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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, NOVEMBER 11, 1873.

No. 45

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Canadian fruit displayed at the recent show at Boston carried off no less than six medals, four silver and two bronze, and this in competition with all the fruit growing States in the Union.

The steamer *Bavarian* took fire on Wednesday night about 8 o'clock, when opposite Oshawa. She was a mass of flames in an instant, and only two boats were lowered. Both of these reached land, containing 22 persons altogether. There were fourteen remaining, who are almost without a doubt lost. Amongst the fourteen are the captain, Carmichael, of Toronto; the Chief Engineer, Wm. Finner, of Prescott; the steward, Wm. Spence, of Lachine, also three lady passengers, Mrs. Sibbald and daughter, of Brockville, and Messrs. Ireland, of Kingston; Mr. Hilyard Wear, of Chatham.

Stokes has the third time been tried for the murder of Col. Fisk, and this time been found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and sentenced to four years hard labor in the State Prison. This is New York justice.

Nicholas Kiger, a negro, has been fined \$1,000, and sent to prison for one year in Indiana, for violating the law against the intermarriage of whites and blacks.

A telegram from Spain to Havana announces that the Madrid Government is placing steam transports in readiness to carry 5,000 more troops to Cuba before the 30th of November.

A special despatch from Sicily reports that the volcano of *Etna* is in a state of violent eruption. The outbreak is accompanied by fearful earthquakes. Portions of the crater have fallen in, and mines of sulphur, which had been worked for years, and were valued at £300,000 have been destroyed.

A lawyer of note in the civil courts was recently murdered at Ghazepore, in India. He was found dead in his bed, with his head severed from his body. The murder was committed by two servants, in revenge for a beating with a shoe which one of them had received.

Sir Edward Thornton has accepted the office of umpire to the United States and Mexican Claims Commission, with the permission of the British Government.

A London bootmaker has just invented a boot with small wheels, which will enable us to go as rapidly as a horse, with the advantage of stopping at a moment's notice.

Parisians are promised a Bonapartist pamphlet, entitled *L'Empire*, from the pen of the fiery Paul De Cassagnac. The Republican prints ask if the Government will have the courage to suppress it.

The managers of the Cichester, England, Young Men's Christian Association, have decided that Mark Twain's books are not fit to be read by Colchester Young Christians, and banished them from the library.

There are twenty five ships for the British navy now in course of construction in England, consisting chiefly of sloops and frigates, with two torpedo vessel and two turret ships of 10,800 tons and 7,000 horse power.

The German navy is a long way from making that imposing appearance, even on paper, which the Germans want. It consists of only forty-two ships carrying 397 guns. There are but twenty ships on active service.

The German Government has issued an order to all principals of elementary schools in Alsace and Lorraine, public and private, prohibiting them from allowing instruction in the French language. French instruction is henceforth to be limited to the secondary and higher schools.

It having been made known to the Emperor William that a niece by marriage of Beethoven is at present living at Vienna in great destitution, he has ordered that during her lifetime five per cent. of the proceeds from the performance of Beethoven's "Fidelio" at the Royal Opera House, Berlin, be given her.

The Tribunal at Santiago, De Cuba, before which the prisoners captured on the *Verginius* were brought, condemned Hernandez Varoni Pedro, Espides Jesses del Sol and General Ryan to death, and they were shot on the morning of the 4th inst.

FORT GARRY, NOV. 6.

The Local House opened on the fourth. The Lieut. Gov's speech referred chiefly to the enlarging of the Province, now under discussion.

Attorney General Clarke introduced, as Government measures, Bills for the incorporation of Winnipeg, and representation by population.

Mr. Hay, leader of the Opposition, gave the Bills his support.

Five of the men arrested at Auteen on a charge of being engaged in a conspiracy to abduct the niece of President MacMahon and hold her as a hostage, have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The bureaux of the Assembly met on the 7th to nominate a committee on the prolongation of President MacMahon's powers. Three of the bureaux in which the Left have the majority postponed a return until Saturday;

"A pamphlet," says the *Opinion Nationale*, "by M. Guizot, entitled *Fusion*, is in the press. The work consists of thirty-eight pages, and its conclusion is to prove the necessity for the country to proceed immediately with the foundation of the Monarchy."

The *Gazetta d'Italia* asserts that the financial crisis in America has caused great excitement at the Vatican. It has never been kept a secret that a great part of the money received from the Peter's pence and part of the private property of the prelates has been deposited in American banks by Cardinal Antonelli.

An elaborate monument to Michael Angelo is to be erected at Florence.

Muley Abbas, brother of the deceased Emperor of Morocco, was proclaimed as his successor on the 25th ult.

Gen. Garibaldi has just published a book entitled "The Thousand," which gives an account of his expeditions to Sicily.

During the recent hurricane at Tortugas, it is said, a solid bar of iron weighing 1,800 pounds was carried 200 yards over the parapet of the fort.

Laura Keene, the well known actress, died on the 6th inst.

## NAVAL UNIFORMS.

The first mention of anything like a uniform for the Royal Navy is contained in an order issued by King James, April 6, 1609, in which he commands "his principal masters of ships to be most bravely in liveries of scarlet cloth, embellished with velvet, silk lace, buttons, and gold embroidery;" and the precept mentions its being a renewal of the late Queen Elizabeth for the same purpose, but, by reason of her death, not acted upon. No attempt, however, to establish a regular uniform for all grades of officers appears to have been made until the reign of George II.

Epaulets are the palettes of Henry IV.'s time, which were circular plates of metal to protect the shoulders. They were not ordered to be worn as part of the English naval uniform until June, 1796. Their French origin was sufficient to incur the detestation of Lord Nelson who, speaking to Captains Ball and Sheppard, said, "They wear fine epaulets, for which I think them great coxcombs." In most, if not all, of the battles of Trafalgar, he descended to his cabin, where decorated himself with the insignia of all his orders, and remounted the deck in conspicuous splendour, and on being told by Captain Hardy that his stars and medals would mark him to the enemy, he exclaimed, "In honour I have gained them, and in honour I'll die with them." Capt. Hardy's own version of the story is, that Nelson dressed himself in the same coat which he had commonly worn since he left Portsmouth—it was a plain blue coat of coarse cloth, which is still preserved in the Greenwich Hospital—on which the star of the Bath was embroidered, as was customary. While walking the deck and after the firing had commenced, Hardy remarked that the badge might draw attention from the enemy's tops, to which Nelson coolly replied, "He was aware it might be seen but it was now too late to be shutting a coat." "I had the watch on deck," said Prince William Henry, afterwards Wm. IV., "when Cap. Nelson, of the *Albemarle*, came alongside in his barge. He appeared to be the merest boy of a captain I ever beheld, and his dress was worthy of notice. He had on a full faced uniform; his lank unpowdered hair was tied in a stiff Hessian tail of extraordinary length; the old fashioned flaps of his waistcoat added to the general quaintness of his figure, and produced an appearance which particularly attracted my attention, for I had never seen anything like it before, nor could I imagine who it was or what he came about. My doubts, however, were removed when Lord Howe introduced me to him."

The custom of placing the uniform, sword, epaulets, cocked hat, etc., upon the coffin of a deceased officer at his funeral is a relic of the Church of Rome. It was formerly the custom to offer the gorget, sword, helmet, etc., of a deceased officer at the mass said for the repose of his soul prior to interment.

It is not known from any document in the British Admiralty, nor does it appear by the *Gazette*, when the first uniform for the Royal Navy was established by George II.; but the first mention of one is found in the *Jacobite Journal* for March 5, 1748, which says: "An order is to be issued requiring all His Majesty's naval officers—from the admirals down to the midshipman—to wear an uniformity of clothing, for which purpose pattern suits for dress and frock coats for each rank of officers are lodged at the navy-yard, and at the several dockyards, for

their inspection." (Drawings of these coats, which were destitute of collars, can be found in one of the volumes of the *London Nautical Magazine*.) The *Gazette* of July 17, 1757, refers to this order in noticing the first alteration that was made.

Mr. Locker, a commissioner of Greenwich Hospital says.—"In the Navy Gallery of this Institution, I can show you every variety of out and complexion of dress. Nottingham, Reiga, and Torrington expended their dignities in courtly costume. Lawson, Harmon, and Monk frown in buff belts and jerkins. Sandwich, Munden, and Benbow shine forth in armour; while Rooke, Russell, and Shovell, the heroes of a softer age, are clothed in crimson and Lincoln green, surmounted with the flowing wig, which then alike distinguished the men of the robe and of the sword. A portrait of Commodore Brown, who, with Vernon, took Porto Bello in 1739 exhibits him, sword in hand, in a full suit of russet brown. In 1746, Captain Wyndham and all the officers of the Kent (70) wore grey and silver, faced with scarlet. Such foppery was not unfrequently combined with check shirts and petticoat trousers. The same year (1746) a club of officers, who met every Sunday night at Wells' Coffee House, Scotland Yard, "for the purpose of watching over their rights and privileges"—a club that has its parallel in the United States Navy to-day—determined February 15, 1746, "that a uniform dress is useful and necessary for the commissioned officers agreeably to the practice of other nations;" and a committee was appointed to wait upon the Duke of Bedford and Admiralty, and if their lordships approved, introduce it to His Majesty. Mr. Locker says, Mr. Forbes the admiral of the fleet in (1746) informed him that he was summoned to attend the Duke of Bedford, and was introduced to an apartment surrounded with various dresses and his opinion was asked as to the most appropriate. The Admiral said, "Red and blue, as these are our national colours." "No," replied His Grace, "The King has determined otherwise; for having seen my Duchess riding in the Park a few days ago in a habit of blue faced with white, the dress took the fancy of His Majesty, who has appointed it for the uniform of the Royal Navy."

There is no trace of the order on board warrant at the Admiralty for this regulation, though the year of its institution is proven by the *Gazette* of 1757, where an Order of Council appears superseding the embroidered uniform established in 1748, and appointed in its stead a laced uniform for the flag officers and others under their command. In succeeding years, and under the different reigns, the facings have been more than once changed from white to red, and vice versa, and the distinguishing marks for rank have been repeatedly changed, varied, and modified. To show the difficulty of making any regulations of a uniform that could not be varied from, it is stated that Frowbridge once took his place at the Admiralty Board wearing a white cocked hat, the colour of the cocked hat not having been specified in some regulations just issued, and which were considered perfect, and so clear that none could mistake them.

A family consisting of six persons, named Jones, who arrived from the West a few days ago, were found in the street of Chicago almost starved to death. They were carried to a police station and cared for.

## THE SONS OF HAM.

Though the negro is an African, all Africans are not negroes. There are the same varieties to be observed in the descendants of Ham as in those of Shem and Japheth. All are distinctly African, but the retreating forehead, prominent jaws, and ill formed body with which the negro is generally credited, are not common. It is not only the Manyema, of whom we have lately heard from Dr. Livingstone, who are beautiful in form and features, for I have met with counterparts in regions less unknown. In South Africa there is a remarkable illustration of the physical and mental differences which may exist in tribes that are almost contiguous. The Bosjesmen are dwarfed in body and stunted in mind. The language in its utterances seems not to be far removed from the unintelligent gibbering of the ape. Their habits are those of wild beasts rather than those of human beings. They occupy about the lowest position in the scale of humanity. Yet we shall look in vain for finer specimens of the "genus homo" than the Zulu Kafirs. They are tall in stature, manly in bearing, and graceful in movements. Their language is pleasant to the ear, and capable of expressing almost any thought the human mind is capable of conceiving. They are logical in reasoning patient in argument, and acute in observation. They are warlike, for they are pastoral in their pursuits; and since the days of the Hyksos, the old shepherd kings who were the terror of Egypt, the lovers of flocks and herds have been fond of fighting. When their blood is up their anger rages unchecked by tender regard or the claims of pity; but they do not brood over their wrongs, and they readily forget and forgive. "They fought us like men, and during a truce they behaved themselves like gentlemen," was said of them by a friend of mine who had been engaged in a war against them. In times of peace they are courteous to strangers, liberal in hospitality, and to the trust reposed in them they respond with an Arab like fidelity. When once the host has kissed the hand of his guest there need be neither guards or weapons, for his life and property are perfectly secure. It is quite true that they in common with all Africans, are black, or nearly so; yet you cannot be with them or with other of the higher races of Africa; long without feeling that the affinity between them and the fair skinned man is perfect in every material point; and the sympathies of a common nature soon bridge over a chasm which at first seems to exist between ourselves and them, on account of the difference of colour. Indeed, I soon nearly forgot that they were black; and when I recollected it was sometimes to their advantage, for in Africa black is a far better colour to wear than white inasmuch as a white man's complexion, after he has had three or four touches of the fever, is apt to turn into a dirty looking yellow; and then, as my glass assured me more than once, he is not a pleasant object to look at. As a matter of taste I should not like to see the skin of my own country.

folk darkened, but as a matter of fact I now find it impossible to regard the Africans with any feeling of repugnance because of the sable hue of their epidermis; and I have never met with any one who has had personal knowledge of them in their own native wilds who could.—*Cornhill Magazine*

**RIFLE COMPETITION.**

**5TH BRIGADE MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 6 RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**

The fifth annual prize meeting was held at Rawdon, P.Q., on the 28th, 29th and 30th of October, on Mr. Smilie's farm. The range was a good one, and thanks are due to that gentleman for having placed his property at the disposal of the association. Lieutenant Colonel Hanson, Brigade Major of the Division, was present during the meeting. The weather was very unsettled having had snow, rain, and high winds most of the time, nevertheless the competitors made fair scoring.

**NO. 1 RAWDON MATCH.**

Ranges, 200 yards; five rounds.

	Pts.	Prizes
1 Sgt. W. Sharp, No. Rawdon Co.	17	\$8
2 Pte. T. Copping	17	6
3 Sgt. Contu, No. 3 Co. 3 R. Batt.	16	4
4 Pte. Jas. Sharp, No. 2 Rawdon Co.	15	3
5 Capt. Sharp,	15	2
6 Pte. John Colter,	14	1

**NO. 2 ASSOCIATION MATCH.**

Ranges, 200, 400, 600 yards; five rounds.

	Pts.	Prizes
1 Sgt. W. Sharp, No. 2 Rawdon, L. A. Boyer, Esq., M.P., Silver Cup, and Mrs. Hanson's Medal.	45	
2 Pte. Thos. Copping, No. 2 Rawdon Co.	45	\$6
3 Capt. Sharp, No. 2 Rawdon Co.	39	4
4 Lieut. Mason	36	3
5 Major Sheppard, Joliette Batt.	35	3
6 Pte. Jas. Sharp, No. 2 Rawdon Co.	35	2
7 Sergt. Contu, No. 3 Three Rivers Battalion.	35	2
8 Pte. W. Rowan, No. 1 Rawdon Co.	31	1

Six highest scores in the above ranges, 600 yards seven rounds.

	Pts.	Prizes
1 Capt. Sharp, No. 2 Rawdon Co.	23	\$6
2 Pte. Thos. Copping, No. 2 Rawdon Co.	24	4
3 Lieut. Mason, No. 2 Rawdon Co.	22	2

**3RD JOLIETTE MATCH.**

Ranges, 400 and 500 yards, five rounds.

	Pts	Prizes
1 Pte. Thos. Copping, No. 2 Rawdon Co.	32	\$10
2 Sergt. Contu, No. 3 Three Rivers Battalion.	31	8
3 Sergt. Sharp, No. 2 Rawdon Co.	30	6
4 Lieut. Mason,	28	4
5 Pte. Jas. Sharp,	27	3
6 Capt. Sharp	27	2

**4TH COMPANY MATCH.**

Open to five officers, N.C.O. or men of the Brigade.

Ranges, 500 and 600 yards; seven rounds.

	Pts.	Prizes
1 No. 2 Rawdon Co. Capt. Sharp, Silver Cup, presented by Lt. Col. Howard, D.A.G. of District, and \$10.	195	\$10
2 No. 1 Rawdon Co., Capt. Quinn.	160	8

**5TH LADIES' MATCH.**

Ranges, 400, 500, and 600 yards; three rounds.

	Pts.	Prizes
1 Sergt. Sharp, No. 2 Rawdon Co. one sett gold shirt studs and gold pencil case.	33	
2 Pte. Thos. Copping, No. 2 Rawdon Co.	25	\$7
3 N. Rowan, No. 1 Rawdon Co.	24	5
4 Lt. Mason, No. 2	22	4
5 Capt. Sharp,	21	2
6 Sergt. Morgan	19	1

Highest score in Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 matches.

	Pts.	Prizes
1 Sergt. Sharp, No. 2 Rawdon Co.	125	\$10
2 Pte. Copping,	119	5

**YORK CO. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**

The Annual competition of this association took place yesterday, according to the announcement, at the Rifle Range in this city. There was a goodly number of competitors, many of these being marksmen, who on this occasion tried their skill for the first time. In some measure this will account for the small scores appearing in the list, as the prize money was divided into small sums, increasing of course the number of winners. That veteran marksman, Lieut. Johnson, carried off both prizes, as will appear from the appended score:—

**1ST COMPETITION.**

Ranges 200, 300 and 400 yards; five rounds each range.

	Pts.	Prizes
1 Lieut. Johnson, Association Medal and \$10.	\$10	50
2 Pte. E. A. Morris	8	50
3 Quarter-Master Hogg	6	48
4 Pte. Whitehead	5	45
5 Pte. Jas. Perkins	3	45
6 Major Morris	3	44
7 Pte. Brannen	3	43
8 Pte. McBean	3	43
9 Sergt. Pinder	3	42
10 Ens. Bird	2	41
11 Pte. Woodward	2	40
12 Pte. J. Johnson	2	40
13 Ensign McLean	2	38
14 Corpl. Nason	2	38

**2ND COMPETITION.**

Ranges 500 and 600 yards; five rounds at each Range.

	Pts.	Prizes
1 Lieut. C. Johnson, Challenge Cup and	\$8	30
2 Ensign Bird	7	29

3 Sergt. Pinder	6	29
4 Pte. Johnson	5	28
5 Major Morris	3	28
6 Quarter-Master Hogg	3	27
7 Pte. Perkins	3	26
8 Ens. McLean	3	22
9 Sergt. Lipsett	3	22
10 Pte. Brannen	2	21
11 " Nason	2	20
12 " E. A. Morris	2	20
13 " Whitehead	2	19
20 " McBean	2	18

**CONSOLATION.**

Range 400 yards; seven rounds.

	Pts.	Prizes
1 Pte. Patchell	\$6	20
2 Corpl. G. Morris	5	19
3 Sergt. J. Robinson	4	19
4 Sergt. C. White	3	18
5 Bugler Moxin	3	16
6 Sergt. M. Smith	3	14
7 Pte. Coro	3	13
8 " McPherson	3	11
9 Sergt. Major Vandine	2.50	11

—N.B. Reporter.

**RIFLE MATCH.**

On Saturday last, Oct. 11th, a rifle match took place at the provincial range, St. Boniface, between a team of eight of the Military selected from the Dominion Artillery and the Provisional Battalion, and eight marksmen from Winnipeg, three ranges. The day was fine, and the range in splendid condition. The match resulted in a victory for the Civilians by 33 points. The highest scores on either side were made by Private Cain, P.B.L., 48 points, and J. Thom, 38 points.

**CIVILIANS.**

	400yds.	500yds.	600yds.	Total.
Lillie	13	7	15	35
Gillis	10	11	12	33
Nesbit	15	11	10	36
Farr	15	8	14	37
Thom	14	12	12	38
Chambers	13	18	0	31
Burling	14	10	10	34
McGill	3	7	4	14

Total points..... 258

**MILITARY.**

Major Irvine	8	0	7	15
Capt. Taschereau	4	14	11	39
" Fletcher	14	4	6	24
Pte. Boawell	15	10	5	30
" Porter	18	7	4	29
" Cain	17	18	13	48
Corp. Young	15	13	5	33
" Grainger	2	0	0	2

Total points..... 220

The greatest number of consecutive bull's eyes was made by Chambers (civilian) at the five hundred yards range,—four.  
—*Manitoban.*

## THE TREATY.

During the negotiations for the completion of the treaty at the North West Angle, the Indians preferred the following demands as embracing the terms on which they would cede their country. As will be seen a great many of them were altogether ignored and others much modified. It is understood that the list of "wants" was mainly copied from the terms of a treaty made in Minnesota some years ago, where the payments were terminable in 20 years, instead of being perpetual, as under the Canadian rule :

"We the undersigned leaders of the various bands of Indians in the vicinity of Fort Frances and the Lake of the Woods, will agree to make the treaty with the Queen's Commissioners on the following conditions, viz :

- "1. That every chief gets a pay of \$50 every year.
  - "2. That every member of the Council gets a pay of \$20 every year.
  - "3. That every first soldier of each chief gets a pay of \$15 every year.
  - "4. That every second grade soldier of each chief gets a pay of \$15 every year.
  - "5. That every head of Indian women, men, and children gets a pay of \$15, for the first payment, and every subsequent \$10.
  - "6. That every head of Indians gets a suit of clothes, from the first chief to the last Indian, according to their rank every year.
  - "7. That every chief gets a double-barrelled gun every four years, and every man gets one single barrelled gun at the same period.
  - "8. That every chief gets one hundred pounds of powder, three hundred pounds of shot and flint and caps according to the quantity of munitions every year.
  - "9. That every chief gets ten cows and one bull every eight years.
  - "10. That every chief gets a yoke of oxen, plough, harrows, and utensils for cultivation every four years.
  - "11. That every chief gets a team of horses, buggy and harness every four years.
  - "12. That every chief gets a she and a he lamb, and one sow and boar every four years.
  - "13. That every married woman gets fishing twine and cord line to make four nets every year.
  - "14. That every chief gets a set of carpenter's tools, pit-saws, included, every six years.
  - "15. That every chief gets one cooking stove and utensils every four years.
  - "16. That every member of the Council, first soldier and second grade soldier gets one box stove every four years.
  - "17. That every chief gets two sacks of flour, ten barrels of pork, one big chest of tea, and one hundred pounds of sugar.
  - "18. That every chief gets 30 bushels of wheat, twenty bushels of peas, and various kinds of garden seeds, every eight years.
  - "19. That every chief gets one ox every year, and rations for all the Indians during the time of payment each year.
  - "20. That all the aforesaid demands should last, if granted, for every year, that is to say, during all the time that an Indian shall be alive in this part of the country.
- "For the land reserve of the various bands of Indians will be treated verbally by

us, the undersigned; and the Queen's Commissioners.

Signed by

PAPASHKONGIN.  
PWAWAWASSUNG.  
KETAKIPENUN.  
PASHITACHHEWASKUNG.  
SHASHAKUM.  
NOTINAKWOAN.  
CWANWONDOPENAES.  
ANDERYKAAILKWOAN.  
AYASHAWASI.

As before mentioned, a treaty was concluded at the North West Angle, the substance of which has already been published. Below we give the text of the treaty, with the signatures of the contracting parties :

## TREATY.

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded this third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy three, between Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, by Her Commissioners, the Hon. Alexander Morris, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba and of the North West Territories; Joseph Albert Norbert Provencher, and Simon J. Dawson, of the one part; and the Salteaux Tribe of the Ojibbeway Indians, inhabitants of the country within the limits hereinafter defined and described, by their Chiefs, chosen as hereinafter mentioned, of the second part.

Whereas the Indians inhabiting the said country have, pursuant to an appointment made by the said Commissioners, been convened at a meeting at the North West Angle of the Lake of the Woods, to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to Her Most Gracious Majesty of the one part, and to the said Indians of the other.

And whereas the said Indians have been notified and informed by Her Majesty's said Commissioners, that it is the desire of Her Majesty to open up for settlement, immigration, and such other purposes as to Her Majesty may seem fit, a tract of country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and to obtain the consent thereto of her Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and to make a treaty and arrange with them, so that there may be peace and good will between them and Her Majesty, and that they may know and be assured of what allowance they are to count up and receive from her Majesty's bounty and benevolence;

And whereas the Indians of the said tract, duly convened in Council as aforesaid, and being requested by Her Majesty's said Commissioners to name certain chiefs and headmen who should be authorized in their behalf to conduct such negotiations and sign any treaty to be founded thereon and to become responsible to Her Majesty for the faithful performance by their respective bands of such obligations as shall be assumed by them, the said Indians have thereupon named the following persons for that purpose, that is to say:—Keelapaypenais, Kitchegayake, Notenashung, Mawedopeness, Powwasong, Canadacomogominine, Paposogin, Maynowautanwayseung, Kitchenekabehan, Salkcheway, Mukadaywahsin, Mekeesees, Osconna-geish, Wahsheskonse, Kahkeegash, Gobay, Kametush, Feeshotak, Keegogokay, Shashagance, Shahwimbinnais, Aysshawash, Payahbiwash, Kahlaylay, Paoculeh;

And thereupon in open Council the different bands having presented their chiefs to the said Commissioners as the chiefs and headmen for purposes aforesaid of the

respective bands of Indians inhabiting the said district hereinafter described; And whereas the said Commissioners then and there received and acknowledged the persons so presented as chiefs and headmen, for the purpose aforesaid, of the respective bands of Indians inhabiting the said district hereinafter described; And whereas the said Commissioners have proceeded to negotiate a treaty with the said Indians, and the same has been finally agreed upon and concluded as follows, that is to say:—

The Salteaux tribe of the Ojibbeway Indians, and all other Indians inhabiting the district hereinafter described and defined, do hereby cede, release, surrender, and yield up to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, for Her Majesty the Queen and her successors for ever, their rights, titles, and privileges whatsoever to the lands included within the following limits, that is to say:—

Commencing at a point on the Pigeon River Route, where the International Boundary Line between the territories of Great Britain and the United States intersects the height of land separating the waters running to Lake Superior from those flowing to Lake Winnipeg; thence northerly, westerly, and easterly along the height of land aforesaid, following its sinuosities, whatever their course might be, to the point at which the said height of land meets the summit of the watershed from which the streams flow to Lake Nipegon, thence northerly and westerly, or whatever might be its course, along the ridge separating the waters of the Nipegon and the Winnipeg, to the height of land dividing the waters of the Hudson's Bay, by the Albany or other rivers from those running to English River and the Winnipeg, to a point on the height of land bearing north 45 degrees east from Fort Alexander at the mouth of the Winnipeg; thence south 45 degrees west to Fort Alexander at the mouth of the Winnipeg; thence southerly along the eastern bank of the Winnipeg to the mouth of White Mud River, thence southerly, by the line described as in that part forming the eastern boundary of the tract surrendered by the Chippewa and Swampy Cree tribes of Indians to Her Majesty's on the 3rd August 1871, namely: by White Mouth River to White Mouth Lake, and thence on a line having the general bearing of White Mouth River to the 49th parallel of north latitude; thence by the 49th parallel of north latitude to the Lake of the Woods, and from thence by the International Boundary Line to the place of beginning.

The tract comprised within the lines above described, embracing an area of 55,000 square miles, be the same more or less, to have and to hold the same to Her Majesty the Queen and her successors for ever. And her Majesty the Queen hereby agrees to lay aside reserves for farming lands due respect being had to lands already cultivated by the said Indians, and also to lay aside and reserve for the benefit of the said Indians, to be administered and dealt with for them by Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada in such a manner as shall seem best, other reserves of land in the said territory hereby ceded, which said reserves shall be selected to set aside where it shall be deemed most convenient and advantageous for each band or bands of Indians by the officers of the said Government appointed for that purpose, and such selection shall be so made after conference with the Indians, provided, however, that such reserves, whether for

farming or other purposes, shall in no wise exceed in all one square mile for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families, and such selections shall be made if possible during the course of next summer, or as soon thereafter as may be found practicable, it being understood, however, that is at the time of any such selection of any said reserve as aforesaid there are any settlers within the bounds of the lands reserved by any band. Her Majesty reserves the right to deal with such settlers as shall deem just, so as not to diminish the extent of land allotted to Indians; and provided also that the aforesaid reserves of lands, or any interest or right therein appertaining may be sold, leased or otherwise disposed of by the said government for the use and benefit of the said Indians, with the consent of the Indians entitled thereto first had and obtained.

And with a view to show the satisfaction of Her Majesty with the behavior and good conduct of her Indians, she hereby through her Commissioners makes them a present of twelve dollars for each man, woman, and child belonging to the bands here presented.

And in extinguishment of all claims heretofore preferred, Her Majesty hereby agrees to maintain schools for instruction in such reserves hereby made, as to her Government of the Dominion of Canada may seem advisable, whenever the Indians of the reserves shall desire it.

Her Majesty further agrees with her said Indians, that within the boundary of Indian reserves, until otherwise enacted by her Government of the Dominion of Canada, no intoxicating liquor shall be allowed to be introduced or sold, and all laws now in force or hereafter to be enacted to preserve her Indian subjects inhabiting the reserves or living elsewhere within her Northwest territories from the evil influence of the use of intoxicating liquor, shall be strictly enforced.

Her Majesty further agrees with her said Indians that they the said Indians shall have the right to pursue their vocations of hunting and fishing throughout the tract surrendered as hereinbefore described, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by her Government of her Dominion of Canada, and saving and excepting such tracts as may from time to time be required or taken up for settlement, mining, lumbering, or other purposes, by her said Government of the Dominion of Canada, or by any of the subjects thereof duly authorized therefor the said Government.

It is further agreed upon between Her Majesty and her said Indians that such section of the reserves above indicated as may at any time be required for public works or buildings of whatever nature soever, may be appropriated for that purpose by Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada, due compensation being made for the value of any improvement thereon.

And further, that Her Majesty's Commissioners shall, as soon as possible after the execution of this treaty, cause to be taken an accurate census of all the Indians inhabiting the tract above described, distributing them in families, and shall in every year ensuing the date hereof, at some period in each year, to be duly notified to the Indians, and at a place or places to be appointed for that purpose within the territory ceded, pay to each Indian the sum of five dollars yearly.

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and the said Indians that the sum of fifteen

hundred dollars per annum shall be yearly and every year expended by Her Majesty in the purchase of ammunition and twine for the use of the said Indians.

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and the said Indians that the following articles shall be supplied to any band of the said Indians who are now actively cultivating the soil, or who shall hereafter commence to cultivate the land, that is to say—two hoes for every family actually cultivating, also one spade per family as aforesaid, one plough for every ten families, five harrows for every twenty families as aforesaid, one scythe for every family as aforesaid, and also one axe and one cross-cut saw, one hand saw, one pit saw, the necessary files, one grindstone, one auger for each band, and also for each chief for the use of his band, one chest of ordinary carpenter's tools; also for each band, enough of wheat, barley, potatoes, and oats to plant the land actually broken up\* for cultivation by such band, also for each band one yoke of oxen, one bull and four cows; all the aforesaid articles to be given once for all for the encouragement of the practice of agriculture among the Indians.

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and the said Indians that each chief duly recognized as such shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five dollars per annum, and each subordinate officer, not exceeding three for each band, shall receive fifteen dollars per annum, and each such chief and subordinate officer as aforesaid shall also receive once in every three years a suitable suit of clothing, and each chief shall receive in recognition of the treaty a suitable flag and medal. And the undersigned Indians on their own behalf of all other Indians inhabiting the tract within ceded, do hereby solemnly promise and engage to strictly observe this treaty, and also to conduct and behave themselves as good and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. They promise and engage that they will, in all respects, obey and abide by the law; that they will maintain peace and good order between themselves and other tribes of Indians, and between themselves and other of Her Majesty's subjects, whether Indians or whites now inhabiting or hereafter to inhabit, any part of the said ceded tract; and that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitants of such ceded tract, or the property of Her Majesty the Queen, or interfere with or trouble any person passing or travelling through the said tract or any part thereof, and they will aid and assist the officers of her Majesty in bringing to justice and punishment any Indian offending against the stipulations of the treaty, or infringing the laws in force in the country so ceded.

In witness whereof Her Majesty's said Commissioners and the said Indian Chiefs have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at the north West Angle of the Lake of the Woods, this day and year herein first above named.

ALEX. MORRIS, Lieut. Governor,  
J. A. N. PROVENCHER, In. Com.  
S. J. DAWSON.

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Keelekaypenais.     | Kulchegaykake.     |
| Nolenquaniung.      | Mawedopenes.       |
| Maynowahinwayskung. | Papaskagin.        |
| Pow wasang.         | Candecomegowenine. |
| Killehenekabehan.   | Sihkatch way.      |
| Muskadaywahsein.    | Mekeesis.          |
| Oosconnogeesb.      | Wahshisko ise.     |
| Kahko yash.         | Gohay.             |
| Kanetiash.          | Neshotah.          |
| Keezeegokay.        | Shashagane.        |
| Shahwinnabineis.    | Ayasawash.         |
| Payahbeewash.       | Kaylaylaypaocutch. |

Signed by the Chiefs within in presence of the following witnesses, the same having been first read and explained by Hon. James McKay :

- |                         |                                  |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| James McKay.            | Molyneux St. John.               |
| Robert Pitten.          | Charles Nolin.                   |
| Christine V. K. Morris. | James F. Graham.                 |
| Capt. E. Macdonald.     | commanding escort to Lieut. Gov. |
| Joseph Nolin.           | H. McLeod.                       |
| Geo. Macpherson sr.     | Sedley Blanchard.                |
| W. Fred. Buchanan.      | Frank G. Beecher.                |
| Alfred Godd. M. D.      | Pierre Leveille.                 |
| Nicholas Chastelain.    |                                  |
| -Manitobin              |                                  |

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

SCARLET PATROL JACKET.

DEAR REVIEW.—Perhaps your readers—in the Infantry—may not know, that the scarlet patrol jacket is worn altogether now in the Regular Service; so I will give, in the order, it is as follows:—

G O 65. Sept. 1st, 1873.

OFFICERS' DRESS.

For the future the scarlet patrol jacket will be worn by officers whenever the men wear chacos, for all garrison duties, and whenever the regiment is on parade in brigade.

The blue patrol jacket may be worn for all regimental duties, except on parade, when the men wear chacos.

By command of

HIS R. THE FIELD MARSHAL,  
Commanding-in-Chief.  
RICHARD AIREY, Adju.-Gen.

Such is the Order. Would it not be as well for all officers of the Infantry of our service to now get the scarlet jacket? Would it not look better than what's now worn? Most assuredly it would.

When will the 'S.' be done away with and the pouch substituted for it?

Yours truly,

IXION.

October 27th, 1873.

REVIEWS.

WE have received from THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY, 140, Fulton Street, New York, the *Westminster Review* for October. The table of contents is as follows:—The Mint and the Bank of England; The Determinist Theory of Volition, its Statement and History; The Education of Women in America; The Apocalypse; Home Rule; The Poems of Dafyddab Gwiliam; Catholicism and Philosophy; The Use of Looking at Pictures; Ethics, Religion, and the Church; Contemporary Literature; Theology and Philosophy; Politics, Sociology, Voyages and Travels; Science; History and Biography; Belles Lettres; Art.

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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, NOV. 11, 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.

We commend to our readers the careful study of the following article from *Broad Arrow*, of Oct. 4th, it will help to explain our reasons for holding cheaply the effect likely to be produced by arming the British Navy with Rifled Artillery and all the improvements so available in a case-mated battery, but the veriest rubbish that was ever inflicted on an unfortunate seaman gunner.

If commander MOLLARDY, R. N., has done no other service than that of pointing out the difficulties the Naval artillerist has to contend with, he can lay claim to having done the State some service, and may enjoy his soul in peace till the experimentators perfect the *Torpedo*; and then their powerful attention may be turned to the necessities of the Naval artillerist.

"An anxiety not to see the old *Excellent* rammed off the mud or blown up by a Harvy torpedo must," writes Commander W. B. MOLLARDY, R. N., in the new number of the *Proceedings of the Junior Naval Professional Association*, "be our excuse for entering on

this subject" of the heavy gun *versus* rams and torpedoes. As an engineering officer, he affirms that "The navy does not possess sufficient skill in firing at objects in rapid motion to ensure either accuracy or rapidity. There are no men especially taught by intelligent eye-training to attain these results. Our naval gun sights are ill adapted for adjusting rapidly to suit ever changing distances. There are no officers or others specially trained and distinguished for their skill in directing the fire of the guns simultaneously on fixed bearings. There is in use no instantaneous and general method of measuring the distance of swiftly moving ships, and this want is not supplied by training either officers or men, especially in the art of accurately judging these distances. There exists no suitable means of communicating to each gun the distance and bearing of the particular ships it is desirable to aim at. There is no system of target practice carried out which can enable officers to judge of the respective value of end-on or bow-fire, broad-side-fire, converging fire, and independent fire under the various circumstances in which they are likely to come into play in action. If the fleet were to be engaged to-morrow, the value of its artillery fire would probably be quite inappreciable, and yet observe the patient, labour which is devoted to perfect it. How is this? We fear the only reason for it lies in the total absence of any appreciation of the great importance which attaches itself to the points referred to."

As for torpedo instruction, Commander McHardy adverts on the fact that, "although years have elapsed since their introduction, no officers are yet familiar with their use. So far as we are able to judge from personal observation, all knowledge of this subject is carefully withheld from the majority of the naval profession, and the few privileged ones, who are supposed to make themselves acquainted with it, do not appear, either experimentally or otherwise, to turn their knowledge practically to any useful purpose." Commander McHardy does not appear himself to have been one of "the few privileged ones," or to be "yet familiar" with the use of torpedoes, as he speaks of it as a "dream-land, a region of conjecture and theory; for unfortunately all our reasoning as to the value of one arm over another must, in the absence of any useful details to guide us, be based entirely on theory and mere conjecture." If this be the system of instruction pursued on board the *Excellent*, we can understand Commander McHardy's anxiety as to the fate of his old ship.

The following, which we copy from the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of the 18th inst., shews that our neighbors are taking a lively interest in the dissemination of professional knowledge. Having always numbered in their Army and Navy a class of highly educated scientific officers, it has been a matter of surprise that Associations similar to "the Royal United Service Institution," had not previously existed in the United States. However, the inauguration of the "United Naval Association" will bid fair to supply a want felt in the military world, and that the experience which both branches of the Service in the United States can give of the peculiar operations in which they have been engaged.

To the military service in Canada this Institution will be of great value, because it

will be enabled to give an insight to the peculiar mode of warfare on the frontiers, and to place on record events, which, when detailed by a mere newspaper reporter possessed no interest at all for a military man, as it failed in technical description and always omitted the objective of the operation.

If conducted on the principles of "The Royal United Service Institution," its journals will be a valuable addition to the military literature of the age, and will furnish the opportunity for a strategical and tactical analysis of the operations of the late contest between the Northern and Southern States.

We would advocate the organization of a similar Institution here, but Canadian soldiers are eligible as members of The Royal United Service Institution, and a Colonial organization would be superfluous.

"There has lately been formed at Annapolis an association of naval officers, called the United Naval Association, the purpose of which is the discussion of matters relating to the naval profession. The association is composed of officers of both the line and staff, who unite harmoniously for the common good. Contributions to the discussions are asked from the whole Navy, and to this request we gladly give publication here. The first meeting was held on the evening of October 9, at the Naval Academy, Rear-Admiral Worden in the chair. Commodore Foxhall A. Parker read a valuable paper on the battle of Lepanto, of which we shall begin the publication next week. We are gratified to be able to announce that we are promised regular reports of the doings of the association. Commodore Parker has given close attention to the subject of this battle and the events that lead to it, and as his account will be found to differ from received accounts—written for the most part by men of letters who have given us delightful descriptions of what from their ignorance of nautical affairs it was impossible for them to understand—he has thought it proper to back his opinion by copious notes, which we fear, because of the length of the articles, we shall not be able to print *in extenso*. The authority upon which he has principally relied, we may say, is Contareni, a Venetian senator who had access to all the documents, and "whose rank and lineage," as Sufano well says, "made it impossible for him to state what was not true."

"The extensive research of the author is shown in the exhaustive manner in which he treats his subject, and the clearness and simplicity of the style will commend the narrative to the attention and interest of every reader. The causes which led to the great sea fight, the preparation of the allied fleet, the conflict, with all its varying fortunes, and the final disastrous defeat of the Turks, are described with a minuteness of detail that brings the scene vividly before those who follow the story of the writer.

"The need of an association in this country similar to the British "United Service Institution" has long been felt by many of our naval officers. The advantages to be derived from the discussion of subjects of professional interest, and from a free interchange of ideas are so unquestionable as to need no argument to point them out. We therefore welcome the start of the movement for the formation of such an association in this country, and hope it will speedily grow into importance."

Our contemporary, *Broad Arrow*, is never at a loss for a definition when its friends the Whig-Radicals are to be benefited. The following from its issue of 20th September, is decidedly rich in its way. Our contemporary knows full well that CARWELL'S Army Reorganization Bill effected the change he is so anxious to trace back to the days of the *Iron Duke*. The revolution, for such it was, does not end there; our friend may rest assured the evil effects are only beginning to crop out, and whenever the hour of trial arrives, it would be found that the British Army is not only without a Commander-in-Chief, but also minus soldiers.

"The question, 'What is a Commander-in-Chief?' appears to agitate the minds of many of our correspondents from time to time, and especially do they seem to be concerned as to when and how the Duke of Cambridge was deprived of the title, and became the 'commanding' instead of the commander. The fact is that His Royal Highness never was Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, and he was appointed by Letters Patent. There is a vast difference in pay and allowances between a Commander-in-Chief and an officer commanding in-Chief. The Duke of Cambridge is General Commanding-in-Chief, so was Lord Hill. H.R.H.'s position is that of Field Marshal on the Staff, but we think he only draws pay and allowances as a general."

The following Field instructions to the French Artillery are worthy serious consideration by our artillery authorities:—

"The following directions respecting the field instruction of batteries of artillery have just been issued by the French Ministry of War, in conformity with the recommendations of the Artillery Commission:—Every battery in the Service which numbers six field pieces and as many wagons, is to be frequently exercised in the course of each year in taking up positions on broken (*accidentelle*) ground.

"For this purpose the general commanding the artillery, or the officers to whom he shall delegate the requisite authority, shall make arrangements with the local authorities, so that the requirements of military instruction may be reconciled, as far as possible, with the rights and convenience of the landed proprietors.

Each battery commander will receive from the commanding officer of his corps the strategic 'ideas' should be varied as much as possible to prevent one battery modelling its proceedings on the given conditions upon those of another.

"Before taking up a position a rapid reconnaissance of the ground will be made. Battery officers and non-commissioned officers should be provided with staff maps of the country to a large scale, at least, 1—50 (000).

"Before firing commences, the battery commander should impress upon his officers and non-commissioned officers the fact that it is only by the delivering the first few rounds deliberately and by single pieces, that the practice can be satisfactorily adjusted to the range.

"From time to time whilst in action, the battery commander and one of his officers will move rapidly out to the side of the objects aimed at, or to certain points from which the battery may have been defiled,

so as to form a correct judgment of the facilities which the disposition of the battery would offer to the enemy to reply to its fire with artillery or musketry from these points.

"When two batteries are opposed to one another, nine rounds of blank ammunition will be allowed to each battery for each day's practice. Of these, two rounds (one from each flank piece) will be fired each time the battery comes into action afresh so as to mark the extremities of the position taken up by it. One round will be the signal that firing is supposed to have ceased. This assumes three changes of position in each day's practice.

"Within forty-eight hours of the conclusion of the practice, the battery commander will send into his immediate commanding officer an official report of the positions occupied by him, giving in detail the reasons which influenced him in the selection. This report will be accompanied by a sketch on a small scale, on paper ruled in squares, showing the route taken by the battery, and the principal objects, topographical and other, along it. The several positions taken up the battery should also be shown upon it. Some conventional signs should be used to distinguish the guns from the wagons, the position of each being indicated.

"Every battery is likewise to be frequently exercised each year in the erection of hasty epaulments to cover the guns in action. When possible these epaulments should be thrown up during the position-practice. When this cannot be done, they may be executed in the polygons on the drill ground.

"Each battery thus exercised should have its detachments of the full field strength only; and each gun should cover itself independently.

"A careful consideration of the experiments made during the year 1872 has suggested the suitability of the following arrangements:—

"1st. The line of epaulment to be perpendicular to the probable line of fire, and long enough to allow the gun to be traversed through an arc of ninety degrees, *i.e.*, the epaulment should be, at least, three metres long for each gun.

"2nd. Wings should be added, at least one and a-half to two metres in length each, forming, with the epaulment angles sufficiently obtuse to allow the shelter trenches formed in rear of them for the gun detachment to be clear of the recoil, in whatever direction the trail of the piece may be turned.

"The work may be executed thus:—

"The numbers of the gun detachment distribute themselves in rear of the proposed positions of the wings, digging for themselves shelter trenches about 60 centimetres (122 inches) in width and the same in depth, throwing the earth up to form the wings. A platform about 25 centimetres (9 inches) below the surface of the ground should next be dug for the piece. This sunken platform should be at least 3½ metres long, and sloped up *a la rampe* to the surface of the ground. The earth thrown to the front forms the epaulment itself. The epaulment and wings may, of course be afterwards increased in dimensions, enlarging the excavations should it be thought requisite.

Each battery commander will be at liberty to adopt any trace and profile that he may consider best suited for carrying his battery under the circumstances of each case.

"Within forty-eight hours of the completion of the practice, battery commanders will send in detailed reports as in the pre-

ceding case. Each report must be accompanied by a sketch, showing in plan-section the description of cover employed, to a scale of 1—100."

Our latest English advices inform us that Major General Sir GARNET WOLSELEY has arrived at Capo Coast Castle.

The armament of which he takes with him is rather peculiar, but as he has to improvise the force he is to command from the Aboriginies it will be doubtless effective. The following is a description of it:—

"The artillery supplied to Sir Garnet Wolseley must, to many of our readers, be a subject of considerable interest. The country in which he is going to operate consists, for the most part, according to all accounts, of thick jungle, with narrow paths for roads. Horse or bullock draught is unknown and locomotion depends upon the manual labor. It would have been manifestly absurd to send out 9 pounder or 16 pounder field guns, which could not move up country without some species of four-footed traction; and in all similar cases, in mountainous countries or in those inaccessible to ordinary artillery carriages it has always been found necessary to employ very light guns and equipment, which are usually transported either on the backs of mules or on specially constructed carriages designed for mule-draught. The artillery which Sir Garnet Wolseley will take into the field is of this nature. He will first have one or two batteries of 7-pounder rifled guns, four guns per battery. He will also have a battery or little smooth bore howitzers, a few Gatling guns, and some 9lb. Hale rockets. This will comprise his artillery. His infantry will be armed with breech loading Sniders, and his irregular or Auxiliary Forces with muzzle loading Enfield rifles or smooth bore muskets. The 7-pounder gun is the smallest rifled piece in the Service. It is the dwarf in a family in which the 'Woolwich Infant' is at present the giant. It is a muzzle loader made of steel, is 15lb. in weight, has a calibre of three inches, and fires a charge of 6oz. This little piece is, however, formidable in its way; it throws a shell of 7lb. containing a bursting charge of 7oz, or a longer shell, called a 'double shell,' of 12lb., with a 1lb. booster. Shrapnel shells can also be used with it, under the Abyssinian campaign showed with what deadly effect such projectiles can be used at short ranges. Lastly, it fires ordinary case-shot for close quarters, and a description of star—or light ball—shell, to illuminate the country and thus discover the whereabouts of an enemy on a dark night. The smooth bore howitzer cannot compete either in lightness with its rifled associate, but it may possibly do good service, particularly in the hands of untrained men. It is made of bronze, is 250lb. in weight, has a calibre of 4.52 inches, and fires a charge of 8oz. It throws a spherical common shell weighing 16lb., and holding a bursting charge of 6oz., it is also provided with a spherical Shrapnel shell, but owing to the smallness of the gun charge, this projectile is efficient only at very close ranges. We are rather at a loss (says the *Times*) to understand what role this antiquated weapon will take in the forthcoming campaign, but we presume it is to serve as artillery for that part of our forces for the infantry of which a number of old flint lock muskets have been provided. We understand that the latter were furnished on the demand of Captain Glover, but, however,



sceptical we may be as to their efficiency, we have too much confidence in his experience to question their necessity. Doubtless he knows the nature of the men who will shoulder these peculiar weapons. The carriages for the 4½ inch smooth bore howitzers are of the same construction as those for the 7-pounder gun—namely, of wrought iron, with 3ft. wheels, and 2ft. 4in. track. The Gatling guns which accompany the expedition are those known as the 0.45 inch. They will be mounted on carriages somewhat similar to the guns, and, we presume, are mainly intended for the defence of stockaded positions, and for use in the open. When well served, the machine gun is terribly effective at distances from 400 and 600 yards. It consists of ten barrels, in combination with a grooved carrier and lock cylinder. All these several parts are rigidly secured upon a main shaft. Each barrel is furnished with one lock, so that a gun with ten barrels has ten locks. The locks work in holes in the lock cylinder on a line with the axis of the barrels. The lock cylinder, which contains the locks, is surrounded by a casing, which is fastened to a frame, on which are the trunnions of the gun. Immediately over the chambers of the barrels is a description of hopper, through which the cartridges are fed from a drum. Lastly, in the rear, is a handle, like the handle of a barrel organ, which works a crank, and thus drives the whole apparatus. By working the handle, all the barrels, with their respective locks, are made to revolve; the locks are also made to move backwards and forwards in their sockets, and are cocked and fired. When a cartridge drops through the hopper it falls into a groove in front of one of the chambers; as the handle revolves a lock comes forward and pushes this cartridge into the chamber of the barrel, at the same time slipping the extractor, which is attached to the lock, over the rim at the base of the cartridge case. As the handle further revolves, the piston of the lock is successively cocked and released, thus firing the cartridge, and the lock finally withdraws itself and extracts the empty case. In this way five of the locks and barrels are constantly performing some of the operations of loading and firing, while the other five are extracting the empty cases, and it is evident that so long as cartridges are dropped into the hopper, and the handle is in the motion, the firing will continue. In this manner a perfect rain of bullets may issue from the ten muzzles. The gun is also fitted with an arrangement by which a traversing motion may be given to the barrels while the firing continues. It is obvious that it would be absurd constantly to fire a Gatling gun in one direction. A few men immediately in front would be perforated, while those on the flanks would escape. But the traversing arrangement enables us to "waterpot" the enemy with a leaden rain. Altogether, we cannot wish the Ashantee worse luck than to get in the way of a Gatling well served, but we would impress upon those who use this formidable weapon the utter uselessness of it under certain circumstances. If the enemy take to the bush he must be shelled out of his cover, and for this purpose resort must be had to guns, and not to Gatlings.

The ammunition includes star shells for the steel mountain guns; and ground lights and smoke balls for the 4½ inch cohorn howitzers. The star shells are cylinders of iron, fitted with studs to fit the grooves of the rifled gun, and they are intended to be fired into the air above the enemy's position at night in order to discover his

whereabouts. On reaching the required height the shell is burst by the action of a time fuse, and a half a dozen or more tubes, containing inflammable composition, are at the same time liberated and ignited, burning for two or three minutes with a vivid light which illuminates the country round for a considerable distance. These star shells are open to the objection that the enemy may, under some circumstances, find them as useful as our own troops, whose position is almost necessarily revealed by the same cause, but not to the same extent, as the light is more remote for the one than the other. The same objection does not apply to the ground lights, which are shells filled with an inflammable and virtually inextinguishable composition, and are intended to be pitched into the midst of an enemy's camp, where their illuminating powers will be concentrated upon a limited area. The smoke balls are simply shells full of a composition, the burning of which causes a thick smoke and powerful odour, agencies which have before now been found to operate with great effect in dislodging troops from ambush and throwing them into confusion. It has not been found necessary to manufacture any of these peculiar shells, as there was a sufficient quantity in store.

The past week has been pregnant of stirring events and important changes in the political world of Canada. Whether these changes will be for the future weal of the country time alone can tell. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, after a tenure of office of about twenty years, has been compelled to resign, and the whole of the Ministry with him, on account of the withdrawal of the confidence of his political supporters. His Excellency accepted their resignation, and sent for Mr. McKENZIE, the leader of the Opposition in the Commons, who has succeeded in forming a new Ministry composed of the following gentlemen:—

- Hon. Mr. MacKENZIE—Minister of Public Works.
- " " DORION—Minister of Justice.
- " " BLAKE—Member of the Privy Council without Department.
- " " SMITH (N.B.)—Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
- " " LEBELLIER DE ST. JUST—Minister of Agriculture.
- " " CARTWRIGHT—Minister of Finance.
- " " LAIRD—Minister of the Interior.
- " " CHRISTIE—Secretary of State.
- " " BURGER—Minister of Customs.
- " " D. A. MACDONALD—Postmaster General.
- " " COFFIN—Receiver General.
- " " FOURNIER—Minister of Inland Revenue.
- " " ROSS (Vic. N.S.)—Minister of Militia and Defence.
- " " R. W. SCOTT—Member of the Privy Council, without portfolio.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD declared the appointments of Mr. BLAKE and Mr. SCOTT as unconstitutional, and was continuing his speech when a point of order was raised and

discussed until four o'clock when the Usher of the Black Rod tapped at the door to summon the Commons to the bar of the Senate.

Parliament was prorogued at four o'clock. The following appointments were made, previous to the resignation of the late Ministry:—JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq., M.P., was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, in the room of Governor HOWARD; the Hon. L. S. TILLEY, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, in the place of Lieut. Governor WILMOT, and HUGH MACDONALD, Esq., M.P., Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

*(Type 2 aches Continued from 531.)*  
37TH BATTALION, HALDIMAND RIFLES.

Subscriptions secured in aid of the Seventh Annual Rifle Match held at York, on the 27th Sept. and following days:

County Council Grant	\$50.00
(Collected by Lieut. Col. Davis.)	
"Globe" Printing Co., Toronto, Daily	
"Globe" for one year	\$ 6.00
Stewart & Co., Hamilton, Daily "Times" for one year	6.00
Lawson, McCulloch & Co., Hamilton, Daily "Spectator" for one year	6.00
D. Thompson, M. P., Indiana barrel of flour	6.00
John I McKenzie, Hamilton	5.00
Thos. Lester, Indiana	4.00
T Bickle & Son, Hamilton, one pair of vases	3.00
Charles Farrell, Indiana, one pair of Boots	3.00
Jas Kiffen, York	2.00
C. L. Hudson	2.00
Geo. Murton	2.00
Duggan Bros.	2.00
N. H. Wicket	2.00
Weir Bros., Felt Hat	2.00
Duncan Stewart & Co., Book of Poems	2.00
Jas Osborne, Box of Cigars	2.00
Thos Strachan, York	1.00
John Farrell, Indiana	1.00
Alex Taylor, Caledonia	1.00
A W Thompson, Mount Healy	1.00
E D Kerby, York	.50
C. Brooks, York	.50

Collected by Qr. Master Knipe.

Duggan Bros., York	\$ 4.00
Jas Trotter, "	4.00
G W Murton, "	4.00
S Frier, "	4.00
Weir Bros, "	4.00
Mrs Cutliff, "	4.00
N A Wickett, "	2.00
Wm Cutliff, "	1.00
John Nelles, "	1.00
N Garland, Caledonia	1.00
A Friend, "	1.00
R Seldon, "	1.00
J McDonald, "	1.00

A O Graydon	1.00
J A Walker	1.00
T E Britain	1.00
W & P McLernon	1.00
Wm Thompson, Jr	1.00
Dr. W McCargov	1.00
J Waters	1.00
J Doyle	1.00
G W Shaver	1.00
D E Broderick	1.00
J A Rich	1.00
S Knipe	1.00
R Martineau	1.00
A Friend	.50

No. 1 COMPANY.

Capt. Davis, York	\$ 2.00
Lt. Williamson	2.00
Ens. Cranston " Book	2.00
Adj. Tuck	2.00
Simson, Stewart & Co., Box of raisins	3.00
Faro Quinsey, York, Whip	2.00
F. O. Martin,	2.00
A. A. Davis,	1.00
A. McDermid	1.00
Small sums collected by Capt. Davis.	5.40

No. 3 COMPANY NO LIST.

Capt. Thorburn	2.00
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No. 4 COMPANY. CAPT. GLENN.

Capt. Glenn	\$1.50
John Lawson	2.00
H. B. Almas	2.00
John Hager, Finger Ring	2.00
J. M. Moore, one Hat	2.00
Jas. Wilson	1.00
Jas. Seymour	1.00
John Kenner	1.00
H. Almas	1.00
S. Harrison	1.00
S. W. Howard	1.00
A. A. Almas	1.00
A. R. Pyno	1.00
Wm. Croyser	1.00
Jas Bridget	1.00
J. Lawry, Set of Horse Shoes	1.00
J. Lewis	.50
Jas. McBride	.50
P'ch. Glenden	.50
A Friend	.50
J. M. Forbes	.50

No. 5 CO., CAPT. RYAN; NO LIST.

Capt. Ryan	\$17.00
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No. 6 CO. LIEUT. GOODWIN.

Lieut. Goodwin	\$2.00
A. Hobbs	1.00
Ens. Armstrong	.50
D. Long	.50
Jas. Hobbs	.50
Thos. Newby	.50
M. Martin	.50
E. F. Evans	.50
Geo. Martin	.50
Jas. Smith	.50
John Pugsley	.50
R. Buckley	.50
Geo. Jopson	.50
Jas. Kent	.50
R. Jopson	.50
Thos. Goodwin	.50

No. 7 COMPANY; NO LIST.

Capt. Whiddon	\$2.00
Lieut. Williamson	2.00
Ens. Leith	2.00

No. 8 COMPANY.

Capt. Mussen	\$ 3.00
Dr J Baxter	3.00
- Rogers	3.00
B Bowman, Vest	2.00
Jas Madigan	1.00
A Smith	1.00
F H Aikman	1.00
J Gibbons, Leggins	1.00
J Huine, Whip	1.25
John Walsh	1.00
W Bouk	1.00
W B McClung	1.00
W A McFarlane	1.00
K H Cameron	1.00
John Forsyth	1.00
E C Campbell, "Advocate."	1.00
T H Darling	1.00
A Friend	1.00

GIFTS NOT INCLUDED ABOVE.

J Eastwood, Pair of pictures framed.	value..... \$4.00
D Kerr, "Volunteer Review" for one year.	
W T Sawie, "Grand River Stehem" one year.	

A WILLIAMSON, Jr.,  
Sec Com.

HALIFAX CO. BIBLE COMPETITION.

The Annual Competition of the Halifax County Rifle Association will take place at Bedford on Tuesday next, October 28th. The competitors will leave Richmond by the 8 o'clock train, and will appear in uniform. Tickets \$1 each, to be had from the Secretary on the ground. Two sighting shots will be allowed at each range, ten cents each. Ammunition can be purchased on the ground.

PROGRAMME—1st COMPETITION.

Five Rounds each, 200 and 400 yards.	
1st Prize--Association Silver Medal and.....	\$15
2nd Prize	15
3rd "	10
4th "	8
5th "	6
6th "	5
7th "	4
8th "	4
9th "	3
10th "	3
11th "	3
12th "	3
13th "	2
14th "	2
15th "	2
16th "	2
17th "	2

2ND COMPETITION.

7 Rounds each, 500 and 600 yards.	
1st Prize--Association Gold Medal and .....	\$15
2nd Prize	12
3rd "	10

4th "	\$8
5th "	6
6th "	5
7th "	4
8th "	4
9th "	3
10th "	3
11th "	3
12th "	3
13th "	2
14th "	2
15th "	2
16th "	2
17th "	2

Silver Medal presented by Mr John Herbin for the highest score at 200 and 600 yards.

CONSOLATION.

1st Prize	\$10.00
2nd "	8.00
3rd "	6.00
4th "	4.00
5th "	3.00
6th "	3.00
7th "	2.00
8th "	2.00
9th "	2.00
10th "	2.00
11th "	2.00
12th "	1.50
13th "	1.50
14th "	1.50
15th "	1.50

The above programme may be supplemented by Donations, which will be announced on the ground. The Council reserve the right of making any alteration that may be deemed necessary.—*Acadia Recorder* Oct. 27.

The great storm which swept a portion of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic shores of Nova Scotia Cape Berton and New foundland on the 24th and 25th of August last, destroyed a grand total of 1,122 vessels. Of these 435 were small fishing schooners, but in the list all sorts of vessels are enumerated. Two hundred and twenty three lives are definitely reported as lost, and the most moderate estimate of the numerous cases in which whole crews are stated to have been lost swell this number to nearly five hundred. If to this be added the loss of life on land and in the earlier movements of the cyclone, the grand total amounts to at least six hundred lives. The records also show that a bout nine hundred buildings were injured or totally destroyed. Some of the marine towns of New England suffered terribly by this disaster. Boats were lost, lives sacrificed, and capital sunk to a most disastrous extent. Storms equal to this in force and duration do not often occur on our coasts and in a few years their coming will be announced by the Signal Service, that the disasters will fall immeasurably below those recorded in relation to the storm of August.

## OLD TIME AND I.

BY MARK LEMON.

OLD TIME and I the other night  
Had a carouse together;  
The wine was golden, warm and bright—  
Ay! just like summer weather.  
Quoth I, "There's Christmas come again;  
And I no farther richer,"  
Time answered, "Ah! the old, old strain—  
I prythee pass the pitcher.

"Why measure all your good in gold:  
No rope of sand is weaker;  
'Tis hard to get, 'tis hard to hold—  
Come lad, fill up your beaker.  
Hast thou not found true friends more true,  
And loving ones more loving?"  
I could but say, "A few—a few;  
So keep the liquor moving."

"Hast thou not seen the prosp'rous knave  
Come down a precious thumper—  
His cheats disclosed?" "I have—I have!"  
"Well, surely, that's a bumper."  
"Nay, hold a while; I've seen the just  
Find all their hopes grow dimmer."  
"They will hope on, and strive, and trust,  
And conquer!" "That's a brimmer."

"'Tis not because to-night is dark—  
No brighter days's before 'em;  
There's rest for every storm-toss'd bark."  
"So be it! Pass the jorum."  
"Yet I must own I should not mind  
To be a little richer."  
"Labor and wait, and you may find—  
Hallo! an empty pitcher."

## RANGE FINDING THE PRUSSIAN ARTILLERY.

The following account of the manner in which the captain of a Prussian battery of horse or field artillery regulates the proper elevation of his guns when in action, will not fail to interest those of our readers who belong to the artillery. It was published originally in the *Invalide Russe*, and was copied by it into the Austrian journal, *La Vedette* :—

"After the campaign of 1866, a central school of gunnery was immediately organised at Berlin, and it was decided that four officers per brigade, chosen from the captains and from the lieutenants of some standing should be sent each year to this school to go through a six months' course of instruction. It is this school whence emanated the officers to whom the Prussian army attributed those brilliant results which its artillery obtained in the war of 1870 71; for it was there that they were practised in solving all those practical problems which arise when the question of how an efficient fire should be maintained against the enemy has to be taken into consideration. In order to ensure this, this school, has proposed several methods, which we will now proceed to discuss. According to the instructions of 1867, the method to be pursued was as follows :

"The Captain judges his distance by the eye, then he indicates to the battery the elevation to be given, at the same time specifying in what order the rounds are to be fired. For instance, he would order, at 1600 yards against infantry, commence firing from the right. All the guns of the battery would fix their sights for the distance indicated, and would aim under these conditions at the object to be fired at. The right gun having fired, the captain marks the results of the shot. Supposing the shell goes over the object, the captain orders a less elevation, that for 1500 yards for example. The other pieces immediately alter their tangent scales, and aim afresh. The plan is continued until one of the guns hits the object, when all the guns having got their sights at the same elevation, none of the projectiles appear to strike beyond or short of the object.

"This proceeding is inconvenient from more than one point of view. Thus, when

the first shot misses the object, which is generally the case, it will be admitted that the elevation given is not right for any of the guns at that distance—it is necessary to alter it and take fresh aim, an operation which requires time. Consequently, a delay ensues, which is repeated after each trial shot until the right elevation is found, which in general does not take place immediately. Nevertheless, we may add that in spite of these inconveniences, pointed out in many reports, this proceeding was frequently had recourse to in the last war by a certain number of battery commanders.

"In 1869, another method was substituted for this one, the imperfections of which were recognised. It was ordered to be experimented on at the practice carried on by the brigade during the course of that year. It had probably been tried at the School of Gunnery, where the name *pointage a distance echelonnées* had been given to it. It is as follows :—The captain judges distance by eye, then he calls out the range for which the elevation has to be given. But instead of giving the range which he has judged, he gives one somewhat under it, but he adds the following indication: 'Increasing by a hundred paces in succession,' should the distance be considerable. Thus, supposing the captain orders the elevation for 1800 yards to be given, the first gun gives the elevation for that range, the second that for 2000 yards, the third that for 2200, and so on. This is what is meant by the expression '*regele des distances echelonnées*.' The captain applies this method according to his own judgment, basing it on the observations which he has been enabled to make, after the first shot has been fired. Should it be necessary, he then fires the second, the third, or any other gun, so as to come to a correct conclusion as to the one whose projectile strikes nearest to the mark. This being once settled, and when he considers the range sufficiently known, he orders all the guns to give the same elevation.

"We see that by this manner of proceeding even should the first shot fall short of the object, there are still one or two guns which have nearly got range, and are quite ready to fire. This plan is certainly better than the preceding one, when we come to consider the rapidity with which the firing can be regulated. Moreover, this advantage is of great value when in action against the enemy's artillery, and especially when several batteries are in line at the same time. Since care is taken that the first piece should be fired at a less elevation intention ally than that which would be right for the distances judged, it will not be so difficult to estimate the range to the exact point where the shot strikes—for this reason, that the shell will not burst in the middle of the enemy's guns. An approximate can then be formed as to the elevation suitable for the other guns, which would then go on firing.

"It must be allowed, however, that this method of proceeding is not devoid of imperfections. If it should happen for example, that by chance the first shot hits the object, the elevation would have to be regulated by that gun, but as all the others would have been given a wrong elevation, the captain would have only one gun which he could count upon as being at his immediate disposal. It would be necessary to change the elevation of all the others, and make them take fresh aim, whereby a necessary interruption to the firing would ensue. On the other hand, if the captain, however much he may have wished to have done otherwise, has judged the distance to be greater

than it really is, the first shot will go beyond the mark; consequently, the progressively increasing elevation given to the other guns will be totally useless, it will be necessary to commence afresh, and the firing will be interrupted again.

"Cases may arise where it would be very difficult to observe the effect of the shot. We may instance the case in which the bursting of the shell would escape the eye. It would then be necessary, in order to observe the effect better, to fire two or three guns having the same elevation at once, thus rendering the application of the method of gradually increasing the range impossible. For these reasons, this latter plan was definitely adopted by the Prussian artillery. In the latter months of 1869 a third method was tried, to which the batteries must actually conform when carrying on their practice. It is based upon a speciality peculiar to the system of construction employed in the Prussian gun carriages, which allows the angle of elevation to be rapidly altered by turning the winch of the elevating screw.

"The fact which serves as a starting point is as follows :—When this winch has made one complete turn it gives an increased range of about three hundred paces at the outside, both for the 4 pounder and the 6 pounder (corresponding to the English 9 and 16-pounders). By this method a certain elevation is obtained which though not sufficiently exact for uninterrupted firing kept up for some considerable time, is quite near enough for the rough laying which takes place when first coming into action.

"We know that when the elevation varies between certain limits the deviation of the shot undergoes but little alteration; we may also allow that (considering the large size of the objects aimed at when in action on the field), even for a considerable difference in the range, the variations in the lateral deviations do not require to be taken into consideration. By virtue of this third method, the captain judges the range by eye, and he orders every gun in the battery to give the same elevation. Should the first shell burst short, the captain gives the word, 'Run up the elevating screw for so many paces in addition.' Every gun immediately alters its angle of elevation by means of the elevating handle, but those guns which would not have to fire immediately, owing to their place in the battery (as for instance, Nos. 4, 5, and 6), alter their elevation and direction as required, but so as to cause as little interruption as possible to the carrying on of the firing. On the other hand, each piece, as soon as its turn comes to fire, alters its elevation previously by means of the elevating handle, and, as soon as the shot is fired, makes any correction that may be necessary in its direction.

"The superiority which this method has over the preceding one is manifest. All the guns are aimed in the same way, and when the first shot or a subsequent one strikes the object, the battery can open a really efficacious fire without delay. It allows, moreover, of several consecutive shots being fired at the same elevation, so that a more certain observation may be obtained than is the case with only one trial shot. There is no longer any necessity to give the range as less than what it really is; and it is an advantage in this sense, that when commencing there are sure to be quite enough shots striking short of the object, especially when we come to consider the difficulty when the eye has to emancipate itself from that tendency which leads it to estimate the

distance of objects rather under than over what it really is.

"Let us, finally, add a last detail, which has its value, viz., that when aiming with the elevating handle, there is no longer a question as to smoke, whether coming from one's own guns or from those of the enemy, hindering the operations or not.

"The following objection may here be made, however, viz., that aiming by means of the elevating screw can never be so accurate as aiming in the regular manner by the tangent scale. It may, however, be met by this answer, that the errors which result from this method of proceeding will always be notably less than those which the captain will make in judging the distance of the object to be fired at by the eye. The use of the handle of the elevating screw can alone be depended on for regulating distances."

The foregoing is the method employed in the Prussian Artillery at the commencement of 1873. There is nothing to show that any other method has subsequently been adopted. "At this moment, perhaps," says the *Invalides Russes*, from which we have taken the foregoing information, "it is a question whether some new method may not have been found, for in the Prussian Army the motto is '*nunquam dormio*.' Every one is constantly occupied in busily searching for new methods of fighting, with a view to the battles of the future."

The *Invalides Russes* has lately published a second article, the author of which points out that this method of adjusting the elevation by means of the elevating screw alone is known in Russia. In an article inserted into the *Russian Journal of Artillery* (No. 1, 1873), it is proposed to alter the elevating screw of the cannons de 4, and to make divisions on the head of the exterior screw, so that one can see exactly what fraction of a turn the screw has made. The author of the article has calculated the relations existing between the exact amount of elevation or depression given by the turn of the screw, and the consequent difference in elevation or range.

## TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE

From Broad Arrow 11th Oct.

The long-expected trial of Marshal Bazaine was commenced in the Trianon at Versailles on Monday last, the 6th instant. The number of witnesses summoned to give evidence for the prosecution is 272, of whom 129 are military witnesses, and 143 civil; amongst them nine women. The military witnesses are composed of two marshals—Gonrubert and Leboucq, 47 generals, 12 colonels, 11 lieutenant colonels, 20 majors, 23 captains, 3 lieutenants, and 5 sub-lieutenants, a number of soldiers, &c. The most conspicuous amongst the civil witnesses are General Leflo, French ambassador at St. Petersburg, and four members of the National Assembly, viz., M. Jules Favre, M. Combar, and M. Rameau. The witnesses for the defence are expected to number 70 or 75. The *Journal de Paris* states that no less than 663 places were demanded by representatives of the French and foreign press, and that the building would not permit of accommodation being given to more than 80. It was therefore settled to confide the duty of reporting the proceedings to official shorthand writers, who would every two hours communicate an abridged report to those representatives of the press whom it would be impossible to admit into the hall. The marshal, whose fate is at length to be decided, was removed from his prison

in the Avenue de Picardie at Versailles to the Trianon on the 26th or 27th ultimo.

The court was opened at a quarter past twelve on Monday under the presidency of General the Duc d'Aumale. The marshal having been brought into court, the order for his trial and the names of the officers sitting as judges, were read. The marshal wore his uniform and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. He was seated in an armchair, having his council by his side, among whom are Maitre Lachaud, and his son, and to assist them in military details Colonel Villette, of the Staff.

At the request of the president, the accused stated his Christian and surnames, his profession, rank, &c. The names of the witnesses were then called over, of whom very few were absent. The names of Jules Favre, Regnier, and Forest Guard Scalabrino created some sensation among the public. After this the sitting was suspended for a short time. On resuming the president ordered that a statement of Marshal Bazaine's services since the beginning of his military career should be read, as well as the different distinctions conferred upon him, and the number of wounds he had received.

The report of the committee of inquiry into the capitulation of Metz, pursuant to which the marshal was ordered to appear before a court martial, was then read, but was very indistinctly heard in consequence of being delivered with a weak voice. This document, which has not been published by the *Journal Officiel* with the other reports relating to the same affair, is rendered nearly useless by the lengthy report of General Riviere, which concludes against the marshal. The accused listened attentively without betraying any emotion.

After the reading of the *acte d'accusation*, the clerk of the court read the order to institute proceedings against the marshal dated the 5th of May, 1872, and signed by General Cissey, the Minister of War. This order states that there are good grounds for taking proceedings against Marshal Bazaine for the capitulation of the army and the surrender of Metz.

The reading of General Riviere's report commenced at 3 p. m. It recalls the plans of campaign proposed with the object of carrying on the war against Germany, gives a sketch of the battle of Forbach on the 6th of August, laying especial stress upon the responsibility assumed by Marshal Bazaine in not having gone to the assistance of General Frossard, who was attacked by superior forces. The report, in continuation, points out the responsibility of the marshal in the events which followed his appointment to the chief command of the army of the Rhine on the 12th of August, and partially explains the errors committed by the marshal, who sought to escape from the control of the Emperor, though the latter still remained with the army. It also alludes to the mistakes made by the marshal up to the 16th of August, and maintains that he was never desirous of leaving Metz.

The sitting was then brought to an end.

### SECOND DAY.

On Tuesday the Duc d'Aumale, the president of the court martial, entered the hall at twenty minutes past twelve, followed by the other members of the court. He directed that Marshal Bazaine should be brought into court, and the marshal was accordingly ushered in. Several witnesses who belong to the annexed provinces, being absent, diplomatic measures are being taken to facili-

tate their attendance. These and several matters of form having been disposed of, the clerk resumed the reading of General Riviere's report, which now entered upon one of the most important points of the indictment, already mentioned in the portion read yesterday—viz., that Marshal Bazaine stopped his advance after the battle of Rezonville, fought on the 16th of August, alleging as a reason that he was short of ammunition and provisions. This matter is minutely examined by the report, and General Riviere summarises his opinion upon it as follows:—"On the evening of the 16th of August, the marshal had provisions sufficient for the 17th and 18th and part of the 19th of August. Besides, there were the rest of the provision trains at hand, which could have joined him on the morning of the 17th, and there were provisions in readiness at Verdun and along the route. It would be strange that, under such circumstances, the commander in chief should believe such a scarcity to exist as to compel him to retreat, and in fact he did not believe it. He admitted this in his examination, and attributed to clerical errors the assertions of his despatch on the subject of the insufficient supply of provisions. "In my idea," he said, "it was not that the provisions ran short, but that they should have been distributed, in such a manner as to make each man carry two or three days rations in his haversack, and thus relieve us of our immense train." "This," continues General Riviere, "the question simply concerns the difficulty of distributing the provisions, but this difficulty was not insurmountable. By giving orders on the evening of the 16th instant, the convoy assembled at Ban-Saint Martin could easily have made the twelve kilometres between Metz and the plateau, and the distribution could have been made on the morning of the 17th."

The report proceeds to examine the marshal's conduct at the battle of St. Privat, on the 18th of August. It describes the position of his army on that day, and lays stress on the capital importance of defending the ground occupied by his right wing near the village of St. Privat, to the rear of which is situated the counter-fort of St. Quentin. This position commanded the sole outlet towards the plateau of St. Quentin, and its possession was essential to enable the marshal to resume his march northwards. These strategical considerations must have been evident to an officer of the marshal's experience; and if nothing in his arrangements manifested the resolution to defend a *outrance* the position occupied by his right, how can his conduct be explained except by the conclusion, at which he had already arrived, not to leave Metz?

The report shows how the enemy's attacks, which commenced at eleven a. m., continued throughout the day, and increased in violence on the marshal's right.

Three German army corps, numbering altogether 90,000 men with 280 guns, were massed against the 6th Corps, which consisted only of 26,000 men with 78 guns insufficiently served with ammunition and utterly destitute of mitrailleuses, although the ground was particularly favourable for the employment of that arm.

Marshal Charobert's resistance was heroic, and would have been effectual had the guard and the reserve artillery been sent to his aid in time. But in order to seize the favourable moment, the commander-in-chief, who alone had the power to dispose of the reserve, should have been in a position to know how matters stood. And how could this be the case, when Marshal Bazaine only

left his headquarters about three o'clock that afternoon, and did not appear during the whole day on the battle-field.

The report establishes that the marshal was completely and continually informed by the marshals and generals in command of the progress of the enemy's attack towards the right, of the weakness of the artillery of the 6th Corps, and the scarcity of ammunition, which compelled it to slaken its two Marshal Canrobert only received direct from Marshal Bazaine in answer to his pressing requests, two reserve batteries and a few caissons of ammunition. During the whole day Marshal Bazaine sent none of his staff to obtain intelligence from the scene of action, and received unmoved the urgent demands for help sent to him from the 6th Corps. The report quotes several telegraphic despatches of Marshal Bazaine to Marshal MacMahon and the Emperor, with the object of still further proving that he was fully informed of the progress of the battle throughout the day. At the same time it is pointed out that in these messages the marshal mentioned nothing of the critical position of the 6th Corps, and that his last message to the Emperor, time 1 50 p m., is worded in such a manner as to make His Majesty believe that he had been on the field of battle all through the action. General Rivière describes the marshal's conduct as one of culpable inactivity, and holds him responsible for the blood uselessly shed and the defeat of the French Army, prelude to the final disaster. He contrasts the marshal's total absence from the field during a battle of such vital importance for France with the conduct of the King of Prussia, who directed in person the attack of his army on the French position. General Rivière does not admit the validity of the excuses made by Marshal Bazaine, alleging as a reason for his immobility on the left the danger threatening that portion of his army. The left wing occupied the strongest part of the line, and was amply defended in every respect. In conclusion, General Rivière says Marshal Bazaine abandoned Marshal Canrobert, and is personally responsible for the defeat of the 18th and its terrible consequences.

The report proceeds to the conclusion that the marshal had an object in view independent of the execution of his orders. This object appears all through the events from the 12th to the 23rd of August. Marshal Bazaine did not wish to leave Metz. If he had, he would, on assuming command, have ordered his army to debile by the town bridges on the morning of the 13th, since the temporary bridges were covered by the Moselle. If he had wished to leave Metz he could have used the three roads available for reaching the plateau, instead of massing all his troops on the Gravelotte Road alone. He would not, on the 15th of August, have disbanded his auxiliary train—a measure which cut off his supply of provisions and stopped his march. Had he wished to leave Metz he would, after provisioning early on the morning of the 17th, either have recommenced the battle or taken the road to the Brié. On the contrary, his first thought is to establish himself between Vigneulles and Lessy. Then hesitating over so evident a movement of retreat, he occupies the upper part of the Valley of Morveaux, behind which he proposes to bring the army on the morning of the 19th. If Marshal Bazaine did not wish to leave Metz, we ask, without finding a plausible reason, why he did not avoid a useless battle on the 18th, which cost his army such heavy losses, most dangerously increased the number of wounded at Metz, and shook the morale of his army.

After following the operations round Metz, Battle of Borny, August the 14; Rezonville, August 16; St. Privat, August 18, the report passes to another question, that of the communications with the army of Metz. On the 18th August Major Magnan and Commissary Preval left Metz for Chalons with despatches for the Emperor. They were also instructed to give the Emperor verbally full details upon the position of affairs.

When questioned in the preliminary inquiry Major Magnan says the object of the Marshal was to retreat upon Verdun, but at the time of sending him to Chalons he had not decided what route he would take. The marshal, however, requested M. Magnan and Preval to send towards the northern frontier towns any provision trains destined for his army that they might meet on the Ardennes line. M. Preval deposed that the Marshal mentioned Longuyon to him as the centre to which supplies should be sent. In a despatch to the Emperor, dated Aug. 19, Marshal Bazaine says:—"I still intend going northwards and making for Montmédy." The Emperor confided full instructions for Marshal Bazaine to Major Magnan, but the latter officer's depositions respecting them have been so confused that General Rivière rather looks to the measures following his mission than to his depositions to ascertain what the Emperor's instructions must have been. Major Magnan returned to Montmédy, where great preparations were being made in view of the junction of the Chalons and Metz armies. The report considers it certain that communications were exchanged between him and Marshal Bazaine, and that if the major did not return to Metz it was because he was ordered by Bazaine not to do so. Such a course on the marshal's part is explained on the hypothesis that he wished to be able to allege ignorance of the instructions sent to him, and thus remain his own master. The report considers this all the more probable, because the marshal positively denied having received the despatch of the 23rd Aug.; besides, which the care he afterwards took to shelter himself under the impossibility of communicating with the interior of France and the new Government, clearly denotes a systematic course on the marshal's part. The reporter says he would have hesitated in stating this hypothesis had it not been observed throughout the inquiry that Marshal Bazaine had evidently habitually sought to furnish himself with pretexts to escape the responsibilities of his position.

During the reading of the above the members of the court followed the report on large maps distributed to them. Marshal Bazaine remained always impassive. Little interest was manifested in the report until the clerk reached the passage in which it mentions that several despatches addressed by Marshal Bazaine to Marshal MacMahon were intercepted by Colonel Stoffel, director of the Intelligence Department on Marshal MacMahon's staff. This passage produced a great impression on the judges, who took notes, and upon the auditory.

The sitting was here suspended for a quarter of an hour.

Relative to the delivery of despatches destined for the Emperor and Marshal MacMahon, the report states that they were always delivered or transmitted by two inspectors of police to Colonel Stoffel, and never to Marshal MacMahon or to the Emperor direct. These inspectors were obtained on the 18th of August from M. Pietri by Colonel Stoffel, who, on the 20th of August ordered them to get to Marshal Bazaine and receive any despatches he might have to

send. He further requested them to address to him personally all the information they obtained. The two inspectors reached Longuyon at the same time as Guyard, another police officer, coming from Thionville, bearer of four despatches dated the 20th. They received these despatches from him, and sent copies of them Colonel Stoffel, who then ordered them to return to the army. They rejoined the army on the 26th of August at Bethel, and then delivered the original despatches to the colonel. The report continues—"There is overwhelming proof that Colonel Stoffel intercepted the despatch addressed to the marshal. Is it possible that he should have presumed to do that on his own authority? This cannot be admitted. Evidently he received orders to that effect. From whom?" This question the report does not answer, but proceeds to say:—"However this may be, Col. Stoffel, in becoming an accomplice in deceiving Marshal MacMahon, his own chief, committed an unheard of act. This fact may invest the proceedings with considerable importance, for it will certainly be adduced as a ground of exculpation for Marshal Bazaine as regards his share of responsibility for the catastrophe of Sedan. Although the marshal had no complicity in the manœuvre which intercepted his despatch of the 20th of August to Marshal MacMahon, he is still accused of keeping silence in his despatches of the same day to the Emperor and the Minister of War upon the essential point that later advice would be given to announce the movement of the army of Metz.

The report proceeds to say that although the suppression of Marshal Bazaine's despatch of the 20th only spared Marshal MacMahon fresh cause of hesitation, it cannot relieve Marshal Bazaine of his primary responsibility for the catastrophe of Sedan. The Report then calls attention to the announcement made by the marshal to the Government that he intended to make sorties, his reiterated complaints of the paucity of provisions, all tending to cause fresh efforts to be made to come to his aid. As these efforts terminated by a catastrophe, the report considers the marshal fully responsible for the same in not having contradicted his first assertions, as well as by his subsequent conduct when, being made aware of the intentions of Marshal MacMahon, he did not attempt any movement to diminish the danger which Marshal MacMahon bravely encountered to come to the assistance of the commander in chief. The report then goes on to state that numerous emissaries had been sent to Metz to inform the marshal of the situation, some by the Empress and some by the Minister of War.

(To be continued.)

The service of the Khedive of Egypt is proving very attractive to American Army officers. A number of the best men of the Confederate Army have already joined, together with officers of the United States Army, who have materially improved their position by so doing. General Stone, of the Egyptian Army, was one of the heroes of Ball's Bluff, and he has now been joined by Major Perry, who served under him in the same regiment. Our American cousins regard with equanimity these frequent departures, but all who have reason to fear the independence of Egypt, either in a military or a diplomatic sense, will hardly look upon them in the same spirit.