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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. VIII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1874.

No. 52.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

To all of our readers we present our compliments and wish them a happy New Year, and many, very many returns of the same.

The Hon. Mr. Vail, Minister of Militia and Defence, and Lady, left Ottawa on 23rd for Nova Scotia, to spend their Christmas holidays with their friends. The Hon. gentleman is expected to return inside of a couple of weeks.

A letter dated Dufferin, Dec. 8th, states that a despatch had been received from Col McLeod, of the Mounted Police, conveying the information that thirty Yankee whiskey traders had been arrested in the neighborhood of the Rocky Mountains and fined \$200 each, and their liquor spilled on the plains, also that a murderer had been captured. The Mounted Police under Col. McLeod's command are reported in good condition.

The Secretary of the Interior received on the 22nd December from the State Department copies of official letters announcing the acceptance by the British Government of the invitation of the U.S. to participate in the centennial which is conveyed in a letter from Lord Darby to Minister Schenck.

The House Committee on appropriations has agreed to a bill appropriating \$30,000 for defraying the expenses of entertaining the King of the Sandwich Islands.

King Kulakaua has, it is said an income of \$22,000 per annum. This is derived from a tax of 5 cents on every \$100 worth of property, \$1 on every horse, and \$5 for every carriage owned and run in his dominion.

A delegation of Navajo Indians visited the office of the United States Centennial Commission on the 22nd, and arranged for the representation of their tribe at the International exhibition of 1876.

President Grant in compliance with a requisition from the Governor and Legislature of Mississippi, has issued his proclamation warning the people of a county alleged to be in insurrection to submit to the laws within five days. The majority in the Legislature protest against the allegation that there is any necessity for this step, and boldly accuse the Governor of the State of instigating the negroes to attack the town of Vicksburg.

A telegram from Havana, Dec. 22nd, gives the following particulars of a heavy engagement; Advices from Venezuela to the 8th inst., report that a desperate battle has been fought in the Province of Barquisi-

mento between a force of Government troops under General Marquez and a body of insurgents under General Calina. The engagement lasted 48h. Between 700 and 800 men were killed and wounded on both sides. Both parties claim the victory.

Some interesting facts with regard to the armaments of native States in India is given by one of the Madras papers. The combined armies of the native chiefs of India number 315,000. The artillery numbers 5,300 large guns.

A late revision of the pension lists in France show that there are still living 25,000 men who served under Napoleon.

The production of opium in Asia Minor, which in former years averaged annually from 2,000 to 3,000 baskets or cases, each containing 150 pounds, has of late years much increased, and the crop now averages from 4,000 to 6,000 baskets. Out of this quantity, which is shipped at Smyrna, the United States take about 2,000 cases.

A new port has been opened on the Severn, at Sharpness Point, midway between the mouth of the Avon and the city of Gloucester, England. The works have been built by the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal Company, at an expense of £200,000, and will afford accommodation for steamers 300 feet in length by 60 feet beam, and there will be an average depth of water at high tide of 26 feet. Railway connections are being arranged for, and it is expected that Sharpness will become a commercial centre of considerable importance.

A despatch from Berlin says it is not improbable that as an appeal has been taken from the sentence in the case of Count Von Arnim, further proceedings may be suspended until the case comes up before the Kammergericht in February next. Count Von Arnim's health continues to be a source of apprehension to his friends, and it is doubtful whether he could endure a continuance of the privations and confinement which the carrying out of the sentence would impose without lasting injury to his constitution.

Captain Lahure, of the Belgian General Staff, has got into hot water by his book of the *Service d'Etat Major*. He recently fought one of his critics, also an officer of the staff, in the little riding school at Brussels. The duel was with sabres, and by the terms every cut or thrust was admissible. There was but one restriction. Neither could touch his adversary when disarmed. Captain Crousse, the critic, fell in the course of the combat, but fell with his sword in his hand. He was, therefore, at Lahure's mercy, who discontinued the duel.

Alphonso Prince of the Asturia, in reply to an address of certain Spanish grandees says, that a monarchy alone can terminate the disorder and uncertainty which exists in Spain. A majority of the people of Spain are agreed and have declared their opinion that he only is the rightful representative of the Spanish Monarchy.

A Constantinople special says, the Porte is pushing forward the work of strengthening the defences, and the numerical strength of the army is to be increased. Additions have been already made to the artillery and infantry. Large quantities of rifles have been ordered and are arriving at the different military depots for distribution among the troops. The cause of the present warlike activity of the Porte is not assigned.

The German Government has appointed a Committee of ten members to represent Germany at the American Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia, in 1876. Herr Jacoby is President of the Committee.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope state that the United States steamer Monogahela sailed from there on the 7th of November for Kerguelen Islands, to embark an American party, which observed the transit of Venus from that steamer. Reports from the diamond and gold fields are encouraging.

During a furious storm on 21st the lightning struck the powder magazine in Scutari, and caused a terrible explosion. A portion of the city wall was overthrown, many houses were demolished, and 200 persons were killed and wounded.

Prince Bismarck has moved in the Federal Council that an extradition treaty be concluded with the United States, which shall replace all similar treaties now existing between that country and the various German Governments.

A special telegram from St. Petersburg to the *Times* says the difficulties with the Turcoman tribes in Khiva have been settled. The attacking expedition has returned without fighting. The Turcomans voluntarily released the 30 prisoners.

The *new Free Press* states that the documents read in secret session of the Arnim trial, explained the policy of Germany in regard to the appointment of a successor to Pope Pius IX.

Monsieur Capel has published a pamphlet in reply to Gladstone's expostulation. He says Gladstone's pamphlet resembles Dr. Schultes work on the power of the Pontiff, which enables Capel to use Monsieur Fessler's answer entitled, "True and false infallibility."

THE FOOTSTEPS OF DECAY.

The following is a translation from an ancient Spanish poem, which, says the *Edinburgh Review*, is surpassed by nothing with which we are acquainted in the Spanish language, except the "Ode of Louis de Leon."

Oh, let the soul its slumbers break—
Arouse its senses, and awake,
To see how soon
Life, in its glories, glides away,
And the stern footsteps of decay
Come stealing on.

And while we view the rolling tide
Down which our flowing minutes glide
Away so fast,
Let us the present hour employ,
And deem each future dream a joy
Already past.

Let no vain hope deceive the mind,
No happier let us hope to find
To-morrow than to-day;
Our golden dreams of yore were bright,
Like them the present shall delight—
Like them decay.

Our lives like hastening streams must be
That into the engulfing sea
Are doomed to fall—
The sea of death, whose waves roll on,
O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne,
And swallow all.

All like the river's lordly tide,
All like the humble rivulet— glide,
To that sad wave!
Death levels poverty and pride,
The rich and poor sleep side by side
Within the grave.

Our birth is but a starting place;
Life is the running of the race,
And death the goal;
There all our glittering toys are brought—
That path alone, of all unsought,
Is found of all.

See, then, how poor and little worth
Are all these glittering toys of earth
That lure us here;
Dreams of a sleep that death must break;
Alas! before it bids us wake,
We disappear.

Long ere the damp of death can blight,
The cheek's pure glow of red and white
Has passed away;
Youth smiled, and all was heavenly fair—
Age came and laid his finger there—
And where are they?

Where is the strength that spurned decay,
Those steps that roved so light and gay,
The heart's blithe tone!
The strength is gone, the step is slow,
And joy grows wearisome and woe
When age comes on!

SLAVERY ON THE GOLD COAST.

(From the London Times, Dec. 3.)

The African royal mail steamer *Elmina J. S. Rattray* commander, has arrived in the Mersey from the West Coast of Africa with the mails, passengers and specie. A palaver had been held at Accra about the household slave question, and the natives had agreed that their slaves should be under British protection, in accordance with the Governor's proclamation

THE ENGLISH GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS TO THE ASSEMBLED CHIEFS.

A meeting of all the kings and chiefs of the western and central portions of the Gold Coast was held at the Castle of Cape Coast, in the Palaver Hall, on the 3rd day of November, 1874, when His Excellency, Governor Strahan, spoke as follows:

KINGS AND CHIEFS—I am pleased to meet you. Most of you present have been old allies of the Queen, and some were allies of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands. In times past there were disputes between you. If I speak of those it is to tell you

that all these disputes must cease for ever and be at an end. Now, all of you are under one flag, the flag of England. The Queen desires me to inform you of her wishes and those of her people in England; but before doing so, I will first speak of what has transpired in your history and which has brought about the relations at present existing between you and her government. Few of you, probably, can remember how your country was disturbed by Ashantee before Sir Charles McCarthy's time. King Osai Totoo Quamina made war on you. Your armies were defeated, your women and children taken captive to Ashantee, and you had to pay much gold as tribute. You know that then Sir Charles McCarthy was sent from England. You also know he pitied your condition and gave you arms and ammunition and supported you in every conceivable manner. Though he lost his life, in the end the Ashantees were defeated, and were forced to retire from your country, and Osai Totoo Quamina was forced to make peace, and you had peace during the remaining years of his reign. I will not say much of what occurred during Quacoa Duah's reign, though you still stood in fear of Ashantee and its might. But at the beginning of last year an army of 40,000 Ashantees invaded your country under a general who was a member of the royal family. This army defeated and scattered your forces, and devastated the country around with fire and with sword. This army attempted to attack the English forts on the coast. Of course it would have been easy for Her Majesty's land and sea forces here to have driven back the enemy, but your country would have still been at their mercy. As your forefathers were scattered and troubled by the Ashantees, so were you by Koffie Kal calli. Then the Queen sent out a general with officers and an army composed of some of her land and sea forces to deliver you from ruin. The General attacked Ashantee on the one side and another Captain on the other. The Queen's General and army fought your battles for you. The force drove the enemy out of your country, followed them into theirs, beat them in three large battles, took Commassie and burned it, and forced the king to sign a treaty. In this way you were relieved from defeat and misery. The Queen accomplished all this without your assistance. Her Majesty sent out these men in ships from England at a cost ten times greater than all the gold there is in Ashantee, Akim and Warsaw. Some of those officers and men died in battle and others from disease. Now, why do I tell you all this? Is it to tell you that the Queen wants you to pay back any portion of the money she has expended for you? Is it to tell you that you must pay for your freedom from Ashantee? Is it to tell you that as she has done so much for you, you must do what you can for yourselves as she can do no more? Is it to tell you that as she has saved you from your late danger that you are to expect no further protection from her? No. All she requires and expects of you is obedience to her wishes and those of her people in England.

In return for these benefits the Queen requests your aid in putting an end to a thing which she and her people abhor. This thing is against a law which no King or Queen of England can ever change, I have pointed out to some of you that the Eng-

lish people buy sheep, fowls and other live stock, but not men, women and children. The Queen is determined to put a stop at once to the buying and selling of slaves, either within or without the protectorate, in any shape, degree or form and she will allow no person to be taken as a pawn for debt. (This last passage was repeated with considerable emphasis.) The Queen desires to make you as happy as her own people. This buying, selling and pawning of men and women and children is wrong, and no country where it exists can be happy. The Queen does not desire to take any of your people from you; those of them who like to work for and with and to assist you can remain with you. If they are happy and continue to live with you on the same terms as now to change will be forced upon you; but any person who does not desire to live with you on these terms can leave, and will not be compelled by any Court, British or native, to return to you. The Queen hopes to make you happy in many ways, as happy as those in her other dominions. It is right that I tell you distinctly that if you desire her protection you must do as she wishes, as she orders. This is the Queen's message. When the Queen speaks in this way it is not a matter for palaver, question, hesitation or doubt, but she expects obedience and assent. I will only say that without the Queen's money and troops you would have been slaves of a bloodthirsty people. The Queen has paid a great price for your freedom. You and those near and dear to you would have been dragged hence to form a portion of the thousands who are decapitated and sacrificed by this savage race for their customs; your homes would have been homes full of misery.

I see you to-day enjoying peace, and I call on you all to join with me in the prayer, "God save the Queen."
My message is delivered.

THE KINGS AND CHIEFS CONSULT AND REPLY.

The Governor ceased speaking, and for a short time the chiefs were consulting among themselves what answer to give, when at last King Edoo, of Mankessim, solicited permission from His Excellency to retire till the next day, so that they, the kings, might consult together as to the answer they could give. This, however, the Governor refused, and referred them to that portion of his speech or message wherein he had stated that when the Queen expressed her wishes it remained only for them to obey, but if they wished it he would retire for a short time and leave them to their deliberations. His Excellency then left the Palaver Hall, and upon his return in about one hour, the kings and chiefs informed him that "they were willing to cease from buying or selling slaves, but raised objection to the slaves being permitted to go free if they chose, without there being any cause shown, and likewise to pawns not being allowed."

After so long a discussion it was decided that no slave could leave his or her master or mistress unless there was proof of cruelty or maltreatment, when such slave would be entitled to his or her freedom. And the question of pawns was settled by the debtor being held liable for the amount that the pawn had been given as security for, and that the amount should be recovered on the pawn leaving.

This concluded the meeting in the Castle, but His Excellency invited all the kings and chiefs to go over to Government House to drink long life to Her Majesty.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

The marriages of Captain John Walsh, of the Governor General's Foot Guards, and of the Post Office Dept., with Miss Mary Powell, and of Mr. McLeod Stewart, of the firm of Messrs. Scott, Stewart & Gromully, with Miss Linnie Powell, the sister and daughter respectively of Lieutenant Colonel Powell, Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, were solemnised yesterday morning at St. John's Church in this city, simultaneously. The ceremony was performed by the Lord Bishop of Ontario, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Pollard.

The brides, who were young and pretty, were most becomingly attired in handsome white silk, beautifully and tastefully trimmed with white satin and lace festooned orange blossoms. The wreathes were orange blossoms and lilies of the valley, over which were thrown long tulle veils. The brides' maids wore white tartan dresses, trimmed with white satin. Miss Linnie Powell wore pink and silver flowers. Miss Mary Powell, blue and silver flowers.

The playing of the organ announced the approach of the brides, who arrived punctual at a quarter past ten—Miss Linnie leaning on the arm of her father, and Miss Mary Powell on Colonel Wiley's arm. Both were met by their respective bridesmaids, four in number; Miss Linnie's being Miss Culver, Miss Stewart, Miss Florence Slater, Miss Coutlee and Miss Edith Powell, sister of the bride. Those of Miss Mary Powell's were Miss McLaurin, Miss Walsh, Miss Bertie Slater and Miss Laura Powell, niece of the bride.

Mr. Major officiated as best man to Capt. Walsh, his other groomsmen being Dr. Wright and Mr. Berkely Powell. Mr. Gormell acted as best man to Mr. McLeod Stewart, the others being Captain Lee, Mr. Gormully, Mr. Nelles and Mr. Stewart, brother of the groom.

The church was literally filled with guests and friends, many coming from long distances to witness the ceremony. As the bridal party left the church, the organ pealed forth Mendelssohn's Wedding March. They all adjourned after the ceremony to the residence of Lieutenant Colonel Powell, father and brother of the brides, where a splendid *déjeuner* was provided, covers being paid for about forty guests. The usual toasts were remarkably tersely and well proposed and responded to, and were most cordially received. Amongst those present were his Lordship the Bishop of Ontario and Mrs. Lewis, Rev. Mr. Pollard and Mrs. Pollard, Major General Smyth, Captain the Hon. Miles Stapleton, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Wiley, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Ross, Lieutenant Colonel McPherson, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Stewart, and Major D. A. Macdonald, (the officers above mentioned, as also Lieutenant Colonel Powell appearing in uniform); Mr. and Mrs. Noel, Mr. and Mrs. Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. Slater, Mr. Sherwood and many others.

The presents were numerous and costly. At one o'clock the newly married couples bade adieu to their friends, and left by train on their honeymoon.—*Times*.

A special despatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the German men of war Albatross and Nautilus, which were directed to withdraw from the Spanish coast, have now been ordered to remain at Santander, and to demand satisfaction of Calists for their attack upon the German brig *Guilao*.

INTERESTING CUBAN

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—The President's message, if sent to this island, has been suppressed by the Government, and this has given rise to rumors that it does not favor the continuance of the Spanish dominion. Gold, on the strength of these rumors, has again taken an upward turn. The only thing that keeps it down is popular fear. The *almacenistas* or shopkeepers who are in favor of a vigorous policy, say that if a few lessons like those administered by the volunteers in the exchange office of the "Cambin" caused gold to fall, a like dose administered wholesale upon all who deal in gold would most certainly bring it down to par. These same keepers of corner groceries have at last found a solution for the financial problem, at least they think they have, and after a number of meetings, a document has been gotten up, signed by some of them, and addressed to His Excellency the Captain General. The purport of the document is an attack upon the Spanish Bank for its passive attitude and its non-interference in the late financial turmoil. The *Voz de Cuba* has for some time past been advocating the enforced circulation of the bank notes at a certain stipulated value, and proposing that all be prosecuted and tried as insurgents who do not stick to the figure to be named by the Government.

SPANISH WEAKNESS.

The *Diario* now thinks the coming of the 12,000 soldiers from Spain a settled thing, and bases its opinion upon a telegram received from Madrid asking urgently for \$200,000, and says that this \$200,000 will be sent immediately, just as the \$500,000 was sent lately for expenses of recruiting. Recruiting offices have been established in this city for the guerrilla corps operating in the Cinco Villas. Advertisements and posters offer \$30 in gold, or its equivalent per month, the term of service not to exceed six months, but men do not come forward. The idea of sending another draft of the volunteers into the field has for the present been given up, for the very good reason that the volunteers flatly refused to allow themselves to be bled for the payment of any more substitutes. Old Gen. Concha is at his wits' ends, and he will hail with joy the day of the arrival of his successor, for the people here will neither give money nor fight.

The coming crop of sugar will be expensive. Col Pancho Jimenez of the Liberating army, at the head of twelve hundred men, is in the sugar growing districts, between Cienfuegos and Trinidad. He has with him two hundred men, and the rest are divided up in parties of one hundred each. Jimenez has given notice to the planters that they must pay him a contribution of \$3. gold, for each hogshead of sugar that they make, and also a tax equal to half of what they pay to the Spanish Government. The amount of the taxes so paid to go to the Cuban republic for its support and maintenance. If they fail to do so he most solemnly declares that he will burn the sugar plantations, one and all, and that no sugar shall be raised there this year.

RECENT ENGAGEMENTS.

On the night of the 23rd ult. the village of San Augustin was captured by the Cubans after a severe struggle lasting about an hour and a half. On the first appearance of the Cubans the Spanish garrison of the place betook itself to the two forts of the town, and thence they kept up a continuous fire upon the attacking party; but

the Cubans penetrated into the very centre of the place, sacking all the stores, and burning several houses. The Cubans lost seven killed. The Spanish loss was comparatively small, as none but the noncombatants were left outside the forts. The Cubans retired early on the following morning. It is reported that the Cubans have taken a place called Casorro, after a very stubborn resistance by the Spaniards, and that the Spanish loss was very heavy. The whole of the Cinco Villas is alive with Cuban forces, and some assert that Sincé Spiritus has again been visited by them. This time Gen. Sanguill is reported to have been at the head of the patriots. A party of nine volunteers belonging to the First Battalion Light Infantry of Havana, who were garrisoning one of the numerous forts around Puerto Principe, went on a little foraging expedition, but had not got far from the fort before they were attacked by a party of Cubans and every one of them was killed. Their companions here vow vengeance upon all Cubans. The volunteers who lately made an assault upon the exchange office and gold brokers, killing one and severely wounding several others, belong to the same battalion.

THIRTY FIVE PERSONS DROWNED.

The Spanish coasting steamer Thomas Brooks started from Santiago de Cuba on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., bound to Guantanamo. The night was fine and clear, a light land breeze blowing, and some little ground swell setting in shore. Owing to causes that have yet to be explained, at 3 A.M. on Thursday she ran on a rock at Morillo, about fifteen miles from Guantanamo harbor. The engines were backed and aided by the swell she floated off, but sunk in less than ten minutes after striking in deep water. There were seventy persons on board, and two boats to save them. One was safely pushed off and got ashore—the other was either unseaworthy or was upset by overcrowding. Thirty five persons went down with the steamer, and the remainder, except those saved in the first boat, sustained themselves on planks until the same boat picked them up. The captain and purser saved themselves respectively on the back of a horse and a bull.

The passenger taken from the British schooner Eclipse on the high seas is still a prisoner on board of a Spanish man of war, and no one excepting Brigade General Marin knows what will become of him.

The doughty hero of the pistol and pen, and grand defender of the Spanish integrity of Spain in New York, Ferrer de Couto, has arrived in Havana. A banquet was given him by the directors of the Spanish Casino. He sails for New York to day disgusted with the Havana public.—*N. Y. Sun*.

The manufacture of the 81 ton guns at the Royal Gun Factories in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, is slowly progressing, and every step in its growth is watched with considerable interest. Recently the largest of its coils except one was welded under the great steam hammer, and afforded a very interesting sight to a large number of spectators. The coil weighs nearly 26 tons but it was manipulated with the greatest ease by the expert forgers of the Royal Gun Factories, although it was larger by five tons than any coil that has ever been made.

The Volunteer Review

AND
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, DEC. 29, 1874.

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.

LIBERT. J. B. VINTER, of Victoria, is our authorised Agent for Vancouver Island, British Columbia. As is also Captain H. V. EDMONDS for New Westminster and adjacent country.

"Major General A. Gorloff, military attaché to the Russian embassy to England, makes public the following communication, which he has received from his Government: "His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch, Inspector General of Russian Cavalry, recognizing the incompleteness of any existing treatise on cavalry history, and considering that so important a service merits the closest study, has determined with the sanction of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, to offer three prizes of 5,000, 3,000, and 2,000 respectively, for the three best essays on the above subject. In order to encourage international scientific intercourse, his Imperial Highness has decided to throw the Russian competition open to all foreign armies; but non-Russian competitors will have their productions translated into that language. All competing essays must be handed in at St. Petersburg on or before the 1st (13th) of January, 1877, when they will be carefully examined by a committee nominated by his Imperial Highness, and the prizes adjudged." The instructions accompanying the above are too lengthy to be produced, but I shall be most happy to impart them to any intending competitor who will put himself in communication with me. -I feel, however, bound to indicate that the essay in question will have to be of the "completest" character; going back to the earliest times, gradually descending to our own day, and elaborately reviewing the present employment of mounted troops in all the functions of war."

The foregoing paragraph from a contemporary will doubtless produce a clear and comprehensive history of cavalry, as well as throw some light on its use in ancient and

modern warfare. It is doubtless, owing to the very contradictory opinions held by strategists and tacticians on the value of mounted troops in modern warfare that we are indebted to this effort of the Russian Grand Duke to clear up the doubts which seem to cloud the reason of military men on the most important subject connected with military organization.

The opinions of military authorities appear to be as follows: "That cavalry is still a necessary arm of all military organizations, and its efficiency as well as uses have not been impaired by modern tactics or arms.

"That it is no longer useful in line of battle but necessary as the eyes of an army, and for outpost duty.

"That it is wholly unnecessary and that its whole duties could be better discharged by mounted infantry."

The first and second divisions are characteristic of two parties in the German or Prussian service. The first is held by those officers who have had the largest experience of cavalry tactics in the field and who are of opinion that the practical experience acquired in the war of 1870 was by no means adverse to their views. The second opinion is held by most of the Infantry leaders, by a good many theorists and by some English officers, while the latter is supposed to be decided by the event of the great internecine struggle between the Northern and Southern States in 1861-65 on this continent. Whatever the result of the Russian Grand Duke's investigation may be, it is safe to say that it will not be in favor of *mounted infantry*—the sole example of the employment of such a force is so exceptional in its nature that it could in no case establish a general rule nor has it illustrated any general law. The "Mounted Infantry" of the United States were only called into existence during the last year of the struggle when the cavalry of the Confederate States (itself never thoroughly disciplined) had ceased to exist by the waste of war and could not be recruited.

The mounted infantry or irregular horse did good service during the last campaign in the operations before Richmond, there is no manner of doubt, but that it could have effectually done anything in a less wooded region there are very grave doubts indeed.

Taught only to fight on foot, and that in mere Indian style, if brought within the blows of a regular trained cavalry and compelled to retire of what advantage could their horses be to them, for it must be conceded that the animals should be out of the range of fire—in this case it should be at least 800 yds in the rear—pressed back over that distance by a trained foe what possibility would there be that a man of them would ever reach the horses, and if they did, it is easily to conceive what would happen.

Now, the historian of the civil war has shown that something like what we have at-

tempted to describe has happened more than once or twice, in a closely wooded country too, but what in an open, such as most European contests are decided on. While all due credit must be given to the great soldiers that led the United States armies to victory, for all the qualities that make good generals there is none so conspicuous as that readiness of resource characteristic of real genius that enabled them to provide *extempore* means to meet all possible contingencies of an exceptional character, and the organization of mounted infantry was one of those happy inspirations of genius for which time, conditions, and place afforded opportunities. If some enterprising soldier will give the world as complete a history, ancient and modern, of infantry, as the Russian Grand Duke proposes of cavalry, he will be doing a great work for the coming race of military students.

The following article is taken from the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of 28th November. It refers to the *torpedo* especially manufactured for the British Government, and is a valuable addition to the knowledge already current of what is supposed to be the most valuable and effective weapon of offence or defence.

"The Bureau of Ordnance has received through Rear-Admiral Case, commanding U.S. naval force on European station, from the U.S. steamer *Juniata*, Captain D. L. Braine, the report of a number of officers who witnessed the trial of the Whitehead torpedo, from which the following account is compiled.

"The torpedo is cigar shape and made of one-eighth inch steel, nineteen feet long, the greatest diameter being fifteen inches. It is fitted with a six-bladed screw, expanding pitch ten inches in diameter, and propelled by engines driven by compressed air. It has four triangle pieces running about three-fifths of its length, which are used for resting the torpedo in launching. The internal parts were not permitted to be seen. It is very sharp forward, and it is exploded by striking an object with its sharp spur, or by three triggers which are placed one above and one on each side of the spur, coming in contact with the side or bottom of a ship.

"By simple internal machinery it can be made to explode after having run a given time, or can be made to sink after its motive power is exhausted. The operation of preparing the torpedo appears rapid and simple. The torpedo is placed in an iron pipe, suspended on the surface of the water with a tackle at each end, and is held there by two bolts, while the air is pumped in from the stern. At the point or bow a small pistol is attached, which is fired by concussion. The chamber will contain sixty six pounds of powder. The torpedo has no steering apparatus, and can consequently travel only in the direction as given it by the "directing ship" at starting; but when once discharged from this tube there is no deviation. The after-part is fitted with a three-inch gas pipe, which communicates with the air chamber of the torpedo, and receives the compressed air from the reservoir on the dock. The connections being made, no more was allowed to be seen. The charging being completed it was arranged to run the

desired distance, and lowered in the directing pipe to the required depth and discharged. The velocity being measured was found to be seventeen knots, with a pressure of one thousand pounds per square inch. Four trials at this distance were witnessed, the torpedo rising to the surface after passing the point for which it was adjusted. The apparatus can be arranged for exploding by time fuse or by contact, and in failing to strike the object aimed at, can be arranged to sink or float, and be perfectly safe to handle.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

INSPECTION OF THE 63RD BATTALION OF RIFLES AT HALIFAX.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

As no notice has yet appeared in your widely circulated paper, of the inspection of the 63rd Battalion, if you will allow me space I will proceed to give your readers a description of that event.

On the evening of the 4th December, our Battalion mustered with full ranks at the Drill Shed, Spring Gardens, and formed quarter column by the right in Review order, officers to the front. At eight o'clock with true military punctuality, Col. Lau to, D.A.G. arrived, accompanied by his staff. On the entrance of the D.A.G. the general salute was ordered and the splendid band of the Battalion played a few bars of a Slow March. Officers having taken post, the ranks were opened, and Colonel Laurie proceeded to make a minute inspection of the men, clothing, arms, and accoutrements of each company, with all of which he afterwards expressed himself perfectly satisfied. The Battalion was then drawn up in line of half battalions on each side of the room, turned inwards, and were put through the Manual and Firing Exercises, by the senior major, (who by the way is a gallant marine officer) the men acting like automatons, with the exception of a few awkward recruits, who were judiciously placed in the rear rank. Quarter column having been again formed, the Battalion was marched out to the square adjoining, and there executed several manoeuvres, such as deploying, changing front, skirmishing with supports, &c. After an hour's drill the D.A.G. addressed the Battalion, expressing his satisfaction with the manner in which they had performed the several movements, as well as their soldierly and clean appearance, and steadiness in the ranks. After forming again in the Drill Shed, with a few words from our Colonel, we were dismissed, and now await anxiously the receipt of the munificent pay awarded by a generous and Liberal Government. I remain, yours, &c.

QUIS SEPERABIT.

Correspondents will bear in mind that all communications sent us for publication the real name of the writer must be given along with the fictitious one, otherwise their communications will be thrown into the waste basket. In this instance, as it is an account of an inspection, we have departed from the general rule.

REVIEWS.

We have received the first number of a neat little paper, entitled *The Independent*, published in Port Dover, County of Norfolk, Ont., by Mr. James Riddell. It is Conservative in politics.

THIS ALDINE for January, 1875, is duly at hand, and certainly entitled to the credit of being the very best number yet issued of that beautiful publication. In both pictures and literary matter, this month, there is an infinite variety and corresponding excellence. Pictorially, the leading attractions are "A Daughter of Cleopatra" after Vernet-Lecompte, by John S. Davis—in admirable work of art, and supplying one of the highest types of the duskiest Oriental beauty; three magnificent views of the mountains of the "Delaware Water Gap," illustrating that picturesque region to fine advantage; an attractive full page, also by Davis, "Fisherman's Luck;" "Love's Office," by Siegert, and "The appointment," by Otto Erdmann, two admirable companion pictures, telling their stories with life and vigor; a very striking "Silver Full Moon light," weirdly attractive, a fine view of the new "Western Union Telegraph Building," New York; and an elaborately executed portrait of Miss Margarotta B. Moore, the popular elocutionist. Such an array of pictorial charm is not often given in one number even by *The Aldine*.

The literary contents embrace the following rare collection: An instructive and very enjoyable paper on "Christmas in London," by Henry Morford; one of the most charmingly mischievous short stories of the period, by another of the new names which *The Aldine* is introducing to the public—evidently a Norsewoman, Einnu Stjerne Jarlsen (we should like to hear somebody pronounce that!); an excessively amusing sketch of "Student Life Abroad," by Fenno Douglas; a valuable peep at the growth of "The Mistletoe;" continuation of the popular serial, "Lost Lillian Bracy," a most touching story of primitive New England life, in "One Little Puritan," by Annette L. Noble; a pleasant translation, in the "Birthplace of Mozart's Zauberflote" by Miss E. C. Gildemeister; incisive articles on Literature, Music, the Drama, etc. In addition, there are no less than four poems of merit; "A New Year's Wish," by Mrs. M. F. Butts; "Dead Days," by Mrs. Margaret J. Preston; "Abreast with the Storm," by John Vance Cheney; and "Songs of the Months," by Alice M. Guernsey. This makes, we repeat, an issue of equal excellence and variety, rare even for *The Aldine*, and evidences the fact that under the new editorial management, while nothing is to be lost in high artistic reputation, the literary merit of the publication is to be kept quite abreast with it.

The Aldine Company has determined to establish an Art Union, similar to the well known Art Union in England, and distributes its works of art, both sculpture and paintings, which are constantly collecting, among its subscribers. Art premiums, valued at \$2,500, will be distributed among each series of 5,000 subscribers. Subscription rickets, at \$6.00 each, entitle the holder to *The Aldine* for a year, to the new chromo, and to a ticket in the distribution of art premiums. The Aldine Company, publishers, No. 58 Maiden Lane, New York City.

The various results of experiments undertaken by the committee on explosives, with a view of ascertaining the practical effect of Professor Abol's proposed plan for the bursting of common shells filled with water, by means of a detonator consisting of dry compressed gun cotton enveloping a small cap of fulminate of mercury, are referred to by the *Army and Navy Gazette*. The practicability of exploding 16 pounder common shells in this manner was satisfactorily established some months ago, and the bursting of a shell into 300 fragments, whereas only about 30 pieces were produced by the explosion of an ordinary bursting charge of gunpowder. The effect of such an explosion amongst troops in the field could not be otherwise than disastrous in the extreme. Lately, however, experiments have been made with 9 inch common shells, which far exceed in effect that of any conducted with the field service common shell. On this occasion the bursting element employed was wet gun cotton in lieu of water. It will be remembered that the danger hitherto experienced in the employment of this explosive has been obviated by wetting it, a discovery having been made to the effect that it detonated equally well wet as dry. Nine inch shells were placed upright upon the sands at Shoeburyness, a boarding being erected around them at a convenient distance to confine the fragments. The projectiles being then filled with some eight or nine pounds of wet compressed gun cotton, and a "detonator," as described above, having been fitted into the fuse hole socket, they were fired by an ordinary electric fuse. The result was extraordinary, the shells bursting literally into thousands of pieces. The effect of such an explosion upon a vessel's deck amongst the crew can hardly be over estimated. It remains now only to prove whether the shell filled with gun cotton and its detonator will stand the shock of discharge.

Captain Acklon, of London, is credited with the latest invention for keeping meat in traversing long distances. It is very simple. He uses a car in outward appearance like an ordinary baggage car. A near inspection of it shows, however, that its works are not of wood or of any more solid nature than stout layers of felt, running from top to bottom of the sides between a sort of network of galvanised wire. The outer of these layers is kept constantly wet by means of a continuous supply of water from a cistern above. As the water passes down through the felt, it is evaporated by the heat of the air, and thus cools the interior of the car, which is separated from the wet felt by a double layer of dry felt interposed. If the air outside is hot, the evaporation is so much the quicker.

On the 11th inst the German brig Gustav, from New York, entered the harbor of Guatavia, ten miles west of San Sebastian. On nearing the shore she was fired upon by the Carlists, notwithstanding she hoisted the German flag and put out signals of distress. The next day the brig stranded off Zuranz. Her crew were saved by the Republican volunteers, who took them to San Sebastian. The Carlists on shore fired on the boats during the rescue of the crew, and afterward seized the cargo of the abandoned vessel. An envoy has been sent to the Carlist lines to negotiate for its restoration.

THE TEETH OF THE BRITISH LION.

Mr. E. J. Reed deserves well of his country for his single handed contest, in the *Times*, with those who have extracted the British lion's teeth, as we venture to designate the perforating guns which English ships of war ought to carry. In the long correspondence in the *Times*, nominally upon the comparative armaments of the unarmored frigates *Raleigh* and *Inconstant*, principles are involved, which are equally applicable to vessels armored with different thicknesses of iron plating. Mr. Reed is of opinion that the gross weight of ordnance which a ship will carry had better be concentrated amongst guns large enough to perforate the walls of foes, rather than distributed in a larger number of smaller weapons capable of perforating her own sides but incapable of entering possible hostile ones. The armament of the whole British fleet is, on the contrary, conceived on the principle that the weapons with which individual ships are armed shall not perforate any walls thicker than those of the vessel carrying them. A British *Bellerophon* must run away from an Italian *Hercules*, a British *Hercules* must run away from a Russian *Peter the Great*, a wooden *Raleigh* must run away from a Japanese 4½ inch plate *Scorpion*, and so on, because the British lion's teeth will not bite. Mr. Reed thinks that British naval history is worth a few inches of armour—the exact number of inches depending upon the color of the hostile flag. And he thinks that the British seamen ought not to stop to inquire too closely into the exact number of inches of plate on the sides of, *e. g.*, the hostile South American or Southern European iron-clad.

As against Mr. Reed's theory, we understand that a British captain, before entering on a sea fight, is to emulate the message of Sir Philip Broke, though not its spirit, and to politely ask the foe to inform him if his ship is armored or not? and, if so, what is the exact thickness of the plating? And should the contest appear scientifically unequal, the British Captain is to say to the foe, "Will you oblige me by slackening speed for forty eight hours, as my boilers are out of repair, and with Baxter's mixture the stokers cannot keep steam enough for getting away; and my guns are not intended for walls like yours?"

The upholders of this theory do not come into court with clean hands, but form "a gunnery ring" the personal reputation of each of whom is concerned in the lion having no teeth. Sir Leopold Heath is one of those primarily responsible for our having "the lowest velocity," and therefore weakest hitting guns, in the civilized world; and, if we mistake not, it is his name which is appended to the mathematical absurdity that if a shot have a fixed angle of rifling, and the gun an ever changing one, the exit of the projectile is best effected by a bearing "upon two points." Sir Wm. Palliser is naturally interested in the weak hitting 64-pounder gun of his own devising, which he parentally thinks the panacea for all ills. Sir Crawford Callin was a War Office official when the expensive blunder of 1865 was perpetrated which has given us the weak hitting, small shell power, and least enduring heavy ordnance in Europe. The audacity of the witnesses in claiming the consent of the naval profession to the loss of fighting power is marvellous. When, a few years ago, a naval officer exposed the "nursing" of the "Woodwich Infant," no reply was given; but the officials determined on better "nursing" so

that the "Infant" should have no more strong food, and, therefore, no more indigestion; and care was subsequently taken to hide from the profession the knowledge of all further "accidents." When, last year, another able young officer offered to read a paper on "Naval Armaments" to the Royal United Service Institution, the then Director of Naval Ordnance, the Naval Secretary to the Admiralty, and a naval lord, met in council at Whitehall and recommended the Admiralty to forbid his doing so. The whole professional prospects of naval officers liable to service depend upon their being supposed to have no minds of their own, hence silence, especially when opinions differ from Admiralty officials, is essential to advancement. Having thus muzzled the profession, this "gunnery ring" have the armament of the British fleet entirely to themselves, and then have the audacity to say that their brethren wish their ships so weaponed that no choice shall be left, but to run away from foes whom, with hard hitting guns, they could easily pound into submission.

This "gunnery ring" gives us, for heavy guns, weapons with exceeding little shell power, and then Sir William Palliser steps in, with his "light" gun of 3½ tons as the remedy. Why not supply these heavy ordnance with adequate shell power? Because the rotating power of the absurdly short bearing rifling will not admit of long shells being employed. No sane mechanical engineer would dream of using the same extent of bearing surface in each groove for a shell of 100lb. weight, and for one of 700lb. weight; for a shell of 12 inches long, and for one of 36 inches long. This insane arrangement limits the application of rotating power to that which these short bearings will stand, and it is evident that, as the projectile increases in weight, proportionate length cannot be given to it. Moreover, the rifling agencies are so contrived as to weaken the walls, which require internal thickening to resist compression. Hence follow flimsy shell with small bursting charges, and Sir William Palliser's panacea, "take my weak hitting light 64 pounder." Then certain mathematical soldiers tell these sailors, and they are foolish enough to believe it, that ten bursting charges of 71lb. each, exploding independently, are quite as destructive as one bursting charge of 70lb.

The following table shows what the shell power of certain guns was originally, and what, for lack of rotating force, they have been reduced to:

Gun	Bar. wt.	Total wt.	10-inch 18-ton gun.	
			Bar. wt.	Total wt.
10-inch 18-ton gun.	16.	400	16.	400
	24.	400	24.	400
11-inch 25-ton gun.	16.	530	16.	530
	24.	402	24.	402
12-inch 25-ton gun.	16.	600	16.	600
	24.	496	24.	496
12-inch 35-ton gun.	16.	700	16.	700
	24.	616	24.	616
Original shell.			16.	81
Reduced shell.			16.	81
Loss by short-bearing.			16.	81

It will thus be seen that the 12 inch shell of the boasted 35-ton gun contains 71lb. less bursting charge than the similar shell for the 25 ton gun, before its "wabbling" in the bore and "dancing in the air led to its being discarded. And of the 10 inch shell it should be observed that the Royal Laboratory superintendent himself considers it unsafe with the so called "battering" charges even after thickening its walls and taking out 4½lb. of powder, and strongly advised ten more pounds being taken out of it and the flimsy walls further strengthened.

As to the hitting power of "the most magnificent guns in the world," it may be remarked that the true standard of comparison is the weight of the gun, and the work which can be got out of a weapon of that weight. Here, again, we find that British ships are obliged to carry ordnance of greater weight than other nations, in order to strike equal blows, but such is the ever increasing loss of endurance that the "gunnery ring," conscious of this weakness, decries the employment of "Infants" as a remedy, not, however, alleging this, the true cause. The following table, taken from Colonel Reilly's report and other official sources, speaks for itself:

Gun and Country	Penetrating figure, per inch of shot's circumference.	
	At muzzle. Foot tons.	At 2000 yds range. Foot tons.
35 tons, English.....	220	155
34½ tons, French.....	230	168
36 tons, German.....	232	179
Do, (according to Herr Krupp).....	280	215
40 tons, Italian.....	253	198
22 tons, French.....	185	128
25 tons, English.....	187	132
27 tons, German.....	200	142
15 tons, Italian.....	162	106
18 tons, English.....	166	110
22 tons, German.....	170	114
Do, (according to Herr Krupp).....	192	136

Whether the lion is to have his hide thickened or not, let him have his teeth. No one can foresee where, or under what conditions, British ships may be compelled to fight. Give our sailors the power of hitting hard whoever attacks, even though the foe be one against whom they would not willingly assume the offensive. People who want to run away must have legs, and we cannot always insure each individual ship will have the best boilers and the best coal at every moment of her existence; moreover, it is an uncommonly bad notion to put into even British seamen's heads that running is to result from a nice balancing of inanimate forces. As Blake taught the seamen of his day to contemn stone walls, so must the Blakes of the future hold iron walls cheap when these have not Anglo-Saxon blood for backing. But that they may do so, it is essential that they should be provided with hard hitting, destructive shell power, and long enduring ordnance—in short, that the British lion should have his teeth.

All the powers having accepted the invitation to the International Code Conference, Russia has issued a circular asking them to present their recommendations for the time of meeting.

During a furious storm to day the 21st. the lightning struck the powder magazine in Soutari and caused a terrible explosion; a portion of the city walls was overthrown, many houses were demolished and 200 persons killed and wounded.

"INDIA."

(From the Ottawa Times.)

LECTURE BY THE REV. MR. GREENFIELD.

On Friday evening last, the Rev. Mr. Greenfield delivered a lecture in the Bank street Presbyterian Church, on "India," which proved to be exceedingly interesting. The attendance was small, and in consequence, there was a very general desire that it should be published, so that the public might have the benefit of it. We have been favoured by Mr. Greenfield with his manuscript, and this morning present it to our readers in full, assured that it will prove highly interesting and well worthy of careful perusal:

Rev. Mr. Greenfield said:—Ladies and gentlemen, in the short space allowed for a lecture after eight o'clock in the evening, I can only hope to pick up occasional points in so vast a subject as India, and therefore I will endeavour to select such points as may connect the past with the present, and enlist your devout sympathies with the prospect projected before us of the future by such a review.

The ancient history of India is a record of political storms and tornadoes more wonderful perhaps in their effects and consequences than any that the students of history can find elsewhere. Here few aboriginal inhabitants were disturbed from their peaceful and happy tranquillity, first, about the time that Nimrod was a mighty hunter in Assyria, and the shepherd kings reduced Egypt to their will, now more than 4,000 years since. This is a long period to look back upon, and it takes up a large space in the world's history. Great and mighty events have transpired all the world over within that period, but the descendants of those poor aborigines exist still, and they exist as a separate people—they live by themselves, and they hate the descendants of the Bactrian intruders just as bitterly as their fathers did. Pressed upon the northern frontier by the Brahman invaders, they sought in the Central Mountains the tranquillity they had lost in the plains. There in those mountains, and speeding out to the Eastern and Western States, they have perched themselves ever since, and ogrelike, they have looked down with contempt upon the soft and political intruders in the plains. Clouds and storms have frequently distracted their conquerors, contending armies have rolled, to and fro beneath them like the tempest maddened waves of the sea; they have passed off again and when the storm has cleared away, they have looked out from their eyeries and enjoyed the prospect of the wreck, and have beheld with savage delight new races of rulers appear upon the scene ignorant of even their existence. And amid all these changes they have remained the same, and there in those hills they exist now under the names of their ancient classes: *Conds, Coles, Dhauges, Massotax, Santals, Tanids, Thoroos* and others.

The British rulers, unlike all their predecessors, look into every nook and corner of their Empire, and they have set themselves the noble task to raise India from north to south, from east to west, in plain, mountain and desert, in civilization and religion, and they have not passed by these children of the Hills. Our merchants, aided by the iron horse, have effectually tempted them from their huts in the hills to partake of the golden treasures of commerce, and of the pleasures of a more social existence, and our devoted missionaries of all the denominations of Christians in India have lent a

hand in planting the standard of the cross in their hills. And one grand feature of the Christian enterprise has made it unique in the East, for where the Church has grown, it has enclosed the whole territory, and a well defined line separates between the Christian and Heathen portions. The Aborigines have no religious system of their own, but they have invented a sacrificial system to meet their savage ideas. The Coles have a system of human sacrifices, to meet great and trying emergencies, and it was this which brought us into contact with them. They came down and carried off the young children from our villages at the foot of their hills, and we learnt that the object was to feed and to fatten the little victims for sacrifice. This we could not allow, and we put a stop to the whole system. These various clans from our best labourers, and as they have no caste institution among them, we get on well together. But when we are once thrown off our guard, we are likely to suffer from the completeness with which they imitate the duplicity of the people of the plains. A whole colony of them will run off in a night without any warning, and leave not a trace behind, as to which way they have gone. The traveller, too, at times is likely to find his palanquin set down, and he left alone in storm or other danger till it suits their convenience to emerge from their shelter and go on again. This with a bear or a leopard prowling around you is not pleasant. The sort of life led by the sons of the forest makes them strong and courageous. Mountains are the natural home of the brave when the plains cease to be held by them all the world over. You look in vain for noble stock whence Britons have come, except in the mountains of Wales, Cornwall, Cumberland, and Switzerland, and so on the more noble, honest Santal and Thoroos must be sought in their huts stowed away in the hills. The people depend upon their own strong arm for subsistence, and they use the Bamboo bow and arrow and replenish their larder with such varieties as the bear, the wild boar, the deer, partridge and quail, from those mountain preserves. Time is of no account with them. A morrow comes to the living, and the dead don't want one. What cannot be done to-day may be taken up to-morrow, and their patience in watching and waiting is not surpassed by the leopard and the tiger. The game must fall if the arrow goes straight, and if it don't it is because the devil sits astride the arrow; and then, as all the devils they know are open to a bribe, the bribe him by a sacrifice not to sit on another arrow from that bow. Fate otherwise settles all questions of life and death. Their cultivation of the hill sides is ingenious; they can only grow rice where they get plenty of water. The Santal some 20 years ago gave us some trouble, for as he suffered from the sharp acts of produce dealers from the plains, and could not distinguish between such men and their rulers, they found their cup of misery so full that they broke out in open rebellion against us. The prospect of a few thousand people, with no weapons better than bows and arrows, standing before British artillery and the Minnie rifle; was so ludicrous that as little severity as possible was used, and they soon came to their senses, and have ever since been on good terms with us. All authentic history is connected with the people of the plains, and in these people the natives of the West have always taken great interest. Much of this interest has arisen from India's fabled wealth, and has caused much misery. To look upon the perpetual snow of the Himalayas, that mighty Northern fortress would indicate the

impossibility of invasion. But Sesostres, Semmerimus, Darius and Alexander led their armies into the plains from that side, and the Tartar hordes endured its difficulties to repay themselves out of the riches of the plains. Commercial intercourse always excited a legitimate interest in the plains as far back as Solomon and perhaps as early as Joseph. The Ishmaelite merchants and Arab traders brought over the desert the spices and scents, the Doccamashus, the Benores, Kirkobs and the Cashmere shawls. The riches of Solomon, brought by his fleet to Eziongeber were doubtless the productions of India, and the merchandise which enriched Tyre, as recorded in XVII Ezekiel could only be obtained in India. And in modern times that city which has had the run with the Indian trade has been the richest, as Venice and other cities on that line of road. And as soon as trade was lost this declined. Italy was always prone to mourn over the discoveries of Vasco de Gama, which made London the entrepot of the world. The Hindoos have steady commercial instincts and are a gentle and peace-loving people. Their religion is essentially a domestic institution; free of all aggressive impulses, incapable of any addition from without, tolerant of all other religions, it only desires to be let alone. But India's fabled riches has been too great a temptation for despots. When the Prophet of Mecca electrified Central Asia with the war cry of *One Law, One Empire, and One Prophet*, India so near and so rich a neighbor could not hope to escape his disciples and generals. The *Caabo* was to be the rallying point of the universe, and all nations were to be made to accept the new dogma. On and on flowed the tide of conquest; Spain bared her neck to the sword of the Saracen and Egypt was laid low in the dust. The East saw India prostrate, and her riches of gold, silver, precious stones, ivory, silks, muslins and shawls of unmatched beauty, become the booty of many a warrior thief. Still patient, indolent, peaceful India again thought to rise, when her aspirations were checked by Gerghis Khan who drove on his murderous hordes to the base of the Himalayas, and his descendants, the savage chiefs of Chugnie, planted the standard of the prophet permanently on the plains of India, and now until the Gospel stops it, the morning and evening stillness will be disturbed by the impious sound of the Munzin's cry.

British intercourse with India was a modest aspiration of commerce. In the closing year of the sixteenth century, a few merchants met together in London, and clubbed together the sum of £30,133 6s. 8d. to start in trade with the East. This was the humble embryo of the Hon. East India Company. It had a poor prospect to start with, for the French, Portuguese and Dutch were in the field before it, and it was no bold or daring event which gave them their first foothold upon the empire. A devoted surgeon, Mr. Broughton, was called from Madras to prescribe for an advanced member of the Imperial Zenana of Delhi, and when he had accomplished his mission, the Emperor desired him to name his reward. He asked for some of his employees to make them to build a factory. This was granted, and they then got a free trade permit, and for eighty years thus they remained. But in 1689 they resolved on a bolder stand, and bought the neighbouring estates, and built Calcutta, the capital of British India. The Mogul Empire now began to break up, and of this crisis the Company took advantage, and bought the Empire with all its belongings. The break up had induced the provincial rulers to extend their power, and make themselves more or less independent. This imposed upon us the task of an

noxaion if we would have peace to our people, and so the Punjab, Pegu and Andh were one after the other annexed to British India. We have great difficulties to contend with, and we did not go about our duty led by the Christian spirit of our religion, or the prudence which a different position might have brought out; and the sufferings of the great mutiny of 1857 brought up again the spirit of a better state, and we are now marching on in harmony with our glorious traditions. The people whom we have been brought into contact with are various, and their religious systems are very different from our own. The Soike are a people who have a reformed Hinduism. It rose in the sixteenth century through the preaching of two Toquiqs, Naruch and Gobind, who composed for the new disciples the sacred book. The Grootth includes in it an eclectic combination of Bible, Koran and Veda, and by an energetic system of preaching threw a new life into the people of the five rivers, which has not yet died out, and has vastly changed the genius of the principalities. The Hindoo religion is so intensely up in the every day life of the people, that it is impossible to select a single point in their lives which is not within its jurisdiction. No duty, great or small, from lighting the fire to working the feet, is free of its rules and dictates. It is an elaborate system of idolatry, and it is superstition. It is an obedience which bows the head, but shuts one eye and puts out the tongue in sly contempt at the same time. The sacrifice of the goat is one of their ritual acts, which is a model of their whole system. A little rice is thrown to the animal, after putting it so as to secure its attention, and while the neck is well stretched out in eating the bait, the sword falls, and since no sacrifice is good that is not effected by one stroke of the weapon, sawing the balance of the flesh of an ineffective stroke completes the transaction. The offering made. Reason says "It belongs to the gods." "No," says the offerer, "let the Brahmin have what has been cut off and the blood, but I feed off the carcass;" and frequently the battle for this causes human blood to flow, unless the Brahmin contents himself with cursing the worshipper, and carries off the head. In this way the whole is a course of deceit, fraud, and struggle. While trouble reigns, all sorts of vows are freely made, but if the suit is gained, and deliverance wrought out, the god may look out for a very small share of the performance; and if the suit is lost, the god may expect to be broken and well covered with abuse. One of the most striking features of Hindooism is its fabulous chronology. The calculation in its way is a marvel. It is a compromise of fact and fiction, a sort of running back of astronomical calculations to make out the wanted one. They give us a period of 4,320,000 years, as an element out of which to construct the age of the universe. This is to be multiplied by 71, which gives the period in which one Menue rules over the world. This result is then to be multiplied by 14, and then you gain the length of one single day of Brahma; and fifty of such days have passed since the time when Vishnu, a dwarf, asked Brahma for as much space as he could step over, and when the permission was given him he astonished Brahma, by at once assuming gigantic proportions, and in one stride encompassing the universe, which then became his platform of action. We tell them that we are expecting the close of the present time still. They reply, "O, no, you may count on 390,000 years yet. Man was made agreeable to this condition of things, and has to run out. In the earlier ages some

men were 21 cubits in height, and their average age was 100,000 years, and man has so dwindled down as to be what we see him, but he will go yet lower, until he grows no higher than a washroom, and he will be gathering in flower. If the field with a hooked stick and his basket will be a lot's surplus. Such are the elements by which to judge them. Now you will be the question asked "Why don't you give these people free institutions?" Why, what could such a people do with free institutions? Free institutions to be of value to a people, must be the natural embodiment of free thoughts. If institutions could make a free people, that might be a proper question; but we have learnt that it is not the institutions that make the people, but the people that make the institutions. You remember 1848. It was so then all over Europe, except in England, and with us our free institutions have been growing with our growth ever since the birth at Runnymede, and we have not reached the point of maturity yet. But we have one thing which consoles us, the head and the heart and all the members are in harmony. When the 180,000,000 of India can show that they have free minds, honest, self-governing heads; when they show us that they can walk without leading strings; when they are truthful and have the courage of men, and cease to wink and put out their tongues in their devotions, free institutions stand ready for their possession; but we don't want them to hurt themselves. The several castes of the Hindoos wish us to believe that they are of celestial birth, but we observe that they are as much human as ourselves. They have our preceptions and our instincts, and we have tried to get at their manhood and to cultivate that. We observe that their hopes for absorption into Brahma, the anticipated reward for virtue, and their dread of being transformed from a human to a bestial generation, is the fear that vice may be so punished; so that, like us, they have a belief in future rewards and punishments. Then again, their devotion is a manifestation of that divine impulse imparted to our true manhood by the spirit of God acting upon human susceptibilities. Hindooism superficially looked at appears as a dead dried up mummery, but when more closely observed it is spasmodically moved by a gurgling impulse, which runs through the dead and empty channels of our exhausted life. And if we look at the matter right we shall perceive that no one system of heathenism which retains any human sympathies can be otherwise, for humanity is a perfect circle of which the Son of God—the Son of Man—is the centre. The word was made flesh and touches humanity on every side. Allow this, and you discover a reason why a Buddhist devotee sits and dies in contemplation—why the Hindoo devotee throws himself under the wheels of Juggernaut—or swims in the Churrack Punjab with an iron hook through his back. It is the same divine impulse which leads Christians to devotion to Christ. In our forefathers that impulse took a material form and built our cathedrals and churches. In the Hindoos it built temples like those at Gyo and Patosnoth. Grant that in all heathenism the material development is caricature, this is the necessary consequence of the mist, the fog, the darkness of error in which it exists. Superstition and idolatry must distort every line of beauty. Christians have the true light, and in that all things appear in their true relationship. On the other hand, in heathenism all things are distorted. But the impulse which makes the heart long for holiness is divine, for we know that God

leaves not himself without witness in the Hindoo. The Brahmin has to be born again, or he is not a sacrificing priest. Here the worshipper is taught "You must be born again." The lower castes know that their new birth is to be manifested in a separation from all earthly affections, appetites and aspirations. This makes them valkires—sacerdotal—man, wife, family, all that is loved, admired and cherished is given up. "I will give my first-born for my transgressions, the fruit of my body for the sin of my soul." That is devoteism. Here, then, is a power. Can no one be master of it? Can we do nothing to guide it aright? Hindooism uses it for missionary purposes. Hindooism has its cathedral establishments, its body of ecclesiastics, Juggernath, Govurknath, Paspuoth, and other shrines all have their thousands of Fakirs. There are the Nasswaries to proclaim the power of their gods. There are the Jogies, who induce those vast gatherings to come together at Sumpore, where the people meet in melos of millions. How have we dealt with this impulse? We have ignored it. We have cultivated the head, but neglected the heart. And now we are surprised that the seed we have sown has produced a plant of its own kind. Brahminism is just the growth we ought to have looked for. Pride is its boldest feature. "I will make my own table. I will form my own society, or church. God speaks in my heart as he did in that of Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Peter, Paul and others. Why should I take a western form for my church? I will adopt an oriental form, organization and worship. I have outgrown the nursery rhymes and toy idols of my boyhood. I give up the fable that I am of celestial birth. I throw away caste and all idolatry and superstition." This is Brahminism. "This is the effect of our teaching. Is it all to end here? It cannot. Pride will fall, affliction will deepen all human experience, and time will come when it will be seen that all this is a preparatory state. The outward form of the church may be changed, but Hindooism, but gospel truth will emerge out of all this darkness struggling with light. The day will dawn, and a nation will be born in a day.

BIG INVENTION.

Lloyd, the famous map man, who made all the maps for General Grant and the Union army, certificates of which he published, has just invented a way of getting a relief plate from steel so as to print Lloyd's Map of American Continent—showing from ocean to ocean—on one entire sheet of bank note paper, 40x50 inches large, on a lightning press, and colored, sized and varnished for the work so as to stand washing, and mailing anywhere in the world for 25 cents, or unvarnished for 10 cents. This map shows the whole United States and Territories in a group, from surveys to 1875, with a million places on it, such as towns, cities, villages, mountains, lakes, rivers, streams, gold mines, railway stations, &c. This map should be in every house. Send 25 cents to the Lloyd Map Company, Philadelphia, and you will get a copy by return mail.

REMITTANCES Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 26th inst.

Middle River, N.S.—Major G. H. Sutherland, [to August 1871.]

Malpas, N.S.—Lieut. D. Robb, to July 1871.