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The Volunteer Review

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No. 32.

"THE OPERATIONS OF WAR EXPLAINED AND ILLUSTRATED."

(CONTINUED.)

The chapter on the "Supply of Armies at a Distance from their Base," which we published last week from Colonel Hamley's treatise on the "Operations of War," completes the first part of that work. The second part treats of the "Considerations which must Precede the opening of a Campaign."

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE WAR.

The considerations which induce a power to choose between an offensive and defensive attitude may be political, or geographical, or dependent on the relative strength of the belligerents. At the beginning of the American civil war the Confederates stood on the defensive. That this attitude was not chosen from weakness is proved by the successes they met with in the first operations. In separating from the union they declared that they sought only their own independence, not the subjugation of other States. Had they made war in the North, as the Federals made war in Virginia, Louisiana, and Georgia, they would have falsified the principles for which they took up arms. And it is said that their President prevented them from advancing upon Washington after the victory of Bull's Run, lest an invasion of the North should injure the cause of secession. At any rate, sufficient political reason may be assigned for their defensive attitude.

In 1812 and 1813 Wellington held the fortresses which close the only highroads between Portugal and Spain—namely, Ciudad-Rodrigo and Badajos. Thus he possessed an impregnable frontier, and also the means of issuing from it. These geographical circumstances gave to him and denied to his adversaries the power of becoming the assailant.

When Denmark, in 1864, was assailed by united Germany, it was out of the question that she should do more than defend her own territory as best she might. The fact of her inferior force reduced her to the defensive.

But the reason for introducing this subject is not to discuss the various cases where belligerents have chosen a part, but to point out the conditions which attach respectively to offensive and defensive war.

It is evident that when one belligerent power feels secure behind an unassailable frontier, and holds many issues into the enemy's territory, either by command of the

sea or otherwise it can assemble its forces unknown to its antagonist upon some point selected by itself, from whence to make an irruption into the theatre of war. And if the belligerents be divided only by a frontier line—a river such as the Rhine or Potomac, or a mountain range such as the Alps—the army that passes it will nearly always find itself immensely superior to the force that can immediately interpose. For the defender's army has by the conditions of the defensive been spread so as to guard all possible avenues by which the attack might be made. Thus, in the Waterloo campaign, Wellington and Blucher, being on the defensive, were guarding all the roads from the French frontier into Belgium, along a front of a hundred miles. Napoleon suddenly assembled his whole army upon the centre of their line, and, on first entering Belgium, was greatly superior to any force which the opposing generals could interpose between him and his object, Brussels.

In the late civil war, Richmond being the point aimed at by the principal Northern army, the Federals could, behind the screen of the Potomac, concentrate their forces and advance, either from the Upper Potomac down the Shenandoah Valley; from Washington along the Orange railroad to the Rappahannock; from Aquia Creek, by the Fredericksburg and Richmond railway; by the Peninsula between the York and James rivers, adopting either stream as a base; or from the south side of the James River by Petersburg. They used all of these lines, and frequently advanced at first with numbers greatly superior to those which the Confederates could assemble to oppose them. Thus the great advantage conferred by the offensive is the power of concentration. And if this advantage be not neutralized by artificial or natural defences, behind which the enemy can, with such forces as may be at hand, retard the advance of the assailant till the whole defensive army may also be concentrated, it entails enormous chances of success. For, the defensive cord being ruptured, and the concerted action of the parts of the army lost, the assailant deals his blows right and left on the scattered fragments, till his road to his object is clear.

At the outset, then, the assailant, when operating in a country suitable for military movements, and defended only by an army—not by fortifications—has great chances in his favor. Nor does his advantage end with the first onset; for the defender is obliged to follow his lead, and to parry his blows, instead of actively assailing him; and while the invader is executing designs already laid down in their minute particulars and

knows what he is aiming at, and what steps the enemy will take to foil him, which, being foreseen, may be provided for, that enemy is operating to a certain extent in the dark, and perhaps even neglects to use what power of concentration he may possess till too late, fearing lest the attack should be a feint. Dislodged from his first positions, and disconcerted by finding that his troops are still scattered in the presence of a concentrated enemy, he will probably be too completely absorbed in the essential measure of collecting them in some position between the invader and his object, to devise offensive measures against him. Thus the first success will lead to others, and each will more and more confirm the invader in the possession of the advantage called by military writers the initiative—that is, the power of compelling your adversary to make his movements dependent on your own.

But it is evident that the power which commences operations in this decisive way must not only possess great resources, but must also be able to render them immediately available in the district wherein lies the destined starting point. And great preparations must be made not only for the collection of supplies, but for the causing them to follow the forward movements of the army. The most abundant stores will be of no avail if there be deficiency of transport. The army, checked in its career, must halt to await its supplies, or spread to gather them from the country. In either case the impulse of the advance will be lost, and the initiative will be seized by a ready adversary.

On the other hand, the defensive army, being distributed over a wide area, is much more easily supplied. The resources of each district are probably adequate to maintain the troops occupying it. The necessary stores, instead of being directed at great cost of transport upon some peculiar focus, are collected at many central points. The roads by which the army is supplied from the rear are numerous, and transport is thus immensely facilitated; and when compelled to retire, it falls back amidst its magazines, and the requirements of transport are more likely to diminish than to increase. Thus, comparing the tax which war levies on belligerents, the greater strain evidently falls at the outset on the power that undertakes offensive operations: and, in modern times, none but a highly organized system for developing and administering the resources of a state, directed by a paramount and concentrated authority, such as that of a despotic government, can be adequate to begin and maintain them effectually.

If, however, a belligerent has the means

to sustain the offensive effectually, it is evidently the least expensive course in the long run since decisive success will throw the burden of the war on the conquered territory. Thus Napoleon, in several offensive campaigns, almost without a check, ruined the military power of great monarchies, and imposed on them what terms he pleased. But such rapid successes are exceptional where armies are not very unequal in force, and it is necessary to consider the position of an invader who advances continually from his base against strong opposition.

An army operating in its own territory is not restricted, like the invader, to a single line. It is true that its efforts may all be directed to cover a single point aimed at by the enemy, as the efforts of the army of Virginia had for their grand object to defend Richmond. But to defend a point it is not necessary to interpose directly between it and the enemy. Provided supplies can be obtained in other directions, the defensive army may assume a front on one side of the line by which the assailant is advancing, and parallel to it; and so long as it is undefeated, it is evident the enemy cannot advance except under penalty of being cut off from his base. Thus McClellan advances upon Richmond from the Pamunkey at White House, while the Confederates are spread over a front extending from Richmond to Winchester in the Shenandoah Valley. But the force in the Valley under Jackson, drawing its supplies probably from Lynchburg, advances in an easterly direction upon Hanover; the troops before Richmond join it; the front of the Confederates thus no longer looks north but east; and McClellan, fearing at the next move to be cut from his base, lets go his hold of the Pamunkey and transfers his stores to the James river just in time to save his army from destruction.

This mode of operating, then, which is open to the whole defensive army, is also open to a part of it. A single corps drawing its subsistence for a time from points on the prolongation of the flanks of the general line may operate on either side against the roads which connect the invader with his base. The enemy must protect these roads either by occupying all the avenues by which they could be assailed with adequate forces, in case those avenues are few; or, should the exposed points of the line of communication be numerous, then by detaching moveable corps to guard it through out its length, and to protect the convoys. With each step that the invader makes in advance the difficulties of guarding the line increase in proportion to its length, and the force detached for its protection increases also. Nothing except the disabling of the enemy by heavy defeats can prevent these enterprises against the communications; but the force which can be collected for battle is constantly decreasing with the length of the line, till the defender may find himself, notwithstanding the losses he may have suffered earlier in the campaign, superior in number on the point of collision in the later stages, and, snatching the initiative, may force his adversary to defend himself in retreat.

A notable illustration of the dangers of a long line of communication is furnished by Napoleon's Russian campaign. During his advance upon Moscow, two Russian corps were moving, the one from Finland, the other from the south of the empire, toward his line of communications. They struck it where it crossed the Beresina, and caused the horrible disasters of that famous retreat.

If a defensive army were to restrict itself

entirely to parrying blows, the enemy, feeling secure in his communications from the inertness of his opponent, would be enabled to keep his fighting power undiminished by detachments in the rear. To pursue such a course, then, even when very inferior in force, is suicidal in a defender; since a detachment judiciously menacing the enemy's communications may hold him in check (or let us say, in military parlance, may contain) a much greater number of the enemy, and proportionably diminish the disparity between the main armies. It does not follow, then, that because an army is defending a territory it must confine itself to the defensive; on the contrary, it will best effect its purpose by actively threatening its adversary, and by taking the lead whenever an opportunity offers.

Such are some of the advantages and disadvantages which attach respectively to offensive and defensive warfare, and which mainly depend on the question of magazines and lines communicating with them. The offensive confers, at the outset, the power of concentrating on the flank or centre of the enemy's line of defence, and so turning or breaking it. The defender must either oppose the enemy with an inferior force at first, or abandon territory in order to assemble his forces at some point further back. On the other hand, offensive war demands great resources, and success itself, if not absolute and decisive, entails fresh difficulties on the invader. And when he has penetrated far within the defender's territory, the situations of the antagonists differ greatly, inasmuch as the army on the offensive is bound to its base, be that base wide or narrow, while the defensive forces may base themselves on any part of their territory which will supply them, and which their front protects.

As facility for transporting troops and material increases, so the power of concentrating the military resources of an empire on a distant frontier, for entrance on a foreign theatre of war, increases also, and so far his railways are of great help to an invader. But as he cannot count for subsequent aid on the railways of the districts held by the enemy, nor be certain that the course of events will not make districts where there are no railways the scene of operations, he must be dependent on horses and vehicles for further supplies. Thus we find great preparations made by France for transport in Italy in 1859; and the railways of the Northern States of America did not prevent a vast expenditure of transport animals in the different invasions of the South. Offensive, compared with defensive war, must still be enormously costly. But the invader will retain, and even augment, by means of his railways, the advantage of making a sudden concentrated advance on part of an extended line of defence; and even the combined resources of telegraphs and railways could not avail to meet the first onset under circumstances geographically unfavorable to the defence, such as will be described in subsequent chapters; especially when it is considered that the defender must labor under the same doubts as before in divining whether attack is real or a feint.

But, on the other hand, the defender, if forced to retreat, will easily destroy for the time the railways in the territory which he is quitting, while preserving the full use of those which he still covers; whereas the assailant must either content himself with the ordinary roads, or pause to repair the railways and to reorganize the means of supply through those channels. Thus the advantages of the initiative will, in such a case, be much more transient than before, and

the defender will concentrate on the threatened line with far greater comparative facility.

Taking the example of the Waterloo campaign, let us suppose the theatre covered with the railways that now exist there. Napoleon would have concentrated his troops with great ease in the same space within which he assembled them, by means of the railways from Paris, to Lille and Valenciennes, to Maubouge, and to Philippeville, and the lines connecting them. His advance, no less unforeseen by the Allies than it really was, would have carried him over the Sambre and on Fleurus. But the Prussian corps which halted at Ligny would have been reinforced by the two corps from Cinoy and Namur; and Bulow's junction could scarcely have failed, as it actually did, of accomplishing in time for the battle. Thus the Prussians would have effected their concentration with more ease and certainty. But there is no apparent reason why Wellington, still doubting if the enemy's advance was real, and expecting their attack on his right, should have assembled his troops on the 16th so much faster than he actually did as to effect more than to check Ney's progress. So far then, the invading force supposing it on a fair equality in numbers with its adversaries, would have held the advantage. Granting that under such circumstances it should still be victorious at Ligny, the Prussians, however, would now have had the aid of two lines of rail by which to retire behind the Dyle, that of Gembloux-Ottignies-Brussels, and that of Tilly-Ottignies-Warwe. The movement having been contemplated in the plan of campaign, platforms for embarking and disembarking would have been laid, and rolling stock accumulated, the heavy baggage could have been kept at a distance, and preparations made for supplying the army for a time through Louvain, by means of the line from Liege to that place. Under these circumstances not only would the roads have been left unencumbered to the troops, but the infantry, at least, of two corps might have been conveyed beyond the Dyle, by rail, and the whole of the army might have passed the stream on the afternoon of the 17th, while part of it would have had ample time to reach the field of Waterloo before night. Napoleon, following Wellington to Waterloo, would therefore have been confronted by the united armies of the Allies.

This, however, is an extreme case, because Belgium is more thickly intersected with railways than any country in Europe. In the campaigns of 1859 and 1866, the more important movements of troops were not effected by rail—the railways are few, and were chiefly un-ful as lines of supply.

It would appear from the course of the foregoing argument that an invader (supposing other circumstances to be favorable) should direct his attack on a part of the theatre where railways exercise small influence, since their effort is on the whole in favor of the defender.

The movement to a flank, of large bodies, by rail, within reach of the enemy, must be especially dangerous, because the troops follow each other in small isolated fractions, and are very defenceless if attacked during their transit. An insignificant detachment may therefore, with little risk to itself, interrupt the movement of a considerable force, and even inflict on it serious injury, by a well timed and well directed attack; whereas the compact march of a large body by ordinary roads could only be impeded by a force proportionately great.

(To be continued.)

We publish from the *Belleville Intelligencer* of the 3rd inst., the decision of a most important case before the Police Magistrate of that town, in which the Volunteer force is deeply interested. It is to be hoped that this clear exposition of the law will put a stop to vexatious litigation and annoyance to officers and men, who must have ample opportunities for perfecting themselves in the use of weapons so necessary for the defence of the country, and let it be remembered that the convenience of the Volunteer must be consulted in preference to other considerations in this matter of the location of rifle ranges; they must be brought as near as possible to where his daily avocations are carried on.

The Magistrate to-day gave judgement in the case of Dr. Coleman against Copt. W. Crowther, whom he charged with infringing the Town By-Law by discharging loaded fire-arms at a target at the range of the Hastings Rifle Association, which shooting was within the limits of the Town of Belleville. The case was argued on Saturday, and the following is the judgement as delivered by the Magistrate:

"COLEMAN VS. CROWTHER.

"The defendant in this case is prosecuted at the instance of the Town By-laws, which prohibits the discharge of loaded fire arms any place within two hundred yards of a house inside of the corporation limits.

"The defendant admits the charge so far as the discharge of firearms within the prohibited limits is concerned, but contends that he did go as a Volunteer officer, and as a member of the Rifle Association regularly established according to law, while at target practice at the rifle range which has been duly inspected and approved by the competent authorities. The prosecution on the other hand urge that this is no sufficient answer to the charge, and that it has not been shown that any authority exists to override the By-law in question; and if there is, it is not proved that the defendant is within the protection of such authority.

"In coming to a decision there are three questions to consider:

"First. Is there any Statutory authority for the maintenance of rifle ranges for target practice, such as the one in question?

"Secondly. Is there any evidence that a rifle range has been properly established within the Town of Belleville, viz., the one in question.

"Thirdly. Does the alleged offence consist in the Defendant's firing at target practice on this rifle range under the authority and permission of the Statute?

"The first question is answered in the affirmative by referring to the 53rd Section of the Militia Act of 1868. This Section provides that "at, or as near as may be to the headquarters of every Regimental Division, there may be provided a Rifle Range with suitable butts, targets and other necessary appliances, &c.," but that "such ranges shall be subject to inspection and approval before being used, and the owners of private property shall be compensated for any damage that may accrue to their respective properties from the use of such Rifle Ranges."

"As to the second question, it is in evidence sworn before me by Col. Campbell and Capt. Nunn, that this Rifle Range, at which the alleged firing took place, has been established for the use of the Volun-

teer Militia in this locality; that it was duly inspected and approved before it was used, by Col. McPherson, Deputy Adjt. General, assisted by the District Staff Officers.—The Militia Act, it will be perceived, is silent as to whose duty it is to inspect and approve these ranges, but the 96th section of the said Act enables the Governor General in Council to make regulations relating to any thing necessary to be done for the carrying into effect of this Act. By 96th section "all copies of such Regulations printed by the Queen's Printer, shall be evidence of such regulations and of their contents, &c."

"A copy of the Regulations and Orders for the Active Militia, adopted by the Governor in Council on the 4th March, 1870, and printed by the Queen's Printer, has been put in evidence in this case. They have, therefore, the force of Legislative Enactment. Among the duties therein contained of the Deputy Adjutant General, (Sub-Section 7, Section 115,) we find "Inspections of Rifle Ranges and their maintenance.

"It has been objected, however, that such inspection and approval can only be proved by documentary evidence, which has not been done. I do not find any authority for such contention; on the contrary, I think that oral testimony of the fact is more satisfactory, (because higher evidence) unless it can be shown (and it has not been) that such approval to be valid should be in writing in the first instance.

"The third and last question to decide, there can be little doubt about. It has not been asserted on the part of the prosecution that the Defendant was firing otherwise than as a Volunteer Officer at Target Practice on the Rifle Range in question, and it was proved that it was under competent military authority and permission. I am also led to understand that this prosecution has not been instituted so much for the punishment of the Defendant as an individual, as it is to test the right of the Volunteer Militia to fire at Target Practice in the place mentioned. The question is no doubt considered important by the prosecutor, whose land it is alleged is occupied without his permission. But it is of no less consequence to the Volunteer Force in this vicinity, to know if they can be interfered with by private prosecutions when they are endeavoring to become efficient soldiers by learning the skillful use of an arm that they may hereafter be obliged to use in repelling a hostile invasion of our country. Indeed, so impressed are the Government of the supreme necessity of an Active Militia becoming expert in the use of the Rifle as a fire-arm, that we find it embodied in Section 175 of the Regulations, and orders that "Officers commanding Corps will be careful that each man under their command shall within each year fire at Target Practice the number of Rounds authorized for that purpose," that is 40 Rounds. It necessarily follows that which is made an imperative duty under a Statute cannot be an offence under a Municipal By-law, as the superior must of necessity over-ride or supersede the inferior law; and if Defendant is aggrieved, he must seek redress in the manner pointed out by the Statute.

"I hold therefore after giving the questions my best consideration, that the Statute authorizes the establishment and maintenance of Rifle Ranges, and provides and authorizes target practice at such ranges; that the one in question has been lawfully established, and that it was duly inspected and approved before the act complained of took place, and that the firing by the Defendant was done by him as a Volunteer Militia Officer at the said Rifle Range, at target

practice, under the authority and permission of the Statute; and he is therefore not amenable to punishment under the By-law; for if he were it would follow that if the active Militia were called out to repel a hostile invasion of our Territory, and would discharge their Rifles at the onomy within the precincts of the corporation, they would be equally liable for an infraction of the By-law in question.

"I therefore dismiss the case with costs."

THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.

The Lord Mayor has recently received at the Mansion-house upwards of £150 on behalf of the fund for presenting valuable prizes to the volunteers of Canada at their annual contest, to be held at the end of August next, at Fredericton, New Brunswick, as a token of the public appreciation of the loyalty and valour shown by them in defending the frontiers of the Dominion. The suggestion of such a movement first made by the Lord Mayor about a month ago, at a meeting of the British and Colonial Emigration Fund, and his lordship has since been actively but privately engaged in forming a committee to carry out the object in view. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has expressed his hearty approval of the movement, and, in addition, has subscribed £10 10s to the fund. The other members are the Lord Mayor, who acts as treasurer, the Marquis of Westminster, the Marquis of Donegal, Lord Ducie, Lord Truro, Mr. Cardwell, Lord Northbrook, Lord Bury, Lord Elcho, Lord Alfred Churchill, Baron Alfred de Rothschild, Macleod of Macleod, Sir John Rose Colonel Lloyd Lindsay, M. P., Alderman Sir William Rose, Alderman Sir J. Lawrence, M. P., Colonel Warde, Mr. Alderman Carter, Mr. Thomas Baring, M. P., Mr. B. W. Currie, Mr. Robert Gillespie, Mr. Henry Kingscote, Mr. Jervoise Smith, Captain Templar, Mr. William Dixon of Toronto, and Mr. Joseph Gibbs. Lord Westminster has given a donation of £20, and sums of £10 10s. has been contributed by the Lord Mayor, Sir C. Mills, Mr. Baring, Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, M. P., Mr. H. B. Midmay, Sir J. Rose, and Mr. Russell Sturgis. The Royal Canadian Emigration Club, consisting entirely of working men has sent a cheque for £3 3s through its chairman, Mr. Herring, Subscriptions are received at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor, and at the bank of Messrs. Smith, Payne & Co. The gallant services of the volunteers on the occasion of the late Fenian raid have met with the warmest approval and commendation from all classes of Englishmen, and the answer of Mr. Monsell to Major Walker in the House of Commons on Thursday night amply testifies to the feelings of the Government on the subject. The appeal of the Mansion House Committee may therefore be considered not only justifiable but extremely opportune.

The disappointment at Mr. Gladstone's failure to make a positive declaration to protect Belgium on Monday night seems far more general, and even more indignant than was yesterday described. Throughout the speech the House had an air of painful waiting, changing at its close to one of dissatisfaction. To-day the people are no longer silent. Liberals and Conservatives complain bitterly that the Government fails to comprehend the determination of the people, and that Mr. Gladstone's economical and sentimental shrinking from war threatens to precipitate England into the very conflict he seeks to avert.

THE THREATENED WAR.—MILITARY FEATURES OF THE FRENCH AND GERMAN FRONTIER.

We are indebted for the following to the *Standard*:—"Lavallée's famous work on the French frontiers, which achieved the rare honour of being *couronné* by the Academy, commences with this definition, "Gaul or the French region, has for its natural boundaries on the west the Atlantic, on the north the German Ocean, on the east the Rhine and the Alps, on the south Mediterranean and the Pyrenees." "It seems," says Strabo, "as though a tutelary deity has raised these mountain chains, brought these seas together, and traced the course of so many rivers, that Gaul may one day become the most flourishing portion of the earth." But from the time when the battle of Fontenay and the treaty of Verdun dismembered this great Gaul—when, in fact, Gaul became France—these so-called natural frontiers were lost; and from that day to this, through the long space of more than ten centuries, the struggle to recover the Gallic frontier has never ceased. More than once regained, it has more than once again been forfeited by the ambition which overleaped the mark; and the successive defeats which the First Napoleon sustained at the close of his career contracted more and more the boundaries of the French Empire. Even his selfish heart was moved by the spectacle of her boundaries thus trampled down; and in the last few hours of his sojourn at Fontainebleau, before the departure for Elba, there was wrung from him the cry, "*La France sans frontières, quand elle en avait si belles!*" Worst of all the humiliations that fall upon my head, is to leave her so small when I received her so great." But there came even greater humiliations on the head of France, when the die had been cast for the time by the Emperor, and the treaty of 1815 took from her still further portions of her frontier lands. There are few Frenchmen who will not echo the words that this treaty left France "*garrottée, surveillée, menacée*;" and there are still fewer who would not cast their whole strength into a war which should have for its object the restoration of the old frontiers of Gaul. Such is the dream of all patriotic Frenchmen; such the well-known aspirations of the present Emperor. Already since 1815 France has made one step in this direction. By the annexation of Savoy and Nice in 1860 she has gained, not only territories peopled by 7,000,000 inhabitants, but increased strength on her southern frontier. The Var, of old so weak a frontier, is covered by the Alps; a new port is gained in Villafranca. The great road of Mont Cenis is in French hands; the defiles of the Jura are closed. "France has, then, says Lavallée, "recovered her natural frontier in the south. Will she recover it in the north? Undoubtedly she will. She must have the boundaries traced by the hand of Providence, which she held in her Celtic and Roman days, which she reconquered in her regeneration of 1789. She must enclose in her territory the battlefield of Tolbiac and the tomb of Charlemagne, she must have, as Vauban said to Louis XIV., her "*pre carré*." The natural frontiers of France have become part of the international law of Europe; they are a fundamental necessity of modern times; they are a guarantee of the peace of the world."

"Such, then, is the acknowledged aim of

France under her present rule. But to gain the Rhine as a frontier she must take territory from four several kingdoms—Belgium, Holland, Prussia, and Bavaria, and from the Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt. If the reader will take a map—and we can recommend none cheaper or better for ordinary purposes than the 1867 edition of Stieler's Map of Germany—he will see how the French frontier, after following the Rhine in its downward course from the junction of the Swiss and Baden frontiers at Basle for about a hundred miles, stops short on the right bank of the river Lauter, and there turns abruptly to the west, and runs with but slight inclination northwards for sixty miles along to the south of Rhenish Bavaria, till, a little to the east of the river Saar, Bavarian territory ceases, and Rhenish Prussia begins. Here the Prussian territory dips slightly downwards into France, running nearly parallel too, but some eight or ten miles below the river Saar, so as to leave Saarlouis and Saarbrück in Prussia. For about fifty miles the French and Prussian territories are contiguous; but just above the French town of Sierck the Prussian frontier turns directly northwards, and for five-and-twenty miles or so that portion of Luxemburg which belongs to Holland abuts on French territory, to be succeeded in turn by the Belgian frontier, which runs contiguous to France for not less than 250 miles. Thus then there lies between France and the Rhine, north of the River Lauter, portions of Bavaria, Prussia, Holland, and Belgium; while behind Rhenish Bavaria a portion of Hesse-Darmstadt is interposed, and between Northern Belgium and the mouth of the Rhine is another portion of Holland. It remains to be noticed that the entire territory on the right bank of the Rhine from Basle to opposite the River Lauter, where France possesses the left bank, belongs to Baden, while beyond it again lie Wurtemberg and Bavaria.

"Now, if France declares war against Prussia, we may assert with tolerable certainty that she will endeavour to take the initiative, and to throw her armies at once into the enemy's country. We will suppose, for the sake of argument, to commence with, that the neutrality of Belgium and of Holland will be strictly respected, and that the only countries to be involved in the quarrel are Prussia, France, and Spain. When, however, we say Prussia, we do not mean Prussia alone, but with her the countries over which she holds military sway. These include the whole of the states of the North German Confederation—namely, the two kingdoms of Prussia and Saxony; five grand duchies, including Hesse-Darmstadt; five duchies and seven principalities, which it is unnecessary to mention in detail, and the three free towns of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg. But this is not all, for Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemberg are bound to Prussia by treaties, which place their armies, in the event of war, at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the Northern Confederation, and that Commander-in-Chief is the King of Prussia. The existence of these treaties being no secret, but being well known to France, it follows that, if she goes to war with the King of Prussia, she goes to war with the whole of the North German Confederation, and also with Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden. Thus it is not only the fifty miles of actual Prussian frontier which lie contiguous to herself that France would be at liberty to invade, but her neighbours along her entire German frontier would be enemies, from where the Prussian frontier commences at Sierck on the Moselle, along the Bavarian frontier to Lauterbach, and thence along the

Rhine, which separates her from Baden, to the confines of Switzerland at Basle.

"There exists among a certain class of military writers a theory that the enemy's capital is the objective point of every advancing army; but the theory is not one which will hold good in the face of facts. The real object of every true strategist is the destruction of his enemy's army, by bringing a superior force against it, and by forcing it to fight in a position where, if it be defeated, it cannot fall back upon its magazines and depots for fresh supplies of men and of material. Under certain conditions, however, the capital is of great value, if it can be seized; but not always. Napoleon's occupation of Madrid for four years did not put a stop to the fighting in Spain; neither did his seizing Vienna, either in 1805 or in 1809. Of the other hand, the occupation of Paris in 1814 and 1815 put an end to those wars. It would, we believe, be generally admitted that the effect at this day of a Prussian occupation of Paris would be more fatal to France than would a French occupation of Berlin to Prussia. Berlin does not represent Northern Germany, or even Prussia, as Paris does France. And, inasmuch as the Prussian frontier at Saarlouis is within half the distance of Paris that the nearest point of the French frontier is from Berlin, it is evident that any operations of the French must be conducted with a view to preventing a Prussian army from passing it by the French forces, and striking directly at Paris.

"The most direct road from Berlin to Paris is that which passes through Cologne, and thence by Liège and Charleroi through Belgium. But on the supposition with which we have started—that Belgium and Holland will be neutralised (and we believe their neutrality would be respected if England shows any firmness)—this route through Belgium will be closed alike to French and Prussians. And it is not difficult to show that, strategically speaking, it is a great advantage to France that this neutrality should be maintained. At once she is secured from attack on that portion of her frontier nearest to Paris, and she may make Metz, Nancy, and Strasbourg her base for operations against Germany, without fear of her left flank being turned, and her capital exposed. Thus she gains the advantage of being able to concentrate her troops near her German frontier; and her railway system will allow her in a very short time to mass the greater part of the twenty-two divisions of which her army (exclusive of those in Algiers) is composed, on the line joining Metz, Nancy, and Strasbourg. Between Metz and Strasbourg, both containing large depots of supplies, there runs a railway which can convey troops from the one place to the other, a distance of a hundred and twenty miles, in a few hours. From Paris and from Lyons, the great railway centres of France, there is communication by which the divisions in the south, north, and west could be brought to these two points—Metz and Strasbourg—with little delay. France has had experience of moving large bodies of troops by rail in 1859, and her system is organised for action. In that war, the one line from Paris to Lyons conveyed daily over that distance of more than 300 miles, for ten days, an average of 8421 men, and 512 horses. On one day more than 12,000 men and 650 horses were despatched, and for no less than eighth-six days thirty trains, each of about thirty-three carriages, were dispatched with troops and material of war, at an average speed of fifteen miles an hour.

"It may fairly be assumed that in a week France could concentrate an army of 100,000

troops at least between Metz and Strasbourg. Prussia, whose lines of railway were neither so many nor so convenient, collected more than 200,000 men on the frontiers of Saxony and Silesia during the three weeks between the 16th May and the 5th June, 1866, and from distances varying from 120 to 400 miles. Nor can it be doubted, when the distances are taken into account, that France could concentrate the bulk of her forces on this frontier much more rapidly than Prussia; independently of the gravely important fact, that whereas France has 400,000 men available for active service actually in her service at this moment, without either calling up her reserves or counting her conscripts of 1870, Prussia has only 200,000 under the same conditions; while it must not be forgotten that the Prussian battalions are only half their proper strength until completed by the reserves, and that it is not so with France. And, further, it cannot be an easy task, no matter how perfect may be the organisation of the Prussian districts, to draw away from their homes without word of preparation a warning thousands of the bread-winners of families. We therefore assume that France can collect the bulk of her forces on her German frontier before Prussia can oppose a force at all equal to them. The most remote French divisions—those on the Spanish frontier oven at Bayonne or Bordeaux, are not further from the Franco-German frontier than is Berlin; while the Prussian divisions at Koenigsberg, Dantzic, Bromberg, Stettin, Posen, Glogau, Breslau, &c., are comparatively remote from the probable theatre of war. The first troops to be collected by Prussia within striking distance would be her divisions at Treves, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Munster, Frankfurt, Cassel, and Hanover. But would she venture on doing more with the divisions in Hanover than sending part of them away? Must she not strongly occupy Frankfurt? and with the certainty that Denmark will seize the first opportunity to attack her, dare she move the Schleswig corps from its position at Kiel and Flensburg? While France will be safe on all her other frontiers but the comparatively unimportant one of Spain, which might indeed be protected by her National Guard, Prussia must watch her Russian and Austrian frontiers, must make herself safe against attack from Denmark, and from a rising in Hanover, in Nassau, in Hesso-Cassel. Still more likely, then, does it seem that at the outset of the campaign, at all events, the numbers available for the field will be in favour of France.

France, then, we may suppose, will be in a position to invade German territory at some point between the River Moselle and Switzerland. Possessing, as she does here, a salient rectangular frontier, she can, by means of the Metz-Strasbourg Railway, mass her troops for attack either by the north or by the east. Thus she possesses the recognised advantage of a salient base, in being able to compel her enemy either to divide his forces between the two sides of the angle, in which case he is liable to have either fraction attacked by the whole force of France—or to neglect one side in order to bring a sufficient force upon the other. Can Prussia afford to divide the forces which she will possess at the opening of this probable campaign? Good strategy, we should say, would rather lead her to mass her forces on the northern side of the frontier, so as to meet an invasion of the French in that direction with her full strength, or should France act against the eastern frontier, to descend the valley of the Moselle or of the Saar, and throw herself across the French communications with the interior. But a

rapid success on the part of France, striking across the Rhine into Baden, and thence moving northwards towards the River Main, might render it necessary for Prussia to abandon this plan, the advantages of which depend solely on its being rapidly carried out.

"It has been pointed out by Colonel Hamley, in his "Operations of War," that in every case of an angular base, salient for the one army, re-entering for the other, the advantages rest with that army which holds the issues of the frontier, or can most readily seize them; and that, in addition, the assumption of the offensive is necessary to secure the advantage of the re-entering frontier. In short, that the advantages of either form or frontier are conditional on the assumption of the offensive. If, then, we are right in supposing that the French will be first in a position to assume the offensive, the advantages of this peculiar form of frontier are on their side. Let us examine this question a little further:—

"Suppose a French Army to be ready to march into Germany, either across the northern or eastern side of this angular frontier, what lines of operation lie open to it? From Metz there are three roads, diverging into Rhenish Prussia. The first or most westerly, turning off at Thionville from the great Luxembourg road, strikes the River Saar at Starburg, and the Moselle at Treves. Thence there are roads through the difficult and rugged country of the Eifel, which lead to the Rhine at Coblenz, at Bonn, and to, and were amused by, the speeches; but when the time came to put the resolutions, they objected good naturedly to the indignity, and wound up the meeting by singing *Vive la Canadienne*, and by cheers for the Queen."

A second road leads from Metz to Saarlouis, a strong and important Prussian fortress, while a third leads to Saarbrück, some twenty miles higher up the Saar, whence, as from Saarlouis, there is railway communication with Treves, and a line leading directly down the valley of the Nahe to Bingen, and thence to Coblenz and Mainz. A French Army adopting this line of operations, and using any of these roads, must be prepared to mask or besiege the strong fortress of Saarlouis, on which Prussian labour has of late been most freely expended; must also be prepared to meet an enemy concentrated from the provinces east of the Rhine, in the defiles of the Hochwald or the Eifel; while, even should it be victorious here, it finds in its further progress the great fortress of Coblenz, beyond which it would not dare to advance in the direction of Cologne, inasmuch as it would then have its only line of supply immediately threatened, and be liable to be compelled to fight with its back to the neutral territory of Belgium. From Saarbrück another road and railway lead to the famous battle-field of Kaiserslautern, in Rhenish Bavaria, and thence due east to the Rhine at Mannheim; but no other road of importance crosses this Bavarian frontier, except the rail and road from Strasbourg by Weissenburg, which lead direct upon the fortress of Landau, on the River Queitch, and thence to the Rhine at Mannheim, leaving the fortress of Germersheim on the right, which closes the road from Strasbourg along the left bank of the Rhine. It was not till 1815 that these fortresses of Saarlouis and Landau were taken away from France and given to Germany, and now they close the two chief lines leading across the northern frontier of France to the Rhine. Both, however, may be turned by the Saarbrück-Bingen or Saarbrück-Mannheim road, and should France cross the

northern side of the angle, this will be probably her line of operations, leading her on the Rhine, either above or below the Main. A road from Bitsch, a French fort on the Vosges, meets the Saarbrück-Kaiserslautern road at Homburg, and would facilitate the advance of an army, while serving as a safe line for supplies. Should Mannheim be the point aimed at, Landau would have to be masked or besieged by troops from Strasbourg. Such is the most probable line of operations, if the northern side of the frontier should be crossed.

"But it is on the Rhine or Eastern side that France might without difficulty meet with a first easy success. Crossing at Strasbourg, she might penetrate the Black Forest by the valleys of the Rench or the Kinzig and the Enz, all of which are perfectly open, towards the valleys of the Neckar, or turning Rastadt, which closes the road and railway on the right bank of the Rhine, and also the valley of the Murg, advance upon Pforzheim or Stuttgart. Ulm, the only strong fortress on this side, is too distant to be of avail against such movements, and Rastadt would only serve to hold the troops of Baden, who would hasten to its shelter to rally at the first sound of an enemy's trumpet on the Grand Duke's bank of the Rhine. Neither Baden nor Bavaria need be much feared by France, if the experience of 1866 is to be trusted. With her foot once firmly planted in Wurtemberg, France might advance to the Main and into Bavaria, and hold the same position that Napoleon held before the opening of the Jena campaign, were it not that he then held the fortress of Mayence, which is now the bulwark of Germany.

"Both French and German writers have pointed of late to the invasion of Southern Germany as the best chance of success for France. A German pamphlet, called "The Annexation of South Germany to the North German Confederation," has attracted considerable attention both in Germany and in France, from the strong argument of the writer that the extension of its frontier is a cause of the greatest weakness to the North German Bund. He shows that there is nothing to prevent France from overrunning Baden, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria, and that the temptation in such a case would be almost too strong for Austria. In reply, it has been urged that Prussia could concentrate forces, and cast them into Lorraine before France could penetrate into the South, and force her to recall her troops to defend Paris. And it has been pointed out that by an alliance with Belgium a more direct road to Paris would be opened up. To our mind, however, the question is more whether France will consider any foe worthy of her steel except the Prussian Army, and whether she will not strike at the Rhine at Mannheim or at Bingen, and laying thus hold of a portion of the Rhine provinces compel Prussia to an early battle. Prussia has in Mayence and Coblenz the vast advantage of great fortresses, round which she can manœuvre, and which enable her to operate at pleasure on either bank of the Rhine.

"We have not considered the question of a Prussian invasion of France, because it seems improbable, to our judgment, that the Prussians will be ready in time to take the initiative. Neither have we discussed the effect upon the question of the occupation of Luxembourg, or of the alliance of Belgium with either party in the contest. These are problems which we reserve for a future occasion, should that occasion arise. Nor would it be safe to predict that here or there is to be the battlefield on which the war is to be decided. If once France sets her foot on German soil, resolved to humble Prussia,

it is not in one battle that such a struggle can be ended. Here is no unprepared foe for Prussia; no bankrupt enemy, with her hands tied by other opponents. The undivided energies of France will be given to the task of securing for herself the first place in Europe, and, if successful, it is not with the return of SaarLouis and Landau that she will rest content, but we may be assured, that, in such an event she will press on to the realisation of the dream of the Gallic race, the restoration of her Rhine frontier."

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

FROM MONTREAL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

A perfect howl of indignation and fury went up from this city on Monday when the telegram was received stating that amnesty had been granted to the blood stained rebels at Red River. Such an apparent glaring failure of justice seemed incredible, and many doubted the authenticity of the report, they could not suppose that the Government, they said, would dare to go to such an extreme, and outrage the popular feeling in such a manner. However every one is glad that it was unofficial, and a fervent hope is expressed that full justice will be meted out to the murderers of poor Scott, whose worse faults were that he was loyal, outspoken, and brave. Many of the Volunteers were indignant at the proposed amnesty, and threatened to resign if it should be granted.

A further detachment comprising thirty Canadian Zouaves, is now on its return to this city, from Rome, and may be expected next week.

The Prince of Wales' Rifles passed a very creditable inspection by Col. Smith, at St. Johns, previous to breaking up their camp there. They have evidently profited by the steady course of instruction they had been subjected to, and the best proof of their earnestness in their work is shewn in the popularity of their officers, and Major Bond has every reason to be satisfied with the result of the camping out of the Battalion at St. Johns. As usual, the inhabitants of that place were attentive and kind.

With regard to the Martini Henry Rifle the reports are most favorable, now that springs of proper strength have been put into the lock. The cost of the new arm is a very little more than that of the Snider, to which it is decidedly superior. In a very few days the report will be laid before Parliament.

Two Prussian vessels are and have been at anchor in the river near Montreal for the past few days, undetermined whether to go on or not. Their discretion would seem to be the result of their very wholesome fear of French cruisers. The feeling in Montreal is decidedly French in the Continental war, and any success of the French is received with considerable satisfaction. There is

talk of raising a full regiment here to go to the aid of His Holiness the Pope, now that the French have forsaken him; but, I fear, with the decided prospect of having to fight it would take considerable time and money to get so many together.

No. 1 Troop of Cavalry under the command of Capt. Muir, with Col. Lovelace as drill instructor, are at present encamped at Selby Grange, a spot about two miles from the city. The routine and discipline of camp life on active service is strictly adhered to the whole day, with the exception of certain intervals of rest and leisure, being devoted to drill and riding. Altogether the men take their several lessons in drill instruction with thorough earnestness, and seem particularly anxious to acquire a complete mastery of it, together with the routine of camp life. The members of the Troop almost to a man have turned out, and the *esprit de corps* infused amongst them is such as I should like to see as much of in others. They are a very creditable branch of the service, and should be encouraged in every manner possible. Religious services were held in the camp on Sunday last, and a *fete champetre* was held there on Monday, concluding with a ball, in which many Volunteer officers of this city participated.

Last week the officers and men of No. 1 Company, 2nd Battalion of G. T. Rifles, presented their drill instructor, Sergeant-Major Dickson, with a handsome pocket book containing a sum of money, as an acknowledgment of his attentive performance of the duties of company instructor.

It is said that the Imperial Government is desirous of testifying its appreciation of the conduct of our Volunteers during the late raid by selecting the most meritorious officer to receive, as a distinguished mark of favor, the Order of Saints Michael and George.

I am sure that I endorse the sentiments of all the Volunteers when I say that no more fitting selection could be made for the distinction than Col. Osborne Smith, a gentleman whose connection with the Volunteer force has been of very long duration and of great value to it. His untiring efforts in all matters tending to the welfare and efficiency of the force are well known, and although perhaps his somewhat eccentricities of character and manner may have in a measure repelled friendship and intimacy on the part of many, none will admit but that he is a sterling officer and one thoroughly posted in his duty.

As an old army officer he is acquainted with military tactics and discipline and which so well fitted him for the front and exposed position he held during the recent Fenian raid. General Lindsay praised the gallant Colonel for the manner in which he had conducted the defence of the frontier and referred to his services as being valuable, thanking him in the name of the Queen and the Governor General. No man more deserves the distinction proposed; it would

be no more than Col. Smith deserves and his selection would be immensely popular among the Volunteers.

"That Sword" is on its way here at last and Col. Chamberlin must consider himself a very lucky man when he gets it, not that he does not deserve it, but it was his chance and which might just as well have been another's.

Sergt. Sims of the Victoria Rifles has handed me a small book containing the By laws and Regulations of the Victoria Volunteer Rifle Association, an association only lately formed. It is governed by a President, (Major Bethune), Vice President and six of a committee, and its object is the encouragement of rifle shooting in the Victoria Volunteer Rifles. The field regulations state that there shall be two club days in each week on which days from the hours of five to eight a.m., and from two to six p.m., members can rely on finding a marker at the butt. The object of this association is praiseworthy and will, no doubt, be the means of considerably improving the shooting of the corps and must prove a boon to many who are anxious to become more proficient in this very important branch of the service. I may have more to say about this in a future number. B.

QUEBEC PROV'L RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MONTREAL, 4th August.—On Tuesday the second annual meeting of the Quebec Rifle Association commenced. The day was very favorable for shooting, the ranges were in excellent order and everything had been done that could be to facilitate good shooting. The Executive Committee had spared neither time nor money to make the second meeting a success. The attendance of Volunteers was large, probably between 3 and 400. Firing commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning and ceased at 6 in the evening, with an hour of intermission in the middle of the day for dinner. The match was opened by Col. Dyde, firing the first shot, which scored a bull's eye. The maiden stakes with 149 entries were completed by 4 o'clock. The Snider championship competition had not concluded when the closing gun fired at 6 o'clock.

COMPETITION I—OPENING MATCH.

Open to all members of P. R. A. of Q., whether by direct contribution, or through affiliated Associations.

1st Prize.....	\$30 00
2nd ".....	25 00
3rd ".....	20 00
4th ".....	15 00
5th ".....	10 00
15 Prizes, \$5 each.....	75 00

In all, 20 Prizes..... \$175 00

Snider Rifle, Government issue.

Range, 200 yards.

Number of rounds, seven.

Entrance, 50 cents.

Number of entries, 259.

COMPETITION II—THE MAIDEN STAKES.

	Points.
1 Sergt. Adams, 51st Batt.	25
2 Sergt. Beers, M G A.	24
3 Lieut. Ivison, G. T. R.	23
4 Sergt. Lanier, 18th Batt.	23
5 Private Hurd, Rifle Brigade.	23
6 Ensign Trihey, G. T. R.	23
7 Capt. Cotton, O. G. A.	22
8 Capt. Worsley, late of 60th Rifles.	22
9 Sergt. Berry, 54th Batt.	22
10 Corp. Metalfa, G. T. R.	22
11 C. R. Murray, V. R. C.	22
12 Capt. Harder, G. T. R.	22
13 Fred. Brightland, M. G. A.	22
14 Sergt. Norris, 8th Batt.	22
15 Capt. McKenzie, 54th Batt.	22
16 Corp. Backus, 60th Batt.	21
17 McDisher, St. Catharines, R. A.	21
18 Sergt. Major Richards, G. T. R.	21
19 Corp. Stewart, 50th Batt.	21
20 Private Raith, 54th Batt.	21

The following are the names of those who each scored 21 points:

1st MATCH, 21 POINTS.

Corporal Leet, 54th Batt.; Sergt. Luperior, G. T. R.; Captain Wall; — Marison; Private Crutch, R. B.; P. Gordon, 51st Batt.; Corp. Sarden, 51st Batt.; Private Jacquays, 52nd Batt.; Ensign Proper; Sergt. Ferguson, 8th Batt.; Private Wraith, 64th Batt.; Sapper Williams, Eng.; Private Riel, 21st Batt.

Open only to members who have never won a prize at any Rifle Meeting in Canada. (Company and regimental matches not included.)

1st Prize	\$25 00
2nd "	20 00
3rd "	15 00
4th "	12 50
5th "	10 00
10 Prizes, \$5 each	50 00

In all, 15 Prizes.....\$132 50

Snider Rifle, Government issue.
Range, 200 yards.
Number of rounds, five (5).
Entrance, 50 cents.
Number of entries, 149.

PRIZE MEN.

1 Private White, G. T. R.	18
2 Sergeant Inwood, 60th Rifles.	17
3 Private Black, G. T. R.	17
4 Bombadier McQuaid, M. G. A.	16
5 G. Campbell, G. T. R.	16
6 Sapper Williams, M. E.	16
7 A. Demers, Levis.	16
8 Fed. Brightland, M. G. A.	16
9 G. Brown, G. T. R.	16
10 Private Silver, R. B.	16
11 Lieut. Gordon, M. G. A.	15
12 Sergt. Sparharn, 42nd Batt.	15
13 Sergt. Major Richards, G. T. R.	15
14 Sergt. Mathews, M. G. A.	15
15 Private Robertson, G. T. R.	15

The only other competitor who scored 15 was Corporal Laviolette. The number of entries in the 3rd competition is 197.

COMPETITION V—BATTALION MATCH.

Competed for by five Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men of any Volunteer Regiment in the Province of Quebec, having affiliated.

1st Prize.—Dominion Provincial Cup, value \$800. The said Cup to be won twice in three years, previous to becoming to property of any Battalion.	
2nd Prize	\$40 00
3rd "	20 00
Highest individual score	20 00
Second	10 00

Snider Rifle Government Issue.
Ranges 500 and 600 yard.
Number of rounds at each distance seven.

Entrance Fee \$2.50.

No one could compete in this Match unless six months a member of the corps he represents, and resident of this Province for the past six months at least.

The match was concluded by half past five o'clock, and resulted in favor of the 2nd Battalion Grand Trunk Rifles, beating the Royals, the winners of the cup last year by 12 points. The general average of firing was very good, an average considerably over cent; being made by ten battalions.

The following are the scores of the several battalions:—

1st Prize.—2nd Batt. Grand Trunk Rifles; Capt. Wall, 34; Ens. Trihey, 44; Sergt. Maj. Dickson, 41; Sergt. Turnbull, 32; Pte. Dade, 39; total, 190.

2nd Prize.—5th Batt. "Royals": Capt. J. Esdaile, 26; Lieut. McDougill, 36; Col. Sgt. J. Stenhouse, 40; Staff Sergt. J. Barrie, 37; Pte. Jas. Hilton, 39; total, 178.

3rd Prize.—54th Richmond Batt.: Capt. McKenzie, 27; Qr.-Mstr. Thomas, 46; Pte. Shaw, 39; Sergt. Shaw, 34; Corp. Ruth, 41; total, 178.

1st Batt. G. T. Rifles:—Major Clarke, 25; Capt. Harder, 43; Capt. Atkinson, 32; Pte. Gough, 36; Pte. Clarke, 41—Total, 177.

Hemmingford Rangers—51st Batt.:—Ens. Propor, 35; Sergt. Adams, 32; Pte. Striker, 33; Pte. Gordon, 39; Sergt. Orr, 32—Total 171.

Victoria Vol. Rifles—3rd Batt.—Ens. Andrews, 40; Pte. Shaw, 36; Pte. R. W. Campbell, 27; Pte. C. A. Campbell, 38; Pte. Edwards, 23—Total, 164.

Huntingdon Borderers—50th Batt.—Capt. Feeny, 41; Sergt. McCartney, 40; Corp. Stewart, 18; Corp. Morrison, 29; Sergt. Stewart, 26—Total, 163.

Stadacona Rifles—8th Batt.:—Capt. Morgan, 29; Sergt. Norris, 36; Sergt. Hawkins, 29; Sergt. Ferguson, 36; Sergt. Holloway, 30.—Total 160.

Montreal Garrison Artillery—Corp. Arnold 28; Corp. Brazeau, 36; Gunr Brightland, 27; Sergt. Wynne, 29; Staff Sergt. Beers, 37—Total, 157.

52nd Bedford Batt.—Lt.-Col. Miller, 33; Lt. Mitchell, 26; Ens. Stevenson, 27; Sergt. Hodge, 37; Pte. Jacquays, 33.—Total, 156.

60th Missisquoi Batt.—Major Rowe, 23; Ens. Bus, 25; Sergt. Vaughan, 39; Sergt. Major Hawley, 40; Sergt. Kenney, 24. Total 151.

1st or Prince of Wales' Rifles.—Sergt. Quinn, 30; Corp. Conway, 27; Sergt. Wilson, 35; Sergt. Doran, 19; Sergt. Porteous, 26.—Total, 137.

1st Brigade G. T. Artillery.—Lieut. Ivenson, 26; Sergt. Hunt, 36; Gunr. Clarke, 22; Sergt. Rodgers, 16; Gunr. Leason, 21—Total, 121.

21st Lt. Infantry Batt.—Lieut.-Col. Marchand, 25; Capt. Carreau, 20; Lt. Vaughan, 28; Sergt.-Major McNab, 16; Pte. Riel, 21—Total 110.

Three Riveaux Batt.—Capt. Gagnon, 24; Ens. Levesque, 13; Sergt. Laferrero, 19; Capt. Benvier, 26; Pte. Bellemare, 13—Total, 89.

64th Batt.—Capt. Baker, 14; Capt. Poitrs, 15; Lieut. Mannie, 20; Corp. Laviolette, 16; Pte. Hubert, 12—Total, 86.

1st PRIZE HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL SCORE.

Qr.-Mstr. Thomas, 54th Battalion, 46 pts.

2ND HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL SCORE.

Ens. Trihey, 2nd Batt. G. T. Rifles, 44 points.

THIRD COMPETITION.

The third competition was afterwards concluded; but the scores were not computed or the result known when the Committee left the grounds last evening.

SECOND DAY.

Firing commenced at nine o'clock sharp. The third competition was proceeded with. At 12.30 there were two squads yet to fire at the 100 yards range; it was then postponed till evening, to allow the Battalion Match to be fired, when it was concluded, but too late to have the scores completed the same night. The Battalion Match caused the greatest excitement, both among the spectators and contestants. The attendance of Volunteers was, as on the first day, very large, and the *coup d'oeil* was very picturesque. The band of the Rifle Brigade discoursed sweet music, and the ladies shewed their interest in the proceedings by being present in considerable numbers. The Royals naturally feel annoyed at their ill-luck, as had they won the cup this year it would have been their property absolutely.

THE NEW IMPERIAL GUARANTEE ACT.

In the proceedings of the Imperial Parliament on the 19th of July we find the following item—as reported in the *Times*:

"In Committee of the whole House on the Canada Defences (Guarantee of Loan) Bill.

"Mr. Stansfeld moved a resolution authorising the Treasury to guarantee a loan of £1,100,000 for the defences of Canada.

"Mr. Monk protested against the guarantee.

"The resolution was agreed to, and leave was given to bring in a Bill founded upon it."

And in the *Daily News* report, we find the following additional information:—

"The House having resolved itself into Committee on Canada Defences,

"Mr. Stansfeld said the resolution he had to move was to enable him to introduce a Bill to authorize the Treasury to guarantee a loan in accordance with a long standing pledge given by the Government in 1865. A Bill for the purpose was introduced last session, but it was not passed from want of time."

The only pledge of an Imperial guarantee for a loan for military expenditure, given in 1865, was that given to Messrs. Macdonald, Cartier, Brown and Galt in April 1865, when the Imperial Government were in expectation of serious trouble with the United States. If that is the "pledge" referred to, it will be well that the whole arrangement then made should be recalled to mind, as recent proceedings of the Imperial Government have very much the appearance of a direct breach of that agreement.

HASTINGS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The second annual prize meeting of the Hastings Rifle Association will be held at Belleville, commencing on Tuesday next, 9th inst., at 9 a.m. The prizes offered for competition are numerous and valuable, numbering 56, the aggregate value of which amounts to \$400. This ought to induce good shooting and strong fields in each match. Persons can be enrolled as members of the Association until the commencement of firing on the opening day of the match; the By-Laws of the Dominion Rifle Association to guide in all cases. Last year the first meeting of the Association was very successful, though too late in the year, and we learn that the prospects this year are highly encouraging.—*Belleville Intelligencer*.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV.

1870.

ON account of the liberal patronage extended to the REVIEW since its establishment we have determined to add fresh features of interest to the forthcoming Volume so as to make it every way worthy of the support of the Volunteers of the Dominion.

On account of the great increase of our circulation we have been compelled to adopt the CASI IN ADVANCE principle. Therefore, from and after the 1st of January next the names of all subscribers who do not renew their subscription will be removed from the list. The reason for this will be obvious to our friends, as it will be readily understood that paper having so extended a circulation must be paid for in advance, it being impossible to employ agents to visit all the points to which it is mailed.

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

CLUBS of Five and upwards will be supplied at \$1.50 per annum for each copy.

CLUBS of Ten at the same rate, the sender of the names to receive one copy free for the year.

No Volunteer officer can be well posted concerning the condition, movements, and prospects of the Force unless he receives the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

We number amongst our Correspondents and Contributors some of the ablest writers on military subjects in America.

Full and reliable reports of RIFLE MATCHES, INSPECTIONS, and other matters connected with the Force appear regularly in our Columns. Also original historical reviews of America, and especially Canadian wars.

AGENTS.

Liberal terms will be offered to Adjutants, Instructors, and others who act as agents for us in their several corps. The only authorized agents for the REVIEW at present are

LT.-COL. R. LOVELACE, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

MR. ROGER HUNTER, for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

REMITTANCES should be addressed to DAWSON KERR, Proprietor of VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

DAWSON KERR.....PROPRIETOR.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

All Communications regarding the Militia or Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Department, should be addressed to the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

Communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. Correspondents must invariably send us confidentially, their name and address.

All letters must be Post-paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout the Provinces are particularly requested to favor us regularly with weekly information concerning the movements and doings of their respective Corps, including the fixtures for drill, marching out, rifle practice &c.

We shall feel obliged to such to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that we may reach us in time for publication.

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Table with 2 columns: Title and Page. Includes sections like POETRY, THE BATTLES OF 1812-15, LEADERS, RIFLE MATCHES, SELECTIONS, REMITTANCES, and MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

“Unbribed, unbought, our swords we draw, To guard the Monarch, fence the law.”

OTTAWA, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1870.

Our Subscribers in Ontario will be called upon by our Agent, LIEUT.-COL. LOVELACE, (Agent for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec,) during the present month, and we will feel obliged by their promptly meeting the demands made on them for subscriptions due this office on account of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

In order to induce a healthy emigration it is a first necessity that work and place for strangers should be found; one of the great necessities of the day is the means of rapid intercommunication between different parts of the same country and with the outer world; Canada has acquired a vast stretch of territory to the North-west extending to the Pacific—as is well known this is nearly isolated—and entirely beyond the means of the ordinary emigrant to reach boundless as its wealth may be it cannot be developed while the means to reach it are so imperfect. It has become the duty of the Government to devise means to open this territory to settlement, and it is understood that the Imperial Government will give a material guarantee towards the necessary line of Railway—the value of a work of this magnitude to Canada cannot be estimated—its first effect would be an unprecedented influx of what the country wants—labour and capital—while the development of the agricultura

manufacturing and commercial interests generally would be commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking. In addition to all this there yet remains the question of the Canal policy of the Dominion—what steps may yet be taken in that direction is unknown—the sudden illness of the Premier prevented the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the whole subject, and the work before it is of sufficient magnitude to make it a matter of grave consideration. Already the traffic of the Western States is leaving the New York canals and railways and seeking the shortest and better route by the St. Lawrence and the Lakes to the seaboard—auxiliary routes are become a necessity of the times partly for the purpose of relieving the over crowded channels and partly to cheapen the cost of transport by lessening the distance travelled. In the Ottawa River Canada possesses one of those short routes which must eventually decide the question as to the choice of Ocean ports for the surplus agricultural products of the Great West, its value has long since been ascertained but as yet no steps have been taken towards developing it. Those interested have been long looking for the promised commission as the best means of realizing their expectations. On the 17th of this month a meeting of parties interested in the Caughnawaga Canal is to come off in this city—it is to be one of the great outlets to this Western trade—and devised for the purpose of placing its distribution as far as the Atlantic States are concerned nearer to the Eastward—the question of the enlargement of the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals come up—the whole embracing a programme of sufficient magnitude to occupy Ministerial attention for some time. On the high road to greatness there can be no turning back, and Canada has advanced so far that her speed must be accelerated not slackened.

A PORTION of the Canadian press have got hold of the idea that a “standing army” is a necessity of the times, and therefore the country will be obliged to submit to heavy taxation for this evidence of nationality. The Quebec Morning Chronicle devotes quite a long article to this subject and tries to dove-tail it into the Independence question. Since the affair of the tub our contemporary is about as lively and frisky over its pet inception as a resuscitated whale might be imagined when in contact with a new tub, but finds the idea as heavy as the simile, and not capable of amalgamation.

Canada possesses in her Militia a sufficient standing army for all purposes of protection and defence; if garrisons are required they can be at once supplied the country, and the force that placed 13,000 on the frontier in forty-eight hours, cannot be very much taken aback by any emergency. It is only necessary to remind our readers that the above feat could not be performed under similar circumstances in England, with

all her resources, and it is to be doubted if she could concentrate and move a similar force for an equal distance within her own kingdom, notwithstanding the perfect organization of her ordnance and other corps attached to her army. It is a feat of which Canada may well feel proud and should be a sufficient assurance to all doubters. The *Chronicle* exaggerates the crisis and complains that the buildings, forts, &c., being unsuited to modern warfare will be an expensive acquisition; what then? we can surely sell the gift, disposing of the old *shell trap* at Quebec amongst the trash as it as well as the rest cost us nothing beyond the acceptance of the gift, the corporation of the ancient capital should be glad to get the area for municipal purposes, although from its historical reminiscences it would be a pity to destroy or deface the fortifications. However, utilitarians of the Independence school must be pleased, and to answer a fool according to his folly is an old and time-honored precept. Fluellen hath it that there is a river in Macedonia and another in Monmouth, both may have salmon; but it does not follow that because Great Britain bestowed on Canada sundry fortresses, not by any means of the first order, that the latter will be obliged to encounter the expense of a standing army to maintain them.

The celebrated ocean yacht race has been decided in favor of the British yacht "Cambridge," who beat her opponent on a course of nearly 3,000 miles, by one hour and forty-nine minutes in time. To the sporting man the philosophy of the case will be that of the actual fact, no matter how small the difference, whatever party passed the goal first is the winner. But seamen will not willingly accept any such solution of the problem as to which of these yachts actually made the better running—the difference in time is not the whole question. An actual shift of wind would account for that; but which vessel actually fulfilled their conditions, which ought to follow such a contest, as being the better sailers remains to be proved. A comparison of the log books of both yachts, with the deductions to be reasonably drawn therefrom would be a far better criterion of their sailing qualities than the accident of a small difference in time. The American press are very much exercised over the fact that their yacht was beaten; but English seamen will conclude with Mr. Ashbury that the race really proves nothing, only that both vessels are good sea boats. Their respective sailing qualities are just in the same position as when they started. In order to decide this both vessels should be started on a particular parallel, and that vessel that kept it most closely, all other things being equal, would undoubtedly be the winner. In contests of this kind in addition to build and rig, good seamanship has as much to do with the results as anything else.

The following despatches shew that the services of the Volunteers have been duly appreciated in Great Britain. It would be well to remind our readers that all telegraphic despatches received here come through the hands of the Agents of the Associated Press, and the general news is more or less cooked, hence the contradictory accounts received of this very matter:

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, }
4th July, 1870. }

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 120, of the 2nd ult., relating to the recent Fenian raid. I have perused with peculiar pleasure Captain Gascoigne's account of the affair on the Missisquoi frontier, and his testimony to the alacrity, patience, discipline, and courage of the young Canadians, on whom it fell to repel this criminal attack, and who so excellently performed their duty.

I have, &c.,

GRANVILLE.

The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart., &c., &c.

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, }
5th July, 1870. }

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 132, of the 9th ult., with its enclosures, relating to the recent Fenian raid. I have read with sustained interest the graphic account given by Col. Smith and Col. Bagot, of the two affairs which resulted in the repulse and route of the Fenians on the Missisquoi and Huntingdon frontier. I have sincere pleasure in acknowledging the conduct of the officers, and the alacrity and discipline of the Volunteers and Militia, and the zeal and helpful enthusiasm of the farmers and country people on both these points of attack. The discredit and ridicule attaching to those marauders, on account of their signal overthrow when they had scarcely crossed the frontier, most cripple, if not destroy, the means of reorganizing expeditions as wicked and non-justifiable in their conception as they have been feeble and non-successful in their execution. The genuine admiration of the spirit and behaviour of the Canadian levies, which pervades the reports of Col. Smith and Col. Bagot, is the best evidence that their easy success is not so much due to the character of their opponents as to the intrinsic qualities of the Canadians—the promptitude, courage and intelligence which makes individuals distinguished and a nation great.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GRANVILLE.

The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart., &c., &c.

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, }
6th July, 1870. }

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 126, of the 7th ult., enclosing a copy of a communication, which you had addressed to Lieut. General Lindsay, conveying your acknowledgment of the services rendered by him and by the forces under his command on the occasion of the recent Fenian raid. I have caused a copy of your despatch to be communicated to the Secretary of State for War, and I have to convey to you the expression of my cordial concurrence in the terms of your letter to Lieutenant-General Lindsay.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GRANVILLE.

The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart., &c., &c.

The annexationists appear to have a hard road to travel in the Province of Quebec. The French Canadians cannot see the value of republican institutions any more than the British Canadians of Ontario, and the propagators of new political creeds are in such a hopeless minority that it would require a microscope to make them out amongst the Canadian people. Blessed with any amount of assurance and an ardent temperament they do create a sensation as the following account of their proceedings from a contemporary shews. The good people of Arthabaska could not be gannomed, while discomfited politicians must have felt particularly small:

Le Constitutionnel, of Three River, brings us an account of a meeting held on Sunday last at Stanford, in the County of Arthabaska, called by circular, without signature, to consider the present political position of the country. A couple of gushing young politicians from Montreal were present, with a string of resolutions as long as the moral law, favoring annexation. They did not, however, take much by their motion. The good natured people of Arthabaska listened.

It is fortunate for England that the people of Canada understand the interests of the Empire better than the Imperial Cabinet—as those people south of the line of 45 know and feel. The United States dare not make a hostile movement of any description against Great Britain, while Canada is an integral portion of the Empire, hence all the subtle intriguing with their sympathisers in England and the plots of the independence-annexationist party here. No possible complications in Europe will give those Yankee boosters the coveted opportunities as long as British statesmen are true to the interests of their country, and will not allow her conquests to be wrested from her by diplomacy. What has been gained by the sword can be kept by the same weapon, and that is the diplomacy we will enforce in the case of the United States.

We publish the following extracts from prominent American journals for the purpose of shewing the British admirers of American institutions the political morality which those institutions foster; and also as a guide to what would be attempted by the United States if they only had the opportunity. Those extracts are in a special manner recommended to the independence league and its organs; as one of the immediate logical consequences of their scheme, and to the people of England as a small specimen of the political paradise John Bright and the Quakers are providing for Great Britain:

From the *New York Tribune*.

"Some people are happy in the thought that, in case England should become involved in the Franco-Prussian war, we Americans will then have an opportunity of 'paying her back' for her treacherous conduct toward us in our own war as shown especially in the Alabama privateering business. They think there will be a chance for our bold mariners to fit out privateers and prey

upon English commerce over all the seas of the world. We rather think, however, that though the English Government permitted its subjects to outrage our rights in the most flagrant manner, the American Government will enforce its own laws quite regardless of this fact. Moreover, none of the European Powers likely to be engaged in hostilities can, under the Paris Declaration, issue letters of marque to privateers, either from America or elsewhere. *There may be a good opportunity, before long, however, for our Government to press the Alabama claims upon England by very effective arguments.*

From the New York Herald.

"Just now, moreover, there are additional reasons over the reasons that apply in every other case why England should be neutral. If she ventures into the war she will have trouble at home, and instead of profiting by the ruin of others in their commerce, she will not have a timber left on the sea outside her navy. One of these reasons is seen in the position taken by the Irish; the other in the history of the Alabama. If England puts a soldier in Belgium, or inside the Prussian lines, she takes the field against France; and one hundred thousand Irishmen paraded in Dublin on Tuesday to declare their wish that France might triumph over all her foes. In the House of Commons it was declared the other night that England, with all her show of force on paper, could not put fifty thousand men in the field; and her military impotence was seen even in the Crimea. She would invite, therefore, disaster that she hardly has power to resist. And once at war shall we not retort upon her the example of the Alabama? Yea, and we will better the example. She has not paid for her depredations on our trade, and still holds all that she did as lawful and right. Very well: we will accept, instead of indemnity, that view of the law, and apply it to her case as she applied it to ours; and as she judges things by a mercantile standard, let her decide in the end whether it is not cheaper for nations to be just."

From the New York Sun.

"In the wars of the First Napoleon, from Marengo to Wagram, Jefferson presided at the White House, and Madison managed our foreign affairs. Our commercial marine grew with astonishing rapidity, covering the ocean with its canvas, and doing a profitable share of the carrying trade of the combatants. Our sagacious rulers seized this opportune epoch to purchase and annex to the United States Territory of Orleans, whereby we acquired a wide domain, and forever secured the mouth of the Mississippi, thus changing the face of the North American Continent. When, nearly half a century later, the great powers of Europe were tugging at each other's throats before the walls of Sevastopol, William L. Marcy was Secretary of State, and the central figure of the national Administration. He seized the opportunity to proclaim the doctrine, in his famous correspondence with Mr. Hulsemann, the Austrian Minister, in the Koszta case, that the American flag covered the head of a naturalized citizen, and claimed his undivided allegiance, in whatsoever part of the world he might happen to be found. He thus prepared the way for those treaties since concluded with foreign powers, in which this doctrine is acknowledged, to the great advantage of our adopted citizens. And when Governor Mirey found that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, was violating our neutrality laws in the interest of one of the parties of the Crimean

war, he did not fawn around him, and encourage his relatives to accept his retainers; but at the close of an able despatch, wherein he went over the entire grounds of the controversy, he intimated to Crampton, in diplomatic style, that he might deem it convenient to extend his travels beyond the boundaries of the United States, and so he would find his passports enclosed; in plain English, he dismissed him, and Crampton packed his trunk and left for home.

"But how is it now? Have we a President that can initiate a policy adapted to the exigency?"

"If the Republicans hope to retain any part of the confidence of the public, they should demand an immediate change in the State Department, and give the country to understand that President Grant must leave the White House at the close of the present term."

From the New York Evening Telegram.

"Should England abandon her neutrality and take sides with Prussia, it would be utter madness for us to neglect the opportunity which would then offer of driving her out of this continent. In the event referred to it would be the duty of President Grant to press the Alabama claims upon her, and press them in such a way that she would reject them. Then we could declare war, and in less than six months have possession of every one of her colonies in these waters. If it be urged that this proposition is a cold blooded one, we frankly admit it. What then? To return good for evil is admirable in religious ethics, but it is very absurd in politics. Great Britain did not hesitate to injure us when she had the opportunity. We can see no reason why we shall not do the same in the event of her giving us a chance. But perhaps somebody will say that it will seem cowardly to select a time when Great Britain is at war with a foreign power. Not at all. The act would be purely politic. It would lessen the quantity of blood we would have to shed and reduce the amount of treasure we would be compelled to expend in the work of conquering her possessions. One nation's embarrassment is another's benefit. As between France and Germany the United States cannot justly have any preference; but the United States ought not to hesitate a moment to place themselves in opposition to any country Great Britain supports."

To these declarations the *Toronto Globe* adds: "No matter what it is that is to be—whether fresh territory, or a diplomatic concession, or the simple pleasure of kicking out an ambassador—nothing too little, nothing too mean for a smart nation on the look out for 'good opportunities.'"

We trust the rumor which assigns the Cross of Saints Michael and George to Col. P. Robertson-Ross, the Adjutant-General of the Canadian army is true. The distinction could not be bestowed on a braver or more efficient soldier and it has been fairly earned by the high state of organization and discipline in which during his brief sojourn in Canada he has placed the Militia force of the Dominion. Few officers possess the Adjutant-General's powers of concentration and administration, and any one who has had the good fortune to see him handle troops in the field must feel how fortunate the country has been to secure his services. For the interest of the Canadian Militia we hope the rumor is true.

In our last issue the wants of the Canadian army to complete its organization were detailed. In the presence of the complications in politics which the aspect of affairs present it is necessary that sufficient stability be given to our local force to enable us to act as well as to speak decisively. In order to effect this it is evident that the various departments of a regular army, in which we are deficient, should be supplied, and that in as complete a manner as possible. Whatever the cost to the country may be it is better to incur it than to have no preparation made in an hour of danger, and the greater part of the organizations pointed out can be supplied without materially burthening the resources of Canada; in fact, with the exception of the actual working staff of each branch no expense at all need be incurred in the operation.

In answer to queries respecting routes for Volunteers going to the Dominion Rifle Association Meeting at Fredericton. The Gulf line steamers will take competitors from Quebec to Shediac for \$22.50, (tickets to be had here at Messrs. Herrick & Crombie) for the double journey, including meals, &c.

The Grand Trunk Line via Portland, for single fare, the double journey; the steamer from Portland to St. John the same. A local committee of arrangement will meet competitors at St. John and arrange their transit at reduced rates to Fredericton.

Competitors intending to proceed must apply to the Secretary, Dominion Rifle Association, on or before 21st Aug., at Ottawa, for a certificate to go, upon which alone return tickets will be issued by the Grand Trunk and other lines. The Association will not guarantee the issuing of return tickets to persons who have not the certificates above mentioned.

The Proclamation of Neutrality during the present European war has been issued by Her Majesty on the 19th ult. It is accompanied by a letter from Earl Granville to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Treasury, Home Office, War Office, and Indian Office.

The following shews that the Americans are in earnest about enforcing their neutral ity laws this time:

GENERAL O'NEILL SENTENCED.—Windsor, Vt. July 30.—Captain Monahan was arraigned before the U. S. Circuit Court to-day for violating the neutrality laws, and pleaded guilty. Gen. O'Neill was then placed in the dock and asked by the Court if he had anything to say why the sentence of the Court should not be passed upon him. The prisoner pleaded his services in behalf of his adopted country as a reason why his sentence should be light. He was then sentenced to the State prison in Windsor for two years, and pay a fine of ten dollars. Col. John H. Brown was then sentenced to nine months imprisonment and fined five dollars. It appeared Capt. Monahan had no command at the front, and that he was not actually engaged. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment and fined one dollar.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

LONDON, August 4th.—A Deputation from Newfoundland waited on Earl K. . . . yesterday, and asked that the British troops now in the Province be suffered to remain as protection against the possible attack of the Fenian. The Minister returned a discouraging answer, intimating that the Colonies must rely upon themselves.

It is rumored that Count de Dumont La Force has arrived in London as special messenger from the Duc de Grammont, to assure the Government that France will respect the neutrality of Belgium, and it is added he met with a cool reception.

Metz, 4th.—Fourteen Prussian soldiers, captured at the attack on Saarbruck, passed through this city late yesterday afternoon. Part of them were on their way to Belfort, and part to Thionville, where they will be imprisoned. The Prussian wounded have been cared for the same as the French.

Lisbon, 4th.—The Gazette of this city has officially published a decree of neutrality on the part of Portugal in the Franco Prussian war.

It is reported that Don Fernandi has accepted the offer of the crown of Spain. Manifestations have recently been made against Saldanha in this city and Operto.

BERLIN, 4th.—The Prussian Government furnishes the following account more in detail of the affair at Saarbruck: A feeble garrison held Saarbruck until the French deployed and advanced in three columns. The Prussians then retired to a position north of the town to observe the enemy, and in spite of the free use by the French of the mitrailleuse artillery and the Chassepots our losses were only two officers and seventy men. The loss of the French appeared more serious. Our troops were admirably cool.

The special correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from Prussian headquarters:—The Crown Prince's army has stormed Weissenbourg. The troops of the 5th and 11th Prussian army corps, reinforced by the 2nd Bavarian corps, engaged General Douay's division of Marshal McMahon's corps. The French were driven off the field, and the Prussians now occupy the French camp. Several hundred French soldiers were taken prisoners. The Prussian loss was considerable.

Gen. Douay himself was killed. Five hundred prisoners were taken, none of them were wounded.

The Prussian Gen. Kirchbach was slightly wounded.

A despatch from Hogenan to-day says that the defeat of the French at Weissenbourg was disastrous. General Douay's division, composed of picked fighting men, were utterly routed, and several of them have reached here in a demoralised condition. Weissenbourg is in possession of the Prussians. A general advance here and at Saarlouis is expected.

A cable special to the *Herald* dated Karlsruhe, 4th, 6.30 p.m., says:—There was hard fighting at Weissenbourg yesterday. To-day a large force of Prussians advanced between Weissenbourg and Lauterbourg, ten miles into French territory, driving in the advanced posts of the enemy, and destroying miles of the railway between Lauterbourg and Strasburg, along which it is supposed McMahon was preparing to advance. The French loss was heavy, including many prisoners. The town was carried by storm at the point of the bayonet, after obstinate resistance. One piece of artillery and 500 wounded prisoners, including many Turcos,

fell into our hands. The Grenadier Guards suffered severely.

PARIS, 4th.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes a diplomatic circular of the Duke de Grammont on disarmament. The document, after refuting the statements of Count Bismark, is thus:—If Europe remains in arms, if a million of men are on the eve of the shock of battle, it cannot be denied that the responsibility is Prussia's, as she repulsed all idea of disarmament when we caused a proposition to be made, and began by giving the example. Her conduct is explained by the fact that at the last hour, when France confidently reduced her military contingent, the cabinet at Berlin was secretly organising the candidature of a Prussian Prince for the throne of Spain, so productive of mischief. Whatever calumnies the Federal Chancellor may invent we fear not. He has lost the right to be believed. The conscience of Europe and of history will say that Prussia sought this war by inflicting upon France, pre occupied with the development of her political institutions, an outrage no nation could accept without incurring contempt.

REVIEWS.

We are in receipt of the *New Dominion Monthly* for August—it is, as usual, filled with amusing and instructive articles. The present number contains engravings of Lt.-Col. Chamberlin, Lt. Col. McEachren, and Lt. Col. Osborne Smith, D.A.G., with biographical notices of each.

Stewart's Quarterly for July has been received. The present number contains a diversity of literary gems, which are calculated to keep up the repute of this leading Canadian periodical; but its appearance, owing to the uncouth fashion of binding magazines and periodicals generally, is slovenly and out of character.

The fifth number of the second volume of the *Canadian Illustrated News* has a splendid Leggotype of "Emigrants on the Fore-castle," one of the Sault Ste. Marie Rapids, one of Fort William, and one of Colonel Wolseley's tent at Thunder Bay. There is an undeniable likeness of Lieut.-Colonel Casault, D.A.G., commanding the 2nd Battalion of the Red River Expedition. The Richelieu Navigation Company's steamer *Quebec*, leaving the wharf at Montreal for Quebec; Ilfracombe, North Devonshire, England; Toulon, the French Naval Station on the Mediterranean, with Kiel, the Prussian Naval Station on the Baltic, and a good cartoon of the "Wolf and the Lamb," the present is a very admirable number, and contains, amongst other subjects of literary skill, an announcement of substantial success the journal has met with, highly gratifying to all well wishers of enterprise and ability.

No musical family can afford to be without PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY. It is printed from full-size musicplates, and contains in each number at least twelve pieces of choice new music. Price, \$3 per year. Subscriptions received at this office, where a sample copy can be seen.

The VOLUNTEER REVIEW and PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY, one year for \$4.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 6th inst.:—

HAMILTON.—(Per Agent)—Capt. Grant, \$2; Capt. C. Armstrong, \$2; Capt. Hedden, \$4; Mechanics' Institute, \$2; Capt. Gibson, \$2; Col. Villiers, \$2; Sergt. Major Brown, \$2.

MONTREAL.—(Per Agent)—Col. Bacon, \$2.

GERMAN NAVAL PREPARATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

The determination of France to vigorously carry on naval operations in the Baltic invests a statement in a recent number of the French official journal with some interest. According to it the following appropriations were made in the budget of the North German Confederation for this year:

	Francs.
Basin at Wilhelmshaven	1,875,000
Fortifications and armament of that port	2,250,000
Basin at Kiel	2,875,000
Fortification and armament of that port	2,250,000
Hydraulic works, dyking, &c., &c.	762,980
Torpedoes	150,000
Construction and armament of new vessels of war	6,862,500

There are seven vessels in course of construction. At Wilhelmshaven, the *Great Elector*, a cupola, iron-clad, to be completed in 1873; the *Lonely*, an aviso, in 1871; and a steamship for local use. At Kiel, the *Fredrick the Great*, a cupola, iron-clad, in 1873, and an ordinary steamship. At Dantzig, the *Huse*, an iron clad, in 1873; the *Ariadne*, corvette, and the *Albatross*, both to be finished this year; the *Nautilus*, an aviso, in June, 1871.

The Government is also in treaty with England for the purchase of a steamship to be used for a naval school in the Baltic. In order to raise the fleet in the Baltic to the force contemplated there must be constructed between 1870-77, 11 iron-clads, 11 corvettes, 7 avisos, and 3 transports.

The port of Wilhelmshaven is the most important harbour for the newly-founded German navy. It is in the Bay of Jade, on the North Sea, and was opened by King William on June 17, last year. This port is a vast artificial construction of granite, and comprises five separate harbours, with canals, sluices to regulate the tide, and an array of dry docks for ordinary and iron-clad vessels. The first harbour is an artificial basin flanked by granite moles respectively 4000 and 9600 feet long. This basin, called "the entrance" is 700 feet long and 350 wide, and leads to the first sluice, 132 feet long and 66 wide. The next basin or outer harbour is 600 feet long and 400 feet wide; the second sluice, immediately behind, as long and wide as the first. Then follows a canal 3600 feet long, varying in width from 360 to 108 feet, and having about halfway another harbour for dredging steamers and similar craft. This leads to the port proper, consisting of a basin 1200 feet long and 750 wide, with a smaller basin for boats. At the back of the harbour there are two ship-yards for the construction of iron-clad frigates of the largest size, and all the other parts of a naval establishment. The total cost of the construction of Wilhelmshaven was \$7,500,000.

The Lord Mayor's fund for the Canadian volunteers amounts to £300 sterling.

YE GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND.

"NEW VERSION."

Ye gentlemen of England who in Inglorious ease
Do naught but sit at home and rail against those
colonies,
How little do ye know about the kindred ye
defame
Who are true, unlike you, to England's glorious
name.

"Britannia needs no colonies," so says our friend
John Bright,
"They only seize the envy of foreign nations to
excite."

"We simply want to buy and sell, that is our
only aim,"
"For what is England's honor, and what her an-
cient fame?"

"The spirit of our fathers, it was vastly fine, no
doubt,"
"But as my well-beloved Yankee says, 'that sort
of thing' is 'talked out,'"
"And all this talk 'bout prestige and the Empire
of the sea,"
"Is in my humble judgement nothing but ab-
surdity."

"Give Gibraltar to the Spaniards if the Dons
would have it so,"
"To the great Yankee nation let the new Domin-
ion go,"
"If this pacific policy, the poor dear Fenians
please,"
"Why should we care as long as we do business
at our case?"

Ye gentlemen of England, who worthy of the
name
Still hold as worth the keeping our Mother Eng-
land's fame,
Ye Englishmen in Canada send greeting 'cross
the sea,
Still staunch and true, the sons, like you, of
Island Chivalry.

And we look towards our birthplace with loving
anxious hearts
With a fond and trustful yearning that never
quite departs,
And swear that here true English hands will keep
her flag unfurled.
The symbol of true Liberty, the hope of all the
world.

W. T. U.

THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

XXIII.

Intelligence of the retreat of the Ameri-
can army caused Gen. Riall to push forward
on the evening of the 24th a force of 950
rank and file with two 24 pounders, one 5½
inch howitzer and three 6 pounders to
Lundy's Lane, leading into the Queenston
road, within two and a half miles of the
American camp.

It having been reported to the American
General that this force was a mere patrolling
detachment bent on creating a diversion, he
ordered General Scott with a heavy force of
artillery, cavalry and infantry, numbering at
least 1150 rank and file to march towards
Queenston with special orders to report if
the enemy were in sight and to call for as-
sistance if necessary. This movement took
place about half past five o'clock on the
evening of the 25th July, 1814, and about
seven the advance pickets on both sides ex-
changed shots. General Scott without see-
ing the enemy at once sent back for rein-
forcements which was instantly hurried up,
while General Riall, who was with the British
advance, finding that his small force would
be entirely overpowered, ordered Colonel
Pearson, the officer in command, to retire on
Queenston and sent similar orders to Colonel
Scott who with the main body was advancing
from Twelve Mile Creek. But this manœu-
vre caused the summit of the hill at Lundy's
Lane to be abandoned and had the Ameri-
can's advanced with speed it is quite possi-

ble the retreat of the British would have
been most disastrous.

However, at this juncture Lieut. General
Drummond with a reinforcement of 815 rank
and file arrived on the field and at once took
the command, the result of which is told in
the following despatch:

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR NIAGARA FALLS, }
July 27th, 1814. }

SIR:—I embarked on board His Majesty's
schooner *Nelley* at York, on Sunday even-
ing, the 24th inst., and reached Niagara at
daybreak the following morning. Finding
from Lieut. Col. Tucker that Major General
Riall was understood to be moving towards
the falls of Niagara to support the advance
of his division which he had pushed on to
that place on the preceding evening, I or-
dered Lieut. Col. Morrison with the 89th
regiment, and a detachment of the Royals
and King's drawn from Forts George and
Mississauga to proceed to the same point in
order that with the united force I might
aid against the enemy (posted at Street's
Creek with his advance at Chippeway); on
my arrival, if it should be found expedient,
I ordered Lieut. Col. Tucker, at the same
time, to proceed up the right bank of the
river with 300 of the 41st, about 200 of the
Royal Scots, and a body of Indian warriors,
supported (on the river) by a party of ar-
med seamen, under Captain Dobbs of the
Royal Navy. The object of this movement
was to disperse or capture a body of the
enemy encamped at Lewiston. Some un-
avoidable delay having occurred in the
march of the troops up the right bank, the
enemy had moved off previous to Lieut.
Col. Tucker's arrival. I have to express
myself satisfied with the exertions of that
officer.

Having refreshed the troops at Queenston
and having brought across the 41st, Royals,
and Indians, I sent back the 41st and 100th
regiments to form garrisons at Forts George,
Mississauga and Niagara, under Lieut. Col.
Tucker, and moved with the 89th and de-
tachments of the Royals and King's and
light company of the 41st in all about 800
men, to join Major General Riall's division
at the Falls.

When arrived within a few miles of that
position I met a report from Major General
Riall that the enemy was advancing in great
force. I immediately pushed on and joined
the head of Lieut. Col. Morrison's column
just as it reached the road leading to the
Beaver Dam, over the summit of the hill at
Lundy's Lane. Instead of the whole of
Major General Riall's division, which I ex-
pected to have found occupying this position,
I found it almost in the occupation of the
enemy, whose columns were within 600
yards of the top of the hill and the surround-
ing woods filled with his light troops. The
advance of Major General Riall's division,
consisting of the Glengarry Light Infantry
and Incorporated Militia, having commen-
ced a retreat upon Fort George, I counter-
manded those corps and formed the 89th
regiment, the Royal Scots detachment and
the light company of the 41st in the rear of
the hill, their left resting on the great road;
my two 24-pounder brass field guns a little
advanced in front of the centre on the sum-
mit of the hill, the Glengarry Light Infan-
try on the right, the battalion of Incor-
porated Militia and the detachment of the
King's regiment on the left of the great
road, the squadron of the 19th Light Dra-
goons in the rear of the left on the road. I
had scarcely completed this formation when
the whole front was warmly and closely en-
gaged. The enemy's principal efforts were

directed against our left and centre; after
repeated attacks the troops on the left were
partially forced back and the enemy gained
a momentary possession of the road. This
gave him, however, no material advantage,
as the troops which had been forced back
formed in rear of the 89th regiment, fronting
the road, and securing the flank. It was
during this short interval that Major Gen-
eral Riall, having received a severe wound,
was intercepted as he was passing to the
rear by a party of the enemy's cavalry and
taken prisoner. In the action the repeated
and determined attacks of the enemy were
met by the 89th regiment, the detachment
of the Royals, and King's, and the light
company of the 41st regiment with the most
perfect steadiness and intrepid gallantry
and the enemy was constantly repulsed with
very heavy loss. In so determined a man-
ner were their attacks directed against our
guns that our artillerymen were bayoneted
by the enemy while in the act of loading,
and the muzzles of the enemy's guns were
advanced within a few yards of ours.

The darkness of the night during this ex-
traordinary conflict occasioned several un-
common incidents: our troops having for a
moment been pushed back some of our guns
remained for a few minutes in the enemy's
hands; they, however, were not only quick-
ly recovered, but the two pieces (a 6-pound-
er and a 5½ inch howitzer) which the enemy
had brought up were captured by us, to-
gether with several tumbrils; and in limber-
ing up our guns at one period one of the
enemy's 6 pounders was put by mistake on
a limber of ours and one of our six pound-
ers limbered on one of his, by which means
the pieces were exchanged; and thus,
though we have captured two of his guns,
yet as he obtained one of ours, we gained
only one gun.

About nine o'clock (the action having
commenced at six) there was a short inter-
mission, of firing during which, it appears,
the enemy was employed in bringing up the
whole of his remaining force, and he shortly
afterwards renewed his attack with fresh
troops but was everywhere repulsed with
equal gallantry and success. About this
period the remainder of Major General
Riall's division, which had been ordered to
retire on the advance of the enemy, consist-
ing of the 103rd regiment, under Colonel
Scott, the headquarters division of the
Royal Scots, the headquarters division of the
8th or King's, flank companies of the 104th
and some detachments of Militia under Lt.
Col. Hamilton, inspecting field officer, join-
ed the troops engaged and I placed them in
a second line with the exception of the
Royal Scots and flank companies of the 104th
with which I prolonged my line in front to
the right where I was apprehensive of the
enemy outflanking me. The enemy's efforts
to carry the hill were continued till about
midnight, when he suffered so severely from
the superior steadiness and discipline of
His Majesty's troops that he gave up the con-
test and retreated with great precipitation
to his camp beyond the Chippeway. On the fol-
lowing day he abandoned his camp, threw
the greater part of his baggage, camp equip-
age and provisions into the rapids, and har-
ing set fire to Street's Mills and destroyed
the bridge at Chippeway, continued his re-
treat in great disorder towards Fort Erie.
My light troops, cavalry and Indians are de-
tached in pursuit and to harass his retreat,
which I doubt not he will continue until he
reaches his own shore.

The loss sustained by the enemy in this
severe action cannot be estimated at less
than 1500 men including several hundred
prisoners left in our hands; his two com-

manding generals, Brown and Scott, are said to be wounded, his whole force, which has never been estimated at less than 5000, having been engaged. Enclosed I have the honor to transmit a return of our loss which has been very considerable. The number of troops engaged under my command for the first three hours did not exceed 1600 men, and the addition of the troops under Colonel Scott did not increase it to more than 2800 of every description. A very difficult but at the same time a most gratifying duty remains, that of endeavouring to do justice to the merits of the officers and soldiers by whose valor and discipline this important success has been obtained. I was early in the action deprived of the services of Major General Riall, who, I regret to say, has suffered amputation of his arm in the enemy's possession; his bravery, zeal and activity have always been conspicuous. To Lieut.-General Harvey, Deputy Adjutant General, I am so deeply indebted for his valuable assistance previous to, as well as his able and energetic exertions during this severe contest, that I feel myself called upon to point your Excellency's attention to the distinguished conduct of this highly deserving officer whose services have been particularly conspicuous in every affair that has taken place since his arrival in this Province.

The zeal and intelligence displayed by Major Glegg, Asst. Adjt.-General, deserve my warm approbation. I much regret the loss of a very intelligent and promising young officer. Lieut. Morrison, 104th regt., Dept. Asst. Adjt. General, who was killed towards the end of the action. The active exertions of Captain Elliot, Deputy Asst. Quartermaster-General, of whose gallantry and conduct I had occasion, on two former occasions to remark were conspicuous. Maj. Maulo and Lieut. LeBroton of the Quartermaster General's department, were extremely useful to me, the latter was seriously wounded. Amongst the officers from whose active exertions I derive the greatest assistance, I cannot omit to mention my aides-de-camp, Capt. Jervois and Loring. Captain Loring was unfortunately taken prisoner by some of the enemy's dragoons whilst in the execution of an order.

In reviewing the action from its commencement the first object that presents itself as deserving of notice, is the steadiness and good countenance of the squadron of the 19th Light Dragoons, under Major Lisle, and the very creditable and excellent defence made by the Incorporated Militia Battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Robertson, who was dangerously wounded and a detachment of the 8th (King's) regiment, under Colonel Robinson. Major Kerby succeeded Lieut.-Colonel Robinson in the command of the Incorporated Militia Battalion and very gallantly directed its efforts. This battalion has only been organized a few months and much to the credit of Capt. Robinson of the King's regiment, (provincial Lieut.-Col.), has attained a highly respectable degree of discipline. In the reiterated and determined attacks which the enemy made on our centre for the purpose of gaining at once the crest of the position and our guns, the steadiness and intrepidity displayed by the troops allotted for the defence of that part were never surpassed; they consisted of the 2nd Battalion of the 89th regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Morrison, and after the Lieut. Col. had been obliged to retire from the field by a severe wound, by Major Clifford, a detachment of the Royal Scots under Lieut. Hempfield, and after he was killed, Lieut. Frazer, a detachment of the 8th (or King's) under Capt. Campbell,

a light company of the 41st Regiment under Captain Glen, with some detachments of Militia under Lieut.-Col. Parry, 103rd regiment. These troops repeatedly when hard pressed formed round the colours of the 89th regiment and invariably repulsed the desperate efforts made against them. On the right the steadiness and good countenance of the 1st Batt. Royal Scots under Lieut.-Col. Gordon, on some very trying occasions excited my admiration. The King's regiment, 1st Batt., under Maj. Evans, behaved with equal gallantry and firmness, as did the light company of the Royals detachment under Captain Stuart, the Grenadiers of the 103rd detachment under Capt. Bromner and the flank companies of the 104th under Capt. Leonard, the Glengarry Light Infantry under Lieut.-Col. Battersby, displayed the most valuable qualities as light troops; Colonel Scott, Major Smelt, and the officers of the 103rd deserve credit for their exertions in rallying that regiment after it had been thrown into momentary disorder. Lt.-Col. Pearson, inspecting field officer, directed the advance with great intelligence and Lieut.-Col. Drummond of the 104th having gone forward with my permission early in the day made himself useful in different parts of the field under my direction. These officers are entitled to my best thanks as is Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, inspecting field officer, for his exertions after his arrival with the troops under Lieut.-Col. Scott. The field artillery so long as there was light was well served.

The credit of its efficient state is due to Capt. Mackenzie, who has had charge of it since his arrival with this division; Capt. McLaughlan who has had charge of the batteries at Fort Mississauga, volunteered his services on this occasion, he was severely wounded. Lieut. Tomkins deserves much credit for the way in which two brass 24-pounders of which he had charge were served as does Sergt. Austin of the Rocket Company, who directed the Congreve rockets, which did much execution. The zeal, loyalty and bravery with which the militia of this part of the Province had come forward to co-operate with his Majesty's troops in the expulsion of the enemy and their conspicuous gallantry in this and in the action of the 5th inst., claim my warmest thanks. I cannot conclude this dispatch without recommending in the strongest terms the following officers whose conduct during the late operations has called for such marked approbation, and I am induced to hope that your Excellency will be pleased to submit their names for promotion to the most favorable consideration of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, viz:—Capt. Jervois, my aid-de-camp; Capt. Robinson, 8th (King's) regiment, (provisional Lieut.-Col.) commanding the Incorporated Militia; Capt. Elliot Dept. Asst. Quartermaster General; Capt. Holland, aid-de-camp to Major General Riall and Capt. Glen, 41st regt.

This dispatch will be delivered to you by Captain Jervois, my aid-de-camp, who is fully competent to give your Excellency any further information you may require.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
GORDON DRUMMOND,
Lieut.-General.

His Excellency Sir G. Prevost, &c.

The loss on the part of the British in this brilliant action was 84 killed, 559 wounded, 235 missing and prisoners; total 578 out of a force of 2800 men.

The Americans admit a loss of 171 killed, 574 wounded and 113 missing, but there were over 200 dead bodies counted on the

field next day, and a great many of the wounded which had to be carried off died; moreover, the British had nearly 400 prisoners so that Lieut.-General Drummond's estimation of 1500 as the great total is pretty near the loss sustained by the United States troops. The action continued for over six hours.

It is probable that a general action will be fought within a short period. It is the interests of the Emperor of the French to force it on, and he will not lose opportunity.

"The headquarters of the French and Prussian armies were as much as ninety-nine miles apart on Tuesday (26th ult.) A serious engagement may be forced on, but, with this interval, can scarcely take place this week. Both armies are very prudently preparing for the disastrous contingencies of a reverse by fortifying the strongholds to their rear, and will not evidently take the field until every available man has been brought up in support.

"The French expedition to the Prussian ports on the Baltic is already on its way up the channel, and from the paucity of the numbers engaged, clearly depends for assistance upon the malcontents who may be available in Hanover and the Duchies. It amounts, at most, to a diversion, and cannot, as such, seriously affect the fortunes of the war, unless joined in by the Scandinavian powers, to one of which the Prince of Wales has hastened with the earnest request that it should maintain its long tried neutrality. The Danish ministry may take his advice, backed up, as it undoubtedly is, by the representations of British Cabinet, but why they should abstain at this particular, or any, moment from taking part in a contest entered into with the object of humbling, if not crippling, their great but overbearing neighbor, who will, sooner or later, absorb the Danish Kingdom, is one of those diplomatic mysteries of which England, and England alone, possesses the key. The Danes have already had occasion to rue the interference, and the promises, of the British Foreign Office, as administered by Earl Russell, and will be apt to think over the matter twice ere they formally commit themselves to neutrality, or the fortunes of General Bourbaki's Baltic expedition. The wounded feelings of the Danish people and the interests of their kingdom should naturally lead them to support the French Adventurer with all the force at their disposal, and support it yet they may unless the British heir apparent is prepared to offer them a protectorate and a restitution of the violated Duchies, the only considerations which should keep them neutral in the present war with all its possible wealth of contingencies and chances.

George Farrant, the celebrated cricketer, died recently at Cambridge, after an illness of about ten months. "Tear'em" or "Pepper," as he was familiarly called, suffered greatly during the latter part of his illness, which was primarily caused by his extremely fast bowling. He was one of the Australian Eleven.

The Orangemen of Montreal, at a recent meeting held to consider the late meeting on the Fenian raids, expressed their opinion against the policy pursued by England towards Canada and Ireland, but believe the separation of Canada from the Mother country would be most disastrous, and pledged themselves to resist all attempts to weaken British influence or to dismember the British Empire.

THE FENIAN RAID OF 1866.

BY MAJOR GEORGE T. DENISON, JR.

[CONTINUED.]

On Thursday evening, the 31st May, the authorities in Canada first began seriously to apprehend an immediate crossing. The Fenians gathered that night, at their various headquarters in Buffalo—many of them armed with muskets, bayonets, &c.,—and it soon became currently rumoured about the streets that a movement would probably be attempted that night. At a later hour they separated at their headquarters, apparently going home for the night. They marched off in straggling parties, by different roads, their movements being skilfully confused, until they reached Blackrock where the several columns united, and proceeded with silence and celerity to Pratt's Furnace a little below Black Rock, where some canal boats and a tug were in readiness to convey them across the river. Nine waggons heavily loaded with arms and ammunition, were also waiting for them. The whole force was carried across, carrying their stores with them, and were landed at the Lower Ferry dock—about a mile below the Village of Fort Erie—immediately in front of Mrs. Anderson's residence. They landed with loud cheers, and having distributed their arms, immediately throw out pickets in every direction.

The Fenians, shortly after landing, moved up to the village. Col. O'Neil, who was in command of the force, ordered Dr. Kempson, the reeve, to furnish rations at once for one thousand men: a meeting of the municipal council was hurriedly called and arrangements made to provide the food. Immediately after this was done, Col. O'Neil sent a force along the Grand Trunk Railway, towards Port Colborne; this force burnt Sourwine's Bridge on that road. The main body moved down to Frenchman's Creek, and encamped on Mr. Newbigging's farm, hurriedly strengthening their position by rough breastworks formed with the fence rails. Small parties were sent out in every direction, seizing horses and hurriedly organizing a force of mounted men for scouting purposes. The greater part of Friday, the 1st June, was passed by the Fenians in this way.

It was, of course, impossible for our Canadian authorities to form any accurate idea of the intentions and plans of the Fenian leaders in this section of the country. There was little doubt, however, that the first object on their part, would be the destruction of the locks on the Welland Canal. To effect this their obvious course would have been as follows:—

From the description of the general features of the country, given in a former chapter, it will be remembered that Lake Erie, the Welland River and Canal, and the Niagara River, enclose a section of country very nearly square, with a railway running from Chippewa to Fort Erie, and another from Port Colborne to the same place. Col. O'Neil would readily assume that our forces would come down upon him by one of those routes, and most probably would make use of both. His base of operations consisted of the Niagara river, between Chippewa and Fort Erie, with the possibility, in certain contingencies, of its being changed to the lake shore, between Port Colborne and Port Erie. If he marched upon Port Colborne along the Grand Trunk Railway, he was leaving himself liable to be cut off from his base by a force coming down from Chippewa along the Erie and Ontario railway.

The better plan for Col. O'Neil to have adopted, assuming that the Welland Canal was his objective point, would have been to have landed a small portion of his command at the lower ferry, who should have marched to the Village, there breakfasted, and then pushed on along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway as far as they could get in the direction of Port Colborne, burning all the bridges along the road and cutting the telegraph wires. With the main portion of his force he should have dropped down the Niagara river in his boats to Chippewa. He landed at the lower Ferry at half past three in the morning, if he had gone straight to Chippewa he would have reached there at half-past five, two hours later. After breakfasting there and burning the bridges over the Welland River, he should then have marched by the right bank of the river to Port Robinson, a distance of some eight miles, burning the Montrose bridge on his way, the only bridge on the river between Chippewa and Port Robinson. At Port Robinson he would have been in a position to destroy the locks on the Canal, and also the Welland Railway which passes through the Village.

By pursuing this course the Fenians would have thoroughly protected their right flank by the destruction of the bridges over the Welland River, that river being navigable throughout the whole distance, and being therefore perfectly unfordable. In addition to this, our forces were not prepared at the time with pontoon trains, and had no means of effecting a crossing. The left flank of the Fenians would by this plan have been protected by Lake Erie, and our forces would have been compelled to attack them from the front, between Welland and Port Colborne, they could then have easily fallen back to the river and escaped on their boats to the other side, this could all have been accomplished in one day, had they been sufficiently energetic. Fortunate indeed was it for us that they bungled and hesitated as they did. Having thus considered and discussed what the Fenians might have done, and what our authorities had to fear, I shall proceed to show in the next chapter the movements made to counteract their designs.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Early on Friday morning, General Napier who commands the regular troops in Upper Canada, received information of the crossing at Fort Erie. The evening previous the Government had ordered 400 of the "Queen's Own" Rifles of Toronto to be in readiness to leave for Port Colborne at an early hour in the morning, they left on Friday morning early by the steamer City of Toronto for Port Dalhousie, and then proceeded by the Welland Railway to Port Colborne. Col. Dennis, who was in command, being ordered to occupy, and if necessary to entrench a position there, and wait for reinforcements and further orders before any attack was made on the enemy.

The greater portion of the Volunteer force of Western Canada, except the cavalry, was ordered out for active service at an early hour in the forenoon, and a proclamation issued placing them under the Imperial military authorities, arrangements were at once made for providing transport for troops, trains were held in readiness, and steamers detained for military purposes. But for some hours General Napier did not send any more troops to the Niagara frontier, as from the numerous reports of landings of Fenians in different directions, he had reason to fear that the raid on Fort Erie was a feint to draw troops from other places. About 12

o'clock on Friday, finding all was quiet elsewhere, he began to concentrate troops for the purpose of driving out the force which had landed at Fort Erie.

Col. Peacock commanding the 16th Regiment, was at once placed in command of the whole force on the Niagara frontier, and instructed to proceed to his post. A Battery of the Royal Artillery under Lieut.-Colonel Hosto, and 200 of the 47th under Major Loder were despatched about noon to Hamilton, and being joined there by Col. Peacock with 200 men of his battalion the whole proceeded by Great Western Railway to St. Catharines. Col. Peacock's instructions were that he was to make St. Catharines his base, and to act according to his own discretion, as to advancing on Gifflon or elsewhere, and to attack the enemy as soon as he could do so with force sufficient to ensure success.

At this time he had under his command, in addition to the force which accompanied him, seven companies of Volunteers stationed at St. Catharines under command of Lt. Col. Currie, the "Queen's Own" at Port Colborne, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Dennis, and the 13th Battalion Hamilton Volunteers, under Lieut. Col. Booker, at Dunnville, and he was informed he would be reinforced at St. Catharines, that evening, by eight hundred men and two troops of cavalry.

On Col. Peacock's arrival at St. Catharines he received information that 800 Fenians were marching on the Suspension Bridge, and were actually within two or three miles of Chippewa. He immediately pushed on to the Bridge leaving directions for all troops arriving at St. Catharines to follow him as soon as possible. On arriving at the bridge he heard that the enemy had not as yet reached Chippewa, and being anxious to save the bridges over the Welland River, and being well aware of the importance of Chippewa as a strategical point, he pressed on with the 400 infantry in the train, preceded by a pilot engine, ordering the battery to march by the road, there being a doubt as to whether there was platform accommodation at Chippewa to unload the guns. It was dark when Col. Peacock and his force arrived at Chippewa, and consequently he bivouacked there that night, making his headquarters at the house of J. C. Kirkpatrick, Esq., the Reeve.

Col. Peacock was at this time fairly entered on his first campaign, and during this night had to decide upon his plan of operations, and take steps to carry it into execution; and before relating any further the events of this night it will be well here to consider the circumstances under which he was placed, and the disadvantages under which he laboured.

In the first place his greatest want was a small force of Cavalry for scouting purposes in fact the frontier should have been picketed with a body of cavalry from the moment an attack became probable. Had that been done, perhaps the raid would never have taken place, and if it had the mounted men hovering about the enemy would never have lost sight of them, would have prevented them from spreading over the country, would have saved the farmers' horses and provisions, would have found out the numbers and designs of the enemy, and our authorities would have received full and accurate information of all their movements. No cavalry were on the front, however, and none were ordered out until the last moment when it was too late for them to do real service. There is no doubt whatever, that to this great want of cavalry may be

attributed the failure of the whole campaign.

Another great want that Col. Peacock laboured under was a good military map, one showing him the roads, villages, &c. He was supplied with Dewe's post office map, a map well suited for the purpose for which it was published, but calculated to be of more injury than benefit to an officer planning a campaign. The effect of the inaccuracies of this map will be explained hereafter.

The want of an efficient staff was also felt not only by Col. Peacock, but much more still the next day by Lieut.-Col. Booker when he was engaged with the enemy.

Colonel Peacock being without cavalry endeavoured to improvise a scouting force, by getting a few mounted men in the neighbourhood to ride out in the direction of Fort Erie to seek information. These men being civilians, most of them unarmed or but partially armed, without any of the ideas of a soldier, without the feeling that they had embraced the duties of a soldier, and that their business was to fight, without the esprit de corps of a regular force, without the feeling of confidence which a small patrol will give to each other, formed but a sorry substitute for a cavalry scouting force. The consequence was that the information brought back by them was very conflicting and in many cases very erroneous. The numbers of the enemy were magnified, and although the general weight of evidence fixed the location of the Fenian camp at Frenchman's Creek, the fears of the scouts and their local feelings led them to imagine or to report upon very slight foundation that the whole force of the enemy were coming to Chippewa.

(To be continued.)

PRINCE LEOPOLD.

Leopold Stephen Carl Antoine Gustave Eduard Thassilo, Prince of Hohenzollern, Sigmaringen, is nearly 35 years of age, having been born December 28, 1835. His wife is a daughter of King Ferdinand, of Portugal, and Maria de Gloria the second. They were married September 12, 1841. He is thus connected with the house of Braganza, and a strong supporter of the Iberian union of Spain and Portugal, if that policy should ever prevail. Prince Leopold's father was the Duke of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen who sold to Prussia his Dukedom in 1849, and in return therefor was made a Prince of the Royal House, obtained the title of Highness and received the rank of General in the Prussian army. He was also made Governor of the Rhine Provinces and the Provinces of Westphalia. Prince Leopold is merely a Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot of the Prussian Guards, holding the title of Prince of the Royal House of Prussia. On his mother's side he is connected with the first Napoleon. His mother was the daughter of the Grand Duke Carl Ludwig of Baden, and the Vicountess Beauharnais, adopted daughter of Napoleon the Great. The Duke is an ardent Catholic and so far might be satisfactory to the Spanish nation. He is a tall, fine-looking gentleman, with blue eyes, light hair and sandy complexion, and a decided military bearing. He is of a very amiable disposition but with no great force of character.—New York Sun.

It is rumored to day that negotiations are pending to keep open the ports of Hamburg and Bremen during the war. It is said that the United States, as well as England, is urging this.

ARRIVAL OF H. R. H. PRINCE ARTHUR AT WINDSOR.—The European Mail of the 21st ult., has the following: H. R. H. Prince Arthur, attended by Col. Elphenstone and Lieut. Pickard, arrived at Osborne on July 19th, from Canada. His Royal Highness was met at Trinity Pier, East Cowes, by the Queen, Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, on his landing from Her Majesty's Yacht "Alberta," from Her Majesty's ship "Crocodile," Capt. G. H. Parkin. Col. G. A. Maude was in attendance upon Her Majesty, on horseback.

It is not long since there was a paragraph going the round of the newspapers, anent some wild sheep which had been taken in Australia, the wool of which was said to be twelve inches in length. The Rev. Mr. Rose, of Auldebaran, says the "Inverness Courier," lately measured some portions of the fleece of one of his own small flock—a Cheviot—"eleven and one half inches!"



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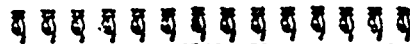
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22. If any householder, head of a family, clergyman, physician or other person or persons required by this Act to report births, marriages and deaths, refuses or wilfully neglects to do so within the time named, such person shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay a sum not less than one dollar, nor more than twenty dollars and costs, in the discretion of the presiding Justice before whom the case shall be heard; and it shall be the duty of the Division Registrar to prosecute all such persons so neglecting or refusing to make the required reports.

WM. P. LETT, Division Registrar In the City of Ottawa

City Hall, Ottawa, March, 21, 1870. 18-81

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