation of their Captain's services, as well as of the good feeling which has always existed between both men and officers. A very appropriate reply was made by Captain Kingstone, who kindly thanked the Company for the gift and for the motives by which they were prompted to make such a manifestation of their will towards him; that, although conflicting with military law, for an officer to receive any token of approbation from his men, still, he felt it to be his duty to waive it in this instance, and very thankfully accepted the present. The company were then entertained by Captain Kingstone to an excellent repast prepared at Rogers' Hotel. After which they dispersed to their several homes, all parties being highly pleased with the events of the evening.—By publishing the above you will oblige,

A. VOLUNTEER  
Warwick, Oct. 6, 1873.

London October 13.—A special despatch from Cartagena to the *Times* gives the following particulars of the engagement between the Spanish Government squadron, under Admiral Lobo, and a fleet of Intransigent vessels:—"Upon the appearance off the harbour of the National squadron, the Intransigent Junta held a consultation, and decided to fight, although they had no hope of achieving a victory. Some of the garrison were in favour of surrendering the city, but the majority of the men, especially the deserters from the Government army, were determined upon resisting to the last. Gen. Contreras, and several members of the Junta, went on board the Numancia. All morning was consumed by the insurgent vessels in taking in coal and provisions.

"At noon on Saturday, everything being in readiness, the four vessels weighed anchor and sailed out of the harbour amid loud cheers from the populace and insurgent troops. After proceeding a short distance Admiral Lobo's fleet, consisting of the Vittoria, Almansea, Villa de Madrid, Coruna, and two paddle wheel steamers were met and the engagement immediately begun. The fight lasted two hours, when the Intransigent fleet was defeated and driven back to Cartagena, their vessels being badly damaged. The insurgents showed great spirit, but handled their ships badly, the Numancia at first having to bear the brunt of the battle alone. The firing generally was at too long a range, but at the close of the fight, while the Vittoria was endeavouring to intercept the retreat of the insurgent frigate Tetuan, broadsides were closely exchanged between these two vessels."