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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. VI.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1872.

No. 44

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Sir Randall Palmer has been gazetted as Lord Chancellor of England. He was created a peer with the title of Lord Selborn.

From the United States summary, we have the following information, its authenticity is more than doubtful, and we are strongly inclined to believe the dramatic incidents are intended to hide a real defeat.

The written document in the San Juan Arbitration has already been given by the jurists, to whom the case was submitted; it only wants the signature of the Emperor. It decides in favor of the United States, and of making Canal de Haro the boundary. The cause of delay in communicating the judgment is that an English diplomatic intrigue is on foot, the object of which is to so modify the Emperor's judgment as to cause the Arbitration to become a failure. Mr. Odo Russell, the English Minister at Berlin, therefore, strives to prevent the Emperor acting on the judgment rendered by the jurists, and is endeavoring to raise a false issue. The article in the *Times* of Oct. 18th was inspired by the Foreign office. It presents the views the Government urges at Berlin, seeing that the Emperor may decide upon any one of the three channels, and falsify the words of the treaty. Judgment is required upon two specific points. Should Mr. Russell get the declaration favoring the intermediate channel for the boundary, he is to labor for the negative. The judgment that is, that neither De Haro, nor Rosario is the channel described in the treaty. Thus, the Arbitration will fail like that submitted to the King of the Netherlands, who, instead of giving a definite decision, recommended a compromise. The efforts of Princess Victoria, the wife of the Crown Prince, have been enlisted by those engaged in the intrigue. M. Blachroder, a Jew banker, and an intimate associate of Bismark, is very useful in the matter to Mr. Russel, and has just been appointed British Consul General at Berlin.

A large meeting in favor of an amnesty to Fenian prisoners was held last evening in Manchester, at which Isaac Butt, M.P., leader of the Irish Home Rule party, was the

principal leader. Mr. Butt in the course of his remarks, said that Ireland could never welcome Gladstone to her soil unless the amnesty to her sons was complete. He also spoke in terms of vigorous censure of the treatment accorded the prisoners, who he alleges, have suffered during their confinement, gross cruelties at the hands of their gaolers.

The market town of Norwich, in the county of Chester, was partially flooded yesterday, by the overflow of the banks of the river Weaver which occasioned considerable damage to property. The waters have now subsided, and the dangers of a great disaster are over.

From French journals we learn that the story of the *bombs* which discomposed President Thiers, is likely to be of serious import, its immediate effects have been exemplified in driving Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clothilde over the frontier to Geneva. The former is about to take legal proceedings against the Prefect of Police, and to establish his rights as a French citizen.

Heavy rains have caused the rivers Rhine, Seine, and Loire to overflow their banks.

Only the bulk of German forces in Marne, and Upper Marne is to be withdrawn; detachments will remain at important points after 35th inst. The wintering quarters of the Germans in the other departments are not yet completed.

Meetings have lately been held in several Spanish provinces, at which resolutions were adopted demanding the abolition of the conscription system.

At the session of the Cortes, yesterday, the Deputy said the Carlist prisoners held by Government were badly treated and protested against it. Gen. Gordilla denied the assertion of the Deputy, and stated that all the prisoners that they have are properly taken care of.

Petitions have been presented to the Cortes requesting the Government to enter into negotiations with the Government of Great Britain for the cession of Gibraltar to Spain.

The insurrection at Ferrol has been put down.

Official advices report the discovery of a conspiracy in the Caucasus for the overthrow of Russian authority in that province of the Empire. A general rising of the tribes was intended, and the leaders who contemplated the revolt was secured and thrown into prison. Quiet now prevails.

Work has been suspended on the Northern Pacific Railway, the alleged cause obstacles from Indians in Dakota, really to favor some peculiar financial diplomacy.

Corea has sent more threatening letters to Japan. Sailing vessels, consorted by a man of war, have been sent to Corea for the purpose of bringing back all Japanese in the country, preparatory to further measures on the part of the Japanese Government. Several foreign war vessels have congregated at Chelfoo, in anticipation of trouble to the Japanese. Several Japanese sailors, shipwrecked on the Formosa Island, were eaten by the natives. The King of the Too Choos have sent an embassy to Yeddo for aid to avenge their death. An attempt was made recently to assassinate Hanji, one of the chief justices.

The National Board of Trade has agreed to recommend to Congress the propriety of appointing commissioners to treat with commissioners appointed by the Canadian Government, relative to a new Reciprocity Treaty.

Any such movements on our part must be merely preliminary, and should be conducted with a view to the interests of Great Britain, as well as our own. Canada is not the treaty making power, but England is. We are satisfied, however, that the inception of the affairs will be left in the hands of our statesmen.

The great event in Canada has been the resignation of the Executive Council of the Province of Ontario, and the calling on vice Chancellor Mowat, to form a Government.

The Adjutant General and party, had reached Walla-Walla in British Columbia, on the 21st, he had then 180 miles to travel before arriving at Glympus from whence he could go by boat to Vancouver Island.

Reports from England bring the cheering news that the health of Sir G. E. Cartier is improving.

## THE AUTUMN MANOEUVRES.

## THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

(From the Broad Arrow, August 21.)

(Continued from Page 510.)

WEDNESDAY AUG. 21.

The troops composing the northern army corps assembled at Aldershot, under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Robert Walpole, K. C. B., and went through a very interesting sham fight to day in the vicinity of the camp. One division, the 3rd noted as an attacking force, under the direction of Major General Sir Charles Staveley, K. C. B. whilst the other the 4th, acted as a defending force, under the command of Major General Lord Mark Kerr, C. B. The various corps paraded in review order, without knapsacks, about eight o'clock, and were served out with fifteen rounds of ammunition per man. Sir Charles Staveley's force included the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards, under the command of Col. Marshall; the 2nd Infantry Brigade, consisting of the 2nd Battalion 15th, and 1st Battalion 22nd Regiments, under the command of Col. Anderson; the 1st Brigade commanded by Major General Parke, C. B., with Captain His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, Rifle Brigade, as brigade major, consisting of the 2nd Battalion, 22nd and 100th Regiments, and the 2nd Stafford Militia; the 3rd Brigade, including the 90th Light Infantry, 99th Regiment, and Aberdeen Militia, under Col. Erskine. These four brigades marched from camp between eight and nine o'clock, and proceeded to the vicinity of Knapp Hill and Pirbright. Lord Mark Kerr's force comprised the 9th Lancers, 13th and 19th Hussars, under the command of Major General Shute, C. B.; the 1st Infantry Brigade, under the command of Major General Maxwell, C. B., consisting of the 46th Regiment, 102nd Fusiliers, and 2nd Royal Middlesex Militia; the 2nd Brigade under Col. Pakenham, 30th Regiment, comprising the 2nd Battalion 4th and 27th Regiment, and the South Gloucester Militia, the 3rd Brigade, consisting of the 30th Regiment, and 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, under the command of Col. Stephenson, C. B. Two batteries of Horse Artillery were attached to each cavalry Brigade, and two field batteries to each division. Lord Mark Kerr's force marched to Fox Hill, and took up a line of strong defensive positions. The general intention of the sham fight was that Sir Charles Staveley's force was supposed to be marching from the direction of Woking towards Alton. On reaching the neighborhood of Fox Hill he found his progress arrested by Lord Mark Kerr's division in position there. This division was supposed to have come up from Farnham. By 10.30 the whole were in their respective positions, with strong lines of cavalry and infantry in skirmishing order covering their fronts. Lieutenant General Sir Robert Walpole, K. C. B., accompanied by Sir A. Alison, C. B., assistant adjutant general; Col. Gamble, C. B. assistant quarter master general; Captain Crenock, deputy assistant adjutant general; Captain the Hon. G. E. Edvardes, deputy assistant quarter master general, and his aides de camp, came on the ground shortly after ten o'clock, and inspected the positions taken up by both commanders. At eleven o'clock the fight commenced. About twelve o'clock the battle was raging all along the right and centre. The guns of the defenders kept up a terrific cannonade from commanding positions on the infantry of the attacking party. A direct attack by the road

from Pirbright was successfully resisted by Col. Pakenham's brigade and some guns of the Horse Artillery. Whilst this was taking place, General Staveley's troops, on the right, were moving rapidly forward in order to turn the left of Lord Mark Kerr's position. About 12.30 the appearance of General Staveley's right brigade, with some guns and cavalry in the plain, made it evident that the flank attack was successful. Sir R. Walpole, as chief umpire, having observed this ordered firing to cease. The commanders of divisions and brigades were then assembled and addressed on the movements as carried out. It was said that the final decision was given in favor of Sir Charles Staveley. The troops after partaking of some bread, cheese and beer, commenced their homeward march, arriving at their quarters between three and four o'clock.

Many of the infantry regiments in the camp at Blandford, tried their hand this morning at a comparatively new system of skirmishing on Prussian principles. This system, says the *Post*, has been adopted by some regiments under Sir Charles Staveley's command in the western district for some time, but we believe that even he has not yet been able to explain the advantage of it. This morning the 4th Battalion of the 60th Rifles, the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, and the 7th Fusiliers practised the drill. These regiments worked, as they always do, with wonderful smartness, but still even the manner in which they executed the movements, failed to convince our contemporary's correspondent of their great utility. A distinguished officer of one of the rifle regiments named, expressed an opinion that they were only calculated to distress the men; but it is possible that the advantages of the system may become more apparent when operations against the enemy have actually commenced. The 50th Regiment was out on outpost duty to day.

THURSDAY, AUG. 22ND.

To day all arms in camp were up and doing. The heavy cavalry brigade under Col. Towers started about seven o'clock, rode out and had a brisk morning's work. Vedettes of the 3rd Dragoon Guards were thrown out in the direction of Shaftsbury to protect the advancing line, the Carbineers, proceeding to Fontmell Magna, which is fully five miles from the cavalry camp, and the Bays to Ashmoor Down, stretching away to the right. The Horse Artillery and the remainder of the 3rd Dragoon Guards acted as reserves. They did not return to camp till one o'clock. The Foot Guards marched out at seven o'clock this morning to Critchill Down, a distance of some eight miles. Learning that the regiment was so near his family sent, Mr. Gerard Sturt invited the regiment, men as well as officers to luncheon. On their way back they took a longer route, making the entire march nearly twenty miles. The men did not seem overdone on their return, but complained much of dust and heat in the narrow country lanes, which hardly admit of four men walking abreast, and allow no circulation of air to blow the dust away. The remainder of the first division, under Sir A. Horsford, and the whole of the second division, under General Brownrigg, with the exception of the Militia regiments, marched out of camp at two o'clock, and had separate field days in different directions, the first division at Launceston Heath, to the right of the camp, and the 2nd division at Pimperne and Gunville Heaths, to the left. The first division confined itself to drill movements; the second fired away several rounds, but the point to which it mainly devoted its attention was the prac-

tising of the new skirmishing and advancing drill in open order. In this drill front and rear rank are abolished, and the men march in extended order in as loose a formation as possible, correct distance being kept by a separate line of officers or guides. Gunville Down is almost a level grass plain, so that cover was out of the question, but when a hedge did present itself, a rush was made for it at once. The 7th and 23rd Fusiliers, with the 4th Battalion 60th Foot, were the troops mainly exercised in this new drill. On their way back to camp the Division marched past General Brownrigg, the 7th Fusiliers acquitting itself particularly well. In pursuance of the determination already alluded to, Col. Baker has sent out eight officers on expeditions of sketching and observation, and the result of these excursions will, no doubt, have an important bearing on the movements of next week. Patrolling parties of the light cavalry brigade were also to be met on the road in various directions.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* wrote on Wednesday night "The increasing heat of the weather seems to have inflamed the military ardour of those who preside over the destinies and direct the movements of the southern army corps, and no more must now be said about the 'great Blandford picnic' for we are now regularly in for hard work." After sketching the divisional movements, he added, "It was difficult to distinguish the skirmishing of the 1st West York Militia from that of their comrades of the Line. As a proof that this is not a partial or merely personal opinion, I may mention that I accidentally overheard a group of 'Liners' discussing the question as to whether the men from West Yorkshire were Militia or not. As the skirmishers began to advance from the crown of Racecourse Down across the level ground which slopes gently down towards a large wood on Salisbury Road, which was held by the enemy, the artillery on our right got into position on the high ground just to the north of the Guard Camp, and soon the bang of a 16 pounder made the untried horses of some of the civilian riders rear and plunge in such a way which was keenly relished by those on foot. The battery on the left was not long in following suit, opening fire very steadily, the officer hollering out to the men, 'Don't go blazing away there over the head of the enemy, but fire steadily,' a hint which painfully reminded us that we were having a very sham fight indeed, as our foe was wholly imaginary. Soon the skirmishers got near enough to be allowed to open fire, which they did quite quick enough, for they must have been nearly one thousand yards from the wood which was supposed to contain an enemy, when they commenced firing. After about a quarter of an hour's steady advance, the 'Look out for cavalry' was sounded, and rallying squares were formed. The movements continued with little variation until five p. m., when the division marched back to camp. It was evident that great attention was being paid to the manner in which the skirmishing was done, General Brownrigg and staff riding forward to the centre of the line of skirmishers in order to see for themselves how the men were working. Unfortunately the ground selected was nearly as bare if not quite so, of cover as a barrack, and with the exception of a hedge separating the Down from the enclosed lane there was little to call forth whatever aptitude the men of the different regiments may, and doubtless do, possess for taking advantage of cover."

"Riding back through the camp and across the Tarrant, which, by the way, is be

ing made good use of, as drinking water pumped up to the infantry camp, I found Col. Glynn's Brigade hard at work on Launceston Down. The manoeuvres of the 3rd Brigade were less attractive to the crowd, and no powder was burnt; but to any one fond of seeing troops work it was a treat worth coming many a mile to see to watch the 4th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade at skirmishing. Nor was it only in drill that the 4th Battalion excels. There is a smart *distingue* air about the men which is wonderfully deceptive if it does not mean business when the time comes. Like their comrades of the 2nd Division, the 3rd Division started home after three hours' drill. General Brownrigg's division having had their turn to day, I understand that Sir Alfred Horsford's division will have a field day to-morrow afternoon.

(From the Broad Arrow, Aug. 31)

FRIDAY, AUG. 23.

*Southern Army.*—Correspondents at Blandford record another day of steady work with the southern army corps. With the exception of one cavalry brigade, the heavies, which pleaded successfully previous hard work, there was a very general turn out this afternoon. The first Division, under Sir Alfred Horsford, marched off to Launceston Down, where they went through some very useful manoeuvres. Col. Baker, with the 10th Hussars, went forward and reconnoitred in excellent style for an imaginary enemy. Having supposed they had found an enemy, the 10th rode back and reported progress. Sir A. Horsford's division then took up a defensive position on the fine ground of Launceston Down, and let the always imaginary enemy attack him. The result was the complete discomfiture of the supposed foe of the first Division: I thought that this divisional artillery seemed to be better handled than that of the 2nd Division on Thursday. There was none of that pertinacious firing from the extreme crest of a hill instead of from the rear, and therefore far more protected slope; and Sir A. Horsford's artillery was careful not to get into positions where it could be easily entailed by the enemies' guns. The cavalry escort of the batteries were also very close—a hy-percrite might perhaps, have said too close—to the pretty 16 pounders they were protecting. A shell into any of the batteries would have emptied more than one saddle in the escort of cavalry whilst the 1st Division were out on Launceston Down. Their comrades of the 2nd were, though not quite so actively employed, very far from being idle.

There was a great deal of regimental drill on the Racecourse Down this afternoon previous to the general muster at six p. m., when the whole force fell in, in front of the infantry camp, facing towards Blandford, for Sir John Michel to inspect all the men under his command. A little before six the 1st Division marched in from Launceston, Tarant Monkton, and formed up along with the 2nd Division. A prettier sight than that which was to be seen on the Racecourse Down, one might go far to see. The Light Cavalry brigade, consisting of the 7th and 10th Hussars, and the 12th Fusiliers, with Horse Artillery (D Battery B Brigade) in attendance, were splendid to behold as they marched over the sloping downs beneath the rays of the setting sun, which lit up their trappings, and if possible, added animation to the glorious scene. The dressing of the Horse Artillery, even on ground steep enough to try the horses, was

not a thing which can often be seen out of our own Service, and as the light cavalry and artillery took up their positions on the right of the whole line, there was a murmur of admiration from the immense crowd of spectators. In the meantime the infantry of the 2nd Division had taken up their places on the left flank, with the Bays, the Blues, the Carbiners, and the 3rd Dragon Guards, with another battery of Horse Artillery on their flank forming the left wing. On each wing there were two battalions of Royal Artillery, with the new muzzle loading 16 pounders, looking wonderfully smart and serviceable, making in all, Horse Artillery included, but two guns to a thousand, a low proportion even for such infantry as our own. As the Guards marched in from Launceston Down, it was noticed by more than one spectator that the big men in the bearskins looked a great deal more "done" than their lighter and perhaps better trained comrades of the Rifle Brigade, who to day, as ever, were, in spite of their sober colored uniforms, the cynosure of all eyes. Of the Militia regiments on parade, the two north Country regiments were generally considered to look best, but there was really very little fault to be found with the other two regiments present, viz., the Kilkenny Fusiliers and the Royal Southdowns, two regiments from the sister island. Soon after six o'clock Sir J. Michel and his staff rode on to the ground to inspect his *corps d'armée*. It was generally expected that there would have been a march past, and not a few carriages full of fair occupants were drawn up in expectation opposite to what was believed would be the saluting point; but Sir John Michel disappointed the ladies, and not greatly pleased the men under his command by contenting himself with a canter down the line, after which the different regiments marched off to quarters.

There was an accident in camp to day, attended with fatal consequences. A man of the 7th Fusiliers, while engaged in fetching water to the camp, fell from the water cart, and one of the wheels passing over his thigh, fractured it so badly that he expired in hospital this morning.

It has been found necessary at certain points to bury the field telegraph wire, and to station pickets here and there to prevent it being interfered with. The mischief done was simply caused by a spirit of idle meddling. The people for miles and miles round are delighted with the camp, and are never tired of watching the simplest movements of the troops. The farmers, indeed, say of the marches out that "it is impossible to get any work done while the soldiers are about;" but it is quite evident that they themselves have a strong fellow feeling with that impulse which turns men, women, and children in the fields, from hay-makers or reapers, into so many *tableaux vivants* until the very last trooper has ridden out of sight.

The following regulations were issued officially to day:

"In all offensive operations the tactical formation for action of each division will be as follows:—

"First line to be composed of one battalion from each brigade deployed into skirmishing order, as hereafter directed.

"Second line to be composed of one battalion from each brigade, in column at deploying intervals, and about from 200 to 400 yards in rear of first line, according to the nature of the ground, each battalion taking every advantage of cover to obtain protection from fire; its commanding officer to form it in single or double column, or

even deploy it into line when necessary for that purpose—to lie down when halted.

"Reserve.—To be composed of the Militia or Volunteer battalions from each brigade in line of quarter columns at about 1000 yards in rear of second line, in a central position, taking advantage of ground so that it shall be screened as much as possible from the enemy's view. This reserve will, while assembled as one body, be under the immediate command of the senior officer of the three battalions, or of an officer especially selected for the purpose, and is not to be moved up to the assistance of the brigade engaged in front except by order of the brigadier general commanding the division, or the lieutenant general commanding the corps.

"On real service each of these three lines would be composed of a complete brigade, but as it is desirable to practice the reserve forces principally in ordinary column and line formations, the following plan has been adopted.

"The Cavalry Brigade is to be used on one or both flanks; as the nature of the operations may necessitate; but as a rule at least one regiment is to be held in reserve near the Infantry Reserve.

"The divisional Artillery to be posted according to the object in view and the positions afforded for it by the ground. It is at the beginning of an action to be pushed well to the front and brought into action, in well selected positions, at the earliest possible phase of the operation. When once in action, batteries will be moved as seldom as possible. The reserve battery of the army corps may be attached to either division, according to the operations to be effected. It will remain with the reserve of infantry until required. The Royal Engineers to be with the reserves, keeping close but in rear of them."

(To be continued.)

It is reported from Paris that the trial of Marshal Bazaine has brought to light facts of great gravity, and that the Marshal stands in a most critical position, even as regards the safety of his life. It is charged that on the 27th October, 1870, Bazaine surrendered the fortifications of Metz, with the munitions of war there collected, 163,000 soldiers and 6,000 officers, including three marshals of France, to the Prussian Army commanded by Prince Frederick Charles, and that he did so unnecessarily. A French decree of the 18th of October, 1863, still in force, says (article 255): "The commander of any military post must not forget that military laws condemn to death and military degradation such commander who capitulates without having forced the enemy to enter his works by the slow and successive stages of a siege, and before having *repousse au moins un assaut au corps de la place sur des breches praticables.*" Marshal Bazaine did not carry out either of these admonitions, and his punishment, if found guilty, is death.

Durox, one of the Communists now lying in the prison at Satory under sentence of death, lately attempted to commit suicide by beating out his brains against the walls, and he very nearly succeeded. It is one of the worst features connected with these executions that those sentenced to death never know till they are called out when they will be shot, and they live, consequently, in daily fear.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 25th October, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS (26).

No. 1.

## MILITIA STAFF.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Lieut.-Colonel Andrew C. Otty, Brigade Major 2nd Brigade Division, Province of New Brunswick, for twenty days on private affairs.

## ACTIVE MILITIA.

*Provisional Battalion of Riflemen on service in Manitoba.*

To be Lieutenant from 2nd July last :

Ensign Herman Martineau, vice O. Provost attached to Montreal Brigade of G. A.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

*Gananoque Field Battery of Artillery.*

To be 1st Lieutenant :

2nd Lieutenant George Henry Mitchell, G. S.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally :

Sergeant Charles Edwin Britton, vice Mitchell, promoted.

To be Surgeon :

Edward Hamilton Murick, Esquire.

*"A" Battery of Artillery, School of Gunnery, Kingston.*

## SHORT COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

A "Short Course" of Instruction will commence at the School of Gunnery, Kingston, on the 1st November next, to conclude on 1st February, 1873. Deputy Adjutant General of Military Districts in Ontario, will forward, as soon as possible, to the Commandant of the School the names of such officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Gunners or Drivers of Batteries of Artillery who wish to attend for the above period.

The following Officer is authorized to join the School of Gunnery at Kingston, for a three months course of instruction :

2nd Lieutenant Charles Edwin Britton, Gananoque Field Battery, from 1st November next.

*1st Battalion, Governor General's Foot Guards.*

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Henry Wilmot Griffin, Gentleman.

*12th Battalion of Infantry or "York Rangers." No. 6 Company, Markham.*

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Robert Reesor, M.S., vice William Rolph, who is hereby permitted to retire with rank of Lieutenant.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Henry Arthur Reesor, M.S., vice R. Reesor, promoted.

*24th "Kent" Battalion of Infantry. No. 5 Company, Bothwell.*

To be Captain from 8th September, 1871 :

John W. Holland, Esquire, M. S., vice Richard Chambers, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

Sergeant Michael Dickson, vice Hugh Tims, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

George C. Swallow, Gentleman, vice George Tims, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

*35th Battalion of Infantry, "The Simcoe Foresters."*

No. 4 Company, Bradford.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

Sergeant William Neilly, vice R. Fraser, resigned.

## BREVET.

To be Major :

Captain William Forbes Murray, V.B., No. 4 Company, 33rd Battalion, from 14th September, 1871.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Lewis, Commanding 7th Battalion, for three months on private affairs.

Lieutenant Charles W. Lea, No. 1 Company, 12th Battalion, for five months from 1st November next, on private affairs.

Ensign William C. Butler, No. 4 Company, 40th Battalion, for four months, from 1st November next, on private affairs.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

*"B" Battery of Artillery, School of Gunnery, Quebec.*

The following officers are hereby authorized to join the School of Gunnery at Quebec, on probation, for a three months course of instruction :

1st Lieutenant James Alfred Devine, 1st Company Montreal Engineers, from 5th instant.

Lieutenant Frederick Montizambert, Gr so Iso detachment of G.A., from 1st November next.

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

Captain Magnus Cormack having been absent for a long period without leave, his name is hereby removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

*58th "Compton" Battalion of Infantry.*

To be Adjutant, with rank of Lieutenant :

Quarter-Master John H. Cook, M.S., vice Pope, promoted.

To be Quarter Master :

Sergeant Charles Patton, vice Cook, appointed Adjutant.

*65th Battalion or "Mount Royal Rifles"*

To be Paymaster

Captain Alphonse Cinq-Mars, M.S., from No. 3 Company, vice Charles C Spénard, who is hereby permitted to retire with the rank of Honorary Captain.

No. 1 Company.

To be Ensign provisionally :

Emery Ste. Marie, Gentleman, vice E. Chagnon, left limits.

No. 4 Company.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant J. Alderic Ouimet, M.S., vice Cinq Mars, appointed Paymaster.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Captain Arthur H. Witcher, No. 1 Company, 53rd Battalion, an extension of leave for three months from 1st instant.

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

*62nd "St. John" Battalion of Infantry.*

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Warren F. Hatheway, M.S., vice Blain, appointed Adjutant.

To be Lieutenants :

Ensign James Devlin, M.S., vice Hatheway, promoted.

Ensign John H. Courtenay, M.S., vice G. L. Wetmore, left limits.

James Peters, Gentleman, M.S.

To be Ensigns :

Private George H. Daniel, M.S.; vice Devlin, promoted.

Private David G. Smith (provisionally), vice G. W. Godard, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

A. H. MacIntosh, Gentleman, (provisionally), vice Charles A. Macdonald, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Adjutant;

Captain Arbuthnot Blain, V.B.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.

2nd Battalion Rifles

Erratum in G.O. (25), 11th instant, read  
Major William McKechnie" instead of  
"McKenzie."

By Command of His Excellency the  
Governor General,

WALKER POWELL, Lt.-Colonel.

Deputy Adjutant-General of Militia.  
Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir,—I think you would confer a favor on  
Volunteer Officers by publishing in the RE-  
VIEW, a complete price list of all the articles  
supplied by the Militia Department to the  
Volunteers. I mean a price list in detail of  
the arms, clothing and accoutrements served  
out to the non-commissioned officers and men  
of the different branches of the service.

I will be satisfied in the meantime by your  
informing me, what the following articles  
cost our Government, viz:

- 1st. Infantry waist belt without locket.
- 2nd. Union locket for same.
- 3rd. Sling for rifle.

Yours &c. CAMP.

In reply to our correspondent *Camp*, the  
price at which an Infantry waist belt without  
locket can be obtained at the Militia Depart-  
ment is 50 cts. Union locket 25 cts. Sling  
for rifle 25 cts. We shall publish regulation  
prices of full outfit next week.—*Ed. Vol. Rev.*

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The annual  
report of Commissioners of Her Majesty's  
Customs was issued on the 27th ult. It  
gives a comparative statement of the export  
and imports for three years ending in 1871.  
In 1869 the value of the exports amounted  
to £189,953,956. In 1870 it was £199,586,  
822; and in 1871 it reached the total of £222,  
519,777, showing an increase of £22,932,955,  
or 11.4 per cent over 1870, and of £32,965,  
820, or 17.1 per cent. increased over 1869.  
The imports have also steadily increased, but  
hardly in proportion to the exports. Thus  
in 1869 the total value of the imports was  
£295,460,214; in 1870, £303,257,403; and  
last year £330,035,143. The average increase  
of imports for the three years has been at  
the rate of 8.8 per cent., while the advance  
in the value of the exports for the same  
season has been at the rate of 15.7 per  
cent. The increase in the total trade of  
the United Kingdom in 1871, as compar-  
ed with 1870, reaches the total of £30,020,  
827.

NAPOLEON AND AUSTERLITZ.—Such was the  
crowning battle of Austerlitz—except  
Waterloo, and perhaps Jena—the most de-  
cisive of the Revolutionary wars, the only  
one too which military writers have con-  
sidered as Napoleon's masterpiece. There  
was this peculiarity also in the day, that it  
was a perfectly fair fight; the numbers on  
each side were not far from equal, and the  
result was in no sense caused by an over-  
whelming preponderance of force. The  
victory was due to the serious error of the  
allies in uncovering their centre, in the at-  
tempt to outflank the French right, and to  
the admirable skill with which Napoleon  
anticipated their faulty manoeuvres, massed  
his forces against the unguarded point, and,  
breaking the enemy's line in two, destroyed  
by his redoubtable blows. Much also was  
due to the superiority of the French sol-  
diery over their adversaries, and to the  
flexibility, ease and ready suppleness of the  
tactical formations of the conquerors com-  
pared with those of the defeated army. The  
Austrians and Russians, it has been said,  
presented the image of a bar of steel, un-  
bending, rigid, difficult to turn; the French  
were like a chain of a thousand links, the  
strength of which is yet compatible with  
adaptability to all kinds of forms, and is  
quickly shaped by its owner's hand; and  
this difference of "mobility" proved de-  
cisive. It has also been remarked that in  
this encounter "the system of Frederick  
came in collision with that of Napoleon, and  
was shattered to pieces;" but the observa-  
tion, correct as regards the tactical organi-  
zation of an army, is, taken more widely, an  
exaggeration, though there is no doubt that  
the aim of Frederick was usually to turn and  
outflank a wing, while Napoleon had a spe-  
cial predilection for heavy and reiterated  
attacks on the centre. The battle of Aus-  
terlitz ended the war by exacting a humili-  
ating peace from Austria, and the Grand  
Army was soon on its way homeward, not  
however, to see French soil again before  
meeting fresh perils and triumphs. The  
general estimate of the campaign may be  
collected from what we have written. The  
operations from first to last illustrate splen-  
dently Napoleon's genius in making and ex-  
ecuting military projects, his wonderful skill  
in deceiving his enemies, and his great  
power of strategic combination; and showed  
the world what a great captain could do  
with an army of immense strength, and su-  
perior in all respects to its adversaries. They  
also exhibited the fatal results on the con-  
quered side of incapacity in war, of reckles-  
ness, obstinacy and timidity, of following  
plans essentially faulty, and of attempting  
obviously false movements; and the surren-  
der of Mack, the advance from Olmutz, and  
the careless and presumptuous flank march  
before Austerlitz, remain monuments of  
ruinous errors. Yet the blaze of victory can-  
not hide the facts that Napoleon in his  
march to the Danube exposed his army to  
real danger, and above all, that in leaving  
Vienna and pursuing the allies into Moravia,  
he threw down a challenge to adverse for-  
tune, and certainly might have incurred  
defeat. The campaign also, as we have re-  
marked, discloses clearly the inherent de-  
fects of the Napoleonic system of making  
war. The troops, living upon the country,  
were more than once in a pitiable state; and  
candid observers gathered from the many  
excesses and the indiscipline which natu-  
rally resulted from this state of things,  
a sinister augury for the future which  
history was before long to realize.—*Temple*

RESCUED RELICS—The schr. *Foam*, Captain  
James Hanley, has returned to this port  
from a diving voyage to Cape Breton. She  
brought up a large quantity of iron chains,  
cables, anchors, etc., but the most interest-  
ing portion of her cargo were three cannon  
picked up in Louisburg Harbor. They were  
a portion of the armament of a French iri-  
gate that was burned by the British in that  
harbor in 1745 at the bombardment of that  
place. There was one large gun measuring  
12 feet in length, 6 feet 2 in. in circumfer-  
ence at the butt, and 4 feet 5 in. in the muz-  
zle. The bore is 7 1/4 inches. The other two  
are of equal size, and measure 9 feet seven  
inches in length 4 feet round at the breech,  
and 29 inches at the muzzle. Their bore is  
4 inches in diameter. John Dougherty, who  
commanded the diving expedition, has  
heard from the natives that the frigate had  
had been burned and sunk at a certain spot  
in that harbor, and determined to search for  
some relics of the affair. The result was as  
above stated. It would be proper to secure  
these relics of the past history of the Pro-  
vince for the Provincial Museum. They are  
so far corroded and rusted by being under  
the sea for over a century as to be useless  
for practical purposes, and succeeding gen-  
erations, would hardly pardon our cotem-  
poraries if they suffered them to pass out  
of their hands.—*Acadian Recorder.*

A Memphis special says there are advices  
from Osceola, Arkansas, to noon 13th. At  
that time the citizens were still under arms  
and are greatly excited from reports that  
the negroes are marching on the place.  
Scores of prisoners have been captured, and  
the jail is crowded. The citizens are ship-  
ping their families and goods to places of  
safety.

The steamer "Celeste," enroute to Mem-  
phis was hailed 15 miles below Osceola, and  
reaching the landing a gang of armed ne-  
groes demanded to be taken to Osceola, but  
they were driven off and the steamer got  
away safely. Armed bands were seen at other  
points on the river.

Fitzpatrick did not proceed to Little Rock  
but crossed to Crittenden County, where  
he endeavoured to prevail on the Sheriff to  
cross with him into Mississippi County with  
a posse of negroes, but the Sheriff declined.  
It is stated that militia are en route from  
Little Rock to the scene of the troubles.

Advices from Tucson, Arizona Territory, of  
Oct. 8th, says that on the 13th of September  
Apache Indians attacked Hughes, Rancho  
near Crittenden, killed a Mexican and stole  
the animals belonging to the farm.

A sergeant and five men were dispa-  
ched to warn the farmers of Sonata Valle  
of the presence of hostile Indians near  
the ranche, but were attacked, and  
Hughes, Stewart, Corporal Wm. Nation and Sergeant  
Edward Carr and John W. and Privates  
were killed.

On the 6th of October  
from Santa Rita, Mo. a band of Apaches,  
stolen cattle, attacking a party of miners, 30  
miles from Tucson, killed a party of miners, 30  
their animals, and robbed them of all  
ing. Two of the miners are miss-

The Indians are armed with the best kind  
of breech loading guns.

REMITTANCES Received on Subscription to  
THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday  
the 24th inst.

KING, Ont.—Capt. Charles Norman, \$1.

STRATFORD.—Major D. Scott, \$2.

EAST HAWKESBURY.—Capt. Wm. Ogden, \$1.

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## The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1872.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WAINSWRIGHT GRIFFITHS, at present on a tour through British Columbia, has kindly consented to act as the Agent for the VOLUNTEER REVIEW in that Province.

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 in 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 policy of complete isolation inaugurated since the decease of Lord PALMERSTON, the leading idea of the Whig Radicals, bids fair to place England in a most humiliating position, and must eventually lead to a fierce, trying and bitter contest to establish her lost supremacy in the councils of the civilized world.

So far has the principles of utter separation from the political concerns of Europe taken hold of the English mind, that the London *Times*, the *Daily News*, and other Journals of that stamp, have taken upon themselves to act the part of Sibylline oracles, and have told the people of Belgium that no political significance must be attached to the visit of the English Volunteer Brigade to the *Tir Nationale* at Brussels; and goes out of the

way to declare that the Volunteers do not represent England, and are no part of the forces of that country, but are merely individuals holding no public or recognised position.

The article from the *Times* on this subject is published in another column, and is suggestive of the depths of degradation to which the greatest and most powerful nation of modern days can descend at the bidding of a faction and the presumed necessities of a mere section of its people.

In order to fully understand the drift of this disgraceful and disastrous policy foreshadowed by the *Times*, it must be recollected that last month the Belgian National Rifle Matches were held at which a well organized brigade of English Volunteers commanded by Colonel CHAMBERS and a most efficient staff attended—that this brigade was received with all honor and great enthusiasm by the municipal authorities of Ghent and Antwerp—that the King of the Belgians came to meet and compliment them; and, in fact, they were treated with distinguished courtesy and consideration, due to the fact that they were allies and friends, and that their country had guaranteed the independence of Belgium.

Forthwith the Whig Radical organs give utterance to a series of solemn and portentous warnings, the inferences to be gathered being that the present rulers of England will repudiate her solemn treaty obligations on the first convenient opportunity, and with that event the independence of Belgium ceases. Antwerp can be made a Gibraltar bridling the British channel by Prussia, and England will have descended to the level of Holland.

That this picture has not been overdrawn the history of British connection with Belgium will suffice to show. In 1831 it was erected into a separate and independent kingdom, at the instance of the late Duke of Wellington, its independence was solemnly guaranteed by treaty, for the express purpose of preventing French occupation, as Antwerp could and would be made a standing menace to England. This treaty was renewed in 1839, and it is within the recollection of our readers how eloquently and graphically the *Times* and Whig-Radical Press described the agitation of Mr. GLADSTONE when he was compelled to announce the French declaration of war against Prussia in 1870, and the color of his face was not heightened when he endeavoured, disgracefully, to evade the conditions imposed by the treaty, by what even his admirer the *Broad Arrow* calls quibbles; on the debate for the immediate vote of £2,000,000 sterling in addition to the Army Estimates to cover the loss of 20,000 good soldiers disbanded two months before by that great Army Reformer, CARDWELL; the voice of the nation compelled the dishonest and cowardly Minister to hold ships in readiness to throw 20,000 soldiers into Antwerp, and we have no doubt that despite the warnings of the Radical Press, it will be potent enough

to redeem the honor of Great Britain and vindicate her people from the charge of bad faith and meanness which the Whigs are so anxious to have recognised as the national characteristics.

Looking at the question as one of hospitality as well as political significance, it offers no hopeful intimation of the favor with which our proposition of sending a Brigade of Canadian Volunteers to take part in the Autumn Manœuvres of 1873 would be received, and it gives us a poor idea of English hospitality to find the *Times* insinuating the reluctance of the people to fetter their guests.

Our duty, however, is plain, the Whig Radicals are merely a faction whom accident has pitchforked into power, the interests of the Empire are infinitely greater than those of Manchester or Birmingham, and we mean to show these people that whatever meanness may have been accumulated at home it has not yet been imported into the Colonies, and we have not yet learned to measure good faith by the yard, or estimate national honor and independence by the pound sterling.

Our contemporary the *Broad Arrow* treated its readers some time ago to a lecture on *Sham in Excelsior*, which, if not actually edifying or just, was at least amusing. In the issue of the 28th September, there is another lecture on the science of hygiene, the subject this time not being a Royal Field Marshal, about whose moral welfare our contemporary is exercised in mind, but no less a personage than "the great Army Reformer of our day," excites solicitude lest his health should suffer and his valuable services be lost to a too grateful country by too arduous application to the heavy duties of his office.

We should not have noticed a matter relating to a question of taste between the *Broad Arrow* and the people of Great Britain, if it is the will and pleasure of a chance majority of the latter to allow themselves to be duped it is no especial business of any one else, but we protest against what our contemporary would be the first to call the *sham* of claiming for Mr. CARDWELL or any other member of the Whig-Radical Government credit for public services with which he or they had nothing to do.

The very first act attributed to the Minister of War was one with which he had nothing to do, at least so far as this country is concerned, and that is the creation or organization of the *Colonial forces*.

In Canada the exigencies of Great Britain, caused by the aggressions of those dearly loved friends of the Whig-Radicals the Yankees in 1861, arising out of the Trent affair, compelled us to look to our own defence, as it was clearly beyond the power of the Mother Country to do more than aid us.

At that time, if we recollect aright, Mr. CARDWELL had not emerged from those classic bowers where his pursuit of literature and novel writing was not interfered with by such weighty matters as the dismemberment

of the Empire and the hopeless disorganization of its military forces.

The economy claimed as being effected by this transcendent genius is another of those "*Shams in Excelsior*" our contemporary so forcibly condemns, and why CARDWELL should escape is a mystery time only can explain. The particular *sham* in question was the disbanding of 20,000 trained soldiers, of which probably 1000 came from the Colonies in the spring of 1870, and before the midsummer was well past Mr. GLADSTONE or Mr. LOWE had to ask for an additional £2,000,000 to supplement the Army Estimates for the ostensible purpose of adding 20,000 raw recruits to a military force then totally disorganized; so that it is an outrageous *sham* to impute any credit to the British War Minister in any matter relating to the efficiency of the Colonial forces or their organization, the avowed object being to withdraw the troops from Canada in order to promote its annexation to the neighboring States; and the War Minister as well as his colleagues merited a halter at the hands of the British people instead of fulsome adulation for the act.

The scandal of the Royal Warrant will cling to the Whig-Radicals as long as England has a constitutional history, and it is fresh in the memory of our readers that *Broad Arrow* was in considerable doubt as to whether the War Minister was to fill MIRABEAU or CROXWELL'S shoes.

The bright scheme of the *three years service* in the Army has filled its ranks with the sweepings of all the gaols, workhouses, and towns in England. Respectable men refuse to enlist or spend so large a portion of their time for nothing, although the commissions are to be had by *crams*, and we question the example afforded after the *three years service* has expired, or its effects in procuring recruits—the directly contrary in operation will be the case—it will be difficult in an overstocked labor market for the discharged soldier to obtain employment, and he will not be as apt at his speciality after as he was before he devoted three years to learn the goose step.

As we surmised in our remarks on "*Sham in Excelsior*," Mr. CARDWELL, according to our contemporary, was to blame for the "prescribed Autumn Manœuvres"—their utter failure accounts for our contemporary's rage.

LORD MACAULAY relates an episode in the life of the notorious RICHARD TALBOT, Duke of Tyrconnel and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, under the last of the STUARTS. Previous to the disastrous battle of Aughrim he took the field with the troops and endeavored to prescribe the military operations of the day, but he was quietly told it was none of his business, and if he did not leave his tent lines would be cut.

Our contemporary is fond of historical parallels for the War Minister; might it not be as well to apply this lesson as an incitement to forego those abstruse studies in connection with black despatch boxes and

the War Office, as an inducement to take that healthy exercise on the moors which would result in recuperating his exhausted powers, and securing for England a continuation of the valuable services which culminate in "*Shams in Excelsior*"?

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet on "the Berlin Conference and the political state of Europe," from the author, Capt. W. T. WYATT of Woodster Place, Epsom, England, in which the present political complications of Europe are ably handled, the probable scope and tendency of the Conference indicated, and their effects on the future of Great Britain graphically portrayed.

Starting with the premise that Peace Conferences, as that of Berlin was rather ostentatiously announced to the world to be, generally ended in a scheme for the revision of the Map of Europe; and that it is not the Potentates themselves who will be the probable agents in a future contest, but their Ministers, who would be as likely to be moved by disappointed egotism as any other feeling; and that in the present position of affairs the following four propositions need little demonstration.

1st. The countries which have most to fear from a Holy Alliance at the present time are those that have received the most friendly assurances.

2nd. That neither Russia nor Austria have anything to fear from any country in Europe except Prussia.

3rd. That Prussia by her aggressive policy has to fear German freedom and the future revenge of crippled France.

4th. That the three Potentates know that at the present moment they have the fate of Europe in their hands.

It is then asked "What can England do to prevent their decree being carried out?" "The policy of nonintervention, the dismemberment of the British Empire, and the making the organization of our Army and Navy the political football for party manoeuvres have rendered us helpless. Besides the lukewarm spirit displayed by all classes of politicians on the balance of power in Europe, proves to these Sovereigns that the *silver streak of sea* is the policy of our present race of Statesmen."

The pamphlet goes on to show that dismemberment of the British Empire means dismemberment of the United Kingdom, that in the event of a renewal of a Franco-Prussian struggle on the Continent, the Irish people will not be passive but will actively aid France. That in President THIERS' hands rests the peace of Europe by declaring for the stability of the French Republic or endeavoring to reconcile the interests of the rival Houses of BOURBON and BONAPARTE by marriage or otherwise, but that in any case the inevitable conflict must come.

It also shews that the policy of Prussia has been and is to play the interests of the minor

nationalities comprising the greater States against those States, and relatively against such other so as to neutralize any concentrated action opposed to her own. France, from its homogeneity—being her greatest difficulty—and that she suffers and will suffer from the aspirations after liberty of the free German States that she has cajoled or conquered.

That the intrigues of the German National party paralyse the action of Russia, Austria and Italy—renders Turkey useless in any calculation of material force, and that the double headed Eagle of Prussia will wave over the spire of St. Stephen's at Vienna, and St. Sophia at Constantinople.

The present political party in power in England have led Prussia to believe that they "would gladly see the day when we should be content to sit and spin at home" and pay Prussia for being our military "guardian angel."

In this connection it is ably shown that the success of Prussian arms has entirely altered the relations of Russia with Turkey—that her Baltic interests being jeopardised the gain at Constantinople would not counterbalance the loss—that the want of homogeneity in her populations constitutes a real danger, and that a war with Prussia would involve the creation of Slavonic and Greek Empires carved out of Russian territory, and as a consequence a solution of the political difficulties under which the three great powers labour, demands a new revision of the Map of Europe; and that was the object of the conference.

In this division it is supposed that France would be offered French Belgium, Luxembourg, and a rectification of her frontier together with French Switzerland, extension of her African possessions and a part of the Island of Madagascar. Prussia would obtain the remaining part of Belgium, Holland, some of the Dutch Colonies, Denmark, a portion of Norway, part of the African coast, some of the Mediterranean possessions, and part of Madagascar. Russia would obtain Sweden, part of Norway, and indefinite extension in Asia. Austria the protectorate of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Montenegro.

By this means the Prussians would obtain a maritime frontier and fleet capable of being augmented till she would become the first Naval Power in the Universe; and it is said that "In this second division of Europe the independence of England as a nation will be decided. Either the author of the *Battle of Dorking*, or that of *Berlin*, will have rendered one of their names famous in the annals of future history."

It is to this the policy of non-intervention, the panacea for all national evils of the Whig Radicals and Quakers, has brought the country of MARLBOROUGH, RODNEY, WELLINGTON, and NELSON.

The programme so ably sketched out appears to have been the result of the policy of FREDERICK THE GREAT, who aping the Czar



PETER, laid down a course of proceedings which his successors have followed out with surprising exactitude; according to Captain WYAT the principles were—

1st. To create friendly relations with the United States who were then our most deadly enemies.

2nd. "To render England entirely dependent on her for the carrying out of her foreign policy and if possible ultimately to unite the two Royal Houses by matrimonial alliance.

3rd. Predominance of Prussia in Scandinavia for the purpose of employing that country against England and Russia, and also for the purpose of obtaining the command of the Baltic and thereby creating a fleet.

4th. His policy towards Russia was nearly identical with his policy toward England.

5th. To create friendly relations with Turkey for hostile purposes towards Russia and Austria, and in the end to obtain the possession of the entire Danube.

6th. To drive Austria from Germany, to weaken it by constantly intriguing with its different nationalities, and to attack the Austrian Empire whenever he could find an ally to share the plunder with him.

7th. France was the only ally on whose assistance FREDERICK believed he could always depend in a war for the dismemberment of the Austrian Empire.

8th. FREDERICK regarded the House of Savoy in the same light as he did France.

Such is an outline of the contents of this very valuable pamphlet; and its perusal should awaken serious considerations as to what the policy of the Whig Radicals is tending.

If it is to play into the hands of the Prussians it is evident what consequences must follow, but they have not yet succeeded in dismembering the Empire, and it is quite possible a revulsion of popular feeling may hurl them from the power they have abused to the infamy they merit, but in any case it is certain England will have before the close of the century to fight for her political existence as she did at its commencement.

In another column will be found an article from the *New York Nation*, under the title of "Line and Column," in which amidst a good deal of sound practical sense there are some absurdities.

That the day of close column manœuvres has long passed away is beyond doubt, their use during the late contest is only a proof of how slowly progress establishes itself in military ideas, that it has always been regarded as a delusion by British officers the tactical lessons of the experience of over a century can testify.

In the wars of continental Europe column opposed column, when Great Britain took a part therein the losses inflicted by the thin red line, if they did not lead to vic-

tory at least inspired a wholesome dread of that formation.

We cannot coincide in the idea that the day is past for line formations, because it is the most handy to advance and break off into skirmishing; order from, and the easiest as well as best to rally to, and because it can bring a greater weight of fire on any given point or object than any other formation; while even under artillery fire its losses will be as small as that of the skirmishers in advancing or retiring.

Neither do we believe in the position of the officer of the future that he must be better trained than the man of the present day, is beyond any doubt; but that he will be the sedate individual in spectacles, the book machine rather of the *Nation* seated on a camp stool in a sheltered position trusting to the honor and intelligence of his soldiers, is all *bosh*.

The old German title of Rittmeister—file leader—was both graphic and appropriate the commandant of a company or battalion always led it, and if our modern armies are to achieve victories, it will be by the officers leading as well as supervising their men.

War has not degenerated into a science of dialectics to be taught and practised by pedagogues in a school-room.

OUR readers will remember the articles on *artillery*, which appeared in recent numbers of the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW*, and the reasons therein given for preferring the *breech loading* system both for field, garrison, and naval armaments.

As far as field artillery is concerned, the following extract gives the experiences of the Prussian service, as well as a description of the organization of its artillery.

We have never been favourably impressed with the vast superiority which has been claimed for the tactics, or strategy, or value of the Prussian system, as exemplified by the operations of the late Franco-Prussian war. Because it was throughout exceptional in all its characteristics, and the event was governed by incidents and causes never likely to occur again.

It is valuable, however, for the experience gained in the relative and comparative power of the weapons used, and the appliances of modern mechanical sciences to Logistics.

War, like any other applied art, will be modified by the conditions under which it is waged, but in the late case, the tactics of FREDERICK THE GREAT did not exhibit a true appreciation of the march of progress, and it was the utter breakdown of the French Intendence alone that prevented the cry of *Berlin* from becoming a reality:

"A Berlin military correspondent of the *London Standard*, reviewing the Prussian Manœuvres, says: "There are three kinds of field artillery in the Prussian Army, namely heavy or 6lb. batteries, light or 4lb. batteries, and horse, or 'riding artillery.'

Each battery in peace time is composed of 4 guns, and the waggons are only seen or used during the war. Even then they stick far less closely to the guns than is the case in our service. I am informed that in action the limber of a horse artillery gun carries 27 rounds, and that of a field battery gun 45, but I cannot vouch for these figures; suffice to say that the experience of the late war has led Prussian artillerymen to believe that waggons can be separated much further from the actual battery than is deemed advisable with us. Field batteries are formed in divisions or 'abtheilung,' there being four batteries in each division, while divisions of horse artillery only contains three batteries. All Prussian guns are breech loaders. The Prussians have got a new and most formidable weapon, the details of which are now kept secret. They also say that they have a most excellent time fuze, which they can fire with the most perfect safety from the breech loader. Apparently, however, except in the case of shrapnel shells, they much prefer the percussion fuze to the time fuze system. Quite apart, however, from length of range and accuracy of fire, they say that there is one argument in favor of the breech loaders which is all important on a campaign—namely, the saving of fatigue to the men who work it, and also the fact that a fewer number of men are required as gun detachments with the breech than with the muzzle loader. A Prussian field gun is manned by five men and a non-commissioned officer. Of these five, two sit on the axle tree seats, and three on the limber, while the non-commissioned officer rides. The gun is laid by the best shot of the detachment, whoever he may be, under the superintendence of the non-commissioned officer; if this marksman is killed or disabled, the next best shot takes his place. All gunners are trained to lay their guns, and are as thoroughly instructed in the principles of gunnery as the limited period of their service will permit. The Prussian artillery uses no range finder; they say that shots are themselves the best range finder. On a battery coming into action the officer in command judges a range, according to which the first gun is laid and fired; the effect of the shot is watched, the elevation of the second gun is proportionately changed, and so on until the true range is found, when the entire battery comes into action. Slow and steady firing is especially enjoined as the only principle on which successful practice can be obtained. Of course, during peace manœuvres the ammunition is limited, and shots are only fired to indicate the position which a battery has taken up. So much regarding the practical part of the business. It is needless to remark the value of the guns, and professional skill of the gunners can only be seen and tested by actual trial, which, fortunately for the parties engaged, is not made on living targets at peace manœuvres. Regarding however, external matters, one can speak with more authority and distinctness, and I can conscientiously say that the Prussian Artillery are far behind ours with respect to the appearance and smartness of their men, as regards the quality of their horses, and still more as regards their equipment. As regards smartness of opening fire and coming into action, and as regards quickness of movement, the German Artillery is certainly inferior to the English—the short term of service probably is not sufficient to enable them to turn out very practised gunners, while certainly the system of harnessing would render great rapidity of movement impossible."

*Devastation*, 4, turret ship, armour plated. The contest between artillery and naval architects has culminated in the production of the *Devastation*, *Thunderer* and *Pury*, protected by 12 inches of armor, and of 35 ton guns to perforate such plates at the distance of 1,000 yards. Subjoined are further particulars relating to the *Devastation*, whose build was described in our last number: The *Devastation*, a ship of 5188 tons displacement, 5600 indicated horse power, is the first seagoing ship of war designed without sails. Carrying 1,600 tons of coal, she is expected to run at a five knot speed, about 9,200 miles without replenishing her coal bunkers. The side armor of 12 inches is only penetrable to 25 ton guns, when struck at right angles, within 200 or 300 yards range. The fourteen inch iron plates on the front turrets would be impenetrable to British 25 ton guns as at present rifled. The total weight of armor carried by the *Devastation* is twice as great as that which protects the turret ship *Monarch*, of 8222 tons, and is equal to more than three quarters of the weight of the hull that carries it. This is the most advanced of the three mastless ships, each of which is intended to carry four 35 ton guns in two turrets, throwing at each discharge 2800 lbs of iron with a striking force at their muzzles, of 31,412 foot tons.—*Broad Arrow*.

The force exerted by each gun would be equal to 7,853 tons, presuming the velocity of the 700 lb shot to be 1272 feet per second. The rule of work is the velocity, multiplied by the weight of the shot, divided by twice the energy, or  $2 \times 32 \cdot 2 = 64 \cdot 4$ , and 2210.

If her armament is not better than that indicated by the *Woolwich Infant*, her great size and power, will be useless. And another question, arises if her engines become disabled at sea, what motive power will bring her to port.

The Catham correspondent of the *Pull Mall Gazette* writes:—During the past few months recruiting for the various infantry regiments and other corps at Chatham has fallen off to such an extent that there is now almost a complete dearth of recruits at the garrison, and recruiting may be said to be at a perfect standstill. At this season of the year recruiting is never very brisk, but whether it is to the abundance of work for the employed, or to whatever other cause, the fact remains the same, that the army just now tempts but very few young men to enter its ranks. The same remarks apply to the corps of Royal Engineers, which, although requiring a comparatively high standard of intelligence and ability from all who desire to join that branch of the Service, has always been able to obtain a sufficient number of young men of the class required. A complete stagnation, however, prevails in the recruiting department of the Royal Engineers, and although every effort has been used to obtain recruits to raise the corps to the strength to which it is to be augmented, serious doubts are entertained by the authorities as to whether the additional number of men required will be obtained. In the course of another month the period will have arrived for despatching the reliefs to India, but many of the corps under orders for embarkation are still considerably below their proper strength, and unless a sufficient number of recruits can be obtained recourse must be had to volunteering.

The *Broad Arrow* from which the foregoing is extracted, has been an advocate of the

reorganization of the British Army, as at tempted by Mr. CARDWELL. The results are so far, not exactly encouraging, nor does any indication appear that a better state of affairs will exist in the future.

What precise object the Whig Radicals had in view when they disorganized the British Army, may be gathered from their policy in Continental Europe. It was simply to give effect to the non intervention dogma of the Manchester cotton spinners, and the end will evidently be that the policy inaugurated by William of Orange, of fighting the battles of England's national independence, and supremacy on the fields of Flanders, will be reversed by the Whig Radicals and the commercial class, and the fighting transferred to the plains of Kent and Sussex.

While the British Army was commanded by soldiers and led by the aristocracy there never was any difficulty in obtaining recruits, it is now commanded by a lawyer and led by plebeian school boys, and the *Broad Arrow* is at a loss to find the reason why recruits are hard to be got.

The announcement in our Ottawa despatch of this evening that Colonel LAURIE has been gazetted Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for Military District No. 9, will be hailed with delight by the whole volunteer force in Nova Scotia. We congratulate the gallant officer in having secured the appointment, because we happen to know that certain professed political friends have been exerting themselves to prevent his receiving the position, and also because the Dominion does not contain an officer better qualified, nor better entitled to the promotion. Since Colonel, then Major, LAURIE first became connected with the volunteers of Nova Scotia, he has been the life of the movement, especially during the last five years. Since Confederation, Colonel LAURIE may be said to have had the entire charge of militia matters, the failing health of Colonel SINCLAIR having for a number of years prior to his decease, prevented him from performing a large portion of the heavier duties of his office. At the present moment the volunteer force of Nova Scotia are ahead of any other part of the Dominion, and that has been brought about by Colonel LAURIE, amongst a people opposed to the government under which they serve, by his tact and administrative ability. The D. A. G. is a man of energy and perseverance,—one who is not afraid of work, and all he needs to make the militia organization of Nova Scotia a model volunteer force, is to be freed from the trammels of CARTIER'S administration.

Lieut. Colonel SAWYER succeeds Colonel LAURIE as Brigade Major of Halifax Division. Hitherto this officer has not been popular with the force; and is also said to be far back in a knowledge of drill and discipline. Let us hope he will set himself to work to learn his duty and become efficient—volunteers forgive and overlook a good deal in an

officer who is also a soldier. Let him imitate Colonel LAURIE in his relations with the force, and he will soon be popular enough.—*Acadian Recorder*.

LIEUT. COL. POWELL has received news by telegram of the safe arrival of the expedition at the North West angle of Lake of the Woods on the eighteenth. The expedition was delayed by heavy storms on that lake. No casualties en route. Lieut. Colonel SMITH reports that he crossed the men coming down and exchanged officers, Lieut. Colonels VULIERS and LAMONTAGNO who went up with the expedition are returning with the men who are to be discharged at Toronto.

### RIFLE MATCHES.

#### MATCHES OF THE 22ND BATTALION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

These matches conducted in the absence of the President, Lieut. Col. Richardson, by Major Beard, were highly successful. On Wednesday, two matches were disposed of, namely: the first and third, as follows:—

#### COMPANY MATCH.

First, No. 1 (Major Beard's) 2nd; No. 2 (Captain Horner's); No. 3 (Capt. Munro's.)

#### SECOND MATCH.

1st, B. M. Hiscott; 2nd, Ensign Laing; 3rd, Mr. Woodcock; 4th, 4th. Capt. Mullins; 5th, Capt. Munro; 6th, Lieut. Mulvin; 7th, Pte. Gordon; 8th, Capt. McIntosh; 9th, A. Armstrong; 10th, Sergt. Scott; 11th, John Mulvin; 12th, Sergt. Stevens; 13th, Mr. H. Hall; 14th, John Pascoe; 15th, Pte. Scott; 16th, Ensign Ingersoll; 17th, Sergt. Foster; 18th, Lieut. Williamson; 19th, Geo. Harwood; 20th, Pte. J. Campbell.

#### THIRD MATCH.

1st, P. M. Hiscott; 2nd, Capt. McCleneghan; 3rd, Pte. Gordon, Embro Co; 4th, Capt. Munro; 5th, Pt. Armstrong; 6th, Pt. J. Campbell, No. 1 Co.; 7th, D. A. Bradley; 8th, Capt. Mullins; 9th, Pt. Scott; 10th, Sergt. Foster; 11th, Corp. Macintosh; 12th, Pte. Pigott; 13th, Lieut. Mulvin; 14th, Ensign Ingersoll; 15th, Pt. Geo. King; 16th, Sergt. Scott; 17th, Lieut. Williamson; 18th, Pt. McGoren; 19th, Sergt. Henderson; 20th, Sergt. Geo. Stevens.

#### FOURTH MATCH.

1st, A. Armstrong; 2nd, Capt. Ellis; 3rd, Capt. McCleneghan; 4th, Ensign Ingersoll; 5th, R. A. Woodcock; 6th, J. Pascoe; 7th, Sgt. Foroes; 8th, Ens. Laing; 9th, W. Hiscott; 10th, Sergt. Richardson; 11th, Lieut. Mulvin; 12th, Corp. McIntosh; 13th, Pt. Dibble; 14th, Pt. Gordon; 15th, Pt. Jones; 16th, Mr. Copeland; 17th, Pt. H. Hall; 18th, Pt. Scott; 19th, Pt. Williamson; 20th, Pt. John Campbell.

On the whole the shooting was remarkably good, and the utmost satisfaction was given in respect to the management at the range and in the disposition of those, other and too many more important details, *Woodstock Times*, 18th Oct.

### THE HAND THAT ROCKS THE WORLD.

Blessings on the hand of woman!  
Angels guard its strength and grace,  
In the palace, cottage, hovel—  
O no matter where the place!  
Would that never storms assail it,  
Rainbows ever gently curled;  
For the hand that rocks the cradle  
Is the hand that rocks the world.

Infancy's the tender fountain;  
Power thence with beauty flows;  
Woman's first the streamlet's guidance,  
From its soul with body grows—  
Grows on for the good or evil,  
Sunlight streamed or tempest hurled  
For the hand that rocks the cradle  
Is the hand that rocks the world.

Woman how divine your mission  
Here upon the natal sod:  
Yours to keep the young heart open  
To the holy breath of God!  
All true triumphs of the ages  
Are without mothers' care imperilled,  
For the hand that rocks the cradle  
Is the hand that rocks the world.

Blessings on the hand of women!  
Father, sons and daughters cry,  
And the sacred song is mingled  
With the worship in the sky—  
Mingles where no tempest darkles,  
Rainbows evermore are curled—  
For the hand that rocks the cradle  
Is the hand that rocks the world.

### THE "TIMES" ON THE VOLUNTEERS' VISIT TO BELGIUM.

The following article appeared in the *Times* of Tuesday. We have commented upon in another column:—

"The reception of the English Volunteers in Belgium is very gratifying, but it is also a little embarrassing. They are welcomed with public and private hospitality which can only spring from the most lively goodwill on the part of the Belgians towards England and everything English. Our reports day after day tell the same tale of unceasing festivities and demonstrations. "Everything passes off with the greatest enthusiasm." This year the British "citizen soldiers," about a thousand in number, have paid a week's visit to Ghent before proceeding to attend the National Festival at Brussels, and if the capital is as demonstrative as the provincial town, the heads of a certain portion of the British Reserve Forces are likely to be turned. The old town celebrated their arrival by bursting into a flutter of colors, and a "brilliant combination" of the Belgian flag and the Union Jack was the favorite effect. They march to receive a formal reception in the Hôtel de Ville; handsome bouquets are flung on them in hundreds, until their path is literally strewn with flowers; and the honour of a speech by the Burgomaster is eclipsed by a more charming mode of welcome. Ladies were in waiting with little silver medals, which they attached to the breasts of the Volunteers. The *vin de honneur* is offered "in the way of libations of champagne." A Flemish ode in honour of the occasion celebrates the Britons as "the vigorous offspring of the Queen of the Seas," and "welcome thunders from 10,000 throats." After this it is unnecessary to enumerate banquets, gala concerts, and invitations to the sights of the neighbourhood. But, above all, the King visits Ghent to review the foreign Riflemen and to entertain them. It is not merely that the citizens of the Belgian towns are eager to welcome fellow citizens and fellow volunteers, but from the King to the Burgomaster, the official and administrative authorities of the country offer public honor to their guests. Our best acknowledgements are due to the Belgians, and in particular to the King,

for their generosity, and for the friendly feeling towards England of which it is the expression. Their eagerness to take any opportunity to display their kindly regard for this country will be highly appreciated. But it is partly for this reason that we cannot avoid the feeling of embarrassment of which we have spoken. The public would be most reluctant to appear in any degree to presume upon the ready sympathies of such enthusiastic allies, and an annual reception of Volunteers in this style seems, we confess, rather more than we ought to accept. We do not know whether the neutralized organization of the Belgian kingdom favors any misunderstanding of the exact position held by the Volunteers in this country. There may be some who imagine that the "citizen soldiers" of Great Britain are sent over by special order of the Lord Mayor to promote the "brilliant combination" of the Union Jack and the Belgian colours, and sooner or later some disappointment may be felt at the discovery that the customs of our civil and municipal authorities do not facilitate any proportional return for the reception afforded our supposed representatives. But the Belgians do their best to render any official attraction superfluous. It is satisfactory that those who manage the visit on this side of the water have limited the number of Volunteers who can be allowed to attend. A visit to Brussels is at most times an agreeable holiday, and when it can be combined with a little sport, a great deal of festivity, and a very economical expenditure, it must offer irresistible attractions to a large class of those who comprise our Volunteer Corps. Who would not go to Brussels to be decorated by the Belgian ladies, to dine with the King, and to be compelled by the liberality of the Belgians to spend as little money as possible? It is satisfactory to learn that the Volunteers who have gone over this year will, as a body, well sustain the reputation of English Riflemen. Many of them are said to have won the Queen's Badge at Wimbledon, and most are marksmen. It is also gratifying that there has been scarcely any exception to their uniform good behaviour. But the Volunteers have no specific claim to represent England and Englishmen in the midst of a foreign population. No responsible authority superintends the selection of the men or of the corps who are to go. A thousand Volunteers, either because they like a holiday on the Continent or because they care for rifle shooting, or for any other private reason choose to nominate themselves to be the recipients of Belgian hospitality. We have no doubt the majority of them do credit to the country they represent, but it is not the less inconvenient to run the risk of their being less competent to discharge this duty than may have hitherto appeared. There is hardly another nation in the world capable of understanding the peculiarly free position held by our Volunteers, and in countries organized on the French model it is almost sure to be misapprehended. The relations between this country and Belgium might at any moment involve delicate considerations, and unauthorized fraternizations between soldiers of the two countries might lead to some unfortunate misunderstandings. The exuberant enthusiasm of the Belgian reception seems, in short, to indicate a somewhat undue appreciation of the importance of the stray thousand guests in uniform who have been attracted to the capital. These gentlemen, it should at least be understood, are neither the British Nation, nor the British Army, nor even the British Reserve Forces. They are simply individual Volunteers who have chosen to contend in the

Belgian rifle matches. Many of them are probably as sensible as the public of the embarrassment of their position, and would be extremely sorry if their real character were misunderstood. They will not think it any disparagement to them if we point out that their visit is a purely personal matter.

"We are bound to prevent, so far as we can, any misunderstanding on this point, but we must repeat that we are none the less sensible of the honour done us by the Belgians in their readiness even to exaggerate the claims of our countrymen on their attention. There is, no doubt, as the Burgomaster of Brussels observed, a natural sympathy between the two countries in some points of their genius in their institutions. But the public sympathy of the Belgians is probably prompted still more strongly by a sense that there are close political ties between England and Belgium. A recent incident has served to revive this sentiment, and it is substantially a just one. Belgium owes a great deal, from the commencement of her independent existence, to English statesmanship. Even before that time the interests of the two nations had been closely united, and there is a strong feeling in England in favor of a little State which is at once constitutional, commercial, and gallant. The self-defence, and the spirit of the population would be equal to any emergency. They have, beyond question, encountered during the last year or two some ominous warnings, and it is not surprising if they look to England with increased attention. But this is, perhaps, an additional reason for not making too much of a visit which must, after all, be one of mere pleasure and private amusement. For once and always a brilliant reception of English Volunteers in Belgium and of Belgians in England furnished a graceful recognition of the fellow-feeling of the two nations. But we are not equal to annual festivities ourselves on the scale now being exhibited in Brussels, and we fear Wimbledon would afford but inadequate return for Ghent. We wish the Volunteers, in short, another pleasant week at Brussels, but we trust they will do nothing to encourage their hosts to put any but this obvious construction on the meaning of their visit.

The following says the *London Army and Navy Gazette*, is now the rule of the Board at sea: For steamships—A steamship, having another end on, shall port (her helm); a steamship having another on her port side, shall starboard, and stop (if not sure) For sailing ships—A sailing ship on the port tack shall give way to a sailing ship on the starboard tack: a sailing ship with the wind free, shall give way to a sailing ship close hauled, when two sailing ships, each with the wind free, meet on opposite courses, the ship with the wind on port side shall pass to leeward of the ship with the wind on the starboard side. The French government has just issued the subjoined, which we give in its original graphic version:—"Egal éviter, les abordages en mer.—Pour les bateaux à vapeur—Si on a une autre en avant en direction de laquelle, il faut mettre la barre à babord. Si on a une autre à l'arrière, il faut mettre la barre à tribord. Si on a une autre à main droite, il faut mettre la barre à tribord, et si on n'est pas sûr de stopper, il faut jamais changer. Pour les bateaux à voiles.—Le même qu'il y a été auparavant avant 1862."

## LINE AND COLUMN.

(From the N. Y. Nation.)

It was Prussia, through the great Fred'k which discovered and put into practice the principle which the genius of the great Napoleon afterwards turned to such wonderful account—that in war everything should be sacrificed to being strongest at the point of attack. It was Prussia, too, which introduced that apparently trifling but important improvement in firearms—the iron ramrod, which contributed so much to the rapidity and destructiveness of infantry fire. It was Prussia, too, which first brought to perfection the art of moving men in solid masses by means of minute and painstaking drill, thus enormously increasing the control of the officer over the rank and file, and diminishing the risk of confusion under fire or in retreat. She too, among European powers first put the breech-loader into the hands of the infantry soldier, in spite of the general belief of the military critics of other countries that it would prove too complicated for practical use, and was amply repaid for her confidence on the field of Sadowa. In the late campaign in France she made one other discovery, which she probably would have made in 1866 had the war lasted longer, and which she is now turning to practical account in training her forces—we mean the discovery that the introduction of breech-loaders has made henceforward impossible the use of those close formations, whether in line or column, in which it has been the custom of armies to attack each other ever since armies were first organized.

All the Continental nations have adhered till now to the custom of attacking in column—that is, of forming the attacking body with a narrow front and long files, and attempting to crush the enemy at the point of contact by mere momentum; while in the English service and in our own, the line two or three deep has been adhered to as giving freer play to the fire of musketry, and affording less mark to the enemy. Continental officers have never denied the superiority of the line to the column either for attack or defence, but they have said, and said truly, that in order to use it your men must possess either greater intelligence or greater steadiness and self-reliance than are usually to be found among Continental troops. It was useless, they said, to try to convert the Russian or German peasant into a soldier who, with only one man behind him and one on each side of him, would either wait resolutely the approach of a dense oblong mass ten men broad and two hundred men deep, or move boldly towards it, in the full confidence of dissipating it with the converging fire of the line. It was useless, too, the French officers said, to ask the French soldier, with his liability to panic, and to great demoralization after a reverse, to stand nearly alone, in moments of trial, as he would have to stand if the column were abandoned. General Trochu, in his late work on the French army, reproduces one of Marshal Bugeaud's interesting reminiscences of the Peninsular war, in which he describes the almost uniform failure of the French column when directed against the British line; but it appears from his story as if no other formation would have suited the French character. He recalls with emphasis the flutter and excitement which ran through the French ranks as they move against the long, thin "red wall"; the apprehension excited by the English silence and refusal to fire till the column was very close, and the demoralizing effects of the fire when it

came, and the dissolution of discipline produced by the English advance with the bayonet, which always followed two or three withering volleys. In the United States, also, the national temperament and the character of the social organization have made the line the favorite formation.

But both line and column are now to be numbered amongst the things that were. The "column of attack," indeed, which has played so famous a part in modern military history, may be said to belong to the past as completely as the Macedonian phalanx or the wooden line-of-battle ships. When the Prussian Guard in column attacked the French line at Mars-la-Tour, in August, 1870, and lost six thousand men in ten minutes, the days of close formation came to an end. It is now acknowledged, on all hands that it will not do to send men into action in any formation in which they touch elbows or present a continuous front to the enemy's fire. In other words, a total revolution is taking place in tactics which will inevitably greatly diminish the officer's control over the soldier during the progress of the engagement, and render necessary on the part of the latter an amount of intelligence, self-respect, and fidelity which the soldiers of no nation have, as a class, as yet displayed. The Prussians are now practising a system which opens an engagement by a heavy fire of artillery, and then attacks neither in line nor column, but with great clouds of skirmishers, to whom it is only possible to indicate their objective point, and who reach it as best they can—advancing across the country by twos, or threes, or singly, carefully avoiding any kind of formation, taking advantage of every hollow in the ground, tree, fence, house, or wall to conceal themselves; running here at the top of their speed, there crawling on their bellies and only firing when they can take steady aim. We believe a column, it is true, comes after them, but only as a sort of reserve to feed the skirmishing horde with fresh men, and hold its own conquests.

It can be readily seen that under this system the superintendence of the officer must at best be slight. He can never have the men "well in hand," to use a military phrase; he must trust during the greater part of the day to their own sense of honor, to their courage, and to the opinion of their comrades to prevent skulking; and it is only at the last moment, when the final rush has to be made, that he can, in the strict sense of the term, put himself at their head. In short, the tactics which carried Frederick through the Seven Years' War, and Wellington through the Peninsula and Waterloo, are vanishing from the camp, and in lieu of them comes, of all things in the world, the old Indian bushwhacking under which Braddock's files went down over a century ago at the fords of the Monongahela.

What is most interesting in all this to civilians is, that it furnishes a striking illustration of the steadiness with which mind in all fields of human activity retains the supremacy over either brute force or animal excitement, and of the certainty with which we may count on the over-cultivation of the art of destruction producing its own antidote. When new and more effective instruments of destruction are invented, we find that the whole population has to be raised in the mental and social scale in order to provide soldiers competent to use them; and more than this, we find that after the soldier has been trained to the utmost point, he is of little use to you unless you have kindled in

him a great deal of intelligence and self-respect. The degraded and stupid peasant who used to take us daily allowance of the stick or cat at the hands of the drill sergeant, was not a man whom there would be any use in sending out skirmishing with a breech-loader. He would get into a ditch as soon as the officer's eye was off him, and stay there. Moreover, the new discoveries are changing the military type of character all over the world. The soldier of the historian, as well as of the poet and novelist—the gay, dashing, restless youth, who danced with and made love to the women, and duelled and gombolled with men from post to post, and went under fire with an oath or a song on his lips, who used to be the ideal "militaire"—has vanished, or is vanishing from the earth. His successor is a grave gentleman with spectacles, whose uniform smells of the lamp, whose dreams are of strategy and tactics, and whose laborious days are passed, not on "boys, or lust, or wine," but over figures and diagrams, and among books, to whom the "pomp and pride and circumstance" of war are nothing, and its use as a naked, unadorned, savage, but potent instrument of the national will everything. It may seem that there are the seeds of tremendous evil in this entrance of educated ability into the service of destruction; but, if the experience of the past teaches us anything, it teaches us that we cannot press the mind even into the service of destruction without exalting it; and diffusing and deepening the popular reverence for it, and we cannot do this without helping to make war detestable. No one can sincerely respect the mental endowments or acquirements of a Moltke without feeling within him a growing sense of the absurdity and wastefulness and barbarism of the military mode of settling disputes.

The production of iron has doubled within the past sixteen years. In 1856 the total production was 7,000,000 tons; in 1872, 14,000,000 tons. In 1856 the average consumption of iron in the world was about seventeen pounds a head; in 1872 it was thirty pounds a head. In 1856, in Great Britain the consumption per head was 144 pounds; in the United States it was eighty-four pounds. In 1872 the consumption in Great Britain was 200 pounds per head. The consumption of iron has been considered by politico-scientists an indication of the social progress of a people. If this be so the United States is rapidly assuming the most advanced position socially of any nation on the globe.

FLEET OF ALABAMA FOR GERMANY.—The *Borsen Zeitung*, of Berlin, says that two corvettes on the "Alabama" principle, the "Ariadne" and the "Louisa," are now being built by the German Government, and that two more—the "Freya" and "Thunsealdä"—are to be begun immediately. In three years at the latest the German fleet will thus possess four "Alabamas," armed with heavy guns, and so swift that they would be capable of sustaining a conflict even against iron-clads covered with 8 inch plates. "It is stated," adds the writer, "that thirty such Alabamas would be more than sufficient to destroy the mercantile marine of England and to attack her navy with a good chance of success; and there would be no difficulty in adding this number of ships to the German navy, as all the materials are procurable from German manufacturers."

## THE GERMAN FLEET.

The *Borszeitung* of Berlin considers that the German fleet is now being developed with such rapidity and success that it will soon be capable of providing for all possible requirements without making too large demands on the public treasury. The iron-clad fleet of the Baltic, which, according to the memorandum laid before the German Parliament by the Admiralty, is to consist of only eight frigates and one or two corvettes, will not command that sea, but it will suffice, when supported by the fortifications which are now in progress at Wilhelmshaven and on the line of the German coast, to make it very dangerous for a hostile fleet to attempt a blockade. The most important feature, however, of the new scheme is, thinks the *Borszeitung* the proposed construction of light corvettes of the *Alabama* class, four of which are already being built, and seven more of which are to be begun shortly. It is clear, says the writer, that if a single *Alabama* could give so much trouble to the whole of the American fleet, and paralyze the American trade, ten or twelve such vessels, each armed with ten cast-steel guns directed to all points of the compass, and travelling at the rate of sixteen knots an hour, must do immense damage to an enemy. These vessels with the assistance of the new gun-boats, which are extremely swift and armed with guns of the newest construction, will also be of great service for protecting the coast, and would be perfectly capable of sustaining an engagement even with iron-clad ships, covered with 8-inch plates, especially as the gun-boats do not draw more than from ten to sixteen feet of water, which in so shallow a sea as the Baltic is a great advantage.

## TREATY OF PRAGUE.

Once more there is an agitation concerning the enforcement of that clause of the Treaty of Prague which related to North Schleswig. The leading Danish paper *Dagbladet* contains some very plain talk on the subject. It says that even if the treaty did not exist, the Schleswigers are Danes and ought, according to German policy, to be united to Denmark. But the treaty contains a solemn promise that the people of Schleswig shall be allowed to go with Denmark if they so vote. The Danes it says, we driven into hostility to Germany during the war by Germany's failure to fulfill her obligations; and although it is said that Denmark ought to be on good terms with her big neighbor, "we cannot change our long antipathy for friendship unless North Schleswig is restored to us in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty of Prague." *Dagbladet* closes this important article with the following sentences, which sound very much like a menace:

"If this is not done, we shall be compelled to look upon Germany as our enemy, and to hail as a friend any power which may draw the sword to break up German unity: for by so doing it would also be the champion of our neighbors. In this feeling all Danes are united; all parties are convinced that such would be our true policy. Though weak, we are united, and we hope, in spite of all the sophistical arguments of our opponents, that we shall have our right some day, under God's direction, is not under that of the government which is now withholding them from us."

It is evident that Germany, in spite of the public-opinion of the world, means to violate the treaty. The Emperor, at the late con-

ference at Berlin, made the Emperor of Austria colonel of the Hussars of Schleswig Holstein. The appointment is practically a notice to the world that Germany means to keep Schleswig, and its acceptance by Francis Joseph is equally a notice that the "parts of the other part" to the treaty sanctions its violation.

## THE IRON HEEL.

The following letter, received last night, comes from a gentleman of the very highest character and position, and well known to us personally. His statements may be relied upon as strictly true:—

On Saturday, the 31st instant, a great outrage was perpetrated in this country by officers and soldiers of the United States Government. While the King's Mountain Baptist Association, a body representing over 3,000 communicants, was in session at Bethlehem Church, one Newton Long, a Deputy United States Marshal, and one Archibald Moss, who seemed to have some authority from Long, rode up accompanied by a squad of armed United States soldiers detailed from Colonel Hart's command in Lincolnton, surrounded the church and forbade the people to leave. Long and Moss were both drunk, and Long cursed and swore very freely. The proceedings of the Association were completely broken up. The pastor of the church went out and endeavored to persuade them to leave, and on their refusing to do so the Sheriff of the county arrested Long for disturbing the religious assembly. The soldiers cocked their guns upon the Sheriff and commanded Long to come out. Efforts were made to induce them to behave, and they were promised they would not be arrested for further violating the laws of the State and of the United States if they would quietly leave the church grounds. They rode off in the direction of the spring, and many members of the Association returned to the house, thinking they were gone. But they soon returned, and were golloping over the church grounds with their guns and pistols, and broke up the Association that evening. When the people started home they found the roads picketed by soldiers who were under Long's command, and even women and children were arrested with guns pointed at them, and compelled to wait the pleasure of this fellow Long before they could get home. Moss, I am informed by an eye-witness cocked his pistol at a young lady who was driving off in a waggon, and threatened to shoot her if she didn't stop at once. The whole proceeding was an outrage upon religious liberty, perpetrated by officers and soldiers of the United States Government. The excuse rendered for their conduct was that they were searching for one Mayberry, who was charged with being a Ku Klux.

A description of the operation of placing in the floating dock at Bermuda, the *Royal Alfred*, which we find in London journals, is of interest. Other large ships of war have been safely and successfully received into the same capacious bosom, but none nearly as large as the *Royal Alfred*, which weighs about 6,000 tons; and the docking of a first-class man-of-war of this kind has been looked forward to as the crucial test well, verifying in every particular the scientific calculations of its projectors. On Saturday, May 11, the ship was moved across the chamber, and on Thursday, the 14th, when everything was ready, the ship was placed in rear of the dock, pointing her bows towards its central line, Steam cranes in the dock assisted the

ship's capstans. There were two hawsers over her bows: one over each quarter one right ahead, and a checking hawser right astern; each of these was diligently and skilfully attended by competent officers, and thus tenderly guided she moved in majestically, her keel being exactly over the central line of blocks ranged along the bottom of the dock on which her huge bulk was presently to rest. The dock was then allowed to rise enough to touch gently first one end, then the other of the ship's keel, with just sufficient pressure to prevent the least lateral motion. The ship at this moment was drawing twenty five feet; strong timber shores were fixed all round the top sides. The dock was then allowed to rise gradually about ten feet. The caissons were placed in position the ship being in fifteen feet water. The work of shoring up followed the subsiding of the water, which was allowed to run into the bottom of the dock so as to carefully counterpoise the whole load, keeping exactly level. A close examination of the ship showed that the whole of the false keel was gone, bolts and all cut clean away. It had served the purpose for which it was put on by protecting the ship's keel from abrasion. The lower part of the bilge pieces were much rubbed, small patches of copper broken away in parts, and some galvanic destruction of the Muntz's metal was apparent, where the rust of the iron plating drained through the sheathing of wood. The copper was remarkably clear and the planking perfectly sound and good.

READY MADE SOLDIERS.—The N. Y. *Herald* says France is endeavoring to improve her military arrangements and repair the ravages of the war. One of the measures towards that end is the establishment of outfitting stores in certain localities. Of these M. Thiers is reported as saying:—"We must in future be ready to go to war at a day's notice, and the young soldiers must be able, on entering dressed in their civilian clothing by one door of the stores, to leave by the other, armed equipped, and in a word ready to fight." The ripe experience of the French President should teach him that uniform, arms and equipment, fall far short of making soldiers. We had ready made soldiers in our first battle of Bull Run. It is unnecessary to say they did not win. In many other of the early engagements of our late war we bitterly learned that war requires its own peculiar tuition; that soldiers are neither to be made by machinery, like shoe pegs, nor are they born full fledged, but must be trained to the full shock of actual war. That France will again have a conquering army none who know the genius of her people can doubt; but veteran squadrons will not be the product of the clothing and equipment bureaus.

At the Suez Canal shareholders' annual meeting the votes were by a great majority in favor of M. Lesseps' proposition for the maintenance of the board's scale of tolls according to the decision of last March, and which has been in operation since the 1st of July. The opposition was completely outvoted. The canal receipts for the month of July were 1,626,000*fr.*; eighty-three ships passed through the canal within that period.