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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1873.

No. 35.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Dublin *Irishman* publishes the new programme of the Home Rule party. It includes the establishment of a new paper in Dublin called *The Faugh a Ballagh*, to be the official journal of the party; and agitation for the abolition of the name and office of Lord Lieutenant, and the substitution of a Suzeraine, to be elected by universal suffrage and to have the nominal title of King; for triennial parliaments, and for a law authorizing the confiscation of estates of deserters.

The Right Hon. W. Monsell, Postmaster General, has tendered his resignation; but at the solicitation of Mr Gladstone consented to remain temporarily in charge of the department.

A demonstration of the Trades Unionists was held at Edinburgh on Saturday: 18,000 marched in procession. The object of the demonstration was to protest against the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The prosecution closed their defence against the Bank of England forgers on the 25th, and the defence was opened on the following morning. In the absence of counsel for the accused, George Bidwell, the principal in the frauds, himself began the cross-examination of a witness for the Crown. Afterwards he delivered an address to the Court, in which he exonerated Austin Bidwell and Edwin Noyes from all complicity in the frauds, and declared that he and George Macdonnell were the only guilty ones. Macdonnell also addressed the Court, bearing out the statements of Bidwell. The case was then given to the jury, who, after twenty minutes' deliberation, found all the accused guilty. Mr. Justice Archibald immediately sentenced each of the prisoners to penal servitude for life, the highest punishment under the laws for the offence.

The storm in England of Sunday night, 24th ult., was one of unprecedented severity. Accounts from Cambridge, Peterboro', Wisbeach, Newark and other towns represent that the wind and the lightning were appalling. Thousands of people refused to go to bed lest their houses should be overturned while they slept. A number of fires

were kindled by lightning, and many deaths are reported. Childery Hall, Cambridge, especially connected with the reign of King Charles the First, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

The Russian authorities have expelled the Jewish inhabitants from the city of Kiev.—The expulsion was carried out with the utmost rigour. Only fifty Jews received leave to reside at certain designated points; 130 were shipped off, 300 were ordered to leave the city and its vicinity; and 2370 abandoned their homes without waiting to be sent away.

SPAIN.—The fleet under command of Admiral Lobos, engaged in the bombardment of Carthagena, has been compelled to withdraw out of range of the guns of the insurgents, on account of the inferior armament of the vessels. They cannot cope with the artillery of the Forts.

A contemplated revolt by the crew of the Spanish frigate *Carmen* was discovered by the officers, and forty of the mutineers were arrested.

Further details of the battle near Estella on Sunday are to the effect that the Carlists, who were in large force under their favorite leaders, were completely defeated by the Republican troops. They asked twice to remove their dead and wounded, which was granted. The remains of the Carlist army retired to the French frontier. Don Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, was amongst the wounded.

The Carthagena insurgents have three hundred pieces of artillery at their service.

On the 26th, Castellar was elected President of the Cortes, and upon taking his seat delivered a brilliant oration.

A despatch from Alicante on the 27th says that the insurgents' frigates *Numancia* and *Mendez Nunez* left Carthagena harbour on Sunday last, and proceeded to the offing to attack the Spanish Republican fleet under command of Admiral Lobos. The government vessels could not be found, and the insurgent squadron returned to Carthagena.

Of the 30,000 medals awarded to exhibitors at the Vienna Exposition, 400 go to the United States. There is much dissatisfaction with the results of the Exposition. It

is charged that a number of articles which were never entered for competition received medals, and that several firms which had none of their goods on exhibition were awarded diplomas through the manipulations of the juries. It is alleged that those who know how prizes were secured will attach no value to medals of the Exposition. Exhibitors are leaving in crowds since its close.

The *Times* this morning says that the British Gov't, at the request of Germany, has sent orders to the commander of the British squadron in the Mediterranean to deliver to the Republic authorities the Spanish steamers *Almanza* and *Victoria*, but that the inferior force under command of Admiral Lobos renders the recapture of the vessels by the insurgents highly probable, if they are surrendered. The vessels are without crews, and cannot in their present condition be used against the insurgents.

Don Carlos has issued a stringent order against the interference by his forces with railroad communications. The penalty of death is decreed for the violation of this order.

The artillerymen of the Barcelona garrison, who mutinied, and endeavored to bring about a general revolt, have been tried by court martial. Twelve of the most guilty are sentenced to death, and thirty to transportation to the penal colonies.

The British Government decided to day to send an expedition from Cape Coast Castle against the Ashantees. Sir Garnet Wolsey will command the expedition, and will be accompanied by a distinguished staff of his colleagues of Red River, in addition to twenty selected officers, who are to organize native Ashantee levies 15 thousand strong. No British troops will accompany the expedition at present. Two battalions will be kept in readiness to co-operate, if required. The expedition will leave Cape Coast Castle about New Year's Day, and will return in March. Operations are to be confined to the cold season. The Ashantees must be driven home, and Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, has been burned. Sir Garnet Wolsey will leave England on the 8th September.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(By our own Correspondent—Cont'd from Page 40)

The competitors finished on Saturday. There was a high wind, rendering it difficult to keep the elevation.

All the marksmen made one or more misses. The winner of the first prize, Mr. T. Mitchell, of Hamilton, made a miss with his first shot, but scored 49 notwithstanding.

Lieut. Colonel Fletcher, C.M.C., the Secretary of the Association, was busy until 6 p.m. paying out the prizes won during the matches.

Among those who have been competing were the Quebec and Ontario representatives at Wimbledon:—Capt. White, Lieut. Boyd, Color Sergeant Omand, Sergt. Baxter, Sergt. Marsh, Sergt. Shaw, Sergt. Contu, Pte Mitchell, and Private Kiddy. All of these gentlemen were successful in obtaining prizes.

The following is the report of Saturday's matches.

COMPETITION IX.—THE LADIES' CUP.

Open to all comers. 1st prize, Cup or Money at winners option, \$35; 2nd \$25; 3rd, \$20; 4th prize, \$15; 5th, \$10; 10 prizes of \$5 each, \$50; five prizes of \$5 each, \$20. In all, 20 prizes. Rifles optional as in Competition VIII. Ranges 500 and 600 yards for Sniders, 800 and 900 yards for small-bores. Number of rounds at each distance, seven. Entrance 75c. for Sniders, \$1.00 for small-bores.

Thirty three Snider entries and small bore entries.	Pts.
Sgt. Saucier, 18th, Metford.	52
Mr. Cruit, Q R C, Metford.	53
Major Cotton, A Battery, D A, Metford.	50
Mr. Stenhouse, M R C, Metford.	50
D. Mitchell, V R C, Metford.	50
Q.M. Cleveland, 54th, Metford.	49
J. Adams, V R C, Metford.	49
C. Sheppard, T R C, Rigby.	48
Ens. Vaughan, 68th, Metford.	48
J. Mason, V R C, Metford.	48
Lt. Hodgo, 80th, Metford.	48
Lt. McNaughton, C S A, Metford.	47
J. Hilton, V R C, Metford.	47
Mr. Bell, T R C, Metford.	46
Mr. Stanley, T R C, Metford.	46
G. Disher, V R C, Metford.	46
W. Mitchell, V R C, Metford.	46
Lt. Short, B B D A, Snider.	45
Lt. Col. Hanping, 54th, Snider.	43
Sgt. Savage, 78th, Snider.	43

COMPETITION X.—SMALL BORE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

Open to all comers. 1st prize, \$35; 2nd do, \$30; 3rd do, \$25; 4th do, \$20; 5th do, \$15; 5 prizes, \$10 each, \$50. In all, 10 prizes. Rifles, any. Range, 1000 yards. Number of rounds fifteen (15.) Position, any. Entrance, \$1.

	Pts.
T. Mitchell, V R C, Metford.	49
Major Cotton, A B C A, Metford.	48
J. Hill, M R C, Metford.	46
Pte. Bell, T R C, Rigby.	45
W. Mitchell, V R C, Metford.	45
Mr. Stanley, T R C, Rigby.	45
J. Mason, V R C, Metford.	45
J. Hilton, V R C, Metford.	45
R. Omand, V R C, Metford.	43
Whitman, 69th, Metford.	43

For best aggregate score in Matches 8, 9 & 10, with small-bores, \$30. For second best in above, \$20.

	Pts.
Major Cotton, A B C A, 26, 50, 48.	124
W. Cruit, T R C, 27, 52, 49.	121

In the matches of the Grand Trunk Rifle Association, which takes place to-day, 22nd, the following is open to all comers; and it will be seen that there are several prizes worth competing for:—

1st prize, silver cup, value \$50; 2nd prize cup and sovereign, value 25; 3rd prize, gold locket, value 15; 4th prize, gold ring, value 10; 5th prize, gold studs, value 6; 5th prize, cash 4; twelve prizes of 3 each, 36; twelve prizes of 2 each, 24. In all, 30 prizes, 170. Open to all comers. Snider Rifle. Government issue. Ranges 500 and 600 yards. No. of rounds at each range, 5. Entrance fee, 50 cents.

GRAND TRUNK RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual matches of the above Association were commenced at the butts, Point St. Charles, on Friday morning. The day was very sultry, and the competitors suffered considerably from the intense heat. The following is the score in the first three matches, competition No. 4 being substituted for No. 3.

No. 1 competition.

	Pts.	Prize.
1. Capt. Ivinson.	17	\$15
2. Sergt. Buchanan.	16	12
3. Ens. Trilhey.	15	9
4. Sgt. Gleason.	15	6
5. Sgt. Turnbull.	15	4
6. Capt. Atchison.	15	3
7. Capt. Wilson.	15	3
8. Pte. Beach.	15	3
9. Pte. Ferguson.	15	3
10. Pte. Moss.	15	3
11. Pte. Steel.	15	3
12. Pte. Jackson.	14	2
13. Pte. Denison.	14	2
14. Pte. Blackburn.	14	2
15. Pte. Hamer.	14	2
16. Pte. May.	14	2

No. 1 competition was at a range of 200 yards, with 5 rounds.

No. 2 competition.

Seven rounds at a range of 500 yards.

	Pts.	Prize.
1. Major Hardie, 25 pts. cup valued at \$30.	24	20
2. Pte. Blair.	23	15
3. Pte. Wilson.	23	10
4. Sgt. Metcalf.	23	8
5. Sgt. Major Gough.	23	6
6. Sergt. Corner.	22	4
7. Ens. Wilson.	22	3
8. Lt. Boyd.	22	3
9. Sgt. McEwan.	22	3
10. Sgt. Curtis.	22	3
11. Pte. Ferguson.	22	3
12. Capt. Ivison.	21	2
13. Lt. Kelly.	21	2
14. Sgt. Turnbull.	21	2
15. Corp. Anthony.	21	2
16. Pte. Collinson.	21	2
17. Pte. Sills.	21	2
19. Pte. Clarke.	21	2

No. 3 competition.—BATTALION MATCH.

Five men from each Battalion; 7 shots at 500 yards. 1st prize, Champion Challenge Cup, valued at \$200.—and 35 cash; No. 1 Batt. Rifles, 108 pts. 2nd—2nd Batt. Rifles, 100, 20. 3rd—1st Brigade Artillery, 97 pts. 10.

No. 4 competition.

1st prize, Silver Cup, value 35 dol.; 2nd do. Cup and Sovereign, value 25 dol.; 3rd do. Gold Locket, value 15 dol.; 4th do. Gold Ring, value 10 dol.; 5th do. Gold Studs, value 6 dol.; 6th do. cash 4 dol.; twelve prizes of 3 dol. each, 36 dol.; twelve prizes of 2 dol. each, 24 dol. In all, 30 prizes—170 dol. Open to all comers. Snider Rifles—Government issue. Ranges, 500 and 600 yards. No. of rounds at each range—5. Entrance fee, 50c.

1-2, Capt. Thomas and Sgt Major Clarke, 34 points; 3-4, Ensign Trilhey and Private Brazeau, 31; 5-8, Pte Bisphan, Sgt Black all, Sgt Marsh and Colour Sgt Turnbull, 30; Mr Stenhouse, Mr Fiset, Capt. Wall, 29. 12-13, Sgt Wynno, Lieut. Curbell, 38; 13-19, Pte Jackson, Major Harder, Sgt. Wilson Corp'l Black, Capt Ivinson, 27; 19-24, Mr Turvie, Gunner Crawley, Pte C. Clark, Pte Thorborn, Corp'l Wilson, Gr. Davison, 26. 25-30, Capt Crowther, Pte F. J. Ferguson, Pto J. Ferguson, Pto Blair, Pto C. Clark, Gr. Holtby, 25.

No. 5 competition.—CONSOLIDATION STAKES.

1st prize, \$12; 2nd, 9; 3rd, 7; 4th, 5; 5th, 4; 6th, 3; five prizes of 2.50 each, 12.50, five prizes of 2 each, 10. In all 16—Cash \$62.50. Range, 400 yards. No. of rounds, 5. Entrance, 25 cents. Open to all unsuccessful competitors who are members of the Association.

1-2, Sergt Fenwick, Pte Decory, 19 points; 3-6, Sergt White, Sergt Norman, Pto Hyde, Gunner Gurin, 17; 7-10 Pto McGillivray, Gr Brown, Gr Woods, Gr Haigh, 16; 11-13, Pto Breecche, Pte Dow, Corp'l Scott, 15 points; 14-16, Sergt Hoslter, Corp'l Dade, Corp'l Noakes, 14 points.

GOLD MEDAL.

For the best aggregate score in matches 1, 2 and 3, a gold medal was presented by Mr. Harper to the winner, Col. Sergt. Turnbull. 2nd Batt. G. T. Rifles, 67 points.

The firing is considered to be very satisfactory.

The Missisquoi Cavalry Camp, which assembles at Pigeon Hill, on the 26th inst. for the annual drill, is to be under the command of Lieut. Colonel R. Lovelace. B.

OTTAWA BRIGADE GARRISON ARTILLERY.—

The third annual prize meeting of the Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery commenced yesterday morning at the Rideau Rifle Range. The weather was beautiful and on the whole favorable for good shooting, but there is no doubt that the brilliancy of the sun prevented the competitors from taking as good sighting as they would otherwise have done. The firing, however, was well up to the mark, when it is taken into consideration that the men of the Brigade have not been practising of late. The arrangements, under the superintendence of Lieuts. Grant and Fletcher, are admirable, and reflect much credit on those gentlemen. The officers of the Association are: President, Capt. Graham; Executive Committee:—Capt. De Boucherville, Lieuts. Patrick, Evans, Harris and Fletcher. Secretary Treasurer—Lieut. Jas. Grant. The following are the winners of prizes in yesterday's competitions:—

COMPETITION I.—OTTAWA STAKES.

Ranges 200 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each range. Thirty entries.

PRIZES.

1st prize, a Chromo, Wilson & Orr, \$10.00; 2nd prize, Silver Cup, W. H. Tracy, \$8.00; 3rd prize, Lunch Basket, Rajotte, \$8.00; 4th prize, Pair of pants, P. C. Auclair, \$8.00; 5th prize, a Paisier Bag, Honey & Co. \$6.00, 6th, prize, pair of Boots, L. Pratt, \$5.00, 7th prize, 1 Dozen Flannel Shirts, C. Bryson, \$5.00; 8th prize, Box of Cigars, J. Skinner, \$1.00; 9th prize, Coal Oil Lamp, A. Lang, \$3.00; 10th prize, Cruet Stand, W. Abbott, \$2.00; 11th prize, Knife and Fork Box, Graves Bros., \$1.25. Total—\$60.75.

WINNERS.

	Pts.
Lt. Grant.	33
Sgt. McDonald.	29
Gunner Yeoman.	29
Gunner Heron.	27

Gunner Lambert.....	27
Capt. Graham.....	36
Lieut. Evans.....	26
Sgt. Walters.....	25
Capt. DeBoucherville.....	24
Lieut. Harris.....	24
" Walker.....	22
Gunner Benoit.....	21

COMPETITION II.—ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Ranges 200 and 600 yards. 5 shots at each range. Thirty nine entries.

PRIZES.

1st prize, a Silver Cup, W. Young, \$12; 2nd, a Photograph, W. J. Topley, \$10. 3rd prize, a Watch, N. Morrison, \$10; 4th prize, Pair Black Pants, Madson and Hawkins, \$9; 5th prize, a Chobham, G. Hay, \$8; 6th prize, Case of Claret, Bato & Co., \$5; 7th prize, a Pair of Boots, J. W. H. Dobier, \$5; 8th prize, a Clock, E. Grant, \$1; 9th prize, Bird Cage, Esmonde Bros \$3; 10th prize, Punshon's "Lectures," J. Langford, \$2; 11th prize, Spice Box, Germain, \$1.—Totals, \$70.

WINNERS.

Lt. Grant.....	Pts. 34
Capt. DeBoucherville.....	33
Sgt. Walters.....	33
Gunner Lambert.....	31
Gunner Heron.....	30
Lieut. Walker.....	30
Lieut. Harris.....	30
Gunner Yeoman.....	29
Lt. Tacho.....	29
Gunner Morrison.....	29
Gunner Benoit.....	26

COMPETITION III.—MERCHANTS' STAKES.

Ranges 500 and 600 yards; 5 shots at each range. Fifty entries.

PRIZES.

1st prize, a Watch Charm, W. T. Parson, \$12; 2nd, a Chromo, H. & J. Gowan, \$10; 3rd, pair of Pants and Vest, Metcalfe, \$8.50; 4th, Copy of the "Daily Citizen" for 1 year, \$6; 5th, Copy of the Daily "Free Press" for one year, \$9; 6th, Copy of Daily "Times" for one year, \$6; 7th, Water Cooler, Moore Bros, \$5; 8th, a Cruet Stand, I. B. Jackberry, \$4; 9th, half dozen Tooth Paste, C. A. Martin, \$3; 10th, a Ham, S. Evans, \$3.—Total, \$36 50.

WINNERS.

Lt. Harris.....	Pts. 33
Gunner Yeoman.....	28
Gunner Howes.....	25
Lieut. Walker.....	24
Lieut. Grant.....	24
Sgt. Cluff.....	24
Corp. Heron.....	23
Lieut. Ryan.....	24
Gunner Lambert.....	21
Gunner Morrison.....	20

Firing will be resumed this morning at 9 o'clock sharp, and at one o'clock the All Comers' Match will be commenced. It may be stated that Lieut. Colonel Jackson, Brigade Major, was present on the range in the afternoon, and expressed himself well pleased with the arrangement.

SECOND DAY.

Firing was resumed yesterday morning, at the Rideau Rifle Range. The weather was more favourable than on the previous day, although somewhat cloudy. The shooting, however, was good, as the subjoined score will show.

COMPETITION IV.—CORPORATION MATCH.

Ranges 200, 500, and 600 yards. Five shots at each range.

PRIZES.

1st prize, cash \$10; 2nd, cash \$8; 3rd, cash \$6; 4th, cash \$4; 4 prizes of \$3 each, \$12; 5 prizes of \$2 each, \$10. Total, \$50.

WINNERS.

Gunner Lambert.....	Pts. 43
Capt. DeBoucherville.....	42
Lieut. Harris.....	41
Lieut. Grant.....	40
Gunner Morrison.....	40
Gunner Yeoman.....	40
Lieut. Fletcher.....	39
Sgt. McDonald.....	39
Lieut. Tache.....	39
Sgt. Walters.....	39
Lieut. Ryan.....	38
Lieut. Walker.....	38
Sgt. Heron.....	37

COMPETITION AND ALL COMERS' MATCH.

Ranges 200, 500, and 600 yards; 5 shots at each range. Open to all volunteers.

PRIZES.

1st prize, a Silver Watch, E. Miles, \$16. 2nd, a Revolver and 4, Birkett and Grant, \$4; 3rd, Meerscham Pipe, Capt. McKay, \$10; 4th, Silk Hat and 3, J. Peacock, \$8; 5th, Box of Cigars and 2, M. McDonnell, \$6; 6th, Box of Cigars, Jno. Thompson, \$4; 7th, a Call Ball and 1, Freudenberg, \$3; 4 Prizes of 2 each, \$8.

WINNERS.

Gnr. Yeoman, O B G A.....	Pts. 47
Sgt. Cotton, G G F G.....	45
Pte Montgomery, G G F G.....	45
Lieut. Harris, O B G A.....	44
Pte. Thoop, G G F G.....	44
Sgt. Major Cairns, G G F G.....	44
Gunner Heron, O B G A.....	43
Lieut. Grant, O B G A.....	42
Bandsman McEwen.....	42
Capt. DeBoucherville, O B G A.....	41
Gunner Morrison, O B G A.....	41

Firing will be continued this morning at nine o'clock sharp.

CONCLUDING MATCHES.

The third annual prize meeting of the Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery was brought to a very successful close on Saturday afternoon. The weather, as on the former days, was delightful, and on the whole favourable for rifle practice. The members of the O B G A have therefore just cause to congratulate themselves on the success which has attended their annual matches just concluded. It is only fair to state that the men of the brigade shot this year under great disadvantage, being one and all out of practice, and besides wanting that confidence and steadiness absolutely necessary to the good marksman. The result of the shooting, however, in the several competitions, shows unmistakably that the O B G A, are not deficient in the material, however they may be wanting in other respects. The arrangements during the three days' meeting were as perfect as possible, and reflect the highest credit on the worthy Secretary Treasurer Lieut. Grant, and his assistant, Lieut. Fletcher, both of whom were indefatigable in their efforts to bring the meeting to a successful issue. The officers and men of the Brigade, evidently lost more of that esprit du corps which they have hitherto been accredited with, and, judging from the spirit at present pervading the members of the corps, there is evidently a determination not to permit the military zeal to flag. The following is the result of Saturday's shooting:—

COMPETITION V.—NURSERY STAKES.

Ranges 200 and 400 yards, 5 shots at each range. Open to members of the brigade who have not won a 1st, 2nd or 3rd prize at this meeting.

PRIZES.

1st prize, a Silver Cup, Radford and Goyor, \$10; 2nd, Walking Cane and 3, J. Angus, \$8; 3rd, a Clock and 2, R. Kenly, 6.50; 4th, a Satchell, and 2, W. Borbridge, 5; 5th, Pair of Buckskin Gauntlets and 1, P. A. Eagleton & Co., 5; 6th, Pair of Boots, W. A. Lamb, 5; 7th, a Riding Whip, R. S. Montgomery, 5; 8th, Pair of Kid Gloves and Pocket Knife, 3; 9th, Cigar Holder and 1, C. Taeger, 1.50. Total 69

WINNERS.

Lt. Walker.....	Pts. 32
Gunner Booth.....	32
Capt. Graham.....	31
Gunner Heron.....	29
Gunner McLaren.....	27
Lieut. Ryan.....	27
Corp. Taylor.....	26
Bombadier Auger.....	26
Lieut. Tacho.....	25

COMPETITION VII.—CONSOLATION MATCH.

Ranges 240 and 400 yards. 5 shots at each range. Open to all members of the brigade who have unsuccessfully competed at this meeting.

PRIZES.

1st prize, a six shooter, \$10; 2nd, pair of pants, O'Meara & Co., \$5; 3rd, Courier Bag, Hope and Co., \$5; 4th, Cloth for Pants, J. R. Sutt & Co., \$5; 5th, A Piece of Statuary, James & Fee, \$5; 6th, Pair of Boots, G. Murphy, \$5; 7th, Meerscham Pipe, L. N. Nye, 3.50; 8th, a Clock, J. Boyden, 3; 9th, a Satchell, S. & H. Borbridge, 3; 10th, two Vols. Poems, Mrs. C. Ryan, 3; 11th, a Child's Rocker, Annable, 2 Total 49.50.

WINNERS.

Sgt. M. Hopkins.....	Pts. 25
Gunner Cluffrey.....	21
Gunner Cluffrey.....	20
Sergeant Holt.....	19
Capt. Cluff.....	19
Dr. Corbett.....	17
Bandsman Lamb.....	16
Gunner King.....	15
Bandsman Wheatly.....	14
Gunner McDowell.....	12
Gunner Allan.....	12

HIGHEST AGGREGATE SCORES IN MATCHES 1, 2, 3, AND 4—PRIZES.

1st prize, Ontario Silver badge and 20, provided the winner attends the Wimbledon competition at Toronto. 2nd prize, photographs of winners of 1st and 2nd prizes—Stiff Bros.

WINNERS.

1. Lieut. Grant.
2. Lieut. Ryan.

It may be stated that Lieut. Grant has made the highest aggregate score, for the last three years, a fact highly creditable to that gentleman as a marksman. The officers and men of the brigade desire to return their thanks to the citizens, who so kindly contributed so many valuable prizes on this as well as on former occasions. At the conclusion of the matches, the prizes were distributed to the successful competitors, thus bringing to a close the third annual prize meeting.—Times.

Buildings are going up rapidly in all parts of Winnipeg. In the part of the town towards Point Douglas, it is surprising to see the number of private residences being built. There must be upwards of 100 buildings in course of erection.

One hundred and twenty shad was put into the Detroit river recently, and 20,000 in the Grand river. This makes altogether over 300,000 which have been put in Michigan waters.

SCIENTIFIC WARFARE.

A few years ago we drew attention, in connection with Sir William Armstrong's celebrated letter to the *Times* on "Harbour Defence," to a novel method of mounting ordnance devised by Major Moncrieff. Sir W. Armstrong had urged in the strongest manner that some cheap but efficient means should be taken for affording protection to our open sea ports. He pointed out that in the case of Liverpool a single hostile ironclad might do incalculable mischief, destroy masses of merchantmen closely packed in docks, and burn large stacks of warehouses containing merchandise worth millions. The remedy proposed by Sir W. Armstrong was a system of floating gun carriages, each mounting a heavy rifled gun. Mr. George Rendel, of Elswick, had recently devised such a craft, named the *Staunch*, a vessel about 80 feet long, 25 feet beam, 6 feet draught, and 150 tons displacement. Sir William Armstrong's letter may be said to have called into existence our present *Hornet* fleet, of which the *Staunch* was the type. These vessels have no masts or rigging, but they are provided with twin screws and duplicate engines, and from their small draught are able to manoeuvre in very shallow waters, where they could not be approached by an ironclad. In estimating the value of these little ships, we cannot do better than quote the opinion Admiral Sir R. Spencer Robinson expressed in his evidence before the Committee on Designs. Referring to this class of vessel, he remarks: "That is the most admirable invention for defending or for attacking that ever existed; they are literally floating gun carriages, and it would be almost impossible to hit them. They have no speed, and perhaps could not do much by themselves, but attached to a fleet they are the most valuable class of boat we have, and I wish we had 100 of them." This strong opinion, coming as it did from such an authority, carried due weight, and, as before stated, we have now a standing increasing *Hornet* fleet, armed with 10 inch rifled guns of great power. In the *Staunch* type the gun is mounted on a moveable platform in the fore part of the boat and in a line with the keel. At the same time, to provide for heavy weather, the platform carrying the gun can be lowered into the hold, thus relieving the little vessel of its deck weight, and enabling it to carry its armament, when not in action, in the form of cargo. The operation of lowering the gun is effected by a powerful system of screw machinery driven by a small engine. In 1869 Major Moncrieff proposed a plan of raising and lowering a gun by what he termed hydro-pneumatic agency. The gun was mounted on a special carriage, which on recoil was to drive a piston into a cylinder filled with water, and communicating by a pipe with a reservoir, the lower half of which held water, and the upper half compressed air. Major Moncrieff argued that, under these conditions, the compressed air would act as a spring, and on being eased by a stopcock would return the piston, and thus the gun, to its original position. This plan theoretically appeared so promising that Sir W. Armstrong and Co. were induced to take it up in a practical manner, and to apply it to a gunboat of the *Staunch* class which they had under construction for the Dutch Government. On Sir W. Armstrong guaranteeing the successful application of hydraulic agency to the mounting of the gun, the Dutch Government—much to their credit—consented to the gun of the *Hydra* being mounted on the new system. The *Hydra* is a gunboat

of the *Staunch* type, with twin screws, duplicate engines of 50 horse power collectively, and 150 tons displacement. She mounts a 9 inch 12 ton Woolwich gun, firing a 250 lb projectile, with a charge of 50 lbs. On Friday last this vessel was minutely inspected in the *Tyne* by *Rear Admiral Lakhutchof*, the Russian naval attaché, Major General Dudley Wilmot, R. A., Lieut. Colonel Close, R. A., and Major Fyler, R. E., the President and two members of the Moncrieff Committee, Captain Boys, R.N., of H. M. S. *Excellent*, Major Moncrieff, and the officers of the Dutch navy, who were specially employed in superintending the construction of the boat. The gun was repeatedly raised and lowered by the hydraulic machinery, with out firing. We must here allude to an important alteration in the original design which the Messrs. Armstrong found it necessary to adopt in working out the details of the machinery. The most prominent feature in Major Moncrieff's original proposal was the utilization of recoil. The force of recoil was to be stored up by using a counterweight, as in the case of the well known Moncrieff carriage. But Messrs. Armstrong appear to have found difficulties in applying this force, and have consequently adopted simple hydraulic machinery combined with an air accumulator similar in many respects to that used in hydraulic lifts and cranes. In the *Hydra*, therefore, the recoil of the gun is not utilized, and the gun is raised by a small pumping engine which communicates with the lifting presses. But although the principle of the utilization of recoil has been thus abandoned in the *Hydra*, much credit is due to Major Moncrieff for originality in his ingenious proposal, the main object of which was to secure all the advantages without the defects of the turret system. Thus, in advocating the adoption of a rising and falling gun, Major Moncrieff contemplates doing away with the top gunner represented by a turret weighing some 170 tons, while at the same time he thoroughly protects the gun except at the moment of firing, and secures an all round barbetto fire. On Saturday the *Hydra*, the above named party with the exception of the Russian Admiral being on board, left her moorings off Elswick and steamed down to the mouth of the *Tyne*. She here went through all the operations of loading, laying and firing with complete success. Four rounds of battering charges, and three rounds of service charges were fired, the gun throughout being worked by three men, one of whom, the captain, had the means of governing the whole movements not only of the gun but of the vessel. By touching one lever the monster rose from his lair and exhibited his black muzzle over the bulwark. Another lever, communicating with the ship's rudder, afforded the means of bringing the weapon in line with the object, while the pressure of the key of a magneto electric apparatus fired the gun, which then plunged back into the hold. Here it was rapidly reloaded. Again it rose, vomited forth a stream of fire and slowly descended. The whole time occupied by the two rounds being about a minute and a half. All these operations, with the exception of the actual loading, were performed by one man, under cover of a steam cylindrical iron shield, which protects the operator from rifle bullets or small fragments of shell, and which, carried over the opening in the deck through which the gun rises and falls, keeps out water in case of a heavy sea. A system, however, of hydraulic loading has also been perfected by Mr. George Rendel, and, altogether, we may now assume that the application of hydraulic power as an agent for

raising, lowering, loading and working the heaviest ordnance has been successfully worked out by Sir William Armstrong & Co. — *London Globe*, July 22.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

The strength of the British navy is almost beyond comprehension. The old ships which Nelson and others used with such terrible effect could not, were they all assembled in one fleet, fight the *Devastation* alone with a spark of success. They might pour in their shot, but it would fall like rain from the massive sides of the ironclad, and was to them when struck by a charge of one of the 35 ton guns. The first ironclad, the *Warrior*, was built in 1860, and Captain Semmes, of the *Alabama*, said of her that she, single handed, could destroy the whole naval force of the United States. Then came her sister the *Black Prince*, armed with thirty-two 68 pounders, and capable of being worked at 5,700 horse power. The *Achilles* next came off the stocks, more heavily armoured than her predecessors, and with a tonnage of nearly 10,000 tons. The *Hector* was launched in 1862. It was discovered that in this class of ironclads the draught of water was so great as to prove an inconvenience; accordingly monsters of a new fashion were constructed. The first of this second class were the *Agincourt* and *Northumberland*, whose dimensions were increased far beyond that of the vessels of the first class, thus reducing the tonnage and allowing the building of heavier armor. Each of these vessels is 400 feet long, of nearly 7,000 horse power, and with 5½ inch plates. The *Lord Clyde*, and *Bellerophon* are also of this class. Meantime some of the best of the old line of battleships were rapidly converted into ironclads, the *Prince Consort*, the *Royal Sovereign*, and the *Enterprise* being of this class. In 1867 the controversy between the friends of the broadside and turret systems set in, and the construction of new ships was carried on with great activity. The authorities were determined that at whatever cost England should have the best type of an ironclad. In a very short space of time the *Monarch*, the *Captain* (since lost), the *Hercules*, the *Sultan* and the *Audacious* were produced by the turret system, carrying four 25 ton guns and wearing 8-inch, and in some parts 10-inch plates. Their engines are capable of being worked up to 8,500 horse power. Another class is composed of the *Defence* and *Resistance*, throwing a broadside of 640 and 1,250 pounds respectively. In 1871 the *Glatten* was launched. This vessel is designed chiefly for action against first class ports and fortresses. Her armament consists of two 25-ton guns, carried in one turret. The *Glatten* alone of all the fleet has been actually tested, firing experiments having been made upon her. The ordeal was a severe one; but the damage done to her turret even by the heaviest guns was comparatively insignificant. The giant of them all, however, is the *Devastation*. She carries four 35 ton guns, disposed in two revolving turrets, the object in her design being "to produce a ship combining powers of offence and defence greater than those possessed by any two ships she was likely to meet." All the important parts of this ship are covered with 12-inch armor. To provide for an all-round fire from her turrets, masts, yards and rigging were dispensed with, and she relies entirely upon her engines. She carries 1,700 tons of coal, equal to eighteen days supply when she is running ten knots an hour. Besides these monsters, there are the *Caledonia*, the *Hot*

apur, the Gorgon, the Cyclops, the Hecato, the Waterwitch and the Inconstant, all heavily armed and plated, and the last named being regarded as by far the fastest fighting ship afloat. In addition to the ironclad squadrons there are nearly 400 ships of the line, corvettes and gunboats, carrying no armor, but with the newest and most powerful artillery. The prospects of any intending invader of England are decidedly very slim.

"Germany," says the Vienna Exposition correspondent of the *Scientific American*, "is best represented by the contributions of Fred. Krupp from his immense establishment at Essen. A block of crucible steel weighing one hundred thousand pounds, illustrating the capacity of the steel making department. It has been worked into shape by the great fifty ton steam hammer, which is one of the wonders of Essen. A steel cranked axle for a locomotive is a splendid piece of work, and smaller straight axles, intended for cars and for tenders, are a very fine example of hammer finish; and a considerable number of specimens of locomotive work are of the same admirable quality. Some of these are of Bessemer metal. A considerable number of guns for both land and sea are exhibited. On one of the largest he has adopted the Ericsson compressor, which is one of the most beautiful and effective contrivances of its inventor. The guns are generally breech loading, are rifled with a large number of narrow grooves, and are mounted on iron carriages. The largest gun has a calibre of 305 millimetres—twelve inches—and weighs 36,000 kilograms, 80,000 pounds. It has a magnificent finish, and is made of beautifully homogeneous metal. These are built guns, or, as the maker describes them, are constructed upon the ring system of Armstrong. In most cases the recoil of the gun is taken up by a very neat form of hydraulic gear, which we should expect to work well, and which experiment is claimed to have proved satisfactory. Among British exhibitors, Cammell & Co., John Brown & Co., Vayasseur, and Armstrong & Co., compete to some extent with Krupp. The two first present fine examples of heavy work, and their armor plates attracts much attention. Several are shown which heavy shot have been driven against, making deep indentations, which are bordered in some instances by a sharp fin, forming a kind of collar, and showing well the quality of the metal. The other firms exhibit heavy and well built guns. Several torpedoes are exhibited, which are principally noticeable as reminders of the revolution which seems impending in the methods of naval warfare—a revolution which was inaugurated as long ago, at least, as the time of our Revolutionary war, and which has exhibited its greatest progress in the United States, where Bushnell, Robert Fulton, John P. Taylor, and other inventors of an early period, and Ericsson, Ly, and others of our contemporary's engineers, have proved that it promises to change completely the tactics and material of navies at a very early date."

The Prussian army administration, after a careful review of the whole matter, is said to have arrived at a decision adverse to the arming of cavalry with revolvers, but the cuirassiers will most probably be armed with a breech-loading pistol, upon which experiments are still in hand. Charging with the sword is regarded to be the principal duty of cavalry when they can be of any service in the field as an attacking force.

ENGLAND'S MILITARY STRENGTH.—The *London Times* says that a short Parliamentary paper, procured at the instance of Mr Vernon Harcourt, gives this public an opportune insight into one of the most controverted questions of the present time. "Mr Harcourt" continues the *Times'* summary, "has consistently argued for some time past that our military establishments for home service were on an extensive scale. Lord Elcho that, after an addition of £5,000,000 to the army estimates, and a pretentious attempt at military reorganization, we had actually fewer troops at home for the defence of the country, than we had twenty years ago. The inference from Mr. Harcourt's return is that Lord Elcho was wrong at every point. It appears that in the last twenty years we have all but doubled our cavalry, more than doubled our artillery, trebled our engineers, and added to our infantry very nearly 10,000 men. Altogether, and taking the total numbers of the regular forces of the two periods compared, we find that in 1853 we had 71,000 troops at home for the defence of the Kingdom, while in 1873 we have 98,719. These returns take no account of militia or volunteers. As far, therefore, as mere comparative figures are concerned, Mr. Harcourt was right. We are now maintaining for home service a larger army than was thought sufficient in most years of the greater wars. But the true questions of politicians is not whether we are keeping on foot a larger force than in former times, but whether the force actually kept on foot is larger than the present times require. The conditions of modern warfare, as they have been presented to us in unmistakable shape, teach us the necessity of larger and more complete preparations than were required in former days."

An experiment was recently made in England with a 30 foot service cutter, fitted as an international lifeboat with an application of cork under the thwarts between the gunwale at the sides and the ends of the thwarts, together with a layer of cork on the outside of the boat firmly riveted, so as to resist the force of friction or any other that might arise. The boat was filled with water and forty men placed in her without her giving evidence of foundering. She was then, after some time, forcibly capsized by twenty men hanging on her gunwale, but was righted by fourteen men hanging on to her bilge battens, in about five seconds. The principle can be applied to any service boat.

The Eighteenth Royal Irish possesses the oldest soldier in the British army, or perhaps in the world, in the colonel of the regiment, General Sir John Foster Fitzgerald, the senior general in the army, and a veteran of eighty years' service, his first commission as ensign bearing date the 19th Oct. 1793. At the early age of eighteen this distinguished officer was a major, having obtained his first commission when he was eight years old; in six years and ten months after he was a captain, and joined his regiment, the Forty sixth, as a captain of seven years' and a half standing, at the age of sixteen. Sir John has been a full general for the last nineteen years, and colonel of the Eighteenth Royal Irish for the last thirteen years. He commanded a light infantry regiment at the battle of Salamanca, and a brigade at the Pyrenees as lieutenant colonel.

The house painters and decorators of the city of London are on strike.

It is estimated the coming hop crop will yield 7cwt. to the acre.

A correspondent of a Prague journal says that the Sultan and the Khedive are growing more and more intimate; and that if the idea of gaining over Persia and Atalik Ghazee to join Turkey and Egypt in a combined Mahomedan policy were realized, such a politico religious coalition might prove very formidable to any power whose interests are connected with the east. The Turkish and Egyptian armies together form already an imposing force. The Turkish fleet is already, as respects the number of iron clad ships it contains the third in Europe. It has five iron clad frigates armed with 300-poundors; seven iron clad corvettes, most of them armed with 200 pounders; two monitors, and four iron-clad gunboats. An American admiral, the writer goes on to say, expressed great admiration to the Sultan the other day, at the solidity, the excellent equipment, and the organization of this fleet, which is constantly on the increase.

Letters from the French departments now being evacuated dwell with some surprise on the slow manner in which the Germans are getting over the ground, and compare their leisurely retrograde movement with the rapidity of their marching three years ago. However, it must be remembered that three years ago the German troops had an object in view, and were sustained by the excitement of war. It is now remarked that they only get over about 16 miles of road a day, and that their columns suffer a great deal from the heat. On the 24th a force of 2,000 Bavarians lost eight men from sunstroke, while thirty two men fell seriously ill, and had to be left behind in the hospital. The dead were buried at Sedan. It is reported that the German troops are returning home heavily laden with plunder of all descriptions, and this may account for the slowness of their movements. At Metziers the Prussians are said to have sold off all the provisions they could not carry away with them. The provisions thus disposed of were originally intended for Vinoy's corps, and then for the army of MacMahon. After living upon them for three years the Prussians disposed of the fragments which remained by public auction.

From the lately adopted law for the reorganization of the French army it appears that it will in future consist of four armies, which, in turn, will be made up of three infantry and one cavalry corps; each infantry corps will consist of one cavalry and three infantry divisions; and each cavalry corps will consist of two cavalry divisions. The infantry division is to be made up of four regiments of infantry of 2,500 men and one battalion *forestiers* of 900 men. The cavalry division will be composed of four regiments of escadrons with 800 horses. The artillery will be as follows: Four light mounted batteries (4 or 5 pounders) for the infantry divisions, two mounted batteries (4 or 5 pounders) for the cavalry divisions. The artillery corps for each infantry corps will consist of four heavy batteries (12 or 7 pounders), two mitrailleuse batteries, and two mounted batteries; that of a cavalry corps, three mounted batteries, among them one mitrailleuse battery. The reserve will have six heavy batteries, four mounted batteries, among them two mitrailleuse batteries. The French field army would thus count 332 batteries, with 4,992 pieces, in time of war.

Though the benefits to be derived from the new depot system inaugurated in England are not yet arrived at, £1,808,000 are devoted to the experiment.

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The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1873.

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

IMMEDIATELY after the evacuation of Savannah, the Federal General made the necessary preparations for the next great strategical movement, which would have the effect of paralyzing all further resistance. It also involved the necessity for great preparation, inasmuch as the garrisons of those towns still held by the Confederates on the coast would naturally, by well devised resistance at appropriate positions, render the operation a far more delicate and dangerous affair than the *march to the sea* had been.

The ground to be traversed was precisely that which Earl CORNWALLIS had marched and fought over eighty-four years previously, and the manoeuvres now to be undertaken will illustrate in no ordinary degree the axiom that there is really nothing new in the science of strategy, and no improvement in grand tactics, since that epoch.

In devising this second march, General SHERMAN has shown himself to be the first strategist in this country; because the ultimate end attained by the operation was that of not only bringing the defence of Rich-

mond to a close, but preventing the possibility of further resistance. It was General GRANT's desire to transport SHERMAN's army from Savannah to Richmond by sea, for the purpose of crushing by the mere weight of force the resistance offered by the Confederate troops under LEE; and had he succeeded in doing so, the war would not have closed by the evacuation of Richmond, nor would there be any necessity for the surrender which followed that event; because in rear of that city were two lines of railway, by which the Confederate troops could have concentrated at any available point in North or South Carolina, and by falling back on the Mississippi river prolong the contest till some favourable contingency would arrive; and a full consideration of the circumstances in which the Confederate government and armies were now placed showed that this was the proper course to be undertaken.—By evacuating Richmond, they would have lost in prestige alone. Every march towards Columbia or Augusta, would be drawing nearer to the source of their supplies amongst friends, and the army would be strengthened by the accessions of the useless garrisons of the coast towns, as well as by the remnants of HOOB's army; in addition to which, the foreign relations of the Federal States were not in such a condition as to preclude the possibility of intervention, and in that case all that the Confederacy had lost on the coast would be instantaneously recovered. Therefore, to General SHERMAN is due the strategy that brought this war to a successful conclusion, and established his right to be called one of the first, if not the first captain of the age.

Having made all necessary dispositions, the Federal General, with a well-equipped force of 60,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry, and a proper proportion of field artillery, commenced one of the most arduous marches which any army has undertaken during the present century—not because the military obstacles were of any consequence; there was in fact no opposition where it could be effective, and what was offered did not delay the advance for twenty four hours.

The coast of North and South Carolina is intersected by creeks and bays running for long distances inland; and for nearly one hundred miles from the coast line proper the country is covered by swamp, which can only be crossed on raised causeways, as well as wide rivers. The real obstacles to be overcome were those offered by the natural features of the country, and the army General SHERMAN commanded was in an eminent degree fitted to deal with that class of impediments. Every farmer's son on this continent is an expert with the axe. He is obliged to depend upon himself for aid in transporting his grain to market; can readily repair his waggon, if broken down, and also extricate it from a mud-hole; fill up the breach in the continuity of the waggon track, caused by a flood or rain storm, and supply the want in the log bridge over

which his horses must pass. Timber is almost always at hand; and very little time indeed is required to make a passable road over what seemed a real slough of despond.

During the long and dreary march through these swamps, the mechanical capabilities of the Federal troops were tried to the utmost, and they have proved themselves the first soldiers in the world with the spade, pick, and axe.

Such troops, accustomed to fight behind hastily improvised defences constructed of the most convenient material at hand, commanded by a General acting on a well devised plan, boldly advanced into those swamps on the first of February—the objective point being Goldsboro, on the Neuse river, at the junction of the Wilmington and Weldon and the North Carolina Railways; the former connecting it directly with Richmond and Wilmington on the Cape Fear River; and the latter with Newberne, at the mouth of the Neuse, and with Greensboro on the Richmond, Danville, and Piedmont Railway,—thus touching the remaining vital points of the Confederacy on the east and west as well as on the north and south, in the State of South Carolina, and, once the objective was attained, reducing the defences to the area of the Peninsula between the James and York rivers.

Between General SHERMAN and his objective, the garrisons of Charleston and Wilmington alone intervened. At the former place, about 11,000, under General HARDEE, still held the city for the Confederate cause; and at this period of distraction it seems that no sufficient authority existed to compel the relinquishment of that city, or of Wilmington, concentrating them in front of the Federal advance, and by contesting the crossing of the Savannah, Salkehatchie and Edisto rivers, attempt to cover Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, force the enemy to the northwards into a country still more difficult, owing to the multiplication of the various rivers to be crossed, and the almost impossibility of obtaining supplies. With the exception of a small corps of cavalry under the command of the Confederate General, WADE HAMPTON, who offered but little opposition, the obstructions opposed to the Federal army were merely natural, and on the 12th of February it crossed the several branches of the Edisto, driving back that General on Columbia and cutting off detachments which he had stationed at Orangoburg and Branchville, at which latter place the South Carolina Railway from Augusta to Charleston sends a branch to Columbia. This operation at once turned the defences of Charleston, and as the Confederate General was needlessly sensitive about Augusta, Gen. SHERMAN, by feinting in that direction, prevented the junction of WHEELER'S and CHEATHAM'S force with HAMPTON'S. The Federal force found no difficulty in crossing the Congaree, which is the name of that part of the river known as the Santee between the junction

of the Saluda, Broad River, and the Wateree, on the 16th, and entering Columbia in triumph, HAMPTON'S troops evacuating the city as the Federals marched in.

The next evening, 17th February, the city, which was the capital of South Carolina, was set on fire and pillaged, as nearly the whole city and public and private buildings were destroyed; the capitol library, a very valuable one, and the archives of the State, the Governor's residence, and even the residence of General HAMPTON, two miles from the city. A great and keen controversy has arisen as to whether it was done by the direct orders of the Federal General. The fact is denied by General SHERMAN in the most emphatic manner, and history may well accept his denial as being strictly correct. All that can be said is: if he issued no order in the affirmative, he was equally reticent as to the negative; and his troops, knowing full well that Atlanta and other cities had been destroyed for military purposes, assumed the same necessity existed in the case of Columbia, and besides, as they were expert pillagers, burning the city was tantamount to *looting* made easy. At any rate, it furnishes the best example of one of those cases of mere wanton destruction, benefitting no cause, to which we have already alluded.

On the same night, HARDEE evacuated Charleston, setting what remained of the city, the squadron in the harbour, and the defences, on fire. The occupation of Branchville and Columbia left only one railway open to him—the North East—running through Florence to Cheraw. With a force of about 9000 men; he rapidly retreated by railway, to endeavor to form a junction with the forces under BEAUREGARD, well in advance of SHERMAN'S victorious troops. They narrowly escaped capture by SHERMAN'S right wing; but by falling back rapidly on Fayetteville and Goldsboro, and effecting a junction with the garrisons retiring from Wilmington, they succeeded in uniting with the remnants of the Army of the West, now concentrated under General JOHNSON, who had been reinstated in command at the last moment.

The Federal troops had been for some time in possession of Fort Fisher, on the Peninsula at the mouth of Cape Fear river, below Wilmington. From the latter city, the Wilmington and Weldon Railway formed a junction with the North Carolina from Newberne at the mouth of the Neuse river at Goldsboro. In midwinter, the whole of the 25th corps of the Federal army, with its artillery and horses, were transported to Cape Fear and Newberne. It was the operations of this corps under General SCHOFIELD that compelled the evacuation of Wilmington, and the manoeuvres of the Confederate forces were now directed to prevent a junction of that corps with General SHERMAN, as well as to baffle his attempt on Goldsboro.

General SCHOFIELD, though in possession

of the termini of the railways to that city, was detained till the first week in March for want of transport—engines and rolling stock—the Confederates having taken the *plant* to Goldsboro. During this time SHERMAN had advanced along the Charlotte and South Carolina Railway to Wimsboro, leading the Confederates to believe that it was his intention to move on Charlotte; but it had become necessary to open communications with the sea, as the country was unable to furnish supplies. Turning east, he marched through a hilly and difficult country, crossing the Catawaba river, near the spot where CORNWALLIS'S last victory was obtained, in 1780; bridged Lynch Creek; and on the 3rd March entered Cheraw, where he captured twenty five guns and a quantity of ammunition brought by HARDEE from Charleston. They had been abandoned by the Confederates for want of transport.

After remaining for two or three days at Cheraw, General SHERMAN crossed the Great Pedee river on the 6th March, and marched on Fayetteville on the Cape Fear River, beyond which the Confederate forces had retreated, having abandoned many defensible positions, and only opposed unimportant cavalry skirmishes to the advance of the Federal troops, and these latter reached the Cape Fear River on the 8th of March, and crossed it by the 12th. SCHOFIELD, advancing with his force in two columns from Newberne and Wilmington, reached Kingston on the Neuse on the 11th March. The Confederate General, JOHNSON, was concentrating the remnants of the scattered armies of the West in front of Raleigh, covering Goldsboro; and appearances indicated that somewhere between that town and Fayetteville a decisive action would be fought.

As Goldsboro was SHERMAN'S objective, and as it was necessary to open early communication with the sea, he sent orders by means of the Cape Fear River to SCHOFIELD to press forward to Goldsboro and meet him there on the 20th of March; and having destroyed the important arsenal at Fayetteville, he commenced his march on that point for the purpose of forming a junction with SCHOFIELD'S force. The Confederate General, HARDEE, had succeeded in uniting his troops with the retreating garrison of Wilmington, and was now on the left front of the Federal forces. By skillful manoeuvres, General SHERMAN led HARDEE to believe that Raleigh was his real objective; and in order to confirm that idea, attacked him in force at Averbysboro, on the 15th March. The Confederates maintained their ground till night put an end to the contest, and then retreated, falling back on JOHNSON'S force, with which they united near Smithfield, between Raleigh and Goldsboro.

On the following day, General SHERMAN detailed one division in pursuit, and moved forward to Goldsboro, hitting on the 18th within twenty seven miles of it. In this position he was attacked by the Confed-

erates under JOHNSON, on the 19th, and a fierce action was maintained during the day—the object being to crush the exposed left flank of the Federal army; but Gen. STOCUM, who commanded that wing, deployed four divisions, with which he kept the Confederates at bay; and another division coming up in support, he entrenched his position, so as to make it secure.

While the left wing was thus engaged, the right and centre effected a junction with SCHOFIELD, who entered Goldsboro on the 20th, throwing a bridge over the Neuse, ten miles above the town. JOHNSON had failed in the attempt to overwhelm the left wing of the Federal forces; assumed a strong position, covering Raleigh; but it was not the intention of the Federal General to deliver battle, and therefore by a few judicious operations he compelled his opponent to abandon his pickets and wounded, and retreat precipitately. The whole Federal army was concentrated at Goldsboro on the 21st March,—thus bringing to a successful issue the second *Great March* in working out the problem of the strategy of invasion in the late war, and the *fourth* which has been undertaken in modern days on this continent.

The following article has been republished in the *U. S. Army and Navy Journal* of the 23rd ult., and it is inserted here because it shows fairly how our military organization is appreciated by the people best capable of judging of its value, both from their proximity and the practical experience they have acquired in the management of a *Citizen Army* themselves. Such recognitions are particularly valuable in the light of the fact that English military journals are too much inclined to treat with a certain degree of superciliousness everything connected with the Canadian army, and readily fasten on every misrepresentation that appears to tell against its efficiency.

In this extract, the *Boston Globe* points out most clearly the vast advantages of the organization for its mobility, and the ease with which it could be augmented from the reserves; so that eventually every man physically capable of handling a musket could be placed in the field. As the force has been organized for purely defensive purposes, our contemporary is right in assuming that the probability is on the side of the *average Canadian* taxing himself in time and money, in order to fit himself to take his part in the military duties which *national pride, loyalty to his Sovereign, and self-preservation* demand of him. The military force, as it now stands, is maintained quite as much by private sacrifices as by public money: in fact, it is a question that, if the individual loss of time for which there is no remuneration at the annual drill by the rank and file, and the actual money outlay of the officers as well as loss of their time, were added together, whether the amount would not be equal to the \$1,500,-

000 voted by the Canadian Parliament for military purposes; and to this sacrifice the people willingly submit. As our neighbors well know, we have no wealthy classes whose elegant leisure might be diversified by "playing at soldiers." Our people are farmers; and it is from that class 75 per cent. of the active force is drawn.

Our English contemporaries would do well to study attentively the lesson; and some of them should remember that we owe the efficiency of our organization to our late Adjutant General.

From the Boston Globe.

CANADIAN MILITIA.—The report of the Adjutant General of the Dominion has just been published, and, as we have among us certain sanguine people who anticipate at no distant day dabbling in Canadian gore, a definite idea of the military strength of the Dominion, with attendant information, will probably be of interest. The figures in the report relate mainly to the militia force actually present at annual drill, and who would be ready at a minute's call for active service. No reference is made to the immenso body of reserves which could be utilized at short notice in case of invasion, or in event of political troubles looking toward such an event.

Each brigade forms a perfect little army of itself, distributed according to military territorial divisions, and the whole active force rests, we may say, upon a reserve of practically the entire male population of the Dominion, with an organization which, in the words of the report, "has called forth the eulogy and approval of eminent European statesmen and soldiers." The greater part of the cavalry are now provided with Snider carbines, of the same pattern as those used by the British regular cavalrymen.—Scientific instruction in artillery exercise has been provided for, and the field batteries are now being armed with the same description of field guns as those used by the horse artillery of the English army, instead of the old-fashioned field guns. The entire body of infantry is armed with the Snider breech-loading rifles, and use the same kind of ammunition as that in the regular army.

Particular stress is laid in the report upon the ease and celerity with which this force could be called to arms and concentrated in tactical brigades in any desired locality.—The full quota of men authorized to be trained annually in the Dominion is 40,000. As will be seen, the present force falls nearly 10,000 short of that number, though the Adjutant General is firm in the faith that if it were properly encouraged by the country, furnished with the necessary equipment and voted sufficient drill pay, the full quota would be reached, if not exceeded, within the next twelve months. To maintain the militia based on its present organization of 40,000 men, training sixteen days and providing for all necessities and contingencies, an amount of \$1,500,000 would be required annually. Whether the average Canadian would be patriotic enough to put his hand in his pocket, or allow the government to do it for him, for the sake of strengthening the military arm, is a problem yet to be solved.

There is every probability, however, that it will sooner or later be done, even should there be no apparent necessity therefor. The Canadians, though they have had little opportunities of showing it, are eminently a military people; and with their new standing as a nation, and their desire to rank with the United States in power and

importance, they will hardly allow a few hundred thousand dollars to stand in their way. National pride exacts as many and great sacrifices as national necessity. At least it has been so with all governments of which we have any account in history; and we hardly think that Canada is destined to furnish an exception.

The staff and regimental officers of the Canadian army in this city gave a farewell dinner to Colonel P. Robertson Ross, their late Adjutant General, on Monday evening, the 25th ult., at the Rideau Club House.—The officers present were:

Lieut. Colonel Powell, Deputy Adjutant General at head quarters; Lieut. Colonel Jackson, Acting D.A.G., No. 4 Military Dis.; Lieut. Colonel Macpherson; Lieut. Colonel Wiley; Lieut. Colonel Dennis; Lieut. Col. Chamberlain, C.M.G.; Lieut. Col. Aumond; Lieut. Colonel Richardson; Lieut. Colonel Stuart; Lieut. Colonel T. Ross, commanding Governor General's Foot Guards;

Major Eagleson, commanding Ottawa Garrison Artillery; Major White, Gov. General's Foot Guards; Major Macdonald; Paymaster Wickstead, Gov. General's Foot Guards; Surgeon VanCortlandt, Ottawa Field Battery; Surgeon Malloch, Governor General's Foot Guards; Major G. H. Perry;

Capt. Stewart, commanding Ottawa Field Battery; Lieut. Wright, M.P., Ottawa Field Battery; Captain Sparks, Ottawa Cavalry.

In consequence of the somewhat sudden departure of Col. Robertson Ross, owing to the illness of his youngest daughter, in Scotland, there was not time to give due notice of this event to the outlying districts.

The dinner reflected great credit on Mr. Kavanagh, and presented all the delicacies of the season. After the health of Her Majesty Queen Victoria had been drunk with all the honours, Lieutenant Colonel Powell said:—Brother Officers,—I have to propose the health of our distinguished guest; and I do it with regret, as you are all aware that it is his last appearance amongst us previous to his departure for England. There is no necessity on my part to direct your attention to the services of Colonel Robertson Ross. He has been amongst us for four years, and his reputation is well known to you all; and while we cannot but feel that his departure from amongst us deprives the officers and soldiers of the Canadian army of his valuable experience as a commanding officer, and individually of a kind friend, we cannot find fault with the decision that impels him to seek more active employment and the well-earned rewards of those services he has proved himself so capable of rendering to his Sovereign and country in that army in which he has already achieved honorable distinction. It is hardly necessary for me to say that he leaves Canada amidst the regret of its army, and that we shall at all times rejoice to hear of the distinction he will be sure to achieve. His services to this country are matters of

history too recent for me to enumerate.—We wish Colonel Robertson Ross and his family all happiness and prosperity.

Colonel Robertson Ross, in rising to reply, was loudly cheered, and said:—Brother Officers and Comrades,—I have to thank you for the honour you have done me this evening, and to assure you that, in taking leave of the Canadian army, my best wishes remain with its officers and soldiers. During the four years in which I had the honour to command that force, although there was no opportunity for active service in the field I have been enabled to add considerably to my practical knowledge of organization, and to understand thoroughly what is meant by a Citizen Army, which, after all, is the only true and reasonable defence of any country, and which the exigencies of modern warfare render imperatively necessary to every state that would have a chance of maintaining intact its independence. It has always been my desire to discharge the very high duties of my office in the most friendly spirit; and I have always been met by the officers of the Canadian army with a reciprocal feeling. It gives me great pleasure now to look back on the four years of my administration, and to record how ably I have been seconded in all efforts by the efficient departmental and regimental officers of the army of the Dominion. My experience enables me to say that Colonels Powell and Wiley have zealously and efficiently discharged the duties of their offices, and that no departments could be better managed than those under their immediate control. The organization of the Canadian army is now as nearly complete as it can be; and it only requires to keep the present machinery in motion.—This year, and probably next, you may have some trouble with the Estimates; but the camps of instruction should never be lost sight of. By their means your tactical knowledge will be best kept up; and it is only through their neglect that any cause of inefficiency will exist in your ranks. I thank you all, brother officers and comrades, and shall always have a grateful remembrance of your kindness, and rejoice in your prosperity and good reputation.

The gallant Colonel was loudly cheered during the delivery of this speech. The band of the Governor General's Foot Guards was in attendance, and played several appropriate airs.

We are indebted to the Honorary Secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute, C. W. Ender, Esq., for the *London Globe* of 22nd July, containing the following report of the dinner to the Canadian Wimbledon team:—

The Canadian Volunteers, who have been shooting at Wimbledon during the past fortnight, were entertained at dinner last evening (Monday, 21st July), by the members of the Royal Colonial Institute. The gathering took place at the Queen's Hotel, Richmond-hill, on the lawn of which the party were grouped and photographed.

Lord Bury, M. P., presided at the dinner, and before proposing the usual toasts, gave the Canadian Volunteers a hearty welcome to this country.

Captain Bedford Pim, in responding for the Navy, testified from personal experience that the Navy had spent many happy days in the Dominion of Canada. He knew during the days when he was in active service that when they arrived at Halifax a great many officers were told off to be married (cheers and laughter). He thought no more striking evidence of the sympathy of the mother country with the colonies could be narrated (cheers).

The Chairman, in proposing "The Canadian Team," said that they had proved themselves right good shots and men of metal. He remembered a saying, attributed to a distinguished statesman, to the effect that the greatest pleasure in life was in fighting a contested election and beating your opponent by a single vote (laughter). But he thought that a greater pleasure still was to be found in shooting a closely contested match with eight good men on each side, especially when in the last round the last man had a centre to tie. He was happy to say that he believed the team was gratified with having won many prizes. They had besides seen one of the first sixty enter upon the second stage of the Queen's Prize, and he referred to that circumstance as an augury of their future success in carrying off the Queen's Prize (cheers). He predicted the same result with reference to the Kala-poro Cup. He hoped to see the Canadian team every year, and trusted that in future teams would also compete at Wimbledon from Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and other colonies (hear, hear). If these colonies would send teams, the Colonial Institute would be happy to give an Inter Colonial Cup to be contested for.

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Colonel Peters and Major Otter respectfully returned thanks, and spoke of the pleasure the team experienced in coming to the annual contest at Wimbledon, and said that no more loyal subjects of her Majesty existed than were to be found among the Canadian people and volunteers. (Cheers.)

The toast of "The Chairman" was drunk with great cordiality, and the proceedings then terminated.

The work done by the team amounted to winning twenty one prizes, of a total value of £170 sterling, and beating the Liverpool Rifle Brigade in a private match of twenty men aside at 200, 500, and 600 yards' range; also the First Cheshire team, under the same conditions and with the same number of men.

COLONEL P. ROBERTSON ROSS, late Adjutant General of the Canadian Militia, accompanied by Mrs. ROBERTSON ROSS and family, left the city by midday train, on Friday, 29th ult., per the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway for Quebec, where they will embark in the *Polynesian*, en route for England.

Our late Commander in Chief was accompanied to the Railway station by all the officers of the headquarters staff and the volunteer regimental officers in the city.—The band of the Governor General's Foot Guards were in attendance, and the train moved off amidst the regrets of all friends, the band playing 'Auld lang syne.' The

courtesy of the managing directors of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and Grand Trunk Railways had placed special cars on both lines at the service of Colonel Ross and his family. By this event, Canada loses the services of a thorough good soldier in every relation, and the British army gains one possessed of far more practical experience in the organization and handling of troops than any other in her lists. Regrets are useless, but it will be no easy matter to supply the place of the late Adjutant General. We wish himself and family a pleasant voyage and every prosperity

We would direct the attention of such of our readers as are about to visit the capital during the Dominion Rifle Meeting, on the 15th, to the advertisement of Mr. TOPLER, the spirited, talented, and artistic proprietor of "The Notman Studio," in this city, who has made arrangements for affording facilities for taking photographs during the continuance of the Rifle Tournament, on the ground. We hope that one grand picture of the assemblage will be taken, as it will afford a rare opportunity for a display of artistic skill.

The annual prize meeting of the Kingston Rifle Association will take place on the Birrfield Ranges, on the 8th September.

There are seven matches, and the aggregate prizes amounts to \$400.

REVIEWS

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. — *Blackwood* for August contains the following articles:—The Parisians Book IX.; Savalls and the Carlists in Catalonia; A Century of Great Poets; The Scilly Isles and South West Cornwall; A Visit to Albion; The North—the Land of Love and Song; Dragging out a Wretched Existence.—The Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton-street, New York.

QUARTERLY REVIEW. — The *London Quarterly Review* for July contains the following articles:—The State of English Poetry; The Church of France; Celtic Scotland; George Grote; Dartmoor; Harold of Norway; Liberty, Equality, Fraternity—John S. Mill; Beaumarchais and his Twins; The Shah of Persia; Lessons of the French Revolution. Republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140, Fulton street, N. Y.

Numbers are not everything, yet it must be allowed that M. Thiers has done wonders in reconstructing the French army. In 1781 nominal strength on the war footing was 757,727 men. It will be very nearly trebled when the new recruiting law is in full swing. According to Gen. Charetton's recent report, France will be able to show, with the usual deduction, the following resources.—Active army, 704,714 men; reserve 510,234; territorial army, 582,523; reserve, 623,633—Grand total: 2,421,104 men.

The arrangements for the Camp of Instruction at Dartmoor are now very nearly, if not quite, perfected. Detachments of several of the regiments that are to be present are already en route, and others have received their marching orders. The commands have been settled as follows:—

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, MAJOR GEN. SIR CHARLES W. D. STAVELEY, K. C. B.

1st Division, Major General Sir E. H. Grant, K. C. B.—Cavalry Brigade, Col. T. G. A. Oakes, C. B. 1st Inf. Brigade Depot, B. Econ. 2nd Inf. Brigade, Colonel Lord A. Russell.

2nd Division, Major General J. W. Smith, C. B.—Cavalry Brigade, Colonel Scudamore, C. B. 3rd Brigade Depot, Exeter. 1st Inf. Brigade, Brig. Gen. Herbert C. B. 2nd Inf. Brigade, Colonel I. E. Thackwell, C. B., 35th Brigade Depot, Bodmin.

The Volunteers to be brigaded with the force at Dartmoor are detailed as follows:—

1st Division.—1st Brigade—2nd Provisional Battalion, Devon Rifles, 3rd and 4th weeks.

2nd Brigade—1st Middlesex Volunteer Engineers, 3rd week, and 1st Devon Volunteer Engineers, 4th week.

2nd Division 1st Brigade—1st Provisional Battalion, Devon Rifles, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th weeks.

2nd Brigade—3rd Provisional Devon Rifles, 4th week.

The total force in the camp will be:—1st week, 11,214 officers and men; 2nd week, 11,130; 3rd week, 11,598; 4th week, 12,008. The number of horses will be 2168. Transport will be provided by the Army Service Corps. It is understood that Major General Staveley, K.C.B., commanding the Western District, accompanied by two aides-de-camp assistant adjutant-general, deputy ditto, assistant quartermaster general, deputy ditto, colonel commanding Royal Artillery in the Western District, and orderly officer commanding Royal Engineers at Devonport, district controller and staff, and the principal medical officer of the district and his staff, will proceed to Roborough Down, on the 26th, when the general will establish a standing camp. The assistant quartermaster general remains at Devonport till the whole of the troops have passed through, when how will join the camp. A company of the 2nd Battalion of the 17th Regiment will furnish guards for the headquarters camp, and forgers this purpose will proceed to Roborough on the 24th.

The Camp of Instruction at Cannock Chase will be under the command of Major-General Lysons, C. B. The divisional and brigade commands are distributed as follows:—

1st Division, Major General Prince Edward of Saxo Wimar, C. B.—Cavalry Brigade—Colonel Seager, Inspecting Officer of Yeomanry Cavalry.

1st Infantry Brigade—Colonel Higginson, C. B., Grenadier Guards.

2nd Ditto—Brigadier-General Erskine.

2nd Division, Major General Sir J. Douglas K. C. B.—Cavalry Brigade—Colonel Drysdale, C. B., 14th Brigade Depot.

1st Infantry Brigade—Colonel Bell, C. B., 23rd Brigade Depot.

2nd Ditto—Colonel Grier Wilkinson.—Broad Arrow, 12th, July.

OUT WEST.

[The following parody, which is circulating anonymously, has a world of sense in it, and is respectfully referred to those unsatisfied persons, for whom Canada is not good enough, but are continually spying out a better country:—]

I hear the speak of a Western land,
Thou callest its children a wide-awake band;
Father, O where is that favored spot?
Shall we not seek it and build a cot?
Is it where the Alleghenies stand,
Whence the honey comes already canned?
Not there, not there, my child!

Is it where the little pigs grow great,
In the fertile fields of the Buckeye State,
And get so fat on acorns and meal
That they sell every bit of them all but the squeal?
Where the butchers have such a plenty of hogs,
That they don't make sausages out of dogs?
Not there, not there, my child!

Or is it where they fortunes make,
Where they've got a tunnel under the lake;
Where the stores are full of wheat and corn,
And divorce is so plenty as you're born;
Where long John Wentworth's right on hand?
Is it there, dear father, that Western land?
Not there, not there, my child!

Is it in the domain of Brigham Young,
The most married man that is left with tongue,
Where every one that likes can go
And get forty wives or more, you know;
Where 'saluts' are plenty, and 'check' sublime?
Can that be the gay and festive clime?
Not there, not there, my child!

Is it where Colorado's mountains rise
From the boundless plains where our buffalo lies;
Where the air is pure and the water cool;
Where fortune favours oftimes the fool;
Where the rocks are full of the precious ore—
Is it there we'll find that Western shore?
Not there, not there, my child!

Eye had not seen it, verdant youth:
Tongue cannot name it and speak the truth:
For, though you go to the farthest State,
And stand on the rocks by the Golden Gate,
They'll point out across the Western Sea
To the land whence comes the Heathen Chinee,
Saying, "Tis there my child."

THE DARTMOOR CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(Broad Arrow, 9th August.)

On Friday last week, the first time since the opening of the camp, the whole of the infantry was massed together. The marines did not join their comrades of the Line, nor were there any cavalry or horse artillery, while the second Tower Hamlets Militia were not yet in camp, but thirteen infantry regiments, four batteries of field artillery, two corps of the Engineer train, and two companies of Royal Engineers paraded. According to the printed programme of the manoeuvres, the strength in the field, making no allowance for "casualties," should have been nearly 8000 men, but the actual numbers, according to the field state, was only 5600. On paper, the infantry of the First Division is 3504; on parade to-day, it was 2953. On paper the infantry of the Second Division is 3945 strong; on parade to-day, it was 2508. In the manoeuvre regulations the 93rd, the 103rd and the 16th are set down as having each a strength of 468 men; on parade to-day, the 93rd placed 367, the Rifle Battalion 323, the 103rd 315, and the 16th 339. The 94th has a paper strength of 568 men, while on parade there stood under its colours only 377. Such are the simple facts.

BRIGADE FIELD-DAY

The drill on Friday was interesting and instructive. In all the field there was not seen the grand old, but now impossible British line, within the nominal zone of fire-range. The condition of compromise in which, as it seemed, we were determined to halt for a while—compelled to acknowledge that the old tactics would not do, yet reluctant to accept too inevitable, and fall in with the new tactics in their entirety—was abandoned almost wholly. Except in a few points woodenness was chased off the ground.

The practice was in drilling by half-battalion columns, the half battalion columns being taken as the tactical unit corresponding to the German company column. The initial formation was line of half battalion columns, the first line being composed of two battalions of the first brigade of each division, with the third battalion of each brigade in the same formation in the rear as Brigade reserves, and the other two brigades also in the same formation, still further in the rear as divisional reserves. At the bugle sound the front company of each half battalion in the first line moved forward, spreading out as it advanced into skirmishing order, presently forming a thin open but continuous fringe athwart the front. By-and-by the next company of each half battalion moved forward in close order until, at the word "Reinforce skirmishers," it opened out, and the men rushed forward, and dropped into the intervals between the files of the first company. Thus the two companies were blended, a man of one alternating with a man of the other. Meanwhile the two remaining companies of each half battalion, which had remained behind lying down, advanced in close ranks until at the word they spread into open order, and, rushing forward still further, fed the skirmishing, that is, the fighting line. The third battalion of each brigade, coming into requisition as supports, moved forward, deployed into open order, in readiness at the order still further to feed the fighting line. It would have been interesting to see this actually carried out. We had seen the orderly blending of corps corresponding to the German *Zuge*, but the problem of the "order of disorder," the grand test of fighting morale, lies in the blending in the fighting line of different half battalions corresponding to the German corps. To pour reinforcement after reinforcement, too, into the fighting line (without compromising a sufficiency of reserve to meet the contingency of a repulse), and then at the moment of its greatest strength to make its final charge that leads to victory—such are tactics which recent experience has proved the most truly and safely effective. But the leading brigades did not play out the game till the end. They commenced retiring by alternate half battalions, and left the fighting arena to the two supporting brigades, which had by this time deployed, and were advancing in the same manner as sister brigades had done. In this second advance General Herbert's brigade distinguished itself by the intelligence with which it availed itself of the cover which the depressions of the moor afforded, and the officers showed a readiness to accept responsibility which was very refreshing. Thus, when a halt was ordered, one company of the 16th happened to be in an exposed position. The time has been when it would have halted at the word if the ground under it had been red hot, but the officer commanding saw a hundred yards before him a hollow affording snug cover, and on his own responsibility he disregarded the "halt," until he had moved the company forward and stowed it away in the shelter of this depression. In another interval of halt the whole of the same regiment was invisible from a little distance, quite hidden in a longitudinal hollow, that formed a natural parallel. This was intelligent skirmishing fighting; and deserving the warmest recognition. While these two brigades were so advancing, the other two, having retreated outside the fire zone, came into the relative position of reserves and should have reformed line in half battalion columns, instead of which they remained deployed in open order. This was a mistake. The two brigades failed

to absorb supporting battalions into the fighting line, but retreated as the two previously attacking bodies had done. But even without the supporting battalions, the fighting line was tolerably thick; so close, indeed, that the 42nd methodically dressed itself into close order, and, kneeling in orthodox fashion, poured forth volley-firing. *C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre!* was one's mental comment on the attitude of the Highlanders. After advancing in a manner and formation the sole aim of which was to diminish as much as possible exposure to hostile fire, now, just in the eye of the fiercest period of that fire, to abandon the recumbent posture and form a dense kneeling wall two men deep, and then to retire at a deliberate walk by fours from the left of companies forming so many dense columns through which a hostile shell would drill a hole from end to end! One turned with pleasure from the stiff tactics of the Black Watch to the intelligent rush backward in the openest of order made in alternate half battalions by the 16th. The retreat concluded the day's operations, and the troops were all back in camp to dinner by one p.m.

INSPECTION BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

On Saturday morning the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief, having arrived at Marlborough, the seat of Sir Massey Lopes, paid his first visit to the Camp of Exercise. The orders were that His Royal Highness was to inspect the Second Division at eleven a.m., and the First Division at three p.m. Some time before the first mentioned hour the Second Division had formed on parade in Ringmoor, with its back to its camp. On the right was the battery of Royal Horse Artillery. Then came the 13th Hussars, then the second batteries of field artillery, then the Royal Engineers with their pontoon train, then the infantry in their successive brigades, Colonel Thackwell's on the right, General Herbert's in the centre, and Brigadier-General Rodney's on the extreme left. The latter brigade had quitted their remote camp at Saddleborough on the previous day, and, crossing the Down, had pitched their camp on the right of the other two brigades of the Second Division, to which they belong. Notwithstanding the attenuated strength of the forces, lacking considerably the regulation numbers of a division even with the marines thrown in, the aspect of the parade was imposing. Behind the line of fighting men lay a beautiful prospect—first, the picturesque camp, then the sloping downs merging into fields broken by hedgerows, expanding gradually with a broad undulating arena of rich cultivated land, bounded by the heights of Mount Edgcombe, with the blue expanse of the Channel beyond. Punctually to the hour His Royal Highness rode on to the parade, attended by Generals Egerton and Bilico, and Colonels Clifford and Jenyns and accompanied by General Staveley and his personal staff. On the conclusion of the inspection half battalion drill was at once commenced, and carried out in a manner similar to the exercises of Friday. The artillery on the flank then opened fire, and almost simultaneously the skirmishers became engaged. During the advance of the infantry in extending order, it was noticeable that the regimental officers were rather too assiduously careful in maintaining the continuity of the front, regardless of cover, and men were allowed to kneel to deliver their fire instead of lying down. Still the frontal advance against the Mamelon in front, the Cassar's Camp of the Ringmoor plateau, was very good, and the right flank, well strengthened for the purpose, pushed forward with no inconsiderable tactical skill, swinging round so as to bring a concentrated

attack and fire to bear on the Mamelon, while it was secured against any effort on the part of the enemy to turn its flanks by supports, consisting of infantry cavalry, and artillery extending in echelon outwards from its rear. Finding his fighting line out of ammunition, the colonel of the 16th had to order up the supporting half battalion in relief, thus, if not weakening the fighting line, at all events temporarily being forced to forego the potentiality of strengthening it should occasion demand. But, as it happened, just at the moment of the issue of this order there came another order to rein force skirmishers. Under the circumstances what was the chief of the 16th to do? By exercising his discretion he would spoil the symmetry of the movement. On the other hand, if he conformed to the order, he would be sending forward into denser fire men practically unarmed, because destitute of any means of offence. The colonel chose the latter alternative; correctly in a technical sense, since he strictly obeyed his order; erroneously in a broad military sense, had the combat been a real one men would have been sacrificed while destitute of offensive power. In successive waves of half battalions the Mamelon was at length carried, when, to the surprise of every one concerned, it was found occupied already by a battery of artillery belonging to the attacking force accompanied by its escort. This friend, then, not an imaginary enemy, had been the recipient of the concentric fire of the attack. The field-day, so far as concerned the 2nd Division, came to a close about one p.m. The arrivals in the course of the day were the 2nd Tower Hamlets Militia, and the Scots Greys, the latter regiment having made a double march all the way from Marden Down.

On Sunday morning the Duke of Cambridge, with Sir Charles Staveley, and their respective staffs, attended Divine service at the first divisional camp (Yannaton) at eleven, and afterwards, accompanied by Sir Massey Lopes, and the duke's staff, on Sunday paid an unexpected visit to the convict establishment at Princetown, and attended service at the prison chapel, inspecting also such of the proposed sites for evolutions during the ensuing week as lay in that direction. Being then in the heart of the moor, and for the first time in the presence of the quiet grandeur of its solitudes, His Royal Highness expressed himself greatly pleased, not only at the scenery, but at the adaptability of such a wide stretch of moorland country for military operations. At 10.30 on Monday the troops paraded on Ringmoor Down, and went through a sham fight. Four cavalry regiments, nineteen battalions, thirty-six guns, in all 8351, were on parade, constituted as follows:—156 officers, 544 non-commissioned officers, 253 trumpeters and drummers, 7078 rank-and-file, 1316 horses, 36 guns, 63 wagons. This is the total available strength, and represents pretty accurately the force with which Sir Charles Staveley will have to deal throughout the manoeuvres.

SHAM FIGHT ON MONDAY.

The force named above, on Monday morning, about the time stated, was deployed on Ringmoor Down, and the Commander-in-Chief, attended by Sir Charles Staveley and a very large staff, rode down the lines, and, taking up a position on the crest of one of the minor hills in the locality, the march past commenced. By this time a multitude of spectators, probably 2000 in number, had arrived on the ground in conveyances of every conceivable description, from the four-in-hand and neat wagonette down to the humblest donkey-cart. The latter species,

however, was rare, for the terribly steep and rough roads, even where roads were, defied the approach of any but strong and well-accustomed cattle. The spectators were well rewarded for their arduous pains. The sight on that beautiful summer's morning is one which will not readily be forgotten. The infantry regiments, in long drawn out array, of various shades of scarlet, black, green and grey, the cavalry on their dashing chargers, the very horses seeming to snuff with delight the keen mountain air; the artillery, with horses of immense power and guns of formidable range; and, last, the ambulances and other wagons—all these passed in review before the duke and his staff, around whom, other distinguished visitors in civilian costume, where Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe and Sir Massey Lopes. After a short interval the fighting commenced. On the summit some two miles distant were discerned a few black specks, which the use of field glasses showed to be field-guns and riflemen. These had to be dislodged, and the 2nd Division was first to attempt the task. A line of light cavalry skirmishers were first thrown out, and, feeling their way cautiously until within range, opened fire with their carbines, a proceeding which elicited a return fire from the riflemen on the hill, and as the horsemen were quite without cover they would speedily have been picked off had they been left without supports; but three or four regiments of infantry, among them the Tower Hamlets Militia, were close upon them, and soon the artillery on both sides opened fire, the guns being posted on hills at least a mile and a half away. A general advance of the 1st Division upon the enemy was then ordered. Aides-de-camp galloped to and fro. Firing was continuous from guns and rifles, all along the line, which extended at least two miles, and a grand charge of infantry was made as rapidly as the unevenness and steepness of the ground would permit, covered by the fire of a score of field guns; backed up by cavalry, which however, did not venture upon a charge of the steepest of the hills. The task of the volunteers was an easy one, and within half an hour from the time that fire was opened the enemy's riflemen on the hill were supplanted by the red coats of the victorious assailants. For a few minutes firing ceased, the enemy had retreated, and, according to the previously-sketched outline of the operations, should have made a renewed stand on some other point of vantage; but the post they had left was so speedily occupied by the artillery of the main body and the post to which they were supposed to be driven was so completely commanded by these guns, that no judicious commander would have ventured to have made a stand upon it. Wheeling round to the left, therefore, the enemy, under shelter of a small wood and lane and some outhouses made for shepherds, sought the rocky mountain 1600 feet in height, but accessible even for cannon on one side. Up this the enemy climbed, and perhaps, had they been equally matched in numbers, might have made good their position, but the whole of the 1st Division was in reserve, and at once started in pursuit. The 9th Regiment took the less precipitous route, but the Highlanders dashed up the hill at the double, as if they had been on the moor all their lives, and a sanguinary encounter would have ensued amid boulders and rocks, on sheep tracks and goat paths, but for the inopportune sounding of the retreat. Dinner-hour had long passed, the Duke of Cambridge, as he himself expressed it, had been more than satisfied, and so the battle came to an abrupt conclusion, much to the wonderment and

disappointment of the spectators. The whole force was then marched back by different, and in some cases devious, routes to their respective camps, and the day's proceedings, interesting and effective as they had been, came to a close. Military critics profess themselves dissatisfied with the vulnerable points left unguarded, but civilian spectators had evidently reason to be abundantly satisfied. In the evening the Commander-in-Chief left Plymouth for London.

On Tuesday the troops which had been reviewed and manoeuvred under the eyes of the Commander-in-Chief the day before, were granted an entire holiday. The officers availed themselves of the opportunity to obtain leave in considerable numbers in order to visit Plymouth; and the men had arranged a series of athletic sports on the moor. But the best laid plans may fail when outdoor amusements are opposed by fickleness of the elements, and the programme for the day had to be abandoned in consequence of a dense fog having settled down over the manoeuvring ground. This was one of those peculiarly damp and disagreeable visitations to which Dartmoor is frequently subject in winter, but which are seldom known in the height of summer. The fog was so dense that one might stand around the tents and not see half-a-dozen of them; and had even the most simple evolutions been arranged for the day, it would have been impossible to carry them out.

In the evening, the following general order was promulgated:—

“His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief wishes to express to Major-General Sir Charles Staveley and the troops under his command his approval of the manner in which they performed their duties on the field to-day. The parade movements were carried out with steadiness and precision, and His Royal Highness was perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the officers commanding divisions, brigades, and regiments moved the troops under their command on the field. He was much pleased with the order and regularity shown in the camp, and to find that the Medical and Control Departments have been most satisfactory. The health of the troops appears to be excellent, and the admirable condition of the horses reflects credit on the officers commanding the mounted branches of the Service.”

“C. H. ELIOT, Q.M.G.
Dartmoor, August 4, 1873.”

A correspondent remarks, that although the duke speaks of the excellence of the health of the troops, it is not quite so satisfactory as could be wished. The sick statement showed that there were eighty-three remaining in hospital in camp, that 21 had been admitted and 11 discharged to duty; that 18 had been sent to the stationary reception hospital at Bickleigh, 17 to the base hospital at Devonport, and that 58 remained in camp. Adding to 58 the 98 who have been sent to the base hospital, the total sick-list is shown to be 156. There was one death to-day, the second that has taken place at the camp. The deceased was a young fellow belonging to the Engineers of the First Division, and he died suddenly. The cause of his death was aneurism of the heart.

[To be concluded in our next.]

It is not often that a powder mill is blown up by lightning, but an accident of that kind recently occurred at the Black Beck works near Ulverston, England. In the course of a violent storm a bolt struck the coming horse, and exploded causing great havoc, but fortunately no loss of life—all work having ceased for the day and the men having left the factory.

Mr Provetcher, Indian Commissioner, has been proving the bounty money to the Indians of Manitoba.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gunboat *Hydra*, mounting a 13½ ton gun on the Moncrieff system, was to enter the Thames, on its way to Holland, during July. This, the first war vessel in which the Moncrieff hydro-pneumatic system has been applied, has been designed and constructed for the Dutch government by the firm of Sir William Armstrong and Company, of Newcastle.

Arrangements have been made for the conduct of field manoeuvres on an extended scale in the Italian army during the months of July and August. A division will be assembled for that purpose at Castiglione, under General Poninski; another at Somma, under Lieutenant-General Ferrero; and a third at Santa Maurizio, under Lieutenant-General Franzini. It is also proposed in the course of the year to assemble two or three brigades of cavalry with a few battalions of bersaglieri, and some guns, for the practice of light manoeuvres and out post duty on a large scale. To secure a suitable supply of draught and other cattle in the event of a mobilization of the Italian troops, a census of all horses and mules is to be taken every second year, and those considered to be available for military purposes in case of a mobilization, are, on such grounds, to be exempted from taxation. On the 1st of January of the current year the strength of the Italian regular army was 149,193 of all ranks. The number on the rolls of the reserve was 295,983. The total strength of the Italian army would therefore appear as 445,175 of all ranks. This is exclusive of the National Guards, who, as at present constituted, number 191,738, and of 20,400 gendarmes. Twenty years ago the strength of the Sardinian army was 58,500 men. The upper military schools have at present 472 students, including officers from all arms of the service.

William Harvie, a coppersmith of Glasgow, is the originator of improved ship signal lights, which has, the *Scientific American* informs us, come into extensive use for steamships and sailing vessels. He employs lenses on the dioptric system, of pressed glass, and has succeeded in getting a paraffine light to burn brightly in any weather without a glass chimney, by so dividing the lamp that the inside chamber forms the chimney proper, the air for maintaining combustion passing down the upright tube, entering upon a false bottom. The funnel by which the products of combustion escape from the lamp is so protected that no blow down can take place; indeed, it seems that the Harvie lamp burns better in a storm than otherwise. When subjected to a photometric examination in the public gas-testing office, Glasgow, the Harvie patent signal lamp was found to give, in front, a ray of light from the centre of the lens equal in intensity to that given by ninety-eight standard sperm candles, and at the side a ray of light from the centre of the lens equal to the light of sixty-seven candles; while the common lamp in front gave a light equal to eight candles, and at the side the light of three candles. And while the naked light of the patent lamp was equal to eight and a half candles, that of the common lamp was only equal to three candles. Hence, not only are the rays of light thrown in the proper direction, but the increased illuminating effect of the light is due both to the lens and the lantern itself.

In an article on the fortresses in Alsace-Lorraine, the *Cologne Gazette* says that, as the expense of erecting new fortresses would be very heavy, the German government decided last year to pull down the smallest

and weakest of the fortifications in the province, and thus to obtain materials for the more important ones. The fortress of Pfalzburg was accordingly dismantled in 1872, and that of Schlettstadt in the present year. The building materials furnished by those fortresses have been used for the construction of six land forts and three water forts at Strasburg. As to the fortresses of Thionville, Metz, and Bitsch, which cover the approaches to the Rhine province of Prussia and the palatinate of Bavaria, it was as necessary to reconstruct them as those of Strasburg and Neubreisach, they having been left by the French in the same state as they were in before the recent improvements in artillery, etc. Metz alone had been adapted to the modern system, a number of outworks having been erected at a considerable distance from the walls of the fortress. When the war of 1870 broke out these forts were not ready, it is true, but they were useful for the defence of the place. In the other fortresses, Strasburg especially, there were no outworks; the detached works (lunettes) in front of the wall of Strasburg could not properly be so called, as they lay so near the fortress that they could not protect it from bombardment. The new forts to be built for the fortresses of Metz and Strasburg, on the other hand, will be so placed that a bombardment of the town from the first line would be impossible. They are all, on an average, from ten to twelve kilometres distant from the town; they are formed with long-range guns, and if the attacking party had even the best guns, of the kind it would have to place its first batteries at least four kilometres from the forts. They are provided with bomb-proof chambers large enough to contain the whole garrison, with a sufficient store of provisions; and the men are further enabled to reach the wall in safety, without crossing the court-yard round the fort, by means of a bomb-proof staircase erected for the purpose.

The *Sonn und Montag Zeitung* of Vienna, of June 16, in an article on Russian artillery in the Vienna Exhibition, says—"In the armament of their artillery, and especially in the manufacture and production of cannon, Russia has of late made immense progress. The rifled breech loading guns for fortifications and coast defence were introduced in Russia somewhat later than in Prussia; but the Russians were not able to manufacture modern warfare, and with their purchases in foreign countries they were very unlucky; so a large number of cast-steel cannons were purchased for fabulous sums of money from Krupp, in Essen, which were intended for coast defence. Krupp has gained his fortune by the enormous prices he demands. His productions are dear beyond measure, and far from being faultless. Several of the heavy guns manufactured by Krupp burst on occasion of a trial at Cronstadt, in October, 1870; of course the Russian government was not tempted to have any more cannons from that quarter. The Russians now saw what a great disadvantage it is for a country to be obliged to purchase its ordnance in foreign parts. They tried, therefore, to perfect their manufactories, and they succeeded very well, by inducing German technologists and laborers to come to their country, chiefly from Westphalia, and even from Krupp's establishments. Since 1870 the Russian factories not only turn out the heaviest pieces of cast steel and bronze guns, but produce projectiles (chilled) which have such enormous hardness that the form is not altered against iron shields. Hardcast is a composition of eight parts copper and

one part tin, and has been in use in the Prussian artillery for a long time, not for screws. The Oberklopp cast steel factory, near St. Petersburg, exhibits a monster breech loader gun, calibre 12 inches, with 36 grooves, diameter 1 foot, weight 890 cwt. The largest gun from Krupp does not weigh more than 930 cwt. For transportation they were obliged to construct a special wagon, with three axles of uncommon strength. The gun is strengthened with three rings, according to a system adopted in the Prussian army; the iron carriage is also formed after the Prussian pattern. For the charge 51,6 kilogrammes of prismatic powder, and a shot weighing 201,8 kilogrammes is used. The initial velocity of the shot is 42 metres.

The Germans did not tarry long to profit by the experiences of the late war, the *Paris Presse* notices, but began towards the end of last year a thorough reorganization of their artillery by separating the light from the heavy artillery, and by increasing the number of batteries and regiments, also by modifying the material of the guns, which although not yet generally carried out, has received the official approbation. The present state of the German field artillery is given by the *Presse* as follows:—15 artillery brigades divided into 35 regiments, the latter again divided into 59 field sections (feld abtheilungen), so that one corps artillery regiment forms 2 field sections to 3 heavy (9 centimetre) batteries and one mounted field section to 3 mounted (8 centimetre) batteries. A division artillery regiment consists of 2 field sections to 2 heavy and 2 light (8 centimetre) batteries. Each battery has six guns drawn by six horses. The field sections form separate tactical bodies under the command of a field officer, whereas the corps artillery forms artillery brigades under the command of a general. The German artillery forms, therefore, in all, 175 heavy batteries, 77 light batteries, and 40 mounted batteries (horse artillery); total, 295 field batteries, with 1,788 cannons, to which number 672 pieces in reserve must be counted for the reserve batteries of the Landwehr in time of war. The material of the breech loading field gun is either cast steel or bronze. In the different army corps there are only 8 and 9 centimetre cannons, the first belonging to the light and mounted, the second to the heavy batteries. The light gun has 12, the heavy gun 15 parallel rifles, growing narrower towards the mouth; the first weighs from 591 to 538, the latter 774 Vienna pounds. The shots are granate (exploding shells, and grape shot. The furthest range is 5,000 paces. The wooden carriages are of a different construction. The light and mounted batteries carry 107, the heavy batteries 134 rounds per gun. The men are armed with swords or blunderbuss and pistols. The new Prussian breech-loading field gun has the following dimensions: Calibre, 8 centimetres; weight of shot, 5 kilogrammes; weight of the gun, 430 kilogrammes; length of the cylindrical formed projectile, 24 centimetres. At an angle of 15 degrees a range of 4,800 metres is attained. The iron carriages belonging to this gun are now being tested by the Eighth and Tenth regiments of artillery.

Private letters report that an insurrection broke out in Khiva during the absence of General Kaufmann. General Kerefkin quelled the rebellion and destroyed Khiva. Khokund is quiet. Russians exactions have been levied on 600 leaders of the late movement.