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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1873.

No. 34.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that, during a disturbance in Perambucco, growing out of the measures taken by the Brazilian Bishops against the Freemasons, the Jesuits' College was broken into, sacred pictures destroyed, confessionals shattered, and four of the fathers beaten, one of whom died from the blows received.

Mr. Gladstone has been legally advised that his re-election to Parliament is not required by his assumption of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

Many coal pits in Lancashire have been closed, several thousands of miners having struck in consequence of dissatisfaction with the weighing system.

The Imperial family of Russia will assemble to formally receive and welcome the Duke of Edinburgh, who goes to St. Petersburg in December next. The marriage of the Duke with the Grand Duchess Maria will take place in the following month.

Bombay despatches report that destructive floods have recently afflicted the province of Agra. Thirty-five hundred native houses were swept away by the water, and many lives lost.

The iron masters of Manchester have determined on a lock out of one-tenth of their men, to commence on Saturday next, and to be followed every two weeks by another lock out. It is probable that the movement thus inaugurated at Manchester by the masters will extend throughout the country. The iron workers of Bolton urge the men at Manchester to meet the lock out by a strike of all hands. The aspect of affairs excites great interest in London, as an extensive strike is apprehended. The points in dispute between masters and men have reference to the rates for piecework and overtime. The Society of Engineers have now on hand a fund of five hundred thousand dollars, with which they will assist the iron workers.

By the caving in of a tunnel at Shepton Mallet, Somerset, four workmen were killed and twenty wounded.

The cholera has broken out in the province of Bosnia, Turkey.

Work on the Holyhead breakwater is finished, and the formal opening was celebrated on the 19th. The Prince of Wales officiated.

The New King of the Sandwich Island favours the annexation of Pearl Harbour to the United States for a naval station, and wants to establish a reciprocity treaty.

Professor James Watson, Ann Arbor College, Michigan, recently discovered a new planet in 23h. 2m. right ascension, and 2deg. 40 min. declination south. Small motion south. It is of the eleventh magnitude.

A report from the vessel in which Henri Rochefort was shipped for New Caledonia says that his fellow convicts, considering his course as treasonable to the cause of the Commune, made an attempt to lynch him. The officers of the ship were obliged to assign him quarters apart from and protected against the Communist exiles.

M. Theirs arrived in Belfort on the 15th, in accordance with the promise long since made to visit that city, after it had been evacuated by the German troops. The inhabitants were very enthusiastic in their demonstrations of welcome. The town was decorated with flags, and in the evening was brilliantly illuminated, and later in the night the ex President was serenaded.

Thus far during the month the government has forbidden or suppressed the sale of twenty Republican newspapers in the Provinces. The leaders of the Left intend to publish a protest against these suppressions, and to question the government on the subject when the Assembly meets.

The Carlists say that, among the cargo safely delivered to them from the *Deerhound* were 1700 Bergen rifles.

The Carlists have again entered the town of Estelle.

The Cortes are now engaged in the discussion of the new loan bill, the first article of which has been adopted.

A Berlin letter says that one of the events for which it is well to be prepared is the death of the German Emperor.

A desperate engagement recently took place between a force of Carlists, numbering 2400 men, and three columns of Republi-

cans. The battle was fought in the open country between the town of Berga and Caseras, and resulted in the defeat of the Republicans, with a loss of two hundred men and one gun.

A despatch from Seebuir, north-east of Pampeluna, says:—We (the Carlists) are marching with Generals Elio and Dorregary and five thousand men towards Arragon, with a view to raise that province and act jointly with the movement in Catalonia and Navarre. On the 15th, we passed within sight of Pampeluna. No attempt was made to molest us. Three hours later we took Fort Bourguette, which was abandoned by its garrison. We found a quantity of war material. General Velasco, commander of the Republican forces, has demanded from Madrid ten thousand men as a reinforcement, without which he declares himself unable to operate.

Carthage is preparing for a long struggle. All males above sixteen years have been enrolled. The streets are deserted. The insurgents are issuing paper money.

A special despatch, dated the 17th, says that the British yacht *Deerhound* is detained at San Sebastian. Col. Stuart is a prisoner on board. The capture comprises rifles and cartridges.

It is anticipated that the capture of the British steam yacht *Deerhound* by a Spanish man of war will involve the governments of England, France and Spain, in a diplomatic correspondence, because the vessel which seized the *Deerhound* had assumed British colours, and the capture was effected in French waters.

The Emperor William of Germany, who is sojourning at Gastien (Austria), gave an audience on the 15th to Dr. Philip Schoff, the bearer of cordial greetings to His Majesty from the New York General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his remarks in reply, the Emperor dwelt upon the necessity of Christians working together in order to combat infidelity and superstition.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine will take place on Monday, October 6. The Marshal received notice of the charges on Friday last week, and has chosen as his counsel Maître Lachaud. About 300 witnesses will be called for the prosecution. It is thought the trial will extend over 60 days.

THE REVIEW AT LONGCHAMPS.

(Condensed from the N. Y. Herald.)

All troops except the garrison of Paris, had bivouacked for the night on the Bois de Bologne. The troops on the ground consisted of 70,000 men, the four corps d'armée comprising the garrison of Paris and the army of Versailles. The troops were formed on the Longchamps Race Course, the lines of army corps facing the Seine and occupying nearly the whole of the open space of the race course. Of the parade, when it had been finally set, the central object opposite the tribune was the brilliant group of the general staff, headed by General L'Admirault, chief of the army of Versailles and governor of Paris, with the chief of his staff and a great posse of aide de camp. The formation of the battalions on parade was in columns of companies, the saving of frontage being an object. In the rear of the army corps, thus arranged was formed in mass of batteries twenty six batteries of artillery comprising the reserve, and being in addition to the divisional artillery, which was formed up in its proper position, with the respective army corps. The whole of the cavalry, consisting of fifty three squadrons in all, was formed upon the plain of Bagatelle, some distance to the right, and separated from the rest of the parade by the ornamental wood around the cascade. The advent of the Shah as accompanied by Marshal MacMahon and followed by a very large and brilliant cohort of mounted staff officers he rode on to the field, was greeted from the drums and bugles with the *bat aux champs*, the traditional salute of a French army on parade. MacMahon rode a noble chestnut charger with that dashing grace of horsemanship which is one of the chief causes of his popularity in the army. The Shah came on his left, a little behind, mounted on his white Arab stallion with the famous mauve tail. On the Shah's left rode L'Admirault, almost as fat as, but being without the phlegm of Bazaine, while on the right hand of MacMahon was the Duke d'Aumale. The Shah rode to the back of the pavillion, and dismounting, took his seat in the chair under the canopy, whence, in the company of M. Buffet, he witnessed the scene and march past. MacMahon, with L'Admirault, the Duke d'Aumale, the mounted Persians, with the exception of the Shah, and the rest of the horsemen, wheeled to one side and took up a position opposite to, and facing the pavillion, leaving an interval between, along which the troops marched past. The infantry marched past in columns of double companies, each double company being about 75 mts strong. Each regiment consisted of three battalions, which, including the regiment of chasseurs, made up the 39 battalions, which is the compliment of an army corps. The chasseurs, as a rule, marched better than any other infantry of the line and wore a smarter and more soldierly aspect in their dark blue uniform. The red breeches had still a good many of the faults that characterizes the French army under the Empire. In the rear ranks there were some very little men. The dressing was imperfect; the step was often badly kept; many men slouched rather than marched; there was a deficiency of martial carriage, and there was a great lack of uniformity in the angle of slope of the rifles. But, while all this is true, none the less true is it that there were apparent the results of aspirations after better things, and efforts to overcome that looseness of formation which long practice has made second nature.

It used to be boasted that the French army

consistently condemned all attempts at rigidity of formation. Dressing was ostentatiously disregarded. Men were absolutely encouraged to disregard the "touch" and the maintenance of the step. "We are supple, mobile, agile," was the boast. "We have outgrown your stiff, formal drillings; your prancing of the goose step, your antiquated notion that an army is a machine. We march to get over the ground, not to resemble a moving wall. Let the bugle sound, and see how dexterously we should scatter into skirmishing order; with what ease we should spring forward in the charge. All your stiff formalities are for ignorant clowns, without military instincts. We are intuitively soldiers, and dispense with trouble of which we do not see the use." The Germans knew better. Their rank and file is the most intelligent and best educated in Europe, owing to the manner in which their army is recruited; and they, of all nations might have seen their way to dispense with formal drills and exact formations, if it were safely possible that such could be dispensed with. But they knew such was not the case. Cohesion, morale, mutual reliance, impunity from panic are the outcome solely of discipline—of what the Prussians call "*appel*." Every battle field is a melee. True, but the difference between the necessary disorder of a well-drilled and an ill drilled force is that there is order in the disorder of the former—that when the licker and clash of the melee is over, the parts of the machine fall each into their places again—that men's faculties as well as their bodies, are disciplined; while of the disorder it is irreparable. If victory crowns the effort, all is well; if the resistance is stubborn and sustained the disorder becomes chaotic, morale unbased on the consciousness of cohesion gives way and defeat follows. The history of the late war iterates and reiterates the lesson that against the rock of close discipline the waves of loose bravery break and are scattered. While the Third German Army Corps, after struggling fragmentary through the fire hell of the wood of Spicheren, could nevertheless by reason of its trained discipline, stagger into formation when that terrible ordeal had been battled through, Frossards troops once driven off the dead angle of the Spicheren Berg, never could recover, but huddled, a shapeless throng of fugitives, off to distant Puttelange, flinging their arms from them as they ran. Instance on instance might be multiplied.

It is obvious that the French military authorities are changing rudimentally the system of the army. The work is a vast one. The bad traditions of generations are to be unlearned, and then lessons are to be unlearned such as the foe has enframed in his constitution as the result of the good traditions of generations. But it is much for proud Frenchmen to have realized the truth of the axiom *Fecit doceri ab hoste*, and to be acting on the realization. The dressing on Thursday was not good, but hard efforts were obviously being made to get and keep it. Officers were to be heard calling to their men to pick it up. Men were to be seen painfully sedulous in "keeping touch," of their neighbors; numbers were out of step, but numbers were seen changing step, that they might get back into the right step. Intervals were carefully regarded. The men individually were better "set up" than they used to be, if "suppling motions" were being extensively resorted to. Knapsacks were neatly rolled and the great-coats trimly rolled about them. The kepi had been done away with, and a rather showy shako substituted.

The shoe and gaiter, however, still remain, and while they are retained the sustained marching power of the French army is much impaired. The bands are too strong in proportion to the company of soldiers, an old fault in the French army, and calculated to weaken the force of fighting men in the day of need. Some of the brigades marched much better than others; the result, as if to take it, of greater care and preparation of this situation on the part of the generals commanding. The artillery, both divisional and reserve, passed the saluting point with remarkable excellence of dressing. The guns were rather miscellaneous and there was an absolute want of horse artillery, but the progress from hardly any field artillery, at all, which was the case at the end of the war, to the present condition is simply wonderful. The cavalry, as, perhaps the weakest point. Frenchmen are bad riders and worse keepers, and they do not seem to have improved materially since the war. Both of the artillery and cavalry, the accoutrements were in most discreditable state of dirt.

On the whole, it seems to me that the omen may be drawn, from the aspect of the troops on Thursday's parade, that there is forked lightning in the thunder cloud of France's hatred to Germany and her thirst for revenge. The French mean to have another wrestle for the fall—that every one who knows the nation knows. But every one did not know what I think this review goes to show, that her military authorities are working assiduously for the end that when the combatants shall grapple, as grapple they must, the issue will not be, by a long way so nearly a foregone conclusion as most people have been content to assume it. If France can contain herself, and meanwhile work as she has worked during the past two years the struggle will be a Titanic one. She has still an immensity to do; indeed, she has scarcely yet begun the work she has set herself. But in ten years time, in accordance with the dispositions of her new military laws, she will be able to set in line over 800,000 men without calling out the reserves. With them her military strength will number 1,300,000 trained soldiers. The second act, just passed, providing for organization as the first does for recruiting, enacts that wholesome decentralization, the lack of which contributed as much as anything to France's downfall in the late war. With eighteen well organized and equipped army corps, each with its own staff and its own province to recruit from, with a powerful artillery and arms of precision second to none in the world, and with a strength in fighting men of a million and a quarter, who shall say that France shall not have made good her title to re-enter the ranks of the great military Powers? And all this that I write of has deliberately set herself to accomplish within ten years.

Mr. R. B. Forbes, in a letter which appears elsewhere, calls attention to the special risks attending navigation along the coast of Nova Scotia, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, because of the unusual disturbance to which the compass in iron vessels is subjected in that vicinity. What our correspondent says as to the cause of this disturbance gives additional interest to an article on the same general subject which we find in the current number (July), of that able periodical, *Naval Science*. The earth, as the writer in *Naval Science* argues, is a permanent magnet which, amongst other influences, induces magnetism in all ferrous bodies. Consequently "elongated

army of soft or cast iron, unless the position of the length is at a right angle to the line of the direction of the earth's magnetic force, are possessed of magnetism which is as permanent as that of the earth's, whilst it retains the same relative position to that of the earth's line of force; but it changes its magnetism when it changes its relative position. The earth's line of magnetic force is inclined to the magnetic north or south of the horizon according to the number of degrees of "dip." Thus in London at the present time, the freely suspended magnet points 19 deg. west of the true North Pole or earth's axis, and is depressed below the horizon about 67 deg., which last named angle is denominated the dip; at Liverpool the dip is now about 59 deg 30 min." The iron of which a ship is constructed acquires a certain amount of magnetism with her head in one direction which is changed, when the direction of the ship's head is changed, and is reversed when the ship's head is reversed. The percussion produced by riveting the various parts of the ship together causes the magnetism of an iron ship to partake more of the character of permanent magnetism. Still this subpermanent magnetism undergoes a considerable diminution by being submitted to percussion with the ship's head in a different position to that in which it was when she was being built, and especially if in the contrary direction. Many an iron vessel has been stranded and even lost by having been sent to sea with the full amount of magnetism acquired in building. She had been masted, equipped, and subjected to percussion in the graving dock, in each case with her head in a similar direction as it had been when building. Then when proceeding on her first voyage, with her head in a different direction, a considerable reduction in the amount of deviation has resulted, and when this has not been discovered previously to entering a narrow channel, under any circumstance that obliged the mariner to depend principally on his compass for directing his course the safety of the ship has been jeopardized, even if she has not been wrecked. The navigation of the Gulf of St. Lawrence is very dangerous, and, perhaps a larger number of steamers have been lost there than in any other locality. One reason for this, though not the only reason, is that a very large number of the steamers engaged in this trade have been built with their heads in the direction calculated to increase this peril to a maximum, and no compass adjuster can so compensate the deviation as to avoid this source of danger. Nor can any master-marine insure the safety of his ship if built with her head in the wrong direction, especially if on the first voyage: we must look to the naval-architect, who advises the company on all matters connected with the building of a ship for such a service, to arrange that her head shall, while being built be in such a direction as will incur the least possible amount of danger.—U.S. Army and Navy Journal.

The new army reorganization in Russia is making progress very slowly. The question whether the corps or territorial system should be adopted in the military reform has been settled by accepting five military districts instead of the usual fourteen out of the great military commission, thereby retaining its territorial system. It is said that the solution of this question is a victory of the Minister of War, Miljutin, whose position was very precarious, and whose fall would have been inevitable had the corps system been preferred.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

The Company Matches between the members of No. 3 Company, Governor General's Foot Guards came off at the range on Saturday. There was a very good muster of the men considering the threatening aspect of the weather at two o'clock, but fortunately the rain ceased, and the clouds disappeared just in time. The very high winds which prevailed all the afternoon, rendered it almost impossible to hold on the targets. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the shooting was very good at 200 and 400 yards the men making an average of "outers" at those ranges. At the 600 yards from the top of the hill, the wind was blowing half a gale, and consequently, the shooting fell off considerably spoiling the aggregate scores of the best shots.

At the conclusion the prizes were presented to the winners by Lieut. Lumman, as follows:

- 1st prize—Ten dollar Gold Piece, Lance Corp. Hughes.
- 2nd prize—Field Glasses and \$4 Sgt. S. M. Watters.
- 3rd Prize—Meerschamm Pipe and \$3 Bandman McEwan.
- 4th prize—Flask and \$2, Private B. Williams.
- 5th prize—Box of Cigars, Private J. Stratton.
- 6th prize—Box of Cigars (given by R. Gilpin, Esq.) Pte. R. Watt.
- 7th prize—\$2 Pte H. Brooks.
- 8th prize—\$2 Col. Sgt. Harper.

In addition to these prizes, Lieut. Corporal Hughes won a Silver Cup to be given by Mr. McIntyre, for the highest score at 200 and 600 yards.—Times.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(By one of our correspondents—Compiled from Page 359)

3RD MATCH—2ND STAGE Pts.

1st. Capt. Thomas	23
2nd. Lt. Whitman	22
3rd. Pte. Brazeau	21

COMPETITION IV.—PRINCE ARTHUR STAKES.

Open to all members as in competition Number 1. First Prize, \$25; 2nd do. do. \$20; 3rd do. \$15; 4th do. \$12.50; 5th do. \$10; 10 prizes, each \$5; 5 do. each \$4, \$20. In all 20 prizes. Snider rifle; Government issue. Range, 200 yards. Number of rounds, seven [7]. Entrance, 50 cents.

There were 176 entries for this match. The following are the winners and their totals:

Corp. Anthony, G.T.R.	25
Mr. Little, T.R.C.	24
Pte. Martin, 79th.	24
Capt. DeBoucherville, O.G.A.	24
Capt. Short, B Battery.	24
Lt. Hodge, 79th.	24
Sgt. Blackhall, M.G.A.	24
Lt. McNaughton, Cobourg G.A.	24
Sgt. Duncan, 54th	24
Pte D. Mitchell, 13th	24
Pte. May, G.T.R.	24
Capt. Wall, G.T.R.	24
Lt. Balfour, 8th.	24
Pts. Matthewson, 3rd.	23
Corp. Clayland, 51st.	23
Sergt Turnbull, G.T.R.	23
Pte. J. Ferguson, G.T.R.	23
Sgt. Henekans.	23
Ens. Trihey, G.T.R.	23
Lt. Kincaid, 4th.	23

COMPETITION V.—BATTALION MATCH.

To be competed for by five officers, non-

commissioned officers, and men of any volunteer regiment in the Province of Quebec having affiliated with the P. of Q. R. A.

1st prize, one presented by Lord Lisgar, late Governor General of Canada, and cash	\$40
2nd prize	50
3rd prize	15
Highst individual score	10
Second	10

Long Snider Rifle; Government issue. Ranges 500 and 600 yards. Number of rounds at each range seven. Entrance, 50 cents. No one can compete in this match unless six months a member of the corps he represents, and resident in this Province for the past six months at least.

There were 13 battalions entered for this match, and as usual in all such matches, the competition was very keen. It will be seen by the annexed scores that the 1st and 2nd G.T.R. are keeping up their reputation.

1st Battalion G. T. Rifles.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	point
Major Under	17	22	39
Private May	18	23	41
Private Blair	20	20	40
Sergt Major Gough	22	22	44
Sergt Metcalf	19	14	33

2nd Battalion G. T. R.

			197
Sergt Turnbull	22	18	40
Pte Dade	16	19	35
Lieut Wall	21	17	38
Ensign Trilvey	25	17	42
Pte Ferguson	20	15	35

5th Battalion.

			190
Lieut. Col. Hanning	18	16	34
Q. M. Cleveland	20	20	40
Sergt Duncan	22	21	43
Sergt Shaw	18	11	29
Capt. Thomas	17	22	30

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The 1st Brigade G. T. Artillery were only one point behind for 3rd place on the list.

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES.

1—Lieut. Campbell, 3rd V. V. R.	44
2—Lieut. Major Gough, 1st G. T. R.	44

COMPETITION VI.—MONTREAL STAKES

Open to all members as in competition No. 1. 1st Prize, \$30; 2nd do. \$20, 3rd do. \$15; 4th do. \$10; 10 prizes, each \$5, \$50; 6 do. each \$4, \$24. In all 20 prizes. Snider Rifles; Government issue. Ranges, 600 yards. Number of rounds seven [7]. Entrance, 50 cents.

There were 152 entries for this match, the shooting was as good as could be expected, as the wind blew in puffs across the range from left to right during the competition.

Lieut Macnaughton, C.G.A.	24
Lieut Le Suenr, 8th	24
Sergt Hill, 1st	23
Mr Doudet, T.R.C.	23
Sergt Wynne, M.G.A.	23
Mr Strnhouse, M.G.A.	23
Pte Brazeau, 3rd V.V.R.	23
Capt Atkinson, G.T.R.	22
Gunner Hoyty, M.G.A.	21
Lieut Harris, O.G.A.	21
Corp Clayland, 51st.	21
Captain Thomas, 51th	21
Mr Shaw	21
Mr Crail, T.R.C.	21
Pte D Gordon, 51st	20
Bugler Norris, 8th.	20
Lieut Boyd, G.T.R.E.	19

Sergt Stewart, 1st. 19
T Mitchell, V R C. 19
Capt Scott, 8th. 19
In the 3rd match yesterday while Major Harden was firing, the breech block of his rifle was thrown open and the cock of the rifle broken off and thrown a distance of about 30 feet, to the rear of the firing point; the shot scored a centre, strange to say. The Major was not hurt in any way, although his face was considerably blackened by the powder, not being accustomed to a rifle that fired out both ends. His nerves were considerably shaken and he was unable to score again.

The matches are likely to be concluded this evening. The first match will be the small bore and snider competition and will commence at half-past eight o'clock sharp.

COMPETITION VII.—THE FRONTIER STAKES.

Open to all members as in competition 1. 1st prize, \$30; 2nd prize, \$25; 3rd do, \$20; 4th do, \$15; 5th do, \$10; 10 prizes of \$5 each, \$50; 5 do of \$4 each, \$20; in all, 20 prizes. Snider rifle, Government issue. Ranges 500 and 600 yards, number of rounds at each range, five (5); entrance, 50 cents.

There were 140 entries, and the scores made are as good as any ever made in long ranges with Enfield Rifles. Pts.
Lt. Kincaid, 14th. 36
Lt. Col. Hanning, 34th. 35
Pte. Bespham, G.T.R. 34
Sgt. Omand, 13th. 33
Pte. Gough, G.T.R. 32
Pte. McGillvary, G.T.R. 32
Mr. Cole. 32
Ens. Adams, 13th. 32
Lt. Wilkinson, G.T.R. 32
Sgt. Wynne, M.G.A. 32
Sgt. Contu, T.R.B. 32
Bugler Norris, 8th. 31
Sgt. Wilson, M.G.A. 31
Pte. Brazeau, V.V.R. 31
Lt. Campbell, V.V.R. 31
Mr. Shaw. 31
Mr. Fleet, M.G.A. 31
Mr. Sheppard, T.R.C. 31
Cpt. Ivinson, G.T.A. 31
Sgt. Sharpe, T.R.B. 31

COMPETITION VIII.—STRANGERS' STAKES.

Open to all comers. 1st prize, \$30; 2nd do, \$25; 3rd do, \$20; 4th do, \$15; 5th do, \$10; 10 prizes \$5 each, \$50; 5 prizes of \$4 each, \$20. In all, 20 prizes. Rifles optional. Sniders or small bores, Sniders to fire at 500 yards, and small bores at 800 yards. Number of rounds, 7. Entrance, 75 cents for Sniders. \$1 for small bores. Small bores, 31 entries; Sniders, 19. Pts.
Mr. Shaw, Snider. 27
Ens. Vaughan, 60th, Snider. 27
Ens. Adam, 13th, Rigby. 27
Mr. Cruit, T.R.C, Metford. 27
Ens. Cottingham, 51st, Snider. 26
J. Hilton, V R C Metford. 26
Major Cotton, Metford. 26
Lt. Campbell, 3rd, Snider. 26
Pte. Brazeau, 3rd, Snider. 26
Sgt. Sharpe, T R B, Snider. 26
Major Gibson, 13th, Snider. 26
Sgt. Omand, 13th, Metford. 26
Lt. Col. Hanning, 54th, Snider. 25
Sgt. Duncan, 54th, Snider. 25
Mr. Reil, T R C. 25
Sgt. Sauciers, 18th, Metford. 25
Sgt. Coutre, T.R.B. Snider. 25
Corp. Mitchell, 13th, Metford. 25

The shooting in this match has seldom been ever surpassed in Canada or elsewhere. The winners of the first two prizes, it will be seen, scored 27 points out of a possible 28, with Snider rifles.

COMPETITION IX.—CONSOLATION MATCH.
Open to all unsuccessful Snider Competitors at this meeting. First prize, \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; five prizes of \$6 each, \$30; ten prizes of \$4 each, \$40; ten prizes at \$2.50 each, \$25. In all, 28 prizes. Snider rifle, Government issue. Ranges 200 and 500 yards. Number of rounds at each range, five. Position any. Entrance, 50c.

There were 72 entries. Pts.
Lt. Col Lamontagne 36
Mr Heap 36
G Disher, R V C. 35
Lieut Mason, T R B. 34
Mr Hilton, M R C 33
Mr Woodcock 33
Mr Laing 33
Sergeant Holtby, M G A 33
Ensign Thorburn 32
Mr Wilson, M R C 32
Pt Dada 32
Ensign Vaughan 31
Ensign Bates, Guards 31
Ensign Nicholls 31
Mr Deinson, G T A 31
Sergt Savago, 79th 31
Sergt Legris, T R B 31
Major Fryer, M G A 30
Captain Gagnon, T R B 30
Q M Morrison, O G A 30
J Mason, M R C 30
Mr Davis 30
Sergt Standly, Q O R 30
Pte Williams, M G A 30
Corpl. Black, G T R 30
Sergt Porteous, 1st 29
Mr Ross 29

AGGREGATE PRIZE.

For best aggregate score in matches 1, 3, 4, 6, and 7, with Snider Rifles, \$30. For second-best in above, \$20.
Sergeant Wynne, M G A, 22, 42, 20, 23, 32. Total 139
Pte Brazeau, V V R, 18, 46, 21, 23, 31. Total 139
(To be continued.)

REVIEWS

The *Westminster Review* for July contains Public and Private Schools. The Chanson de Roland. An Early French Economist. Mr. Lewis's Journal. Emigration and the Coolie trade in China. Bishops in the House of Lords. The Personal Life of George Grote. France and its Government. Contemporary Literature.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton St. New York.

The *New Dominion Monthly* for August has a very neat portrait of *The Shah of Persia*, and the usual capital selection of articles. Our old friend, *John Kamark*, is as racy as ever, and has now come to that interesting period at which he takes to himself a wife. There is a new and very interesting article on "British Canada in the last century," which promises to be instructive and interesting. Indeed, the whole number is very good in every respect.

THE ALDINE.—The September number of this splendid periodical has been received. Europe and America have been laid under contribution to furnish the most marvelously beautiful pictures which the best artists can produce. The illustrations are eleven in number, viz.:—Clear Creek, Rocky Mountains; The Blue Bird; In the Rocky Mountains; Snowy Range of the Sierra Madre, Rocky Mountains. "Who Is It?" Brookside Willows; American Farm Scene; Emperor Charles V. and Titian; The Sleep-

ing Palace; The Sleeping Beauty; The Skye Terrier. Each of these pictures are well described in the letterpress. The departments of Music, Art, and Literature are each well filled with good solid reading matter, fully maintaining the high reputation which THE ALDINE has deservedly earned. James Sutton & Co., publishers, 54 Maiden Lane, New York.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 22nd August, 1873

GENERAL ORDERS (20).

No. 1.

STAFF.

The resignation of Colonel Robertson Ross as Adjutant General of Militia having been accepted, the duties appertaining to the Adjutant General will be taken over by Lieut. Colonel Walker Powell, Deputy Adjutant General at Head Quarters, until further orders.

Colonel Robertson Ross being about to proceed to England, on resignation of appointment, desires on the eve of his departure to return his best thanks to his brother officers and comrades, in the Militia of Canada, for the support and assistance he has invariably received from them, during the period he has held command.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

From the Battery of Garrison Artillery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:
Ensign Edward George Green, M.S., from 10th Battalion, vice Gibson, promoted.

7th Battalion, "The London Light Infantry."

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Major John Macbeth, V.B., vice Robert Lewis, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Major:

Brevet Major and Adjutant Melville De Blo's Dawson, V. B., vice Macbeth promoted.

26th "Middlesex" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 1 Company, Delaware.

To be Lieutenant:

Benjamin Wesley Harris, Gentleman, M. S., vice Garnett, promoted.

No. 5 Company, Lucan.

To be Captain:

Ensign William Gunning McMillen, M.S. from Retired List, vice John C. Frank whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :
Sergeant Charles Clatterham, vice Robert H. O'Neil, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 7 Company, Mono Mills.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :
Sergeant Alexander Henry, vice Mathew S. Vanco, left limits.

37th "Haldimand" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Paymaster :
Quarter-Master John H. Rogers, vice M. Harcourt, deceased.

To be Quarter Master :
Sergeant Oliver Knipe vice Rogers, appointed Paymaster.

No. 5 Company, Hullsville.

To be Lieutenant :
Albert R. Pym, Gentleman, M. S., vice Moore, resigned.

To be Ensign :
William Brock, Gentleman, M. S., vice Simons, resigned.

No. 6 Company, Cheapside.

To be Lieutenant :
Sergeant Alfred Goodwin, M. S., vice Parker resigned.

To be Ensign :
Corporal James Armstrong, M. S., vice Rushton, resigned.

No. 8 Company, Mount Healy.

To be Ensign :
Labin Stevenson, Gentleman, M. S., vice Thorburn, resigned.

44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Fort Erie.

To be Lieutenant :
Ensign Joseph Newbigging, M. S., from Retired List, vice Graham retired.

To be Ensign, provisionally :
Color Sergeant John Charles Anderson, vice Newbigging who had retired.

45th "West Durham" Battalion of Infantry
No. 1 Company, Bowmanville.

To be Lieutenant :
Henry Keenan, Gentleman, M. S., vice George Thomas, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 6 Company, Lindsay.

To be Ensign, provisionally :
Sergeant John Nugent, vice Morison, promoted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Shefford Field Battery of Artillery.

Sergeant-Major John Neil, of this Battery, is hereby dismissed from the Active Militia of the Dominion and his name is struck from the roll of those who have obtained certificates of qualification, the second class certificate issued to him from the School of Gunnery being hereby cancelled.

Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be Captain :
1st Lieutenant Thomas Cuthbert Gordon G. S., vice Hatt retired.

53th "Compton" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 10 Company, Eaton.

To be Captain :
Horas H. Bally, Esquire, M. S., vice Allen T. Hodge, who is hereby permitted to retire, retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :
Sergeant Wright Boynton, vice Lodge promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally :
Sergeant Ernest O. H. Smith, vice Henry M. Picard left limits.

Dorchester Provisional Battalion of Infantry.
No. 1 Company St. Clair.

To be Captain :
Charles Samuel Rouleau, Esquire, M. S., vice Marquis.

To be Ensign :
Arcadius Fortier, Gentleman, M. S., vice H. Fortier.

No. 1 Infantry Company, Rawdon.

To be Ensign, provisionally :
James Daly, Gentleman, vice J. E. B. Beaupre, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

BREVET.

To be Major :
Captain Leon Charles Hamel, V.B., No. 2, Company, 17th Battalion, from 24th July, 1873.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

63rd "Halifax" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Captain :
Lieutenant John Vaughan, M.S., vice G. Piers, who is hereby placed in the retired list retaining rank.

Lieutenant William McKerron, M. S., vice Barron, resigned.

To be Lieutenant :
Ens. Michael Power, M.S., vice McKerron, promoted.

66th "Halifax" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Ensign, provisionally :
John Nalder, Gentleman.

68th "Kings County" Battalion of Infantry
No. 2 Company, Canard.

To be Captain :
Lieutenant Edward M. Beckwith, V. B., vice Benjamin Smith, left limits.

To be Lieutenant :
Ensign William E. Harris, Q. F. Q., vice Beckwith, promoted.

72nd or "2nd Annapolis" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Lieutenant Colonel, from 14th February, 1873 :
Major Benjamin H. Parker, V. B. vice Decie, retired.

Victoria Provisional Battalion of Infantry.
No. 3 Company, Grand Narrows.

To be Ensign, provisionally :
Color Sergeant John P. McNeil, vice John F. McNeil, left limits.

No. 4 Company, Baddeck.

To be Lieutenant :
Captain Colin, N. Black, M.S. from No. 1 Company Division, County of Victoria, Reserve Militia, vice J. McDonald appointed Quarter Master.

No. 5 Company, Sydney.

To be Ensign, provisionally :
Sergeant Richard John Molly, vice C. Keefe, left limits.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Poplar Point Rifle Company.

The resignation of Lieutenant Henry Wilson is hereby accepted.

No. 2.

CERTIFICATES.

SCHOOLS OF GUNNERY.

The following Officer and Gunner of Artillery, have received Certificates from Commandants of the respective Schools of Gunnery :—

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions, Names, Lincoln.....Gunner S. C. Boyle, St. Catherine's Battery.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Name. Montreal (City of)...Lieutenant Thomas Cuthbert Gordon, Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

The following Officers have passed their examinations before and have been granted Certificates by Boards of Examiners :

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

AT OTTAWA.

SECOND CLASS

Captain John Tilton, 1st Battalion, Governor-General's Foot Guards.
Captain William Horace Lee, 1st Battalion, Governor-General's Foot Guards.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

AT ST. JOHN.

SECOND CLASS—GUNNERY.

1st Lieutenant Thomas Scott, No. 3 Battery, N. B. Brigade of Garrison Artillery.
2nd Lieutenant Andrew J. Armstrong, No. 1 Battery, N. B. Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lieut. Col. Deputy Adj. General of Militia, Canada.

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The Volunteer and Co.,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26 1873

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters addressed to either the Editor or Publisher, as well as Communications intended for publication, must, invariably, be *pre-paid*. Correspondents will also bear in mind that one end of the envelope should be left open, and 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.

The first act of the Federal General was to fortify Atlanta on shorter lines thereby being enabled to hold it with a garrison numerically smaller than the extensive works designed and occupied by Confederate troops. His intention appears to have been to make it a secondary base and general depot for operations by his left to sever all communications between the armies of Hood in front of Atlanta and those of General Lee, defending Richmond, or by his right separating Hood from Alabama and Mississippi; it was evident, however, that the March to the Sea was not contemplated at this time, inasmuch as with that decision and thoroughness which characterized all his proceedings, he determined to convert

Atlanta into a military post by expelling the inhabitants, thus getting rid of spies on his own designs, and the most terrible of all drawbacks on military operations, a helpless and useless population. The resolution once taken was acted on with energy notwithstanding the protests of the Confederate General, and although the measure was undoubtedly harsh, involving immense individual suffering as well as pecuniary ruin, yet General SHERMAN can hardly be blamed therefor. His duty was to insure the success of the operations confided to his charge and the safety of his own troops was the primary consideration under the circumstances. The history of “the Revolt of the British North American Colonies,” will furnish numerous instances of how defeat and destruction of the best laid plans was insured by that ridiculous sentimentality that allowed traitors to carry out their schemes, and to warn their friends at every stage of the military operations against them; war is a cruel game that must be played in accordance with its own conditions.

As long as Hood confronted the Federal force no daring movement could be attempted, the character of the warfare hitherto carried on in which flank movements could be made under cover of forests and mountain ranges was about to undergo a change; such movements would neither be safe or successful in a comparatively level country crossed by large rivers, and it is highly probable that the contest would at this juncture have assumed a more favorable phase as far as the Confederates were concerned, if a circumstance had not occurred which at once placed the chances within reach of General SHERMAN, and he was not slow to avail himself of the opportunity.

The continued reverses of the Confederates had created an uneasy feeling in the minds of the people as to the ultimate success of the contest, and in order to counterbalance the despondency that was rapidly spreading through all ranks, the Confederate President visited General Hood’s quarters in September, 1864, and it was decided that the time had arrived when the offensive should be assumed in order to afford time for re-inforcing the army, and that operations should be commenced on the ground already fought over by transferring the Confederate force to SHERMAN’S communications, compelling him to turn and defend the posts thereon in detail.

The project appears to have been entertained favorably by the chief of the Confederacy, although it was a thoroughly desperate undertaking from the first, whatever meed of success might attend the movement could only be hoped for by impenetrable secrecy on the part of all concerned, but President DAVIS on his return through Macon, in a speech disclosed the whole plan of operations, and it was published in the Southern newspapers, republished in the Northern, as well as commented on in all; the party prin-

cipally interested in providing against the contingencies the movement would entail, —General SHERMAN— was thoroughly well advised on the subject. Towards the end of September, the Confederate General, Hood, detached General Forrest in command of a strong cavalry brigade to operate on the Federal line of communication between Nashville and Chattanooga, but after a series of harassing marches he was forced to recross the Tennessee, having effected nothing.

The result of this movement appears to have decided General Hood to employ his whole force in an operation at which a detachment failed and the value of the result of which was at least very doubtful; accordingly having removed the rails from the Georgia Central and Macon railways for a distance of forty miles, and repaired the West Point Railway, he marched by his left flank on the Chattahoochee River, he halted in that position for ten days—till having collected a sufficient train and built a trestle bridge across the river, he moved on Lost Mountain covered by a division of his cavalry, his force consisted of 26,100 infantry and artillery, and about 4,000 cavalry, an attempt to force the Allatoona pass failed, and after the series of wearisome marches through the mountains of Tennessee, Hood was finally defeated in front of Nashville by the Federal troops under THOMAS in an action which lasted for two days, 15th and 16th December, 1864, and with this defeat the hopes of the Confederacy in the South passed away.

SHERMAN, after the Repulse of Hood at Allatoona Pass, appears to have made up his mind to attempt the march on Savannah, as in reality Hood’s manoeuvres had laid the road open and rendered the movement a simple question of distance to be overcome, in accordance with this view he abandoned all his communications south of Dalton, destroying the railway between Atlanta and Kingston, and on the night of the 14th November deliberately consigned Atlanta to the flames, divested his troops of every impediment to rapid marching, and at the head of 60,000 well equipped soldiers with a cavalry force of 5,500 sabres and 65 pieces of artillery moved in four columns on the line of the Macon Railway, threatening by his left Augusta, and with his right occupying Milledgeville and Macon sweeping the country bare of all subsistence, and destroying public as well as private property within a width of forty miles.

The opposition that was or indeed could be offered amounted to nothing, it did not retard the onward sweep of the columns for a day, and on the 10th December the whole army arrived in front of Savannah having marched the 300 miles between that point and Atlanta leisurely in 24 days, and completely severing the Confederate communications from the northern boundary of Tennessee to the southern sea board, absolutely

cripping not only for the time but for a quarter of a century afterwards, the resources of the richest States of the Confederacy.

Savannah stands on the river of the same name at some distance from the Bay, the stream is navigable, however, and the city was occupied by the Confederate General—HARDEN—with a respectable force. He had covered the approaches to the city with heavy works, the defence was further aided by the fact that the Ogeechee River which runs parallel with the Savannah for nearly its whole length fell into the bay ten miles southwest of the city, on its western bank a strong fortification known as Fort McAllister barred access to its waters, and it was of the greatest importance that the navigation should be opened to the Federal army had no heavy artillery, and a force was rapidly concentrating in their rear. The whole value of the movement apart from the destruction of resources was to open a communication as a base for future operations, any check to that design would involve serious consequence and neutralize in a measure all that had been previously effected, for between Chattanooga and Savannah, a distance of 430 miles; SHERMAN's army alone was the only Federal force, its communications were destroyed and a check at Savannah would be serious indeed.

In order to force HARDEN to evacuate the city as well as to open communications with the fleet, the Federal General resolved to carry Fort McAllister by assault; it was a square redoubt mounting twenty three heavy guns on barbette and one mortar garrisoned by 200 men, and it was carried by an assault on the evening of the arrival of the Federal troops with small loss indeed considering the importance of the position; the success of the assault was rendered certain by the faulty manner of arming the redoubt; there was no cover for the gunners and they were shot down at the guns by riflemen to whose fire they could not reply.

Communications were at once opened with the fleet, a supply of ammunition and heavy artillery secured, and preparations made to invest Savannah in regular form, but it was evacuated on the 20th December, the Confederate force taking the Charles town and Savannah Railway en route to the former city.

There now remained the States of South and North Carolina alone untouched in their resources to the Confederacy, the *March to the Sea* had separated the resources of the Cis and Trans Mississippi States from it as completely for all practical purposes as if a Strait one hundred miles in width had intervened, and henceforward the struggle must be maintained on a rapidly lessening area.

To bring it to a speedy conclusion the next step was obvious, but it needed preparation and a good deal of management; the

plan followed by General SHERMAN of thoroughly devastating the country had no doubt a tendency to shorten the contest, but was productive of great individual suffering. In Georgia alone he estimates that he damaged the resources of that State to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars, in other words the capitalised labour savings of the people were destroyed to that amount, and he assumes that at least \$20,000,000 thereof was used to the advantage of the Federal army. In military operations we believe it to be a correct principle to do all the work connected therewith thoroughly, but there may be such a thing as wanton destruction benefitting nobody, and we are of opinion that at least one-half of the above amount was, of that character, a *promenade militaire* was in reality more expensive to that State than a series of disastrous battles could be.

Our respected contemporary, the United States *Army and Navy Journal*, in its issue of the 16th inst. (which will be found in another column) takes the VOLUNTEER REVIEW to task for sundry and grave offences against the dignity of the United States and the egotism of its representatives, at least that is the construction we put on the term *impertinent* which our contemporary uses, as it could in no case apply to the *Army and Navy Journal*, whose opinions and motives are thoroughly respected.

It is evident, however, that we have been telling our people and the people of Great Britain the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, respecting our neighbors and all their surroundings, social, political, and religious; and we have thereby discharged a positive duty of which act we are neither afraid or ashamed.

While totally disclaiming all idea of endeavouring to sow strife between the people of the United States and Canada, we avow simply that our motive in the course pursued was to prevent, as far as in our power, all false ideas, as far as our own people or those of Great Britain are concerned, by a true statement of all the conditions, historical and political, concerning the rise and progress of the United States in the family of nations; and if the record is not as clear as our contemporary would desire, we are not to blame on that account.

In relation to that national egotism which has made the people of the United States the laughing stock of the world, we are glad to learn that their late war has toned it down to the moderate dimensions our contemporary indicates, but it differs as to the cause of which that amiable feeling is the effect, it is not because the United States found that it was the most powerful nation in the world as the result of the late contest, but because that actual demonstration attests weakness and the impudent presumption of its pretensions.

We disclaim all feelings of spitefulness in

anything we have written on the affairs of the United States. We have told hard truths—and these are frequently hard kicks and no play—with respect to the Gordon case, which our contemporary would insinuate to be a subject of international complication leading to war. We have never given that prominence to the *bum-bailiffs* of Canada as to suppose their actions could go further than the nearest police magistrate court; and if our contemporary was a little better posted on international law as well as the manner in which the municipal laws of this country are administered, he would understand that the *poloatchers* aforesaid whose acts have put them within the pale of that law, have been treated with all the courtesy possible; and that if otherwise, they have their redress at common law, so that they can sue magistrate, constable, or gaoler, in any case they have been treated harshly. We would just say here that there are no *lettres de cachet* in Canada; no Secretary of State so omnipotent that he can, by touching a bell, cause the incarceration of one man in Maine and another in Florida at the same time; nor are there any Forts la Fayette to receive the victims.

As to the war threat, our neighbors are famous for that work; but threatened men live long nevertheless. We remember when the Canadian Great Western Railway was opened in 1854, a certain Colonel PETER FISK or some such euphonious name, was appointed to the high office of *Conductor* thereon and the Detroit journals instantly came out on the occasion with full editorials on the establishment of the *entente cordiale* with Great Britain, of which that appointment was a guarantee and a pledge! At the Trade Convention held in that city in 1865, war was denounced if the Provincial delegates did not vote Gen. WALLBRIDGE as President of that august body. Well, the Provincial delegates were just then pretty savage at the threats and bullyism of the United States press, and in the condition of the Irishman at Donnybrook dragging his coat-tails through the mud, daring any one to step on them. The gauntlet was taken up; they did not vote for General WALLBRIDGE, they carried all their measures by plain language at that convention, and they informed the gasconaders that they were quite willing to go in for a row. Matters have not changed since then, and we are glad that the truth is dawning on the minds of the people of the United States, that, while we are quite willing to live peaceably, we are determined to stand no more nonsense, and would as soon fight out the issues now as at any other time.

Our respected contemporary does us justice in stating that we fairly represent the feelings of our people, but he is astray in supposing there is any affinity to the *Yankees*. We have not been so much mixed up with other nationalities—are the roughly British, socially and politically—and not likely

to be otherwise. We are not as sensitive as our neighbors; because as a people our actions are always above suspicion of sinister designs, and we pretend to nothing beyond our power.

It is with great regret we have the unpleasant duty of announcing to our readers the departure of the Adjutant General, Col. P. ROBERTSON ROSS. Accompanied by his family, he leaves this city on Thursday, 28th, en route for England, to resume his duties in the British army, where he achieved a reputation which his four years' service in Canada has considerably enhanced.

The services of this gallant officer in Europe, Asia, Africa, and lastly on this continent, have been repeatedly detailed in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW. The unreasoning party spite and malignity which has disgraced the political arena in Canada, and always tries to fasten on the most eminent, because they are in all cases the most defenceless, compelled us to appeal to the military record of our distinguished commander in chief more than once, to the confusion of his assailants.

And now, on the eve of his departure, it will not be amiss to state that this country owes a debt of gratitude to the officer that successfully organized her military force—that rendered that force effective—and amidst the opposition of its enemies, held constantly in view the necessity of making the most of the material placed within his control.

As an organizer, Colonel ROBERTSON ROSS had to deal with a thoroughly unique, experimental force. He had to train citizens to be soldiers, while they wore the uniform, and to be able to resume their civil duties the moment it was laid aside. Any man, having the same problem to solve, would necessarily approach it with hesitation, and should reckon to find it rough work at best. As a proof that he thoroughly understood his duty, he leaves behind him to-day 43,000 trained soldiers of all arms,—violent partizans in civil life, but the best disciplined and subordinate in the world when the uniform is donned, and a force that can be depended on for respecting the law, enforcing it if necessary, and ready to take the field within an hour's notice.

As an administrator, the fact that the military discipline of this force, and the organization, so far as it has proceeded, of the Reserve Militia of nearly 700,000 men, with the state of efficiency of every department under his control, and the vast amount of business connected therewith, which has passed through his hands, with the admirable reports that form a military text book, proves in a pre-eminent manner his capacity for high command, and the possession of talents of no ordinary order.

The facility with which the last Fenian raid was met and crushed, the organization and equipment of the Canadian contingent

at the first Red River Expedition; the reinforcements sent there, the success of the camps of instruction, and the amount of military knowledge imparted to the Canadian Army, during his stirring and eventful administration of its affairs as commander in Chief, entitle him to the respect and gratitude of Canada.

He now leaves this country amidst the regrets of every true soldier in the army his military genius may be said to have created, and we could have wished for the honor of the country that his treatment by its politicians was more in accordance with his deserts. To any one acquainted with Colonel ROBERTSON-ROSS the fact of his achieving high distinction in the future is a foregone conclusion, and the experience he has already acquired in organizing the Canadian Army fits him to deal with a similar military problem far more difficult of solution in Great Britain. Those under his command will regret his departure, for in every relation he bore himself as a soldier and a gentleman. We are sorry for the family affliction that hastens that event, and our best wishes are directed for his own and family's prosperity.

Our readers will remember that early in July an attempt was made to carry off by force from his residence in the town of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, an individual known as Lord GORDON. The operators being parties from the neighboring State of Minnesota, in the United States, acting under instructions from JAY GOULD, and others of the notorious *Erie Ring*—the cause, violation of mainprise of bail alleged to have taken place at New York. As no legal authority exists permitting a United States bailiff to execute warrants of United States' courts on Canadian soil, the bailiffs and their abettors were guilty of the crime of kidnapping, were arrested in the fact, brought before the ordinary Court at Winnipeg, and three of them duly committed to stand their trial at the next assizes. We should not have been so particular in detailing those things if our neighbors over the line of 45° north latitude had not attempted to make the affair an international quarrel, and journals that ought to be well informed are not ashamed to quote it as an instance of Canadian feeling to the people of the United States.

For the benefit of such parties we republish the following articles from the *Manitoba Gazette* of 6th August, in order that they may understand how the affair has been viewed by the local press, and those best able to judge of it in all its bearings:—

"In American papers that arrive here, we see some howls about the manner in which the prisoners in the Gordon kidnapping case are treated, which are mostly made up of the words "dark and dismal dungeons," "chains and cruel treatment," "no one allowed to see them," and a lot of balderdash

To convince ourselves and to be able to speak from personal inspection the other day, we asked leave of Mr. Sheriff Armstrong, to see the prisoners and their place of confinement. We conversed with Messrs. Bentley, Fletcher, Hoy and Kegan, and each of them said they were well treated, and only suffered from loss of liberty; that every kindness was extended to them that could be expected. Instead of being confined in dungeons with manacles on, we found Messrs Bentley and Fletcher promenading the barrack yard of Fort Garry, and Hoy and Kegan reading the latest novels.

Come here ye howling editors, and we will be happy to show you how prisoners are treated in a British prison! Don't come together, or we shall have to send some of you to Stone Fort, where prison diet and a ball and chain is the rule; not the exception as is the case with the prisoners you make such a noise about, now in Fort Garry. Sheriff Armstrong is there at all hours of the day and night to attend to the comfort and safety of the prisoners, and permits the wives of both Bentley and Fletcher to see them whenever they wish to do so. We are sorry to spoil a little romance; but in cases like these, the plain truth is better than fiction."

The next article is headed *Gross Misrepresentation*.

"The following despatch appeared in the *New York Tribune*:—

"Fort Garry, 24th.—In the Court Room today, while the point of law was being argued on bail, Mr Royal, counsel for the defence, crowded Attorney-General Clarke too close, and the latter made a disgraceful exhibition of his discomfiture by turning suddenly from his desk and throwing a spit ball in Mr Royal's face, with the remark, "You're a dirty puppy." The Attorney-General was made to retract the insult immediately afterwards.

"The friends of the prisoners have hopes of a favourable decision from the judge, although it is a matter of speculation. Clarke and his associates are leaving nothing undone which can possibly deepen the indignities heaped upon the Americans. All strangers are watched with suspicion. The passions of the people are appealed to in every manner, and the probability of an invasion from Minnesota is common street talk.

"The following bulletin was circulated in the streets last night:—Right or wrong, can law be enforced?

"To-day application was made for bail for the kidnapers. The argument was closed. The presiding judge, McKeagney was driven home by Mr Wilson, Minneapolis.

"Mr Clarke's insults to the American Consul has been forwarded to the British Minister at Washington. The citizens here generally sustain Mr. Taylor and censure Mr. Clarke."

The correspondent of the *New York Tribune* who penned the above despatch is a success; a success that is, as a perverter of the truth, and a mischievous misrepresenter of facts.

In the first place it is an absolute falsehood to affirm that Attorney General Clarke threw a "spit ball" or anything else at Mr. Royal while the point of law was being argued. We will not say, but we will leave our readers to suppose how much truth there is in the assertion that the Attorney General was "crowded too close" by Mr. Royal. It is equally untrue to state that "Clarke and his associates" "insulted" to in-

sult the Americans. We do not believe that Mr. Clarke or anyone else in the Province desires to be guilty of any discourtesy, much less of any insulting conduct towards Americans.

But one thing the people of Manitoba feel, and we presume that the Attorney-General feels it with them, viz., that they form part and parcel of the British nation, and that they do not intend to permit their flag to be insulted by any number of foreigners who suppose they can come to Manitoba, set our laws at defiance, and work their will with impunity.

We do not believe that any respectable American citizen will regard this as "heaping indignities upon them." Thirdly it is false to say that any such bulletin as that referred to was circulated in the streets of Winnipeg, it was only among private parties that the circulation took place. Fourthly, and lastly, it is entirely untrue to assert that "the citizens here generally sustain Mr. Taylor and condemn Mr. Clarke." The citizens do nothing of the kind. We think that Mr. Clarke did his duty fearlessly and well; but at all events, we may with confidence assert, that even Mr. Clarke's bitterest political foes do not "sustain Mr. Taylor." Ninety-Nine out of every hundred men in Manitoba regret that a gentleman, who during his residence here had become popular, should so far have forgotten himself, and so far have fallen a prey to "spread eagles" as to have adopted the line which Mr. Taylor has done.

The third paragraph refers to a very foolish and impertinent despatch of the Governor of Minnesota to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba, in which he, a mere Municipal Executive Officer, assumes the airs and dignity of an independent, high and mighty potentate.

Our contemporary the United States Army and Navy Journal takes us to task because we hold up to public condemnation that system of Government which tolerates and produces such excrescences on social order, and under which the unchecked luxuriance of the spontaneous growth of such political fungi is permitted; but as it has been founded on the right of insurrection, it must reap as it sows. It is however, satisfactory to know that a portion, at least of the press of the United States, and that best capable of judging truly how matters connected with this case really are, takes a thoroughly sensible view of the transaction, and does justice to the Provincial authorities.

From the remarks of the *Manitoba Gazette* the state of feeling in that province, which is shared by the whole Dominion, is explicitly stated, and our neighbors would do well to govern themselves accordingly.—*Nemo me impune lacessit* applies to every measure affecting Canadian sovereignty.

The last article from the *Manitoba Gazette* is headed *Austin's Spread Eagle*.

"Under this title the *St. Paul Despatch* of July 16th criticises the action by Governor Austin of Minnesota, with regard to the late attempt to kidnap Gordon, and administers a salutary rebuke to him for the absurd views that he takes of the affair. The *Despatch* truly remarks that the business interests of both Minnesota and Manitoba

cannot afford that there should be anything but a harmony of interests; and that such a despatch as that of Austin's is calculated to mar that of harmony, and that to, for the sake of men who have broken a law that even the comity of nations cannot suffer to go unpunished. We are glad to see our contemporaries across the line are unprejudiced by nationality, and take a fair and just view of the matter. Certainly Manitoba is not an "old and powerful state," but the Prairie Province of the Dominion has the consciousness that she is a part of a great nation, and as such is as jealous of any transgression of her laws as the nation whose flag waves over her would be. The good sense of Governor Austin ought to have shewn him that instead of doing any good for the men charged with the crime, he was but prejudicing their case and making himself appear childish in the extreme. It matters not what any belligerent governor may say, Americans, or not, the prisoners will have a fair trial by the courts of justice of the country whose laws they have outraged. All the nonsense and rant of outsiders will have no other effect than to bring down ridicule upon those who indulge in such buncombe. The following is our contemporary's opinion of the matter in question: "Governor Austin has succeeded in making himself and the State of which he is executive ridiculous in the opinion of every one who has given attention to the Gordon kidnapping affair. His "spread eagle" patch to the government of Manitoba is being laughed at wherever it is read throughout the country, and the laughter will be increased when Governor Morris's quiet answer is seen, informing Governor Austin that he did not know what he was talking about, and the Manitoban authorities are competent to administer their own laws without advice from outside individuals.

Apart from its utter absurdity, the Jefferson Brickian epistle of Governor Austin is ill-advised in the extreme. It is of no slight importance to the business interests of Minnesota, and of St. Paul particularly, that a hearty good will be established between our people and those across the border. No one will doubt that the high-flown threats of Governor Austin are calculated to have precisely the opposite effect. A party of reckless adventurers have gone into a neighboring country and made a violent attempt to kidnap a private citizen; their scheme has fallen through, and they are in imminent danger of suffering the penalty which the laws of that country prescribe for such offences as theirs. So Governor Austin happening to be a friend of the would-be kidnapers begins to abuse the officials whose duty it is to administer justice to the kidnapers, and consequently casts a slur upon the people who are represented by such officials. It is only natural for the people of Manitoba to consider the State of Minnesota is making the cause of the kidnapers its own, and to resent as an impertinence such interference with their internal government. If the position of the different parties to the affair were exchanged—if a pack of Manitoban man-hunters had tried to steal some one from this side of the line—what a howl of derision and indignation at the Britishers' impudence would have been raised if the Governor of Manitoba had attempted to instruct the Governor and officials of Minnesota as to their duty in the premises. Hitherto there has not been anything to deter the increase of a cordial understanding between our people and Manitobans, but Gov. Austin's diatribe and buncombe is likely to create irritation, small though it be at first, which years cannot eradicate, which is liable

to be increased by every little difference of sentiment, and which cannot be otherwise than damaging to the business interests of this State.

If Manitoba were an old and powerful State, Austin's bombast would merely be a subject of mirth, and perhaps that may be all the attention it will receive. At all events, we protest against saddling the people of Minnesota with responsibility for the exhibition of childish self-conceit and vulgar arrogance which is found in Austin's letters to Gov. Morris and Consul Taylor.

That splendid and efficient corps, the Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery, under the command of Major Eagleson, opened their third annual prize meeting of their Rifle Association on Thursday last, 21st inst., at the Rideau Rifle Range. The scores made by the competitors will be found in another page, and speak highly for the efficiency as well as the training of the corps.

There were altogether eight matches; the aggregate prizes for each ranging from \$20 in cash and a silver badge to \$70 in cash—the total being nearly \$500. This fact speaks well for the liberality of the officers and the popularity of the corps.

Before their next annual meeting, we hope the corps will have what is much needed by them, in common with the other corps of our citizen army—a proper drill shed and armory.

The staff and militia officers of this city have determined to give a complimentary dinner to the late commander in chief of the Canadian army, Col. P. ROBERTSON ROSS, on Monday, 25th inst., at the Rideau Club.

At a meeting of the local committee of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, held in Ottawa, on the 22nd inst., it was notified that His Excellency the Governor General intends presenting three medals—one gold, one silver, and one bronze—for competition at the forthcoming Dominion meeting. The match for these medals will be open to all prize winners at that meeting.

It was decided that in the conditions of the Aggregate Scores' match the London Merchants' Cup match should be omitted, as it would have been manifestly unfair to have left it in.

The certificate of efficiency in the conditions under which militiamen fire has been slightly revised, and the latter part will read that they "must have performed the number of drills authorized by any general order in their behalf for the years 1872 and 1873."

It is in contemplation to send two teams from Ottawa to the Annual Provincial Rifle Match, at Toronto—one from the Brigade of Garrison Artillery, and one from the Gov. General's Foot Guards.

It is believed that the Spanish iron-clad seized by the Germans will be held by them until an organized government exists, to which they can be returned,

LORD GIVE ME REST.

Lord give me rest. My soul is bowed and broken,
My heart is desolate and full of pain;
Its empty rooms—wherom no word is spoken—
Are like the chambers where the dead have
lain.

Lord, send me rest, the clouds more thickly gather;
The skies above my head are leaden gray;
Oh, take me gently by the hand my Father,
Until the darkness shall have passed away.

I dare not ask for earthly joy or blessing—
Do with me, Lord, in this as seemeth best—
I only pray, look on my grief in passing,
And send unto my troubled spirit rest.

Lord give me rest—I cry from out the shadows—
Rest in Thy love, Ah, shall I cry in vain?
And lo, like summer rain upon the meadows,
Peace drops into my weary life again.

CREEDMORE RIFLE RANGE.

(From the Galaxy for August)

While we note the decline of base ball, we observe with interest the indications afforded by the establishment of a National Rifle Association, and the inauguration of its range at Creedmore, near New York, that we have witnessed the first beginning of a pastime that bids fair, ere many years to become a truly national amusement and exercise, as well adapted to Texas and California as to Maine and New York; and peculiarly American, by the historical associations of a hundred years of victory and prosperity. The opening of a single rifle range in a single state is only a beginning, but it is a significant beginning when the character of our people and their history is remembered, as well as the history of the similar institution in England. We are, in a great measure, the descendants of the Bowman that sent their flights of cloth yard shafts at Crecy and Angincourt; and the same temperament and spirit that made them such magnificent marksmen survive in the Anglo Saxon race to day. Wherever they have an opportunity they assert themselves, as our own riflemen shewed in the Revolution, and as our mountain men show even to day all over the west, from Buffalo Bill down to the least known scout, who serves against the Modocs or the Apaches. There is in our native American character a natural and hereditary aptitude for rifle shooting, an enthusiasm, latent, only requiring to be called out, that makes this a sport peculiarly apt to catch the public fancy, if once fairly presented. Its strength, its great strength, we are convinced, has not so much in its military as in its social and entertaining aspect. The English kings in times past, were particular to encourage shooting in every county; each parish had its "buts," and every fine summer evening found the young men at their shooting, while the lasses looked on and smiled on the victorious and bantered the clumsy marksman; and these kings found their reward in their invincible archers. So we may confidently look forward to the time when the crack of rifles shall re-echo from "ranges" established all over the land. That this is by no means an extravagant expectation is proved by the wonderful career of success that has attended the practice of rifle shooting in England since the first inauguration of the British National Rifle Association. Beginning with a few, emerging slowly to public view against a dead weight of true Anglo Saxon stolidity and indifference, it took a sudden leap to popularity after the writing of Tennyson's famous "Form! Rifleman, Form!" The angry attitude of France in 1859, after the victory of Solferino, and the true British rabinity on the Gallic question, were skillfully taken ad-

vantage of by the poet in his appeal, and the riflemen did, in truth form all over the country.

In Canada the same result was attained by the fears of those mythical demons of rapine, the terrible Fenian brotherhood. Rifle practice has become universal in Canada and a Canadian "team" carried off the grand prize at Wimbledon a year ago, beating all comers. The result which in England and Canada has been gained by an appeal to national fears, is more likely in our own country to be gained by an appeal to national pride and aptitude. Our National Rifle Association has succeeded in erecting a "range" as fine as any in the world, at a cost of nearly thirty thousand dollars; in exciting an interest in all parts of the Union about their plans and objects; and has accomplished all this within a year and a half from the time that some twenty private gentlemen met together to organize a club, in the office of a busy New York editor. That the object has been effected so soon, without any assistance or political influence, and in spite of the supreme indifference of all the military authorities in their official capacity, is proof that the interest in the subject must be latent in American nature to be so easily awakened. What has been accomplished in England a glance at the list of prizes at Wimbledon last year will show. The interest must be great which induces not only the Queen, Prince of Wales, Princess Alexandra, and other members of the royal family, to give munificent prizes year by year, but also brings out gifts from dozens of the nobility and gentry, and from Indian rajahs and China merchants. We find such offerings as "the Rajah of Kolapore's Imperial Challenge Cup," "the China Challenge Cup," "the Belgian Cup (given by the Chasseurs Eclairés of Brussels and Antwerp)," "the Birmese Cup," "Daily Telegraph Cup," "Graphic Cup," "Public Schools' Cup," among a host of others. We find matches between the House of Lords and House of Commons, Oxford and Cambridge, factory against factory, volunteers against regulars, lawyers and merchants, every class of society except the church; and we doubt not some of the muscular Christians among them are itching to be at it.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

On Wednesday night Major Beaumont gave notice in the House of Commons that he would move a resolution implying an opinion that the reserve defences of this country should be formed of men who had passed through the ranks of the regular army. Of the necessity of having a strong reserve composed of disciplined soldiers there can be no doubt; but if Major Beaumont means to insist that our reserves should consist wholly of such men he can hardly expect the sense of the House to be with him. England, has a land of "civilians," feels justly proud of that army of Volunteers who have been enrolled at a comparatively trifling cost to the nation, and who, at a moment's notice, can be called upon to aid in the defence of their native land. It is well known of what valuable assistance the Franco-tireurs were to the French during the late war, though, in the first instance, they were badly armed and equipped, and had undergone little or no training. Thanks to their knowledge of the country and their mysterious movements, they were able to follow detachments of troops, numerically very superior to themselves, until a favourable opportu-

nity presented itself for attack. Announcing their presence by a shower of bullets—sometimes from the windows of a rustic cottage, from behind a wall or hedge, from the narrow loopholes of a church steeple, or from the covert of a wood—they kept the invaders in an almost perpetual state of alarm. The only force that could be successfully pitted against them was the ubiquitous German Cavalry, as the Franc-tireurs, on their part, were the only match for the Ulman troopers. The first question which the Germans invariably asked on entering a French village during the war—unless they happened to be in very considerable force—was whether there were any Franc-tireurs or Garibaldians in the neighbourhood: "Franc-tireurs, Garibaldians, capoutte" was a favourite expression with the common soldiers who would even draw their hands across their throats in a significant manner to explain their meaning. So exasperated were the invaders by the surprises to which they were constantly subjected, and by the losses which they continually suffered at the hands of the irregular troops of the country, that they proclaimed Franc-tireurs and Garibaldians *hors la loi*, and almost invariably shot the prisoners belonging to these corps who had the misfortune to fall into their hands.

When we recall the valuable aid rendered by the Franc-tireurs during the war, and reflect that the greater number of them were mere youths, who had never before in their lives handled a rifle, it is obvious that those who have been subjected to the training of soldiers, and who have undergone a regular course of rifle practice, would be more serviceable still. This logical inference, however, is precisely that which the House of Commons is invited to ignore by the terms of Major Beaumont's resolution. Notwithstanding the existence of that motion on the paper we take it is proved beyond doubt that it is to the interest of every nation to possess a well organized force of citizen soldiers—ready for war if war should come, but more precious still as tending to render a war impossible by making it impracticable.

We are thoroughly persuaded that the organisation of a citizen soldiery may be converted into an efficient instrument for the preservation of peace; and there is just now a movement on foot which we think will go some way towards attaining that object. We refer to a letter which has been published by some of our contemporaries from the secretary to the Anglo-Belgian Prize Fund Association. The idea, we may briefly state, is "to extend to other countries the rifle competitions which had taken place for some years past between England and Belgium. Assuming that the suggestion is adopted, the annual competitions would take place consecutively in each country, so that they would be held in each, once in every six, seven, or eight years. Each country would furnish a special committee, forming part of the association, to arrange the details connected with the competitions so far as they concerned their own countrymen. The association would be conducted by a council composed of delegates from the committees of each nation—the rulers of the various countries being solicited to become patrons, in the same manner as the King of the Belgians is the patron of the Anglo-Belgian Prize Fund Association, to which His Majesty subscribes the annual sum of £150."

The *Times of Germany*, an English newspaper published at Frankfurt, comments upon the subject in the following terms: "It seems to us," says our contemporary, "that an association of this nature is likely

to promote the interests of peace and education. It appears, indeed, to be a step towards that Utopia of which we hear so much but which is still so far distant. The citizen soldiers of the various nations are essentially peaceful, and any movement which aims at bringing them together, in friendly intercourse, must naturally strengthen the bonds of friendship already existing between them, and eventually assure the peace of the world. We have reasons to believe that the proposal in question will meet with a hearty response in every civilised quarter of the globe; and we feel sure that the Germans, at all events, will, not be backward in giving their support to a movement of this description."

These remarks so well express our own ideas upon the subject that we cordially second them. We do not believe in an era of universal peace; the Utopia to which the *Times of Germany* refers, is, we are afraid, very far distant, but we think that a great deal might be done towards dispersing the ill feeling which so often exists between different countries, by bringing the inhabitants of those countries together in friendly intercourse. Whatever trifling harm international exhibitions may have done to trade, the promoters of the gigantic enterprises of 1851, 1855, 1862, 1867, and 1873 may, at all events, congratulate themselves upon having achieved one part of their programme. They have succeeded in making the different nations of the world acquainted with each other, and, thinks to them, the absurd prejudices which existed in almost every country have completely vanished. The aim of the International Rifle Association is similar, and will, we have no doubt, be equally successful. The mere fact that such a movement is in progress, adds to the strength already acquired by the Volunteer movement in England, must go far to show Major Beaumont that his resolution is scarcely in accordance with the spirit of the times.— *Broad Arrow*, 2nd August.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Across the border, at Ottawa, the seat of the Canadian government, is published a lively little sheet called the *Canadian Volunteer Gazette*. In the intervals of its discussion of Canadian and British affairs the *Gazette* indulges in reflections on matters more directly concerning us on the hither side of the great lakes. If not always pertinent to its mission as a Canadian military gazette, its observations are sometimes sufficiently impertinent to us; or at least seem intended to be so, for the *Gazette* finds it to be one of its special missions to direct the attention of the British home government, to the fraud we are practising upon the world in persuading it to believe that we are a great and powerful nation, worthy of that respect at least which is paid to strength and capacity. The more discerning *Gazette*, taking advantage of its nearer observation, has discovered, it appears, the cheat, and never tires of proclaiming the discovery.

That there is much to criticise in our Government and society we shall be the last to dispute; and especially in our conduct of military affairs in this country—or rather in our general neglect of them—does the *Gazette* find good ground for criticism of which we have no cause to complain. Indeed, Americans have of late years enticed themselves upon a special mission of self-denunciation which is in danger of being carried in some respects too far. The laudation of every thing American, and the condemnation of everything foreign, with which our newspapers were filled in the days of

our ante-rebellion Jefferson Bricks, has given place to equally intemperate denunciations of our public officials for their Credit Mobilier transactions, their "salary grab," their love of pleasure, and their devotion to an imaginary Caesarism, and to contrast of their transactions with the conduct of foreign officials, which, judged from a distance, seems pure by comparison.

It is not then to complain of the criticisms of our sprightly neighbor that we write but to note the indications afforded by the tone of those criticisms of the temper of the Canadians toward us. We have given little heed heretofore to what the *Gazette* has had to say in a spiteful way from time to time, receiving its criticisms as the jockey did the kick from the horse whose praises he was singing, as "only his play." But the recent developments on the Manitoba frontier in the "Lord" Gordon case, give a new significance to the testimony of the *Canadian Military Gazette* as to the temper of the constituency it represents. It is evident that Canada stands related to us, so far as disposition is concerned, much as we were related to England before the war had given them and us such proof of our strength and national greatness that we could afford to refrain from that unpleasant assertion of it which belonged to our more provincial days. There is, unquestionably, a large class in Canada who view with jealousy and dislike the growth of that shadow cast over Canada by her powerful neighbor, which, wishing her no ill, is too powerful and too well satisfied with its own position to concern itself with her affairs, or to take any but the most languid interest in her experiment at independent government which it regards, as Europe so long regarded republicanism in this country, as merely temporary and experimental. European expectations in this respect were doomed to disappointment, and it may be a like experience awaits us in regard to our opinion of Canadian prospects. At all events the Canadians think so, or at least wish to think so, though the irritation shown by such representatives of public opinion as the *Military Gazette* towards a people so innocent as we are of any disposition to interfere with Canadian independence, would indicate a doubt of it lurking somewhere in their consciousness.

We mention only one of the causes for Canadian dislike of the United States—a dislike which must doubtless be traced for its origin to the days of the Revolution, when the Canadian provinces sifted out from this country so many of those in whose hearts still burned the fires of loyalty, and who carried with them over the border the dislike of us born of a difference of political sympathies, and nourished by the recollection of the hardships to which this difference had subjected them. And in speaking of this dislike it is noteworthy that except their relations to the mother country, and their unbroken traditions of loyalty to it, the Canadians are far more akin to the Yankees than the English. The same influences of climate, of pioneer conditions, and of separation from European contact, have acted upon them equally with us, and transformed them into a people whose peculiarities an old countryman would find as foreign to him as our own.

Whatever the cause of the Canadian feeling to which we have referred may be, its existence is not to be doubted, and it is a fact to be taken note of in considering the possibilities of difficulty with our neighbours. Such a disturbance as has arisen on the borders of Minnesota is just of the sort which favoring breezes fan into the flame of

war. Citizens of the United States whose standing at home forbid the supposition of criminal intent on their part, and whose case awakens all the local sympathy which their character and innocence of evil intent call forth, are seized, charged with what was at the worst an unintentional violation of the sanctity of the Canadian soil, and are treated as if they were the vilest of malefactors, instead of being as they were somewhat too zealous and ill advised pursuers of a cheat, whom all honest men have a common interest in restoring to justice. The indication of Canadian sovereignty no one can complain of; the spirit in which it has been vindicated by the local authorities has been a revelation of Canadian feeling which we place side by side with the utterances of the *Canadian Military Gazette* as things to be noted. That all Canadians share the feeling expressed by the *Gazette* and by the people of Manitoba we know is not the case, but unfortunately it is the malignant and disturbing influences of human society that our military organizations must deal with, it would be unwise to refuse to recognize the significance of what we see. And the temper of Canada is only one of the many indications which make it apparent to military observers that we are guilty of criminal folly in reposing upon our strength in this country so much as we do, and neglecting military preparation, to which Canada with others is devoting no small share of attention.— *U.S. Army Navy Journal*, 16th August.

A game was invented for the French army by Colonel Lerval, consists of a map of the of the terrain on which it is intended to manoeuvre. Small parallelograms of pasteboard, weighted with a little piece of lead, represent the troops. Some represent battalions, others platoons, batteries, and squadrons. Plain pins represent sharpshooters; pins with black heads, cavalry troops; pins with flags, brigade or division staff. Wooden cross, the ambulance. This simple apparatus enables the officer to proceed from the single to the combined formation; to learn the import of this or that movement, or how to value a combination of movements, and become well informed on the dangerous fire-zones and condition of the country.

A correspondent of *Broad Arrow* writes: "Some extraordinary shooting was made with the Soper rifle at Reading on Wednesday in the presence of some gentlemen who had attended on behalf of a foreign government to witness the experiments, when Private Warrick, First Berks Volunteers, fired forty-three shots in one minute, making a score of 118 points on the ordinary Wimbledon target, at the 200 yards range, viz.: 7 bull's eyes, which was considered quite sufficient. It is worthy of notice that Warrick had not fired a single shot to practice rapid firing from the day he left Wimbledon last year until the day above mentioned."

Late news from the west coast of Africa brings tidings from Cape Coast Castle to June 1. Her Majesty's *Druid*, *Seagull*, *Coquette*, and *Marlin*, were in the river and ready to render any assistance to the Europeans and natives on shore against the approach of the Ashantees, who remained about two day's march from the town.

The carbines (*mousquetons*) at present used by the French Artillery are to be replaced by breech loaders of the Chassepot pattern. The carbines will use the same cartridges as the infantry weapon.

EXPERIMENTAL TORPEDO PRACTICE.

The experimental torpedo practice at the present time being carried out at Portsmouth (says the *Times*) is very interesting, but at the same time—very properly so no doubt in the majority of instances—is looked upon as of quite a “confidential” nature. There are occasions, however, when this confidential condition may be dispensed with, and the public allowed to know something of what is going on at their cost, and one such occasion occurred about midnight on Thursday, in an attack made by torpedo boats, from Portsmouth Harbour, upon Her Majesty’s turret frigate *Monarch*, anchored at Spithead. Captain Boys, commanding the Gunnery Establishment at Portsmouth, with the officers forming the torpedo committee, now sitting at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, and other officers belonging to the torpedo class on board the *Vernon* under the construction of Commander Fisher, left Portsmouth dockyard, soon after one p.m., for Spithead, where after a cautious approach from the eastern entrance to the roadstead, the *Monarch* was observed lying at anchor, but evidently on the lookout for the approach of the torpedo flotilla, her own boats being lowered and manned and rowing guard round her. The four torpedo boats—steam launches painted white fitted with outriggers and dummy torpedoes, one of the latter being supposed to represent the “fish” torpedo—made a dash at the frigate through her circle of guardboats. The launch carrying the fish dummy got near enough to drop her weapon overboard within sufficiently close distance for it to do its work. Another, after having her rudder unshipped by one of the guardboats, continued her course for the frigate, and struck her with the torpedo. The other two boats appear to have failed in their attack. The principal object of the experiment may have been, as the boats were painted white and as another attack will be made upon the ship with the boats painted grey, to ascertain by observation from the *Monarch* the best colour for the disguise of a torpedo-boat in its approach by night upon a ship at anchor. We may suppose, if we like to do so, that as the dummy fish torpedo was dropped overboard within proper distance, and as the frigate was struck by the dummy of another kind of torpedo, the *Monarch* was sunk in a simple way as she lay at anchor. But, putting aside for a moment the fish-torpedo, and considering only the ordinary torpedo, which has no propelling power within itself, it will at once be seen that for torpedo boats to approach and successfully explode their mines near the water-line or under the bottom of a ship at anchor would now be a far more difficult task than some people may suppose. The *Monarch* had her rowing boats keeping guard round her, and watching for the approach of the torpedo flotilla; but had the experimental attack upon her been an episode of actual warfare, the *Monarch* would have been laying within her own nests of protecting torpedoes, laid out on her bows and quarters, while at the same time the boats could have taken a wider range, and fought with their guns and torpedoes. This brings, in fact, the ordinary torpedo to its proper level, the problem being that, if the enemy will not come to the torpedo, the torpedo must be taken to the enemy; and we have endeavoured to point out, in noticing this experimental attack upon the *Monarch*, some of the difficulties that would certainly be met with in any attempt of the kind upon a ship at anchor, both sides only using the ordinary torpedo. If the Harvey towing torpedo be taken as

the best of all such weapons, as an ordinary torpedo having no propelling power within itself, it also appears almost a useless weapon in any conflict at sea, for it must be presumed that both sides would be towing the “Harvey.” Take the instance of two ships of about equal speed, one pursued, and both towing off, from their bows and quarters and under their sterns, Harvey torpedoes. So long as the pursuing and the pursued vessels move nearly in a circle, whether to starboard or to port, how is the pursuer to strike him? If he were to attempt it, the probabilities would be that he would himself come in contact with the other ship’s torpedoes, while in the meantime the guns from the ship moving in the circle would be playing the same game upon the other that the *Kearsage* played with the *Alabama*. It is not a very disputable assertion to make if we say that in future actions between ships at sea, where the ordinary torpedo may be used in conjunction with the gun, it will be the latter that will decide the battle. It is entering upon very different ground, indeed, when self-propelling torpedoes, or torpedoes that can be sent under water against the bottom of an enemy’s ship at great distances and with equal velocities and percussion as can be done with cannon shot through the atmosphere at the topside of a ship, come to be considered. Whitehead’s fish torpedo does not yet fulfil all these required conditions by a long way; but it is undeniably a step in the right direction, and that all the conditions will be fulfilled eventually, and submarine torpedoes supersede our present naval artillery, would seem to be a matter placed almost beyond doubt. If this should in time be really accomplished, what follows? The creation of an iron-clad navy in which all the leading features of our present ships would be reversed, with all artillery and armour plating carried below the water line, and with coals, provisions, chain cables, &c., carried above all, and only surmounted by the funnels saising upwards from the boiler rooms, and a signal pole.—*Broad Arrow* 2nd August

In an article on the firearms at the Vienna Exposition, the *Wiener Weltausstellungs Zeitung* of June 19 informs us that Austria has the richest collection of fire arms. Of military firearms we find exhibited in Gallery No. 10 the systems of Werndl and Fruh with, with all their constituent parts in different states of fabrication, the Chassepot and the Berdan musket. The exhibition of rifles of luxury is very rich and beautiful, especially the Lefancheux and the Lancaster, which are always and everywhere used by preference, although the exhibition of other manufacturers is a proof that other systems of military firearms, such as Peabody, Werndle, Wanzl, etc., can easily be adopted for sporting rifles. Revolvers, chiefly after Colt’s principle, are exhibited in great number. The Russian Government exhibits in the southern covered court yard the transformed Krnka musket, now in use in the army; and arms of smaller calibre, with the Berdan lock No. 11., which are now manufactured on a grand scale in the Imperial gun manufactories in Tula. The Dreyse needle gun, which in late years has become so celebrated, has undergone many improvements, and forms one of the most remarkable objects in the rotunda. The lock is an improved needle mechanism, simplicity and solidity are united with a quick and convenient manipulation, and it is equal to the best systems now in existence. The whole mechanism consists only of six

parts, and that the loading and firing does not require more than three seconds. The deficiencies of the old needle gun are now done a way with by the adoption of a calibre of eleven millimetres and the metal cartridge with a heavy charge. Of quite a peculiar construction in the much talked of shell rifle, the use of which was forbidden by the Petersburg Convention of 1869, excluding the use of shell under the weight of 400 grammes. The rifle has a calibre of twenty three millimetres; at the lower end of the barrel is the lock (verschluss); it is provided with screws and a catch, by which it may be turned to the right. The lock contains the needle mechanism. The but end of the gun is represented by an iron bolstered bow, which greatly helps the man in taking aim. The shot contains an exploding charge; at the lower end of the shot a small pipe of copper is screwed in, which contains the percussion apparatus; a small hammer striking on a cap explodes the charge, and this bursts the shell into six or eight pieces. The result is said to be satisfactory at a distance of 1,800 paces. The celebrated gun manufactory of Liege is not represented in the Exhibition by its own productions, but merely by a collection of rifles which have been tried and used. It would have been desirable if in the rotunda a more systematic grouping of the firearms of different models had been arranged. The hardness of phosphor-bronze, which weighs from thirty to thirty five kilogrammes per square millimetre, has, together with the low price, led to the idea of fabricating parts of the lock and even barrels, of guns of this kind of metal, but the trials have not proved its value. In the covered courtyards of the Swiss exhibition we find the Amsler musket, now in use with a valve-lock; the new Vetterli repeater in different models, as muskets, rifles carbines, and small guns for cadets; finally, Martini breech loaders for military and sporting purposes, with locks of an improved Peabody mechanism. Franco has exhibited nothing of importance in firearms but a very all instructive collection of nearly all the metal cartridges now in use in nearly all European armies. England has not sent much worthy of notice. Of the arms exhibited we may only mention the Henry Martini musket and the system Soper. The Northern States exhibit, in the Swedish pavilion, the adopted Remington gun, which has also been tried in Austria. We find this musket in the United States of North America, and the systems of Peabody, Colt and Berdan; Springfield rifles with a sort of Wanzl lock and rifles of Ward, Burton, Schrape, and a modification of the Remington system.

A special convention has just been concluded between Austria and Bavaria, permitting the officers and soldiers of the army of the former to pass over the railroads of the latter on the same terms as those of the Bavarian Army. For access to her Tyrolce possessions this is a great convenience to the Austrian Empire, and its conclusion without any interference from the German Chancellor is regarded at Vienna as a palpable proof of the cordiality existing between the Court there and that of Berlin.

The Prussian troops destined to remain in French territory till the war debt is quite paid are part of the 11th Regiment of Uhlans, the 4th Brigade of Infantry, two heavy batteries and three companies of Artillery, a company of Engineers, and some Prussian columns.