

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming /
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue /
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue /
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead /
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X



The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VIII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1874.

No. 40.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Hon. W. B. Vail has been sworn in a member of the Privy Council in the place of the Hon. W. Ross, resigned. The hon. gentleman also replaces Mr. Ross as Minister of Militia. From the "Parliamentary Companion" we learn that the Hon. Mr. Vail was born in Sussex Vale, King's County, New Brunswick, in 1823, and is a brother of the Hon. Dr. Vail, late Speaker of the New Brunswick Assembly. He entered public life as recently as 1867, as Provincial Secretary, in the Anand Repeal Government. He is a remarkably able speaker, and possesses administrative ability of a high order.

Saturday's *Official Gazette* contains the appointment of Edward Selby Smyth, Major General in Her Majesty's Army, to be Adjutant General of Militia of Canada, with the rank of Major General in the Militia. He is expected to arrive at the Capital on the 12th inst.

We understand that Major Hale, of the Royal Engineers, has been offered the appointment of commandant of the proposed new Military College to be located at Kingston, and will no doubt accept that important position. Major Hale is considered to be one of the ablest scientific instructors in the Imperial service. He is an experienced teacher in the military schools of England, and served on the staff at the Autumn manoeuvres in 1873. He has also been of signal advantage to the British army as garrison instructor.

The *Ottawa Times* understands that Messrs R. S. M. Bouchette, Commissioner of Customs, William Dickinson, Deputy Inspector General, and George Futvoye, Deputy of the Minister of Militia and Defence, have each received three months' leave of absence, with the understanding that at the end of that time they retire on the superannuation list. Both Messrs. Bouchette and Dickinson are old and faithful public officers who well merit the handsome provision made for their maintenance in their old age. Mr. James Johnson, the present Assistant Commissioner of Customs, a most capable, painstaking and experienced officer, who has been in the public service since 1867, and who ought long since to have received official advancement, succeeds Mr. Bouchette. The appointment is an excellent one in every way, and will in this case, with truth, give general satisfaction. We presume that that excellent and well tried officer, Lieut. Col. Macpherson, who comes next in rank, will, as heretofore, take over the duties of deputy in the Militia Department.

Governor Morris, of Manitoba, has succeeded in making a Treaty with the different Indian tribes of the North West, whereby they agree to go upon a reservation set aside for their occupation. This reservation is of considerable extent and importance, and is peculiarly well adapted to afford to the aborigines those means of living to which they are accustomed. The country thus set apart is bounded on the South by the international line, and extends as far West as the Cypress Hills (110½ degrees) near the crossing of the Milk River into the States, thence along the South Saskatchewan to Qu'Appelle Fort. in latitude about 51.30; thence to Red Deer River; terminating at the extremely Northern end of Lake Winnipegosis. The Indians are said to be fully satisfied with the country allotted to them, and will go upon it without trouble. This makes the coast clear for the settlers who will be pouring in next year to the fertile valley of the Saskatchewan—a country for arable purposes the best, perhaps on the continent of America, and destined to become the Granary of the North West.

The *Manitoba Gazette* announces that Mr. Lindsay Russell has gone to the Saskatchewan to complete the surveys of the Canada Pacific, make the connections and otherwise furnish the locating of the line. In the course of a few weeks he is to pay a flying visit to Winnipeg again, after which he will return to the Saskatchewan for the winter, and during that season will make arrangements for his spring expedition to the Peace River country, where he intends to go for the purpose of making base lines. The *Gazette* says it is not yet known whether he will detach a party to explore the Bow River country or not, but the latest accounts from that district are of a very encouraging nature. It adds that the territory is very extensive, the obstacles to be met with are of a dangerous character and difficult to overcome, and the probability is that to a separate party will be delegated the duty of making an examination of it.

George Brown has sent another challenge to row Joseph H. Sadlier, champion of England, a five mile race for \$2,500 to \$5,000 aside, at Springfield, Mass., Halifax or St. John, the last week in October or the first week in November.

Lieut. Col. Forrest, and a staff of surveyors left Ottawa, en route for Sault Ste. Marie, on the 30th ult., where he will be engaged in the work of surveying base lines for the new townships on the Garden River Reserve, lately vacated by the Indians.

John O'Mahoney, Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, called to order a crowded meeting of Irishmen in the large hall of

the Cooper Union, on Monday evening, 28th Sept., and after saying that they had assembled to push forward the cause of Ireland's freedom, proposed J. O'Donovan Rossa as the Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Rossa delivered a short address to prove that the *London Times* was wrong in declaring Fenianism a failure. Gen. Thomas Francis Bourke, Thomas Clarke Luby, Dr. Mulohy, and Mr. Reynolds delivered speeches, all in encouragement of the Irishmen who are still supporting the Fenian movement.

At Creedmoor the Irish and American teams had another trial of marksmanship on the 2nd inst. At 800 yards, the Americans won by five points, at 900 yards, the Irishmen won by eight points, at 1,000 yards, the Irish were ahead two points, but owing to the concluding shot having been fired when too dark to see the targets. The last five shots were to be repeated on the following day. The score stood:—Irish 889; Americans, 887. Capt. Wingate has formally accepted on behalf of the American team, the challenge of the Irish team to shoot in Ireland next June.

Advices from the North of Spain report that several Carlist leaders have abandoned the chase on account of a disagreement with Don Carlos.

The Swiss Council has approved of the selection of the city of Berne as the location for the International Post Office Convention.

A Hong Kong special states that the Chinese troops in the neighborhood of Tientsin had conspired to seize the city and massacre all the foreigners, but the ringleaders were arrested, and the conspiracy was quenched.

The steamer *Spark*, which runs between Macao and Canton, has been boarded by pirates and most of the officers and crew murdered.

The *Liberte* states that the Spanish Government has issued a protest against the conveyance of arms to the Carlists by sea.

The steamer *Faraday* will put to sea as soon as she has taken in provisions and fuel, and will resume her attempt to regain the direct cable, of which she had laid 600 knots when it was lost. Should her effort be successful, she will proceed to lay the remainder of the cable to the American coast.

The Spanish steamer *Juan*, now in the harbor of Sligo, has been warned by the authorities not to sail, and orders have been issued to prevent her departure. She has thirteen Armstrong guns on board, which are supposed to be destined for the Carlists. The captain declares that the guns are the property of the Spanish Government, and he is taking them to England for repairs. An investigation is in progress.

DECLINE OF AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Little chinks let in much light. The other day there was a small paragraph of intelligence from Brussels, which has been unnoticed by the press, and is yet of first-class importance as a revelation of new relations; an admission of decline, and a presage of future evil. It was to the effect that the Washington Government had given notice of the termination of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Belgium, concluded on the 7th of July, 1858. A twelvemonth's notice is required, and so on July 1, 1875, the United States faces an entirely new condition of things, in which Great Britain is deeply interested, in common with all other nations who are concerned in commercial enterprise and the commerce of the sea.

So much for the chink, and now for its light. The war in the South, as is well known, changed the entire character of the American shipping trade. Not only were some hundreds of ships captured, burnt, sunk, or otherwise disposed of by the Southern cruisers, to the temporary annihilation of the maritime power of the United States, and the utter collapse of many marine insurance agencies, but the carrying trade was gradually transferred to foreign bottoms. The bulk of it fell into the hands of English shipowners, who constructed special vessels, devoted capital to the legitimate trade and to blockade-running; and who have held it ever since with a tenacity nothing seems likely to disturb short of maritime war. American capitalists were paralysed, and what with heavy taxation and the determination to wipe off the war debt—which is now seen not to have been wholly a wise policy, greatly as we have applauded it in this country—they have not been able to sufficiently recover to make shipping competition at all brisk. The coasting trade is, of course, in the hands of native merchants and adventurers, but the heavy import trade, with much of the export trade, and nearly the whole of the mail-carrying ocean trade has passed into other hands. At the present moment there are a number of ocean lines between North America and Europe, but, sad to say, only one is strictly American in character. The rest are in the hands of English, French, German and Belgian companies. Now the Treaty of 1858 exempted all Belgian ships in American waters, and all American ships in Belgian waters, from dues of tonnage, anchorage, bays and lighthouses. Two years ago a new Antwerp line was started, and when the first ship arrived in American waters ordinary dues were claimed, and paid under protest, a reference being made to the treaty of 1858 and the exemptions we have noticed. Investigations followed into the provisions of a treaty that had almost been forgotten, and the money was repaid. The publication of the official correspondence on the question attracted the attention of the German, English, and French lines, who through their respective Ministers, claimed to have similar exemptions, in accordance with the "favoured nation clause," as it is called, of their respective commercial treaties. The immense decline of American merchant-shipping made this claim somewhat one-sided, and showed at once that it could not be resisted the matter must be dealt with in another fashion. It has been under discussion ever since, and no signs of improvement having manifested themselves, last month the "House" of Representatives passed a resolution in favour of terminating the Belgian treaty, which, in its turn, was

acceded to by the Senate, and due notice has followed. Next year, then, all the great lines will have to pay the usual harbour dues, without any possibility of remonstrance, and Belgium will fare no better than England, France, and Germany. In discussing the matter, the American press has made no secret of the real cause, and admits the decline of the shipping trade of the United States, as we admit ugly facts which we cannot honestly deny, and yet must unfeignedly lament.

The step will do no good. It will neither prevent foreign lines entering American harbours, and carrying goods to and from Europe, nor will it encourage native energy and capital to embark in a business already fully occupied. It is a melancholy evidence of the result of war—a result which was wholly unexpected, and which more than compensates us for any annoyances we have experienced. Further, it illustrates the now familiar truth, that wherever capital is abundant there opportunity will give power. The Suez Canal was to ruin our Indian trade, and it has, perhaps, doubled it, because we had money wherewith to build special ships and to make the most of a new opening. We see the same thing in other matters. Great American schemes are floated with English capital. It is the great wealth of this country which enables us to build and maintain a costly fleet, and to waste money in experiments that will change the whole character of naval warfare. Yet, with her magnificent sea-board, the United States ought to excel us in shipbuilding, and be a strong competitor for the trade of the world. She has timber handy enough, and her iron-trade has scarcely suffered as much as ours has done from the fluctuations of the coal and the labour markets.

There are other consequences not to be overlooked. The United States is just as bad off for ships in her fighting as in her merchant Navy. She is rapidly sinking from a first rate into a third rate Naval Power, and with little hope of recovery. The few steamships she has resolved to build will not do no more than repair the inroads decay is making in her existing fleet, and there is no apparent desire to enter into equal competition with European Powers. Buncombe is beginning to decline, and when it does not decline to look ridiculous. Mighty efforts might accomplish wonders, but naval monsters are not built by magic, and sea men cannot be extemporised, like spread eagle orations and celebration speeches. The amount of special training in America for the fighting Navy is very small, and thus the importance of a good merchant Navy to fall back upon is more manifest. But it does not exist, even on paper. Coasting seamen abound, but they are utterly unfit for anything better than coast defence, and they require long training to make them efficient for such limited services. A purely defensive war is not very likely, and would be almost as fatal as the last one, under conditions which are infinitely worse to begin with. As far as our vision enables us to penetrate, the United States would not be engaged in any war except as an ally of some European Power—say Russia. If the bulk of the European trade were in the hands of American shipowners they would have an enormous advantage over any single Power with which they might be at war. They would at once be able to cripple his trade, whilst they would have a reserve of seamen who might be of use in active warfare for such small vessels as could be rapidly built. But, on the other hand, there would be less room for serious mischief by hostile cruisers, who might re-

peat the experience of the Southern fleet. Foreign vessels would either stop at home, or run the risk of detention and capture by small American monitors. The more heavily armed war ships of the enemy would also have a double duty to perform to protect the commerce of their own nation, and to assail the ports of the United States, or of the ally in Europe. But these duties would be rendered easy by the immense reserve of merchant seamen Great Britain could draw upon, were she so disposed, and were she the enemy, for the time being, of Russia and the United States. The joint absence or deficiency, both of a good fleet and a good merchant Navy, is thus an indirect guarantee of the Pacific disposition of the United States. She declines the European naval competition. She submits, with a good grace, to the exigencies of war. She deliberately allows herself to be distanced. She surrenders the only power which would enable her to maintain a leading part in any European struggle—a good fleet, and with no near or remote prospect of anything like recuperative energy.

These facts have a special lesson for this country. They teach us the importance of holding what we have gained, and holding it with intelligence and determination. The prosperity of our merchant trade has made us careless both of the ships we send to sea and of the men who control them. Brisk business has induced reckless speculation, and pressing demands have led to the engagement of seamen of an inferior class. Our first duty is to weed out all rotten vessels, which are of no use for effective trade, and only encourage gambling, in which underwriters suffer and good men are lost. Our second is not less important. We must improve the condition of the merchant seamen, or our enormous shipping trade will be a loss to us, so far as effective seamen and a possible war reserve are concerned. Odds and ends of all nationalities give no character to a merchant navy, if they enable ship owners to pocket a little more profit, and to be less anxious as to the fate of the crews that are sent out in their vessels. The Royal Commissioners incidentally suggest the advisability of training-ships, similar to those found to be of such powerful service in the Royal Navy. The suggestion deserves serious consideration. There are endless difficulties in the way, but they may be overcome by prudent provision and a little thoughtful preparation. We need not insist upon the enormous fighting power it would add to our strength in the event of a maritime war. It would render us simply irresistible. Moreover, it is in this direction that we must honestly seek to develop our resources, not only to retain our position, but to make it supreme beyond all question. Shipowners could hardly object to such contingencies, when they would derive all the benefits of better men and more thorough training from the early process of what would never be more than an indirect way of feeding the Navy. But the risk of death at sea must be diminished before we can hope to obtain a better class of merchant seamen, or undertake to render national assistance to their momentary instruction.—*Broad Arrow.*

A Carlist despatch from Tolosa, reports that Brigadier General Peruela by storm. He totally defeated ten battalions under Gen. Llorones, with heavy loss to the latter.

New York is doing all honor to the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Irish team, which he has accompanied,

THE WIMBLEDON REVIEW.

The Wimbledon meeting closes to-day with the customary distribution of prizes and the customary review and we suppose with the customary amount of dust and the customary amount of confusion. It is, indeed, want of order in these Volunteer gatherings that renders the force the laughing stock of the public. Our much-respected contemporary *Punch*, has this week raised his voice in condemnation of the abused jumble which annually recurs at Wimbledon, and is designated a review, and in a general order of his own (which has a *Punch* ring about it) has devised a scheme whereby Volunteers, police, cabs, omnibuses, ginger-beer vendors, and the general public, who have hitherto (to use an Americanism) "got mixed" in a very unmilitary manner, shall be marshalled in some sort of order, so that if the spectators will insist upon marching past the saluting post with the troops they shall have places assigned to them in a proper way. Of course we know our friend *Punch* is only satirical, and means to call attention to the farce of a review being held under the disadvantageous circumstances which exist at Wimbledon, and invites the conclusion either that order should be properly preserved or that the review should be discountenanced by the authorities altogether. But, unfortunately, there are difficulties in the way of either course being pursued. It has become a tradition of the War Office that Volunteers must be kept in good temper with the State, and, therefore, to put a stop to their annual Wimbledon show would be considered bad policy. On the other hand, the authorities are in the dilemma of incurring a responsibility without having sufficient means at their disposal to meet it. The Wimbledon meeting itself is held under the auspices of the National Rifle Association, and the War Office, beyond giving a formal sanction to the gathering—formal because unnecessary—has no voice in the proceedings. The review, however, is a military matter, and the War Office consequently is called in at the last moment to organize in an efficient manner a body of men who insist on regarding the field day as a breaking up fete after a fortnight's free and easy campaigning. Officers properly qualified are, it is true, appointed to command the Volunteers, and everything is done by the authorities to secure the men presenting a soldierly appearance. But, unfortunately, the circumstances are exceptional, and in the result Wimbledon reviews have not, from the Military point of view, proved to be successful. It is but fair, however, to the Force to point out that the failure is due more to the uncontrollable crowd who come to see than the want of discipline amongst the Volunteers who are there to be seen. A Saturday evening in July is the time of all others, at which London is free to go sightseeing and it is not surprising that the metropolis should empty itself into Wimbledon Common, when so popular an event as a Volunteer review is there to be seen. But the public come in their thousands, while the police force is only represented by a few hundreds, and a military contingent for keeping the ground is not there at all. The Volunteers at Wimbledon to be reviewed, and not to act as sentries, and consequently to employ them to keep back the crowd, would not be fair. More than this, indeed, it would not be desirable, as the most probable result would be to provoke collision between the mob and the Volunteers, and, therefore, even if a number of the men

themselves were willing to sacrifice their own pleasure for the convenience of their comrades, it should not be allowed. No doubt the best course would be to call in the assistance of the regulars but that the War Office naturally hesitates to sanction, as the summer drill sufficiently occupies the Army at the present time, and, moreover, the authorities are not prepared to sanction the expense of sending troops to Wimbledon to attempt to control an irrepresable mob.

It may be that the review which will be held this evening will prove an exception to the general rule, and that *Punch's* timely sarcasm will act as a warning to all concerned; but unless the spectators by consent agree to leave the field clear for the evolutions of the troops, and the troops on their part determine to look upon the review as an occasion for a display of their efficiency, we fear the old result will be obtained. The fact that the Volunteer movement has lost strength of late years cannot be refuted, and one cause of decline of its popularity is the ridicule of which it is made the subject. That amateur soldiers will get laughed at whether they deserve it or not, is very likely, but the Volunteers should on this account be only all the more careful not to lay themselves open to be made fun of. The Volunteers are a most valuable arm of the auxiliary forces, and it is to be hoped they may long continue so; but when they tempt the Fates when they publicly show themselves to be wanting in the commonest of military instincts.—*Broad Arrow.*

RIFLE COMPETITION.

GUARDS' RIFLE MATCH.

The third annual meeting of the Guards' Rifle Association was held on the Rideau Range, on Saturday, 26th inst., and carried to a successful termination before evening. The day was all that could be desired for good shooting, and, as will be seen by the scores of the winners, it required a little skill and steadiness to carry off the principal prizes. There were eight targets (four second class and four third class) kept going the whole day, and owing to the careful selection of his men by Sergt. Major Keating, there was no hitch in the scoring from first to last.

During the day the competitors were cheered by visits from their lady friends, whose presence inspired the men to extra endeavours to win praises as well as prizes. Amongst those present we noticed Major and Mrs Wicksteed, Major, Mrs. and Miss White, Captain and Miss Macpherson, Mr. and the Misses Wright, nearly all the officers of the regiment, in fact all of them who happened to be in town, and a host of civilian friends. We regretted to find on enquiry for the Colonel, whose absence we noticed, that he was summoned hurriedly away the previous day in consequence of the dangerous illness of a member of his family.

The following is the list of officers of the association for the current year, and the prize list, amounting to some \$320.

President, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Ross; Vice President, Major White; Committee, Capt. Tilton, Capt. Wertherly, Capt. Lee, Lieut. Patrick, Lieut. Todd, Ensign Dunlevie, Treasurer, Major Wicksteed. Secretary, Capt. Walsh.

MATCH NO. 1.

Association Match, open to all Members of the Guards Rifle Association,

1st prize, Silver Cup, Lieut Stewart...	\$90
2nd do	12
3rd do	8
4th do	6
5th do	\$4 each..... 12
6th do	
7th do	\$3 each..... 9
8th do	
9th do	
10th do	
Total.....	\$77

Rifle, Snider Enfield, Government issue, Range 200 yards; 5 rounds. Entrances free.

Pts.

1st Col. Sgt J Cairns No 6 Co.....	19
2nd Pte Gray, No 1 Co.....	18
3rd Capt Macpherson, No 2 Co.....	18
4th Pte Throop, No 1 Co.....	17
5th Corpl Clayton, No 1 Co.....	17
6th Sgt Sutherland, No 1 Co.....	17
7th Corpl Deslaurieres, No 1 Co.....	16
8th Pte A Cotton, No 1 Co.....	15
9th Corpl Readon, No 4 Co.....	15
10th Pte R B McEwan, No 3 Co.....	15

MATCH NO. 2.

Volunteer Match, open to all efficient Volunteers.

1st Prize, Cup Ensign Bate.....	\$12
2nd do	8
3rd do	6
4th do	5
5th do	4
6th do	3
7th do	2

Total.....\$40

Rifle, Snider Enfield, Government issue. Ranges 300 and 500 yards; 5 rounds at each. Entrance 25 cents.

Efficiency as in Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Matches.

Pts.

1st Lieut Harris O B G A.....	41
2nd Corpl Deslauriers, Guards.....	39
3rd Pte W Wait do.....	38
4th Pte K Graburn do.....	37
5th Capt Macpherson do.....	35
6th Col Sgt J Cairns do.....	34
7th Pte Symes do.....	34

MATCH NO. 3.

Regimental Match, open to all Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Governor General's Foot Guards.

1st Prize, Revolver, presented by Philip Grice, Esq., London.....	\$40
2nd do Lt.-Col. Ross's Medal and cash.....	\$10..... 20
3rd do Cup, Officers No. 1 Company... ..	12
4th do Cup, Mrs. White.....	10
5th do.....	8
6th do.....	7
7th do.....	5
8th do.....	4
9th do.....	3
10th do.....	2

Total.....\$111

Rifle, Snider Enfield, Ranges 200, 500, and 600 yards; 5 rounds at each. Entrance to Members, free; all others, 25 cents.

Pts.

1st Pte Throop, No 1 Co.....	58
2nd Pte Gray, No 1 Co.....	58
3rd Corpl Clayton, No 1 Co.....	58
4th Pte K Graburn, No 2 Co.....	51
5th Sergt Sutherland, No 1 Co.....	50
6th Pte John Heron, No 2 Co.....	48
7th Capt Macpherson, No 2 Co.....	48

8th Lieut Todd, No 1 Co.....	44
9th Col Sergt J Cairns, No 6 Co.....	44
10th Capt Walsh, Staff	44

MATCH NO. 4.

The Governor General's Prize: A Silver Medal to be competed for by all winners of prizes, who are members of the Regt. Rifle, Snider Enfield, Government issue. Ranges 500 and 600 yards; 5 rounds at each. Entrance free.

1st Pvt. A Cotton, No 1 Co.....	Pts. 37
---------------------------------	---------

BAND MATCH.

Ranges 200 and 500 yards; 5 rounds at each.

1st Prize, Satchel by Mr. Colbrook and \$5.....	\$10
2nd do	5
3rd do	3
4th do	4
5th do	2
Total.....	\$22

1st Sergt. Elliott.....	Pts. 30
2nd Bandsman Hounsell.....	29
3rd Sergt Brewer.....	21
4th Bandsman Stevens.....	13
5th Bandsman Copnor.....	12

FIFE AND DRUM MATCH.

Range 200 yards; 5 rounds.

1st Prize.....	\$5
2nd do	3
3rd do	2
Total.....	\$10

1st Drummer McQueen,
2nd Fifer Macpherson,
3rd Bugler Gavin.

AGGREGATE PRIZES.

For the best aggregate score in matches 1, 2 and 3, Silver Badge of O. R. A. and.....	\$20
For the second best Cup, Surgeon Malloch.....	10
Total.....	\$30

1st Pte Throop, No. 1 Co'y.....	Pts. 163
2nd Pte R Graburn, No. 2 Co'y.....	100

With reference to this, as well as the Regimental Match, Corporal DesLauriers was well up to the first prize, but owing to having unintentionally discharged his rifle while the danger signal was raised, he was disqualified from further competition in the matches.

The firing was purely accidental, but the Committee wisely ruled that such an accident ought not to have happened, and that the cause of it should be made to abide by the rules laid down for such a case.

The match having been concluded and the prizes paid over on the ground, the meeting dispersed, having first given three cheers for the Secretary and three for the Lieut. Colonel and officers of the Regiment. —Times.

THE METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual prize meeting of the Metropolitan Rifle Association, took place on Friday the 2nd inst. at the Rideau Rifle Range. The day was anything but propitious as it rained in torrents almost the entire duration of the competition. Had the meeting not been postponed from the previous week it might have been conducted under more

favourable circumstances. Mr. W. A. Blackmore, the energetic Secretary of the Association, however, determined upon pushing the different matches through. In this he was assisted by Capt. Macpherson of the Guards and other officers of the Association. Allan Gilmour, Esq., President of the Association, being absent from the city, was unable to be present at the meeting this year. The competitors nothing daunted, went into the various matches with spirit, and the sporting was good, notwithstanding the inclement weather. The following is the result of the meeting:—

PRIZE LIST.

MATCH NO. 1—THE PRESIDENT'S MATCH

Open to all members of the Metropolitan Rifle Association.

1st Prize presented by Allan Gilmour, Esq., President.....	\$20
2nd " Presented by Allan Gilmour, Esq., President.....	15
3rd " Presented by Allan Gilmour Esq., President.....	10
4th "	7
3 of \$5	15
3 of 4	12
3 of 3	9

13 Prizes \$88
Rifle Snider Enfield. Government issue. Range, 200 yards; 7 rounds. Position standing. Entrance 50 cents.

WINNERS.

Sergt Brewer, G G F G.....	Pts. 24
Pte Cotton, G G F G.....	23
Lieut Grant, OBGA.....	23
Pte Mills, GGFG.....	22
Gun'r Lambert, OBGA.....	21
Pte Gray, OFB.....	21
Pte Symes, GGFG.....	21
Sergt Walters, OBGA.....	21
Col Sergt Cairns, GGFG.....	20
Sergt Yeoman, OBGA.....	20
Gun'r Morrison, OBGA.....	20
Gun'r Johnson, OBGA.....	20
Capt Macpherson, GGFG.....	20

MATCH NO. 2—ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Open to all members of Metropolitan Rifle Association.

1st Prize, Civil Service Challenge Vase (value \$100) and.....	\$25
2nd " Presented by Hon. James Skend.....	20
3rd "	15
4th "	10
5th "	7
3 of \$4	12
3 of \$3	9
3 of \$2	6

14 Prizes, \$204
Rifle, Snider Enfield, Government issue. Ranges 200, 500, and 600 yards. Five shots at each range. Entrance 50 cents.

WINNERS.

Gnn'r Johnson, OBGA.....	Pts. 47
Lieut Harris, OBGA.....	46
Col Sgt Cairns, GGFG.....	44
Pte Throop GGFG.....	43
Gun'r Morrison, OBGA.....	41
Corpl Clayton, GGFG.....	41
Pte Mills, GGFG.....	41
Pte Cole, GGFG.....	39
Capt Macpherson, GGFG.....	39
Sergt Walters, OBGA.....	37
Pte Cotton, GGFG.....	37
Sergt Saucier, 18th Batt.....	37
Gun'r Lambert, OBGA.....	34
Pte Newby, GGFG.....	34

MATCH NO. 3—ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Open only to Volunteers.

1st Prize, Bronze Medal, M R A and... \$25	
2nd " Presented by Hon John Humilton, (Hawkesbury).....	20
3rd "	15
4th "	15
5th "	7
3 of \$5	15
3 of \$4	12
3 of \$3	9
3 of \$2	6

17 Prizes \$119

Rifle, Snider Enfield, Government issue Ranges 500 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each range; entrance 50 cents.

WINNERS.

Capt de Boucherville, OBGA.....	Pts. 32
Pte Symes, GGFG.....	31
Pte Newby, GGFG.....	30
Pte Mills, GGFG.....	29
Sergt Sauciers, 18th Batt.....	27
Sergt Yeomans, OBGA.....	27
Sergt Walters, OBGA.....	27
Capt Macpherson, GGFG.....	27
Gun'r Morrison, OBGA.....	26
Pte Throop, GGFG.....	25
Corpl Deslaurier, GGFG.....	24
Gun'r Johnston, OBGA.....	24
Pte Graburn, GGFG.....	24
Gun'r Lambert, OBGA.....	23
Pte Wait, GGFG.....	22
Corpl Clayton, GGFG.....	21
Pte Cotton, GGFG.....	21

AGGREGATE SCORE.

Pte Mills, of the G. G. F. G., was awarded the Silver Badge of the Ontario Rifle Association, and \$20, for having made the best aggregate score.

The prizes having been distributed all dispersed with the result of the meeting, and none the worse for the drizzling sustained through the inclemency of the weather.—Times.

MANITOBA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Various were the predictions and speculations which had been indulged in by those most deeply interested. The officers and members of the council wore anxious faces, and individuals who have never previously displayed and profundity in barometric secrets and meteorological wonderments suddenly became weather Solons, some shook their heads and muttered, "rain," others more hard hearted suggested snow, while a few stuck to the pleasant prospect of a cloudless sky, balmy atmosphere, and kindred accompaniments. For ten days past the preparations were made with untiring efforts. The Council worked with an energy that does them credit, and on Tuesday morning when the cold rain was not an improbable event, there were some evidences of disappointment in the faces of both Council and competitors. A slight shower of rain a short time before the opening, came well nigh making a bull's eye in earnest, but half an hour before the time for the opening, the heavy laden rain clouds rolled away, and Gaffer Phoebus smiled a very patronising smile indeed, and the weather became decidedly fair, though a rather fresh breeze from the southeast reminded the competitors that it would be very necessary to shoot well to the right. Some time before the opening a number of spectators many of whom were ladies who were accommodated with chairs arrived on the grounds. Among those present were Mrs Morris, Mrs, Ban-

natyno and Mrs McTavish, and among the gentlemen Mr. Masson, M.P., for Terrebonne, J. W. Taylor, Esq., U. S. Consul, Hon. Mr. Dubuc, Rev. Messrs. Forget, Pinkham, Grisdale and O'Meara.

The ranges being in excellent order and everything in readiness, the first shot was fired at eleven o'clock by Mrs. Morris and as the butt-man ran up a bull's eye was of course scored. The first match—All Comers' Match—was then declared in order. This match was open to all members of the Association. The best shooting is not usually made at the first range. A good deal of nervousness and excitement were noticeable at this match, some of the crack shots making indifferent scores. The high wind which blew across the range and the rainy atmosphere likewise interfered with the steadiness of the position. We noticed that all the shootists at the 400 yards range of this match took advantage of the free and easy position, crouching on the ground and taking aim sand-bag fashion. The following are the respective winners of the All Comers' Match together with the prizes:—

	Pts.
1st Prize, Travelling Bag, presented by Mrs. Morris, won by Mr. McIvor	\$35 31
2nd Prize, presented by Lieut. Col. Masson M. P. for Terrebonne, cash, won by D. McIntosh	25 31
3rd Prize, Writing Desk, by H. Donaldson and Bro., won by Capt. Fletcher	15 31
4th Prize, Two Boxes Cigars, by W. H. Lyons, won by Sergt O'Callaghan	10 30
5th Prize, cash, won by Sgt Chapman	4 30
6th " cash Gun'r T H Parr	4 30
7th " Mr. John Nesbitt	4 30
8th " cash Bugler Larwill	4 29
9th " cash Corp'l Lockhart	4 29
10th " Manitoba Gazette for one year, Sergt Weston	2 28

The following are the names of the competitors and their scores in the All Comers' Match:—Ranges 200 and 400 yards.

	Points.
John Nesbitt	30
C N Bell	27
Captain Howard	26
Corp'l Lockhart	29
A McMiicken	27
J H Emslie	18
J Henderson	19
T Black	13
A Gillies	24
Sergt Roberts	23
Geo Lillies	28
M Banks	20
M McGregor	15
W W Fairbanks	8
Major Irvine	28
Mr McIvor	31
T H Parr	30
Captain Fletcher	31
Corp'l Brown	13
E Brokovski	22
Sergt Chawman	30
Sergt Young	26
Mr McDonald	22
Mr Brown	29
W D Taylor	16
Mr Shelton	17
Bugler Larwill	29
Pte Scarrow	29
Sergt Watson	29
Mr Clarke	28
Capt Taschereau	28
Mr McIntosh	31
S L Bedson	23
T Hughes	24

Sergt O'Callaghan	30
Pte Palmer	21

The lowest score made was 8, and the highest that could be made is 40.

LUNCHEON,

At the conclusion of All Comers' Match the recess was sounded, and the guests of the President and Council were invited to partake of a rechetche lunch in a temporary shed erected for the occasion on the grounds. Of those who were present we noticed the President of the Association, George B. Spencer, Esq.; the two Vice Presidents, Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyno and Major Irvine, C. L. I.; and Hon. Thos. Howard, M.P. P., E. Brokovski, Esq., Hon. Senator Girard, J. H. McTavish, Esq., M. P. P., members of the Council. The chair was taken by the President, G. B. Spencer Esq. On the right of the chairman were Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Bannatyno, the Misses Spencer, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Codd, Miss Deaver, Miss Truthwithe, Miss Robertson, Gentlemen—Lt. Col. Masson, M. P., J. W. Taylor, Esq., U. S. Consul, Hon. Mr. Dubuc, Rev. Mr. Pinkham, Rev. Mr. Grisdale, Rev. J. D. O'Meara, Rev. Mr. Forget, Mr. Beecher, Private Secretary to the Lieut Governor, Mr. G. B. Elliot Special correspondent Ontario papers, Lieut. Anderson, G. F. Carruthers, Esq., Sec'y-Treas.

After luncheon the Merchant's Match was commenced the following being the score. The ranges being 400, 600, and 800 yards respectively:

	Pts.
Capt Taschereau	22
John Nesbitt	29
Capt Fletcher	26
Major Irvine	13
D Taylor	23
W Chambers	12
A McMiicken	24
Capt Howard	14
Pte Palmer	16
J Emslie	23
G F Carruthers	8
Corp'l Lockhart	20
W McIvor	14
D McIntosh	33
J McDonald	8
G Lillie	14
J Henderson	14
T Black	10
W Anderson	15
H Porter	22
J H Parr	19
J Brown	8
Sergt Roberts	17
A Gillies	23
H T Shelton	21
C W Bell	20
J E Clarke	13
M Banks	19
Pte Scarrow	20
F Brown	19
J O'Callaghan	21
Sergt Chapman	23
" Young	22
" Watson	16
Bugler Larwill	26
T Hughes	29

This match was not completed until Wednesday morning the following having been declared the winners:—

	Pts.
1st Prize, cash presented by J Turner & Co., of Hamilton, won by D McIntosh	\$50 33
2nd Prize Two buffalo robes by Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyno, value \$20 and 5 cash by Association, won by J McDonald	25 33

3rd Prize Silver Plated Fish Carvers by Smith, Munroe & Co., won by J Nesbitt	15 29
4th Prize Revolver by McMiicken & Taylor won by T Hughes	12 29
5th Prize A Clock by W Palmer Ularik, won by J H Emslie	8.50 28
6th Prize Briding Whip by A I Wright, won by Cpl Lockhart	5 26
7th Prize cash won by Captain Fletcher	2 26
8th " cash won by Bugler Larwill	2 26
9th " cash won by A McMiicken	2 24
10th " cash won by Sergt Chapman	2 26
11th " cash won by D Taylor	2 23
12th " cash won by A Gillies	2 23
13th " cash won by Pte Scarrow	2 22
14th " cash won by Capt Taschereau	2 22
15th " cash won by Pte Porter	2 22
16th " cash won by Corp'l Young	2 22

COMPANY MATCH:

To be competed for by five Officers, Non-Com Officers or men from any Company of Active Militia, or troop of Mounted Police, in this Province, who have been members thereof at least one month previous to the match.

1st Prize, cash	\$25 00
2nd " "	20 00
3rd " "	15 00
4th " "	10 00
	\$70 00

The following scores were made, the distances being 400 and 600 yards:—

	NO. 1 COMPANY P. B. I.	
	400 yds.	600 yds.
Capt Fletcher	11	4 1/2
Col-Sergt O'Callaghan	16	6
Corp'l Lockhart	16	9
" Brown	10	3
Pte Porter	17	2
	70	24-94
NO. COMPANY P. B. I.		
Pte Scarrow	16	8
Bugler Larwill	10	3
Corp'l French	12	8
Major Irvine	16	4
Sergt Watson	15	4
	69	27-96

DOMINION ARTILLERY.

Gunner McGregor	10	6
Corp'l Winksele	11	11
Sergt Young	17	4
Sergt Chapman	16	10
Capt Taschereau	13	10
	67	41-108

WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY.

Sergt J Nesbitt	13	10
Gunner Parr	15	13
Gunner Gillies	15	0
Gunner Bell	13	13
Gunner Hughes	15	12
	76	48 124

The Winnipeg Field Battery being again declared the winners.

HON. H.B. COO'S CHALLENGER PRIZE.

Open to the members of the Association who are bona fide residents of this Province, A Silver Cup or Plate value \$100 To be the property of the member winning it two consecutive years.

(For Continuation see Page 477.)

CONTENTS OF No. 39, VOL. VIII.

POETRY—	
Guilty or Not Guilty.....	460
EDITORIAL:—	
Russian Campaign against Khiva.....	462
Weapons of Precision.....	463
Discipline of British Army.....	463
Ponsons—War of 1812.....	464
The News of the Week.....	467
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
Hal.....	467
RIFLE COMPANIES:—	
Domestic of Canada Rifle Association.....	458
SELECTIONS:—	
France on her feet again.....	461
The Gatling at Vienna.....	463
From the West.....	463
The Brunel Target.....	468
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.....	465



The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, OCT. 6, 1874.

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

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

Two articles in this issue copied from military journals of two different maritime nations, illustrate the revolution which modern science has made in Naval Warfare. They are respectively entitled "The Study of Naval Tactics," from *Broad Arrow* of 25th July, and "Naval Tactics" from the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of same date.

As far as pointing out the necessity for a tactical revision in the mode of mode of handling a fleet or squadron, both articles are of great value, but it is evident that the desire to have everything done by cast iron rules in a "tactical and scientific" manner, has misled one as to the consequence of over attention to theory, and the other as to the lesson to be deduced from strict scientific training when applied to naval tactics.

Broad Arrow insinuates that the whole attention of Great Britain should be directed more to the development of her naval than military resources and think that seamanship can be learned like infantry drill from a text book, red or blue; and thinks that a close imitation of the German method of military training and development should be applied to seamanship—for in that one mode alone lies the whole question of naval tactics. The *Army and Navy Journal* assumes that PAUL HOSTE and CLERK of Eldin both landsmen, were the first the founder of the old tactical system as far as the French were concerned, the latter who published in 1804, the founder of English naval supremacy. Now seeing PAUL HOSTE wrote in 1697 that France was then a very powerful naval power, it is certainly not creditable to the intelligence of its statesmen and officers that with the knowledge he has epitomised floating amongst them they should be so shamefully handled at Lu Hoguo and other places by a people one hundred and twelve years behind them in theory at least; and it must bear heavily on CLERK of Eldin's pretensions to find ROUSSEAU in 1782 (thirty-two years before he published at all) putting his principal tactical manœuvre in practice in the defeat of DE GASSER at Port Royal. The truth really is that the *old line* was a necessity for broadside ships, and the only formation possible when the gun practice of the crews was worth anything. NELSON's attack at Trafalgar could not have succeeded if the crews of the French ships had been good artillerymen, it would have been just the order in which he would have wished his opponents to attack, and was altogether a tactical blunder. From the day PAUL HOSTE published his tactics till the finale at Trafalgar, nay even to the present day the French naval armaments have been distinguished as conspicuous failures—and why? their officers are trained pedants and no seamen. Naval tactics—that is—fleet—squadron—and single ship evolutions were always a part of the practical training of an officer since England had a fleet, and it would be about as possible for a blind man to be a practical astronomer as for men like PAUL HOSTE or CLERK of Eldin to teach any intelligent seaman the practice of his profession. It is true that the various problems of the *red book* can be committed to memory, but it would be ridiculous to suppose that the individual who achieved such a feat would even make a good drill sergeant. We quite agree with Commodore FOXHALL PARKER that the difficulties of handling a fleet squadron or single ship has vanished, because the application of steam has put the motive power entirely under control, (the armament or vessel need not be taken into consideration) and therefore the whole necessity of the case is reduced to two items, practical seamanship and practical gunnery—both must be taught not by theory alone but actual practice at sea. The mistake with

which the English military and naval reformers have fallen, is supposing or assuming that both could be taught theoretically with the practice to be acquired at a naval college or training ship, both eminently adapted to make good smooth water officers or artillerymen for land batteries, but not seamen. *Broad Arrow* points out the results of *heroic dealings* pretty clearly, while the *Army and Navy Journal* might illustrate the results of unwise national economy. We differ from the latter as to the value of a very important element in the old tactical manœuvres—"the weather gauge"—its importance in bygone days consisted in the command as far as it could be obtained of the motive power—the loss of it often decided the fall of an action, with the large quantity of powder burned in modern guns the smoke in a naval action must be an element which should be seriously considered, and therefore the party holding the weather gauge will be more favorably placed than his opponents. Whether with such weapons *torpedoes* as rams, or monster artillery, it will be necessary now for a naval commander to obtain the weather gauge as it was in 1805, and also to thoroughly understand the peculiarities of his adversary's ships, guns, and men. As the question between turret and broadside is not yet settled, we do not see the advisability of hastily adopting the group system, as it could only be successfully applied to turret ships.

The Republican Government of Spain since the abolition of King AMADOR's has shown neither vigor, capacity, nor carriage, and it is evident they do not possess the confidence of the people. Repeatedly defeated in the field they only hold ground by the connivance and probably secret support of the German Empire, to which it is alleged they have secretly conveyed the rights of sovereignty possessed by Spain over either Porto Rico or the Island of Cuba. Our cousins over the lines will have something to say to this transfer however, and they had better watch BISMARCK closely. In the meantime the King *de jure*, and as he styles himself *de facto*, has issued a straightforward manly proclamation, which will be found in another column, which charges the Republican Junta with all acts of treachery, treason, and outrage. If he could unmask their little dealings with the astute German Chancellor he would influence England to throw her weight into the balance against the Republic as it has become something more than a question of sympathy or state policy for the United States to do. After all Spain may be the occasion of another General War. It is abundantly evident that a Republic pure and simple, one and indivisible, is an impossibility in that country.

If the King is an honest man and possessed of energy he alone can restore Spain's tranquility as well as prosperity.

(Continued from page 463.)

"I now turn to Colonel MARKOSOFF's column (the third to see how it fared with him and his men. As is doubtless well known to many of my hearers this was the only one of four columns which failed to penetrate the desert. The column started from Kvasnovodsk and Chikislar in the end of March. It consisted of

"8 Companies, Infantry.

"4 Companies, Cossacks.

"16 Guns of different calibres,

eight of which were drawn by horses and eight by camels. There formed a total strength of about 1,500 men, for the transport of this force 3,000 camels were provided. The troops appear to have fared well enough until they reached the old bed of the Oxus, along which the route lay. All along the channel the sand lay deep in high irregular ridges so that the men soon became exhausted with the labour of marching. They were scorched by the fiery sirrocco that blow in the day time and which rendered the air one whirl of hot prickly dust. The little water which was found was not fit to drink, inasmuch as when the men half mad with thirst got to a pool they found it salt. The heat was sometimes 150° F in the day time, and the nights brought with them no relief; for there was not a breath of wind. The horses of the column dropped fast and the camels soon followed, so that all the men had to trudge on foot as best they might. At Igdiok the monotony of the march was relieved by a fight with the Turcomans who were utterly routed. The troops with that hardihood and endurance for which the Russian Infantry is proverbial held out as long as they could; but at length when the column reached Ostaku matters got to such a crisis that Colonel MARKOSOFF summoned a Council of War at which it was determined to turn back. It was not a moment too soon. Out of the 3,000 camels that started 800 alone survived, more than three-fourths of the horses had died and those which survived could hardly put one foot before the other. Out of 1,500 men nearly 50 per cent. were unfit for duty and the column has as yet scarcely gone two thirds of the way. It was with the greatest difficulty that the remainder of the column got back to Kvasnovodsk.

Though Colonel MARKOSOFF failed owing to adverse circumstances to penetrate with his column a desert which with the exception of VAMBERY, perhaps no European had ever traversed, his expedition was by no means barren of results. Owing to the diversion which he caused against the Nomad Tribes on the Atrak, the destruction and the dispersion of their forces, he held in check the best and most warlike allies of the Khan. Had it not been for his advance the Khivan forces would have been stronger by some 10,000 men.

"Finally, it remains to deal with the

strongest column of all, viz., that from Tashkend and Djizak under General KAUFFMAN, of which the Kazalwisk column may be considered as supplementary detachment. The detail of the Tashkend column was as follows.—

"12 Companies of Infantry.

"14 Guns of different kinds.

"2 Mortars.

"1 Rocket division.

"5 Sotnias of Cossacks.

"6,700 Camels.

"The Kazalwisk column consisted of

"8 Companies of Infantry.

"6 Guns.

"2 Mitrailleuses.

"1 Rocket division.

"2 Sotnias of Cossacks.

"2,800 Camels.

"The main body of the Tashkend column of which Major GOLOWATSOBOW had the immediate command began to leave Tashkend in detachments about the 3rd March. The weather was bitterly cold and during the early part of the march snow storms were of frequent occurrence. But by the middle of April when they reached the barren sandy stoppe the climate had reached the opposite extreme, and it was here the real difficulties began. The heat was often intense, the sand was so fine and deep that the men sank into it at every step while frequently it was with the greatest difficulty that the artillery horse could draw their guns through it. Whenever the wind blew it raised such clouds of dust that the troops could only see a few yards before them, while at times the sand storms came on with such violence that every thing was enveloped in utter darkness and the column brought to a halt. Added to all this water was so scarce that it had to be doled out and husbanded with the greatest care. Nevertheless, in spite of all these obstacles the troops held on their way and generally by dint of the greatest exertions to accomplish from day to day the marches that had been previously made. It was necessary to do this in order to accomplish the distance of the Oxus. The last part of the march viz., that from a place called Adan—Kvylan to the banks of the above named river was the most desperate of all. Twice was the troops brought to an absolute stand still in the desert through want of water, and were only saved by the timely discovery of wells and springs at some distance from the line of march. In one of these instances it was found that the water thus discovered was only sufficient for half the troops of the column, and all the cavalry and artillery horses and the camels had to be sent back one long march in order to remain near some wells till arrangements could be made for their onward march. On both these occasions the situation of the troops was most critical. The camels perished by dozens—everything in the shape of baggage except what was rigidly and ab-

lutely necessary had to be abandoned in the desert (some of it was burnt and some buried) in order to lighten the loads of those animals who were able to proceed. Time will not allow of my dwelling at greater length on the incidents of this march. I will therefore only say that the accounts of the hardships endured by the troops can only tend to raise our admiration of the Russian soldier to the highest pitch.

"At length on 23rd May, General KAUFFMAN's force reached the Oxus. Col. KOLO'CAITZOW, in his interesting diary of this march describes the feelings of pride and exultation which filled the hearts of himself and his comrades when after all their toils and sufferings they gazed upon this old-world-famed mighty stream, and reflected that they were the first European force that had stood upon its banks since the hosts of Alexander of Mædow quenched their thirst in its waters more than two thousand years ago. The Russian troops marched along the left bank and occupied Shurachan. Reconnoissances were then made of the banks of the River with a view to cross over it. But how to effect this object was now the problem. The enemy in retreating had taken all the boats to the other side. The stream was from 400—600 yards wide, deep with a rapid current. The pontoons which the columns had taken with it at starting from Djizak had all (with the exception of two) been of necessity abandoned in the desert. Fortunately there are men among the Russian troops who are quite capable of making the most of any chance that may present itself. A troop of Uval Cossacks who had been pushed forward to reconnoitre the river perceived far out in mid stream one of the enemy's boats which had stuck on a sand bank. The officer and ten of his men instantly determined to swim out their horses to the boat which was more than 300 yards from the shore, and endeavor to capture it. Armed with their sabres holding on to their horses' manes they plunged into the rapid stream and succeeded in reaching and capturing the boat the inmates of which took to the water as soon as they saw them approach. A small armed party was then sent across the stream in this boat who managed in spite of the opposition of the enemy to capture some 14 or 15 more boats from the left bank. By means of these the passage of the whole force was effected with but little opposition from the enemy during the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th June. On the 5th June the town of Hazarasp which is described by Colonel KOLOKALTZ as being a large fortified place with high walls was occupied without opposition by the Russian troops. During the 7th and 8th a halt was made here in order to allow all the different detachments to come up. On the 10th June an envoy of the Khan came and tendered his submission offering to surrender the capital. The events that happened on that day I will narrate in my

continuation of the account of General VEKVKIN'S operations.

We left General VEKVKIN on the 7th June within four or five miles from the Capital. During that day and the 8th June he was occupied in making reconnaissances and maintaining his position, which he had some difficulty in doing owing to constant skirmishes with the Khivan troops who harassed him incessantly and who were well provided with artillery. As he had yet no certain tidings of General KAUFFMAN, whose force it was reported had been compelled to retreat owing to want of provisions and transport, and as moreover the incessant attacks of the Khivans who were greatly superior to him in numbers, tended to wear out the strength of his men, General VEKVKIN saw that any further delay would tender to endanger the safety of the column under his command, he therefore determined without waiting any longer for the advent of Sashkend column at once to attack the city. Accordingly the necessary dispositions were at once undertaken to make a reconnaissance right up to the walls, to mount the necessary batteries and to begin the bombardment at once. The ramparts of the city were found to present the appearance of a regular bastioned fortification with numerous guns mounted on them which sustained a well directed fire upon any of the Russian troops who showed themselves.

On the 9th June a general advance against the northern side of the city was ordered. As the Russian troops went forward the Khivan forces fell back on every side. At 12 o'clock the Russian batteries were got into position and the bombardment began and was continued at intervals until the morning of the next day. The enemy's artillery at first replied briskly, but was silenced in the course of three or four hours. At length it was determined to carry the northern gate by assault. It was accordingly stormed and taken with a loss of some 15 killed and wounded. Meantime General KAUFFMAN had arrived in the close vicinity of the city on the other, i. e. the eastern side, and had received envoys from the Khivan officers to surrender the city. Consequently the Russian troops entered it on the 10th June, having suffered a loss of some 107 men killed and wounded in the assault."

(To be Continued.)

The first consignment of the Martini-Henry rifles about to be issued to the whole of the British Army is being taken on board the War Department steam vessel *Eul de Grey and Ripon* at the Royal Arsenal Wharf Woolwich, for conveyance to Portsmouth and Plymouth for the regiments stationed at those garrisons and neighboring places. These rifles form part of a reserve which has been kept for some time at the tower of London and were brought down to Woolwich in barges. The racks in the Tower are once more being rapidly filled.—*Broad Arrow*, 29th August

REVIEWS.

Four full-page pictures embellish the October *Aldine*, a number which glows with all the beauty and richness of the season, surpassing each of its predecessors. A tinted page by J. D. Woodward represents a wood and river scene in the fall of the year when the leaves are dropping from the trees, and the air is balmy. The picture is an exquisite gem. "Dredemona," after Cabanel, is a noble figure, wonderfully engraved by J. D. Woodward. The face is full of beauty and pensive sadness, and the hands are clasped as in prayer. Mr. Arthur Parton contributes a grand full-page picture, called "The Rapids of the Au Sable," and representing in a vivid manner the bold scenery of the Adirondacks. The spirit of the picture is full of life and motion. A charming subject, sure to attract wide admiration, is "Spring," by Pierre A. Col, from the original in the possession of A. T. Stewart Esq., of New York. The effect of sunshine is soft and beautiful, and the whole picture is a poem. The other illustrations in this number are much more numerous than usual, and consist of a scene on the Grand Canal, Venice; "Wild Flowers," by L. Boehlein; a series of thirteen pictures, illustrative of the life of Martin Luther and the Castle Wartburg, in Germany. "The Ugly Beauty," by A. T. Elwes, and three views of St. Paul's Cathedral. This is a famous and unrivalled collection of pictures.

The table of literary contents for this number is admirable, consisting of a poem on "Seneca Lake" by Alfred R. Street; many fresh and interesting "Recollections of William Knublauch," from the German; "A Mere Glimpse at Dieppe," by Henry Morford; "Damaris," by Laura D. Nichols; "No Hero After All," a story by F. D. Washburne; "The Man and the Moon," a poem by Sallie A. Brock; "The Wartburg," a descriptive article by Helen S. Conant; "Golden-Haired Alberta, a sweet story by Edward Olin Weeks; "October," a sonnet by Mary B. Dodge; "A Visit from a Siamese Princess," by Mrs. A. H. Leonowens; "A Naughty Darling," a poem by Mrs. Fanny Burrow; and St. Paul's Cathedral by Dr. Fuller-Walker. The editorial articles consist of "On the Grand Canal," "Dredemona," "The Au Sable River," "In the Spring," Music, Art and Literature.

The *Aldine* Company has determined to establish an Art Union, similar to the well known Art Union in England, and distribute its works of art, both sculpture and paintings, which are constantly collecting among its subscribers. Art premiums, valued at \$2,500, will be distributed among a rich series of 5,000 subscribers. Subscription tickets at \$6.00 each, entitle the holder to the *Aldine* for a year, to the new chromo, and to a ticket in the distribution of art premiums. The *Aldine* Company, publishers, No. 58 Maiden Lane, New York City.

Blackwood's Magazine for September comes to us from the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York.

The leading political article is a "Review of the Session," in which the writer takes comfort in the political situation, and assures that "the tone of the public mind is more healthy, and the prospects of sound government assured."

The serials, "Allice Lorraine" and "Valentine and his Brother" are continued, and in both of the storm elements, which have been gradually gathering, are about to burst.

The Tribute in Memoriam to Charles Sumner is by W. W. Story, with whose contributions, both in prose and poetry, the pages of *Blackwood* are occasionally enriched.

No. 6 of "International Vanities" comes to us like a letter from an old friend. It treats of Diplomatic Privileges, and tells us how the telegraph and rapid postal delivery have diminished the importance of the profession of ambassador, and left it, "though still superior to lawyering, doctoring and soldiering," only a faded remnant of its former self. The past history and present condition of ambassadorial prerogative are pleasantly contrasted. The writer is of opinion that "diplomatic privileges now mean in practice little more than the power of smoking untaxed tobacco. Whether the right of inviting the sovereign to dinner should be counted as one more real advantage depends entirely on one's view of the charm of royal society."

In the article on "The Greek Fool," the student will find many ancient fables and absurdities illustrating "a species of the 'fool' genus with which the British public is only half familiar; and in that on "The Ancient Classics" we are introduced to the valuable series of books now publishing, entitled "Ancient Classics for English Readers," a series whose object is to make the reader acquainted with the character, situation, and sentiments of each classic author, with the scope of his argument when the subject is philosophical, with the nature of the story when it is dramatical."

In the "Disappointing Boy," we meet with a youth spoiled by his mother, proving a severe trial to his father.

"Pilchards and Pilchard-Catchers" describes the Cornish coast, the fishing and other occupations of the people.

Surely this is plenty of good reading.

THE POSTAL CONGRESS.—The United States having joined the Postal Union, its delegates in the International Congress are enabled to introduce a uniform rate of postage for the whole territory embraced by the Union. Should England refuse to join the union, German and American vessels will carry the mails to and from the United States. England has joined the postal union.

Color Sergeant Richard Long, Eighty-seventh Royal Irish Fusiliers, committed suicide at the Citadel Barracks in Halifax on Sunday night by shooting.

(Continued from Page 473.)

The lowering aspect of the weather did not augur favourably, and before the match came to an end, the afternoon had become disagreeable and uncomfortable, the rain pouring down in torrents. The range was deserted except by the shootists, who continued to fire away until the question was decided. The ranges were 400 and 600 yards, the following being the scores:—

	Pts.
J. Nesbitt.....	23
T. H. Parr.....	23
Capt. Fletcher.....	14
Major Nesbitt.....	15
Capt. Carruthers.....	13
Thos. Hughes.....	14
J. McDonald.....	23
D. McIntosh.....	24
J. Brown.....	19
Sergt. Chapman.....	21
E. Brokovski.....	16
Major Irvino.....	14
J. Emalle.....	17
Wm. Melvor.....	17
H. T. Shelton.....	23
Bugler Larwill.....	18
Geo. Lillies.....	26
C. W. Bell.....	27
Corpl. Lockhart.....	16
Pte Palmer.....	23
D. Taylor.....	17
Sergt. Young.....	26
Pte. Scarrow.....	18
Sergt. Roberts.....	13
A. Gillies.....	26
Capt. Taschereau.....	14
T. Black.....	25
Sergt. O'Callaghan.....	16

Mr D McIntosh having scored 15 and 13—28, was declared the winner. The rain having continued to pour down, the cease firing was called and the work of the day ended.

On the conclusion of the match the Council held a meeting and decided to suspend proceedings until Monday, the weather having exhibited no signs of improving; it was further decided that after the prize meeting a competition will be held to select a team for Wimbledon next year. No one will be eligible for this team except volunteers of one year standing, and those who may be selected to go must give a satisfactory guarantee that they will attend.—*Amibuton Gazette.*

THE PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The competition of the association began at Sussex on the 1st inst. and ended on Friday the 4th. The weather was not as favorable as might have been wished, but the scores in general were good. The representatives of this County acquitted themselves well, as usual. The first match was for the Provincial Association Silver Challenge Cup, and money prizes amounting to \$100. The firing, at 500 and 600 yard ranges—five shots at each range. The cup and \$20 were won by Corporal Pallen—40 points. Of Charlotte, Major McAdam took the fifth prize \$5—35 points; Private Blacktin, 8th prize, 5 dol—33 points; Captain McGeo, 9th, \$4—32 points; Captain Bixby, 14th, \$2—29 points.

In the second match the 1st prize was The Association silver watch; the second an Ice Fitcher. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards, 7 rounds at each range. The watch was won by Pte Pinder, 71st—76 points; the pitcher by Ensign Johnson, 71st—73 points. Pte C Blacktin took the third prize, \$20—71 points; Major McAdam, 7th \$5—68 points; Major Stickney, 20th, \$1—62 points.

Next came the All Corners' Match. A prize presented by His Excellency the Governor General, and money prizes amounting to \$100. Ranges for Snider Rifle, 400 and 500 yards; for small bores 600 and 700 and seven hundred yards five rounds; at each range. There were over 100 competitors in this match. The 1st prize was won by Sergt G Baird, Battery 10—44 points. Major McAdam, won the 10th prize, \$4—40 points; Private Blacktin, 15th \$2—39 points; Captain McGeo, 17th \$2—38 points. Sergt McKinney, of Charlotte, made the same number of points as the winner of the last prize in this match, but his shooting was not so good at the long ranges.

In the fourth match, the 1st prize—the silver medal of the National Rifle Association of England, and \$15—was won by Pte Perkins, 71st—76 points. Major McAdam took the 3rd prize \$10—73 points; Sergeant Mullen, 7th, \$4—72 points; Lieutenant Clinch, 10th, \$2—71 points; Pte Blacktin, 19th, \$1—67 points. The first prize of the fifth match was a cup presented by the ladies of St John, (value \$400) and \$20. It was won by Captain E. Arnold, 74th—42 points. Charlotte men took 3 prizes in this match; Major McAdam 4th, Major Stickney, 7th, and Lieutenant Clinch, 8th. Corporal J Pallen, Battalion 7 took the first prize in the sixth match—the Prince of Wales cup, Provincial silver medal, and \$20. Private Blacktin took the 11th prize, \$1; Lieut Clinch, the 22nd, \$1; and Captain McGeo, the 24th, \$1.

The 1st prize in the seventh match was the cup given by Lieutenant Colonel Maunsell, D A G, and Lieutenant Colonel Jung, Assistant D A G of Artillery. It was won by Captain E. Arnold. In this match 4 prizes fell to the lot of Charlotte men; 6th prize, Captain Bixby; 16th, Lieutenant Clinch; 21st, Captain McGowan; 24th, Private Blacktin.

The targets used in the competition were of a new form being round. The bull's eye marks 5, a centre 4, an inner 3, and an outer 2.—*St. Croix Courier*, Sept. 10.

TRIALS OF SIRGE GUNS.—The trials of the 64 pounder Moncrieff siege carriage which we formerly reported, were resumed at Shoeburyness on Wednesday, by the Committee on Working Heavy Guns. At the last trial, which satisfactory concluded the most important part of the programme of experiments, the gun was fired and recoiled into cover with charges of 12lb. of powder. It was then suggested that it would be desirable to fire with reduced charges of powder, and at very high angles, not only as an ordinary siege carriage as originally designed, but also when the gun was mounted on elevated arms, with the hydro-pneumatic apparatus, so as to obtain the protection of a high parapet, without at the same time being obliged to remove the carriage to the rear to clear the crest. Major Moncrieff was accordingly required to design appliances for carrying this out. These were manufactured in the Royal Carriage Department. Yesterday the practice was commenced by firing a few shots from the sea-wall battery with full charges, at ordinary elevations. The carriage was then dismounted and taken to another battery some distance inland, from which practice was made with reduced charges of 8oz and 1lb of powder, at angles of 35deg. and 15deg. elevation. The results were perfectly satisfactory. It was found that the gun could be fired quickly and easily close to the interior slope of a solid parapet, and loaded by the men under

the same complete cover as formerly. The air pressure which was pumped into the cylinder seven months ago does not appear to be reduced, and the gun recoils and rises after being loaded as well as it did in December last at Woolwich, and since then at Shoeburyness during the different experiments.—*Broad Arrow.*

We understand, says the London Nautical Magazine that a new suggestion has been made by Captain J. W. Webb, of the British Navy, showing how seamen's ordinary duck-trowsers may easily be converted into life-boys in case of emergency. The manner in which Capt Webb's suggestion is to be carried out would appear to be as follows:—First, securely fasten the bottoms of the trousers, each leg separately, with a piece of twine or rope yarn; then wet them either in a bucket of water, or over the side of the vessel, and wave them sharply round so as to inflate the legs, and, when inflated, quickly grasp the top and secure it with another piece of twine or rope yarn. The inflated trousers will form a lifebuoy, which Captain Webb as found by experiment to be capable of keeping a man afloat for a considerable time.

The London Times in a leading article contradicts the statement recently current, that the Queen has paid the debts of the Prince of Wales. At the present time says the writer, the debts of the Prince amount to a little more than one third of the annual income, and include scarcely any bills due longer than a year. The Prince's balances at his Bankers today will more than suffice to meet every claim. It is true that the Prince is unable to live within his income, but excess is provided from a fund which is his private property. This fund, which has accumulated during the Prince's minority from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, is still insufficient to meet the yearly deficit in his expenses, though the time may come when this resource will be exhausted. The funds to pay the debts of the Prince of Wales are being provided out of his own private property.

Col. Robert R. Hunter, a member of one of the most distinguished families in New York State, died at Trenton on Thursday the 24th ult; aged 87 years. His father was the owner of Hunter's Island, and his brother John represented Westchester county for many years in the State Senate. Col. Hunter was appointed a Lieutenant in the United States army in 1812, passing through the war, and gradually rising until he obtained his Colonelcy. He was a favorite of President Jackson, who appointed him Consul to Cowes, where he remained for sixteen years. Col. Hunter was possessed of large wealth.

The Celtic Association of Philadelphia has resolved to tender to the Lord Mayor of Dublin the hospitalities of the Association on his visit to that city. The entertainment will include a banquet.

A disturbance recently occurred in the Catholic Cathedral at Jamaica. A priest took the Cuban colors from the coffin of a patriot refusing to permit the introduction of politics into the Catholic service. A scuffle ensued. The priest was assaulted and pushed off the platform on which the coffin rested.

A majority of the American Rifle Club are willing to accept the challenge of the Irish team to fire a return match at Dublin next June.

BEYOND.

Beyond life's falls and eaves,
Its hopes and joys, its weariness and sorrow,
Its sleepless nights, its days of smiles and tears,
Will be a long sweet life, unmarked by years,
One bright unending morrow.

Beyond times troubled atheny,
Beyond the chilling waves of death's dark river
Beyond life's lowering clouds and fitful gleams,
Its dark realities and brighter dreams,
A beautiful forever.

No aching hearts are there,
No tear-dimmed eye, no form by sickness wasted,
No cheek grown pale through penury or care,
No spirits crushed beneath the woes they bear,
No sighs for bits untasted.

No sad farewell is heard
No lonely wail for loving ones departed,
No dark remorse is there, or memories sturred,
No smile of scorn, no laugh or cruel word
To grieve the broken-hearted.

No long dark night is there,
No light from sun or sliver moon is given
But Christ, the Lamb of God, all bright and fair,
Illumes the city with effulgent rays,
The glorious light of heaven.

No mortal eye hath seen
The glories of that land beyond the river,
Its crystal lakes, its fields of living green,
Its fadeless flowers and the unchanging sheen,
Around the throne forever.

Ear hath not heard the song
Of rapturous praise within that shining portal;
No heart of man hath dreamed what joys become
To that redeemed and happy blood washed
through
All glorious and immortal.

THE STUDY OF NAVAL TACTICS.

The act of doing one thing at a time, and doing that thing well, is the foundation of all success. In scientific parlance, it is known as specialisation. But specialisation may become a craze, and then it is somewhat injurious, and more especially when communities and nations indulge in it, either in a fit of imitative zeal, or a burst of reorganizing enthusiasm, or a mode of something like half-conscious despair. It may exhaust our energy, and reduce us to the one-eyed condition of the companions in the "Arabian Nights." It may distract our attention from matters of more pressing importance in other spheres of labour and activity. If time were of no consequence, this pursuit of excellence in one direction might have no great disadvantages, but time is frequently of more importance to nations than it is to individuals; and whilst one is losing itself in special development, another is profiting by the opportunity to excel in some more vital qualities, which are special because national, and national because indispensable. If an inhabitant of another planet—or, say, Voltaire's Micromegas from the Dog Star—were to visit Great Britain just now, he would be struck by our military fervour, and by the immense importance we attach to military history and military tactics. "Surely this is a military nation, *par excellence*," he would say to himself, "wholly dependent for its existence upon its Army, with frontiers only to be defended by troops, and justly excited by everything connected with the Franco-German war, with its strategy, its tactics, and its wonderful revelations of order, discipline, and precision." We have assumed that his descent were made in the middle of England, and that he was as yet unacquainted with our island condition, with the existence of our fleet, our maritime supremacy, and our colonies. As soon as he had become acquainted with our real geographical character, with our immense harbours, our fleet, and our comparative inattention to naval matters, we could fancy him exclaiming, "Surely, the people are mad! Germany and France may wisely devote themselves to military improvements, to thorough reorgan-

ization, and to whatever concerns the *sine qua non* of their existence. But Great Britain is mainly dependent on her fleet, and it is this she has to perfect, to make the central object of her study, and to develop in every way in accordance with the best ideas and most advanced modes of the day. Her fighting literature ought to be more naval than military, and the books to be met everywhere ought not to be German studies on tactics, but English studies on naval tactics. Here she ought to lead, and not to follow. But this absorption, this Germanism, bids fair to ruin her. The people are beside themselves, and, Micromegas, you had better return to your Dog Star!" Would there be no justice in such observations? Is it not a fact that we are far too much absorbed in what is little less than a far-off imitation of Germany? Are not the great fighting books, in everybody's hands, almost exclusively of the military type? And does it not seem as if we were in the mood to build big ships, and let mere bridding of them suffice? Look at the florid descriptions in the newspapers whenever a new monster is projected; look at the attention given to armour plates and immense guns; look at the annual "exhibitions" in our ports, when the Channel Fleet makes its summer cruise, and everything degenerates into an enormous aquatic picnic. Then, to complete the picture, hunt up the few standard books dealing with naval tactics: refer to the mishaps which happen to our ironclads when out for a cruise, and see how this mania for "soldiering" has crept even into our naval manuals, our naval reviews, and even into our warships, where the fighting men look askance on the navigating men, and make no secret of their conviction of personal superiority! What is all this but absurd specialisation? It is true we are reorganizing the Army, and endeavouring to bring it up to a more modern standard. It was impossible for us to escape from the fascinations of a great war, and we read its literature as eagerly as our fathers read "Waverley." We have much to learn and much to forget; we must make our small forces compact and perfect as money, time, and genius can make it. But why should we seem to neglect our Navy, to imagine that mere additions and novelties are all we require, and to consent to being in such a backward state in everything that concerns its scientific evolution at sea, and the best use of its enormous attacking power? We have had no great war, since the American one, to arouse us into extraordinary activity, but we have gone on building without a proper sense of other responsibilities, and without completing a good system of naval tactics, such as we ought to complete, with the means at our disposal, and with the element all around us which makes our fleet necessary, and in which we may one day have to fight, not for supremacy, but for existence. It is clearly our duty to do for naval tactics what the Germans have done for military tactics; and to the question whether we have done it, we can only return, if we are honest, a very melancholy answer.

In this state of affairs, we heartily welcome an article in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review* on "Ocean Warfare," in which our shortcomings are suggested, whilst our progress is detailed. The writer aims to be more expository than suggestive, but he very properly insists upon the further study and development of naval tactics, under the revolutionary conditions brought about by steam, armour plates, heavy guns, rams, and torpedoes. He shows, clearly enough, that, ordinarily, the old system was a mere cannonade, and that we were, in the eighteenth century, almost as negligent and contemp-

tuous in the matter of tactics as we are now, whilst the French were our superiors, and frequently outmanoeuvred us at sea. But Nelson was a great tactician, and he worked out his problems of destruction as if he were doing Euclid at school. Steam has made all the difference, but the difference has not been fully seized and worked out. What has been done has almost as narrow and restricted as what seemed possible when shells and steam came to have their present place and power. An old writer—at least old in a naval sense, though he was only writing between 1830-40—gives us some amusing remarks. He is writing about bombs, and he says that when their use should become common, "it would seem that the naval profession would cease to be very desirable. Nevertheless, experience has, in all ages, shown that, the more it is improved and systematised, the less is the loss of life." Steam, he thinks, would end in fighting ships being smaller in size, but "the bomb cannon, mounted on steamers, which can take their place at will," would be most formidable for coast defence. The idea of using them in any other way did not occur to him. We have given this quotation merely to show the root fallacy of early steam Navy tactics, namely, that ships can "take their place at will." The reviewer shows how this notion led to early mistakes, and how recently we have shook ourselves clean of them. The question of turning a steamship at sea is a very simple one, but its very simplicity is deceptive, and caused all the mistakes of early naval evolutions of the steamship school. Admiral Boutakoo, a Russian investigator, and one of the first writers on the subject, maintained that the difference between the actual figure described by a ship in turning, and the theoretical circle of reversion, "was not of sufficient importance to invalidate the system of evolutions based on the idea of a true circular path." His authority remained unquestioned for some time, and it was not until Commander Leval, of the French Navy, published his "Principles of Naval Evolution" that the true path was described. The work of Sir Howard Douglas was published when the ironclad ram was still a novelty, but his suggestions received no official recognition, and attracted but little attention in the Navy itself. Admiral Sir William Martin, who made his Mediterranean command famous by his revision of the old evolutions in force in the three-decker sailing system, comes next into prominence. His book was the basis of the tactics at present in use, according to the confession of Captain Colomb, to whom the work was entrusted. But this system, says the reviewer, is "a basis or foundation, on which the new tactics might rest, rather than a real tactical system." We have yet to elaborate a thorough and efficient naval tactic, and an approving notice is given of some prize essays, written for a competition opened by the Junior Naval Professional Association at Portsmouth, in which there are obvious indications of progress and study. The essayists were—Commander Noel, Mr. Loughton, of Greenwich, and Lieutenants Campbell. The essays are pleasing indications of what may be done by a little zeal and hard thinking. But their real interest is in showing us how much we have to do.

We ought not to rest satisfied with anything short of the unquestioned pre-eminence suggested in our opening remarks. It is our will and pleasure to solve the question of arm-our versus guns, and it is equally our duty to cultivate the study of naval tactics, to raise it from a dry to an attractive branch of professional life, and to seize every opportunity of practically applying new and old principles in experimental cruises, devoted to

real business and not to entertainment. Lieutenant Castle's game of naval tactics—an imitation of the Kriegs spiel—will be found of great value. No great naval war lies near us for immediate dissection and generalisation, but the teachings of Lissa and the American civil war have yet to be systematically applied to the changed and changing conditions of ocean warfare. The main thing required is the disturbance of the present lethargic state. Guns and arm our will do little, aided by the finest steam engines in the world, without a clear, well defined, and thoroughly reasoned out system of naval attack and defence, and no one can venture to say that is what we at present possess. If we might venture to describe our present system, we should call it a mere code of signals, connected by one or two imperfectly understood principles, half written and half oral. We have made a beginning, but we have left the end to chance. It was not in this way that the Germans thought out their infantry tactics before the Bohemian war came to put them to the proof. Nor is it in this way that we shall acquire the power to bring our heavy ironclads into action, to make the most of their offensive and defensive powers, and to bring them out again. "With steam power," as Sir Howard Douglas truly observed, "success will more than ever depend upon the tactical skill and quick perception of the chief, together with prompt and resolute execution on the part of those under his command." It is this success we desire to ensure, and, in this words used by Commander Lewal, of the French Navy, we may say that success will more than ever be the result of a geometric figure and a mathematical calculation.—*Broad Arrow.*

NAVAL TACTICS.

In 1697 Paul Hoste published the first work on Naval Tactics, and for another century the French were the only writers on the subject of handling fleets. It was this monopoly of science, as applied to large numbers of ships, that rendered the battles between England and France during the eighteenth century so generally unfavorable to the former till the advent of Rodney. While the English were the best sailors, and handled their ships best singly, the French fought them as they pleased, and they generally preferred to evade attack. DeMorogues and Ramatuelle followed Hoste with treatises, illustrated by diagrams, and still the English kept on to their old obstinate way of forming line, beating to windward to get the weather gauge, and then bearing down in line, all together. They could not help themselves. James II. laid down the instructions when he was Duke of York and Lord High Admiral of England, and the admirals of England obeyed them for a century. Only in chasing was the order in column allowed. At last came a Scotch country gentleman, who had never been to sea, and wrote in 1804 an elaborate work, "Tactics for our sea Forces, by Adam Clerk of Eldin." From that date the great English naval supremacy may be said to be established. Clerk of Eldin introduced the great manoeuvre of breaking the line and doubling on half the enemy's ships, while paralyzing the other half. The balance, before evenly held, between the tactical and scientific French captain, and the sturdy self-reliant English sea dog, risen from before the mast sometimes, was overturned. The French, unequal in sailing and fighting, were unable longer to evade action by running down to leeward, and the Nile and

Trafalgar proved the fall of their naval power.

The introduction of steam, and more lately of armor plates and rams has so changed the aspects of modern naval warfare that for a long time its principles seemed relegated to curios. Even Sir Howard Douglas, the first writer on Naval Gunnery, and, like Clerk of Eldin, a landsman, could find nothing but general principles and those of the vaguest in his edition of 1857. In fact, like the ships themselves our naval tactics and strategists were "at sea" as to the best method of handling steam fleets. It is to a Frenchman and an American that the credit of first seeing the simplicity of the new problem and of solving it belongs. Admiral de la Graviere, and Commodore Foxhall Parker respectively wrote excellent treatises on fleet tactics under steam, showing that the difficulties, instead of augmenting, had really vanished, and that the true way to manoeuvre a fleet was to consider its ships as units, in order from right to left, like the companies of a regiment, the regiments in an army, etc. The importance of the weather gauge had disappeared, and the only improvement possible in naval tactics, as in those of the land, lay in simplifying them. There can be but two orders in naval tactics, as in those of the land, viz., column and line. The only question remaining to be decided is as to the proper and convenient unit of force. Under the tactics of the last century, the unit was the ship, sometimes the division of half the fleet. The consequence of this was that, after action was once fairly opened order disappeared, and each captain fought on his own responsibility, unable to see his Admiral's signals for the smoke. It was thus that the individual talents of captains and the steadiness of their crews, told in favor of English and Americans as against French and Spaniards. Action fairly joined, it was pretty certain to result in victory for the former nations. It is only in modern times that this question of the proper size of the tactical unit has been philosophically considered, whether on sea or land. On land the problem is limited by the power of a man's voice, and is decided in the form of the company, varying from fifty to two hundred and fifty men. On sea it has been fixed as the squadron, half squadron, division, according to the caprices of an unsettled and often arbitrary nomenclature. The word "column," used so intelligently in land tactics, is frequently confounded, especially in England, with line, while "line" becomes either column or line by calling it "line ahead" and "line abreast."

Professional pride alone would prevent a Briton from learning from a Yankee, or Commodore Parker's Squadron Tactics might have done good service in England. As it is, the English have as yet no fixed system of naval tactics, although they have been trying all sorts of experiments with their Channel fleet. It was to make a grope in the true direction that the Naval Professional Association recently offered a fighting guinea prize for the best essay on Modern Naval Warfare, including Tactics and the use of the Gun, Ram, and Torpedo respectively. The result has been a series of excellent essays on the subject, which must be full of interest to all naval men. The prize essay was by Commander Gerald Noel, R.N., and the two next best essays have been printed in conjunction therewith. These essays were all written anonymously, totally independent of each other, and yet one fact is patent in all. The three officers whose essays are

printed all advocate exactly the same tactical unit in future fleets, "group" of three ships commanded by the senior captain. All three recommended future movements to be made entirely by these groups, the admiral confining himself to signalling the course to group leaders, leaving details to them. This system of groups is accompanied with one important change in order. Whether in line or column it is always as line of groups or column of groups, two groups constituting a division, three or more a fleet. The group order is that of a scalene triangle with the acute angle forward, No. 1, ahead, No. 2, on the starboard quarter, two cables off, No. 1. In this position, the line of all three ships can be concentrated on an enemy on any side ahead, astern, starboard, or port, without changing order. The order itself will be easily maintained, all depending on the group leader. Where he goes the other two follow almost within hail, within easy signalling distance at all events. This group system was first tried in the English Channel by Sir Thomas Symonds, and has proved exceedingly manageable. With such a formation, the dangers of running athwart hawses of each other's ships is much lessened from that which inures to the ordinary double column. It is a matter of great interest to the American Navy to investigate this group system, and we anticipate a discussion of the subject that may yet prove of value to the readers of the Journal.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE CONTEST.—THE IRISH TEAM DEFEATED.—The result of the International shooting match on the 26th at Creedmoor was as follows.—At 500 yards the Irish team made 317, the Americans 326. At 900 yards the Irish team made 312, the Americans 310. At 1000 yards the Irish team made 302, the Americans 298. Total, Irish team 931, Americans 934, the Americans winning by a score of 3!

A CHALLENGE.—In order to test the qualities of breech loading rifles, J. Rigby, of the Irish Team proposed a match between five men, at 1000 yards each, a man in addition to have two sighting shots, Mr. Rigby and his side to use muzzle loaders; their opponents breech loaders. No cleaning of rifles to be permitted during the shooting by either side.

Captain Leech, of the Irish Team, prints a card of thanks to the Americans for courtesies received, and concludes with a challenge to a return match at Dublin next June, the Team to consist of no more than eight.

M. THIERS CONVINCED OF THE ULTIMATE SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLIC.—Ex-President Thiers arrived at Vizille, on 24th September, in the Department of Isere. He was warmly received by the citizens, and delivered a speech, in the course of which he expressed his conviction that the republic would ultimately be founded, and he hoped, with the assistance of M. Casimir Perier and other friends, to contribute to that grand result.

M. Gambatta is announced to deliver political speeches at various places in the southern departments.

FIGHTING BEFORE PAMPALUNA.—Gen. Moriones has begun a series of operations with the object of relieving Pampaluna, and fighting has been going on for three days. The engagement of the first was indecisive. On the second day the republican artillery gained an advantage, and inflicted heavy losses on the Carlists. Yesterday Gen. Moriones resumed the offensive, and dispersed several insurgent battalions, but failed to follow up the advantages he had gained.

SPAIN.

MANIFESTO OF DON CARLOS.

The following telegram has been received from the correspondent of the New York Herald at Biarritz, and has been kindly forwarded to us by Mr. James Gordon Bennett :

"The following notice has been addressed to the Foreign Powers by Don Carlos :

"TO THE CHRISTIAN POWERS.

"King of Spain *de jure* and reigning *de fact* in all the vast extent of the Monarchy, I address myself to the Christian Powers, which cannot remain indifferent to the fate of a great nation whose destinies must certainly have a powerful influence upon those of the world. I desire to be known. I desire that I should be judged by my acts, and not by calumnies which are spread abroad concerning me. I desire that Christendom, if it is to pronounce between the nameless Government of Madrid and myself, should know well the abyss which separates the legitimate King from the iniquity of a few adventurers transformed into dictators. I have obeyed the voice of duty and of patriotism in trusting to the fortune of arms for the recovery of my Crown, after having exhausted all pacific means to preserve my beloved country from the imminent horrors of a Spanish 1793. Heaven has favoured me. I have obtained the true *plébiscite*—that which thousands of Spaniards are daily sealing with the purest of their blood. Without arms, without money. Europe knows that I have formed an army with the elements which the abnegation and enthusiasm of a great nation have furnished me. I have vanquished the enemy wherever he has offered combat when I have not offered it myself, and I have never fallen back but once, before a tillery ten times more numerous than mine, and incomparably superior in range; and the strategic retreat from Bilbao, in which I did not lose a man or a cannon, was amply avenged by the victory of Abarzuza. My vanguard is at the gates of Madrid, and the hour is at hand when I shall have completely annihilated that army of the Republic with which it is vainly attempted to oppose the progress of our victories. My enemies signalize their impotence by robbery, assassination, and incendiarism, which they openly decreed, and which they deliberately carried out. After having ruined the country by their baleful ambitions, they dishonor it by their crimes, and are destroying it by their mad barbarism. Spain knows how I behaved towards them. I appeal to those who were my prisoners before the battle of Abarzuza; they who are Spaniards will say how I treated them, always doing justice to the courage even of those who fought against me, receiving at my table simple *chefs de bataillon*, seeking to diminish the rigor of their position, and always concluding by releasing or exchanging them upon a simple verbal promise that an equal number of prisoners should be returned to me. And this I have done, notwithstanding the incessant failures of the Madrid Government to fulfil its promises, made to me through the Generals commanding the Republican troops; notwithstanding the transportation of prisoners taken from us, and hostages seized from amid peaceable populations, to deadly climates. But a day came when our enemies having ravaged our fields, burnt our villages, assassinated our wounded, and committed all kinds of horrors, I could not tolerate them any longer, and I submitted the culprits to the rigour of

justice. But although all assassins and incendiaries were condemned to death, I would only execute the sentence upon one out of ten, declaring that, protector of the interests and lives of my people, I was anxious even then to spare them. Unable to do aught else, being as cowardly as they are base, they have had recourse to calumny accusing me before Europe and the world of acts of vandalism such as they alone are capable of committing. I protest against these falsehoods. If the Governments and Cabinets desire to know the truth, let them send representatives to the scene of our operations. The ruins of Abarzuza, of Saballa, of which Villatuerta, are so many proofs of which I have affirmed. They will see those ruins, they will judge of them, and they will learn the discipline which exists in my army, the paternal government which I have conferred upon the Provinces, the acclamations which are there poured upon me, the affection displayed towards me even under the weight of the enemy's oppression, which weighs pitilessly upon persons, property, and families. I have hesitated, I still hesitate to resort to reprisals by adopting like measures towards those who are not actually in arms against me, but if I am compelled to do so I shall obtain from the sentiments of justice the strength requisite to overcome the promptings of my generous heart, and I shall be the more severe as I have for so long exercised clemency. The authentic information which the representatives would be able to obtain on the spot, and to enable them to procure which I will grant them all facilities, will be of far greater value than the false statements which are propagated by those who have inaugurated in Spain their reign of terror, and who have organized by decree the monopoly of falsehoods. They have even gone so far as to accuse me of having caused to be shot a foreigner for the sole reason that he was a newspaper correspondent. It is false. A German, taken with-revolver in hand, at the head of an incendiary band entering the village of Villatuerta, was condemned by a council of war and executed. What was then done was rightly done. I uphold it, and, under similar circumstances, the same thing will be done again if, as in that case, we have to judge an incendiary and a spy. Moreover, a foreigner who takes part in a civil war by that fact places himself beyond the range of the international laws of war and renders himself liable to the consequences. For my own part, and in order to avoid international complications, I have from the beginning of the contest given the most formal orders to prevent the admission into the ranks of my army of the foreign officers and soldiers who in numbers offered themselves to serve my cause. I told Spain, in my manifesto dated from my Royal Head Quarters on the 15th of July last, what are my views of government, of finance, of religion, and of international policy. I here confirm all those declarations. My flag is that of order. Illegitimate progress, all moral and material improvements, are sheltered under its abundant folds. Those who have rallied round it already enjoy the benefits which will soon be extended to the whole of Spain and its Colonies. The Government of the Republic is dead, and itself proclaims its defeat. All its organs, all its friends at home and abroad, are calling out for a foreign intervention as the supreme hope, the last chance of salvation, and that because there is not in Spain any force competent to resist my army, which advances as the living and enthusiastic expression of the national will.

That fact includes everything. I do not believe that any Government will determine to take up a cause which is so entirely lost, to fight on behalf of the promoters of such abominable crimes or to associate itself with a policy which has treason for its motive. Nevertheless, should any intervention be attempted, strong in our faith and in our love of our country, we shall meet it with serenity, as we meet at the beginning of the campaign the battalions of the Republican Army, when we were but a mere handful of men, wanting almost everything. Recalling the memories of the martyrs for independence, we should fight for victory or we should know how to die to the last man, with the cry 'Viva Spain!' But no; there will be no intervention. My conciliatory sentiments give me that conviction. I have perfect faith in the impartiality of the Christian Powers, and I feel in my heart that God is with us. I desire to entertain with all nations the most cordial relations, and as the guardian of the honor of Spain I shall endeavor to protect the dignity and greatness which I wish to restore to it, and which are the surest guarantees for the peace it so greatly needs.

"From my Royal Head Quarters, Legnesio, Aug. 6. CARLOS."

The steamers 'Darco' and 'Ambassador' report that the direct cable parted and was lost in a heavy gale. They were engaged with the 'Faraday' several days in attempts to recover the cable, but without success, and were compelled to return to Queens-town because short of coal and provisions. The 'Faraday' followed them, and is expected to arrive at any moment.

The Permanent Committee of the Assembly had a sitting at Versailles on the 1st. The Duke DeLarochfoucaud of the Extreme Right attacked the Government for withdrawing the steamer 'Oronoke' from Civita, and declared that the policy adopted towards Spain and Italy was hostile to the interests of France.

Advices from North Spain say there are signs of the breaking up of the Carlist army. Several of the insurgent leaders have surrendered, and it is reported that others were shot by order of Don Carlos, for demanding a cessation of hostilities and declaration of peace.

It is reported that at a Council of Ministers it was decided to request the wife of Don Carlos to leave the French frontier immediately.

The Austrian Government will despatch another expedition to the Arctic regions next year to ascertain whether the land discovered by the expedition just returned, and named by it Franz Joseph's Land, is a portion of the continent or an Island. The expedition will be divided, one-half going by way of Siberia, and the other via Greenland.

Official despatches have been received at Madrid stating that the fighting in the Province of Navarre, between Carlists and Republican troops under General Moriones, was discontinued on Friday 25th, making four continuous days of conflict. These despatches state that on that day 22 battalions of insurgents attacked General Moriones' army, at Bersain, near the town of Quafalla. A sanguinary conflict ensued resulting in the repulse of Carlists along the whole line. Their loss was very heavy, and they were compelled to ask the Republicans for medical assistance.