

of Near Kin; Quakerism; Lord Shelburne, the Minister; The Religious Education of Children; The Baroda Blunder; Montaigne; Physics and Physiology of Harmony; Theism; Contemporary Literature; The titles of the remaining articles explain themselves, and as an analysis or summary of them could not be satisfactorily condensed so as to come within the space at our disposal, we perforce content ourselves with saying that they merit more than passing attention. The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly*, *Edinburgh*, *Westminster*, and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price, \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the Postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

ENGLISH MILITIA.—Alfred Chapman, a smart young man, was charged before Mr. Bushby with being a deserter from the 2nd Tower Hamlets Militia, and with making away with two "kits" belonging to the Government. Colour-Sergeant Stephen Page said that the prisoner was a private in his regiment, the 2nd Tower Hamlets Militia. He enlisted on the 15th of April during the training, but deserted on the 20th. He had received a bounty, four day's pay, and two kits, which had not been returned; Witness met the prisoner on Thursday night in Whitechapel, and recognized him at once. He stopped the prisoner, and asked him why he had deserted, and he said he was sorry. The prisoner, in answer to the charges, said that when he was in the regiment he made two or three mistakes in the drill, and the sergeant said, "Chapman, I wish you'd go away. I'm sure we shouldn't trouble after you if you went. You're no good to the regiment." He was told that several times, and thought it was the best thing to do. Mr. Bushby could not suppose that the prisoner was told to make away with the kits. He sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of £20, the highest penalty, or in default to be imprisoned for six months, with hard labor.

The *London Times*, writing of the Parliamentary debate on the state of the navy, considers that the speeches of Mr. Brassey and Mr. Bantick on the one side, and of Reed and Mr. Goschen on the other, left little more to be said either against or for our ironclad navy. Mr. Brassey complains, in the first place, that, in spite of the enormous sum which is placed at the command of the Admiralty, we launch, on an average, only two ironclads a year. The obvious excuse is that the revolution in naval architecture has made it enormously more expensive. Ships of war could once, as Mr. Brassey says, be built for £1,000 a gun, while they now cost £125,000 a gun, and the expense is still increasing. But the fact does not furnish an altogether satisfactory defence, for in 1870 six ships were launched, and among them were the *Hercules* and the *Sultan*, which are still in their own way, unsurpassed. Mr. Brassey enters debatable ground when he casts doubt on the use of armor-plating. But the answer of Mr. Reed is such as to remove grave misgivings. We have always, he said, had ships that could resist the guns of every navy save our own; the armor plating of the *Invincible* will be proof against all the naval ordnance in the world; and it will be time to think of protecting our ships from the 100-ton guns when those weapons shall be put afloat. Mr. Reed thinks that the time has come when the use of steel as a material for the building of ships

will enable naval architects to fulfil a "long-standing dream" by constructing fast vessels of small dimensions. Cruising ships of the *Audacious* class can be built for £250,000 a piece, or less than half the cost of the *Invincible*. It is satisfactory to know that in the *Shannon* we shall soon have a finer specimen of such a class than any ship afloat, and that the Admiralty is to lay down two vessels of the same type, but calculated to reach a speed of an additional knot an hour. It also intends to build two armed despatch vessels, which are to be the fastest ships afloat, and to be used for the purpose of annoying an enemy's commerce at sea. We live in times when a great battle may be fought a fortnight after the declaration of war, and the fate of a nation determined in a few weeks. These considerations might prompt the Admiralty to build a greater number of small manageable ships. Mr. Brassey urges the Admiralty to place greater reliance on steam rams and torpedoes. He thinks that it is with the ram and torpedo, the battle of the future will be fought.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

1776. New York. 1876.

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Monday, 15th day of November, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 6th and 51st sections of the Act, passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 8 and intitled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario, be and it is hereby constituted an Outport of Customs and Warehousing Port, under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Guelph, to take effect from the 1st December next.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

3.15

Clerk, Privy Council.

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