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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. VIII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1874.

NO. 41

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We understand it is the intention of the employes of the Customs Department to present the retiring Commissioner, R. S. M. BOURGESS, Esq., with a suitable address and testimonial, upon the occasion of his superannuation. A meeting was held on Friday when resolutions to this effect were passed, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Jas. Barry, G. A. Millson, T. J. Watters, J. R. Audy, and Z. Wilson, was appointed to secure the co-operation of the outside service and to manage the whole affair. J. W. Peachy, Esq., was chosen Secretary-treasurer.

It is said that Mr. Oakes, M. P. for Digby, has been nominated to the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, and has consequently resigned his seat in Parliament. The Hon. Mr. Vail, the new Minister of Militia, will probably be elected for the constituency by acclamation.

The following members of the new Quebec Government have been returned by acclamation, viz: Hon. Mr. Malhot, Commissioner of Crown Lands, for Three Rivers; Hon. A. R. Angers, Solicitor General, for the County of Montmorency; Hon. Mr. Garneau, Minister of Agriculture, for the County of Quebec. Mr. Poupore, M.P.P., for Pontiac, is said to have tendered his resignation as member for that Constituency to make room for Dr. Church, the new Attorney General.

It is announced that the Legislative Assembly of Ontario will meet for the despatch of business on the 12th of November.

The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario has appointed Thursday, the 29th instant, as a day of general thanksgiving in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Pattison, Manager of the *Mail*, found guilty of libel on the charge of Crensy Whellans, was on Friday last sentenced to pay a fine of \$200. The execution of sentence was deferred until three points of law reserved be decided by the Superior Court. These are: 1st. That the prosecution for libel was illegal because complainant was not a resident of this country when the libel was published. 2nd. Misdirection of the Judge to jury that a verdict of guilty should be returned if every charge in the article alleged to be libellous were not substantiated. 3rd. That the Crown Counsel who conducted the prosecution had no right in a case of this kind, where a private person was virtually prosecuting, to have claimed the Crown privilege of challenge by calling on eleven jurors selected by ballot from the panel to step aside.

The export lumber trade of Ottawa this year has been \$1,635,000 feet, less than last year. Other trade has increased \$32,226.

Three vessels, 1,000 tons each, were launched at Yarmouth, N. S., last week.

The Newfoundland Legislature, one year old, has been dissolved.

It is definitely settled that the Canadian Military College is to be located at Kingston. Fort Frederick is the place chosen, and the building known as the Stone Frigate, situated near that Fort will be utilized as quarters for the students. The situation is a good one, and besides being a healthy location, contains all the buildings necessary, with magazines, stores and barracks.

The shipments from Silver Islet in August were seventy eight barrels, of which twenty four averaged \$2,645 per ton. On the 10th of September there were twenty-five barrels shipped, giving a return of \$2,913,10 per ton. This is the largest yield yet.

The *Victoria* (B.C.) *Colonist* states that the Resident Engineer of the Dominion Government has appointed Mr. G. B. Wright, to organize a party for the purpose of examining and reporting as to the cost of improving the Fraser for steam navigation purposes by the removal of obstructions. The party will be formed immediately and the survey made before winter sets in. The *Colonist* pays a very high tribute to the capabilities of the appointee, and says he has a thorough knowledge of the river, acquired by years of steaming on the Upper Fraser, and will soon lay a thorough and exhaustive report on the subject before Mr. Pearse.

The *Victoria* (B.C.) *Standard* states that a member of Mr. Pell's Railway Survey party had arrived in that city, and so far reported a good grade—some 50 feet to the mile—for the railway by the Big Bend of the Fraser river, a route which Mr. Bell's company was engaged in exploring. The party had reached a point on the Fraser northward of Fort George, between the Bear and Willow rivers, and it was their intention to proceed along the Bend towards the Leather Head Pass until meeting with the Jarvis party, which is travelling from the latter point toward Fort George.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin lectured at the Academy of Music, New York, on 6th Oct., before a crowded and aristocratic audience. Subject "Oliver Goldsmith." The lecturer was well received throughout. The proceeds, which are for the benefit of St. Colm's Roman Catholic Church, are very large.

The late agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., at San Francisco, is charged with having appropriated to his own use three quarters of a million of the Company's money.

The *New Orleans Bulletin* says rumors are current to the effect that Attorney General Williams has issued peremptory instructions to the U. S. District Attorney and U. S. Marshal in New Orleans to commence criminal prosecutions against the members of the White League throughout the State.

The entire losses to the confederated tribes of the Cheyennes, Kiowas and Comanches since the opening of the campaign will approximate eighty or a hundred killed and wounded.

Last year Japan exported 13,864,000 lbs. of tea, all of which came to the United States.

The Gunard steamer *Scotic* arrived at Liverpool under sail, having broken her shaft.

Advices from Buenos Ayres report that an engagement took place on Wednesday morning outside that city. The Government troops were repulsed, losing many killed and wounded.

The *Standard* publishes a rumor that the Princess Thyra of Denmark is to marry the son of the ex-King of Hanover, and supplements it with a rumor that Bismarck has asked for explanations of the proposed alliance.

The *Times* has advices from Vienna that the idea of referring the Schleswig question to the arbitration of the Queen of England, is gaining hold of the diplomatic mind. It is stated that the Danish Government is favourable to such course, which is thought to offer a feasible method for solution.

An Act of Parliament authorizing moneys to be raised on the Tichborne and Doughty estates for defraying the costs and charges incurred in the litigation with the claimant, Arthur Orton, has just been printed. The statute is to be received in evidence in all courts, and has been sanctioned by the Court of Chancery. The trustees under the act are Mr. Henry Lamplough Wickman and the Hon. Edward Ignatius Arundell. The costs, charges, and expenses of the infant heir, Sir Henry Doughty Tichborne, in the now celebrated litigation were settled at £91,577 12s. 2d.

By the latest annual report of the English Post Office, while the business of the Department in general has largely increased the circulation of the postal card has fallen off, showing that the open letter system is declining in popular favor. The reason is probably to be found in the objectionable use which was so frequently made of these missives for libellous or abusive purposes. And besides postal cards being used designedly for offensive purposes, there is no doubt a growing feeling that the occasions when they may be used with propriety and courtesy are rather limited.

SCENES IN YARKUND.

A PARADE OF CHINESE TROOPS ON THE AMEER.

A correspondent of the London *Times* travelling with the Yarkund Mission, sends the following interesting sketches to that journal. Under date of Dec. 13, he writes:

"To-day we make our first visit to the city of Kashgar, being invited to an entertainment at the residence of the Dakhwah, Aalish Beg. Passing through the city gate, which we found in possession of a strong guard of genuine Tungarees, we rode along the Bazaar to the Dakhwah's 'Oorda,' a building very similar to that occupied by the governor of Yarkund, though a handsome mosque on one side of the inner square, which is shut off by a frail screen, a somewhat more picturesque than the place of prayer made use of by the little dignitary of Shan's acquaintance. We found that the Ameer's order directing that we should be accommodated with chairs and tables had been strictly attended to; indeed, we were rather distressed to find, ourselves, after a warm welcome from a very genial and unassuming Oosbeg of about forty, perched up on somewhat lofty chairs, in front of which a broad table had been placed, while our host assumed his usual seat on the carpet. No white face had ever been seen inside the hall of Aalish Beg until he found himself called upon to entertain seven Englishmen whom the King had chosen to honour. How well he performed his part I leave you to judge. After a few complimentary remarks on both sides, the Beg declaring that Great Britain, Turkey, and Kashgaria were now one nation, and we Englishmen the most welcome of guests, while we protested that the air of Eastern Turkestan brought the gardens of England to our recollection, and that Turkish manners and customs were most pleasing to us, &c., a whole string of attendants, bearing trays, came streaming into the hall, and deposited their wares on the table in front of us, the Beg politely intimating to us to set to. Neglecting the soups which closed the repast, I counted ninety-five dishes and trays containing fruits, sweet meats, confectionary, and savoury meats, pickled sausages, pies and pilaws! How can I give the bill of fare? Alas! that in Kashgar one's politeness is measured by one's power of consumption! We had hard work not to offend the Beg. However a great deal can be done if only the proper method is adopted. Turkish fashion is to commence operations with something light—a bunch of grapes, half a water melon, an apple or two, a couple of pears, and then some half dozen figs; and thus having cleared the way, to send mince pies, pickled sheep's tail, and sausage and savoury meat to follow: the above, which are but a bagatelle to a gentlemanly Oosbeg; the breathing time which is then allowed before an attack is made upon stews and pilaws is probably devoted to some rather delicate preserves and a bowl of fresh cream placed conveniently before each guest. Serious business may then be said to commence—ducks, hares, and chickens, stewed with carrots, and plums and apricots, most positively receive attention; but if one has the smallest pretension to good manners, one's duty to the *grande piece de resistance*, the famous 'Aash' must be performed with an unflinching appetite. At this stage of the proceedings imagine the introduction of an entire sheep piled up with rice and plums, which an attendant speedily cuts into the most inviting slices. Knives and forks there are none from the first, nor plates, so hosts

and guests vie with each other in friendly rivalry as each dips his hand into the Aash. A local gastronome has assured me that soups at this period only aid digestion, and that a couple of bowls of soup as a wind up, make the repast quite perfect! *Allum dulilla*. God be praised! Bring the napkins and rosewater, and, pardon me, O Prophet! let me have a shower, for a child might play with me!

On Dec. 15, the correspondent writes:

"This morning we attended a parade of the Chinese troops of the Ameer under Kho-Dalai, a very pleasant and gentlemanly fellow of about fifty. The number of Mohammedanized Celestials on parade amounted to some 1,200. The armament of this body of men is very peculiar, and the manoeuvres executed to day were so exceptionally dramatic as to deserve a special description. From first to last the commands were delivered by flag signals, there being five flags in use, and variations being given by means of a big drum, which was beaten systematically to some particular time during the execution of each manoeuvre, one set of flags and the drum in question remained with the commander, who at all times retained central position; but flag signals were repeated by fuge on the right and left front.

"These troops carry taifoo, or, strictly speaking, wall-pieces—heavy, clumsy looking weapons about six feet long, stock and barrel. These are carried by two men, one of whom gives his shoulder as a rest when the piece is fired; and with each are two others in attendance, one bearing a small sponge and the other a slow-match, with its supporting prong, and a small leather curtain. Crews of four are assembled in squads, having five taifoes, each of which is commanded by a subordinate officer armed with a cap gun, and in front of each squad is a standard-bearer. The union of two standards creates a group to ten taifoes, and with the special skirmishers attached assembles from fifty to sixty men in one unit of manoeuvre. The force formed up in column of 'two standard groups' (double standards,) there being in all twenty four such on the ground, and, after our formal reception, on the waving of a yellow flag and much drumming, 'groups' wheeled into line, and, as it were, sections from the outer flanks of each twelve 'double standards' advanced in front of the centre, wheeled outwards, and, circling, reformed on their original grounds.

"The 'march past' concluded, a red flag brought skirmishers to the front. From the centre groups, monsters with short swords, in harlequin tights of bright yellow colour, having stripes in imitation of beasts unknown, and bearing the famous dragon shields of China, came trooping forward to form groups of three, six, and ten shields, behind which they laid themselves, occasionally peeping out to shout and grimace like an ogre in a patomme from behind a cabbage-stalk. These truly formidable opponents to a civilized cavalry, then extracting short match locks from their shields, opened fire deliberately, and sitting down, advanced wheel fashion, after which they indulged in a regular crouse walk around and retired. Kho-Dalai next proceeded to form three sides of a gigantic square with a reserve in rear of the front face, and then, by a movement of sections from the flanks and round the front, reformed for real business, a white flag directing the troops to load.

"'Taifoes in line,' fire a volley!' is communicated by a general display of bunting.

Out the whole of the skirmishers. Drag on large from the inner flanks of twelve double standards, bow on from the centre, and small boys armed with miniature pieces from nowhere in particular. The fire is tremendous. Independent firing is waved by brigadiers and fuglemen, and the din becomes only more surprising. However, the like energy of this character must eventually expend itself, and when 'Cease firing' is ordered, rifles are sponged, under cover of a few expiring pops from the dragon and the effluvia of imaginary muzzes immediately in front of the line. Silence restored, Brigadier Kho-Dalai forms two lines at intervals of 150 yards, opens fire with his first line, and bringing his second up in support, withdraws his first and engages his second, the display of an occasional rocket indicating the existence of a reserve. Blazing of taifoes, gesticulations of dragons and bowmen. By sections from the outer flanks retiring, 'turn inward, and at a double shooting, pass across and change in the middle.' Dragons covering the movement. The stage arrangement is perfect and the colouring inimitable. But we have not yet finished, only our attention has now been called off to good things prepared for the spectators, and under the flag of a small tent pitched for our accommodation we settle down to a Chinese breakfast while observing the rest of the proceedings. A double standard from the outer flanks march! Inwards wheel! halt! dress! 'Dragons to the front!' Such is the order of the day, and once more the monsters perform antics extraordinary before setting down into three shield covered groups to back the stage, and conceal the special performers now coming forward to exhibit. Quarter-staff champions, single stick players, athletes, and dancers in ordinary, tumblers, small boys, and cutlassmen, with order and disorder, engage and disengage, exchanging kicks and cuffs that would do credit to a Covent Garden Pantaloon. A central figure in red continuations, with wadded coat stowed away in their board expanse has, however, the closing scene to enact, which he does somewhat in this fashion. Armed with two swords he has a wild encounter with an imaginary opponent, is discovered and surrounded by five figures in blue, who drive him to seek death on the shields of the dragons. Hop, skip, and jump, and he stands at the top of the edifice they have made, when crack goes a fire-rocket, and red breeches rolls a corpse to the bottom. The rapid way in which the body is picked up and removed, in a truly theatrical state of stiffness, defies description. These are, indeed, relics of an ancient race of warriors, terrible, if looks are to be believed, but a handful of lancers on the flank of 5,000 such must drive the mass before them in a panic stricken ruck. I have detailed the whole proceeding as an uncommon exhibition, but the interest of the combination of the dramatic with military manoeuvres, to be found among all races having a Chinese origin, lies in tracing it back to Buddhism, the very sound of the drum and of the few instruments which formed the Dalai's military band recalled the strange discords to which the Lamas of Tibet performed the dances of wild maquerades in honour of Buddha. Whether in the Lambery at Hemia or on the parade ground at Kashgar, it is the same instinct inherited through many generations which makes the performance, be it a religious or a warlike ceremony, among the most perfectly ordered of theatrical representations."

THE LONDON OF THE ROMANS.

Fifteen feet below the surface of modern London, where now the vast warehouses and commercial buildings of England's merchants engross the trade of every clime, lie the remains of a magnificent city, whose splendour and beauty have been but faintly indicated by modern explorations. No serious efforts have been made to reveal the wonders of the Roman metropolis of England. Larger, later, and more populous than Herculaneum or Pompeii, it has been suffered to rest unnoticed and almost forgotten, except where a few casual excavations have brought to view the rich pavements of its temples and temples, and the various works of art or of common use that prove the cultivation and refinement of its people. One important trait of the greatness of the buried city, however, may still be readily traced. Its tall and massive walls, carefully faced with smooth stone and defended by frequent towers, unvisited all the revolutions of the Saxon and the Norman period, defended the city of Alfred and the Plantagenets, gave names to the various gateways and streets that marked its circuit, and may still be seen in huge masses of stone work that rise above the surface of the earth in St. Giles' Churchyard and in the neighborhood of the Tower. A street called London Wall probably followed a part of its inner line. The length of the Roman rampart was more than a mile, from the Tower to Ludgate Hill, and its breadth about half a mile, including within an irregular square sufficient room to contain a population of several hundred thousand persons, and covered with a dense array of splendid or comfortable buildings that seem to have imitated the magnificence of the Eternal City.

The Thames, the parent of London in every age, was already in the Roman period the centre of commerce, and British fleets were renowned in the age of Constantine and Diocletian. That broad alluvial basin in which the city lies surrounded by a range of moderate elevations seems early to have attracted the settler and the trader. Its convenient and level surface has formed from the opening of history the stage on which some of the chief scenes in the drama of man's existence have been exhibited. Looking down from the hills of Highgate over the dim and misty evening landscape, one may see Briton, Roman, Saxon, Norman, king and knights, Puritans and Cavaliers, enter the narrow circuit of the Roman Wall, perform their brief and too often tragic parts, and glide spectre-like away. But of the Roman occupation of London there seems even less of reality than of that of any other race. They came from the distant South to the misty river, built on its banks one of their fairest capitals, flourished for a few centuries, and then abandoned their fine houses, their temples, and their altars to the barbarian and the stranger. They seem to have fled with the departing legions or perished in the fierce inroads of the Saxons. The Roman city sank into an utter decay. Within the limits of the walls not even a temple nor a circus has survived the flow of years. The earth has gathered thickly over the scene of ruin, and it is only when some deep excavation is made in the pebbly soil that the rare traces of the lost city appear.

Yet enough has been unfolded of its early magnificence to enable the careful antiquarian to reconstruct its fallen habitations and revive the transitory vision of the Roman capital of Britain. From its central mile stone the great roads of the province, built of massive stone work, and lasting until late

in the Norman period, ran northward to Scotland and westward to the borders of Wales. Watling street formed a part of the western line, traces of the others may be found almost to the base of the Crampion hills. They were covered no doubt in the period of Roman prosperity with throngs of travellers on foot, with chariots and waggons, with bands of soldiers marching to the defence of the wall of Hadrian, with swift messengers bearing the commands of the Emperors from post to post. An extensive commerce found its centre on Cornhill or in Broadgate street, where now the Bank of England rules over modern trade. The houses of the city were built of stone or brick, and the fragments that have been casually discovered indicate their great size and their fair and costly decorations. Mosaic pavements of the richest workmanship, bright with varied colours, with flowers, fruit, and graceful figures, have been reached wherever the modern builders have penetrated the ancient site. The walls of the houses were of plaster, coloured often with a delicate pink or blue, and painted by accomplished artists with a skill not surpassed in the Italian cities. The broken fragments still retain the rich colouring and the delicate designs that satisfied the taste of the Roman owners. Grouped along the narrow streets that ran from the Thames to the various gateways, the homes of the Latin race probably surpassed in elegance and grace the ruder though more extensive palaces that were built for Tudors and Plantagenets. They were provided with baths and heating rooms, were covered with tiled roofs, and were evidently furnished with all the luxurious comforts of a Pompeian dwelling. Great numbers of vases of red Samian ware have been discovered that must have been imported from the factories of Etruria, and glass jars of graceful forms, enamelled and coloured with the richest hues. The ruder kinds of earthenware were manufactured in large quantities in Britain. The houses were decorated with costly bronzes and countless statues. A profusion of domestic utensils, of knives, spoons, and scissors, weights and measures—the common conveniences of the kitchen and the laundry—indicate the usual habits of civilization. And it is not difficult to conceive that the homes of the Roman provincial nobility, from the age of Hadrian to the victorious rule of Theodosius, grew in splendour along the narrow streets within the Roman wall; that London had its Forum lined with Corinthian or Doric columns, its fair temples to Juno and to Jupiter, to Vesta and Minerva, and that it presented to the Briton and the Saxon an example of Southern civilization whose image could never have been wholly lost.

The Roman city evidently extended on both sides of the river. Beyond the walls remains of villas and country houses have been found that show an extensive suburb. Long lines of tombs radiated on all sides, and have covered portions of the environs with the solemn traces of an Appian Way. It is evident that the capital was constantly enlarging; that trade and manufactures gave it at least a sure supremacy over York or Colchester, its early rivals; that it became the seat of the mint and the place of government; that it probably shared in the liberality of Hadrian and the favours of Constantine the Great. Large numbers of coins and money of different ages have been found in its sandy basin, armour and implements of war, and a huge bronze head of Hadrian that may have crowned a votive statue to the popular decorator of the provincial cities.

Of the graceful people who trod the well

paved streets and filled the London Forum some suggestive traces yet remain. One of the most touching is that of the bones of a woman's arm encircled by seven rich bracelets. Another, a woman's skeleton laden with ornaments of gold and gems, both may have perished unnoticed when the fierce Saxons burst into the city, or in some mad scope of sack and carnage. A great variety of rings and bracelets, of turquoise and garnets, of ear rings and brooches, clasps and amulets, wrought with great taste, and proving the skill of the London jewellers, are found in the collections, and countless works of art that mark the extravagance of a high civilization. Several sandals for women, of small size and delicate form, show that small feet were prized by the Roman fair; nor is it likely that the beauty of the provincial ladies was surpassed by the modern through that drive over their ashes through Rotting Row. In Britain, too, the Romans had displaced their schools and colleges, their libraries as well as their more perishable arts. Large numbers of *abbeys for printing* have been discovered, and fragments of inkstands. The shops of the London Scribes may have been found not far from St. Paul's churchyard, and the new poems of Horace and Virgil, Martial and Tibullus were, perhaps, transcribed and read by an eager public where now the soft lyrics of Tennyson and the graceful strains of Longfellow delight their countless readers. Livy probably taught the intelligent citizens the conception of republican virtue with more than Macaulay's vivid pictorial skill, or Tacitus startled their luxurious indolence with a stern historical satire upon the decay of Roman purity.

A striking religious reformation, too, must have passed over London. The missionaries from the East seem to have arrived early at the British capital. The voice of Christian prayer and praise resounded through all the splendid cities of Britain. The idols were torn down, the temples were converted into churches. Jupiter and Juno were forgotten in a religious revival. England became Christian, and Briton and Roman knelt at the simple services of the early Church. In its latest splendour, when it ruled over the British province, London must have abounded in Christian churches. And on the site of St. Mary le Bow, or where the graceful dome of St. Paul's rises over the immense metropolis, in some modest basilica, the faithful disciples of Paul and John probably preached the same living truths that are sometimes almost overwhelmed and lost in the dramatic ritual of Gregory and Augustine.

But almost mysteriously the splendid and cultivated city disappears from the eye of history. The Saxons entered the island, the Romans vanished away. A sudden desolation fell upon the fair streets of London, and from the fifth to the ninth century the work of destruction must have gone on incessantly. The fine houses of brick and stone crumbled away by some slow process of decay. Possibly in that dark and mysterious period London lay depopulated and deserted, the home of wild beasts, like Babylon and Tyre, or tenanted by a few fierce barbarians, who chanted the songs of Odin over the fallen basilicas, and aided in completing the ruin their ancestors had begun. For had the city been constantly inhabited, it is difficult to see how the buildings left by the Romans should have been wholly destroyed, or how the earth to the depth of fifteen feet could have been permitted to gather over the well paved streets, and cover up the treasures that still lie buried beneath them. Some traces of a general conflagration are found

above the pavements of the Roman houses, heaps of salix, and charred and crumpling bones. The Saxons were heathens, worshipping their forest gods. They may have massacred the Christian population and set the city on fire. Yet ever then, one might suppose, some massive and stately buildings would have survived the general wreck, some indestructible circus, or a few shattered yet stately columns. But none have yet been found. When London once more appears in history, in the ninth and tenth centuries, its houses seem to have been little better than rude huts and hovels covered with straw, its streets were unpaved and crooked lanes; its people were ignorant barbarians. Above the rich mosaics of the ancient pavements and the fair homes once adorned with the rarest skill of architects and artists the savage Saxon planted their rude colony, and founded a new nation that was to rise into more than Roman greatness. Alfred strove to spread among his miserable subjects the elements of Latin and Hebrew culture—to raise man kind again from the lowest degradation.

It would be well if some more careful and systematic examination of the remains of Roman London could be made. It is not creditable to the intelligence of the wealthiest of modern capitals that it has left this interesting period of its history to accidental explorations. Nor is it impossible that the early Saxons may have learned something from the poor and wasted fragments of the Roman city, or that some traces of the influence of the cultivated race that preceded them may yet be found in their living civilization; that Livy and Tacitus may have inspired them with a love of freedom, and taught them their first conception of the rights of man.—EUGENE LAWRENCE, in *Harper's Weekly*.

THE COMING BAYONET.

While the entire aspect of modern warfare has yielded to the advance of science and the march of improvement, it is to be doubted whether, in the proper application of the first principles of military art, we stand so very far in the van of the armies of Sennacherib or the conquering legions of the Qasars. Modern skill has invented huge siege guns against which the stone and lime of ancient fortresses would have crumbled in dust, and between, needle-guns, mitrailleuses, breech-loaders, and other weapons of offense, the art of killing would appear to have touched a point of perfection which nothing short of some wholesale instrument of destruction, capable of sweeping down whole armies at a charge, would seem to be able to improve upon. To kill is the secondary object of war, the final cause being the gratification of national pride or the upholding of national honor or power. Having reached a very creditable height in the art of destruction of human life, the question very naturally arises, How do we stand as regards the more important question of its protection? In this particular we seem to be rather behind than before the armies of the Roman generals. It was by moving earth that they conquered the world, and it is by moving earth that the future soldier is to fortify and protect his front against the deadly rain of shot and shell.

It was the fashion during and after the late rebellion for European officers to shrug their shoulders and speak with something of contempt of the armed mobs who fought to the death within the deadly swamps of the Southern forests. Thanks, however, to Colonel Chesney, of England, and the Count de Paris, of France, they are beginning to discover that the system of warfare as practiced by the Northern and Southern troops

was not only an astonishing proof of what volunteers, properly handled and possessed of quick perception and ready wit, could accomplish, but that it was a much more serious matter than the showy gatherings of gaudy uniforms upon a level plain and the steady manœuvring of bodies of regular troops in accordance with the best known rules and regulations of war. "C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre," said the Frenchman as the Light Brigade of England rode "into the valley of death." "This is the most dangerous fighting I ever saw," exclaimed an Italian colonel of infantry, as he heard the shells flying about his head at Charles City cross roads. The Irish soldier is prepared for any species of fighting, and to that quality may be ascribed the honor which the young hero of Ashantee has so gallantly won, and the credit to which he is so eminently entitled. The war of the rebellion taught the troops of both armies the value of intrenchment as a safeguard in time of danger, and a cover from which successfully to attack. The armies of the future must dig! Science has not as yet discovered any serviceable means of portable intrenchment, so that the soldier will simply be compelled to return to the most primitive of all defenses, and utilize the soil, so as to protect his advance either in line, column, or skirmishing order. Although General Sherman has warmly spoken of the facility with which our troops threw up light earthworks for hasty defenses, great delay, and loss were frequently occasioned by the want of tools or appliances wherewith to construct hasty intrenchments in front of the enemy. Bayonets were unserviceable; rails could seldom be found when the nature of the soil offered an open front completely exposed to the enemy. Fortunately the future soldier will possess, along with his accoutrements, the means of rapidly digging himself under shelter.

To Colonel Edmund Rice, U. S. A., the army and the country are indebted for a new bayonet, in the form of a trowel, which will not only prove serviceable in sudden cases of attack, in a hasty charge, or in receiving cavalry, but will enable him to dig himself under cover in a very few moments. The advantage of this position will be apparent to the least military mind. In addition to the protection afforded, the soldier is enabled to see an advancing enemy, and to fire with five times the rapidity and certainty, having a rest for his piece, and a steady aim. With this valuable invention of Col. Rice's in the hands of every soldier, it now only remains for the army, both regulars and volunteers, to pay more attention to the advantages of becoming skilled marksmen. In this respect we are far behind England; whose annual contests at Wimbledon possess a greater national significance than they are generally supposed to indicate. We do not in our management of military affairs pay sufficient attention to rewards and marks of distinction. A soldier can never become a rich man. His only reward is honor, and persons who affect to despise a bit of ribbon, or a bronze medal do not understand human nature. The old soldier is prouder of his cross than the mother of her first born child. It is all he has to show to his country that he has done his duty, and to leave to his family as an honorable memento. Without *esprit du corps* an army must be but a poor spiritless mass of automatons; without something to strive for, a soldier is a mere machine, willing, through fear of punishment, to obey orders, but unwilling to risk anything for glory, where no glory is to be obtained.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean, Sept. 28.*

RUSSIAN DESIGNS ON TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople, in the *Allemania Zeitung*, says several Russian staff officers have been found at Ezeroum, busily engaged in surveying the country. The Grand Vizier, on being informed of this by telegram, ordered them to be conveyed to the frontier. A surveyor has also been apprehended at Tachaldir, and was likewise expelled. The Russian Ambassador, General Ignatieff, complained of their expulsion but the Grand Vizier made no apology, and gave an evasive reply.

He has given a pledge to the Sultan that within 18 months 800,000 men well equipped, will be under arms, the reason given for these preparations to the Ambassador of a friendly power being that Roumania evidently intended to renounce its allegiance, and that Servia also had hostile designs. Colonel Basker, a Russian, is entrusted with military measures in Servia, and is making the Servian army ready for service, and it is certain that the advisers of Prince Charles of Roumania are recommending him to suspend the payment of tribute.

His Excellency the Governor General left Ottawa for New York yesterday, where he purposes spending a few days. Major General O'Grady Esq., *Commander of the Force*, will be Administrator during his absence.

Major Bernard left for Montreal on Saturday night, having effected a lease of Logan's Farm from the Government for the city corporation. He also succeeded in effecting a transfer of the Quebec Gate Barracks property to the Northern Colonization Railway Company.

The free postal delivery, inaugurated in Montreal on the first of the present month, is working very satisfactorily. Should the experiment prove successful in Montreal, all cities in the Dominion having over ten thousand of a population will be accorded the same privilege.

Mr. John Anderson, of New York, has sent a draft of one thousand dollars to Garibaldi, whose circumstances have become rather impoverished of late, and has notified the General that he will repeat it yearly, during his life.

The Porte will send at once 25,000 bushels of corn to relieve the famine distressed people at Asia Minor, and 11,000 oxen to plough their fields.

The *Fall Mail Gazette* special says the arrest of Count Von Arnim was effected by the Commissary of the Criminal Court and six other officers, representing the Foreign Office and the Berlin Law Court.

The petition of Count Von Arnim's family for his release has been refused.

Count Von Arnim's family have been informed that his imprisonment is not intended as punishment, and he will be released on the restoration of the documents.

Henry bail has been offered for the Count Von Arnim, but was refused. According to present indications, the prisoner will in a few days be arraigned before the Criminal Court in Berlin, when the public prosecutor may demand a sentence of several years' imprisonment.

A Paris letter states that Madame Princesse De Bourbon, whose husband is in prison, is begging for bread there for herself and three children.

Roumania and Servia have adopted a pacific attitude towards Turkey, in consequence of the representations of Bismarck and Andressy.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 9th October, 1874.

GENERAL ORDERS (26).

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be Lieutenant Colonel, from 3rd July, 1874:

Major James Egleson, G.S., vice Forrest.

12th Battalion of Infantry or "York Rangers."

To be Assistant Surgeon from 1st October, 1874:

Samuel R. Richardson, Esquire, M.D., vice Cambell, resigned.

21th "Lambton" Battalion of Infantry.

The resignation of Major the Honorable Alexander Mackenzie is hereby accepted.

33rd "Huron" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Surgeon:

Assistant Surgeon William J. R. Holmes, M.D., vice P. A. McDougall, deceased.

42nd "Brockville" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, Perth.

To be Captain from 20th June, 1874:

Lieutenant John W. Douglas, V.B., vice Edmund Spillman, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant, from 20th June, 1874:

Sergeant Major Arthur J. Matheson, M.S., vice Douglas, promoted.

Ensign William Murdoch Kellock, having left limits his name is hereby removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:

Harry R. Ferrier, Gentleman, vice Prévost,

transferred to "B" Battery of Garrison Artillery.

2nd Lieutenants James Ferguson Stewart Ross and William Foote having left limits, their names are hereby removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

1st Battalion of Rifles, or "Prince of Wales" Regiment.

To be Captain from 25th September, 1874:

Lieutenant Alexander Robertson, V.B., vice Roddiok resigned.

61st "Montmagny and L. Islet" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Paymaster:

Solime Gamscho, Esquire, vice Oulfer appointed Major.

65th "Battalion" or "Mount Royal Rifles"

No. 1 Company, Montreal.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Auguste L. L. Delisle, M.S., vice Chagnon, resigned.

St. Hyacinthe Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, St. Hyacinthe.

To be Lieutenant from 25th September, 1874:

Narcisse Joseph Chaput, Gentleman, M.S., vice Martel, left limits.

Ensign Valmar St. Germain, having left limits his name is hereby removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

No. 4 Company, Sorel.

To be Lieutenant from 25th September, 1874:

Archibald Johnston, Gentleman, M.S., vice Aug. Johnson, left limits.

Ensign Octave Narcisse Ernest Boucher, having left limits his name is hereby removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Major Louis Emile Hudon, M.S., Témiscouata Provisional Battalion, from 9th April, 1874.

To be Majors:

Captain and Adjutant John McFee, M.S., 51st Battalion, from 10th September, 1874.

Captain and Adjutant William S. McLaren, M.S., 50th Battalion, from 10th September, 1874:

By Command of his Excellency the Governor General.

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

The insurrection in the Argentine States is reported to be a formidable affair.

The Times special correspondent at Paris telegraphs that the Republicans have really gained more seats than any other party.

On Saturday, 3rd October, an earthquake shook Mount Atna to its base.

Garibaldi is reported to be very poor and a subscription is being raised in New York for him.

The Italian Parliament has been dissolved. Elections 8th to 15th of November.

There are said to be signs of the breaking up of the Carlist army, several insurgent leaders having surrendered, and others shot by order of Don Carlos for demanding a cessation of hostilities and the restoration of peace.

It is reported that Darregoray has differed with Don Carlos and gone to France. General Mendez succeeds to his command.

A special to the Post says an anarchy reigns in Turkey. Turcomans are plundering tribes friendly to Russia, and her armed intervention is inevitable.

The Union newspaper has despatches stating that Don Carlos visited Yrascho on Saturday, and remarks that as Yrascho is two days journey from Durango, the report that he was seriously wounded in the latter town must be false.

The water in the river Nile is falling and all danger of an inundation is over.

The loss occasioned by the late typhoon at Hong Kong, is estimated at one million pounds. The shore for miles around is strewn with wrecks of vessels that were destroyed.

The Von Arnim affair has taken a very serious turn. The Emperor William has ordered that no stone be left unturned in the efforts to recover the missing documents.

Count Von Arnim had an interview with his son and a Government official yesterday. In the course of conversation the count protested against the insinuation that he had published or intended to publish any of the documents retained by him. He asserted that there were no State secrets contained in the papers. He also said that he had noticed in the spring that there was a deficiency in the documents belonging to the archives of the Paris Embassy.

Berlin, October 7. It is now believed that papers which it is desired to obtain from Count Von Arnim have been sent by him to England and for safe keeping.

CONTENTS OF No. 40, VOL. VIII.

POSTAL:—	
Beyond.....	478
EDITORIAL:—	
Russian Campaign against Khiva.....	475
The Study of Naval Tactics.....	474
Spain's Position.....	475
The News of the Week.....	490
RIFLE COMPETITION:—	
Guard's Rifle Match.....	471
The Metropolitan Rifle Association.....	472
Manitoba Rifle Association.....	472
The Provincial Rifle Association, N. B.....	477
SELECTIONS:—	
Deed of American Shipping.....	470
The Wimbledon Review.....	471
Trials of Siege Guns.....	477
The Study of Naval Tactics.....	478
Naval Tactics.....	479
Spain.....	480
REVIEWS.....	470



The Volunteer Review,

AND
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, OCT. 13, 1874.

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

LIEUT. J. B. YINTER, of Victoria, is our authorised Agent for Vancouver Island, British Columbia. As is also Captain H. V. EDWARDS for New Westminster and adjacent country.

(Concluded from page 476.)

Thus practically speaking may be said to have ended the Khivan campaign of last year. It may well be said to have been a brilliant success, and I think most of my hearers will agree with me, when I express an opinion, that the conception and execution of the project reflect the highest credit upon those who planned and carried out to a successful issue all its administrative details. With regard to the soldiers who executed it, all those who are capable of forming a trustworthy judgment on the subject will, I think, agree with me when I say that though the Russian army has made a name for itself on many a hard fought field there is nothing to which it may more justly point with pride than to the dis-

cipline, hardihood, and endurance which enabled its soldiers, in spite of such terrible obstacles as have been narrated, to traverse the Khivan steppes in 1873.

Complete, however, as was the success of the expedition it should not blind us as to the slightness of the thread upon which hung the chances of success, or render us incapable of discovering now very easily the whole expedition might like that of Perovski in 1839-40 have culminated in wholesale disaster and death. Had circumstances not largely favored the Russian troops or had the leaders of the Khivan forces been in any way capable of utilizing the advantages presented by the natural and artificial features of the country, it may readily be seen how all the efforts of the former might have been rendered abortive. An epidemic among the baggage cattle; a successful raid by the marauding hordes of Turcomans upon the huge transport trains of any of the columns; the filling up of the very few wells in the desert upon which literally the very existence of the troops at times depended; all or any of them might have stopped the progress of the expedition. In addition to this if the Khivans had destroyed the bridges over the numerous wide and deep canals, which everywhere intersect the cultivated portion of the Khanate instead of leaving them intact, as they generally did, or had they inundated, as they easily might have done, the whole country around the capital, any of the columns might have been indefinitely delayed and even final success might have been rendered doubtful. In conclusion, it may be worth while to note a few points of comparison between this expedition and some of our recent campaigns, to compare the tactics employed by the Russians and ourselves, and very briefly to point out the conclusions we may draw from its success. The campaigns to which I refer are of course those in Abyssinia and Ashantee, between both of which and the Russian expedition to Khiva, a very close parallel in many points may be drawn.

"1st. In all these cases political circumstances rendered it necessary to reach the enemy's capital. In all these cases, moreover, the Governments sending the Expeditionary forces were confronted with this dilemma, viz., that if a small force was sent it would incur the risk of defeat; if, on the other hand, a large one was sent the great difficulties of supplies would render it liable to be starved.

"2ndly. In Abyssinia also our troops had, like the Russians, in this expedition to advance hundreds of miles through an utterly unproductive country before reaching their objective point.

"3rdly. In all three cases the actual fighting was comparatively speaking insignificant.

"4thly. The similarity of the tactical method employed when in Ashantee and in Khiva the invaders found themselves op-

posed to a vastly superior swarm of undisciplined foes, is perhaps the most noteworthy parallel of all. In the principal actions in Ashantee our troops appear to have advanced with the main body, arranged in compact junction, having its front as well as its flanks and rear in loose skirmishing order. By this means the whole body was enabled to press on without much regard to the enemy's being on the flank and rear. In the same manner in Colonel Kolokolzow's narrative the Russian Troops are described when menaced by hordes of irregular cavalry, as forming their main body into a broken square with skirmishers thrown out to protect it on each side as it advanced. In this way, for instance, Gen. VEYEVKIN advanced during the 4th and 5th June in a continuous engagement or series of skirmishes. This might be considered a close parallel to Arnoaful.

"5thly. It comprises the experience which we ourselves have already gained in Abyssinia and Ashantee, viz., that a well equipped European force can, when the necessity for it arises, traverse successfully an utterly barren and unproductive country, even where the barest necessities of life have to be carried with the troops.

"Lastly. It has refuted for ever the arguments of those who when questions of future Central Asian politics and strategy were discussed were wont to deride the possibility of an European force crossing with safety any desert and steppe which may intervene between them and such points as the Government who sends them may for political and strategical reasons, think it desirable to seige."

We have published the gallant lecturer's essay on the most important military operation of modern days. Important, because it illustrates all the problems of the Art of War and opened a chapter in modern political history which must be dealt with by the future chronicler in the light of the great events of which it is merely the opening act—for ourselves the lesson it teaches is manifest. War is the natural outcome of commercial activity, the greatest of all Chateaus and humbugs are those who pretend that commercial intercourse will tend to abolish its natural consequence, therefore war or its administration cannot be managed on commercial principles;—i.e., every expedition for profit or honor cannot be made to pay directly. It follows that trade must be protected by armed force, and the cost is the price the merchant pays for his profits and the safety of his investments." In order to render that burden as light as possible the qualities displayed by the Russian troops must be acquired by all soldiers worthy the name—discipline—and endurance, the dash, the natural outcome of the enforcement of the first. The value of the qualities brought out by stern discipline have been previously proved during this campaign; it may well challenge the admiration of all scientific

soldiers, for it was at once a triumph of strategy and tactics unexamined in modern days. The previous expeditions referred to failed; the first, because BROKOVICH, its commander allowed himself to be fooled by treacherous professions after he had conducted his troops within the fort's belt, defeated the forces of the KHANATE in two or three battles, and with every prospect of conquering Khiva he allowed his troops to be divided in cantonments under pretence that they would be more easily subsisted, while negotiations were pending; but they were attacked and massacred in detail, BROKOVICH himself being flayed alive and his skin converted into a covering for a drum-head. PEYEVSK failed because he attempted to cross the steppes at an improper season and was not sufficiently equipped; the late expedition profited by those failures and every step of its administration is marked by a determination to avoid similar disasters. In fact the Russian War Department left nothing to be depended on as a mere contingency except the marching powers of their troops, and in that they were not deceived. We differ from Captain TRASKOV (our printer makes the name French) in the opinion that the fate of the expedition was even in peril from any of the causes he refers to except one, and that was the failure of the supply of water.

The Khivans could not have utilised their own resources without rendering their own troops useless—cavalry of which they were almost wholly composed, are utterly helpless in a country intersected by canals and rivers without bridges, and as a defensive force they are altogether useless. The power of the Nomad tribes for mischief was well understood and provided against; a few score infantry, such as the Russian soldiers would be more than a match for a thousand of these irregular horsemen, and the filling up of the wells, would be just as serious an evil to them as to their foes. The problem presented to the Khan was how to meet four distinct armies and crush each in turn before it had effected a junction with the others. It is evident that even this was beyond his power; for he was in reality conquered by one column, that of General VERVNIK. The Russian strategists wisely effected all their junctions outside the area of actual operations, so that the blow was delivered in the right place and with stunning effect. For the benefit of those army reformers who advocate a high standard of intelligence in the rank and file of an army, it is as well to remark that the average Russian soldiers, the men by whom this splendid operation was performed, are the most ignorant in Europe; but they are taught the value of discipline in a severe school and have not the benefit of railways or the luxuries attendant in that stage of civilization that keeps the marshal's baton in the knapsack of the private.

The lesson to be drawn from this campaign

is that the machinery process of soldiers should be carefully developed, that a strict discipline should be rigidly enforced, and that our annual drill should be devoted not to minor tactics, but to the real business of a campaign as far as that can be acquired by peace manoeuvres.

In another column will be found an article from the London Hour detailing the circumstances of the escape of Marshal BAZAINE from his unjust captivity. If anything could render the French Republican leaders more thoroughly contemptible, it would be the manner in which the great soldier has been treated and the cold blooded atrocity which left him to linger out his days in a miserable captivity, could only be permitted by a nation of tigers, monkeys, and perpetrated by the scoundrels who not only shrank from the dangers he and others fearlessly confronted, but tried all in their powers to destroy not only their own people but even the very monuments of their existence. It is quite probable they will give the present President a chance of trying whether the sword or gown shall govern France, and we hope his acceptance of the office will be a short stamp and decisive for their sakes.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

MANITOBA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The rifle matches which had been postponed from Wednesday last owing to the wet and stormy weather, were resumed on Monday. Early in the morning the Superintendent of the range and assistants were on the ground making preparations for an early start by the competitors, and about 10 a.m. everything was ready. The general appearance of the weather about that hour almost threatened a repetition of that of the former days, but only resulted in a slight passing shower after which the sun shone forth with genial ray rendering the day both balmy and pleasant, and to use the marksman's phrase making good shooting weather. The wind was from the west and in the direction of the butts, and although but a moderate breeze, caused many who did not make a judicious allowance for it to shoot too high. After entries to the number of 35 had been made for the "Province of Manitoba Match," ranges 300 and 500 yards, open to Snider Enfield rifles only, the firing commenced at the 300 yards range from the two squads under G B Spencer, Esq. President, and Captain Howard, and was watched with interest as the first prize as well as many others on the list were of much larger value than hitherto given for such an occasion. The first was a one acre lot valued at \$100, presented by A Burrows, Esq., and the marksmen strove hard to be the winners of the prize, which eventually fell to the prowess of Sergeant Chapman of the Dominion Artillery, who scored 36 points, out of a possible 40, being six points a head of C N Bell and J Brown who followed him closely throughout the match, whilst four other competitors made ties of 29 each. Ranges 300 and 500 yards. The following is the score.—

Corporal French	29	Total.
G Lillie	18	
G B Clarko	15	
Sergt Chapman	36	
Sergt Young	20	
T Shelton	20	
W Chambers	23	
A McMioken	23	
Capt Howard	20	
E Brokovski	20	
G F Carruthers	16	
A Gillies	21	
W Andrews	7	
W Molvor	25	
Capt Taschereau	18	
J Neabitt	17	
T H Parr	22	
J Macdonald	19	
F G Becher	7	
Major Irvine	19	
D McIntosh	17	
J Emalie	16	
Pte Scarrow	29	
Corporal Lockart	29	
C N Bell	30	
T Black	17	
Pte Porter	19	
Bugler Larwill	26	
T R Noel	18	
Sergt O'Callaghan	20	
Sergt Watson	27	
T. Hughes	24	
Capt Fletcher	16	
J Brown	30	
D Taylor	—1	

LIST OF PRIZES AND WINNERS.

1st Prize, a one Lot of Land presented by A Burrows, Esq. value \$100, won by Sergt Chapman, D A	36	Pts
2nd Prize, \$50 Cash, presented by A McLucas of Hamilton, Ont., won by C N Bell, W F B	30	
3rd Prize, Target Pistol, by Mr W Chambers, value \$10, won by J Brown	30	
4th Prize, Microscope by Mr A McMioken, value \$20, won by Corporal Lockart, P B I.	29	
5th Prize, a Pearl Parlour Stove, No. 22, by Ald. Ashdown, value \$14, won by Pte Scarrow, P B I.	29	
6th Prize, Open-faced Silver Watch by Mr G D Northgraves, value \$12, won by Corporal French, P B I.	29	
7th Prize, a Parian Bust, by Mercors & Villiers, value \$10, won by Sergt. Young, D. A.	29	

The following also won prizes of \$2 each: Sergeant Watson, D A; Bugler Larwill, P B I; W Molvor; T Hughes, W F B; A McMioken; T H. Parr, W F B; D Taylor; A Gillies, W F B; and T Shelton.

On the conclusion of this match an adjournment was had for lunch, which was provided by Sergeant Butters, carterer to the officers' mess of the Dominion Forces, who has not only at the lunch on opening day but also during the matches, shown his capability as a carterer by providing lunch and refreshments at such short notice as was given him, in a manner that bids fair to make him a popular man in this line.

As soon as refreshments was over and the targets placed for the next match, the assembly was sounded for the competitors in the

SMALL BORE MATCH,

at 200 and 400 yards, for which there were 22 entries. The rifles used were the Spencer, Winchester, Maynard, and Smith & Wesson. The winner of the first prize fired

with Maynard rifle. Ranges, 300 and 400 yards. The score is as follows:—

	Total.
A McMicken	21
V Chambers	27
G F Carruthers	12
Major Irvine	27
T Hughes	15
A Gillies	18
Capt Howard	10
Geo Lillie	32
T R Noel	23
E. Brokovski	11
O N Bell	12
T H Parr	9
P G Becker	7
G McMicken	19
A G B Bannatyne	4
Sergeant Young	30
D Taylor	22
J Nesbitt	16
W McIvor	18
G B Spencer	11
Capt Taschereau	14

PRIZES AND WINNERS.

- 1st Prize a pair of Chromos presented by F A Brokovski, Esq, of New York, value \$20, won by George Lillie..... 32
- 2nd Prize \$15 Cash, won by Sergeant Young, D A..... 30
- 3rd Prize \$10, won by Major Irvine, P B I..... 27
- 4th Prize \$5 Cash, won by W Chambers..... 27
- 5th Prize, Manitoba Free Press one year, won by T H Noel..... 22

The next match on the list was the RIFLE PATRON'S MATCH.

for which two prizes were offered, a solid silver cup or plate valued at \$60 presented by Hon. D A Smith and \$10 cash by the Association making a total value of \$70, and a second prize \$20 cash, given by the Hon D A Smith. Five rounds at 400 and 600 yards. Competitors not making 8 points at first range to be disqualified from shooting at the second stage. After a close contest the prizes were taken 1st by T H Parr 33 points; 2nd by C N Bell, 29 points. The winner of the first prize has to compete for it another year before he can be entitled to possession of it. Ranges, 400 and 600 yards. Subjoined are all the scores over twenty points.

	Points.
T H Parr	33
C N Bell	29
W Chambers	28
J Brown	27
A Gillies	26
Sergeant Watson	26
Captain Taschereau	25
J Nesbitt	25
Pte Scarrow	24
J B Clarke	24
D McIntosh	21

On the conclusion of this match the time for "cease firing" had arrived, and the proceedings of the day closed after the most successful competition during the meeting. The marksmen were evidently bent upon trying their skill as would have been noticed by the numbers who besieged the office of the Secretary, Captain G F Carruthers, for firing tickets. The members of the Council who were present during the day were the President, G B Spencer, Esq, Hon A G B Bannatyne, Esq, Vice-President, Major Irvine, Vice President, Hon W N Kennedy, Hon Captain Howard, G McMicken, Esq., and E Brokovski, Esq. who has charge

of the ranges, and under whose direction the working details of the meeting are carried out.

Mrs Morris and family visited the range during the afternoon.

HIGHEST AGGREGATE SCORE.

- Matches 1, 2, 4 and 5.
- 1st prize \$20, won by Sergeant Chapman, D A 110 points.
- 2nd prize \$15, won by D McIntosh, 109 points.
- 3rd prize \$10, won by C N Bell, 104 points.

TUESDAY.

This morning the weather was all that could be wished, and being the last day of the tournament all those who had been unsuccessful in the Snider-Enfield matches looked forward to the chance of rendering their names as marksmen in the Consolation Match, whilst others were on the grounds determined to be the successful ones in the Wimbledon competition; the shooting for which was to take place after all the matches of the meeting were concluded. Everything being in readiness for firing, those who wished to be consoled for their want of success in previous matches came forward at the sound of the "Assembly" for the

CONSOLATION MATCH.

5 rounds at 400 yards, when the following scores were made, and as each competitor took his place he was made the recipient of humorous jokes from his brother marksmen in like situation. 20 points being the highest possible score in this match and the two highest prizes been taken by 17, goes to show that the nervous susceptibilities of some of the competitors had recovered tone when they found that they had no reputed crack shots to compete with. The following are the scores:—

	Points.
James Henderson	16
George Lillie	19
Pte M McGregor, P B I	9
G F Carruthers	9
T Black	5
W W Fairbanks	11
Pte Palmer, P B I	7
E Brokovski	6
Sergt Roberts, D A	12
Hon Capt Howard	15
Major Irvine, P B I	14
Major Kennedy, W F A	8
J B Clark	17

WINNERS.

- 1st Prize, presented by Hon M A Girard \$10, and cash by Association, \$10—won by J B Clark..... 17
- 2nd Prize, Silver B qua L Holster, presented by Hon D Schultz, value \$15, won by Geo Lillie..... 17
- 3rd Prize, a pair of boots presented by Thos Hughes, value \$9, won by Jas Henderson..... 16
- 4th Prize, 1 Box of Cigars presented by Mr A E Wilson, value \$6, won by Capt Howard..... 15
- 5th Prize Pocket Bracket by Gerrie & Co, value \$5, won by Major Irvine, P B I..... 14
- 6th Prize, Washstand by D Scott & Co, \$5, won by Sergt Roberts, D A..... 12
- 7th Prize, Cradle by Bishop & Shelton, \$5, won by W W Fairbanks..... 11
- 8th Prize, Manitoba, newspaper, one year, \$2.50, won by Pte McGregor, P B I..... 9

9th Prize, Nor'-Wester, newspaper, one year, \$2, won by G F Carruthers. P B Cash prizes of \$2 each: Pto Palmer, P B I; E Brokovski, Hon Major Kennedy, T Black.

This committee had the list of matches all of which except the "Natives" Match for which no entries had been made, and will therefore be held over for another year. This is to be regretted as the Association would like to have had as fair a specimen of the prowess of the natives of Manitoba as was made by them last year.

An active competition was then commenced for the Wimbledon representative, for which 21 entries had been made. The result showed pretty good shooting. The ranges selected were 200, 300, 400, 500 and 600 yds; 7 rounds at each range.

The twelve highest scores made at each range are as follows:—

	Points
Pte Scarrow, P B I	102
Gunner C N Bell, W F A	93
Gunner Geo Lillie, W F A	97
Sergt Nesbitt, W F A	94
Gunner A Gillies, W F A	87
Sergt Watson, D A	87
Sergt Chapman, D A	85
Capt Lockhart, P B I	85
Major Irvine, P B I	84
Gunner W Chambers, W F A	81
Sergt O'Callaghan, P B I	81
Sergt Young, D A	79

Total scores made by other competitors:—

	Points.
D McIntosh, D A	78
Capt Taschereau, D A	75
J B Clarke	69
G F Carruthers	56
Major Kennedy	41
D Taylor	37
Capt Howard	36
Jas. Henderson	26

The greatest number of bull's eyes made by the three winners were Scarrow, 400 yards, 3; Bell, 500 yards, 5; Gillies 600 yards, 5.

This closed the Second Annual Competition of the Manitoba Rifle Association, which excepting the stormy weather during the first days, has been a success in every particular. The working details of the range and general executive arrangements for conducting the matches, were carried in by Mr. Brokovski, who had charge of them, who was well assisted by a party of non-com. officers and men from the Dominion forces under Sergeant Major Collins, who were kindly detailed for that service by the Acting Commandant, Major Irvine. At 4 p.m. the tents, which formed a feature in the arrangements, were struck and the Union Jack lowered, and the hitherto lively aspect of the range changed to one of amore peaceful nature. Every thanks are due from the Association to those who contributed to the success of the matches by donations of prizes and by their presence during the competition.—Manitoba Gazette.

5TH BRIGADE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The sixth annual meeting of the Fifth Brigade Division (Military District No. 6) Rifle Association was held on the 30th Sept., and the following days at Berthier, En Haut. Unfortunately the weather was very unfavorable the men having to fire most of the time in a pouring rain, and a strong easterly wind. First Match, 200 yards, five rounds.

Prize	Pts.
1 Lieut Hanson.....	18 \$12
2 Pte T Copping.....	16 10
3 Sergt Sharp.....	15 8
4 Pte Geo. Copping.....	15 6
5 Capt Pichette.....	14 4
6 Sergt Contu.....	14 3

2nd Match, 200, 400, and 600 yards. Five rounds at each.

Prize.	Pts.
1 Pte Thos. Copping.....	46 \$10 and Spy Glass presented by Mrs Hanson.
2 Sergt Contu.....	45 \$12
3 " Sharp.....	42 10
4 Pte E Contu.....	40 8
5 Lieut Mason.....	39 6
6 Sergt Lafeniere.....	39 4
7 Pte Lafeniere.....	39 3
8 Pte Geo Copping.....	37 2

1st highest in the above. 600 yards, five rounds.

Prize,	Pts.
1 Pte Thos Copping.....	17 \$10
2 " E Contu.....	15 8
3 Sergt Lafeniere.....	13 6

BATTALION MATCH.

To be competed by five officers, non-commissioned officers or men of Battalions belonging to the Brigade, 400 and 500 yards, 3 rounds at each.

1st Prize, Three Rivers Batt....	Pts.
	97 \$26

COMPANY MATCH

To be competed for by five officers, non commissioned officers or men belonging to the Brigade; 500 and 600 yards; five rounds at each.

1st Prize, No. 2 Rawdon Company, 201 points Silver Cup by the Deputy Adjt General and \$10.

2nd Prize, No 3 Company, Three Rivers Batt, 193 points, \$15.

LADIES' MATCH.

400, 500, and 600 yards, three rounds at each.

Prize.	Pts.
1 Pte Thos Copping.....	34 \$15
2 " Geo Copping.....	31 10
3 Lieut Mason.....	28 8
4 Sergt. Lafeniere.....	27 7
5 " Sharp.....	26 6
6 Capt Sharp.....	22 5

YORK COUNTY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual competitions of the York County Rifle Association took place at the Fredericton Range on Thursday, the 10th September. There was a goodly attendance of competitors, chiefly from Fredericton, Keswick and St. Mary's, and everything passed off in a most agreeable and satisfactory manner. The day was delightfully fine, although a strong wind which blew incessantly from morning till evening, rather unusual at this season of the year in Fredericton, rendered the scores considerably lower than would have been the case in calm weather. The new Wimbledon targets were used for the first time, but the marking was equally prompt and accurate as under the old system now forever exploded.

The following are correct returns of the several matches:—

1ST COMPETITION.

Ranges 400 and 600 yards, seven rounds at each range.

	Pts.
Major Morris, Medal and.....	\$6 54
Pte R M Pinder.....	8 32
Lieut Johnson.....	6 51
Qr Mr Hogg.....	5 49
Sergt H Winter.....	4 45
Pte Jas Perkins.....	3 43
Qm Sergt Lipsott.....	3 41
Pte J Payne.....	2 41
Pte J Johnson.....	2 41
Corpl Coro.....	1 40

2ND COMPETITION.

Ranges 400 and 600 yards; seven rounds at each range.	Pts.
Pte J. Perkins.....	\$6 56
Qr-Mr Hogg.....	8 46
Lt Johnston.....	6 44
Qm Sergt Lipsott.....	5 41
Corpl Coro.....	4 38
Sergt Winter.....	3 37
Pte Johnston.....	3 35
Major Morris.....	3 35
Pte J. Payne.....	2 34
Bugler Dayton.....	1 34

3RD COMPETITION—CONSOLATION.

Range—400 yards, seven rounds.

	Pts.
Corpl McBean.....	\$6 29
Pte Patchett.....	5 29
Pte Whitehead.....	4 29
Sergt Clayton.....	3 28
Pte Brewer.....	3 27
Ensign Boon.....	2 24
Pte Richards.....	2 24
" Morris.....	2 23
" Robinson.....	2 23
Sergt Boone.....	2 23
Lieut. Bird.....	2 21
Pte Jones.....	1.50 21
" Brannen.....	1.50 19
" Johnson.....	1 18
Corpl Lovegrove.....	1 18
Sergt Major Vandine.....	1 18

ACCURATE RIFLE SHOOTING.

A MAGNIFICENT CONTEST.

The rifle shooting at Creedmoor on Saturday between the Irish and American teams was the most closely contested and skillful on record. The visitors through the day must have exceeded ten thousand.

The riflemen were all on the ground by 10 o'clock. Major Leech of the Irish team having won by the choice of targets; chose Nos. 16 and 17. The Americans took the only two long range targets up, Nos 19 and 20. By means of the field glasses the mark of every shot was seen on the target.

Just before the firing began Major Leech, who is an exceedingly dignified and gentleman, desired to present Mr. Wingate, captain of the American team, with a badge, the counterpart of which he himself wore as captain of the Irish team. A circle of men were soon formed, and Mr. Leech began the presentation speech, explaining the nature of the badge and the pleasure it gave him in presenting it. He was about to conclude, and said, "Here it is sir," putting his hand into his pocket. But he ascertained that the badge was not in that pocket. The words flowed from his mouth thick and fast as he rummaged another pocket for the badge, when all at once, its whereabouts occurring to him, he exclaimed, "Oh be Dad, it's in Johnston's box!" The speech was finished amid roars of laughter, but the presentation was postponed.

The Irishmen fired a few blank charges to clear and warm their pieces, and work was begun. The Americans, using breech-loading rifles, had no occasion to test their guns.

At the hour for dinner the score stood: Ireland, 317; America, 326.

After an hour at dinner the shooting at the 900-yard targets was begun, and at the close of this contest it was announced that they had scored 312 to the Americans' 310. In this match Mr. Milner, of the Irish team, unfortunately fired at the wrong target, and although he hit the bull's eye, which would have counted four had it been on the right target, he was scored with a miss, according to the rules of the match. This accident, as will be seen by referring to the score totals, lost the match for the Irish men; for had Mr. Milner scored four instead of a miss, the Irish team would have beaten the Americans by one point.

The spirits of the Irish team and their backers were higher when the final match at 1,000 began. The Americans on the contrary felt assured of victory.

The Irish gained a trifle at the beginning of the shooting, and then the Americans went ahead, leading when the match was two thirds over by fourteen points.—The Irish, however, rapidly closed the gap on the last stretch, and when their last man fired it was found that they were several scores ahead. Two of the Americans, Lt Fulton and Col. Bodine, had yet to shoot, and on them the result of the international contest depended. Lt. Fulton asked how the score stood, and seemed a trifle flustered when told that the Irish team were four ahead. He was a little longer than usual in preparing himself, and his aim was taken with unusual care. He scored a centre, or 3 in the count, and the Irishmen were then one ahead.

Then Col. Bodine stepped to the front to win or lose the match. If he missed the target the victory was for the Irish. If he scored, the Americans were champions:—

Few save the riflemen and the scorers knew that the contest was narrowed down to the result of one man's single shot, but the riflemen thoroughly appreciated the situation. Col. Bodine stepped slowly to the rug, slowly stretched himself at full length on the ground, grasped his faithful rifle firmly, and aimed deliberately. He was absolutely motionless for several seconds, and then he touched the trigger. Then the anxious eyes of all were strained toward the markers, all centered on a little point half a mile away looking for the disc which was to indicate where the bullet had struck. In five seconds the little white signal was slowly raised and a tremendous shout arose. Col. Bodine had hit the bull's eye, and had won the match.

The Irishmen, through their captain, invited the American team to where Lady Masareene was standing, by whom they were each presented with a gold badge bearing flags of America and England in enamel.

AMERICAN SCORES.

Henry Fulton.....	171
G. W. Yale.....	162
John Bodine.....	158
Col. Gildersleeve.....	155
L.L. Hepburn.....	149
T.S. Dakin.....	138

Total..... 934

IRISH SCORES.

John Rigby ..	163
J. B. Hamilton ..	160
James Wilson ..	160
J. K. Milner.....	154
Edmund Johnson.....	150
Capt. Walker.....	144

Total..... 931

CHANGED.

Like a dream that was idle but has faded
 And died in a day that by day
 Like a light in the mist that has faded
 Like a light where the sun has faded
 Like the sunset of a flower that has faded
 Like a ghost of the wind that has faded
 Like a ghost of the wind that has faded
 Your face is pale to a ghostly light.

There is just the same splendour and splendour,
 The glory of color and light
 There is just the same smile and the tender
 Old look that your eyes used to wear
 But one thing has changed now the stately
 While curls of throat to the breast
 Not so calm on the brow soft
 To show that the soul is not at rest.

Yet one has changed and I never
 Again what was lost to depart
 The love that has faded and the
 And left to soft my heart
 Ah, sweet, in the summer weather,
 Beneath the fair calm of the sky,
 When we walked in the green ways together,
 And plucked the old flowers, you and I.

And I talked of the old follies and treasons,
 And plighted the vows that are dead
 And cold in the dust of past seasons;
 If any had met us and said,
 "This fancy of yours, that this place
 "Love's name, is a dream that will die."
 We should straightway have laughed in the
 faces
 And bid them for fools to go by.

Yet now when the years are gone over,
 And change are no more what they were,
 To me—neither friend nor lover—
 You come like the ghost of a dream!
 But your face has no charm to excite me,
 That once was so fatal in my sight—
 Your presence no power to delight me,
 Old love I am weary—good night!

BAZAINE.

THE TRUE STORY OF HIS ESCAPE.

The facts stated in the following letter were communicated to the Paris correspondent of the London Hour by the Nephew of Marshal Bazaine.

Mme. Bazaine—who, let our Reds say what they like will have a place in history as one of the most plucky of her sex—is within three months of becoming a mother. Some short time ago, being exceedingly anxious—as most ladies are—to have her husband near her during her time of trouble, she asked the Government to allow her to take up her residence, with a view to her confinement, in the prison where Bazaine was detained. This was refused, and refused in a manner which left a good deal to be desired on the part of kindness, or even civility. MacMahon was not in fault. The subordinates who received and replied to Mme. Bazaine's petition was one of the few Republicans who still hang about the Minister of the Interior's office. Not being able to gain her point, she then petitioned the President of the Republic direct, asking him to commute the sentence passed upon the Marshal into one of banishment from France. This, too, was refused, and although MacMahon gave particular orders that his answer should be conveyed in as gentle language as possible, it was written in what I may be permitted to call Republican French—brutal and almost offensive words. Madame then put herself in communication with the Marshal's brother and others of his relatives, and it was determined to effect his escape. I observe that some of your English papers say Bazaine was on parole; that is simply false. He was not, and could not have been on parole; no prisoner inside a goal can be. And even the cowardly *La République Française* know that had the Marshal been on parole not to attempt to escape there is no power on earth that would have induced him to try and do so. But he was, like all other prisoners, kept under lock and key, and could in all

honour attempt to escape if he wished to do so. I must tell you that of late his captivity had become intolerable to the prisoner. He is a man of very stout make, and one who had always been accustomed to a very great deal of exercise on horseback. Since, in May, 1872, he was made a prisoner at Versailles until now, he had never been able to move a step for the eyes of a sentinel, and to walk under their never ending supervision so disgusted him that for some time he gave it up altogether. He is now sixty-two years of age and weighs at the very least sixteen stone. To believe that such a man and at his age could slip down a rope hanging over a cliff that is no more forty feet high is an astonishing piece of credulity even for a French journalist. The Marshal walked out of the door of his prison a little before daylight on Monday, and yet there was no one inside the fort who was privy to his act or who played the traitor to the Government. The plan was very simple indeed. For some weeks beforehand a disguise had been prepared by Mme. Bazaine herself. Bit by bit this was brought outside the fort and hidden. The Marshal never slept in his bed that night, but a figure was put there to deceive the Governor when he looked up for the night. Before daylight, about 4.45 a.m., the gates of the fort were opened as usual, and some of the garrison, as it is their custom, went beyond the walls. The prisoner was dressed in a labourer's blouse to hide his bulky figure, and carried on his back a huge sack of rubbish, as if he were going to throw it into the sea. The scheme succeeded because it was bold and quick. No one for a moment could suspect that either the prisoner was not under lock and key, or that he would dream of walking coolly out of the fort. Once outside he hurriedly to walk down to where the boat was waiting, get into it and be rowed to the steamer which his wife had hired ready to take him away. It was a question of time—minutes—whether he could get on board before his absence was discovered, which it would surely be at six a.m., the time when he was always visited by one of the prison authorities. The rope stained with blood was hung over the parapet very late the night before, in order to put the authorities on a false scent, and most effectually it did so. It is now the popular belief is that Bazaine, a heavy, unwieldy man, who for more than two years has hardly taken enough exercise to maintain him in ordinary health, who is, moreover, sixty-two years of age, was able to scramble down a height of thirty or more feet by means of a not over stout rope, and to make his way to a boat which must have been dancing upon the waves at the risk of being dashed to pieces, so stormy was the night, so high the wind, and so great the downfall of rain. In the boat he found a near relative and his brave wife, the latter holding an oar and helping to keep the boat in its own place.

The rest is soon told. On board the steamer they were watching for the boat, and when the latter put off from the island the steamer came slowly towards it. In a quarter of an hour he was on board, in two hours he was on Italian ground, and before night he had travelled by train to the house of I will not say who in Belgium because it is possible French Republicans may read the *U. u.* and worthy gentlemen may get into trouble for being mixed up in a plot which every honest man should rejoice had succeeded. Here the ex-prisoner will remain a few days, but his ultimate destination is England, where he wishes to live a retired

life and educate his children. I may here state what I know to be a fact, that when the prisoner's flight was discovered on Monday morning no one was more surprised than his faithful aide-de-camp and true friend, Colonel Villotte. It is not often that a man who is no relative, who is himself fifty years of age, and who has a wife and children of his own, would volunteer to pass his days in captivity with an old chief. The Colonel did this. Since May, 1872, when the Marshal was first made a prisoner at Versailles, this gallant officer has never left him. It was he who, on the 12th of December last, was the first to announce to the Marshal that he was condemned to death, and although Bazaine received the news with the utmost unconcern, Colonel Villotte dropped in a fit moment he had told his chief the fatal news. And here I may tell what I know for a certainty, namely, that when urged by his wife to join in the scheme for his rescue the Marshal would only consent on the condition that neither his aide-de-camp nor any of his servants should be implicated in the matter. One person there was whose temporary blindness it was necessary to buy, and a rather heavy price was paid for the same, but that individual is safely out of France, and will not put his foot on any trap likely to catch him. But, after all, the whole proceeding did not cost much. Including his hire of steamboat and his various expenses, including making matters pleasant for a person whose name I will not mention, Mme. Bazaine got her husband at liberty for very little over 5,000 francs, £200. I would have paid that amount myself, if it were only to read the front coverings of *La République Française*, of the *Republique*, and above all, of *M. Etienne About in the XXVme Siecle*. The rage of these radical writers is pleasant to witness. The *Debits* goes in for higher ground. It reports the deliberate falsehood that Bazaine was on parole, and is idiotic enough to talk of the extradition of the Marshal being demanded and granted. How like are all these men one to another. The murderers of the Commané may walk about London at liberty if they like, but one of the bravest soldiers France ever saw is to be treated as a thief because he not unreasonably preferred his liberty to wasting his life in prison. As to his wife, when we remember that she is only twenty five years of age, the contention she is in, and the fact that she was brought up as delicately as the daughters of wealthy Mexicans ever are, her conduct will be appreciated in England, where pluck is so much admired.

I observe that many English persons are under the impression that the French army will be much annoyed at what has happened, and that Bazaine's escape will be looked upon with anger and annoyance. I can only say that every French officer I have spoken to on the subject seems delighted that the prisoner has got away, and appears as pleased as I am at the rage of the Republican Party. Bazaine and his wife will, I fear, find some difficulty in living in England, give in the most humble manner. Her fortune was large when she married, but when Maximilian was shot Juarez confiscated all he could lay his hands upon, and she was left with barely 10,000 francs (£400) a year. Bazaine himself had not a shilling, you I his pay as Marshal, and that he has of course lost entirely. He sold his house in the Avenue d'Eylau before he was tried, and that brought him in about £1,000, which he was wise enough to put out of harm's way with friends in England.

The French paper *la Liberte* publishes the following particulars in relation to the escape of Marshal Bazain: "Some fresh information enables us to assign to the evasion a motive which we previously hesitated to believe. One of our correspondents writes that the prospect alone of an important command in the Spanish army decided the Marshal to quit his prison. Negotiations, more or less authorized, had been opened for nearly a month past between him and a Spanish agent calling himself the delegate of his Government. On this subject it is proper to point out, that the ex-Marshal had already been formerly several years in the service of Spain, during the war from 1831 to 1840; he made a campaign against the Carlists, in quality of Lieutenant, in the mixed legion authorized by King Louis Philippe. On his return to France after the peace, he had to abandon all the grades which he had attained; the Government refusing to recognize them because they were acquired in foreign service. Since that period the Marshal has kept up numerous relations in the Peninsula and has many friends there. The ex-Queen is the god-mother of one of his children, and he has commanded in chief for several years in an old Spanish colony. His wife is Mexican, that is to say, of Spanish extraction. He speaks and writes Castilian perfectly well, and has always avinced the warmest sympathies for Spain."

ELECTRICAL TORPEDOES.

In a letter dated New York Hotel, N. Y., 1874, Captain Hunter Davidson, late of the Confederate service, lays claim to the first successful application of electrical torpedoes or submarine mines in time of war, and as a system of defence. The substance of his letter is as follows:

The first idea of using torpedoes on the Confederate side, originated I believe with the Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy, and he directed the distinguished Captain M. F. Maury, LL. D., to make experiments with a view to their general employment if practicable. I was selected as his immediate assistant. His work commenced in the spring of 1862, and continued for a few months only with electrical torpedoes. He had arrived at no definite conclusion from his experiments, in any particular when he left the Confederacy for Europe, and I was ordered to take charge, subject to orders from the Navy Department only, and remained so until near the closing scenes of the war, when I was relieved in command by Captain J. Pembroke Jones.

The means used in my electrical torpedo defences differed in every essential particular from those used by Captain Maury in his experiments. The peculiar construction of the Mines, the methods of fixing them in position and connecting them with the cables and batteries; the determination of the quantities of powder to use at different depths and the effective areas, the batteries used for firing, and also for testing the mines, as well as the organization and equipment of the stations from which the mines were controlled, all formed a complete system devised by myself. The results of this system were that the first vessels ever injured or destroyed in war, by electrical torpedoes, were by the Torpedo department operating under my immediate command, and I may add the only ones, that I am aware of.

Those who are not well acquainted with history of our civil war will find ample proof

of my statements on file in the Navy Department at Washington, and also by reference to Admirals Porter and S. P. Lee, and Commander W. B. Cushing, U. S. Navy, for the fact that an efficient system of torpedo defences did exist on the James River during the war, and to the Hon. S. R. Mallory; Captain J. M. Brooke, inventor of the Merrimac, the Brooke Gun, and the deep sea sounding apparatus; and also to Captain Wm. H. Parker, formerly Superintendent of the Confederate Naval School, that organized and commanded these defences, and was the first to make them successful. There are volumes of evidence to this effect that can be produced when necessary.

I hold letters from the three last named gentlemen, and from the late General R. E. Lee in reference to the efficiency of my Torpedo Department - also a letter from the Hon. S. R. Mallory in which he says "I regarded your service as equivalent to that of a well appointed fleet or army," and this had reference only to the defence of Richmond. In fact when the system was nearly completed and inspected in person by President Davis, General Lee, and Secretary Mallory, it was immediately decided to withdraw large numbers of troops from that quarter for offensive operations elsewhere, it being well understood that the Union armies could not advance without the assistance of the Federal Squadron, which advance was for a long time effectually prevented by my system of Submarine defences. Many vessels were disabled or destroyed by mechanical or contact torpedoes, but such effect is known to be the result of mere chance, often as fatal to friend as foe, and produces no such demoralizing effect as the certain destruction which awaits any vessel attempting to pass electrical torpedoes.

In regard to the efficiency of the torpedo defences employed by me during the war, as compared with those of the present day, I have to say that I have been almost constantly on torpedo duty ashore and fleet since our war making the subject a study in several foreign countries and our own, and have not yet seen any material improvement or development of the original system and if we were at war with any great naval power tomorrow I should prefer to rely upon it when the hour of trial came. There are several beautiful and ingenious methods devised by those who hate to lose practice in war, but my experience will not permit me to give them approval.

Now if we are to consider practical success as the test of an invention, have I not a right to this? Am I not as much entitled to it as Morse to the telegraph? Howe to the Sewing Machine? Colt to the Revolver? And as many other men to their inventions whose success did not carry with it the original conception of the necessity for the invention, nor the first attempts to carry out the idea, nor in whose inventions as patented is there one original scientific principle? It is the effect produced by all in combination, and this is the basis of ninety nine out of a hundred patents. And the first successful attempt to achieve an important physical object by original principles or art in combining those which are known, is the only test by which we can be governed in awarding a patent entitling one to an invention. If not where shall we draw the line of distinction? How shall we proceed with a patent office?

In the year 1860, Congress adopted by an almost unanimous vote my invention for "lowering, detaching, attaching, and securing boats at sea," and directed the Secret-

tary of the Navy to purchase the patent right for the use of the Navy, which was done. The marine world had probably seen the necessity for such an invention since the days of Noah, and there is not one original mechanical principle in it. It is simply a combination. The invention was several years before the country in scientific journals; was carefully examined and tested at sea in several ships by some of the best officers in the Navy and discussed during two sessions in Congress, yet I have never known any one to dispute my claim thereto.

The efficiency of electrical torpedo defences is so universally recognized at this day, and they appear so simple to the initiated, that many of the "I know it" kind may exclaim, "why I don't see any invention in the matter, for it has been long known that if a chance was got at a slip with so much powder under her, she was bound to go up." But then if so simple why did not Fulton or Bushnell in the early history of our country, or the Russians during the Crimean war stamp the fact upon the times, so as to render it, as it is now a system of defense that no nation dares neglect. And how did it become so? I trust to history for the answer.

If any one had to contend with the abuse and sneers, and ridicule whilst in the performance of torpedo duty day and night, that fell upon me during the war, he would realize that at late as the summer of 1863 some of the ablest men of the day, did not regard torpedo warfare as worthy of consideration; and the very attempts of Fulton and of Bushnell, and of the Russians were used by those men in argument that my attempt also would be fruitless. Much of the light has to struggle through mediums of darkness and resistance, and gradually breaks in upon us. Our theories rarely assume a practical form, but as in many other circumstances so in naval and military matters we are controlled by theory (we rely every association having one of its own) until the test, the practice comes, and then in war we see how the mist vanishes and light appears! Some have made the lucky guess and win.

Can any one think of a war that did not cause him to wonder at his own want of forethought? How weapons and methods are changed! How rank is cup-sized! How he came out of the struggle other roads higher on the ladders of science and art!

And every discovery of a new or improved weapon proves to be a step towards greater civilization and peace.

Appropos of the foregoing, I remember that a distinguished Admiral sent word to me when under a flag of truce during the war, that if I came down to his squadron again in a certain boat, (in which I had made the first successful attack with the "Leo Spar-Torpedo") he would not respect the flag, as he did not acknowledge that I was engaged in civilized or legitimate warfare. This glanced from my armor as many a worse shot did from my own side though for other reasons, for I felt that as he was the only sufferer then, he saw the matter from but one point of view, but that time would set it even as I replied in substance to the effect, - "respicite finem" - I mean indeed war is not far off, for the official reports of the day were that the Admiral took up my torpedo mines as the territory was conquered, and turned them against us; and certain it is that his squadron was soon after armed with the "Leo Spar-Torpedo."

GUNPOWDER MANUFACTURE.

Gunpowder manufacturers have been much exercised over the difficulties of attaining uniformity of action in the products of combustion. Ever since the introduction of heavy ordnance necessitated the employment of large charges, the irregularity of combustion has excited attention. The evil existed equally in field guns, but until Captain Rodman, of the United States Army, devised a means of measuring the pressures exerted by the gases in the bore, and the corresponding velocities of projection began to be compared, the character of the difficulty was hardly understood. Experiments, extending over several years, have been directed towards the attainment of greater uniformity, and some important additions to our knowledge have been recently made both in India and at Woolwich.

It was long known that the rate of combustion, and consequent violence of the same ingredients, could be varied considerably in the course of manufacture by differences of treatment. But there were still variations in the manufacture which baffled control. In large charges the simultaneous ignition of the grains was sought by increasing their size so as to leave large interstices or air-spaces in the cartridge through which the flame might readily pass. This object was found in India to be further assisted, when excessive charges were required, by imbedding in them suitably proportioned hollow cylinders of stiff paper, or by using powder of smaller granulation for primary ignition. Retardation of combustion was, in like instances, found to be influenced mechanically by the insertion of paper partitions in the cartridge. But the more general means of retardation is that applied in the course of manufacture by increasing the pressure and diminishing the moisture in the cake, whilst enlarging the grain. Whilst the density and size of grain were increased, and the rate of combustion and powder pressure were thus diminished, the velocity of the projectile, upon which the power of the weapon depends, was found to be materially enhanced. It was thus shown that violence in the powder was not only harmful to the gun, but injurious to the energy of the shot. Nor was this strange connection between undue strain upon the gun and the comparatively low velocity in the shot, peculiar to heavy ordnance, but was found to obtain in all calibres. A controversy thence arose as to the part which the movements of the projectile in the bore played in connection with the irregularity of combustion. This controversy has received some elucidation at the hands of the Indian Committee on the Explosive Violence of large Powder, whose researches confirmed the observations made at home, that when, as in proving guns, excessive charges are employed, and pressures of great irregularity registered within the powder chambers, there are found outside that chamber, and in advance of the seat of the shot, "local enlargements sent, and even occasionally cracked tubes." The Indian committee, having burst two "Woolwich" rifled bronze guns with the usual service charges of powder—which the English Explosives Committee report to be of a mild nature and not calculated to exert any abnormally destructive power, whether employed in large or small calibres,—traced experimentally a direct connection between erratic movements of the shot, and erratic violence of similar powder. These erratic movements, incidental to windage or space above the shot and to friction below, occur with spherical as with cylindrical shot, and resulted in the explosion of the smooth bore bronze gun also. So long, then, as the loose fitting shot are employed, will the mode of testing gunpowder by comparisons of the powder pressures and velocity of the projectile be faulty. For though the divergencies due to the irregularity of ejection are only excessive when the charge itself is heavy as compared to the diameter of the bore and lightness of the shot, whether in small or large calibres, yet the variations in the movements of the projectile must effect the rate of combustion, more or less, under less unfavorable conditions. A truer manufacturer's test, it might be thought, could be devised if the projectile were made immovable, being screwed into the powder chamber, and the pressure alone considered. But the difficulty is to arrange that reduction of pressure shall be accompanied with increase of velocity, for it is obvious that it would be easy to reduce simultaneously both pressure and velocity, and explosion in a retort would not detect this error.

This difficulty of securing uniformity of registering appliances, is, however, modified by the employment of unrifled cylindrical shot of excessive length and weight in proportion to the charge. The movement of the shot are thus diminished, and the force of the blow behind and above its base being reduced, the power of its wriggle, as an obstruction of ejection, is not only curtailed, but its irregularity brought within bounds. And, when these conditions are carefully observed, there seems little objection to be taken to the present tests. Under their guidance, the size of grain has been enlarged to seventy to eighty pebbles to the pound, and the density has also been increased, with corresponding diminution of pressure and increase of velocity. Still, uniformity of combustion was not thereby reached. Hardness and roughness of surface was long known to affect the question of rapidity of ignition, but the influence of porosity and moisture on the rate of combustion of the several grains had only recently been observed.

Simultaneously, the Indian and the English Committees on Explosives noted the disturbing effect of moisture, whether imbibed in the course of manufacture or subsequently, upon the uniformity of combustion. Powders identical in granulation and density were found to produce diverse results, and a comparison of the seasons in which they were made led to the conclusion that the relation between pressure and moisture in the production of similar densities largely influenced the result. When the same density was obtained by the application of greater pressure upon the cake and less moisture within it it resulted in less violence and more velocity than when attained conversely. But the control of the moisture imbibed in the course of manufacture, so that the composition may be introduced to the press at definite moistures, involves serious difficulties. The extra drying of large pebbles after granulation is apt to leave their interiors untouched, and it is evident that the concentration of moisture in the heart of each grain, and the dispersion of the same quantity all over the pebble, would produce diverse results. The reduction of moisture is, perhaps, easier than its exact regulation, influenced as it is by every passing atmospheric change.

At Waltham Abbey, the effect of porosity, as distinguished from density, in the grain,

in connection with moisture, as explanatory of some of the apparent anomalies in the pressures and velocities of powders of similar density, is being the subject of investigation. Whilst in India it has recently attracted great attention, in consequence of the absolute superiority present in their atmosphere being more than twice the average amount, and having three times the range of variation that it has in England. In the interval between incorporating or mixing and pressing the composition, those atmospheric variations have their maximum effect, and it seems to be at this point that improvement in uniformity is chiefly looked for.

This absence of uniformity in the manufacture is a serious difficulty, which would militate considerably against accuracy of fire, were it not for the system of mechanical mixtures of different "lots" of powder the variations in which have been experimentally ascertained. The simple expedient diminishes the evil much, but in view of the strides made in the knowledge of gunpowder of late years, we look forward to the time when the old simple, though mistaken, faith in its uniform action will, by manufacturing skill, become a sober reality.

The new torpedo-boat, the *Intrepid* which has been building at the Boston Navy Yard, went on a trial trip in that harbor on the 3rd instant. The *Boston Globe* says that the engines ran easily, but the speed expected was not achieved. Details in regard to her construction and discussion as to her fitness for her allotted duty must leave until another week. She is now at the Newport torpedo station, and as the trial of Ericsson torpedo has been delayed for the completion of this boat, we hope soon to record the exact date of the beginning of experiments to which every one concerned in the development of the moveable torpedo looks forward with the keenest interest.

An Italian company proposes to carry a railway up the crater of Mount Vesuvius. It is exhibiting a model, which is a little steam engine, working on an incline of about 33 in the 100. The system proposed having been tried with success, the company has applied to the government for the concession. If constructed, passengers may leave Naples by an ordinary train, but beyond the station of San Giuseppe, the spiral system will be employed. The distance to be run is about 26 kilometres, and the journey will be made in an hour and a quarter. The line will cost from three to four million of francs. It is also stated that perfect security is obtained, in case of eruption, by the arrangements, recently tried.

EWORTH INFANTRY.—This regiment, Colonel Scott, will parade in full dress uniform, white trousers, May 27, for review. Regimental line will be formed at armory at 2.30 o'clock. This regiment will also parade in full dress uniform, white trousers, on June 4, for evolutions of the brigade. Regimental line will form at armory at 1.45 o'clock. If weather should be inclement, the members will provide themselves with grey trousers. There will be a special meeting of officers at the armory, on Tuesday evening, May 26, at 8 o'clock.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A despatch from Santander to the *Fall Mall Gazette*, says the report of the attempted assassination of Don Carlos during a mutiny among the insurgents, has been again brought to that city by a letter from Durango. The letter confirms the previous details of the occurrence, to the effect that Don Carlos was shot by a mutineer and received a dangerous wound.