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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1873.

No. 38.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our English advices for the past week are without interest under date of 16th September it is stated that a full freighted schooner name of which is unknown, suddenly sank in the Mersey to day, carrying down all on board.

Advices from Cape Town state that the Ashantecs have defeated the British boat expedition on the River Perah.

The Liberals of Chester ask Mr. Gladstone to dissolve the Parliament and appeal to the country.

The British press treat with unsparing ridicule the failure of the Transatlantic balloon project.

It is reported that the offence for which the Grand Vicer was removed from office has some connection with the Reuter concession, which was very unpopular with the Persian officers.

Mr. Cairns an iron merchant of Liverpool, in a letter to the press, admits that iron manufactures may be profitably purchased in New York for shipment to England, and says he is convinced that the American trade is lost to England.

Private advices contradict the London Times report that the bombardment of Cartagena has commenced.

Earl Hardwich, Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, died to day (Sept. 17th) aged 74.

Steamers leaving for New York take numbers of delegates for the Evangelical Alliance.

A Belgium firm has contracted for 2,500 tons of Walworth iron,

A report is current in London to day (Sept. 16th) that further changes in the Cabinet are to take place.

The steamship Great Eastern has arrived at Portland. Her failure to repair the cable of 1865, depresses stock and it is said no further reduction of tolls is probable.

One hundred tons of American bar iron sold at Liverpool yesterday (Sept. 15th) at £11 10s., thus underselling the English market.

London, Sept 16—The recent rains have swollen the rivers and streams and caused

inundations in Forfarshire, Scotland. Much property destroyed and loss considerable.

Express says that the potatoe disease is spreading rapidly. The same paper estimates that England must import 12,000,000 quarters of wheat of this year.

A serious riot took place at Tralee to day (Sept. 16th). Several houses were gutted, and the police were obliged to charge on the mob with fixed bayonets before it could be dispersed.

There was a violent storm on the Black Sea last week which proved very destructive to shipping. Seventy vessels were wrecked near the mouth of the Bosphorus and nearly all on board perished. At one point on the coast 265 corpses have been washed ashore.

The evacuation of the territory of France by the German army of occupation was completed at half-past nine o'clock this morning (Sept. 16).

The deaths from cholera in this city from the 9th to the 14th are officially reported at 121 instead of 19.

Mr. Sterns, an English traveller, arrived from Central Africa and reports that he met Dr. Livingstone last June, and parted from him the first of July. The Doctor was in perfect health.

In the Cortes a debate on the suspension of the sittings opened on the 14th Sept., and was continued on the 18th. The minority urged no recess until the new constitution was considered.

The police seized Carlist newspapers circulating in the capital.

Insurgent frigates have again sailed from Cartagena, this time for Aquitas, 37 miles distant, to collect provisions. The latter town is faithful to the National Government and will resist any attempt to levy contributions. The British admiral there has promised the Government that he will prevent the insurgent fleet bombarding the town.

A serious riot occurred on the 17th Sept. in Ecija, provoked by the intransigentes. Many persons were killed and injured. The municipal election in Malaga yesterday attended with bloodshed and fighting at several polling places, and the rioting continued late into the night.

The King of Italy departed to day (Sept. 16) for Vienna, to visit the Emperor of Austria.

Addresses signed by large numbers of the Roman Catholic clergy of the United States have been received by the German priests, approving of their attitude in opposition to the Prussian Government.

The King of Italy arrived at Vienna on the 17th Sept., and was cordially received by the Emperor and populace.

The trial of the Manitoba kidnappers is described as follows by the United States journals.

Of the indicted Manitoba prisoners, Kegan and Bently pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to 24 hours confinement. Fletcher pleaded not guilty. The case is continued, and \$2,000 bail accepted. Gordon is still in close confinement, on a charge of forgery and larceny.

A despatch from Fort Garry says Lord Gordon, who fled westwards after the recent trial of the American officers for kidnaping, has been captured 500 miles west of there by Manitoba detectives, and now finds himself behind bars in Winnipeg.

A special term of the Court of Queens Bench opened yesterday, for the trial of the American prisoners charged with kidnaping Gordon. The judge in his charge to the grand jury dwelt mainly on kidnaping. The charge is considered very fair and dispassionate. It is believed that no bill will be found against Merriam, who was one of the accessories. Attorney General Cornell, of Minnesota, was introduced to the court by Attorney General Clark, and it is thought will be allowed to appear for the prisoners with General Austin and Hon. Wm. Lachern as council. Riel, who made himself so prominent in the half breed rebellion, will arrive there to-morrow, having been summoned as a witness. He is said to be guarded by 300 half breeds, well armed, and bloodshed is expected if he enters the town. The Canadian party brand him as a murderer, he having caused the death of Thom Scott, and declares it a disgrace for him to appear in court as a witness. There are parties there who have sworn to shoot him on sight.

THE INFANTRY FIELD EXERCISE.

The Red Book of 1870 was an immense advance on its predecessors, and for it every infantry officer has reason to be thankful to Captain Malton and his *collaborateurs*. But it was not to be expected that so great an undertaking should be at once complete and faultless in detail. Such a large number of corrections have been found necessary, that convenience requires a new edition in which they should be incorporated in the text. Probably this may be shortly issued; and if so, it would now be good time to bring forward any weak points that have been discovered in the three years practical test "the new drill" has undergone.

There are in the Service very many officers capable of offering valuable suggestions grounded upon intelligent experience; and it will give us much pleasure to afford an opportunity to such critics for discussing the subject. No doubt due consideration would be given to any fair and reasonable criticism in the proper quarter.

By way of commencement, some points are submitted by our correspondent "X. C." in which the writer's experience has led to the conclusion that alteration has been scarcely improvement, or that reform has hardly gone far enough. There is scarcely a point in which our correspondent's suggestions do not strike us as being sound and well worthy of the consideration of the next revisers of the infantry field exercise.

1. The Captain of a company is no longer a mere guide, but is posted where he can be of real use in superintending his command. Yet the field officers are still encumbered with the cares of dressing and covering. The further development of the admirable system of working a regiment by half battalions, as in brigade, will surely necessitate their relief from these subordinate functions, which might very well devolve on the adjutant, for one wing; on the musketry-instructor, or a subaltern, mounted as field-adjutant for the other.

2. The sword is returned in skirmishing, yet is still carried drawn, to the great inconvenience and even danger of its bearer, in battalion movements, when the troops are not firing, nor even supposed to be in sight of the enemy. The sword should, as a rule, only be drawn when bayonets are fixed. The right hand should be free for pencil or field glass, which latter, by the way, should be a part of every officer's uniform, by regulation.

3. Several terms and word of command have very properly been assimilated to those in use in cavalry. But here, too, reform has not gone far enough, and alteration has not been altogether happy. "Troop" and "squadron" would be far better than "company" or "double company"; "half company" is no improvement on the "sub-division" ("platoon" has been suggested, and is familiar and expressive); nor "half-battalion" on the old "wing" which there was no danger of confounding with the "wing" of a whole army. It is difficult to understand any practical military man sanctioning such *sesquipedalia verba* as these and others, such as "column of double companies," &c.

4. Many of the minor details certainly require revision. Why is the difficult and intricate "countermarch by ranks" (invented solely for the emergencies of the obsolete close column) retained instead of the simple and speedier "countermarch in files" or "fours"? Why is not "file formation" ordered to be substituted, whenever possible, for the wheel? Why,

in marching past in quarter-column, are troops armed with the long rifle to carry it at the trail instead of at the slope—its proper position in field movements? And could not the long process of teaching recruits "their fours" be much condensed by simply instructing them to form fours deep at once at the word "Fours" and the to turn as required on getting the further command, "Right" "Left" or "About"?

5. The most mischievous items of "the new drill" have been very conveniently comprised in pages 169—173 of Captain Malton's "Elementary Drill," under the head of "Independent Movements of the Rank and File."

It may be very pretty to see a battalion of Rifles or Guards, rendered perfectly steady and precise by constant practice, turn about on the caution to "break into column" from line, or to form fours in the correct direction, &c., when warned to prepare for cavalry, in square; but it should be remembered that the drill book is intended, not for smart Guards and Rifles only, but for Militiamen who have not drilled for eleven months, and for Volunteers, whose "superior intelligence" is sometimes expected (by themselves) to stand them in stead of parades altogether.

The old rule that distinguished a "caution" from an executive word of command was a very sound one, and should be a rule absolute. A little extra quickness and smartness may well be sacrificed to certainty and accuracy. What is the result with half the auxiliary forces one sees at exercise? About a quarter of the rank-and-file obey the caution, and there arises a buzz of voices prompting and objurgating the rest from the whole supernumerary rank. These subtleties are all very well in Hyde Park, with level turf almost fit for a croquet ground, and troops drilled till they could dance quadrilles; but let the compiler of such intricacies as for instance, the authorized* method of forming square from line on the centre of a battalion, and reforming line or column therefrom, imagine his manoeuvre as performed by the Royal Squirearchy Light Infantry Militia, or the Loyal and Independent Mercantile Rifle Rangers Volunteers, with shot and shell whistling about their ears and their nerves unsteady by the sight—or worse, rumour—of cavalry (Lancers for instance) in their immediate neighbourhood. Consider what the individual soldier has to keep constantly in mind already.

He has to remember (1) whether he is front or rear rank; (2) a right or left file; (3) an odd or even number; (4) the number of his company; (5) of his half-company; (6) of his section, and whether he is in a right or left half battalion or company; (7) which is his proper front; with many other things "too numerous to mention." It is desirable or expedient to add to this load on his mind, simply for the sake of show, or to save his officer's breath?

Common sense says no. A mistake may be the turning point of a battle. Cut away, therefore, the chances of mistake, as far as can possibly be done. And as regards our present field exercise, there can be no better commencement in this direction, than the excision and deletion of all the mantraps and pitfalls which are summarised in the five pages above noted, of Captain Malton's little work.

* Since writing the above, we have the following as part of a G. O. from General Lysons, commanding at Cannon Chase:—"The Major-General considers the formation of square on the centre of a battalion, from line, dangerous." (*Times*, August 22, 1873.) Well may he do so!

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

"Good morning, Cardwell, glad to see you in Devon. No, this is not my part, I'm twenty one miles from here as the crow flies. Yes, those are the Marines; look at them; well as they march past, they are not on their native heath, like that smart Militia regiment; nor contemptuous of everybody else's native heath like that corps from bonnie Scotland; nor demonstrative of feeling quite at home on every heath whatsoever, like the springy Rifles. But just tell me, don't you think you and Goschen might do better than squabble whether the cost of their good deeds ought to be borne by the War Office or the Admiralty? Well, perhaps you are right, I ought not to have mentioned it, but we must improve the occasion, and whilst you are peering the curiosity at those gallant fellows who have won the blue ribbon of the campaign, just be liberal enough to see how they bear on your localisation 'theories.' You cannot divide them into in-field and out-field, home battalion and foreign battalion: you cannot balance them with a couple of battalions of Marine Militia or adorn them, in the sixth column of the monthly 'Army List' opening with a fancy fringe of Marine Volunteers. No; whatever the value of the theory that England is to be defended by printed tables of names, in a pink cover, there before you now, as they march, is a record of the simple fact that the best infantry in Her Majesty's Service are outside your fancy scheme altogether, although the only practical embodiment of that yearning for general service with your monocular adviser have travestied from the Prussian. It is worth a passing thought, now you are *à l'armée* on Rotorborough, to consider the lesson taught by our friend Goschen's men amphibious though they be, as to the best means of making the most of ground of any sort, solid or fluid, in front of an enemy. No, I never chaff. A crude dogmatic generalisation is but new fangled Toryism, and should be open to conviction as to the best model to adopt. Again, be good enough to listen to a hint—if you really believe in the superiority of general service *esprit de corps*, mark the quality of the Marines, and let your chief foreign garrisons be organised on the plan of those splendid troops who are at home at sea and more than at home everywhere else."

The Paris *Opinion Nationale* mentions that a steamship of 2,200 tons burden is now in constructing at Bordeaux in accordance with plans drawn by M. Bazin, inventor of "Bazin's express ship." The hulk of the vessel, according to the *Opinion*, consists of three vast rollers which sink into the water to their axis. It is claimed that the reduction of friction secured by the adoption of this shape, instead of the usual keel, will result in the attainment of a speed of thirty kilometers an hour. The Transatlantic journey could thus be accomplished in four and one half days. The steamer now building is to have engines of 450 horse power, and is to carry 450 tons of freight and 250 first class passengers.

The Italian fleet has been ordered to Carthage for the protection of the Italian subjects resident there. The Italian fleet will co-operate with the other foreign war vessels at Carthage.

WHAT MAY BE DONE AT CREED-MORE.

LETTER FROM QUARTERMASTER GENERAL MEIGS.

We are permitted to publish the interesting letter which follows, addressed to General Meigs, Quartermaster General, to the President of the National Rifle Association.

Colonel William C. Church, President National Rifle Association.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to suggest that there be set up at Creedmore the fixtures necessary to enable every marksman to determine quickly, and with ease to himself, the actual path of the bullet from his own favorite rifle.

It is easy. Two or three trial shots through thin paper screens, all hung precisely in line whether vertical or horizontal, an observation and measurement of the position of the holes made by the passing bullet in each screen, and a projection on a paper or on a blackboard, and the thing is done—and done forever.

While all understand that the path of the bullet, the trajectory is a curved line, and that for different distances between elevations of the sight must be used, or different allowance for the rise or fall of the bullet above and below the line of sight must be made, very few in this country know exactly or approximately what is this curve; what are these elevations and depressions.

The theory of falling bodies tells us that a round ball moving in a vacuum with a velocity of 1,200 feet per second, and occupying one quarter of a second in travelling 100 yards, 300 feet, will fall by the time it reaches the target at 100 yards 0.994 feet *i.e.* 12 inches.

At the 150 yard target, which it would reach in 3/8 of a second, its fall below the line of fire would be 24 inches. The velocity in a vacuum remaining uniform, it would reach the 200 yard target in half a second, and its fall in that time would be 47 and 3/4 inches.

In a resisting medium, such as the air, the velocity is continually reduced, the time of flight increased, and therefore, the fall of the round ball below the line of fire should, with this velocity of 1,200 feet per second, be greater than the figures given above indicate. The curve, the trajectory, in air is also a figure of greater curvature than in a vacuum, and this curvature increases rapidly as the ball, longer exposed to the resistance is more and more retarded.

But there is something in the action of the air upon the conical bullet in common use which materially modifies these results.

The trajectory of the Springfield rifle to 300 yards has been determined experimentally by the officers of the Ordnance Corps of our army by firing through paper screens at intervals of 25 yards.

The bullet is .50 calibre, 480 grains weight. The charge of powder of 70 grains gives it an initial velocity of 1,225 feet per second. It may be assumed that it occupies 1/4 of a second in reaching the screen at 100 yards, and at least 3/8 of a second in reaching that at 150 yards.

Plotting from the figures of the table given in the ordnance publication the ordinates of the first half of the trajectory, *i.e.* to 150 yards, and laying down the curve, if we draw a line of sight to the point where this curve crosses a vertical ordinate 105 yards distant from the piece, and through a point one inch above the axis of the rifle at

its breech, we find that the curve as determined by the Ordnance Department, departs between these limits from the straight line of sight nowhere as much as one inch. The trajectory, up to 120 yards—a good spotting limit—lies generally within a half inch of the line of sight. To give details: It lies below the line of sight until, at 40 yards, it crosses it; at 80 yards it is 48-100 of an in. above the line of sight; it crosses it again at 105 yards; at 120 yards it is only 4-10 of an inch below; at 130 yards it is 1 and 1/8 below. Thus the bullet itself, not being a mathematical point but having a certain thickness—*viz.* 3/4 inch—it will touch some part of a circle half an inch in diameter, if properly aimed at its centre, at all distances between 20 and 120 yards—and this shooting off the same sight unchanged. This is practically shooting, not in a curved trajectory, but in a straight line.

I think that the extraordinary flatness of this 120 yard trajectory, or rather of the first half of the 300 yard trajectory of the Springfield rifle, is due to the resistance of the air upon the lower side of the conical bullet and to the slight obliquity of the axis of the bullet to the line in which it progresses; so that the bullet actually sails like a kite in the air. The centre of gravity of the bullet is also behind the middle of its length. This may give the bullet a tendency to drop at the rear end like a boat trimmed by the stern. It is possible, nay, probable that there is a form of bullet, the effects of whose length, diameter, position of centre of gravity, arrangements of grooves to create resistance at the rear end, as in the feathered arrow, may so balance each other that, with a proper velocity, its path (its trajectory) may, to certain distances, be absolutely a straight line, or rather, may be contained in a horizontal plane. It will be subject to deviations to right and left, due to frictional resistances and its rapid rotative velocity. A clam shell thrown from the hand will frequently rise above the straight line, and have a trajectory convex downward. Careful and exhaustive experiments upon the effect of form of bullet upon the flatness and curvature of the trajectory, *i.e.* upon the length of its effective killing range and its accuracy of fire, are much needed. It is form only which makes the clamshell's trajectory concave upwards and the round balls concave downwards. For have any idea of the commercial importance of such experiments. It is stated that a single factory once took an order for fifty million metallic cartridges. The bullets in those cartridges will consume over one thousand tons of lead. It is worth something to know the best shape into which to put this quantity of metal. Consider, too, the cost of the copper, the gun powder, the fulminate used in these cartridges, and then the cost of equipping and maintaining the army which is to depend for the success upon the flatness and accuracy of the line of fire which this cartridge may develop—in action.

This discussion of the 150 yards flight of the Springfield rifle shows that, at least for that distance the bullet used in determining the 300 yard trajectory is as nearly perfect as can probably be hoped for.

Creedmore is devoted to the improvement of the people in rifle shooting. Give them the means of knowing how their guns shoot. It takes many shots, on different days, at different ranges, to determine this as ordinarily determined by each marksman who aims to become a good marksman.

All windy days are unfit for the trial, and it is long before the definite result

is reached—and then the results at different distances do not hang together, are not collated.

I believe that little game is killed at beyond 200 yards; and the trajectory at all ranges up to 200 yards may be determined in half an hour upon a shooting ground properly prepared.

Let 9 stout posts be set in line at intervals of 25 yards, the tops all in exactly the same level. In each post there should be a horizontal mortice, into which a horizontal rod 1/4 in. by 1 in. should be inserted so as to be easily replaced if broken by a bullet. This rod, 24 inches in length should be in the same level plane as the upper edge of all the others.

Sheets of thin paper—a newspaper page will answer—should be hung from each rod by tanks, or spring clothes pins, the upper edge of the sheet being folded down upon the upper edge of the supporting rod. The crease or fold thus formed in each sheet will be the base from which to measure the altitude of the bullet hole.

Then let the marksmen, aiming as nearly horizontally as possible, fire a shot through all these 9 screens. Each hole should be marked No. 1. Two or three successive shots, the holes made by each being duly numbered, will suffice to give with extreme accuracy the behaviour of the rifle. Upon a blackboard, or upon a sheet of paper, nine vertical lines being drawn at any convenient but equal interval—the lines of a sheet of ruled-up paper will do—a horizontal line being drawn at the top, these lines being numbered from 1 to 9, lay off from the horizontal line the actual distances in each vertical between the fold or crease at top of the corresponding screen and the centre of each bullet hole in that screen.

Lines connecting the parts thus obtained will give the successive trajectories; the vertical scale being true, the horizontal scale being greatly diminished, as say, 1 in., to 25 yards—or 1/4 in. to 25 yards. If the rifle is a good one, and the ammunition good and uniform, the vertical projections thus obtained of the several trajectories will be very nearly identical curves. They will diverge, more or less, as the aim may have been more or less irregular; but any one curve when drawn, will be found, if laid over another, to very nearly coincide with it.

The nine sheets of paper, properly numbered and labelled, can be taken hence and preserved, and will be found a most useful record of the performance of a rifle, answering all sorts of questions as to range, elevations, accuracy, etc.

Thus half an hour's shooting will really give better knowledge of each marksman's rifle than can be had in a whole season's hunting or target shooting. I do not mean to say it will give skill or unequal dexterity in aiming, but it will make plain what the aim should be, what should be sought or attempted at all distances under 200 yards, and in the woods and on the prairies this is all their information that the most successful hunter needs. Manual skill, correctness of hand and eye, can be obtained only by long practice, but knowledge guides practice.

Very truly yours, M. C. Meigs.

Prussian military organs describe the siege operations at Grandeux, undertaken to destroy scientifically the fortifications of that place doomed to dismantlement, as highly instructive. About 1,500 tons of gun-powder have been already expended. Gun cotton is to be used, in order that its efficacy may be compared with that of gun-powder.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Firing was resumed yesterday morning (Wednesday) at 8.30. The ranges are now in perfect order and all the arrangements are being thoroughly carried out by the Executive Officers. The weather yesterday was very unpleasant for good shooting, being entirely too cloudy, consequently the competitors in the respective contests labored under very great disadvantage. The proceedings of the day were opened by the All Comers match, which was finished about noon. About 122 competitors took part in the match which was hotly contested throughout. The Battalion Match of course excited the greatest interest and the result was looked forward to with an unusual degree of interest. The following is the score in yesterday's competitions:—

ALL COMERS MATCH.

Open to all Members of this Association; whether by direct contribution or through affiliated Associations.

1st Prize.....	\$100
2nd ".....	60
3rd ".....	40
4th ".....	30
4 prizes at \$10.....	40
	\$270

To be shot for in two stages.

1st Stage—Enfield or Snider Enfield, 2nd Stage, any Rifle coming within Wimbledon Regulations.

Ranges—1st Stage, 200 and 500 yards; 2d stage, 800 and 1,000 yards.

Rounds—1st Stage, 7 rounds at each range; 2d Stage, seven rounds at each range.

In the 1st Stage, highest scores to

receive.....	\$60
Second highest.....	40
Third highest.....	30
Fourth highest.....	20
Round next highest.....	\$10 each

The 2d Stage to be fired for by the 60 competitors making the highest score in the 1st Stage. Highest score to receive..... 100.

\$270

Entrance Fee—1st Stage 50 cents 2nd Stage, \$1.

Position—Shoulder at 200 yards, and any position at the other ranges.

WINNERS OF PRIZES.

1 Ens Frihey, 2nd G T R.....	49
2 Sergt McDonell, 18th Batt.....	47
3 " McMullen, 10th ".....	45
4 Major Worsely, " ".....	45
5 Q M Cleveland, 54th Batt.....	45
6 " Thomas, ".....	45
7 Gunner Yeoman, O B G A.....	45

The following are the balance of the 60 competitors making the highest score in the 1st stage.

9 Capt DeBouchervilla, O B G A.....	45
9 Sergt Cotton, 64th Batt.....	44
10 Pte R Mitchell, 13th Batt.....	44
11 " Ross, 1st 50th Batt.....	44
12 Major Cotton, 4th Battery.....	44
13 Pte G Disher, 19th Batt.....	44
14 Sergt Taplé, 63rd Batt.....	44
15 " Turnbull, 2nd G T R.....	43
16 Pte J Ferguson.....	43
17 Lt Colonel Baer, 74th Batt.....	43
18 Pte Sheppard, 10th Batt.....	43
19 Sergt Shaw, 64th Batt.....	43
20 Lieut Ashford, 48rd ".....	43
21 Sergt Larkin, 63rd ".....	43
22 Ass't Sur Vail, 74th ".....	43
23 Gunner Lambert, O B G A.....	42

24 Col Sergt Omand, 13th Batt.....	42
25 Sergt Royd, 43rd ".....	42
26 Pte Montgomery, Guards.....	42
27 Brigade Major Hiscott, 22nd Batt.....	42
28 Pte McLeod, 69th Batt.....	41
29 " Bell, 10th Batt.....	41
30 Lieut McNaughton, Cobourg G A.....	41
31 Lt Johnston, 71st Batt.....	41
32 Asst Surgeon Aiken, 37th Batt.....	41
33 Major Irwin "A" Batt.....	41
34 Sergt Bishop, 63rd Batt.....	41
35 Ens Wright, 58th Batt.....	41
36 Pte Mead, 18th Batt.....	41
37 Sgt Shand, Halifax Art'y.....	41
38 " Saucier, 18th Batt.....	41
39 Capt Walt, 2nd G T R B.....	40
40 Lieut Harris, O B G A.....	40
41 Pte Murrison, "B" Batt.....	40
42 Capt White, 34th Batt.....	40
43 Pte Mills, 10th Batt.....	40
44 Capt Thompson, 55th Batt.....	39
45 Ens Wilkinson, 2nd, G T R R.....	39
46 Lieut F Cotton O B G A.....	39
47 Capt Hickey, 63rd Batt.....	39
48 Sergt Barr, 10th Batt.....	38
49 Pte L Mitchell, 12th Batt.....	39
50 G Morrison, O B G A.....	38
51 Sergt Duncan, 34th Batt.....	38
52 Pte Davison, 43rd Batt.....	38
53 Gr Cauthrey, O B G A.....	38
54 Gr Guinn, G T Art'y.....	38
55 Sergt Mooney 18th Batt.....	38
56 O Sergt Cairns, Guards.....	38
57 Lieut Walsh, 63rd Batt.....	38
58 Capt Wilkinson, 42nd Batt.....	38
59 Sergt Major Gough, 1st G T R R.....	37
60 Sergt J Sheppard, 63rd Batt.....	37

BATTALION MATCH

To be competed for by six officers, non-commissioned officers, or men from any Battalion, Brigade, Squadron, Field Battery of Active Militia in the Dominion, and A and B Batteries Schools of Gunnery.

1st prize, to highest aggregate score, a Cup presented by J. M. Currier, Esq., M. P., and..... \$ 60
 2nd prize, highest individual score..... 50
 3rd prize, to second highest individual score..... 40
 4th prize, to next highest individual score..... 25

\$175

Membership and certificates of efficiency same as in Dominion Match.

Selection to be certified by the Officers commanding the Battalion, Brigade or Corps.

Ranges—300 and 600 yards. Seven rounds at each range.

Entrance Fee—\$5 per Battalion or Corps.

Snider Enfield Rifles of Government issue. Government ammunition, Any position.

The Cup to be held by the Officer commanding the winning Corps for one year.

Twelve Battalions entered for the contest.

The following is the result:—

SECOND GRAND TRUNK RIFLES

Erihey.....	33
Durnbull.....	45
Wilkinson.....	38
Hodginson.....	45
Kelly.....	35
Wall.....	42
Total.....	338

13TH BATTALION

T. Mitchell.....	41
Adams.....	31

J. Mitchell.....	33
D. Mitchell.....	42
Omand.....	47
Morrison.....	41
Total.....	335

54TH BATTALION.

Thomas.....	45
Hanning.....	33
Dunc-irn.....	41
Clarendon.....	32
Thorburn.....	35
Shear.....	37
Total.....	226

63RD BATTALION.

Hickey.....	36
Larkin.....	41
Bishop.....	39
Shepherd.....	35
Tople.....	30
Coalin.....	40
Total.....	221

"A" BATTERY—DOMINION ARTILLERY.

Allison.....	34
Trench.....	41
Holmes.....	35
Creegan.....	27
Irwin.....	36
Cotton.....	39
Total.....	217

10TH BATTALION.

Barr.....	37
Sheppard.....	32
Bell.....	39
Mills.....	58
McMullen.....	38
Dondret.....	28
Total.....	212

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS.

Macpherson.....	40
Cairns.....	39
Cotton.....	40
Sutherland.....	30
Deslaurier.....	32
Thorp.....	30
Total.....	214

O. B. G. A.

Lambert.....	30
De Boucherville.....	35
Harris.....	42
Wallis.....	24
Patrick.....	36
Grant.....	34
Total.....	201

43RD BATTALION.

Iverson.....	30
Falls.....	30
Boyd.....	31
Moodie.....	34
Corbett.....	26
Huerston.....	25
Total.....	177

18TH BATTALION.

Modie.....	25
MacMahon.....	36
McDonnell.....	25
McKillican.....	28
Mooney.....	23
Saucier.....	34
Total.....	174

OTTAWA FIELD BATTERY.

Dinnitt	17
Savage	24
Gray	36
Martin	30
W. Grey	33
Marvin	25

Total 165

FIRST GRAND TRUNK RIFLES.

Blair	30
Gough	30
Clerk	24
Black	21
Atkinson	26
Steel	26

Total 151

It will thus be seen that the First Battalion Grand Trunk Rifles won the Currier Cup. The highest individual score was won by Color Sergeant (Command of the 13th Battalion, who won the second prize of \$50. Capt. Thomas, of the 54th Battalion, made the second highest individual score, and Sergeant Turnbull Grand Trunk Rifles, the next highest, winning, respectively \$10 and \$25 each.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA MATCH.

was commenced, but not concluded, when the gun was fired at six o'clock.

Firing will be continued at 8.30 this morning, (Thursday) and it is expected that several of the competitions will be concluded before sunset.

Owing to the rain which fell and continued to fall during the greater part of yesterday morning, (Thursday) firing did not commence until near noon, consequently the best part of the day was lost. The Dominion of Canada Match which was commenced on the previous evening, was resumed. The shooting on the whole was very good, notwithstanding the variable nature of the wind. The following is the result of yesterday's shooting:

DOMINION OF CANADA MATCH.

Open to all certified efficient members of embodied corps of Active Militia, and to members of the staff in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and to officers of the Active Militia Force who have retired retaining their rank, who are also members of the Association.

Efficiency to be understood as having been a *bona fide* member of the corps to which the competitor belongs previous to the 1st of July, 1873, and as having performed the number of drills authorized by any General Order in their behalf, for the year 1872-73.

Certificate to be signed by the officer commanding Corps to which the competitor belongs.

1st prize	\$100
2nd "	50
3rd "	40
10 prizes at \$10	100
10 prizes at \$5	50
Gold, silver and bronze badges, value	100
Total	\$350

To be competed for in two stages.

1st stage—Seven rounds each at 300 and 400 yards. The ten competitors making the highest score to receive \$10 each and silver badge. The next 10 highest to receive \$5 each and a bronze badge.

1ST STAGE—WINNERS OF PRIZES.

1 Ens Wright, 50th Batt.	51
2 Lieut Johnson, 71st Batt.	51
3 Lieut Boyd G T Eng.	48
4 Pte C Blacklin, N B.	48
5 Corpl Hickey, 63rd Batt.	47
6 Pte Ferguson, G T R.	47
7 Major Cotton, "A" Battery	47
8 Serg Bailie, 47th Batt.	47
9 Lt Col French, "A" Battery	47
10 Corpl Deslaurier, Guards	46
11 Major Worsely, G T R	46
12 Sgt Doudiet, 10th Batt.	46
13 Pte Mitchell, 13th Batt.	46
14 Sgt Carins, Guards	46
15 Sgt Shopperd, 63rd Batt.	46
16 Corpl Sutherland, Guards	45
17 Gunner Grey, O F B.	45
18 Sgt Bishop, 63rd Batt.	45
19 Ens Storrs, 19th Batt	41

The second stage of the match will be fired for to-day by the above winners in the first stage. The competitor making the highest score will receive \$100 and a gold badge. The second highest \$50, and the third highest \$40. Much interest is apparently centred in the result of this match and some good shooting is therefore expected to-day. The firing will take place at the 500 and 600 yards ranges, and the Snider Enfield Rifle is to be used.

Firing was resumed yesterday morning (Friday) at the usual hour. The day was cool and most unfavourable for rifle shooting. Rain fell at intervals, and the wind veered about from all points of the compass, making good shooting, almost an impossibility. "The McDougall Challenge Cup" and the second stage of the "Dominion of Canada match" was fired off. The following is the result of yesterday's shooting:

The McDougall Challenge Cup, value \$200, presented by Mrs. P. L. McDougall, Open to all efficient militia men in the Dominion of Canada, being members of the Association. Efficiently as in the Dominion. The cup to be the property of the member winning it, twice consecutively. Ranges 400 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each range. Any competitor not scoring eight points at first range to be disqualified. Enfield or Snider Enfield Rifles. Government issue. Entrance free.

WINNER OF CUP.

1 Pte. D, Mitchell, 13th Batt	23
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DOMINION OF CANADA MATCH.

SECOND STAGE.

Five rounds each, 500 and 600 yards; to be fired for by the first 20 winners in 1st stage. Competitor making the highest score to receive \$100 and a Gold Badge. The second highest, \$50; and the third highest, \$40.

Snider Enfield rifle, Government issue; Government ammunition. Any position.

Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50 cents; 2nd Stage \$1.

WINNERS OF PRIZES.

Pte. J. Ferguson, 2nd Batt. G.T.R.	33
Col. Sgt. Cairns, G.G.F.	30
Corp. Sutherland	30

The "Senate and House of Commons Match" was commenced at the 500 and 600 yards ranges, but when the gun was fired at six o'clock, the competition was not completed.—Times

[To be concluded in our next.]

The new harbour and breakwater at Holyhead which have been erected at a cost of £1,500,000, were opened on Tuesday by the Prince of Wales. The Prince with the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived in the royal yacht at two o'clock in the morning and landed on the breakwater at twelve o'clock. He was received by the President and officers of the Board of Trade, the Deputy Master and Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, and a number of the nobility and gentry of the Principality. Addresses were presented from the county of Anglesea by Mr. W. H. Owen, high sheriff, and from the Local Board by the Hon. W. Owen Stanley, M. P. for the Anglesea boroughs. The Prince, attended by Mr. Chichester Fortescue, proceeded along the breakwater in a carriage drawn by a locomotive engine. Mr. Hawshaw was also in attendance and explained the works. At the seaward end of the breakwater the Prince left the carriage, and proceeded up the steps to a dias under the lighthouse, where a guard of honor was in attendance, consisting of the Royal Marines and Royal Marine Artillery, in full dress. Mr. Fortescue then read a brief account of the Works, and the Prince declared the breakwater completed and the harbour opened. A salute was fired from a detachment of the Channel squadron, including the *Agincourt*, *Hercules*, *Northumberland*, *Sultan*, and *Devastation*. The prince and Duke of Edinburgh inspected the lighthouse and after signing their names in the visitors' book, left, and re-embarked in the royal yacht, which left Holyhead Harbour on Tuesday night, and steamed for Plymouth, where their royal highnesses landed and proceeded to Dartmoor to witness the march past of the troops engaged in the manoeuvres. At noon on Wednesday the ironclad squadron also weighed anchor, and steamed southward on their way to Plymouth, the *Agincourt*, the flagship of Rear Admiral Hornby, C. B., leading; the *Hercules*, the *Northumberland* and the *Sultan* followed, and the rear was brought up by the *Devastation*. The whole squadron was soon lost in sight of in a thick mist which came up from the southward, with heavy, driving rain. A part of the squadron is under orders for Spanish waters.—*Broad Arrow*, 23rd August.

A petition numerically signed by members of the Protestant churches in France has been sent to the Protestant deputies in the Assembly urging them to use all their influence and throw their votes against the establishment of a monarchy.

M. Lemoine has published another letter in which he says he is not quite satisfied with the declaration of Count de Chambord. The country has certain rights and liberties which must be preserved. He hopes explanation will be made which will clear up all obscurities and free the political union from ambiguity.

A despatch from Washington, says the first National Bank, has suspended.

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The Volunteer Review,
AND
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1873.

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

The success of the Prussians in this late contest with the French appears to have turned the heads of the theorists in the British army, and while one demands the introduction of the *Prussian system* in organization, strategy, and tactics; another is satisfied with advocating the advantages to be derived from the application of the *skirmish swarm*, the *company column*, or the *half battalion formation*, while the *old red line* is declared to be utterly useless in modern warfare as inflexible, slow, difficult to handle, and presenting the best possible 'a get to the fire of an enemy.

Throughout this controversy the "Volunteer Review" has steadily advocated the retention of the line, on the ground that it was capable of displaying, and that it had always under fire displayed, the very qualities which the advocates of the new system denied it; and moreover; that it was at once

the simplest and easiest controlled of all the tactical formations in use; that even in skirmishing it was better than the Prussian swarm, and that the latter was, in reality, nothing better than a mob. In the event of a check, it would be utterly impossible to rally a force composed of units of companies of diverse battalions who neither know nor cared for any officers but their own, and in fact that the success of such a formation had only been tried against untrained levies, and only then succeeded by force of numbers, and a total disregard of human life. It has also been held, that no tactical change was necessary, and this position was sustained by Major General MACDOUGAL. The only improvement advocated was that proposed by Colonel MACDONALD, which was simply the formation in fours with intervals. Experience has since proved that those views were strictly correct on cooler consideration; and more accurate analytical research into the causes which led to the success of the invasion of France by the Prussians prove that superior tactical ability on the part of either officers or men had little or nothing to do with it. In that respect both parties were equally at fault, and if there was any difference it was decidedly in favor of the French. What did in reality constitute the difference between both armies was the fact, that the Prussians were under strict discipline, the French almost wholly without it. In advance and retreat one party acted with accuracy and precision, the other was a mere mob—yet that same mob outnumbered, outmanœuvred, and badly handled, gave the well-disciplined foe, as much as he could desire, and on more than one occasion all but ruined his best handled army—for the mob did understand tactics after their own fashion.

And this consideration furnishes a striking argument against the advocates of *simplicity in drill*. The French were notorious for practising a simplicity more than bordering on license—they disregarded discipline—they practised only such movements as were useful in the field, and despised all parade movements. As a consequence, on the field of battle, although they were manœuvred with the greatest ease, it was impossible to handle the units efficiently. They became a *swarm*, different corps got hopelessly mixed, every man was an officer, and the Prussians knowing that they had thoroughly disciplined troops drilled in parade movements, broke their attacking columns into loose order for the purpose of closing with their opponents, and overwhelming them by numbers, well knowing that the strictness and severity of their discipline would compel the soldier to seek his company and battalion no matter how great the confusion.

After carefully considering over the whole military system of Prussia, we are of opinion that neither in the education of their officers nor the training of their troops, in organiza-

tion, discipline, or equipment, is there any thing that could be profitably imported into the British army to its advantage. Mr. CANNWELL'S system of reorganization has been tinctured by Prussian ideas, and it is evident that wherever they have been adopted, the failure is swift as well as certain. We need only point to the short service, and the class of recruits it gives the British Army, as exemplified in the statements of Mr. CANNWELL'S own friends, as well as that other notable experiment, the Depot Centros, and the absurd competitive examination system—the total and absolute failure of all demonstrate the absurdity of importing foreign organizations under a totally different social and political state of existence as peculiarly adapted to the genius of the British people, least of all to the military portion thereof. We have been led to review this whole subject by the perusal of an exceedingly able paper in No. LXXIII, Volume XVII of the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, entitled "Is a Radical change in the Tactical formation of our Infantry really necessary?" being "a lecture delivered at the soldiers Institute, Fort William, Calcutta, by Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel, The Hon. Sir FREDERICK THESSIGER, C. B., A. D. C. to the Queen, Local Major-General and Adjutant-General in India," in which it is conclusively proved that no such revolution is necessary, and that the two deep line is the one best adapted to meet all the conditions of modern as well as it has met those of the past warfare. After quoting the opinion of an essayist for the Wellington prize which may be summarized as follows:—The aim of a tactical system should be to produce elasticity, as well as flexibility.

The line formation provides neither of the above qualities, it gives rigidity and slowness with longer exposure to fire.

The battalion column is too large, the line too slow. The deployed battalion is as disadvantageous as the more compact column under fire. In answer to this the lecturer points out that there are no less than sixteen sections of the Field Exercise Book which describe the different methods by which a line can be made to conform to the exigencies of situation and the irregularity of terrain, and afterwards to regain its original shape, its primary formation. They will be found under the headings

"Formation and movements of a battalion in line,"

"Formation of column from line."

"Formation of line from column."

"Deployments."

"Movements and changes of front in echelon"

From this it will be seen that all the so-called improvements in the new system are already provided for under the old system of minor tactics in which the British soldier was trained; but the lecturer further says:

"A battalion in line can be subdivided

without confusion into so many parts as there are companies, and as these companies are not now required to preserve any special numerical order, it follows that the line can be broken up and reformed with the greatest facility, and without the slightest confusion.

"The necessity for great flexibility and elasticity in an attack formation having only lately been fully recognized, no real attempt has, as yet, been made to bring out the full powers of the line, and the formation has been condemned not because it does not possess these essential qualities, but because having been allowed to lie dormant, they have been overlooked or misappreciated.

"The days, no doubt are past," says another writer of one of the Wellington prize essays, "when successively deployed stiff lines of infantry could advance as we did at Alma," "but if troops in line are only handled so as to meet the requirements of the day and so as to avoid unnecessary exposure to fire the formation well I believe, as set its superiority over any other in the same manner as it has always hitherto done.

"The most serious charge of all which has been brought against the line is slowness. I am not prepared to admit however, that the line, even under its present condition, is necessarily slow, and I am sure that any well drilled battalion without previous practice, will be capable of advancing or retiring in that formation in double time for a considerable distance without any material disarrangement. But if the advance be made by echelon of half battalions or of companies, the most rapid place becomes perfectly feasible.

The lecturer suggests some minor improvements in formation and then says—"the real question for consideration is, can troops in two deep line formation be brought over a distance of say, 2,000 yards under the fire of modern artillery and breech loaders, with as little loss as would be incurred by an equal number of troops moving over the same distance in the skirmisher—swarm formation? 2,000 yards appears to be the distance which most writers admit will fairly represent the space to be traversed by an attacking force under the effective fire of an enemy holding a strong position, but in the first 1,200 yards in all probability artillery fire alone will have to be considered as modern practice seems to condemn the system of pushing skirmishers forward in front of a defensive position.

Then follows quotations from HAMLY and BOUSLAWSKI in support of the view of the disadvantage of advancing skirmishers in such a case. The lecturer then says—

"At 200 yards a 9 pounder rifled gun firing shell has an error *longitudinally* of about 80 yards, and laterally of about eight yards. Therefore, when a battery fires with a clear view of the object at 2,000 yards the

range being known precisely, and no mistake made in the service of the guns, it is to be expected that a shot will be sometimes 40 yards short and sometimes 40 yards beyond, or sometimes four yards to the right, or sometimes four yards to the left of the target.

"The longitudinal error being therefore much greater than the lateral error, it follows that the deeper the formation the more chance it has of being hit; but the lateral error being so exceedingly small a greater or less *breadth* of formation makes no appreciable difference in the value of the target.

Viewed simply then as an object to fire at it may be said that the two deep line is the target which the artillery would least like to have opposite it. Of course, if troops in such a formation are kept moving, the difficulty of hitting them increases enormously.

"Under Artillery fire alone, therefore, it seems certain that troops which are kept in the formation nearest approaching a line will suffer the least loss, and consequently by dividing a regiment advancing to the attack into three lines of skirmishers, supports and reserves, the chances of casualties would seem to be actually increased.

"From 800 yards up to striking point the effectiveness of modern infantry fire has increased enormously, whereas the effectiveness of artillery at those close distances has not improved. Case fire from rifled guns range to a rather less distance than that from the old smooth bore guns and at very close distances it is about as effective. A well aimed infantry fire is therefore more effective than the case fire of artillery, and consequently the latter cannot remain within case distance of unbroken infantry unless the battery is intended to court certain destruction."

It is the opinion of one of the great authorities on artillery, the Major General Commandant of the Brigade of Artillery of the Prussian Guard, that *it is clearly permissible to eliminate from calculation the effect which artillery is likely to produce on infantry advancing to the attack from 800 yards.*

The gallant lecturer has clearly shown that no tactical change is necessary, and that the *thin red line* and the *bayonet* will still be the distinguishing characteristics of the British Army; the remainder of this valuable paper contain interesting matter on the practical application of tactics which are worthy of consideration and shall be reviewed in our next issue.

In our columns to day will be found a paper on minor tactics from the *Broad Arrow* of 30th August, and we republish it because of its bearing on a subject of much interest at a time when military men are calling out for a revolution, not only in that part of military economy, but in major tactics also, and all those practices and tradi-

tions which cluster around and make the historical glory of the British army.

Our own leading article is a review of how this matter is dealt with by a distinguished and gallant officer now serving on the Staff of the Army in the East. The practical good sense that distinguishes his valuable paper, is not the least recommendation to the consideration of this subject by every soldier.

Indeed, this whole question of *minor tactics* is so intimately mixed up with the *hygiene* and well being of our military economy, that any permitted looseness therein would be attended by the gravest consequences, and seriously impair the efficiency of the army. Of the way this works, we have an instance in the paragraph relating to the mortality amongst the United States volunteers.

We hope that some of the officers of the Canadian Army will turn their attention to this question. The first improvement in *minor tactics* during the last twenty-five years was proposed and carried out by a member of the Canadian Army, Lieut. Col. BURNETT.

"It is to be hoped that, in the event of a war in which they might take part, our British Volunteer regiments would fare better than the American ones did, according to the official medical and surgical history, just published. They appear to have suffered frightfully from disease, the deaths amongst their ranks being twenty three per one thousand in excess of those in the regular army, and the annual average ratio of regulars and volunteers, fifty five deaths from disease per one thousand. The causes assigned for the mortality amongst the American volunteers are—imperfect examination and inferior *stamp*."

The above paragraph, which is copied from *Broad Arrow*, illustrates the position we took in a late issue (August 12) on General Gibson's letter to the President of the United States National Rifle Association, "on the method of making good marksmen," in which the effect of looseness in discipline, equipment and dress was shown to be a prime cause of disease and mortality; and this paragraph proves that as in the case of the United States Volunteer troops these evils were aggravated by the frightful excess of 23 deaths per 1000 in the volunteer ranks than the usual rate in the regular service. It is notorious that the looseness of the organization referred to was the sole cause of this state of things, and would lead us to the conclusion, that the days of parade movements are not yet over.

In another page we reprint from the *United States Army and Navy Journal* a very interesting letter from the Quartermaster General of the United States army to the President of the National Rifle Association, on the subject of the practical method of finding the trajectory of any rifle that may be used in the competition.

Our neighbors are undoubtedly taking

the proper steps for making their newly organized Rifle Association valuable in a truly national point of view, and the practical good sense exhibited in the letter referred to, in placing within reach of the most simple minded the means of solving a very intricate problem in gunnery, is an example of how thoroughly utilized every experience gained will be. But there is one thing of which the utility is at best doubtful, and that is to have a *variety* of rifles at one and the same time, or to give encouragement to anything but the soldier's weapon. These objects of the Association is to make good marksmen of professional soldiers, not of sportsmen, and the weapon best fitted for the conditions is the one alone which should be used.

The mode of finding the trajectory is both ingenious and useful.

"The experiments which have been made with the 35-ton guns for naval service, better known as the Woolwich Infants, have produced results which have been tabulated by Captain Noble, Royal Artillery, of the Department of the Director of Artillery and Stores, Royal Arsenal, showing the following to be the capabilities of these guns with the Service charge of powder and a 700-pound shot. It must be understood that in each case, the ordinary backing of hard wood has to be added to the thickness of the iron target:—At 200 yards range the projectile can be sent through 15in. of iron; at 500 yards, through 14in.; at 1700 yards, 12in.; at 2600 yards, through 11in.; at 4000 yards, through 9in.; and 4500 yards, through 8in. of iron and the timber supports. Thus at a range of over three miles a shell one-third of a ton in weight can be made to pierce the sides of some of the heaviest ironclads in Her Majesty's navy, which a few years since were thought to be well protected by 8in. or 9in. of iron."

The above from *Broad Arrow* of 23rd August, is a description of the power of a 35 ton gun with *solid shot*. The misfortune is that no shell has yet been invented to pierce four inches of iron without being shattered to pieces by the force of its own impact, and the shot will pierce the sides of any vessel coated with eight inches of armour at the specified distance if it hits fairly, in other words, at right angles or nearly so to the plane of her broadside, so that the whole of all this wonderful work depends on a series of accidents which have never yet occurred, the effective range being between 200 and 1700 yards, and at that it is possible that six shots in 100 would hit.

The sixth Annual Meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association, opened on the Rideau Range in this city on Tuesday, 16th inst. The weather was unfavourable, it had rained heavily the previous afternoon, throughout the night, and up till eight o'clock on Tuesday morning. The remainder of the day, though bright, was cold for the season of the year, and a smart gale from the North West, made anything but good shooting

weather. The range is parallel to the Rideau River, extending from Theboro Street to the Southern limits of the city, the 600 yards range being a few yards north of the street, the 1000 yards at Cummins Bridge at the East end of Rideau Street. The range is said to be the best in the Dominion, but as it is likely to be cut by the Ottawa and Coteau Landing Railway, it is probable that this is the last match which will be fired on it.

Immediately behind the 600 yards range a splendid marquee, surrounded by the tents of the range officers, council tent, &c., had been erected within an enclosure of pine trees; flower beds and other ornaments had been well improvised, the principal marquee had been floored, and a carpet laid on the floor of the marquee set apart for receptions.

The ranges up to 500 yards are in a ravine, 600 yards is on the top of Sandy hill. Upwards of 40 feet above the general level and on a projection of the hill about 60 yards west of the 500 yards range, the tents of the detachment of "A" or Kingston Battery of Volunteer Artillery, with the offices of the Secretary, Lieut. Colonel Stuart, and Treasurer Lieut. Colonel Macpherson, are situated. One hundred yards further to the west, on another projecting space overlooking the valley, the tents of the remainder of the same detachment are located. The range has been prepared at considerable expense by the local committee of the Council of the Association. The Executive officers of the Association which were present are—Lieutenant Colonel Gzowski, President; Lieut. Colonel Stuart, Secretary; Lieut. Colonel Macpherson, Treasurer; Lt. Colonel Jackson, D. A. G., commandant of camp; Lieut. Colonel Fletcher, C. M. G., Statistical officer; Lt. Col. French, Maj. Worsley, and the President from the Executive Committee. Major White, Governor General's Foot Guards, Lieut. Holmes in charge of markers (detachment of "A" Battery), Major Macdonald, 56th Battalion, Lieut. Supple, 42nd Battalion, range officers.

A large and distinguished company was entertained at lunch by the President in the marquee, which was elegantly furnished. The chair was occupied by Lieut. Colonel Gzowski, supported by the Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald K.C.B., on the right, and the Honourable Mr. Gibbs on the left, the Vice chair by Lieutenant Colonel Macpherson.

The following guests were present:—Hon. Mr. Macdonald, Minister of Militia; Hon. Mr. Aikens; Hon. Mr. Mitchell; Mr. Justice Day; Mr. Justice Polette; Mr. Justice Gowan; Dr. Grant, M. P.; Mr. Samuel Keefer, C. E.; Mr. E. Langevin; Mr. Morgan; Mr. A. P. Macdonald; Mr. Perley; Mr. Meredith; Mr. A. Walsh; Rev. Mr. Gordon; Rev. Mr. Pollard; Dr. Lang; Mr. W. H. Griffin; Mr. W. A. Hemsworth; Mr.

Carroll Ryan; Editors—*Free Press*, *Citizen*, and *Times*; Mr. Cassels; Mr. Eastwood, Mr. Patrick, Clerk of the House of Commons; Mr. T. Reynolds; Mr. N. McLean, *Globe* reporter; Mr. H. V. Nool; Mr. Nash; Mr. S. Vankoughnet; Mr. W. Spragg.

LIEUT. COLONELS.—Powell, A.A.G.; Jackson, D.A.G.; Houghton, D. A. G.; Fresno, Inspector of Artillery; Fletcher, C. M. G., Boorman, 43rd Batt.; Coffin; D'Orsonnons, B. M.; Denis; Gilmour, 10th Batt.; Ross, Governor General's Foot Guards; Stuart, Asst. A.G.; Beer, 74th Batt.

MAJORS.—Cotton, A Battery, Garrison Artillery; Eagleson, Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery; Macdonald, 56th Battalion; White, Governor General's Foot Guards; Worsley, B.M., Grand Trunk Brigade; G. H. Perry, Militia Staff, (Ed. VOLUNTEER REVIEW)

PYRAMETER—Wicksteed, Gov. Gen. Foot Guards.

CAPTAINS—Stuart, Ottawa Field Battery; Monck, M.P., 43rd Batt.

LIEUTS.—Holmes, A Battery; Supple, 42nd Battalion.

The good things provided by the hospitality of the gallant President having been discussed, the company were requested to fill their glasses and the toast of "The Queen, God bless her," drank with all the enthusiasm with which anything connected with our Sovereign is received by the Canadian people, the Band of the Governor General's Foot Guards playing the National Anthem.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD then rose and proposed the next toast. Previous to doing so, he remarked that as a resident of Ottawa, he felt pleased that the Capital had been honored this year by the Association holding its annual matches here. It was their first meeting here, and he hoped and believed it would not be their last. Speaking of the Association and the benefits which had resulted from it, he said that it had taken permanent root in the country, and it would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of the Association. He spoke of the unwise policy of the Home Government in withdrawing the troops from this country, leaving the people of Canada to rely on her own resources. The objects of the Dominion Rifle Association were adverted to, and the satisfactory results of its workings glanced at. The high position which the Canadian Rifleman had taken at Wimbledon, was in a great measure due to the care of the present Association. He would propose "Success to the Dominion Rifle Association, coupling with it the name of Lieut. Col. Gzowski. Band, "Red White and Blue."

Lieut. Col. Gzowski on rising was received with great applause. The gallant gentleman returned hearty thanks to all present for the manner in which the toast of his health was proposed and received. He was satisfied and proud to find so many leading

men of the country, including the Premier, and so many members of the Ministry. The Colonel then gave an interesting account of the working of the D. R. A., since its organization in 1868, and the success of its members at the matches at Wimbledon. He spoke in high terms of the great distinction which Canadian Rifle-men had achieved at the great matches, and mentioned in particular the name of Col. Peters, who had been selected as umpire in one of the great International matches. The Col. also spoke in very high terms of the Canadian Rifle-men, and the admirable militia system of the country. The gallant gentleman in conclusion informed his guests that there was still another confidential Communication which he wished to speak to them about, viz: "that he intended applying to the Government for another grant." (Cheers.)

After the President's speech, the company adjourned to the reception tent which was filled with the ladies of Lady Macdonald's suite. After the ceremony of presentation Lt. Col. Gzowski escorted Lady Macdonald to the six hundred yard range, on which a rifle mounted on a tripod was arranged to be fired by a silken lanyard with a silver plate attached. Before the first shot was fired, Mr. Topley of Notman's studio in this city managed to take a photograph of her Ladyship and the group of officers immediately at the rifle stand. The shot was discharged and the white flag signalled a bull's eye, while the boom of a field piece of the Ottawa Field Battery announced that the first match of the Dominion Rifle Association had been opened at half past two p. m. in Ottawa. The firing for the All Comers Match at two hundred yards commenced at once and was rapidly proceeded with.

This successful inauguration of the Canadian Wimbledon at the political capital of the Dominion, is a matter of considerable interest as well as of national importance. In order to the ultimate success of the movement, it is requisite that the municipality act with liberality in the matter of providing a permanent range. An intimated present range is within the limits of the city, consequently restricted in dimensions, and in relation to the surrounding property will rapidly become a nuisance, if it was not to be crossed by the railway from the Coteau Landing, now in course of construction. There are several eligible sites within all distances from half a mile to two and one half miles from the city limits, and one or those must be chosen as a matter of necessity, they are all luckily so situated that improvements such as railways or roads, cannot detract from their usefulness, and as it is a matter of importance in every way to retain the Dominion Rifle Association at the capital steps should be taken at once to secure the necessary grounds for another range.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Sir Garnet Wolseley starts on the 12th of September on his expedition against the Ashantees. His staff consists of Col. McNeill, V. C., second in command. This officer made a distinguisher reputation in the New Zealand war, and accompanied Sir Garnet in the Red River expedition. The military secretary will be Capt. Henry Brackenbury, K. A., who acted as distributor of the British National Fund during the late war, and who recently delivered a lecture on Army Reform which created considerable attention. The aide-de-camp will be Captain M'Almont, of the 7th Hussars. The Quartermaster General is to be Major Baker, 17th Foot. The Assistant Adjutant General and the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General will be Captain Buller of the 60th Rifles, and Capt. Huyshe of the Rifle Brigade. Both these officers were in the Red River expedition. The Controller is to be Mr. Irvine, who also accompanied Sir Garnet in the Red River Expedition. It is worthy of notice that the whole of the Staff with the exception of Col. McNeill, are Staff College men. In addition to the Staff proper, Sir Garnet Wolseley takes out with him 20 officers, whose duty it will be to organize the native Fantee levies. Among these are Lieut. Colonel Evelyn Wood, son of Lady Wood, the well known novelist; Major Hume, R. E., Lieut. Gordon, 93rd; Eyre, 90th; and Maurice, R. A., author of the well known essay, and Major Russell, 13th Hussars. Nearly all the 20 officers are Staff College men. Sir Garnet will take out with him a battery of smooth 12-lb mountain howitzers. There have been many rumours of late as to the horrid nature of the climate, and the danger of sending British troops. Those who have been shocked at these statements and the fact of the return of the Himalaya with a number of men in the last stage of dysentery, will be pleased to hear that Sir Garnet Wolseley will not take out a single European soldier. He intends to depend upon the organized Fantee levies, and also to the best disciplined of the levies of the Housas, who have already been organized as native Policemen. From the Housas he will, in all probability, draw the gunners for his batteries and a corps of native Sappers. He will also have a corps of native pioneers to cut roads before him. His total force of natives will not exceed 20,000, and will not be under 10,000. When these men have been organized he will carry into effect the leading design with which he goes out—namely, to drive the Ashantees out of the Fantee country, and pursue them to their own capital which he will destroy. Two months will be devoted to getting the levies into shape; therefore the expedition may be calculated to set out by the new year. If, however, Sir Garnet sees, which is believed probable, that his object cannot be accomplished without European troops, he has allocated to him two battalions of British soldiers, at present on home service, who will be ready to go out on receipt of a telegram from Sir Garnet Wolseley that he requires their services. These British troops on being landed will proceed into the interior, and will head the expedition, the way being cleared by the native pioneers. The expedition must be over by the beginning of March, on account of the unhealthy season.

The capital of the Ashantees is to be burnt, and Sir Garnet Wolseley expects that the gold which will be found in great quantities will amply recoup the expenses of the expedition.³³

The above paragraph is taken from the *Volunteer News* of 3rd Sept. most of the officers named on Sir Garnet Wolseley's staff is familiar to our readers, having served for great or less periods in Canada.

THE GENERAL R. E. LEE MONUMENT

The colossal monument to the memory of General Lee which is now rapidly being constructed under the direction and skill of Prof. Volentine, will, when completed be the greatest triumph of art and mechanical skill ever produced in this country. The structure will be surmounted by a reclining figure of General Lee enveloped in his military cloak. The form will be finally carved in marble, and the expression of the countenance rendered with life like correctness. In order to complete this grand monument at the earliest possible day, the Executive Committee of the Lee Memorial Association of Lexington, Va., which is composed of such distinguished men as General Pendleton, General Terry, Hon. Wm. McLaughlin, Col. Preston Johnston, Col. Jas. K. Edmondson, Chas. Davidson, and others, have authorized the publication and sale of a perfect life size steel engraved portrait of General Lee. The proceeds of its sale to be applied in furtherance of the object of this Association, namely: to the erection of a monument to the memory of General C. E. Lee, at the Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. The portrait will be sold only by subscription, through regular authorized agents, and every subscriber will receive a certificate signed by the Secretary and Chairman of the Lee Memorial Association. We commend this portrait to the public, and hope some good energetic man will secure the agency in this section in order to help on the good work. Messrs. W. W. Bostwick & Co., Nos. 177 & 179 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, have been constituted and appointed General Managers of Agencies, and any communications addressed to them, for circulars, terms, and certificates, will receive prompt attention.

REVIEWS.

The September number of *Woods Household Magazine* is on our table. We always have a good word to say for this publication—it is such a whole souled book—so wide awake, so lively and entertaining, yet always so chaste and refined. It is a regular little go ahead, too as comparison between its numbers will prove. We learn that the firm of S. S. Wood & Co. dissolved in March last, the "Co" (S. E. Shutes, Mayor of Newburgh,) retaining possession of the magazine, and recalling B. V. Osborne (Tenoroon) as editor. So, though the publication really changed hands, it has not suffered from the management of a new publisher or editor, but under the redoubled efforts of its energetic proprietor, has gained new force and new attractiveness. Price only one dollar a year. Address—*Woods Household Magazine* Newburgh, N. Y.

OBITUARY OF A WESTERN EDITOR.

Ye editor sat in his ricketty chair,
As worried as worried could be;
For ye devil was grinning before him there,
And 'copy' ye devil said he.

Oh, ye editor grabbe I his big quill pen,
And it sputtered ye ink so free,
That his manuscript looked like a war-map,
When—"take this," ye devil spake he.

He scribbled an' scratched through ye live-long day,
No rest nor refreshment had he;
For ye devil kept constantly coming that way,
And howling for more "copies."

Day after day he belsored and wrote,
And slaying the whole countee;
While ye devil kept piping his single note,
'A little more outside copies!'

And when ye boys in ye news-room
Hear ye noise of ye fray,
Ye sound of ye blow and a blasphemous word,
'He's raising ye devil!' say they.

And oft when a man with his grievance came in,
Ye editor man to see;
He'd turn his back with a word of sin,
'Go talk to ye devil said he.

And ever and oft, when a proof of his work,
Ye proprietor wanted to see,
'Ye proof shall be shown by my personal clerk;
You must go to ye devil said he.

And thus he was destined through all of his life,
By this spirit tormented to be;
In hunger and poverty, sorrow and strife,
Always close to ye devil, was he.

YE EDITOR DIED. * * But ye devil lived on,
And ye force of life's haunts we see,
For ye editor's breath no sooner was gone,
Than straight to YE DEVIL WENT HE.

THE DARTMOOR CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(Continued from Page 443)

BATTLE IN A FOG.

Tuesday, so far as the weather is concerned was hardly an improvement on Monday. It had rained away for the best part of the night, and again the field day, which was to have begun at nine o'clock in the morning, was put off till two o'clock in the afternoon. Again, also, the postponement resulted in a contretemps, for the cable to Merripit Hill was either broken or would not work because of the wet, so that General Smith, having moved guns and cavalry close down to the East Dart at an early hour, had to send for them again in the afternoon, already tired with marching. The sham fight was further spoiled by the weather, which, beginning at three with a driving mist, gradually settled in rain, ending the day in as wretched a manner as could well be imagined. The battle did begin and very prettily, but after a time all was wrapped in the rain fog, and there was nothing for it but to sound the "Cease firing," and bid the troops make the best of their way home. The "general idea" of the sham fight was as follows:—The forks of the Dart were the battle ground, and the objects of the struggle as regards Sir Edward Greathed's division was for its divided forces to effect a junction in the face of the enemy. Starting after one o'clock, in all innocence of the early morning manoeuvres of the First Division, the cavalry and the Horse Artillery of the Princetown Camp pushed along the Exeter Road to Two Bridges, the point at which it was laid down that they were to cross the stream. The Hexworthy or Hexworthy Camp of the First Division is about four miles lower down on the same side of the river; the West Dart. Here lay the 6th Dragoon Guards, half a battery of Royal Horse Artillery, a field battery, a detachment of Royal Engineers, and Lord Alexander Russell's brigade, this being the force which was to cross the rivulet and join its strength to the Princetown troops, if the enemy would per-

mit. General Greathed has at Princetown the 19th Hussars, the other half of the Royal Horse Artillery battery, a field battery, the remainder of the 1st Division Engineers, Colonel Wodehouse's Brigade, and Colonel Rodney's Brigade of Marines. By twenty minutes to two the cavalry and Horse Artillery of each of the First Division camps were ready at the specified fords. The manoeuvre they were to execute was exceedingly simple, and there was only one way of doing it. One of the hard roads which traverse the moors would lead the Hexworthy Corps straight to their main body, but this road was entirely commanded by Belliver from the high summit of a wave of moorland. It is clear, therefore, that the Princetown force must aid their brothers in arms by sending forward cavalry and artillery to seize the Tor at once and hold it while the Hexworthy troops marched in column along the road. It was a race on both sides, for the Second Division on exchanging victory was also to seize this natural fortress from where it commanded their approach and hold it, at least until they were dislodged by infantry, which was scarcely possible, could pound away at the regiments on the march. At Two Bridges General Greathed's advanced corps waited till two o'clock should come and the umpire give the word. It was fondly imagined that at Post bridge, the corresponding point on the East Dart, which General Smith was not to cross till the same hour, there were also cavalry and guns halted and another umpire waiting, watch in hand. This, however was not so. A correspondent says: "There had been a series of miscarriages and misunderstandings, and the Second Division had been in the field since seven or eight o'clock, when the Hexworthy people were quietly having their breakfast they were challenged to come out and fight by some guns close on the other side of the Dart. When Lord Alexander Russell did send his Carabiniers and Horse Artillery across he made a dash for Lofly Tor, a summit next to Belliver, with the guns an escort, having a mind to cover his march himself, and judging he made secure the contested ridges in a shorter time than his Princetown allies. Forcing the stream Sir William Hamilton took the guns at a gallop up the down, gaining the height in twelve minutes. To his great disgust, Sir William found the enemy there before him, and his dashy piece of work came to nothing. The Second Division were intended only to have crossed the East Dart at Postbridge, three miles up the stream, but, by some misreading of orders, General Smith considered himself entitled to cross at any point, and had sent down these guns and placed them in readiness close behind Lofly Tor. In short, there seems to have been an extraordinary number of misconceptions and mishaps, the whole culminating in the bad weather which settled over friends and foes alike and put an end to the proceedings.

Another correspondent writing from Merripit Hill says:—"We have at length met the enemy and exchanged shots with him, but it would be difficult to determine who was the victor, he or we, as the battle was abruptly terminated by one whose orders are supreme in this part of the world—General Fog to wit. The enemy had divided his force, one part being at Cumston Tor and the main body near Princetown. Wishing to form a junction between the two, he moved his main body forward, and our operations were extended to prevent this coalition. It was intended that the fight should take place in the morning,

but as our foe was not ready we obligingly waited for him until the afternoon, sending to the front, however, some squadrons of cavalry and a couple of guns of artillery as outposts. In the afternoon the whole division moved off to ground previously assigned to it, and as our artillery moved up the ridge of Belliver Tor the enemy opened fire. Having guns posted just in the rear of the place mentioned, and on commanding ground, we speedily replied, and for some time the artillery duel progressed. Our horse artillery quickly opened from Belliver Tor in the right centre of our position, the greater part of our infantry operating on the left of the Tor; whilst on the right flank our cavalry were posted in order to check any advance by the main road upon our camp, which was about a mile and a half to the rear. The infantry first came into play in our centre, and the line of fire quickly extended to the extreme right of the ground taken up by the infantry, where the Tower Hamlets Militia were stationed. As the opposing lines moved forward they descended the slopes of the hills into the valley through which Cherry Brook runs, and were soon lost in the smoke. Rain had been falling for some time, and with it came a dense mist which effectually screened the contending hosts from each other, and also from spectators. Down in the valley could be heard a sharp and continuous fire, and the shouts of the combatants were unbroken by the boom of the big guns, the artillery being unable to see at whom to aim. At length the rattle became less, until it suddenly ceased altogether; Major General Sir Charles Stavelly having wisely terminated a struggle which really was worse than a combat in the dark, the fog increasing in density and volume. Most of the troops were soaked to the skin, and it was with great pleasure that they greeted the arrival of the members of the "umpires" staff who brought the instructions for them to return to their encampment. Rain is still falling, and appears likely to do so for hours at least, so that it is as uncertain whether not any operations will take place to-morrow. Some two or three hours before the commencement of the battle an intending spectator fell from his horse at Belliver Tor, and, tumbling over the rocks, was so injured that he died almost immediately. The deceased, who had previously had attacks of apoplexy, was a tradesman named Jeffery, residing at Chagford."

ANOTHER LOST DAY.

The events of Wednesday were looked for with considerable interest, as the enemy was expected to dispute the passage of the British through Princetown by the Two Bridges Road. The result, however, was a more complete checkmate than ever. The rain and fog, which put an abrupt end to the battle of Cherry Brook on Tuesday, continued until this morning, and to add to the discomfort it caused a bitterly keen north-wester swept down the valley from the hills on the right. The night was intensely cold; in fact, the worst during the whole campaign; and as day broke no better weather, Sir Charles Stavelly issued orders that the troops should not move from their encampment, and that no outpost should be thrown out.

As at Merripit Hill, so at Princetown. It was found to be physically impossible to execute the manoeuvres which had been projected in the midst of the previous night's rain. It appears that whereas in fine weather there are portions of Dartmoor which are not a bog, in wet weather Dartmoor be-

comes one huge bog, of which some pieces are bad, and others worse. Under these circumstances a correspondent writes: "Sir Charles Stavelay determined—wisely, if reluctantly—to order the First Division back to Yannaton, whence it came only two days ago, and where the ground was at least so hard that the tent poles do not sink out of sight. The First Division accordingly marched this afternoon, leaving the Marines for one night more in the slough—probably by reason of the quasi-amphibious character attributed to them. The Marines will join the Second Division to-morrow morning as the latter passes Princetown on its way from Merripit Hill to Black Tor, where the Division is to encamp for the night, probably reaching Ringmoor on the following day. Black Tor, is about three miles to the south of Princetown, and affords better camping-ground than most others positions on Dartmoor. The Second Division will not have to fight a battle for its encamping ground, or rather by its imposing strength will force the enemy to retire fighting from the Black Tor position, and if the weather permits there may be openings for some effective evolutions, although the affair will lack the zest of an issue doubtful until decided. The Second Division march at eight a.m., from Merripit Hill, and the enemy is to be on the Black Tor by ten a.m. Owing to its occupation of somewhat better ground the Second Division has not suffered so much from the rain and its effects as the First. A few of the tents split in the wind of last night, and one, indeed, blew away, and has not since been heard of. But the dry wind and bright sunshine of to-day have materially improved the general condition. Notwithstanding the weather, two companies of the 23rd Fusiliers remained on outpost duty all night, and were only withdrawn at eight this morning. The morning was devoted to drying uniforms which had got wet through in the rain, which, with its accompanying fog, stopped yesterday's sham fight. In the afternoon most of the regiments practised battalion drill, and it was the general comment to what advantage the Volunteer battalion appeared in this work, excelling particularly in smart and intelligent skirmishing. After the drills were over most of the regimental bands played for some time in front of their respective camps, and afforded some solace to the numerous visitors who had been disappointed in their expectations of seeing a mimic battle."

BATTLE AT BLACK TOR.

On Thursday the spell was broken, and in spite of storm and mist, the most successful fight in the whole course of the manoeuvres took place. At about eight a.m., the northern force advancing to the relief of Plymouth moved for Merripit Hill, the 1st Brigade in advance, covered by the 13th Hussars in front. The 1st Brigade consisted of the 23rd and 103rd regiments, of Militia, and Volunteers, the latter under the command of Colonel the Hon. Sackville West. The 2nd Brigade was comprised of the 2nd Queen's, and the 18th and 94th regiments. The cavalry brigade of the division was, as before, composed of the Scots Greys and the 13th Hussars, under command of Colonel Seudamore, while Major Schriber's and Major Ward Ashton's artillery complemented the force. To counterbalance, however, the difficulties to be overcome, a brigade of Royal Marines, hitherto with the Southern Army was detached, to join the Northern force, and this of course, made General Smith numerically stronger than his opponent. General Greathed's two brigades were composed of

the 9th, 11th, 42nd, 93rd, Rifle Brigade, and Devon Militia, while his cavalry were the Carbineers and 19th Hussars, under Colonel Oakes. With a vigilant cavalry reconnaissance, both in front and flanks, the Northern force moved down past Post Bridge on to Two Bridges, and then General Smith, taking advantage of the roads divergent from each other at this point, sent his 1st Brigade, under General Thackwell, away to the left, while the 2nd Brigade, under General Herbert, was pushed on the right. General Herbert, with his brigade (the 2nd Queen's, the 16th, and 94th) skirted the North Fleary Tor, and bearing round to the right flank were for a moment assailed by some of the enemy's guns posted on an eminence near Ring Tor, but the nature of the ground rendered it almost impossible for artillery to get into commanding positions, and the fight, like that of Inkerman, resolved into a combat of infantry. Meanwhile, the left wing, that is to say, General Thackwell's brigade, were pushed quietly on by way of Tor Rye, while the communication was kept up in the centre by the Marine Brigade under General Rodney. The enemy meanwhile were not idle; the 9th and 11th Regiments covered his right flank, while on his left he had the 42nd, 93rd, and Rifle Brigade. The Carbineers under Colonel Napier at this juncture made a flank movement along a lane which ran parallel to the front, but on emerging in the open were suddenly attacked by the skirmishers, and General Herbert's army, who under his direction had managed to creep round unseen, and completely unflanked their opponents. A reference to the map will show at a glance the extraordinary advantage which General Herbert had obtained by thus bearing away to his right flank; an advantage unseen by the enemy, whose attention had been directed to the centre and left. The Marines, working with extended skirmishers, and supported by half-battalions, kept up the communication with the right and left wing of our army. The ground over which the troops were now working was of the wildest and most rugged nature; huge boulders of granite set thickly together, and covered by tall ferns and foliage, as tropical in appearance as can be met within England; mountain streams dashing onwards to pour their bright waters into Walkham or the Tavy, and here and there, unsuspected by the unwary visitor, dangerous bits of boggy land, which in a few seconds would suffice to entomb man and horse. All these circumstances rendered the movements of the relieving force somewhat slow, but subsequent events proved that the commanders were not in error as to the result, for cautiously sweeping round the King's Tor, Herbert sent the 16th, under Colonel Chichester, to extend away to their right flank, with directions to keep the right shoulder well up so as to gradually encircle their opponents. This flank movement was, beyond doubt, the prettiest piece of manoeuvring which has taken place during the campaigning, as so general was the advantage won by the commander of the right brigade, that he succeeded, about two o'clock, in completely out-flanking the enemy, whose left brigade, the 42nd, the 93rd, and Rifles, were caught in massed columns by skirmishers of the Northern Force, who, unseen, had completely out-flanked and enlisted them. A company of the Royal Marines, which by some accident had become detached from the headquarters, skirmished admirably on the extreme right, while the 94th held in reserve on the flank under the command of Lieutenant Colonel the Lord John Taylour, were ready at any moment to extend, and go to the front.

Never was victory more assured and complete than that obtained by the Northern relieving army, and that the honours of the day were by all suffrage unhesitatingly accorded to General Herbert for the brilliant manner in which he handled his small brigade, and won his laurels on the right flank.

The first division has retreated to the former camping-ground at Yannaton, and the defending force are encamped near their well-won victory at Black Tor. Yesterday the division was to fight its way to the relief of Plymouth, and unless most severely beaten, would take up its old quarters at Ringmoor.

(To be continued.)

H. M. S. *Basilisk*, Captain Moresby, while cruising in Torres Straits and neighborhood for the suppression of the Polynesian labor traffic, has added a valuable fact to the knowledge possessed of the geography of New Guinea by the discovery of a new port and harbor in lat. 9 deg. 30 min. S. lon. 147 deg. 10 min. E., about thirty eight miles east of Redscar Bay on the south eastern coast. The discovery was made in February when Captain Moresby, while searching for a river supposed to flow into the sea east of Redscar Bay, entered an inlet which proved to be the entrance to a magnificent harbor, with an outer and inner anchorage, to which the names of Port Moresby and Fairfax Harbor have been given. The natives are much lighter complexioned than those of the opposite coast, and are evidently of a much more friendly disposition.

Vice Admiral Edward Pellen Halsted, of the British navy, an officer well known and much distinguished in professional and scientific circles, who died recently at Haslar Hospital, England, was among the earliest advocates of the cause of the crew propeller against the paddle, and by his advocacy contributed to the earlier adoption on the other side of the Atlantic of the invention which his friend, Sir F. Pettit Smith, introduced there, as Ericsson did here, and in spite of strenuous but conscientious opposition from some of the highest scientific authorities of the day. Naval officers recollect his various efforts at about this period of his career—his scheme in concert with his friend, Captain, now Admiral, Strange, for coast protection by gunboats of peculiar construction and armament arrangements; his travels to and fro to assist at any important experiment or scientific exhibitions at the works of the most eminent engineers and shipbuilders, by all of whom he was highly esteemed for his talents, zeal, and single-mindedness. His labors were rewarded with the command of the first-built, full powered, full sailed British screw frigate, the *Dauntless*, from which ship were obtained results very important in those days of the screw's infancy. When seized by his fatal illness he was addressing to the First Lord of the Admiralty a series of letters on the *Devastation* class of ships, and cognate subjects.—*U.S. Army and Navy Journal*, Aug. 23rd.

Prince Napoleon having remarked that his name no longer figures in the Army List has appealed to Marshal MacMahon, declaring that he has a right to belong to the army, and he reminds the Marshal of his services in the Crimea, and how he commanded a *corps d'armee* in Italy. He adds that the last military order was signed by Marshal MacMahon. The excuse for striking the Prince's name off the army list was that he had been illegally promoted—promoted by imperial favor, and simply as the cousin of Napoleon III.

THE VOLUNTEER CAMP.

THE GATHERING A GREAT SUCCESS—A FULL LIST OF THE FORCES PRESENT.

In accordance with the announcements which have appeared in these columns from time to time the Volunteer Force in the Sixth Brigade District went into camp on the Hunter Farm, in North Monaghan, on Tuesday last. The Camp-ground, as most of our readers are aware, is situated on the banks of the Otonabee river, about two miles south of the town, the site being a sandy flat in every way admirably suited for the purpose. The camps of the 57th, 46th, and 45th, are situated on the bank, in the order we have named as one goes down the river, and those of the 40th are pitched just to the south-west of the 45th; while the Cavalry are still further on, on the river bank, in a small field surrounded by second-growth timber, which affords a valuable shelter for the horses in the case of wind. To the north of the 40th Battalion, and west of the others, is an open space, which is used for company and squad drill, while on the westerly side of that again is the officers' mess; and, to the north of the Camp as thus described, is a large field which is used for battalion and brigade drill.

The "turn out," as will be seen from the details given below, although voluntary, has been joined in by the entire force of the District in a manner which proves that they are above the local jealousies which too often mar such gatherings.

The force in Camp is under the command of Colonel D'Arcy Boulton (the senior officer present) and Brigade-Major Smith, who have their tent pitched on the bank of the river, between those of the 45th Battalion and the cavalry. The following is as complete a list of the officers and strength of force in Camp as we could obtain:—

THIRD PROVISIONAL REGIMENT OF CAVALRY

Staff.—Lieut. Col. Smart, Port Hope, commanding; Adjutant, Cornet Ashford, Port Hope; Surgeon, Dr. Burrows; Veterinary Surgeon,—Cæsar.

Cobourg Troop.—Capt. Regan, Lieut. Regan.

Port Hope Troop.—Lieut. C. A. Williams, Cornet Ashford.

Peterborough Troop.—Major. H. C. Rogers Lieut. R. A. Morrow, Cornet Rackham.

Total strength, 150.

40TH BATTALION.

Staff.—Lieut. Col. Smith, commanding; Maj. Elliott; acting Adj't. Capt. Vars; Maj. Floyd, Pay Master; Captain Van Ingen, Quarter Master; Dr. Powell, Cobourg Surgeon, and Dr. Willoughby Grafton, Assistant Surgeon.

Company No. 1 Cobourg.—Lieutenant Richardson.

Company No. 2 Cobourg.—Lieutenant Guilett, Ensign McCaughy.

Company No. 3 Campbellford.—Capt. Bonnycastle, Lieut. Johnston.

Company No. 4 Brighton.—Lieut. Butler.

Company No. 5 Cobourg.—Capt. Gifford, Lieut. Page, Ensign Bourn.

Company No. 6 Grafton.—Capt. R. Z. Rogers, Lieut. C. Rogers.

Company No. 7 Colborne.—Capt. Vars, Lieut. A. Campbell, Ensign J. J. Campbell.

Company No. 8 Castleton.—Capt. W. Duncan, Lieut. G. Duncan.

Company No. 9 Warkworth.—Captain Hurlburt, Lieut. O'Neill, Ensign Boyce.

Total strength of Battalion, 350.

45TH BATTALION.

Staff.—Lieut. Col. Cubitt, Bowmanville commanding; Major Deacon, Lindsay; Adj't. Captain McMurty; Pay Master,—Christie; Dr. Beith, Surgeon; Mr. Loscombe, Assistant Surgeon.

Company No. 1 Bowmanville.—Captain Scott, Lieut. Krenan.

Company No. 2 Cartwright.—Capt. J. Hughes, Lieutenant S. Hughes, Ensign Ferguson.

Company No. 3 Lindsay.—Capt. Thirkell, Lieut. Morrison, Ensign Nugent.

Total strength of Battalion, 150.

46TH BATTALION.

Staff.—Lt. Col. Williams, Port Hope, commanding; Maj. C. A. Boulton; Adj't. Capt. Garnett, Port Hope; Pay master Capt. Howdon, Millbrook; Quarter master, Capt. Kalloway, Port Hope; Asst. Surgeon, Dr. Might, Millbrook.

Company No. 1, Port Hope,—Capt. Dingwell, Lieut. Ward, Ensign Clemens.

Company No. 2, Port Hope.—Major Benson, Lieut. Kerchoffer, Ensign, D. J. McLennan.

Company No. 3, Millbrook.—Capt. Hunter, Lieut. Wallis.

Company No. 4, Springville,—Capt. Dundas, Lieut. Walsh, Ensign McIndoo.

Company No 5, Lifford.—Capt. Preston, Lieut. Lunehburn, Ensign Hanna.

Company No 5, Janebrith.—Capt. McDermid, Lieut. Magill, Ensign Gray.

Total strength of Battalion 320.

57TH BATTALION.

Staff.—Lt. Col. Poole, commanding; Major Kennedy, Major Leigh; Adjutant, Major J. Z. Rogers; Pay master, Capt. Chambers; Quarter master, Capt. Knapp; Surgeon, Dr. Kincaid; Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Black.

Company No. 1. Peterborough.—Capt. W. Johnston; Lieut. John Dixon; Ensign, Evans Bradburn.

Company No. 2. Peterborough—Captain James Kennedy; Lieut. J. H. Kennedy; Ensign Langford.

Company No. 3, Asburnham—Captain Bnrnham, Lieut. Dudman, Ensign George Rogers.

Company No. 4 Peterborough.—Captain John Green, Lieut. Strong.

Company No. 5, Norwood—Capt. Grover, Lieut.

Company No. 6, Hastings—Capt. Howard, Lieut. Mason, Ensign Howard.

Total strength of Battalion, 230.

We need scarcely say that the *Whistle-Wing* and the cabs and 'buses are reaping a rich harvest by conveying visitors and Volunteers to and from the Camp, as the weather has thus far been everything that could be desired, while the red-coat has lost none of its proverbial charms for the fair sex. On Saturday afternoon the whole force will parade through the town, and on Monday afternoon and Tuesday the Camp will be inspected by Deputy Adj't-General Jarvis, when the most interesting military movements of the week will take place.—*Peterboro' Review*, Sept. 12th.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* telegraphs to that paper that the trial of Marshal Bazaine will probably take place at Compiègne in the latter part of September.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

HEMINGFORD CAMP, P. Q.

Sept. 11, 1873.

■ Lieut. Colonel Bacon, A.D.A.G., No. 5 Military District, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Fletcher, C.M.G., and the District Paymaster the Honorable Captain Aylmer, inspected the force in camp, consisting of the Huntingdon Troop of Cavalry, Captain Barr, and the 51st Regiment Dominion Militia, Lieut. Colonel Rogers, on the 9th inst. The 51st mustered eight full companies, and looked remarkably well on parade. The Huntingdon Troop who have been undergoing their annual drill with Lieutenant Colonel R. Lovelace, as officer instructor, also turned out their full strength, and made a most creditable appearance, composed as they are of the stalwart yeomanry of the county, and to a man all well mounted.

The commandant of the Camp, Lieut. Col. Rogers, an officer of long standing in the militia force, has paid great attention to the drill of the 51st, and under his command the necessary duties in camp have been well attended to. The tents of the cavalry and infantry were pitched in a large field kindly granted for that purpose by Major McNaughton of the 51st, and were arranged with regularity and neatness; the horses of the cavalry were picketed on the Prussian system for standing camps, rendering it next to impossible for a "stampede" taking place.

Surgeon Coates, M.D., late H.M. Service, was the medical officer in charge, under whose able sanitary arrangements the health of the officers and men was well cared for.

The Bromie Troop of Cavalry, Captain Bright, go into camp at Knowlton, Eastern Townships, on the 15th inst., Colonel Lovelace to superintend their exercises, &c., &c.

The following card has been posted on the office door of Jay Cook and Co., Philadelphia:—"We regret to be obliged to announce that owing to unexpected demands on us our office has been obliged to withhold payment. In a few days we will be able to present a statement of affairs to our creditors, until which time we must ask for their patient consideration. We believe our assets to be largely in excess of our liabilities."

(Signed)

JAY, COOK & CO.

The suspension of Jay, Cook & Co. is only temporary and no business will be transacted today. It is understood that all parties will be protected. The recent state of affairs in New York has considerably affected the house. There is great excitement on the street concerning the matter, and a large crowd is gathered around the office. The suspension and the Northern Pacific road it is rumoured, has likewise assisted to drain their Treasury.