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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. IX

OTTAWA, (CANADA), TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1875.

No. 50.

The Volunteer Review

published EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR, Proprietor, to whom all Business Correspondences should be addressed.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Communications regarding the Militia or Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Department, should be addressed to the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

Communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. Correspondents must invariably send us confidentially, their name and address.

All letters must be Post-paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout the Provinces are particularly requested to favor us regularly with weekly information concerning the movements and doings of their respective Corps, including the fixtures for drill, marching out, rifle practice, &c.

We shall feel obliged to such to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that it may reach us in time for publication.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

First insertion, measured by } 10cts. per line.
solid nonpareil type.
Subsequent insertions..... 5cts. " "
Professional Card six lines or under, \$6 per year; over six lines and under fifteen, \$10 per year.
A Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature, in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-Five Cents a line for the first insertion and 12½ Cents for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Fifty Cents the first insertion, and Twenty-Five Cents each subsequent insertion.
Special arrangements of an advantageous character made with Merchants for the Year, Half Year or Quarter.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "WITNESS."

THE friends of healthy literature have, by persevering diligence, placed the *Montreal Witness* in the very first rank of newspapers. The rapid growth of trashy reading, and of what is positively vile, stimulating good people to more earnest efforts than ever to fill every household with sound mental food. A clergyman has lately secured for the *Witness* hundreds of subscribers, and declares his intention to make this one of his first duties in his present and every future field of labor, as he holds that by no other means could he do so much for the future of a neighborhood as by placing good reading in every family.

Successive attacks upon the *Witness* during each of the past three years, culminating in what has been called "The Ban" of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal; although not otherwise desirable circumstances, have done a great deal to concentrate and intensify the zeal of the friends of Temperance and religious liberty in

favor of the *Witness*. Indeed, the fact that the last assault has been followed up for six months with the most untiring efforts to break down the paper on the part of the most powerful moral opposition that could be organized on earth, and has resulted in cutting us off from some, at least, of those Roman Catholic readers whose good will we formerly enjoyed and highly prized, give us perhaps, some claim on the kind offices of those who value free speech and freedom of religious belief. The actual diminution of the circulation of the *Daily Witness* is, of course, comparatively small, amounting to about 500 out of 13,000, or less than four per cent., and does not affect us peculiarly, as we can still claim a circulation equal in volume to that of the rest of the daily city press, probably the majority of our old Roman Catholic reading beings such still.

The progress of the paper may be gathered approximately from the following figures:

	Cir. Daily 1st Sept.	and Tri-Weekly 1st Sept.	Ir. Weekly 1st Sept.
1871.	10,700	3,000	8,000
1872.	10,000	3,600	9,000
1873.	11,600	3,600	10,750
1874.	12,900	3,800	17,000
1875.	12,400	3,200	19,700

We have good reasons to be specially desirous to reach the whole country this winter, and have the *Witness* presented earnestly to the notice of every family. To this end we have determined to depart from the usual course of allowing our publications to commend themselves on their merits alone, and to inaugurate on a large scale a competitive effort on the part of all our subscribers to increase the subscription list. This competition will last during the month of October, and will be open to all. The list of prizes will be found below.

If this comes to any who are not familiar with the *Witness*, we may say that for twenty-nine years it has labored for the promotion of evangelical truth, and for the suppression of the liquor traffic. Our effort is to produce a *Christian Temperance Newspaper*, unattached to any political party or religious denomination, seeking only to witness fearlessly for the truth and against evil doing under all circumstances, and to keep its readers abreast with the news and the knowledge of the day. It devotes much space to Social, Agricultural and Sanitary matters, and is especially the paper for the home circle. It is freely embellished with engravings.

The *Weekly Witness* has been enlarged twice, and nearly doubled within four years, and is the very most that can be given for the price—\$1.10 per annum.

The *Montreal Witness* (Tri-Weekly), gives the news three times a week, and all the reading of the *Daily Witness* for \$2.00 per annum.

The *Daily Witness* is in every respect a first class daily containing much more reading matter than the papers which cost twice as much, for \$3.00 per an.

All of course, are post-paid by Publishers. Subscribers remitting new subscriptions beside their own are entitled to the following discounts on such subscriptions:

Daily Witness	50c.
Tri-Weekly	35c.
Weekly	25c.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "CANADIAN MESSENGER."

THE PIONEER PAPER.

The *Messenger* is designed to supply the homes of the Sunday School scholars of America with family reading of the most useful and interesting sort at the lowest possible cost. It consists of eight pages of four columns each, and contains a Temperance department, a Scientific department, a Sanitary department, and an Agricultural department. Two pages are given to family reading, two to a tale in large type for children, and

one to the Sunday School lessons of the International Series, and a children's column. The paper is magnificently illustrated. There has been a very rapid increase in its circulation during the past year, namely, from 15,000 to 25,000, and the ratio of increase rises so rapidly that the proprietors have sanguine hopes of doubling the latter figure before the end of next year. There has been, as a result of this prosperity, some improvement in the style of the paper, and it will, of course, be possible to introduce more and more improvements as circulation grows. Most of the growth of the *Messenger* has been by the voluntary recommendation of it by friends who have formed their own opinion of its worth, and by the introduction of it into Sunday Schools. Young correspondents say that their Sunday Schools are more interesting and better attended since it has been introduced.

The following are the prices of the *Messenger*:

1 copy	\$ 0 30
10 copies	2 50
25 copies	6 00
50 copies	11 50
100 copies	22 00
1,000 copies	200 00

Surplus copies for distribution as tracts, twelve dozen for \$1.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "NEW DOMINION MONTHLY."

In general style and appearance the *Dominion* has, during the last few months, very considerably improved, and it is intended to improve on the present as much as the present is an improvement on the past, and the *Magazine* of next year will be read with an ease and pleasure greater than hitherto. When we say that these improvements are not to be marked by any change of price, we refer to the full price of \$1.50 per annum. Hitherto the *Dominion* has been clubbed with the "Weekly Witness" at \$1.00, which it will be simply impossible to continue now that one-fifth has been added to its bulk, along with better paper and printing. The *Dominion* is henceforth to be clubbed with the "Witness" at \$1.25, and is better worth its cost than ever before. Twenty-five cents, instead of fifty will be the discount allowed to friends obtaining for us new subscribers at full rates, the inducements to subscribers being now put into the magazine itself. The object of the publishers of the *Dominion* is to develop a native Canadian literature, and very much has been accomplished in this way during its history of nine years, the age of the magazine being that of the *Dominion* of Canada. Those interested in the same object will not, we think, waste their efforts if they do what they can to make the magazine a pecuniary success, what we presume no magazine in Canada has ever yet been for any length of time.

LIST OF PRIZES.

- To the person sending the largest amount of money on or before 1st Nov., as payment in advance for our publications..... \$50.00
 - To the person sending 2nd lar't am't 40.00
 - " " 3rd " 30.00
 - " " 4th " 20.00
 - " " 5th " 15.00
 - " " 6th " 10.00
 - " " 7th " 10.00
- Five prizes of \$5 each for the next largest amounts..... 20.00

JOHN DOUGLLA & SON,
Publishers, Montreal.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

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 8th and 5th sections of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 6 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 the same 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. HINSWORTH,

Clerk, Privy Council.

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FIVE DOLLARS EACH,

\$5.00,

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The following Premiums show what any Bond may receive. A quarter bond would receive one quarter of the below named premiums:

JANUARY & JULY.		Cash
1 premium of		\$100,000
1 premium of		10,000
1 premium of		5,000
1 premium of		3,000
1 premium of		1,000
10 premiums of	\$500 each	5,000
10 premiums of	200 each	2,000
27 premiums of	100 each	2,700
48 premiums of	50 each	2,400
930 premiums of	21 each	19,900
Total		\$150,000
APRIL & OCTOBER.		Cash
1 premium of		\$35,000
1 premium of		10,000
1 premium of		5,000
1 premium of		3,000
3 premiums of	\$1,000 each	3,000
10 premiums of	500 each	5,000
10 premiums of	200 each	2,000
29 premiums of	100 each	2,900
44 premiums of	50 each	2,200
390 premiums of	21 each	81,900
Total		\$150,000

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Drs. PARK & McLEISH,

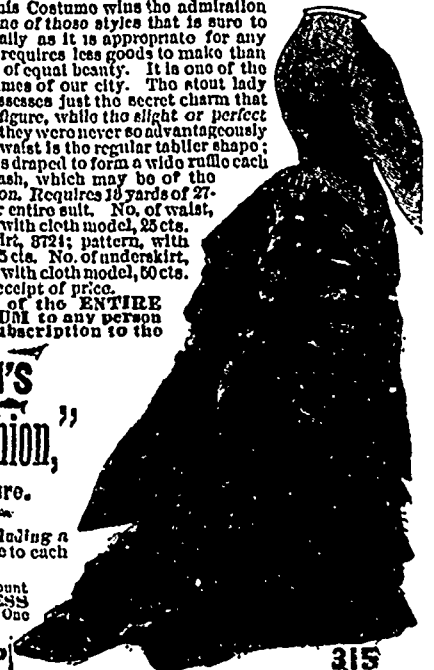
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FASHIONS and GOLD COIN PRESENTS!



Smith's "Instant Dress Elevator." This cut shows the Upper Part of the skirt (wrong side out), with the "Elevator" fastened. You can raise your skirt while passing a muddy place, and then let it fall, or you can keep it raised. It keeps the skirt from the Fifth. It loops the skirt in a tasteful and fashionable manner. It draws all the fullness to the back, making the "straight front." It saves more than Ten Times its Cost. It can be changed from One Dress to another. Price, 45 cents each. Mailed.

No. 315. This Costume wins the admiration of all. It is one of those styles that is sure to please, especially as it is appropriate for any material, and requires less goods to make than any other suit of equal beauty. It is one of the leading costumes of our city. The stout lady will find it possesses just the secret charm that improves her figure, while the slight or perfect form may feel they were never so advantageously attired. The waist is the regular tablier shape; the overskirt is draped to form a wide ruffle each side of the sash, which may be of the same, or Ribbon. Requires 18 yards of 27-inch goods for entire suit. No. of waist, 372; pattern, with cloth model, 25 cts. No. of overskirt, 872; pattern, with cloth model, 25 cts. No. of underskirt, 375; pattern, with cloth model, 50 cts. Mailed on receipt of price.



OR the Patterns and Cloth Models of the ENTIRE SUIT will be GIVEN FREE as PREMIUM to any person who sends \$1.10 to us, as one year's subscription to the "PATTERN BAZAAR."

A. BURDETTE SMITH'S
Monthly "World of Fashion,"

FINE ARTS and POLITE Literature.

Single Copies 25 Cents.

Subscription Price, \$3 a year, post-paid, including a premium of Two Dollars' worth of patterns free to each subscriber.

We send our CERTIFICATES for this amount upon receipt of subscription. TWO of our DRESS ELEVATORS will be given IN PLACE of One Dollar's worth of Patterns, if desired.

The "MONTHLY WORLD OF FASHION," the very finest, most beautiful, attractive magazine to be found in the country, and every person who begins with taking it, will NEVER discontinue it while it is published.

Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar Sample Copy, 25 cents. Subscription Price, \$1.10 a year, post-paid. One Dollar's worth of Patterns given to each subscriber free as premium.

\$4,500.00 IN GOLD COIN TO GIVE AWAY!

We will give \$2,000.00 in Gold Coin to 65 persons who send us the largest number of subscribers to our "World of Fashion" at \$3 each, before March 5, 1876. As follows: To the Getter-up of the

Largest Club	\$300.00	in gold coin
2d largest club	200.00	in gold coin
3d largest club	150.00	in gold coin
4th largest club	130.00	in gold coin
5th largest club	120.00	in gold coin
6th largest club	110.00	in gold coin
7th largest club	100.00	in gold coin
8th largest club	75.00	in gold coin
9th largest club	50.00	in gold coin
10th largest club	35.00	in gold coin
11th largest club	25.00	in gold coin

and so on to the 65th largest club.

You get a premium for every subscriber you send us. And every subscriber gets a premium.

Both of these Gold Coin Presents offers will be found at full length in the September Number, besides the names and P. O. addresses of 102 persons to whom we have just paid \$2,135.00 in Gold, according to our previous offers. You can write to one or all of them, and they will tell you that we do exactly as we promise.

YOUR BEST way is to send your own subscription to either of our Magazines, which you will get the first number and your Certificates of Premiums, which you can show, and at once begin getting subscribers, or send 25 cts for one copy. Send stamp for Fashion Catalogue.

We will give \$2,500.00 in Gold Coin to 133 persons who send us the largest number of subscribers to our "Bazaar," at \$1.10 each, before March 1, 1876.

As follows: To the Getter-up of the	
Largest Club	\$300.00 in gold coin
2d largest club	00.00 in gold coin
3d largest club	150.00 in gold coin
4th largest club	125.00 in gold coin
5th largest club	100.00 in gold coin
6th largest club	75.00 in gold coin
7th largest club	50.00 in gold coin
8th largest club	25.00 in gold coin
9th largest club	25.00 in gold coin
10th largest club	25.00 in gold coin
11th largest club	25.00 in gold coin

and so on to the 133d largest club.

A. BURDETTE SMITH,

P. O. Box 5055.

914 Broadway New York City

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Tactics, for the instruction, exercises and maneuvers of RIFLEMEN and Light Infantry—including, School of the Soldier and School of the Company by Brevet Lieut. W. J. Hardee, to which is added Duties of Non-commissioned Officers, Military Honors to be paid by Troops. The articles of war, containing rules by which armies are governed, Relating to Courts-Martial; Suppressing Mutiny or Sedition; Granting Furloughs, Commissary of Musters; Accepting a Challenge; chaplains; Sutlers; to whom any Officer may apply for Redress; Sentinels; False Alarms; Misbehaviour; Making Known the Watchword; Engineers; Spies; How Courts-Martial must be Authenticated, etc. Sent on receipt of price 1s. 6d. EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD HAVE ONE.

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CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 12th Nov., 1875.

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J. JOHNSON.

Commissioner of Customs

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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. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1875.

No. 50.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We regret to learn of the death of two esteemed Roman Catholic Clergymen, who met their death by the burning of the Hotel of Mr. Lajeunesse, Sault du Recollet, on Saturday night, 4th inst., between 9 and 10 o'clock. The names of the unfortunate gentleman are Rev. James Murphy, the talented orator and editor of *True Witness*, and the Rev. Father Lynch, a young clergyman from St. Johns, Newfoundland, on a visit to the city of Montreal and en route to Hartford, Conn., when he was invited to be present at the consecration of a Bishop. The Rev. Gentleman had left Montreal that afternoon on a visit to the Cure of Ste. Therese, intending to return to the city on Monday in time for the Rev. Father Murphy to deliver his lecture on "John Philpott Curran" in the Mechanics Hall, in the evening. The real cause of the fire is not clearly stated but doubtless it proceeded from carelessness.

The Halifax Reporter says the Military School in that city opened with 75 students the full complement. Of 42 who presented themselves for admission yesterday at the preliminary examination 37 were accepted. Two of the successful candidates have to wait for vacancies.

The several benevolent societies of Toronto are considering the most efficient means to be adopted for the relief of the poor in that city during the winter. Similar steps ought to be taken to relieve the poor of Ottawa.

Hon Joseph E. Cauchon, was sworn in a member of the Cabinet and President of the Council, on Tuesday last. The Hon. Gentleman immediately left for Quebec, to prepare for his re-election.

It is a singular fact, says the N. Y. Herald, that the four great Canadian Banks—the Bank of Montreal, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Ontario Bank and the Merchants' Bank—are the four largest corporations selling exchange in this city. The bills command the highest figure.

Lord Dufferin has consented to become a patron of the Dominion Artillery Association, and has offered a handsome gold medal for competition at artillery practice.

The Bonapartists in the French National Assembly are endeavoring to effect a coalition with the Republicans, for the purpose of bringing about the overthrow of the Government of the Septemate.

The designs for the Royal Albert bridge, to cross the St. Lawrence via St. Helen's Island, are nearly completed, and a charter is to be applied for during the coming session of the Dominion Parliament. The enterprise is to be an international one, to cost \$4,000,000, and to be completed in three years.

A London despatch estimates the number of lives lost by the recent colliery explosion at 150; at first it was thought the number exceeded 200.

The Pekin Government has appointed Ambassadors to Japan, Peru and the United States.

The London Times gives prominence to announcement that Col. Stokes, commandant of the School of Military Engineering has been appointed to accompany the Right Hon. Mr. Cave to Egypt. Several other important officials are also attached to the mission.

A special from Berlin says it is considered probable in St. Petersburg that Russia will propose an international conference on the Suez Canal question, and if her demand is refused will claim freedom of action in the east.

The Vienna despatch to the London Daily News says snow has fallen in such quantities as to interrupt communication between Italy and Hungary.

The German Government has formally summoned the Archbishop of Cologne to resign. This is preliminary to legal proceedings to depose him.

The great astronomer of Paris, Leverrier, who discovered the planet Neptune, which could eat up this little earth of ours and not suffer from indigestion in consequence, has made a prediction which is noteworthy. It is that the winter of 1875 76 will be uncommonly severe. Enormous quantities of snow are to fall in December and January.

The vessels ordered from the East Indies to the Mediterranean compose the detached squadron under command of Rear Admiral Lambert, which, according to previous arrangements, was to have remained in the East India water until next March. The combined crews number over 3,000 men. On the receipt of new orders the squadron will sail for the Red Sea and proceed through the Suez Canal to the Mediterranean. This will be the first time that the whole squadron belonging to a foreign power has passed at once through the canal.

The opinion prevails in Madrid, that there is no immediate probability of intervention in the affairs of Cuba by the United States, as the sentiments expressed by President Grant in his Message are no more alarming than his previous utterance on the same subject.

Great Britain appears to be girding up her loins to be ready for any emergency which may arise out of the Eastern question. The Mediterranean squadron has been strengthened, and the vessels stationed at Malta have been ordered to cruise in the Adriatic. Diplomacy of late years, especially since the seizure of Danish territory by Prussia, has been so uncertain that the British are apparently unwilling to be caught napping on the present ominous occasion.

An English aeronaut lately tested a machine of his own patent called the parakite. It is 30 feet high and 30 feet wide. As soon as the sail was fixed over the framework and the front or windward point of the parakite raised, so as to allow the wind to touch the machine on its under surface, it was instantly converted into a concave form and showed symptoms of rising. The wind was blowing at the rate of not more than two miles an hour, but with this slight breeze the aeronaut was carried into the air. The idea is to put it to practical utility for war purposes, engineering, and signalling, where it is necessary to attain lofty elevations. The machine covers an area of 700 superficial feet, and its entire weight is 100 pounds. The inventor asserts that it can be used successfully in any wind, ranging between four and forty miles an hour, and an altitude of from 600 to 1,000 feet can be attained.

Africa annually consumes 100,000 bottles of champagne; Spain, 300,000; Belgium, 500,000; Italy, 500,000; Holland, 600,000; Germany, 1,500,000; England, 5,000,000; Russia, 2,000,000; France, 2,000,000; and North America, 10,000,000.

Balloting for life Senators commenced on the 9th in the French Assembly; it is said the Left manifested a surprising degree of strength, their candidates receiving a larger number of votes than is usually cast for those of the Right.

The London Times censures the conduct of the authorities at Harwich, for sending assistance to the *Deutschland*, when they became aware of her critical condition; the commander of the vessel is also blamed for not launching boats at the proper time. The London Board of Trade has decided to institute an inquiry into the cause of the disaster.

The leading papers of Madrid entertain strong hopes that Spain will be able to suppress the rebellion in Cuba by force, energy and perseverance.

The British Parliament is to assemble on the 8th of January next, for the consideration and despatch of importance business.

The entire strength of the Carlist army in Spain, is estimated at 52,000 men, with 1,000 guns.

ARMY (MILITIA BALLOT.)

(Continued from page 581.)

65. Again, during the Peninsular Campaign, necessity, arising from death losses, obliged the Government to resort to the militia to fill up the line regiments to war strength; but the system met with no favour from the Duke of Wellington:—"Till lately" (he wrote, on 6th April 1810) "desertion from a British army on service was a crime almost unknown; and I am concerned to add that I have reason to believe that many of those who have deserted have been guilty of the worst description of that offence, and have gone over to the enemy. I attribute the prevalence of this crime in a great measure to the bad description of men of which many of the regiments are composed almost entirely, and who have been received principally from the Irish militia." He adds, "A sufficient time has not elapsed since these men have entered the regiments of the line to form their habits to regularity and discipline."

66. As these men had never been trained in the regiments which they were sent to serve, the elements of success found in the regimental system, and in the mutual confidence resulting from knowledge of each other in officers and men which that system insures, was wanting. The defects in the Spanish troops, resulting from "the want of discipline so called—that is, the habits and spirit of soldiers—of command on one side, and of obedience on the other—mutual confidence between officers and men," were apparent to the Duke, and therefore, to insure discipline in these hybrid regiments, he established a depot for recruits, as very necessary for his army in the field, that the men might acquire "subordination and habits of obedience, which can only be acquired to any useful purpose in proportion as soldiers have confidence in their officers."

67. When therefore Lord Castlereagh again proposed to send out the militia (as volunteers) to the Peninsula, the Duke gave no encouragement. "I never" (wrote he, on the 24th September 1813) "had under my command more than one regiment of English militia. I found that, however, to be so entirely divested of interior economy and real discipline and subordination, that however well the soldiers may be disciplined, as far as regards their exercise and movements, I should very much doubt that a large militia army would be very useful in the field for more than a momentary exertion. To enter upon a war with infantry regiments so composed may involve a risk not hitherto incurred, or incident to the old system."

68. II. *As to Reserve.*—As our military system is based only on a pecuniary contract, it differs essentially from that of either France or Prussia, and so lacks the security which conscription gives, by making every one who is on the conscription roll the surety, so to speak, for the due appearance of all those who are liable in a prior service to the State. Members of the community who are exempt from military service only, by maintaining the army in its integrity, become informers against every deserter. His escape from punishment becomes therefore all but impossible, and his punishment carries with it the strength of public opinion. It may be doubted whether these influences would aid the Crown in this country, or, on the contrary, whether, in the case of married men settled in civil employments and

supporting families,* the parishes might not raise an outcry, as in former wars, against taking them from their homes to leave their wives and children chargeable on the poor rates. Independently of these considerations our reserves, consisting of the separate divisions, are scattered about the United Kingdom, not regimented or associated with the line regiments with which they are to serve.

69. *As to the 1st Division.*—Prior to the year 1842, every pensioner was deemed liable to be called out to aid the State in war or rebellion, and instances of this service being required from 1715 to 1819 are numerous. In that year (1842) Sir R. Peel's administration obtained an Act for enrolling a certain number of these men for the defence of home and colonial garrisons, and in 1859 Lord Herbert obtained an Act to permit those who had served as soldiers (but were not pensioners) to become a reserve force. Under the present law, such men, limited in number to 20,000, men enter the army for service at home, when their services are required by proclamation.

70. *As to the 2nd Division.*—In 1867 Lord Derby's Administration obtained an Act for enrolling men (who had formerly been soldiers) in a reserve, to serve in the army on foreign service, and in 1870 this Reserve service was embraced in the Soldier's Army Enlistment, so that he may serve (say) six years in the army, and six years in the Reserve. The pay and service for pension of these men commence upon their entering the Reserve. Their training is to be annual, for 12 days, but so as not to interfere with their industrial occupations, and their service is to be given whenever it is required by proclamation.

71. *As to the 3rd Division.*—Men from the militia, to the extent of one fourth of the United Kingdom, may make enlistments for five years to serve in the army for foreign service, when required so to do by proclamation. These men receive annual bounty for this engagement, but in all other respects are trained and serve as militia men: their vacancies not being filled up until they are called from the militia into the army. The number of men in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions is fixed at 60,000 under the 33 & 34 Vict. c. 67; and assuming the Reserves to be complete, their total strength would be 80,000 men, equal in number to (and as to 20,000 men, not materially varying from the embodied service of) the militia.

72. III. *As to the General Militia.*—These forces are regulated by the law of 1802 and 1809, and a vast number of later Statutes which need consolidation. The number assigned to each kingdom has been increased

* The importance of the marriage question, as affecting the "reserve" men, appears to have escaped the notice it deserves, and yet it would be a serious evil if our wars were to be fought by men leaving wives and families at home chargeable on local or Imperial funds. Such has not hitherto been permitted. On the contrary, the rule of Parliament has been to exclude men who have more than one child, even from the general militia, a rule which has only once been temporarily relaxed, viz. in 1797, by the 37 Geo. 3, c. 3, sec. 8. Under the present Ballot Law no one can be taken as a conscript or substitute who is a poor man with more than one child (see 12 Geo. 3, c. 90, ss. 41 and 43, and the earlier Act 20 Geo. 3, c. 107, ss. 21 and 27). Other similar restrictions are to be found in 43 Geo. 3, c. 62, s. 6, and c. 96, s. 10.

To meet the hardship thrown on parishes having to maintain these wives and children, the charge was first transferred to the county rates by 48 Geo. 3, c. 37, s. 9, and then (in the year 1815) to the Imperial Treasury by the 55 Geo. 3, c. 65, s. 3.

If the wives and children of reserve men on service are maintained by the State, can a like obligation to the same relatives of all other soldiers fighting in the regiment be ignored; and, if not, what will become of the established regulations as to soldiers' marriages?

to 80,000 for England, 10,000 for Scotland, and 30,000 for Ireland in peace, and on proclamation, in war, to 120,000, 15,000, and 45,000 respectively.

73. Since 1852 the men have been raised by voluntary enlistment at a statutory bounty of 6l. a man, paid by the Treasury, and permitted with the sanction of their militia officers, to pass into the army; but in 1860, somewhat inconsistently with these arrangements, the Militia Law was amended, by enabling the Crown, at individual or local cost, to apply the ballot, under which persons between 18 and 30 years of age may be brought into the ranks of the militia at a minimum period of (say) six weeks after the quotas and divisions of counties are settled by the executive Government.

74. Since the ballot was in operation, these alterations in the fundamental conditions of the militia service have been made, increasing first, the area, second, the occasions, and third, the term of embodied service.

1. Under the law prior to 1859, the area of militia service was limited to the *kingdom* for which the force was raised, and great opposition had been raised in Parliament to any attempt to alter or extend this area. However, in 1859, with little opposition, Lord Herbert induced Parliament to make the militia of each kingdom interchangeable, so that an English (embodied) regiment may at any time be sent to garrison Ireland, or a Scotch regiment brought into England.

2. Prior to 1870 the embodied service of the militia could only be called for upon *emergencies* stated plainly and definitely on the Statute Book, and it was not otherwise within the control of the Crown. In the Act of 1802 these were, "invasion, or imminent danger thereof, or of rebellion," events apparent to every subject. In 1851, "war with any foreign Power," was added and in 1870 these landmarks of military service were removed by enabling the Crown to proclaim a crisis "of imminent national danger, or of great emergency," and to call out and embody the militia.

3. The Act of 1757 was for three years only, but this period has been extended to five years.

75. IV. *As to the Volunteer Force, embracing the Yeomanry Cavalry.*—The Volunteer Act, 1863, which does not extend to Ireland, has consolidated the law as applicable to the volunteer force, and enables the Crown "on actual or apprehended invasion, or of any part of the United Kingdom, or of any part of Great Britain, and to have them called out by any part of Great Britain. Until this summons be given the service is voluntary, and on 14 days' notice, may be withdrawn by each volunteer, so that the Crown has no legal security who "any national danger, or great emergency" happens, that this force may not have disappeared. The yeomanry are serving under the law of 1804, and later amending statutes, which have not been consolidated.

76. Such being our present military system, let me now revert to the subject of conscription; would the Government in time of peace, with so many thousand men at arms under voluntary engagement to serve the Crown, be justified in putting the ballot in force against any of Her Majesty's subjects, and, if so, for what service?

77. In the first place, is conscription, and substitution, the cheapest method of obtaining soldiers, or without substitution, a measure that could be justified but under the most sternest necessity?

"Conscription," wrote the late Mr. John R. Godley (a name that will ever be held in respect by those who served with him)

"which is at first sight and superficially a cheap mode of recruiting armies, is, in reality, the most expensive that can be adopted. It is a tax by lot, confessedly the very worst kind of tax that a Government can impose. Where substitutes are allowed and provided, the tax is paid in money, and consists of the price paid for the substitute; the only difference between such substitutes and recruits provided as ours are, being that in the former case the bounty is paid by the unfortunate individual on whom the lot has fallen; in the latter case by the public. The case is still harder with those who cannot afford to purchase substitutes; on them the conscription is a tax which takes at once their whole capital, i. e., their labour and their time. It matters not what the value of that capital may be, whether they be skilled or unskilled, educated or ignorant, earning high or low wages, producing largely or producing nothing, down comes the relentless conscription, takes possession of them for the best part of their lives, and gives them in return hardly more than clothing and food. In these cases the pecuniary amount of the tax is represented by the difference between the value of the conscript's labour at his calling and his pay as a soldier. But no pecuniary expression can represent the full amount of individual suffering and public inconvenience which must be the result of so extensive and violent a dislocation of labour. Compulsory service of any kind would be peculiarly injurious to a country inhabited by an enterprising and colonizing people like the English. Such a people always sits loosely to the soil, and the prospect of a conscription would infallibly lead to a regular and large emigration of our best workmen, a class of whom we already lose too many. Of course, if there is no other way of getting an army, we must have a conscription; but surely everything else ought to be tried before we have recourse to it."

78. First, as to conscription for the regular army, the offensive force of the country, this I hold to be impossible. In the death struggle of the Peninsula, when, in 1813, men were urgently needed, the idea of this conscription was then strongly repudiated by Lord Palmerston, and other members. Long after the war had closed, the objections that would be raised against such a conscription were thus stated by the late Lord Hardinge:—

"I consider the conscription for our army never practically could be carried into effect, conscription in continental armies for the regular service is nothing more than a superior sort of militia service, inasmuch as the mass of the French as well as the German armies never stir out of their own country; but when two thirds of our army are constantly employed in unwholesome climates in distant parts of the world, when soldiers are, upon an average, not quite five years at home, and 10 and 15 abroad, no considerations that I am aware of could ever justify the Legislature in raising by conscription an army which is to perform such services as ours performs out of its own country. The principle, I take it, on which conscription is palatable to the French and German population, is that the men are generally called upon to defend their own frontier."

79. While the language of the late Duke of Wellington was equally emphatic:—

"It is quite clear that the British regular army cannot be raised by conscription or ballot. The right of a country to the services of all subjects for its defence can be well understood. It is on the principle of defence that the seafaring man is liable to be

impressed for service in the King's ships, and that all the inhabitants of the country are liable to be balloted for to serve in the militia. But the force called the *regular army*, which is liable to be sent to any part of the world, not for the defence of the land of England, but of a colony or settlement, or for the conquest of a colony or settlement, or for the defence, or for the conquest of any foreign territory, cannot be considered in the same light. Men cannot, with justice, be taken from their families, and from their ordinary occupations and pursuits, for such objects.

"The recruits for the regular British army must be volunteers. Accordingly there is no instance in which the system of raising men for the service of the army by voluntary enlistment has been departed from, whatever may have been from time to time the wants of service for men."

80. *As to the General Militia*—The results of the ballot for general militia from the first institution to last execution of it in 1810, are so plainly shown to have been *substitutes purchased at high bounties for home service (in war or invasion)*, that if the ballot should now be enforced, no one can, I think, reasonably doubt but that the results would be the same. And further, having regard to the *altered conditions of service* in the militia, and to the vast numbers of militiamen who pass into the army in war time, would Parliament think it right any longer to raise the force either at the expense of the individuals balloted, or of districts answerable for substitutes?

81. But another consideration affecting the army—the purchase of substitutes—would render army recruiting more difficult and expensive. No doubt even without the ballot, there is a competition for recruits between the army and the militia, which might be very prejudicial if the militia should be embodied. At the present time when there is none for the army there is a bounty for the militia of 6*l.* for five years, and 14*l.* 10*s.* for nine years' service (besides an extra bounty for reserve men). Obviously, therefore, the embodied militia would offer greater pecuniary advantages than the army to the recruit for short service. This statutory bounty of 6*l.* ought perhaps to be repealed, and the second bounty for re-enrolment to be reduced.

82. High bounty induces desertion, and if the soldier can only get a bounty (and especially an ample one) for going by the channel of the militia into the army, he will do so. Further to reduce competition, and consequently bounty to a minimum, it may be expedient to put recruiting for the militia under the direct authority of the Crown. The regular army, as the prior line of defence, should, so far as it may be possible, have the monopoly of the recruit market; hence when the army of the East India Company was established on a permanent footing, and drew recruits from the mother country, these were furnished by the Crown. So long as the militia was a tax on individuals or districts, it was only reasonable that the local officers should have the responsibility of raising volunteers, to save personal or local taxation; but now that the bounty is paid from the Treasury, and the ballot does not exist, all recruiting should be entrusted to the Crown.

83. But further, if the principal of enlisting the army for six years' service should be adopted, the population, unless careful ar-

rangements are made, may not readily yield volunteer recruits for both services. Ultimately, therefore, it may be found to be expedient to establish the local and to remodel the general militia, substituting the "reserves" (formed into battalions or regiments, and regularly trained once every year in camps) for the latter force. The regular army would be better supplied with recruits, if it could be made not the competitor *against*, but the channel to the militia.

84. The "Additional Force Act" added 2nd battalions to some of the line regiments, by which "this Act" (wrote Sir W. Gordon, in his "Military Transactions") "will become known as the most beneficial to our permanent military establishments, and to the consequent security of the Empire, that this country has ever produced"; and in 1809 Sir Harry Calvert submitted a scheme to Lord Castlereagh for converting all the militia regiments into 2nd battalions of the line, a proposal far more feasible now than when it was originally submitted.

85. A permanent reserve so constituted might be better than the existing arrangements, which too frequently first create a competition and then take the soldier from the militia, ultimately to create a pensioner against the State. The Administration of 1867 in creating, scarcely intended to establish, the Reserves as a part of the army, and independent of the militia. "I propose," said General Peel, "that the first reserve should be attached to the militia. I should be very sorry to see another army raised up between the militia and the line, and I think militia officers have the strongest feeling upon this subject. . . . I propose that any of these men who could find employment after having completed two thirds of their first engagement, and served five years abroad, should be allowed to commute the rest of their service for service in the first reserve, and that they should be liable to general service in case of war, but for that war only. . . . When the war was over, therefore, I would allow those men to return to the Reserve. I would have them enrolled as regular militiamen, subject to no other duty or liability except that of being called upon to serve if war became imminent."

86. III *As to the Local Militia*.—Here conscription might be used with success, for as the service of the local militia differs so little from that of the volunteer force, men as experience shows, might be obtained for three or four years by ballot *without* substitutes. Further, I may remark (though conscription for the local militia be not adopted) that a register or record of the adult population capable of military service to meet invasion is a desideratum, and that the want of it may prove a national calamity. Mr. Pitt had time to draw up his defensive measures after a three months' search into the records of the *Spanish Armada*, but no such time will ever be available to the responsible Ministers on any future invasion. Up to 1829 such a record existed, and the machinery for placing the nation in arms on the definite event of war or invasion—which may come as a hurricane—ought to receive beforehand the deliberate sanction of Parliament. Probably the persons placed on the register to answer such a summons from the Crown would—from motives of self protection—prepare themselves at once for service as volunteers, thinking it more for the individual safety to go, if summoned to the front, skilled rather than unskilled in the use of arms. These lists, if retted at periodical periods, would keep up a sense of the

* The late Lord Herbert stated in 1850, that 71,152 militiamen were formally released for and that others (without a release) joined the army during the Crimean War. See also Note 2, p. 38 of Vol. 2, for Parliamentary Returns.

obligation which the common law casts upon every freeman to defend the shores and his own home. The sense of preparedness might possibly prove a guarantee for peace—and a panacea to panic—saving the maintenance of so large a standing army as otherwise would be needful.

87. Should this view be adopted, a revision of the Local Militia Act, with the amendments of the ballot, though annually suspended, should be so in a latter stage than at present—say, after the ballot list has been formed and the men to serve thereon are known. Lord Herbert considered the expediency of,* but was deterred from (probably by the trouble and expense of) completing the lists of the general militia to this stage. If these lists were in existence, the force could be brought under training (say) 14 days from the proclamation.

PART II.—SUGGESTIONS FOR THE RE-ORGANISATION OF THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

88. It is here assumed to be essential to secure, under the authority of Parliament, the military service of all adult males who may be needed for the defence of the realm upon the occasion of hostile invasion, but expedient *only* as a measure of the very last resort, to compel this personal service by the infliction of punishment. Further, it is assumed that no plan for the reorganisation of the auxiliary forces would be satisfactory which did not utilise the various arrangements (civil and military) which have been created in each county or district since the Militia Act of 1802 was passed.

89. These may be enumerated as follows:—

(a.) Civil.

1. The establishment of a complete registry for the record of population, and the re-division of the country into districts, under the authority of the 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 85.

2. The establishment of Poor Law Unions and of Union Houses.

3. The establishment of an organised police force, with lock up houses and barracks, under 19 & 20 Vict. c. 69, and other Acts.

4. The establishment of parks or recreation grounds in populous places, under 22 Vict. c. 27.

5. The establishment of railway communication throughout the United Kingdom.

(b.) Military.

1. Though districts under the separate command of general officers, originated at the close of the last century, these could not be looked upon as established arrangements in 1802.

2. Barracks, &c., for the regular army, only partially existed in 1802, and the troops when exceeding 20,000 men, were usually billeted or encamped, probably free of cost, on common or open field land. The present barracks would hold (say) 200,000 men.

3. The establishment of staff officers and the agency of pensioners did not then (as now) exist throughout the United Kingdom.

90. Further it is assumed that only two establishments, viz., of (1) the regular forces with the reserves, as the active army for offensive warfare; and (2) the militia and volunteers, as the sedentary force, to be utilised for defensive warfare, should exist; hence that consolidation is desirable, and that all the various forces should be merged

or consolidated in one or other of these establishments.

Any plan of army reorganization should disturb the balance of power in the State as little as possible, and adhere (as closely as it may be convenient to do) to the old constitutional arrangements under which the realm hitherto has been defended. The principle on which these arrangements have rested is, that it is the primary duty of each man to defend his own home, and that being secure, to defend his fellow subjects; hence, the militia was first local, and then made general or national—the natural order for dealing with the subject.

92. 1st. The Local Militia.

The early law limited the subject's military obligation to the defence of his own county: "That no man be compelled to go out of his own shire but when necessity requireth and sudden coming of strange enemies into the realm, and then it should be as in former times for the defence of the realm." When the force was within, it was maintained at the expense of the county, but from the day on which the militia left until it returned to the county the force was maintained at the king's expense.

93. I. To enforce this obligation at the present time, the first step would be to establish for each county, through districts and subdivisions, a register or record of every adult male (within such limit of age as Parliament may determine) capable of bearing arms for the defence of the realm. This register once perfectly established, through the agency of the Poor Law, Police, or Registrar General's officers, and settled by the deputy lieutenants, would provide the Crown, through the lord lieutenant of each county, with a record of the available strength of the kingdom.

94. The persons to be included and excluded from this list would require a careful consideration. Under the Levy en Masse Act men between the ages of 17 and 50, and under the Local Militia Acts men between the ages of 18 and 30 years of age were to be included in the register for military service, and though included some were afterwards entitled to exemption. Besides certain classes specified by Statute (sec. 38), the general grounds of exemption under the Local Militia Act were in substance (*inter alia*), (1) poor men having more than two children under 14 years of age, (2) men being under 5 feet 2 inches in height, or (3) having physical disorders disqualifying from service. Having regard to the fact that the service is to be personal—substitution not being allowed—it may be worthy of consideration whether men who have been convicted of crime, or in receipt of parish relief, should not be excluded from the force, either as volunteers or as conscripts. Partial exemption from service also arose, in a manner hereafter to be explained, from the classification of the enrolled militiamen.

95. Under the Levy en Masse Act the men were placed upon the register in four classes (the fourth class being special constables), and the Crown had the power of ordering one or all of the other three classes to be trained to arms. The Local Militia Act limited this power by laying down a fixed quota on the Statute, but with authority for the Crown to increase that quota on giving circumstances to one equal to six times the establishment of the general militia. When, therefore, the men allotted to each district

were raised, those remaining on the registers were free from compulsory military service till vacancies arose in the force.

96. The partial exemption of men chosen for service happened in this manner: having obtained men by ballot from the register, and enrolled them for service, the militia laws directed the deputy lieutenants to divide them into classes (five in the general militia and four in the local militia), according to certain rules laid down. The Act gave the Crown the power to draw out one class only, and by this arrangement the burthen of military service could be thrown on the first and second rather than on the third and fourth classes; and assuming the former better able to bear it than the latter, the inconvenience of conscription was diminished. Of course, a classification made on the register might, if the first and second classes were sufficiently numerous to produce the quota of conscripts, free the third and fourth classes, except in times of great emergency, from the ballot.

97. II. The statute having laid down the general obligation (as in the terms of the Levy en Masse Act) of every one on the register to serve the Crown, and the specific obligation of each county to raise thereout a given quota of men, under a penalty of 15s. for each man deficient, the manner of raising, and the organisation of the force when raised, should be similar—with such amendments as the altered circumstances of the county may seem to call for—to that of the late local militia. In regard to the agency for raising men, it may be doubted whether country lawyers, acting as clerks of general and subdivision meetings, are the most economical agents that could be used. The late Sir Robert Peel* represented the legal expense of the ballot as the reason for discontinuing it in 1829, and the late Lord Salisbury in January 1867, when the establishment of a local militia was urged, calling especial attention to the great cost which the existing machinery would entail on the county and on the Treasury. If the local rates were charged with the expenses of the ballot, then the militia, being made co-extensive with the poor law districts, the union clerks and other officers of the ratepayers could be utilised.

98. III. The training of the volunteers and of the local militia ought, so far as circumstances will allow, to be the same. The volunteer force sprang into existence because the service required to be given was not, for men earning their livelihood in civil employments, too burthensome. Necessity obliges the State to impose the same, or a service rather more severe, upon a larger number of citizens; but, as in passing any measure of conscription, the difficulty of doing so will be proportioned to the burthen intended to be imposed, surely the military service which has been voluntarily accepted by its citizens is the safest standard for the Government to enforce. It is a matter of supreme importance to establish a national register or record of males able to serve; and in this view of the question it would be in the highest degree impolitic to impose a military service certain to disturb their ability to earn wages or profits in their industrial or commercial pursuits. The local militia fell into disuse, but the volunteers, though in small numbers, continued till the revival of the movement in 1863. In laying down a permanent system of defence, it should be one which the people will, under

* See Appendix 2. This memorandum is (as will be seen) dated 1859. The Registrar General writes to me "I can only say that your experience confirms my view of the difficulty and expense of the measure; both are immensely increased by the great increase of the population since 1859."

* The volunteers were originally part of the militia establishment, but they became a vast host by having a separate establishment and being severed from the militia (see par. 10 and 19 ante, and vol. 1., pp. 312, 313.) The general officers thought that the army discipline would be relaxed by their union with the army.

* See App. 2, post. Each balloted man 1s. 6d. forshire cost 2s. The late Lord Salisbury (who had great experience in militia matters) named 9l. 8s. for expenses only. The Ballot Estimate for years 1823 to 1825, varying from 6,891l. to 30,557l. amounted to a total sum of 123,614l. 5s. 3d.



all circumstances, consider reasonable to maintain; and therefore annual training for efficiency should be imposed, with certain limits, within which the Crown should have (as in the Volunteer Act, 1863, s. 11) power, by Order in Council, to regulate their service from time to time to ensure efficiency. The men might be formed in classes as volunteers, and the Order in Council might regulate the training of each class accordingly. As much as possible should be left to the people, whose spirit has never been wanting in times of emergency, and who have never failed to bear any burthen when shared by all alike. When periods of danger arise, the standard of efficiency, with the authority of Parliament, could, if needed, be raised; and it would be safer to leave this to future legislation (when the necessity is apparent, and the machinery which this Memorandum contemplates has been established) than to peril present success. Under the Local Militia Act, the men may, for convenience, be trained for 28 days out of their counties; and if the *consecutive* training in regiments or companies was restricted within a reasonable limit, there would be no great hardship (now that the "railways" have superseded the "marching" which was provided for under the old law) in sending regiments or companies to a camp for instruction.

99. IV. As regards the "actual service" of the local militia, the same observations are applicable. Certainly in one respect at least, if not in all, they should be placed on the same footing as the volunteer force, viz., by not interfering as armed citizens in the suppression of riots. Since 1832, the preservation of the public peace has been committed to a separate order of men, acting as special constables (under the 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 41), or as police under the Acts before quoted, both doing so at the instance of the authorities, and at the cost of local rates. In case of actual or apprehended invasion of any part of the United Kingdom,* the volunteers, under the Act of 1863, may be called out and marched "to any part of Great Britain." No limit to the duration of the "actual service" is provided in the Act; and the Crown, as over the general militia, has an absolute power (subject to Ministerial responsibility) of continuing the volunteers in embodiment. With the local militia the powers are somewhat different. That force may also be embodied on "rebellion and insurrection," and so continued for a period "not exceeding six weeks after the enemy should have been repelled, or after the rebellion shall have been suppressed"; but the rule of 1863 would probably be accepted for the local militia without controversy.

100. V. If these views are accepted as to the "service," it would seem to follow that the "discipline" should be the same. That rule which the volunteers have accepted might surely be imposed upon "conscripts," without raising a fear of undue severity, and great convenience would result from having one code for both forces. In few things is the national feeling, or (may be) prejudice, so strong as against the rule (ignorantly called) of "martial law." If it be thought that the Volunteer Act, 1863, could be safely amended so as to enforce a stricter discipline upon the volunteers, then the same rule ought to be adopted in the proposed Bill; but no one cognisant of the history of the Militia Act can fail to see that great jealousy might be aroused against any measure of conscription which subjected the conscripts to a sterner rule of military discipline than absolute necessity required. The object in view is to provide a machinery by which the common law obligation, which

rests upon every man to defend the realm, may be brought into such a tangible shape that when required this service may be given *instantly*. Any provision, therefore, that tends to make this object unattainable is to be deprecated.

101. VI. It is assumed that the expenses of the force—as in daily pay, clothing, and arms—would be borne by the Imperial Treasury; but that in other respects—as in raising the men, in providing ranges and storehouses—the cost should fall on the local rates. The militia was originally a tax on land, and when military tenures were abolished became a local tax on property generally. Such it has continued to be, for if men be not raised, the parish, out of the poor rate, is fined 15*l.* for each man deficient. The machinery for raising men should therefore be a local agency, say the poor law officers, under the control of the ratepayers, who have to contribute to the fines which would arise if through negligence the quota of men was not raised.

102. The volunteer force, if increased and brought under the Act, ought not to delay the completion of the record or register of the county, as from the register, the vacancies, upon any falling off the volunteer force, might, if the force was embodied, be at once supplied by conscripts. Ranges and places of exercise are to be provided by the volunteers at their own cost, but there is no reason why this acquisition should not be made at the cost of the local rates. Under the early law, each town or city was bound to provide a range for the use of its inhabitants, and in the year 1825 the law officers advised the Crown that the militia could be trained on the waste or common lands then existing. Inclosure Acts have left few open spaces, and as the law now stands there is no machinery by which the county authorities could acquire ranges or grounds for the militia, though statutory powers have been given to the volunteers. If the public recreation grounds could be made available, under certain limitations, for training and exercise, and an obligation could be imposed on, and statutory powers given to, counties to obtain ranges, as is the case with storehouses, the law would be made consistent with necessity. Storehouses for arms are now provided for the militia at the expense of local rates, but the volunteers have to provide their own storehouses, which are not unfrequently so insecure as to cause alarm to the local and Imperial authorities. Under the Levy en Masse Act, parish churches were made places of deposit; and the late Lord Salisbury suggested that the existing county buildings, as police barracks and poor law buildings, should be utilised as places of safe custody. No doubt the distribution of arms involves the Government in a serious risk, unless secure places of deposit are provided. Many militia storehouses and barracks for the permanent staff now exist that did not exist in 1812; and if county buildings were utilised, the additional expense of providing store accommodation for arms and accoutrements would be diminished.

103. VII. The two principal results to be attained would be: first, a register of all persons capable of bearing arms, with a statutory machinery for enforcing this obligation; second, the establishment of a given quota of men to be trained to the use of arms. From this force the regular army would possibly be supplied with recruits, for the Local Militia and Volunteer Acts give, as this measure should do, free permission for all men to volunteer to the army. Looking at the Commons Debates in February

1852, it would be expedient to introduce the measure as one "enabling Her Majesty to exercise her prerogative of claiming the personal service of her subjects to defend the realm against invasion." In truth, the measure would resemble the "Levy en Masse Act," in several of its provisions, and therefore might bear a similar title. The officers would be drawn from the same source that has always officered the militia. The county organisation of lord and deputy lieutenants (which has served for the defence of the realm since the date of the Spanish Armada) would be preserved, and the power of the Crown over this force would be regulated by Parliamentary enactment. Instead of being temporary, as were the former Statutes for the defence of the realm, the Act would be permanent, and hence its provisions should be worked out with considerable care. The Training Act of 1806 and the Local Militia Act of 1812 should be repealed.

104. 2nd. The General Militia.

105. It has been shown elsewhere in what respect the service in the embodied militia differs from that in the regular army, is the difference sufficient to justify ballot for the one and only voluntary enlistment for the other? Ought a balloted militia to be sent to suppress rebellion in Ireland—a war service more distasteful than ordinary service of the regular army in our foreign garrisons. To remove this distinction, and to place the general militia upon the same footing in this respect as the regular army, it is proposed (1) to repeal all the ballot clauses as applicable to the general militia, and (2) to raise men for that force through the recruiting service of the Crown, entirely by voluntary enlistment. As a measure of relief, in freeing the people from the law which, if enforced, would oblige them to give compulsory service (any time of national (or ministerial) emergency) out of their kingdom, the proposal might be acceptable to Parliament, and it would scarcely be less so, if it can be shown that efficiency and economy would be secured by consolidating the regular army and general militia into one force (active and reserve) upon one, and the local militia and volunteers on another establishment.

106. I. Looking at the general militia in this aspect—as the reserve for the regular army—and placing the supply of men and officers on voluntary engagement in the hands of the Crown, all competition between the two services, and all desertions from one to the other, which have been so ruinous in former periods of our history, would cease. The agents of the Crown having the recruiting of men to both services in their own hands would regulate the supply to each as necessity might require. Ultimately the militia would be largely recruited from the army, for until the army has the means of throwing out from its ranks officers and men who, though not capable of foreign service, are well qualified for home service in the militia, great waste of strength must ensue.

* Whether the civil occupations of 100,000 men ought or ought not to be broken up, should be clear upon the Statute Book, but already a veteran statesman has challenged the meaning of this word.—Earl Russell's Letter in the "Times," of 21 November 1870.

(To be Continued.)

A Bill has been introduced into the United States House of Representatives, providing that from and after the 1st of January, 1876, the postage on pamphlets, newspapers, periodicals, &c., shall be at the rate of one cent, for every two ounces or fractions thereof.

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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, DECEMBER 14, 1875.

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.

LIEUT. J. B. VINTER, of Victoria, and Captain H. V. EDMONDS of New Westminster, are our authorized Agents for British Columbia.

We are now engaged in making out all the accounts due us for subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW. Last week we forwarded accounts to those due us in Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and London. This week we will make out and forward those for Fredericton, St. John, St. Stephen, Sackville, Carleton, Woodstock, N.B.; Windsor, Dartmouth, Colchester, Sydney, (Cape Breton) Amherst, and Halifax, N.S.—and will continue to do so week after week until the entire list is gone through with. Some of these are of long standing, and it is absolutely necessary that we should now insist on immediate payment. How they can expect us to furnish them with a paper for five and even seven years without receiving one dollar in return, is more than we can imagine; and we therefore hope they will no longer delay in promptly settling up their indebtedness. The field the REVIEW traverses over is rather an extensive one, taking in as it does the whole of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, England and the United States; and if it is to be successfully carried on payment in advance must for the future be insisted on—therefore on and after the 1st January all who have not complied with our terms, their names will be erased from our subscription

books and their accounts placed in Court for collection.

The expenses attending the publication of the REVIEW are considerable, and hence the necessity of being strict in insisting on prompt payment. The postage which has hitherto been paid by the subscriber we have now to pay—and no additional charge in consequence has been added to the price of the paper.

We have endeavored to supply the Volunteer Force with a paper worthy of their support, and will endeavor to add yet more materially to its interest, if we only meet with sufficient encouragement in warranting us in the increased expenditure and labour it will involve. Let our friends therefore exert themselves in increasing our circulation in their several localities, by sending us the names of two or three additional subscribers with their own, along with the money, which will materially help us in accomplishing this end.

As an inducement to our friends to get up clubs, an allowance of twenty-five cents on each subscription will be allowed. The money must invariably accompany the order. A little exertion on the part of our friends, would at least add a couple of thousand additional subscribers to our list. Every member of the Force should take a copy, and especially the Officers. No officer can be thoroughly posted in what is transpiring in military matters unless he takes the REVIEW.

The following synopsis of a very able lecture is so instructive politically, and in a military sense, that we give it unusual prominence. According to the gallant lecturer England is not so defenceless as many of our publicists would make out, and his view of the case we believe to be correct. A great deal of the uproar has resulted from professional soldiers excited by the events of the Franco-Prussian contest, but they never seem to have taken into account the utter anarchy which prevailed in France at and during the period of the invasion. An anarchy that enabled a pettifogging attorney like GAMBETTA to subvert the Government of his country and to lay her prostrate at the feet of the invader. There was no heart in the peasantry to fight for upstarts like the Provisional Government, and the rise of that power utterly demoralized the army. The Prussians met with no resistance worth the name after Sedan, nor did levies spontaneously appear to impede their victorious advance.

Now, it is well known that a threatened danger would line the hedge rows of England with bristling bayonets and that man power would not be lacking in a contest for national existence at home or abroad.

We know the Whig Radicals did their utmost to disarm the country but to eliminate the confusion they introduced into the administration of its Army and Navy, restore the command of both to the Sovereign, give

the command of the Militia to the Lords Lieutenant, and send the Adjutants of the regular service, who are now obliged to recruit and pay bounties for every militia man putting in his annual drill, back to their proper regimental duties, and it will be found that England still has some who are worthy representatives of their forefathers—who will not shun a militia training, and if necessary, carry pluck and physique into the ranks of the regular service.

Theorists like Captain HUME have endeavored to depreciate the value of the services of the militia soldier, and to show that the British Army at all times were recruited from the dregs of the popular—JOHN BRICOUR's *residuum*—but if they were, it must be confessed that the morale of other armies were far inferior in every respect to the men who has filled the pages of history with the blaze of victory from Blenheim to Delhi.

But it is not true, at the worst of times, and notably during the peninsular war, the British Army was largely recruited from the Militia, and to this circumstance its value has been in a great measure due. The real hitch is that the Whig Radicals destroyed the militia and England has no reserve.

But that is easily remedied; the agriculturist is *adscriptus gubeca* now as well as in the days of Cressy, Poitiers and Agincourt, and quite as easily made a soldier.

The professional cannot conceive that it is possible to make an efficient military man except he spends half a lifetime at practising the mysteries of the *goose* step and is almost ready to commit suicide if noses are not in line on parade, but modern warfare has brought the sword into every household, and a good deal of the artistic way of handling it will have to be dispensed with.

The gallant lecturer is to be congratulated on the maritimes of his views as well as the forcible manner in which he illustrates his axioms:

At the meeting of the Royal United Service Institution on Friday, June 18, J. E. Howard Vincent, Esq., F.R.G.S., late 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, lectured specially on the subject of the "Armed Strength of Europe, relatively considered as to England and her Treaties of Guarantee." General Sir William J. Codrington, G.C.B., occupied the chair. The following passages from the more salient portions of the lecture or paper read:—

"No doubt, gentlemen, you have been struck by the peculiar fitness of the day for such a subject as this. At this very hour sixty years ago the fate of Europe was at stake. The field of Waterloo, now a peaceful plain, and now the subject of a beautiful model within these walls, was strewn with dead and dying. Backwards and forwards waved the tide of battle; but ere sunset British valour, timely succoured by Prussian bayonets, overthrew the foe to peace, and the white charger of Napoleon was extended in flight.

"This England never did, nor never shall,
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror."
Holland.—Beginning with Holland, as lying first in the route to be taken in visiting the military centres of Europe, the lecturer said:—

"The route to Rotterdam lands us at once in a country whose welfare is of the utmost moment to ourselves. The supposed eyesore of a mighty neighbor—the independence of the Netherlands—is a matter of international concern. To preserve it, the House of Orange has an army supplied in part by voluntary enlistment, in part by conscription. Five years is the normal period of service; but after one year, the recruits are allowed to return home, subject only to an annual training of six weeks for the remaining four years. There must be many present who herein will recognize an idea that has been of late put forward for the instruction of our Militia.

"In reserves Holland is rich, or, rather, in poorly trained adjuncts to the regular forces—a more than questionable support in the hour of danger. The Militia is divided into two classes, the first numbering some 40,000, comprising all men from the twenty-fifth to the thirty-fourth year of age, and divided into groups, one containing the bachelors and widowers without children, and the other married men and widowers with children. In addition to this active Militia there is the 'resting Militia,' numbering some 71,000 men.

"The military forces which Holland can assemble for the defence of the country consist, then, of 63 battalions of infantry, of 5 companies; 111 companies of engineers, transport corps, &c.; 24 squadrons of cavalry, 4 to a regiment; 16 batteries of artillery of six guns, with a 'combatant' strength of 90,260 infantry, armed with the Snider and Beaumont breechloaders; 3850 cavalry, with 108 bronze breechloading rifled guns.

"The Dutch Navy consists of 113 ships, of which 17 are armour-plated, with 981 guns, and 7250 men. The navy is exclusively recruited by enlistment; for although conscription is allowable, it is never enforced.

"Such are the artificial safeguards of Holland; and theoretically they are more than supported by the power of inundation. I take this latter, however, to be a remedy which would never be resorted to, for it must inevitably bring far greater suffering on the attacked than on the attackers.

"Belgium.—Such remarks bring us to Belgium—bring us to a land dearly allied to us by dynastic ties, by uniformity of interest, and by solemn treaty. Here, too, we find a country threatened—continually threatened—and not by one gigantic neighbour, but by two. In the same degree that Germany looks paternally over Holland from the community of language, does France hanker with maternal affection after Belgium. How often within my own time has the safety of Belgium been, or imagined to have been, endangered! Nevertheless, here, as in the sister country, do we find an army formed by conscription, with substitutes. The period of service is eight years, two-thirds of which are usually spent on furlough. In addition to this active army, there is a *Garde Nationale*, comprising every Belgian capable of bearing arms, but neither fitted nor intended for service in the field—'worthless as an army, and as a police a constant source of danger to the State.' Numerically, the National Guard is strong enough—125,000 without the Reserve, or 400,000 with it. But how a country 'so placed' can, in the face of recent events, trust its fortunes to the heroism of a feeble army, supported by a numerous but impotent *Garde Nationale*, is beyond conception. Antwerp may hold out; an ally may keep the garrison alive and reinforced; but, after that? However, gentlemen, I am here to recount the present, not to forecast the future. In Belgium, then, we find: 84 battalions (mostly of 4

companies) of infantry, armed with Albin, Fraendlin, and Comblain breechloaders; 16 companies of engineers; 15 squadrons (14 to a regiment) of cavalry, 20 batteries (of six guns) of artillery, with a 'combatant' total of 130,000 infantry, 7500 cavalry, and 152 guns, on the Prussian system.

"Since October, 1874, the kingdom has been divided into two military conscriptions, the one embracing the provinces of Antwerp and of East and West Flanders, the other Brabant, Hainault, Liège, Limbourg, Luxembourg, and Namur. The very existence of Holland and Belgium as independent States hangs on their being able in any minute to act up to that sovereign rule of war, 'to bring masses to bear on fractions of the enemy.'

"Gentlemen, the reflection is melancholy for ourselves, our ally, and the peace of Europe, as Great Britain, conjointly with France, Prussia, Russia, and the Netherlands, is bound by treaty, concluded in 1839, to preserve the independence and neutrality of Belgium, and by treaties with Germany and France in 1870 to co-operate for that purpose with her naval and military forces against the invader."

Passing over Sweden and Norway and Denmark, Austria, Hungary, and Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Switzerland, we turn to Germany:—

"Germany.—To the old Prussia, now developed into the modern Germany, does Europe owe the startling military reforms of recent time of peace:—18,079 officers, 401,659 men, 97,379 horses, which are in the times of war increased to—31,195 officers, 1,273,346 men, with about one million combatants, 270,920 horses, and 2,472 field guns.

"In addition to these gigantic totals, the new Landsturm Bill provides an organized force for the defence of German hearth and home. The Landsturm is to be divided into two classes. The first, including all able-bodied men not already in the army, distributed into 293 battalions, and calculated to produce 175,800 men.

"This addition will bring the German war strength to over 1,700,000 men.

"The second base of the Landsturm will include every other available male, but will not for the present be organised.

"One million and three-quarters of men available! One million of combatants, where of half can be brought to-morrow to bear on any one spot! Is it to be wondered at that such a force claims dictatorship?

"This vast army demands the greatest sacrifices from every class of society. The nobility tread for life in the unremitting profession of arms. An axe is held over every united family, every domestic circle. The emigration returns show how great is the burden. A veritable exodus has taken place since the war, and I am informed, though with what truth I cannot say, that a treaty is in negotiation between Germany and the country where these tens of thousands of fugitives from the yoke of military service find a ready shelter and the road to wealth.

"Russia.—The Russian Army' formed the subject, three years ago, of a lecture of mine in this theatre. I need not therefore trouble you with any detailed account of Russian military organisation. I will simply say that the universal service on which it is now based produces a total war strength of 752,000 combatant infantry, 172,000 cavalry, with 2763 guns, including 400 mitrailleuses.

"In ten or fifteen years the land forces of the empire will number two million men, of which about three-fourths will be combatant."

"The Russian Navy is increasing every

day in importance. Numerically the Russian Navy consists of some 300 vessels, including 25 ironclads, with an armament of over 1500 guns. By far the most important part of the navy, and nearly all the ironclads, comprise the Baltic fleet. The other great division of the fleet is stationed in the Black Sea.

"Turkey.—We have now arrived at the centre of the Anglo-Russian future—Constantinople. From here, and not from Asiatic steppes, radiate the troubles to come. Do not be misled by rumours and counter-movements far from the true arena of action. Since 1871 the Turkish Army has been completely reorganised, but whether so equally in theory and in practice it is not for me, with such feeble resources as are at my command, to opine. Official statements, and, you are bound to believe them, set down the military forces of the Sultan last year as consisting of—170,376 regulars, 148,680 reserves, 75,000 auxiliaries, 87,000 irregulars; presenting a grand total of 350,000 combatant infantry, 21,000 cavalry, with 648 guns.

"The Turkish ironclad navy is one of the finest in the world, and is as you doubtless know, command by an Englishman of no less ability than experience. You well know that, conjointly with Austria and France, we are bound to preserve the independence of the Ottoman Empire, and that independence, whether with but one ally, or alone, we shall, we must, and we can maintain.

"France.—France remains for consideration, that 'nation of gallant men, of men of honour, and of cavaliers.' With a recuperative power peculiar to Gaul, Frenchmen have been unremittingly devoting themselves to remedy the evils in their military administration, which the last war laid bare in so terrible a manner. Those, however, who know France best, who have resided there of late, will need no telling of how much there is yet to do, in what a transition state is the whole mechanism of the army, how wholly unfit it is at present for revenge. The new laws are but imperfectly understood by the local officials, and years must elapse ere the eagle of France can again be borne against a foe. Not half-a-million combatants is it possible for France to put into the field, and ere even this we may almost say paltry number could be brought to bear on any spot, could be available for the defence of one frontier, could be concentrated for any attack; months of preparation would be essential.

"A very marked improvement has taken place since the war in the officering and training of the French Army. Greater attention is paid than before to technical study and professional duties, and, learning from the victor, no pains are spared to develop the efficiency of the soldier.

"England.—With regard to England, it might be that the services were in many points defective, but nevertheless half a million of Britons were ready to die for their country. It was a great mistake to be continually running down the English Army, for an army corps of 60,000 regular troops, complete in all its branches, could, within a week, set sail for a foreign country. The Militia regiments, for the most part full of robust, developed men, and of unprecedented efficiency; a force of 150,000 men, admirably officered, formed a reliable second line which, with a little handling, would, in the case of a popular war, be available for service in the field. Then the Volunteers, if ever seriously developed, were of incalculable value to the country. The Volunteers of Great Britain were the finest body of men of the class in Europe, and far superior to

the Garde Nationale on which some nations staked their safety. It was an institution without its equal, without its parallel in history, and, looked upon alone as a recruiting field for the army actually engaged, could not be undervalued or overencouraged."

In summing up his paper, Mr. Vincent said: "That of the fifteen States of Europe, seven have introduced universal liability to military service—Germany, Russia, Austria, France, Italy, Denmark, and Switzerland. The armies of seven are recruited by conscription, or conscription and enlistment—viz., Spain, Turkey, Sweden and Norway, Holland, Belgium, Portugal, and Greece, while in England alone are we solely dependent on voluntary enlistment."

"Looking at the armies of Europe from every point of view, the rapidity with which they can be mobilised, fed from reserves concentrated on any point, maintained in the field, they may be ranged in the following precedence:—

1st Class.	(1) Germany.	(9) Sw'n and Nor'y
	(2) Austria.	(10) Holland.
	(3) Russia.	(11) Denmark.
	(4) France.	(12) Spain.
2nd Class.	(5) Italy.	(13) Portugal.
	(6) England.	(14) Switzerland.
3rd Class.	(7) Belgium.	(15) Greece.
	(8) Turkey.	

Altogether four armies of the first class, two armies of the second, and nine armies of the third, with, in round numbers, a paper strength of seven and a-half millions, and a combatant strength of five millions, with 15,000 guns, and a million and a quarter of horses.

"In navies Great Britain is supreme; then come in their order France, Russia, Turkey, Austria, Germany, Italy, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and Portugal, with an aggregate total of 2039 vessels, of which 200 are ironclads, the whole being manned by some 280,000 men, and armed with 15,000 cannon. 110 ships of war are building in European dockyards, and of these fifty six will be armour plated. The expenses incidental to the armies and navies of Europe exceed 112 millions sterling per annum, of which fully three fifths are devoted to the land forces.

"Turkey and Austria keep their troops at the least cost—viz., at about £29 a year per man; the maintenance of the British soldier is the dearest, close upon £100 per annum."

UNDER the title of "Rumours of General Military Service," the *Volunteer News* of 10th November, gives the following article which is so far a step in the right direction:

"It is known that the war authorities are still engaged on schemes of military defence, and we have heard it rumoured that the country may shortly expect great and comprehensive changes in our military organisation, and that some sort of universal service looms on the horizon. We would, therefore, not be astonished to find next spring the Militia Ballot Suspension Act left out in the cold. Should that Act be withdrawn, the result would be to give the Militia Act full swing. Consequent upon this we might expect some changes in the Volunteer force but these would require to be done with a careful and intelligent hand. We have heard that Government may reduce Volunteer battalions to a common strength of 500 men, and that it will be expected that citizens enrolled in that force must be those only whose service in the militia would operate against the interests of com-

merce and industry, and who are in a position to give a fair amount of their time at spare hours to drill and rifle exercises, and that none will be enrolled who are not physically fit for active military service. The regulations will be more strict than now exist, as service in Volunteer corps will afford relief from the compulsory service of the militia ballot.

Volunteers not coming up to the physical conditions, and prepared to accept the more rigid terms of the Government will be expected to retire, from the force; and officers over age will be asked or permitted to retire, according, we presume, to the existing regulations on the subject. We would not be surprised, further, to learn that the War Office will demand a training of probably one year in the regular army, before officers are honoured with substantive commissions, of course, if these changes take place they will entail a much heavier Volunteer expenditure than at present, and even we should anticipate allowances, if not pay, to officers; but great economy may be the general result, if the military scheme we have advocated, and placed before our readers long ago is adopted, by which all the training of recruits is entirely performed in the auxiliary ranks, and no man enlisted for foreign service or in the regular army, who has not previously acquired some knowledge of the trade of a soldier in Militia or Volunteer corps. Whatever may be done must include more intimate and cordial relations among all classes of the Regular Militia, Volunteer, and Reserve forces of the country. If such great changes are in contemplation, the greatest care and caution will be necessary in introducing them to the country. The word 'compulsory' has been recently applied to educational matters,—Will the country receive it graciously as applied to things military? The Volunteer system has worked so far well, and may be developed to still more valuable results, but the utmost judgment and knowledge of Volunteer topics is required to mix the civilian and military elements in a homogeneous whole."

The reader will naturally ask where are Lord CARDWELL's heroic reforms now, or what has become of "Control" competitive examinations, the increased popularity of the army and its alleged increased efficiency? We believe the correct answer would be that those excellencies only existed in the imagination of the propounders and advocates of army re organization, and were as unsubstantial as "the baseless fabric of a vision," although, unfortunately, nothing but a "wreck remained behind."

It would appear that the scheme of organization will look to the maintenance of the old constitutional force, the militia as its basis, and it is possible that the idea of universal service will be carried out by the enrolment of every male capable of bearing arms, and the training of a portion as an active force something like our own Volunteer Organization; but here the difficulty strikes us at once how is such a force to be officered?

To get the rural population of the British Isles to follow officers selected on Lord CARDWELL's plan would be just as possible as to build a railway to the moon. It is evident that a return must be made to the old system of allowing the sons of the country to raise the different corps, and

it will even be necessary to import a similar expedient with the organization of the Regular Army—this is tantamount to purchase, as that was in reality, a substitute in money for the recruits the would-be officer should bring to the colours. Well the Whig Radicals heroically deprived the commission of its value, inflicting the greatest possible injury on the poor man in whose interest ostensibly, at least, the revolution was affected, over-bore constitutional usage and courtesy, insulted their sovereign and abused her confidence in order to destroy the principle on which the whole military organization rested.

For it is well understood that except soldiers have confidence in, and respect their leaders, the most elaborate organizations are ineffective and useless.

H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief will have a difficult task to place before the country a scheme for the organization of an efficient military force, but we have every faith in his wisdom and capability as an administrator, while his practical military experience has been so extensive as to warrant the assertion that as the administrative head of the army, he is scientifically and professionally the first soldier in Europe, and will undoubtedly handle this difficult legacy of folly and confusion left him by the Whig Radicals with a true appreciation of its importance to the best interests of the Empire.

He has also the advantage of having one officer at least, Colonel P. ROBERTSON ROSS, C.B., now commanding 9th Brigade depot at Halifax, who can give valuable practical information on the subject and value of militia organization.

REVIEWS.

We have received the *Aldine* for November, the artistic illustrations of which are of a superior order, and as each number succeeds the other the interest is maintained, both in illustration and literary matter. The price of this deservedly popular cosmopolitan work of art is \$6.00 per annum. Address the *Aldine* Company, 18 and 20 Vesey street, New York.

The London Quarterly Review, for October, has been republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, N.Y. The following is the contents:—Memoirs of Saint Simon; Trout and Trout-Fishing; William Borlase, St. Aubyn, and Pope; Drink: the Vice and the Disease; Icelandic Illustrations of English; The Maules of Panmure; Russian Proverbs; Census of England and Wales; The Conservative Government. The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company (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.

A Carlist court-martial has sentenced General Saballo to four years' imprisonment.

CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

(At the Alexandria Palace Banquet, Oct. 24th.)

Paying slight! Left and right
Crowds pressing onward—
Sharp Alexandra Board
Dines the Two Hundred!
"Free passes grant them all!"
Veterans, short and tall—
Sharp Alexandra Board—
(Profits will not be small)—
Dines the Two Hundred!

"Go it, the Light Brigade!"
Toast-master, sore dismayed,
Queered by those heroes' chaff,
Boggled and blundered.
Thers not to speechify,
Still less to make reply;
Thers but to drain all dry,—
Into the drinkables
Walked the Two Hundred!

Bottles to the right of them,
Bottles to the left of them,
Bottles in front of them,
While the band thundered:
They know no "Captain Cork"
Boldly they went to work,
After the estables
Fell to their knife and fork,—
Thirsty Two Hundred!

A La Russe might surprise
Still they know jolts and pies,
Clearing the dishes there,
Relèves and embrees, while
Scared waiters wondered;
Then plunged in bacca smoke,
Glasses and pipes they broke—
Comrades long surrendered,
Big with old lark and joke
Gleefully met again—
Jolly Two Hundred!

Trophies to right of them,
Trophies to left of them,
"ABDIGNAN'S charger's head,
Piously sundered!
Back they reeled from the spread.
Straight as they could, to bed—
They that had dined so well—
Nothing to pry per head—
Happy Two Hundred!

When shall their glory fade?
O! what a meal they made!
Cockneydom wondered.
Honor the charge they made—
Bravo the Light Brigade!
Hearty Two Hundred!
"CHARGE, CHESTER, CHARGE!"

The Floods in England.

Late papers from England bring many tales and incidents of distress caused by the recent floods in England. We publish a few:—

The most lamentable accident was that at Wilford, a village on the south bank of the Trent, near Nottingham. A carter named Hinckman, being in the vicinity of Wilford-road, was besought by a number of people in Collier's Row to drive them through the water downwards. What happened afterwards is thus told by Hickman himself—"Two young women and a child came out of Collier's Row, and as we passed Mr. Cordon's he came in along with two men. Mr. Cordon's horse was tied to the back of the cart. We let others in; but I cannot say how many. I rode on the back of the horse, as there was not room for me in the cart. We were getting on all right till against the public house belonging to Mr. Joseph Jackson, near the brass foundry, when the horse appeared to stumble into a hole. I jumped out, and got under the belly of the horse, where the reins got twisted about me, and I could not get loose for ever such a while. I tried to make the horse swim, but could not. I struggled with it for a long time, but it would not swim, so I let it go, and I saw it fall below the water and not come up again. I had to leave him to try and save myself. I was almost perished and almost drowned, as I had tired myself so much with the horse. I would have been drowned had not a man

put a prop over a wall to me. They put a rope over too, and I had just strength enough to put it under my arms, when I was hauled over the wall. I saw a lot of people screaming in the water, but cannot say how many were saved or how many were drowned. Jack Terry says the two women were drowned, but that the child is saved. The road seemed to give way, like, and we were thrown into a hole which would be 14 or 15 feet deep. The water was right into the hole. Had it not been for the horse I could have saved myself at once. The horse and cart and Mr. Cordon's horse are lying in the hole. I was brought home in a cart." The scene thus simply described was witnessed from the windows of houses where other people were confined by the waters, and had the pain of looking on, powerless to help. The sbricks of the women brought the assistance of two men named Goodman and Walker, who were in a boat some distance off. They succeeded in saving the child, but they had the misfortune to see three women sink without being able to save them. A number of men got round the boat, and in their struggle to get in, put it in danger of swamping. In the panic thus caused any further attempt to save the women seems to have been impossible. Five men were saved in the boat. The uncertainty shown in Hinckman's story as to the number in the cart is not dispelled by the various conflicting accounts of other observers. Five have unquestionably been drowned.

The distress of the Wilford villagers was very great from Thursday afternoon to Saturday morning. The Rev. Mr. Davis, the vicar, as soon as daylight came, bestirred himself to ascertain the condition of affairs, and render succour if possible. To reach the houses in any conveyance or on horse back was hopeless, no steed would face the water, and there was only one serviceable boat in the village. This one ark of refuge was not anchored, but chained down to a tree, and was floating half full of water within a few feet of where the full volume of the Trent swept by with a fierce rushing like that of the "arroyo Rhone." But the boat must be had; all other efforts was hopeless. So, calling his best men—who work for him and speak of him with a good will and confidence which savours of feudal times—Mr. Davis ordered them to pull off the doors of his carriage house, and with this and some other material to construct a raft. On this frail structure Mr. Davis, accompanied by two trusty condjutors, piloted himself to the boat, and, after long exertion and a very severe struggle, baled out the water, cut the iron chain with a hammer and chisel, and bore off his prize in safety. "He is a good one, ho is," said one of his helpers. "He stands to the welt and never flinches. There isn't a better man living, and I do not care who hears me say so."

Edward White, an engine fireman on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, describes how he and his mate did a journey on Wednesday night from Sheffield to Rotherham. They left Sheffield at four o'clock, and got to Rotherham at 5.30, where they found a fearful change for the worse. On their first journey the water was only three inches of the rails; on their second it was three feet, and now they found before them a formidable river five feet deep. Colton thought they would try and force a passage. So did White. The water was rising to the level of the fire-hole. White at once closed the dampers, and thus kept out the enemy. The train was then driven into the flood. It was stiff work.

The water rose to the fireman's feet, and hissed and spluttered against the fire-hole as if in vexation at being worsted. Right gallantly the goods engine ploughed its way through five feet of water, spurning the waves on each side, and keeping the rails as steadily as if the foe were not in possession. The weight of the water was severely felt. A few on-lookers who saw the plucky exploit cheered the driver and his stoker as they carried their heavy craft through the flood, where, later in the day, another engine helplessly floundered, its funnel alone showing above water. Steadily and surely the good train went through the five feet, till several hundred yards beyond Rotherham station the iron track was once more in sight. When the driver and fireman first came in sight of the flood at the signal bridge, a short distance from Rotherham station, White noticed that the guage showed 140 lbs. of steam. As they ploughed their way through the flood till the engine came out of the water a quarter of a mile further the guage registered only 40 lbs. Water and steam—if we may so distinguish what in reality is one and the same thing had fought a stiff fight. The solid body of water pressing against and hemming them in—occasionally sweeping over the fireman's foothold like waves over a storm-caught vessel, and acting as a heavy drag to every wheel—proved so powerful an obstacle to progress that if the brave old engine had had another couple of hundred yards 'o accomplish, the effort must have been a failure. As it was, the steam power was reduced by 100 lbs. in 450 yards.

Died Like an Old Fashioned Christian.

Comodoro Goodenough, of the British Navy, who in August last was shot with poisoned arrows by Australian savages, died like an old fashioned Christian. He summoned all the men to the quarter deck, bade them goodby, and shook hands with nearly all of them until his strength was exhausted. He adjured the men when tempted to commit sin to think of him, and what he had said to them, and put the temptation away. He told the commander never to hesitate in his daily life to say "This is right," or "That is wrong," and to act accordingly. Of the savages who had given him his death wound he spoke kindly and without any vengeful feelings. It was a fine, calm morning when the good Commodore's soul passed away. Perhaps our readers would like to hear more details, and we give them below:

The Birmingham Daily Post of Oct. 18th, publishes a letter from Mr. Perry, the Secretary of Commodore Goodenough, giving some additional details of the lamentable incident at Santa Cruz which resulted in the death of the Commodore and two of his crew. Mr. Perry writes:—"We reached Carlsle Bay, in the Crag Islands, on the morning of the 12th, and my chief and myself landed in a whaleboat, opposite, a small village, followed by two other boats, in which a few officers came on shore. The natives, who were all armed with bows and arrows, came down to the boat, and we managed to open what we supposed to be a friendly intercourse with our savage brethren willing to barter the few things they had brought down to the beach. We therefore landed among them and went to their village. We remained in the village one half-hour, and then a man beckoned us away to follow him around to another village. We went some distance, but, finding

the second village far away, and not altogether liking the looks of our guide, a first suspicion crossed our minds, though none expressed it. We turned back, having no weapons whatever, and the Commodore being satisfied with the apparently friendly feeling that had been established, gave the order to prepare to embark. They all went down to the beach and were in or near the boats except the Commodore, our Lieutenant of Marines, and myself. We three remained at the corner of the village. Suddenly a man, who was standing three or four yards from the Commodore, fired an arrow, which struck my dear chief in the left side, and as we turned to the boats where our arms were, several flights of arrows followed us. The men in the boats were not prepared for this sudden attack, and had not their rifles at immediate command, and, consequently, the arrows kept dropping among and around us until a few shots from our revolvers and rifles instantly stopped them, bringing down two natives and dispersing the rest into the jungle. The Commodore was again wounded in the head, and five men in the boats received arrow wounds in various parts of their bodies. The only punishment which it was thought desirable to inflict on these wretches was the burning of their village, and my chief humbly regretted that any of the natives had been killed. My good luck followed me on that day, and I escaped without a scratch. I was therefore able to pass the time while going off to the ship in sucking the Commodore's wounds, for it is the custom of these barbarians to poison their weapons. This possibly still exists, and on it depends the lives of the patients, although their wounds now appear light. This sore anxiety is the only one which has turned us southward again, so that tetanus, if it does take place, may at least have the cooler climate to withstand it.*

Another writer, the Chaplain of the *Pearl*, says:—"The *Pearl* at once proceeded south to gain a cooler climate. After calling at Mota to leave directions for Her Majesty's ship *Nymphæ*, shortly expected there, her course was shaped for Australia. At first, all seemed going on well with the wounded. On the Sunday following the accident the Commodore desired the chaplain to return thanks for merciful deliverance in great danger, desiring specially to return thanks that he had not been suddenly cut off, but time and opportunity given to think of death. In his own words, he had been led to consider more closely the things that are hereafter. On Wednesday, August 18, symptoms of tetanus appeared, and, in all human probability, the Commodore must die. He seemed to grasp this fact in all its fulness, at once settling all earthly matters, in which he was thoughtful of everyone dependent on him, and attended to the minutest detail of the command he was then called on to give up; then he fixed his thoughts on God. Without one earthly regret with a perfect trust in the infinite love of God, with thankfulness for all the mercies he had received in his life, he resigned himself to the will of God. Till Friday evening he lingered among us, who, much as we liked and respected him, in those few hours learned that we only then were apprehending his true greatness. On Thursday afternoon, thinking that the end was near, had all his officers summoned to his bedside, where, in lovely and loving words, he spoke of his trust in the infinite love of God and the readiness he felt to go. He had a word for each, a word of love, as at his request each kissed him and said good-bye. He then caused himself to be carried

on to the quarter-deck and placed on a bed there, the ship's company being assembled to hear his last words to them. His heart was full of God's love to himself, and out of its abundance the mouth spoke. He spoke, of this love, and exhorted all to love God, telling them how he had loved them all, even when having to punish them, seeing good in them to love. Many such words were spoken before he said good-bye, blessing them all in the name of God. A calm sleep followed after this exertion, and on waking his mouth still spoke the same things. He said that, as a proof of God's love to him, instead of some dark picture of his past life rising up to trouble him at the last, God would only let his mind dwell on the words, "In whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning;" he said God had opened, as it were, this little window in Heaven. He retained his consciousness to the last, his face lighting up with a glorious smile when reminded of his "little window." It would be impossible did one dare further to write publicly of so sacred a scene, to speak of his many loving words to all near to, of all away from him. Unselfish and noble, he even regretted that he was so long in dying, as it gave such trouble to those attending him.—One of his last utterances was, "I have no breath left to praise God for all His mercies;" but enough. He died quietly at 5 30 p.m., on Friday, August 20.

The Commodore earnestly desired no vengeance should be taken on the natives of Santa Cruz. In his last words to the men he spoke to this effect:—"We cannot tell their reason; perhaps they have been injured by white people, but we cannot communicate with them, not knowing their language; perhaps some day—it may be twenty or thirty years hence—some good missionary, some Christian man, may go among them and find out why they did this."

ADMIRALTY, October 19.—Assistant Paymaster W. W. Perry, Secretary to the late Comm. Goodenough has been this day specially promoted to the rank of Paymaster in H. M.'s Fleet, the Acting Captain of H. M. S. *Pearl* having reported the warm appreciation expressed by the late Comm. Goodenough of Mr Perry's devotion, in that "he at considerable risk to himself (having at the time a sore in his mouth) sucked the Commodore's wound, in the hope of extracting any poison which might have been left by the arrow."

A Forage Train.*

Descriptions of battles have been written in language so fervid and glowing that officers and troops participating will live as long as memory can hold the impress. Bold charges have won many a general his stars, and the hero and his men are characters in history. The genius of the pencil has paid its tribute to the genius of the sword. Battle scenes have been painted so true to the reality that you could almost hear the roll of the musketry and artillery and the crash of the charging columns.

Many readers of history know only of army life as pictured to them on the printed page and on the canvas. Hero only Military glory! Hero only heroes!

This mistake is as old as the Grecian and Latin poets. Virgil's muse breaks forth in the very first line of the "Æneid," "Arma virumque cano"; but it is doubtful, if Vir-

* From *Everglade to Cannon*, in the press of D. Van Nostrand.

gil had been in the Quartermaster's Department on that memorable flight from Troy, if he had seen so much poetry in it. What a loss to the curriculum of our academic and colleges!

A close observation of McClellan's Pan-insular campaign, and the subsequent military operations of the Army of the Potomac, will justify the remark that much merited commendation has been withheld—unintentionally, of course—from the officers and enlisted men who had charge of the supplies and their transportations. The haversack and nosebag mean more than bread and meat and oats and hay—they mean hard marches, steady nerve under fire, and cheerfulness in defeat.

To have the supply trains of Commissary and Quartermaster's stores at the appointed place and on time, especially in the cavalry, required no small amount of mature judgment, combined with courage and patient endurance of severe hardship and exposure. Good train masters and teamsters are as necessary to efficient transportation as a good orderly sergeant to a thoroughly-disciplined company.

It was the writer's good fortune to have charge of a supply train, which left City Point on the afternoon of July 30, 1861—destination, "the Reserve Brigade, on the march." The scenes of that march are well worth noticing here, as they give us a picture of army life that has not yet appeared in print or on canvas.

The train parked in an open field, teams hitched up, teamsters at their posts, and the order given to move. The regimental wagons are loaded with officers' baggage and regimental and company records and effects, the supply-wagons with rations and forage.

Not a cloud or a tree breaks the blinding, scorching rays of the noonday sun. The flies are in countless millions, and as vicious as numerous. It takes some time to pull out, and the head of the train is a long distance on the road before the last wagon leaves the park. Several miles are marched before the train is well closed up, the trotting of the teams to accomplish this filling the air with clouds of dust and adding the fangs of suffocation in those of cremation. Suddenly the road begins to slope, and deep, gullies and steep banks are on either side. Frequent stoppages indicate trouble ahead, and as we ride forward a teamster is seen locking his chain brake. "What's the matter?" "An ugly piece of corduroy through a swamp just at the foot of the hill." It looks next to impossible to get down the hill, over the corduroy, and through the swamp, with wagons so heavily loaded, without some serious accident. Yet skilful driving, and no small amount of courage on the part of each teamster, take the train safely through.

Alternate stretches of dusty and muddy road are passed over, and night draws on.

The heat and dust are making long gaps, and, though frequent halts are made, it is impossible to close up. Night overtakes us in a thick pine forest, slowly but surely making our way through difficulties that to the uninitiated would be simply insurmountable.

About midnight the head of the train comes to a halt. It is clear, though intensely dark. A ride to the front discloses a dilapidated narrow bridge over a creek.

We dismount and examine carefully the approach to the bridge, and, finding it dangerous, hastily build a fire. There is nothing like light on every subject; army transportation is no exception.

The fire lightens up the scene, giving a

weirdness and grotesqueness to our consultation that are well worth a sketch from the pencil of Nast. "All right! go ahead!" and the lead team is safely over. The same good fortune attends the greater portion of the train, and we are congratulating ourselves on our success, when lo! a crash, and through the flickering light a wagon is seen with two wheels in mid-air and two hanging over the side of the bridge. Dismounting, we gather around it. Had the wagon been built on the bridge, it is doubtful if it could have been put in the position in which we found it.

Oh! for a veil, or a tarpaulin, to cover from view the scene around that wagon, the suppressed sighs and groans—yes, and oaths, for cavalry teamsters are proverbial for their profanity. The effects of the heat, dust, darkness, and fatigue seemed to find vent on the inanimate wagon. But a few cheering words broke the spell. Instantly the mules are unhitched, and, without attempting to clear the blockade, we seek a crossing through the mire and water below. We work with a will to cut away the undergrowth and scrub-pines, examine carefully both sides of the creek and its bed, and then start across the next team. The splash of the mules as they take the water, the creaking of every board and timber, the crack of the teamster's whip, and his stirring talk as he encourages his team to their work, brightens up the scene as the thought steals over one that the humblest callings are filled with brave and devoted men whom no circumstances, however dispiriting, can make flinch.

True grit, though on the back of a wheel-mule, carries a force with it that is alike inspiring and contagious. We are not long in suspense. The team has reached the opposite side safely, and is quickly followed by others—each one, however, tearing up the muddy ground, and making the passage more difficult and dangerous.

One team, not sturdy as the rest, stalls in the creek, and instantly we are in the water, prying with levers and tugging at the wheels. But "Fit via vi" is as true in army transportation as at the siege of Troy. Three o'clock in the morning finds us past both Scylla and Charybdis, and again on the march. If it is difficult to pass from the rear to the front of a column of cavalry, on the march, along a narrow road, it is more so, on a dark night, to ride from the rear to the front of a long line of wagons and mules. This feat was accomplished—not successfully, however; for in one of those "last ditches" so common "on the road to Richmond" rider and horse disappear from view, soon to emerge, beautified by close contact with the sacred soil, and brimful of new experiences.

But daylight brought delight, as its first rays revealed the bivouac of the "Second" near Jones's Hole—a name suggestive of the night's trials and tribulations, but happily ending them. We had been seventeen hours on the road, and travelled forty miles. The strongest teams were exhausted and barely able to drag the supplies to the different regiments for distribution.

The *Cronstadt Messenger* is informed that the Russian expedition recently engaged in exploring the Steppes beyond the Caspian has come upon the hitherto undiscovered ruins of a large city, which appears at one time to have been densely populated. Minarets, in the Arabic style, have been found in good repair, and there are also remains of a most extensive aqueduct.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, 11th December, 1875.

THE Volunteer movement is again flourishing in this city; in addition to the re-organization of the 5th Royals as Fusiliers, the Mount Royal French Canadian Rifle Battalion has been brought up to its full strength of six companies, and have just completed their twelve days annual drill, under the active superintendence of Lieut. Colonel Labranche, commanding officer; considering that with very few exceptions, the corps is composed of recruits and newly appointed officers. The inspection on Monday evening last, proved what could be done in so short a time under an able instructor and an intelligent class of men. The manual and firing exercise was well gone through, and the marching and wheeling (by No. 1 and 2 Companies in particular) was equally good. The Brigade Major of the District, Lieut. Colonel the Count D'Orsensens at the conclusion of the field movements, complimented Colonel Labranche on the efficiency evinced by him in bringing the *new* Mount Royals to such a state of discipline, and trusting that both officers and men would, as Loyal French Canadians, keep up the credit of the corps, to the very utmost of their power and show their brethren in arms of British origin that the French military spirit, still existed in Canada. The Montreal Field Battery, under command of Lt. Col. Stevenson, were inspected on the 3rd instant by Col. Strange of the Royal Artillery, accompanied by Colonel Fletcher, C. M. G., Deputy Adjutant General, and Col. Bacon, the Brigade Major. At the conclusion of the gun drill, Col. Strange addressed the Battery as follows:—"Men of the Montreal Field Battery: I have now been looking at you for the last five years, and never on any occasion have I experienced so great a feeling of satisfaction as at present. You have not had a good chance for training, and the solidity and steadiness with which you have performed your drill, notwithstanding these disadvantages, are, I think, a recompense; I find when I asked questions of your N. C. officers, that in every case the answers were given correctly. I think we shall have another class of gunnery this winter, and I hope as many of you can, will attend. I shall not detain you longer but be assured, what I say, I mean." Colonels Fletcher and Stephenson also addressed the Battery—the latter giving them some information concerning the Dominion Association about to be formed. The corps was then dismissed. The 5th Royal Fusiliers have nearly all their handsome new uniforms completed and will have a full dress parade some time next week. The want for a

proper place for our City Corps to drill in is much felt, particularly at this season of the year. In accordance with the new system of Cavalry movements the Montreal Hussars, under the command of Captain Tees are being instructed in the *Non Pivot Drill* &c, &c., by Col. R. Lovelace of the Cavalry Staff, the officers and men are said to be making rapid progress under this officer's superintendence in the changes consequent thereon. The formations are much simplified, all show-movements are done away with, and the Cavalry are now instructed in such manoeuvres as would necessarily be employed in contact with an enemy. The late Colonel Jenyns of H. M. 13th Hussars, (one of the 600 in the renowned charge at Balaclava) was the first to introduce the *Non Pivot* drill in his Regiment, and it has now, with some modifications, become a fixed system in the British Cavalry; its usefulness in practice was manifestly apparent at the last grand Cavalry Manoeuvres, in Germany, who have long since established the *Non Pivot Drill*; Colonel Lovelace is to instruct the several Cavalry Corps under his superintendence in all its details. The Engineer Company were inspected on the 4th inst., by the D. A. General Colonel Fletcher, and were complimented by him on their efficiency. No snow to speak of as yet and sleighing very bad.

X

The Suez Canal.

The purchase by the British Government of four million pounds worth of shares of the Suez Canal Company Stock, is thus commented on by the *London Times*.—

The *Times* in its financial article to day says in relation to the purchase by Great Britain of 177,000 shares of the stock of the Suez Canal Company:—"A breathing time most essential to Egypt is secured. The value of the purchase to England is great and probably will be taken by the public to mean more than it does. By buying up the rest of the shares and paying two loans raised by the Company amounting to £4,800,000, England would be possessed of the entire property. The advantage of the bargain materially, is a secondary question. The purchase was made for political reasons, therefore the importance of the step is hardly to be overrated. For a considerable time it cannot be pecuniarily profitable unless England also redeems nineteen years of coupons which the Khedive heretofore sold." The *Times* in a leading article on the subject further says.—"There is an audacity about it which we do not generally associate with the accounts of a British Ministry. We seem to trace in the business hand of Mr. Disraeli that the nation wakes this morning to find it has acquired a heavy stake in the security and well being of another distant land, and that it will be held by all the world to have entered on a new phase of Eastern policy. We have no desire for an extension of territory. We do not covet the land of the Nile, since the firman of 1813 which gave the Khedive the right of treating independently with foreign States. The Egyptian Government has little cause of complaint, and may fulfil her duties

untammelled by Stamboul. In this settlement we desire to make no change, but should insurrection or intrigue, aggression from without or corruption within, bring a political or a financial collapse to the Turkish Empire, it may become necessary to take measures for the security of that part of the dominions of the Sultan with which we are most nearly concerned. An acquisition of so commanding an interest in the Suez canal an interest which must inevitably tend to increase, will lead the Government and the people of the country to concern themselves habitually with Egypt."

Six slabs of the finest white marble, representing the first six Roman Emperors, have been placed in the Louvre recently. They were discovered in Africa, and although evidently many centuries old, they are as perfect as if chiseled yesterday. The modeling of the faces is said to be very fine, the profile of Augustus especially so.

DIED.

On the 9th ultimo., at her residence, the Villa Capo de Monti, near Naples, Italy, the Hon. Charlotte Vanneck, aged 88, relict of the Hon. Gerrard Vanneck, second son of the Earl of Huntingfold, M.P., and daughter of the late Col. Robert Lovelace, K.C.B., of H. M. Coldstream Guards, and Quidenham Hall, Norfolk, England, and aunt to Lieut.-Col. R. Lovelace, late H. M. 19th Regiment, &c., of the city of Montreal.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

1776. New York. 1876.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-six is the Centennial year. It is also the year in which an Opposition House of Representatives, the first since the war, will be in power at Washington; and the year of the twenty-third election of a President of the United States. All of these events are rare to be of great interest and importance, especially the two latter; and all of them are so "anything connected" with them will be fully and "freshly reported and expounded in THE SUN.

The Opposition House of Representatives, taking up the line of inquiry opened years ago by THE SUN, will sternly and diligently investigate the corruptions and misdeeds of GUANT's administration; and will, it is to be hoped, lay the foundation for a new and better period in our national history. Of all this THE SUN will contain complete and accurate accounts, furnishing its readers with early and trustworthy information upon these absorbing topics.

The twenty-third Presidential election, with the preparations for it, will be memorable as deciding upon GUANT's aspirations for a third term of power and plunder, and still more as deciding who shall be the candidate of the party of Reform, and as electing that candidate. Concerning all these subjects, those who read THE SUN will have the constant means of being thoroughly well informed.

THE WEEKLY SUN, which has attained a circulation of over eighty thousand copies, already has its readers in every State and Territory, and we trust that the year 1876 will see their numbers doubled. It will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the general news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment; and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world, and we shall continue to give in its columns a large amount of miscellaneous reading, such as articles, tales, poems, scientific intelligence and agricultural information, for which we are not able to make room in our daily edition. The agricultural department especially is one of its prominent features. The fashions are also regularly reported in its columns; and so are the markets of every kind.

THE WEEKLY SUN, eight pages with fifty-six broad columns is only \$1.25 a year postage prepaid. As this price barely repays the cost of the paper, no discount can be made from this rate to clubs, agents, Postmasters, or anyone.

THE DAILY SUN, a large four page newspaper of twenty eight columns, gives all the news for two cents a copy. Subscriptions, postage prepaid, 50c a month or \$4.50 a year. SUNDAY edition extra, \$1.10 per year. We have no travelling agents.

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Prospectus for 1876--Ninth Year.

THE ALDINE,

THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

THE REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION OF AMERICAN TASTE

Steadily, since its inception, THE ALDINE has been growing in the affections of the American people. As the exemplar of national achievement in the highest departments of illustrative and mechanical art, it has won for America respect and consideration from the most restrictive art schools of the Old World. THE ALDINE plates now go regularly by contract to publishers in England, France, Germany and Russia, and are also copied, without permission, by the punctilious foreigners who have hitherto denounced such appropriation on this side as "piracy." No better proof of superiority could be asked than the fact that it was reserved for THE ALDINE to start the flow of original American illustrations to Europe in the face of all tradition and experience. This Nazareth of the art world has produced a good thing at last!

That his progress has been achieved in a period of general financial depression, shows how deep an interest is felt in the enterprise; and now that the support of the American people has brought it triumphantly to the threshold of their centennial jubilee, the conductors of *The Art Journal of America* are fully impressed with the responsibility of the situation, and are determined to spare no exertion to cooperate with the national idea of demonstrated progress.

Undaunted by the misfortune which in a few moments made ashes and waste of the beautiful work of years, the lapse of a single day found THE ALDINE people housed in larger and finer quarters, and bending every energy to restore and replace their lost facilities. Condolence and sympathy, with generous tenders of substantial aid, poured from every quarter; and while relying wholly upon their own resources, the conductors of THE ALDINE were deeply moved and strengthened for the work by these evidences of the general anxiety for the welfare of their charge.

The idea of THE ALDINE has always been to win its way as a teacher through the interest and affections of the people—to avoid a technical exclusiveness, and to show rather than to talk of art matters. Without abandoning the popular feature, the publishers feel that the time has come for a more particular discussion of topics connected with the artistic and esthetic culture of our people, and to this end they propose to introduce many new features.

In attempting to describe what *The Art Journal of America* will be, it may be expedient to begin by stating what it will not be.

It will not be imported from England, and "published" here by the addition of an American imprint.

It will not be foreign to the ideas and interests of Americans.

It will not depend for its American character mainly on added pages from the illustrated catalogues of large manufacturers.

It will not hinder art cultivation by using superseded processes of illustration because the plates are to be had second-hand and because there was a popular prejudice, preceding education, that valued "stool-plates" by comparative expense rather than by excellence.

It will be thoroughly American and national, without being narrow or constricted.

It will teach Americans the beauties of their country and the progress of their art workers; but it will also bring home to their firesides examples of foreign masterpieces that shall show the heights to be conquered, and stir the emulation and ambition of our younger civilization.

It will furnish communications on art topics from a corps of regular correspondents at the

principal art centres of the world—making a connected contemporaneous history of the higher branches of human industry.

THE ALDINE AND AMERICAN SCENERY

The glories of the unrivaled scenery of our country afford an exhaustless field for the exercise of the painter's art. Many attempts have been made to gratify the popular longing for scenes of "home, sweet home," but it will be universally acknowledged that, so far as our illustrated periodicals are concerned, such attempts have hitherto proved miserable failures—mere caricatures or topographical diagrams rather than pictures. It remains for the publishers of THE ALDINE to inaugurate an artistic movement that shall be worthy of the subject—that shall give American scenery its rightful pre-eminence in the pictorial world.

In this age and country of universal travel, it is astonishing how comparatively few are acquainted with scenes not to be viewed from the windows of a railway car. Ordinary American "tourists" the mission of THE ALDINE will be to reveal the undiscovered beauties, to them "so near, and yet so far." To lovers of nature whose privilege it has been to enjoy the realities, these delineations will come as souvenirs in grateful harmony with the pleasures of memory.

1776.

1876.

The Aldine and the American Centennial.

In accordance with their purpose to give the American people an Art Journal that shall be characteristically their own, the publishers have availed themselves of the approaching anniversary of the birth of the country, to inaugurate that which shall hereafter constitute a principal feature of the enterprise; namely, the artistic illustration of leading historical events in our history. The noble proportions of the THE ALDINE page afford every facility for the most effective rendering of details, without which a succession of pictures on any subject becomes monotonous and wearisome to a degree.

THE ALDINE AND PICTURESQUE EUROPE.

While all proper attention is given to national topics as a distinctive characteristic of the work, no fear need be entertained that its scope will be contracted or the cosmopolitan features of art neglected. The publishers are happy to announce the success of arrangements for placing before their readers a series of views of the grandest and most interesting scenes of Europe on a scale which is possible only with the broad pages of THE ALDINE. These pictures are no mere repetitions of the peculiarities of two or three artists, dealing with nature on so small a scale as to afford no opportunity for variety of detail or effect, but they are magnificent full-page plates in every way worthy of costly frames, were they not so appropriately placed in a work which is in fact an ornamental portfolio of high art. This new series of European landscapes will demonstrate the intention and ability of *The Art Journal of America* to satisfy all demands and to occupy every field of high art illustration.

The art of THE ALDINE, national and cosmopolitan, is permitted to range the entire world of reality, and to soar to the heights of the imaginative, so that a surfeit of one thing, however sweet, is impossible. Its subscribers shall recognize that they are supplied not only with the best, but with a beautiful and refreshing succession of topics, as comprehensive and exhaustive as the appetite which is so carefully considered.

PRESENTATION PLATES.

Four beautiful designs by John S. Davis, artistically printed in colors, will be presented gratis to subscribers with the March number.

TERMS.

The postal edition of THE ALDINE will be issued monthly, and mailed, postage free, to subscribers at 90 per annum, in advance. The publishers are only responsible for advance payment where the money has been actually received at the office of publication in New York, or their regular printed forms of receipt signed by the President and Secretary of the Company is produced.

Parties desiring to act as local agents, will receive prompt information regarding discounts and territory by applying through the mails or in person at the office of publication.

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THE PRIZES

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