



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. X

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1876.

No. 3.

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.

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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 leaders 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 all the rest of the daily city press, probably the majority of our old Roman Catholic readers being such still.

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

| | Cir. Daily. | and Tri-Weekly | Ir. Weekly |
|-------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| | 1st Sept. | 1st Sept. | 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.

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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.

1. To the person sending the largest amount of money on or before 1st Nov., as payment in advance for our publications..... \$50.00
 2. To the person sending 2nd lar't am't 40.00
 3. " " 3rd " 30.00
 4. " " 4th " 20.00
 5. " " 5th " 15.00
 6. " " 6th " 10.00
 7. " " 7th " 10.00
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|---------------------------|------------------|
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| 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 |
| 43 premiums of 50 each | 2,150 |
| 803 premiums of 21 each | 16,863 |
| 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 |
| 22 premiums of 100 each | 2,200 |
| 44 premiums of 50 each | 2,200 |
| 3900 premiums of 21 each | 81,900 |
| Total | \$150,000 |

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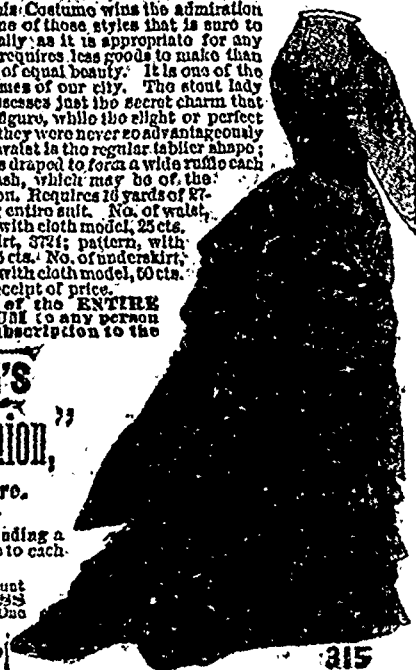
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| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 largest club | \$300.00 in gold coin |
| 2d largest club | 200.00 in gold coin |
| 3d largest club | 150.00 in gold coin |
| 4th largest club | 130.00 in gold coin |
| 5th largest club | 120.00 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.

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Both of these Gold Coin Presents offers will be found at full length in the September Number, besides the names and F. O. addresses of 102 persons to whom we have just paid \$2,155.00 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, when 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.

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| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
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| 2d largest club | 200.00 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.

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OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1876.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Ira Morgan, Vice President of the Agricultural and Arts Association of the Province of Ontario, whose three years term of office as member of the Provincial Board, has just expired, was unanimously re-elected by the several counties that compose No. 2 Division, viz: North Renfrew, South Renfrew, North Lanark, South Lanark, Carleton, Russell, and the City of Ottawa. Mr. Morgan's return by acclamation is an acknowledgment that his past services were duly appreciated by his constituents.

On Friday last a deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce, headed by Major Walker, waited on the Premier and the Postmaster General for the purpose of having the free letter system extended to London, and also that mail bags be made up at New York for London direct, instead of through Hamilton, as at present. After some discussion the Premier promised that the free delivery of letters would be at once put into operation in London, and that if practicable the other request would also be granted.

The Montreal Victoria Rifles, annual ball came off on Thursday evening last, and was a very brilliant affair.

The question of reciprocal trade relations with Canada has been introduced into the Washington House of Representatives by the Hon. Elijah Ward, who has long been an advocate of a liberal fiscal policy on the part of the United States. Mr. Ward proposes in the resolution he has submitted:—"That Commissioners be appointed to negotiate with others on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, to ascertain on what basis a treaty of trade for the mutual benefit of the people of the United States and Canada can be arranged."

The death is announced of two veterans of 1812, resident at L'Islet, named A. C. Depra and F. Dessaint, one at the age of 80 and the other at 84, within a few hours of each other, and both were buried in the same grave.

Judge Watters of New Brunswick has been appointed to the Vice Admiralty Court.

Lord Napier has been appointed to the Governorship of Gibraltar, vice General Sir Fenwick Williams, C. B., who resigned on account of ill health.

The recumbent statue of Confederate Gen. Lee has been forwarded to Lexington, to be placed in the mausoleum being constructed for it.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria is about to visit the Duchy of Coburg, Germany. It is rumored that the visit has reference to the betrothal of the Princess Beatrice to a German Prince.

The Republicans of Maine have chosen Hon. J. G. Blaine as their candidate for President.

Vice Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, K. C. B., is likely to be nominated to the North America and West India station, vice Wellesley promoted, and the following changes are also announced:—Vice Admiral Sir G. F. A. Stadwell, K. C. B., F. R. S., is likely to relieve Vice Admiral Key as President of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich. Captain Calme Seymour, at present Private Secretary to Mr. Ward Hunt, will, we have good reason for believing, be appointed to the command of the Monarch—and not to commission the Shah, as previously stated—in succession to Captain Arthur W. A. Hood, C. B., on that officer's promotion in a few days to flag-rank. Captain N. Bowden Smith, late flag captain to Rear Admiral Randolph, C. B., when in command of the Detached Squadron, has been selected for the appointment of flag captain to Vice Admiral Sir J. R. Drummond, K. C. B., commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, vice Codrington, who is to relieve Captain Calme Seymour as private secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

A rumor, to the effect that France was quietly organizing a squadron in the Mediterranean, is causing considerable excitement in Germany.

Authority has been granted the Federal Council of Germany, to purchase Knoll's Garden, in Berlin, as a site for the new Imperial Parliamentary buildings.

The salaries of the American Ministers to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia have been reduced from \$17,500 to \$14,000 each. The Ministers to other countries have also had their salaries reduced in about the same proportion.

At a war council summoned by the Prince of Montenegro, it was decided to summon all Montenegrins liable to duty, and to march into Herzegovina should the concentration of the Turkish forces reach such proportions as to carry into effect the reported plan of blockading Montenegro on that side.

The Russian telegraph agency reports that the Powers are very well satisfied with England's reply to the Austrian note. The points whereon England reserves judgment are considered unimportant.

The Admiralty have placed another old man-of-war at the disposal of Captain Bouchier, to replace the "Goliath" training ship recently burned. Fifteen of the five hundred boys on board at the time of the conflagration, are missing.

The Duke of Richmond, Conservative leader in the Lords, has been created the Duke of Gordon, his fourth Dukedom.

Livingstone's terrier dog is at Bombay. The animal travelled 1,500 miles on foot in Africa before it was twelve months old, and since, 15,000 miles by sea.

The present leaders of the insurgents are Montenegrans, and it is said they were appointed by their princes. A report is current that the railway officials in Croatia have received notice to prepare for the transportation of troops.

It is expected that the revenue of France this year will exceed £100,000,000 stg., and be nearly £4,000,000 in excess of the estimates.

The *Duchese Zeitung* reports that Hubmayer, the leader of the insurrection in the north west of Bosnia, has been murdered by a supposed agent of the Servian Government. Jubobratic and Hubmayer are both Austrians.

A Hungarian journal states that preparations are making at Eszak, a fortified town on the River Drave, for a garrison of 80,000 men.

A fight took place near Trebinje between the Turks and the Insurgents, the former had 450 killed and the latter 60. The wounded of both sides were taken to Rigusa for medical treatment.

News from Paris state that Turkey is preparing to concentrate a large army in Bulgaria next month.

The Carlists bombarded San Sebastian on Saturday, when a number of the inhabitants were killed.

There is very stormy weather at present around the British Isles. Such is the intensity of it that notwithstanding the network of telegraphy in operation, all communication is entirely destroyed.

A special from Rigusa confirms the report of the defeat of the Turks by the insurgents under Gen. Peko and gives the following particulars: "The Turks disbanded after the first attack without further resistance. The majority of the killed, who probably number over 300, fell during the fight. The balance of the survivors took refuge on the hill, where at last accounts they were surrounded by the whole insurgent army 3,000 strong; The victory of the latter is unquestionably complete and important."

Private advices received in New York from Havana to the 18th, report that a force, led Henry Reeves, 35,000 strong, has invaded Sazos County, and destroyed the sugar estates of Labrador, of Senor More, of San Francisco, of Senor Villa Dos Hermanos, of Senor Abren; and in Macurijes County those of Harmonio, of Senor Casanova, and Louisa and Senor Baro. These latter are valued at \$2,000,000 each. The town of Sagua, La Chica, at the mouth of the river of that name, where there were warehouses with 1,600 hogheads of Muscovada sugar, has been destroyed by fire and all the sugar consumed. The estate of Cayoe Expiro, of Senor Nugarica, is in possession of the rebels, and of course is destroyed.

The Comte de Paris' History.

(Continued from page 17.)

THE GENERAL OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

Of the numerous personal allusion which these interesting volumes contain we have left room for only an occasional reference. Of McDowell, the leader at Bull Run, a most favorable opinion is formed. He possessed, we are told, "as much experience of military affairs as it was possible for any American officer to have acquired; he was well acquainted with his profession, and had too much good sense to share the delusions entertained by those around him, regarding the qualities of his soldiers. Partly educated in France and perfectly acquainted with our literature, he had thoroughly studied the military profession, and, since the Mexican campaign, had shown excellent administrative talents on General Scott's staff. Possessed of indefatigable energy, his creative mind made up, to a certain extent, for the inefficiency of the instruments he had to handle, and the plan he had formed for attacking the Confederates at Bull Run, shows, despite the results of that disastrous campaign, the correctness of this military coup d'oeil."

He displayed great energy and self-possession in the terrible emergency that arose, and his only error "consisted in having relied too much on the perseverance of his soldiers and the promises of General Scott. He would, in fact, have achieved a certain victory if, as he believed, he had only to contend with Beauregard's army."

Rosecrans, we are told, "although he may have been to blame for his dilatory movements at Rich Mountain, was a distinguished soldier, who knew what he could exact from his troops, and was beloved by them. If he was not gifted with great quickness of perception, he possessed the art of combining his operations judiciously, and his adversaries rendered justice both to his talents and to his humanity towards the vanquished." General Halleck is described as "a wise officer, with fine organizing abilities, but who was accused of too frequently thwarting the designs of his subordinates, and of leaving them afterwards to carry out in presence of the enemy the plans of campaign he had elaborated in his office." Buell "was a strict and methodical officer, admirably fitted for training young soldiers, but too slow to handle them successfully in an active campaign." De Trobriand was "a brave and able chief."

Of Sherman's first entanglement with the Department of War we are told that "the comprehensive mind of this true soldier enabled him to understand at a glance how greatly above the resources at his disposal was the task imposed upon him, and he refused to undertake a partisan warfare (*petite guerre*) which could be productive of no results. He expressed his convictions with his usual precision, and without any regard for those illusions in which he did not participate." At Shiloh "his truly warlike instinct made him discover at a glance the points most easy to defend, and his indomitable courage rallied once more the dismayed soldiers, who would no longer listen to the voice of any other leader. Those who knew this officer best, generally so chary of his words and sharp in discussion, looked upon him as a new man. Danger had revealed the qualities of the great general, quick in his decisions, clear in his orders, imparting to all, by a word, a gesture, or a look, the ardor which fired his own breast. In the midst of this hand to hand conflict, the most terrible he said himself to the au-

thor that he has witnessed during his whole career, he soon became the soul of resistance. Whenever he passed along, his tall form overshadowing all disordered groups, the ranks were reformed and the fighting was renewed. McClelland himself, who, a few days before, had quarrelled with him regarding the command of the Army during Grant's absence, felt the power of his influence at this trying moment, deferentially followed all the counsels of his colleague."

Of McClelland our author speaks with all the enthusiasm of a young soldier for the chief under whom he served. And McClelland's difficulties with the authorities at Washington are set forth at some length, and always from the point of view of the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, though with candor it is shown that at the beginning, "the great nation which looked to him for safety thought of nothing but to aid him in his efforts, and to place in his hands the most powerful means of action, without embarrassing, by a single criticism of a solitary word of impatience, the work of organization to which he had entirely devoted himself."

General Butler comes in for a complimentary notice in the shape of a reminder of the fact that he "found himself by a singular coincidence the chief in command at Big Bethel, and at the first attack on Fort Fisher, and was thus both the first and the last general beaten by the Confederates."

The first volume of this American translation, just published, includes the first two volumes of the French, and completes the history of the first year of the war. Two other volumes have been published in Paris, the third and fourth, bringing the history down to the end of 1862. These volumes will shortly make their appearance from the press of Messrs. Coates and Co. The first book of the third volume, describes the Peninsula Campaign of McClelland and the Army of the Potomac against Richmond, including the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, Glendale and Malvern. Book 2, covers the operations of the Mississippi, and along the coast, in which the Navy took part. Book 3, resumes the account of operations in Virginia and Maryland, including the battle of Cedar Mountain, the campaign under Pope in Virginia, the Surrender of Harper's Ferry and the battle of Antietam, with McClelland again in command of the Army of the Potomac. This volume covers the period of the author's service in Virginia, on the staff of General McClelland, and his narrative is colored here, as we have already stated, by a natural partiality for the officers with whom he served. In describing the Yorktown Peninsula, the scene of that early campaign against Richmond, he says: "It was in fact, on the Peninsula, where the soldiers of Washington and of Rochambeau had completed the glorious work of American Emancipation; it was in the vicinity of Yorktown, already celebrated as the scene of capitulation of Lord Cornwallis, that the Army of the Potomac was about to fight its first battles; and—to recall here a personal reflection, if such is permitted to an obscure member of that army—the remembrance of the common victory gained upon the soil by France and America, stirred the pulses of the exiles, so generously welcomed to the protection of the flag of the young Republic." We publish elsewhere in this number of the *Journal*, a letter from General French, with reference to the description of the battle of Gaines' Mills, which appears in this volume.

The fourth volume of the original, and the last thus far published, is divided into four books; the first describing the camp-

aign in Kentucky, the battles of Perryville, Corinth and Prairie Grove, and the operations connected therewith; the second covering the operations on the Mississippi and in Louisiana, the guerrilla operations of Forrest and Morgan, and the measures taken to defeat them, and finally the battle of Murfreesborough and the operations leading thereto. Book III. describes the campaign in Virginia the operations on the Potomac and Appahannock, and the battle of Fredericksburg. Book VI. and last, describes the naval operations and the political situation. The last two chapters are devoted to a description of the efforts to replenish our Army by recruiting, to our financial operations and to the emancipation proclamation, and the causes leading to its issue.

The translation of the Comte de Paris' work, by Mr. Tasiastro, as edited by Professor Coppée, is an excellent one, on the whole, and though somewhat free, it does not misrepresent the book, which loses nothing at the hands of its translators. It was the author's preference that his work should first appear in its English dress on this side of the Atlantic, and this translation bears his express authorization.

This is the third history of our war, more or less elaborate, which has appeared in the French language, the excellent work of the Swiss Colonel Le Comte being the first of these, and the two interesting volumes of Colonel De Trobriand, the second. The present work is the most elaborate and complete of the three, and is, as the *Nation* has said, "the first attempt at a full and corrected military history of the whole war." On this account, as well as because of the position of its author and its own intrinsic value, it well deserves reproduction in English dress. It has taken, and it will hold, a high place among the contemporaneous histories, not because of its original research, but because of the candid, just and painstaking spirit which characterizes it throughout, and which will win for its author the esteem of all who, realizing the magnitude of the task with which he has charged himself, understand how well it has been accomplished, on the whole. No history that passes under the hands of the actors in the scene it describes, can hope to escape the shafts of criticism; this will be no exception. We have preferred to occupy ourselves, however, with giving our readers such ideas as we can, within the compass of a single article, of its spirit, scope and manner, leaving criticism to seek its victim without our aid. An occasional error of statement has been corrected in the foot notes of Prof. Coppée, which are interposed during the volume.

The Cologne Gazette on Standing Armies.

Not very many years have elapsed since the *Cologne Gazette*, which has always enjoyed a high reputation, and has now become indisputably the ablest and most highly regarded journal in Germany, and probably of the Continent, was in deadly opposition to the Prussian Government. Its pronounced Liberalism made it the mark at which many a Ministerial dart was hurled. It was constantly confiscated, warned and mutilated. It has survived to better days, not so much by any change on its own part, as from the fact that feudal Prussia, gathering together the lines of the disjointed Fatherland, has become liberal Germany, and is thus, on almost every occasion, in harmony with the opinions of the *Kölnische Zeitung*. Still we must, in spite of the changed relation of the

Government to the Press, confess to some feeling of surprise when we find even so powerful a journal as this deliberately criticising and, to some extent, condemning, the present military system of Prussia.

The subject of standing armies and their oppressive weight on the resources of all European countries has been recently brought forward by a member of the Austrian Legislature, Dr. Fischer, who is of opinion that it would be by no means impossible to induce the Great Powers of Europe to agree to a general and proportionate reduction of existing armaments. Such a task would not be so chimerical as was, a few years ago, the idea of international arbitration; and yet this has already proved a success in more than one instance. A conference of members of the various legislatures is proposed, and these should be invited to pass two resolutions; one stating the principle of smaller armaments in time of peace, the other pledging each member to urge his native legislature to action in the matter. Nor is this all. Dr. Fischer sees no reason why a convention should not eventually be appointed by the various States, whose duty it should be to agree to a systematic plan of reduction. The Austrian Press has received these propositions with some favour, and they seem to be distinctly gaining ground in other parts of the continent.

After the establishment of peace in 1815, large standing armies were for a long time the rule. They were hardly diminished during the third and fourth decade of the century; but then some relaxation took place. At the time of the Crimean War, when three Great Powers were engaged in serious conflict, there were far fewer men under arms than in these present days of peace. It was in 1866 that the general, and, indeed, nearly universal, impetus towards huge armaments was given. Prussia had, of course, long before formed an exception to this rule, but now, less than ten years after Sadowa was fought, we find every State except England, Sweden, and one or two smaller countries adopting the principal of compulsory and more or less universal armament. That system is by no means as yet complete, as in France for instance, it will be, in all probability, years before anything approaching to perfection is universally arrived at. Yet already the pressure is beginning to be felt unbearable. The withdrawal of young men from agricultural, industrial, and manufacturing pursuits for three years represents vast material loss, which, although it does not appear in a pecuniary form in budgets, is all but intolerable. Of course, there is no doubt that every man owes it to his country to devote himself to her protection in the hour of need; but such tremendous and apparently unnecessary sacrifices as those now demanded from the populations of Europe, even in times of peace, are, no doubt, causing deep anxiety both to rulers and to ruled.

Our German contemporary fully recognises the patriotic and even moral advantages which are gained by the duty of universal military service, but contends that few persons have a clear idea of what the theory and practice of that service is. A distinction of great importance should be clearly drawn between the duty of every citizen to defend his country and the demand that every one should become a skilled professional soldier. For the former some preparation is, of course, required; for the latter not less than three years' continuous service is deemed requisite. The *Gazette* states that a larger percentage than formerly of young men capable of bearing arms is

absorbed by the Army, but neither the resources of Germany nor of any other State are sufficient to carry out the principle in its entirety. Even still a certain proportion of Germans who are not bodily unfit for service cannot be received into the army. "It might perhaps be asserted" (we quote the actual words of the *Gazette*), "that the principle of universal military service would be most completely carried out if the regular professional army were made smaller in order to save the expenses which would be necessary to introduce an easier and shorter training for the whole people without any exception." Here we have clearly set before us the idea of a diminished standing army, so far as the term is to be used of purely professional soldiers, and the suggestion of a much less burdensome period of compulsory service. It surprises us not a little, by the way, to hear on such excellent authority that the full system has by no means been carried out in Prussia.

We cannot help pointing out that, in many respects, the plan thus sketched out resembles our English system. We have not, indeed, compulsion in any form, but we have in the Militia and Volunteers very considerable numbers of men who receive such an amount of training as would fit them, in the hour of danger, to undertake the duty of patriotic citizens and to protect their country. Of course they require, in order to be come thoroughly efficient, considerable further training; but this they would not be without in the day of necessity. The experience of the American War showed how soon men of superior cultured intelligence become thorough soldiers. According to the views enunciated by the *Cologne Gazette*, the idea of the first importance is a nucleus army of soldiers, who make their vocation of a lifetime; and if this be the best method, our late War Secretary's theory of short service in such an Army as ours would be an inferior method. We should rather induce professional soldiers to remain in the Army as long as possible, and trust to the half trained, or less trained, Militia or Volunteers to increase the ranks of an effective force in times of war. To make such a system perfect, however, it is evident that it would be advisable, if not necessary, to adopt some form of compulsory service for the reserves; and this might perhaps be contrived without going the length of universal conscription. Every class of society might be made subject to ballot for the Militia; and a strict system of inspection being adopted for the Volunteers, a certificate of real efficiency might be granted, which should give immunity from service to those drawn for it. This would be, in many respects, the method recommended by the *Cologne Gazette*, save in the one matter of universal compulsion.

When, a few years ago, it was suggested that the Great Powers should reduce their armaments, a decided refusal came from Prussia, which, in those days, was the only State that had adopted universal compulsory service. Our contemporary, with considerable naïveté, concludes this important article with the following words—"At that time, by consenting to such a proposal (reduction of the Army) we should have perhaps surrendered an advantage; now, however, that the universal service has been adopted by all the Great Powers of the continent, all are put upon an equal footing." Or, in other words, as Prussia has gained all she can by the system, she will practically give it up if the other States of Europe will do the same.

Deak, the Hungarian statesman, is seriously ill.

The Canadian Centenary.

(From the *Daily News*, Dec. 18.)

We announced the other day that the third Lord Dorchester and died in the sixty-fourth year of his age. It could not be added that the deceased peer held a very noteworthy place among his contemporaries. The best and worst that could be said of him might be couched in terms similar to those used by Dante when he beheld the multitude "who lived without blame and without praise." Yet few members of the peerage are so undistinguished that their family annals do not sometimes furnish material for useful comment, and to this rule the Dorchester Peerage is no exception. In this year and at this season it is alike easy and natural to recall the events in which the founder of this noble family played a conspicuous and glorious part.

A century ago, in the month of December, Brigadier General Sir Guy Carleton, created Baron Dorchester eleven years afterwards, was engaged in defending Canada against the forces of the United Colonies which, before a year elapsed, assumed the title and position of the United States of America. He was the third English Governor of Canada, having been appointed to that office in 1761. He conciliated the colonists who had passed from under the rule of France to that of England by the mildness of his administration. It was owing to his recommendation that the Quebec Act became law in 1774—an Act which directed that the old French laws should continue in force, that judges conversant with them should be appointed from among the colonists, that the French language should be used in courts of justice, and that Roman Catholics and Protestants should enjoy equal civil rights. This Act, which was one of the wisest and most enlightened of those to which George III. gave his assent, was violently denounced, because it permitted the French colonists to be subject to their own laws, instead of compelling them to submit to the laws of England. When the United Colonies formulated their grievances in a Declaration of Independence, it was stated that, among other pieces of intolerable tyranny, George III. had combined with others given his assent to "Acts of pretended legislation," one of which had for object "abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies." The representatives of the United Colonies first appealed to the Canadians to unite with them; and, on this appeal meeting with no response, they sent an army to invade Canada and thereby propagate the principle of liberty. The Canadians, indeed, had no cause to complain and no desire to change their condition. With the Quebec Act they were attached to the Governor. The service which they rendered to England was perfect freedom compared with what they had been obliged to render to France, and they shrewdly argued that if they must submit to laws passed in a distant land, there was no reason to believe that the laws of a Continental Congress meeting at Philadelphia would be better suited to their wants and more agreeable to the wishes than the laws proceeding from the Parliament of Great Britain.

The first step towards obtaining possession of Canada was made by Colonel Ethan Allen, who captured Fort Tyconderoga. Colonel Allen was a turbulent spirit who had stirred up sedition among the Green

Mountain boys of what is now the State of Vermont, who was under the ban of outlawry from the Legislature of the Province of New York, and who, as soon as he heard that there had been fighting at Lexington, set out with some congenial associates to fight against the Canadians. He had little trouble in gaining an entrance into Fort Lycondrago; the sentry on guard made but a feeble resistance. Captain Dolaplace, the Commandant, when roused from his bed, and summoned to surrender, naturally inquired who the enemy were, and under what authority they acted. Colonel Allen replied that he had made the demand "in the name of the Great Jehovah and of the Continental Congress." Having taken a fort with ease, Colonel Allen resolved to take a city in like manner, and he made an attack on Montreal, which ended in his being taken prisoner. The active career of this compound of Don Quixote and Mr. Jefferson Brick now came to an end. He was carried to England as a prisoner; sent back to America when a sympathiser was about to apply for writ of *habeas corpus* on his behalf; he spent some time in the notorious Sugar house in New York, where so many prisoners suffered most shamefully; and finally, he was exchanged and set free. The failure of Colonel Allen to get possession of Montreal was redeemed by the success of General Montgomery, who commanded a force which sufficed to render resistance hopeless. But the victory was not complete, as Sir Guy Carleton managed to make his escape. Dressed in plain clothes, and embarking at night in a small boat propelled by muffled oars, he passed through the vessels of the enemy, and made his way towards Quebec. This was emphatically the key of Canada. Colonel Benedict Arnold, of evil memory, headed an expedition to a point before Quebec, where it was agreed that Montgomery would effect a junction with him after having secured Montreal. Arnold's conduct in this affair merits the highest praise. He led his men through a wilderness where the hindrances to travel were complicated with serious difficulty about getting food. He sustained them by his example, nerved them by his personal daring, and brought them at length to the appointed spot. No feat in the whole war was more brilliant than this. Deputy Governor Cranmole was in command at Quebec when Arnold appeared before the city, and for a moment it seemed as if the capital of Canada would soon change masters again. Montgomery joined him and took command of the besieging force. Meantime, however, Sir Guy Carleton had succeeded in entering the city, and set himself to organize a vigorous resistance. A summons to surrender was made and rejected; an assault was made and failed; Arnold was wounded, and Montgomery was killed. The siege, though continued for some months later, was raised at last, and not long afterwards Canada was entirely evacuated by the forces which had come to dragoon the people into freedom, and to guard the frontier of the United Colonies by annexing the Province of Quebec.

When Sir Guy Carleton had no longer any cause to dread attack and when his foes had been worsted in battle and weakened by pestilence, he displayed a humanity only too rare on either side during that war, and which earned for him an enviable reputation among those arrayed in arms against him. The prisoners whom he had taken at the assault of Quebec were treated with marked kindness. On being released for exchange, he supplied them with the articles of clothing in which they were deficient. Fears were entertained lest many of the besiegers who had been wounded might have conceal-

ed themselves in the woods, in order to escape being made prisoners, and might be in danger of dying there. A proclamation was issued directing the militia to search diligently for such persons and bring them to the general hospital for treatment at the public cost, and assuring those who should voluntarily appear that they would be tended till they were healed and then sent to their homes. Remonstrances were made to Governor Carleton by some of his officers to the effect that he treated the rebel prisoners, with too great leniency. His reply was, "Since we have tried in vain to make them acknowledge us as brothers, let us at least send them away disposed to acknowledge us as first cousins." Unhappily, this policy was not pursued by others in his position and with the like opportunities. Such conduct was not more accordant with the dictates of humanity than with the principles of true statesmanship. The prisoners who were thus treated were little disposed to believe that their opponents were the tyrants and monsters they were said to be. Indeed, if others had acted like Governor Carleton, and if such discreditable and wholly unauthorised acts like the burning of Norfolk by Lord Dunmore, and the burning of Falmouth by Lieutenant Mowat had never been perpetrated, the advocates of separation at any price would have found themselves in a minority, and all the tact and generalship of Washington would have failed in keeping a Continental army together to fight those whom Congress had declared to be enemies. When the struggles and blunders of the contest were coming to a close, Sir Guy Carleton was appointed Commander in Chief of the British forces in America and Governor of New York. He had little to do now beyond acting with his wonted gentleness and good feeling. He was the last English Governor of the capital of the Empire State. Had he held that position at an earlier day many things we now vainly regret might never have happened. In 1786 he returned as Governor to Canada with the title of Lord Dorchester; ten years afterwards he returned home, after narrowly escaping death by the shipwreck, on the island of Anticosti, of the frigate in which he was a passenger. He died in 1808, at the ripe age of eighty six, after having done his duty to his Sovereign and country in a manner not surpassed by many of his contemporaries; and after having left Canada under an obligation which, we trust, she will never forget. The first Lord Dorchester had had the rear fortune to merit commendation alike from friend and foe, when, after the lapse of a century, they review the stirring and trying scenes in which he was the leading personage.

The Suez Canal.

RUSSIA AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

The *Moscow Gazette* of December 6, in a new article on the Suez canal transaction has the following:—"There can be no doubt as to the political importance of the event. England's ancient preponderance has been immensely increased by the acquisition of property rights—that is, territorial rights in Egypt. England most unceremoniously has taken the lead in partitioning Turkey. The English have long been accustomed to have everything their own way in Asia, Africa, and Australia, to do what they please in all parts of the world, and to rule the seas without fearing or, indeed, expecting opposition. They now no longer content themselves with seizing distant lands, but pocket the key to the whole of Southern and Eastern Europe,

constituting themselves the sole and absolute judges of what is good and profitable for the other countries concerned. We all know the jealousy and supercilious *hauteur* marking British policy towards other countries. We have not forgotten the furious rage excited by the Khiva Campaign; we remember the odious intrigue by which England endeavoured to tie Russia's hands and place a horde of Central Asiatic nomads under the protection of International Law. Now that England has seized the Suez Canal, is there any one so naive as to anticipate that other countries' interests will be impartially protected by Great Britain?"

The *St. Petersburg Gales*, having enumerated the various corps composing the British army, cannot repress those remarks:—"And this, then, is the mighty force which causes the *Times* newspaper to assume so menacing and supercilious a tone. The brief abstract we have received of the *Times*' article does not as yet give us a clear idea with what object this article has been written, and what is the meaning of the very strange mobilization measure attributed to the British War Office."

AUSTRIA AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* writes:—"The action of England in the Suez Canal question has produced a great impression here by its boldness, but it has not caused any dissatisfaction. It is regarded simply as a proof that England has definitely abandoned her former policy as the protector of Turkey; and the report from Paris that England will not oppose the neutralisation of the canal seems to be only a political feeler, as nothing is known of such a project having been put forward by any of the Powers. The measure is not considered in any way to affect Austrian interests. In his last report from Suez the Austrian Hungarian Consul expresses a wish that Austrian manufacturers should make more use of the canal than they have hitherto done. Austria now stands third as regards the number of ships sent by the European Powers through the canal; but there is at present little prospect of the number being increased, as she now devotes all her efforts rather to the protection of her home industry than to the extension of her foreign trade. As to the proposal of the leading Hungarian paper that guarantees should be required to prevent England from establishing arbitrary tariffs at the expense of other nations, no apprehensions are felt here on that score, the purchase of the Khedive's shares having obviously not given England a right to be absolved from her international duties."

RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Russia is still disturbed respecting Britain's purchase of the Suez canal shares. "The *Moscow Gazette* has the following:—"England is fast becoming a focus of sensational intelligence. Before we have had time to recover from our surprise at the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire by Great Britain, we are told that England prepares for war. The *Times* newspaper, indeed, pharisaically remarks that England, instead of hiding her military arrangements, like other States, prefers communicating them to her own officers as well as the world at large. But why does England prepare for war at all? As nobody threatens her, the inference is that she either means to defend her new Egyptian acquisition by force of arms or else will prevent others from following her example. Yet there is no reason to prepare for these contingencies. England has secretly concluded a

most astonishing bargain, and no European Power pursues any plans dangerous to peace. Moreover, were the three Northern Powers really intent upon schemes such as are falsely attributed to them in England, the mobilization of the British troops would be a very quixotic proceeding. But the Northern Empires are bent upon the maintenance of peace, and their negotiations are solely prolonged with a view to that end. France, too, has no idea of war, painfully excited as she may be by England's appropriating a canal for which the world is indebted to French enterprise and capital. Accordingly, the mobilization of the British troops is nothing but mere gasconade, and as such it must be confessed is in keeping with the tone of the British press. The French journals, however, may be right in suspecting that the commercial transaction intended to make England the mistress of the Suez canal will eventually lead to military occupation and to the degradation of the Khedive to the position of Hindoo Prince."

The Duke of Cambridge on the Army.

At an entertainment to the Duke of Cambridge by the Fishmonger's Company, his Royal Highness, alluded to army matters, said:—"We have before us a task of no small difficulty. We are called upon to make very great and important changes in all the institutions connected with the army. This has been going on now for a very long period. But it is to be hoped that the time may soon arrive when such changes may cease. All those questions connected with army matters have a great bearing on the financial position of this country, yet when other countries place their military establishments on a greatly enlarged footing compared with what they have been heretofore, it would be, I think, the height of folly, to use a strong term, if we did not try to go as far as we could, at all events, in our military reforms. However, we may all desire peace everywhere, but we cannot help coming to the conclusion that we have not arrived at that happy period when all the thoughts of warlike operations are to be put on one side. We are bound, therefore, to try and place our military and naval institutions—or perhaps I ought to say our naval and military, for we ought never to forget that the navy of this country is its first line of defence, and therefore in that respect precedes the army—in the most efficient position that we can place them. But there is nothing to be done without very liberal means being placed at our disposal. We want men and we must get them, and if we are to get them we must pay for them. It is often said, 'But why more money now than formerly? How is it you could do formerly with so much smaller estimates than now?' Gentlemen, I will give you one item, and after that I will ask you to draw your own conclusions. You see a great deal in the newspapers nowadays about a great gun we have been making—an 81-ton gun. Well, gentlemen, what do you suppose that gun cost? I have good reason to believe that gun will cost £15,000, and I have also reason to believe that every shot fired out of that gun will cost £25. Now, gentlemen, when you calculate that and when you go on to calculate, not merely what five or six or eight of these guns will cost, but what the whole necessary armament of such weapons will come to, I think you will admit that it is not very difficult to find out why our estimates are now so much higher than they used to be. We are told we do not get the proper sort of men—give

us more money, and we will try and find that sort of men. I don't say we shall be able to do it, because the country is so prosperous, and there is such facility for obtaining employment that it is almost impossible to get the men to come into the army merely on the chance of seeing whether they like the service. It is our very prosperity that makes it necessary to be more liberal, and I am quite sure that, such being the case, and the country being less prosperous than it was, I cannot conceive that the great bulk of the great country—people who are so sensible, so reasonable, and so prudent in all their doings—will have the imprudence not to do everything in their power to support the authorities in their endeavours to make the army and navy as efficient as it is right proper, and desirable that they should be in an empire such as ours. We sometimes see the propriety of conscription referred to. My own idea is that it is absurd to imagine that conscription can ever be made to go down in this country. (Cheers.) The only question is whether it may not be, under certain circumstances, not only allowable, but desirable, for the militia. I am not at all clear that the militia service is not one in which, to a certain extent, conscription or the ballot ought to be at times employed. But that is as far as I can go. How can you have conscription in a service where a large part of the army must be continually abroad? Why, conscription under such conditions is an impossible thing, because it is only justified for the defence of a country at home. There you have conscription, and, therefore, I say it is an open question whether we ought not to have the ballot for the militia; but a conscription to send troops to India for eight or ten years, or to the colonies, is a thing which is indefensible, if not impossible; and, therefore, I hope it will never be attempted. Therefore, I am afraid, we must make up our minds to pay for the men; we must make it worth their while to come and serve in the army. Depend upon it there is plenty of good English pluck left in us. Every day and every hour shows there is nothing an Englishman cannot and won't do. (Cheers.)"

The *Globe*, commenting on the Duke's remarks says:—"It is to be regretted that the necessity for strengthening our defensive position has arisen at this juncture, when any large increase of the military estimates must to a certain extent disturb the equilibrium of our finances. Nevertheless, nothing but irremediable harm could result from any longer blinking the fact that the safety of England imperatively demands a temporarily increased expenditure on armaments. In only one other way can we obtain that which the Duke declares absolutely necessary for security. By means of conscription an army can be raised at much less expense than by voluntary enlistment. The alternative, therefore, before the country—great outlay or compulsory military servitude. Which will it choose?"

The Old School and the New.

This is the time when the English farmers flock in thousands to London to see the great cattle show, and the *World* in comparing the modern agriculturist with the agriculturist of the old school, remarks:—"A difference of more than years seems to separate the two. They belong to different civilization, and nothing could more conspicuously proclaim the fact than their metropolitan demeanour. Their two social styles

are as distinct as their principles of farming, and not even the steam locomotive presents a greater contrast to the old stage coach than the farming and stock breeding systems as they existed twenty five years ago. Steam threshing machines, now improvements, artificial fertilization of the soil, zinc wire, and liquid manure—these things have effectually and completely transformed the occupation of the simple swain. Farming, which was once a mere empirical practice, has become a science. The farmer of today is a man of science and a philosopher, instead of being a rude experimentalist. He drains and ploughs his land according to elaborate rule, he feeds his beasts upon principles of pure reason, and crosses the breed according to the approved physiological precept of Professor Huxley. London is not to him as it was to his sires, the *terra incognita* of a thousand forbidden joys. His business requires perpetual intercourse with town; he has his tradesmen, his agents, and his brokers in London. He has ceased to be the gentleman of Arcadian simplicity who falls an easy prey to the professors of the confidence trick. He speculates in cattle and crops, just as operators on 'Change speculate in stocks and shares, and when he is in London he leads much the same life. You may generally distinguish him by something of freshness and rubicundity, which tell of pure air and early hours. He will be heedful of his health, and he has exchanged the gross carouses of the cider cellars, which satisfied and delighted his sire, for the more critical inspection of dull dramas and vulgar burlesques."

Rifle Match between America and England.

The English team for this match, says the *Times*, will be selected by a most exhaustive competition. The following are the regulations adopted with reference to the selection of the British team.—1. It is proposed to take a team of eight, and four waiting men. 2. The twelve to be selected by two competitions, to be held in 1876—one in the course of the spring, and the other shortly after the Wimbledon meeting. 3. Each competition to last two days; fifteen shots each day, at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. In case of bad weather, it shall be decided by ballot whether the competition shall continue. 4. Rifles, position, &c., to be as in the "Any Rifle" competitions at Wimbledon. 5. No sighting shots will be allowed nor any previous practice on the range within two clear days of the competition. 6. The twelve to be selected as follows:—(a) three best total scores out of the four made by each competitor will be taken as his aggregate, (b) the sixteen competitors having the highest aggregates will select the two first members of the team, (c) these two will select a third, the three a fourth, and so on. The captain (if not in the sixteen) and the adjutant will be *ex officio* members of each of these committees of selection. 7. The twelve men selected must be prepared to shoot together for two days after the competition, for accurate comparison and register of rifles, &c.

REMITTANCES Received to Subscription on THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 2nd Inst.—
Esqueping, Ont.—Lt. Col. J. Murray, to May, 1876 \$4
Montreal, Que.—Lt. Col. J. Martin, to Jan., 1877
Peterboro', Ont.—Paymaster W. Chambers, to June, 1876..... 10

CONTENTS OF No. 2, VOL. X.

POETRY:—

Sally Simkins' Lament; or, John Jones'
Kit-cat-strophe..... 22

EDITORIAL:—

Veterans of 1812 13
The Gunard Fleet 18
Fog Signals 18
Representative Institutions were on their
Trial 19
Notice to Correspondents 20
News of the Week 13

SELECTIONS:—

The Comte de Paris' History 11
General Richard Montgomery 17
The War Cloud Growing Bigger 20
The Veterans of 1812 22
The Gunard Fleet 23
A Charming Romance 21
Burning of Goliath 21

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS 21
REMITTANCES 21



The Volunteer Review,
AND
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1876.

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

We have for the past nine years endeavored to furnish the Volunteer Force of Canada with a paper worthy of their support, but, we regret to say, have not met with that tangible encouragement which we confidently expected when we undertook the publication of a paper wholly devoted to their interests. We now appeal to their chivalry and ask each of our subscribers to procure another, or to a person sending us the names of four or five new subscribers and the money—will be entitled to receive one copy for the year free. A little exertion on the part of our friends would materially assist us, besides extending the usefulness of the paper among the Force—keeping them thoroughly posted in all the changes and improvements in the art of war so essential for a military man to know. Our ambition is to improve the *Volunteer Review* in every respect, so as to make it second to none. Will our friends help us to do it? Premiums will be given to those getting up the largest lists. The *Review* being the only military paper published in Canada, it ought to be liberally supported by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of each Battalion.

In our issue of 5th October, we had occasion to refer to a letter of Mr. REED, late Naval Constructor to the Imperial Government, to the *London Times* on the coasting voyage of the Russian circular ironclad *Novgorod* from Odessa to the Straits of Kertch and her station in the sea of Azov—in which the performance of that singular construction is spoken of as something extraordinary—her draught and capacity being brought into comparison with some of our own floating batteries, not at all to their advantage.

It is no doubt very complimentary to the genius of Admiral POROFF, of the Imperial Russian service, to have his successful design

so very favorably criticized by such an authority as the late British Naval constructor.

We are not aware that the gallant Admiral claims to be the original inventor or designer of circular armor plated floating batteries for to this class all such constructions, no matter what their powers in mill ponds may be truly belong, but if the admirers of the system think he is—they are greatly mistaken.

As this question has awakened some interest in naval circles, it is our pleasing duty to inform our readers that the honor of the invention and original design for circular ships of war with immersed notice power belongs to the late JOHN ELDER, Esq., of Glasgow, head of the ship building firm of that name."

We have to thank the courtesy of Captain B. BURGESS, the talented Secretary of the Royal United Service Institution, for calling our attention to this fact, and for No. LI. of the XII Vol. of the journal of that valuable Institution, in which an elaborate description paper and a series of admirable drawings of the proposed vessel, both as respects hull and machinery, are given under the title we have quoted. This paper was read by the author before the Royal United Service Institution on "Monday, 25th May, 1-68" so that it must have been published at least five years before Admiral POROFF'S "circular ironclad" was heard of.

The latter is about as clumsy an imitation of JOHN ELDER'S design as ERICSON'S monitor is of the turret ship of the late lamented Captain CORNER COLES, R.N., and about the same space of time intervened between the invention in both cases. COLES'S design for a turret ship first appeared in *Blackwood* in 1858, accompanied by an explanatory drawing afterwards modified to please naval constructors in the case of the ill fated *CapSain*. ERICSON'S Monitor appeared in 1862 and quietly reposes beneath the waters of Cape Hatteras—after a very short life indeed—the close correspondence in the present case is very remarkable.

Apart from this extraordinary coincidence it is evident that the "POROFF" class of floating batteries is a very clumsy imitation indeed of the ELDER design. The former presents the quick segmental curve with the parallel tangents of the midship section of an ordinary line of battle ship. Any one that inspects the drawings of the latter will be satisfied that the long fine segmental section it presents to displacement solves the problem of least resistance, and consequently of greater carrying capacity and immensely greater power as a vessel of war.

As a measure of this, it is only necessary to tell our readers that resistance to a moving body in water increases as the cube of the depth immersed and the square of the velocity of motion—that in the simple case of one vessel drawing one foot of water and another three, both moving at the rate of one mile per hour, it would take just twenty-seven times the power required to move the

former to propel the latter—and some idea of the difference between the designs of JOHN ELDER and the invention of Admiral POROFF will be obtained.

We very much regret that owing to the impracticability of producing copies of Mr. ELDER'S design we cannot go into this subject more fully, but it is enough to state that every so-called improvement over which E. J. REED, Esq., C.B., M.P., late naval constructor—*Raffoles*, have been described, anticipated, and provided for as well as many other more necessary and useful unknown to the Russian and his patriotic admirer. For instance there is a mode of disposing of the capstans, cable, and anchoring gear perfectly unique, which puts it out of the range of possible accident or exposure—no mean consideration in a floating and impregnable battery such as the design really is—and it is calculated to become a mortar bed for the heaviest description of that ordnance in modern use. The only conviction that will occupy the reflecting mind on perusing Mr. ELDER'S able paper would be that our naval constructors are too fond of following foreign *ignus fatuus*, leaving the true light unheeded at home.

Our ablocontemporary the *Volunteer News* in its issue of 3rd November, has an article entitled "The Inventor of Circular Ironclads, the late Captain J. ELDER, 1st L. A. V., and not Admiral POROFF, which throws additional light on this subject, and is as follows:

"Some time ago an announcement of a new form of ironclad batteries was made as to their having been invented by Admiral Popoff of the Russian navy. Some of these vessels have been launched on the Black Sea, and claimed attention from the peculiarity of their construction, they being circular in form and designed to carry heavy ordnance. We find a correspondence in the *Times*, under the signature of 'Henry Wright, Stafford House,' claiming the invention as that of our late friend, Mr. John Elder, the distinguished shipbuilder, and one of the earliest captains in the 1st Lararkshire Artillery Volunteers. These circular batteries have been given as the invention of Admiral Popoff, but Mr. Wright dissipates that claim in favour of the late Mr. Elder as follows:

"The circular vessels now built in the Black Sea have been designated 'Admiral Popoff's invention,' and called 'Popoff's Monitors.' I think it is only right, for the credit of our own countryman, the late Mr. John Elder, of Glasgow, that I should ask you to record the fact that so far back as 1861 Mr. Elder explained to me this form of construction, and subsequently, I think the following year, he showed me the detailed drawings. They were laid before the Duke of Sutherland, and afterwards shown to our own Admiralty. Mr. Elder also took them to St. Petersburg and to Berlin, with introductions to the highest personages. There was one thing about these vessels Mr. Elder then anticipated which I have not seen referred to in any notice of them, and which was, that he intended the rim at the waterline to be serrated. They could be made to revolve rapidly on their centres, and the speed at a given point of the periphery in a vessel of large diameter when revolving at only a moderate rate would be very great.

His idea was that in addition to their power of carrying the heaviest possible guns and being practically unsinkable, they could go spinning through a fleet like monster circular saws—cutting every vessel they came into contact with at the water line without fear of entanglement, delivering their shots and then impinging upon the next vessel, and so on. They could be perfectly well steered even whilst revolving, as they had no rudders, but were steered by their propellers. I don't know how far the Russian vessels may have been modified. All I suggest is that to my late friend, Mr. John Elder, is due the credit of their design, and that in justice to him they should be spoken of as 'Elder's Monitors,' and not 'Pop-off's.'"

It appears that a second vessel nominally designed by Admiral Poroff has been added to the Russian Navy, and Mr. E. J. Reed has written a letter on the subject which will be found in another page.

We are the more anxious to bring this matter under notice because we believe our own countryman is the original inventor, and we are quite satisfied that his designs, if fairly carried out, solves all the difficult problems connected with turret ships and so-called "monitors"—by simply drawing a sharp line between an effective floating battery and a sea going ship—and we have no hesitation in saying that the late Mr. Elder has practically defined the distinction—for there is not now in any navy a vessel of the former class except Admiral Poroff's *Ter-mophradites*—and the same may be said in a great measure of sea going ships of war.

Any system of coast defences will be in future useless without an outer line of circular floating batteries.

"The *Borsenzeitung* says that now the last line of fortification on the south-western frontier of Germany are nearly completed, the War Department at Berlin has decided to proceed with the works in the vicinity of Cologne and Posen. Eight exterior forts are to be built round the former city by the end of the year 1878, three of which—those at Dockstein, Mungersdorf, and Rockle-münde—are already most finished. At Posen there will be nine external forts, of which five will be on the right bank of the Warta and four on the left bank. An extension of the work at Coblenz is also contemplated. But compared with the western frontier, the eastern frontier of Germany (says the writer) is 'very insufficiently defended.' Besides the weakly protected advanced posts of Boyn, Marienburg, and Memel, the only fortifications on this frontier are the three first-class fortresses of Königsberg, Dantzic, and Posen, which are connected in the second line with Thorn, and in the third with Glogau and Kustrin, all fortresses of the second class. The northern frontier, too, in the direction of Bohemia and Moravia, is only protected by the two second class fortresses of Glatz and Neisse, and the upper course of the Elbe by Königsberg and the second class fortress of Forst. The Upper Danube, on the other hand, is commanded by two first class fortresses of Ulm and Ingolstadt, which in the event of a war with Austria 'would be very important centres of attack against Vienna.' On the frontiers of Belgium and Holland, however, the German fortifications are

'insignificant,' being restricted to Wesel and the weak *tele de pont* at Dusseldorf. The strongest group of fortifications in Germany, and perhaps in the world, 'are those which protect Alsace Lorraine, forming a girdle composed of five of the largest arsenals—Metz, Strasburg, Mayence, Coblenz, and Cologne—and fortresses of the second and two of the third class—namely, Thionville, Germersheim, Rastatt, Saarouis, Bitch, and New Briesach.'

"The forts which have been built at Strasburg and Metz, have served as models for the new forts that are to be constructed outside of the fortress of Cologne. There is a circular railway connecting them severally with one another, the use of which is not to be restricted to the mere conveyance of ammunition and provisions. It is to serve likewise as a road and position for moveable batteries, protected by strong ironclad screens, which could be thus brought into action at any given point. Inside the circle of outer forts, and forming the second line of defence, there is to be a ring of 'intermediate batteries' and revolving turrets, the latter being encased in the thickest iron armor. As a rule, the newly constructed Rhine gunboats are to be stationed at Cologne in order to prevent the enemy crossing the river, and they will be reinforced by the gunboats captured from the French in the late war, previously stationed on the river Loire, which are to be put into proper repair."

The foregoing paragraphs shew the necessity the newly created Empire of Germany is under of keeping a large part of her population in arms—simply because the country is open and assailable in every direction and can only be held by mere numbers without any reference to strategic dispositions, for it cannot be argued that those immense fortifications would impose any real impediment to the advance of a conquering army.

The reasons are evident—Garrisons are tied to positions—it is only necessary to mark them by leaving a slightly preponderating force in observation, and the main question will have to be decided in the open field, with all its hosts the loss of a single battle would be the loss of the whole German Empire.

This disadvantage has told before now on the fortunes of Germany; it was conquered by NAPOLEON in one battle, that of Jena, and it never recovered its independence or power to strike till his troops were driven across the Pyrennees by WELLINGTON, and the war of the English artillery proclaimed on the banks of the Garonne the downfall of the "first" military "Empire" of the nineteenth century. It is not at all certain that a similar fate may not befall the second before its close—there is yet ample time—it only wants a mere change of programme.

The *Koluische Zeitung* has lately been holding forth on the Prussian military system as being a mere waste of human life and national resources. Our contemporary *Broad Arrow*, in a well written review of the article which we republish in another page approves of the general tone of the German journal, says that its propositions resemble in many respects the "English System"—whatever

that may be—we take it for a very puerile attempt at imitating the Prussian system of organization in all its details, and at the first inception of the "Reorganization Scheme" predicted with certainty, which has come to pass, its total failure. That this is the case the following paragraph from a late issue of our contemporary conclusively proves, as it does also the writer's want of appreciation of the principle involved:

"In the following remarks on short service and recruiting, a correspondent, who signs himself 'Vestigia Nulla Retrorum,' points out, in reply to articles which have appeared in another journal, that the two things are, in his opinion, unconnected. He writes:—

"I have lately observed in the newspapers letters and remarks from officers connecting short service with recruiting. It seems desirable to point out that the two have really no regular connection.

"The whole of the armies of the Continent have, of necessity, adopted short service in the active army for the purpose of obtaining a reserve (not with a view to obtaining recruits). England has followed the example, and must continue to do so in a more pronounced manner than at present. More recruits must, no doubt, now be furnished than formerly, but that is a totally different matter, and should be kept separate. Were this thoroughly understood, we should not have such letters as occasionally appear in the public prints.—'The regiment embarked last week—and its establishment, therefore short service is a failure, and should be discontinued.'

"When, having reduced our short service to that term which prevails successfully on the Continent—viz, from two to three years—we fail in obtaining an efficient Reserve, then short service may be said to have broken down. When we cannot get recruits to supply the wants, then we must say that the present brigade and localization system does not answer (but this is as yet far from being the case). Short service and the Reserve are connected, so are the localization system and recruiting; but short service operates only quite indirectly on recruiting."

Continental nations have no colonies or foreign possessions, nor in reality, no foreign interests to defend or promote. Their armies are organized for defence and aggression—not to be moved long distances by sea at enormous cost—therefore the whole male population capable of physical effort may in some capacity belong to the national organization. Short service with the Colours would in this case, be the rule for the man as a son of the soil returned to his home, instead and to his local battalion in one or other divisions of the Reserves he could always be found again when wanted.

At the time of the great "Reorganization" that extraordinary compound of CROMWELL and MIRABEAU about who a proper place in the future history of Great Britain the *Broad Arrow* was so much exercised—totally forgot, as great people frequently do, that there was a "foreign service" to which the British soldier was liable (and for which indeed, a regular army was only necessary) that it would not pay to be transporting troops over distances of twelve to sixteen thousand miles, and that there was such a thing as "acclimatisation," in other words, that it

was bad policy to replace a seasoned veteran with a *Green un*—a raw recruit—who chose the service for a mouthful of bread in place of a man who adopted a soldier's life as a career. All these things and many more was omitted in the scheme of that wonderful man who has hid his light under a cornet, though it ought to be of foolscap, and as a consequence, the British army exists only on paper.

Its proposed "Reorganizers" (for the work of "Reorganization" has to be done *de novo*) failed to conceive the true idea of what a regular army in a country geographically placed, as Great Britain is, should be. They talk glibly of conscription, compulsory service, and all other kinds of arbitrary, as well as impracticable expedients, but no attempt has been made to ascertain what is wanting.

In the first place, Great Britain does not require a standing military force of 500,000 men in the British Isles—she does not require a regular army of 100,000, or in fact, a regular army for home service at all. She requires in the second place, a regular army of about 200,000 men (her present force all told) for foreign service—that is service in India and such of the Colonies as need it or are strategical positions.

Her force for home service should be her militia—and volunteers without ballot or conscription—every male on attaining the age of *eighteen* years should be enrolled as a militia soldier, liable to serve when called on, or any one who should choose voluntary service of his own accord in the volunteers of which every county or shire should be obliged to keep a battalion always organized, and as many of the cities, towns or villages that had a population sufficiently numerous, should also be compelled to keep up a similar organization.

The militia should be divided into two classes—Regular and Reserve—the former composed of all men capable of active service from 18 to 45 years of age, the Reserve of all over that age—service practically for life or during capability.

To raise the army necessary for foreign service from both those bodies it would be only necessary to require each officer volunteering or wishing to serve to bring the contingent due to his rank—say Ensign 15 men, Lieutenant 30 men, Captain 50 men—and to have those numbers recruited from the battalion of militia or local volunteers to which the first levies belonged; for instance, say the whole organized force would be nominally 5,000,000—this would give 5,000 battalions of a nominal strength of 1,000 men and officers each, and 50 men from each battalion would give a force of 250,000 for foreign service, of which 50,000 would be in the depots at home or in process of training to supply vacancies, &c., and if the army was made a *life career*, at which fair average wages could be earned, it would be readily adopted for its intrinsic attractions, but those entirely fail under the present system, the end of which is the *Union Workhouse*.

No necessity exists to make the plan sketched out one shilling more costly than the present system, because to volunteers or militia soldiers no pay should be given except when on active service—neither need their pursuits be interfered with by attempts to train them to tactical precision—the use of their arms, and the power of marching with a few simple movements which could be acquired at leisure is all that would be necessary—especially in Great Britain where every fence is an earthwork and every farm house could be turned into a redoubt. The invasion of such a country is hardly possible, and its defence is reduced to the simplest principles of the art of war.

Taking this country as an example of what can be done by a proper system of organization—we have 43,000 volunteers under arms and a force of regular and reserve militia of 675,000 men—the first one-tenth of the proposed regular British Army, the second about one-seventh of the force Great Britain should have enrolled—the whole cost of maintenance and administration is in round numbers £300,000 sterling which would make the cost of the proposed system in Great Britain £2,500,000. Our officers serve without pay, raise and recruit their own contingents; we are a comparatively poor people and if we can do this from patriotic and national impulses, what should the landed proprietors or gentry and merchant princes of Great Britain do?

Political economists must have found out by this time that national military organization is as necessary as a local police force and for the same reasons, and that the most costly way of raising an army is to have an Adjutant at the street corners with a hat full of bank notes to tempt what JOHN BRIGGS calls the *residuum* of the population instead of its manhood into the ranks.

This question of military organization depends on this principle—"That it must be adapted to the social condition and needs of the people," and its corollary is that "a regular army is the highly elaborated outcome of a national organization"—not the *nuclei* around which it is supposed to rally—which is a fallacy very dear to military men.

MILITARY DRILL—The local school for military instruction which Lt. Col. SULLIVAN and officers of the 62nd Battalion, St. John, N.B., have organized appears to be working very satisfactorily. There are about two dozen students in attendance, and each, on entering, undergoes a thorough training in every military movement, commencing with elementary squad drill. Each student takes his turn at instruction; and some of them certainly show excellent qualities as instructors, not only in fire drill command but in facility for communicating knowledge. Sergeant Major HUNTER is the chief instructor. This school is, we believe, the first of the kind started in the Dominion. It is not confined to men belonging to any particular

corps, as engineers and artillerymen are as freely admitted as infantry. It costs the Government nothing, the services of all connected with it being given gratis, and merely for love of the service. There is no reason why cadets who have received instruction in this school, and are able to pass a satisfactory examination, should not receive certificates of proficiency the same as those who have passed through the Government School at Fredericton. The class meets every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, in Murray's Building, Water street, and instruction is given from 8 o'clock until 10—thus making six hours drill in the week. The school is conducted under the same regulations as those authorized by Government, and all cadets desiring to enter are required to pass the necessary examinations. The officers of the school are Lt. Col. SULLIVAN, 62nd, Commandant, Major BLAIN, 62nd, Adjutant these officers and Capt. HAZEN, 62nd, are also examiners; Ass't. Surg. EARLE, 62nd, Medical Officer; Sergeant Major HUNTER, (formerly of H. M. 78th Highlanders) and Paymaster Sergeant McDONALD, M.S., are the instructors. It is intended to keep the school in operation until 1st May next.—Com

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

St. John, N.B., Jan. 15th, 1876.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—Can you inform me what are the regulation Stars and Crowns to be worn by Officers of the Canadian Militia on their tunics? Are they gold, silver, or both, according to rank?

Also, kindly describe the proper buttons we are entitled to wear, as there are several patterns in use here.

Apologizing for troubling you, which I would not do if we had any Canadian dress regulations to refer to.

Yours truly,
MILITEN.

Gold Stars and Crowns are to be worn by officers of militia on their scarlet tunics. The buttons for tunics are same as those worn by privates except that they are silvered. The new pattern button has a crown in the centre with the word Canada over and the word militia under it—the whole surrounded with a wreath of leaves.—Ed. Vol. Rev.

Mount Vesuvius.

A NIGHT OF TERROR IN NAPLES.

It was, indeed, reported last week that the mountain had already burst out, and there were many who rushed into the streets to witness it, but the alarm was false; but had it been true the mazy mists which enfold Vesuvius would have prevented any one from witnessing the grand and awful spectacle. That which has often happened, however, when there is some delay in the

ruption has happened now—earthquake has shaken our houses and rattled our doors and windows. There have been for some days local shocks in the neighbourhood of the mountain, but the most alarming one occurred yesterday morning at about three hours twenty four minutes before midday. It lasted eighteen seconds, and proceeded from north west to south east was at first undulating, then vertical. The effect was, of course, terrible, and not unlike what I witnessed and felt some years ago, when many lives were lost in the Province of Basilicata. Bells rang, windows shook, and the walls of our houses in some directions were sensibly moved; but, as a heavy storm was raging yesterday, the indications which in some parts of the city were so strong, were mistaken as proceeding from the violence of the wind. As may have been expected, numbers of people left their houses and the roads and squares were crowded with fugitives, who added to the terrors of the moment by their cries. Those who could find refuge in carriages and omnibuses were only too glad to obtain shelter in them but many were compelled to pass the night in the open air, exposed to one of the most awful storms we have had during this extraordinary season.

We have had no other alarm from earthquake since Monday, and public feeling is subsiding into its usual tranquil state of security. For one or two days every one I believe, was anxious and apprehensive, for it is no trifle to be rocked in your bed to see your walls rocking backward and forward and to hear the timbers creaking. Such sights would be alarming anywhere, more especially in Naples, which has suffered from a series of disasters, and which has not yet forgotten the awful earthquake of 1857. On Monday and Tuesday morning few persons went to bed; or if they did they threw themselves on it in military style, completely dressed, and ready for a start. Many formed parties as if seeking security in society, but more were in the streets, in the cafes, or in carriages of any kind they could lay hands on. Those who were less fortunate had to pass the night on the bare exposed to rain, but what for this country was bitter cold. There was a full expectation that the earthquake would repeat its visit at the first shock—it not unfrequently does—so that from midnight till 3.24 on Tuesday morning, apprehension became increasingly and painfully strong. Conversation was on the wane, snatches of Litany were chanted here and there almost *sotto voce*. As three o'clock approached there was a dead silence, as if the enemy were upon them; and thus it was at a quarter past three, when apprehensions were intense; but the minute hand marked 3.24, and the sense of relief was great, for nothing happened to create alarm, and though this did not suffice to satisfy those who fancied that the dreaded visitor might have delayed his coming, or that clocks might be wrong, a few minutes more restored tranquility to the most timid, and by dawn of day all went home chilled to the marrow, many, it is probable, having found the death from which they fled.

During the day preceding this anxious night preparations were made by persons which remind us of the hurried flight from Pompeii, indications of which have often been brought to light during the excavations. Boxes were purchased and jewels packed, and in some cases it is said even articles of dress. All that was most precious was in readiness to be carried off, and, says a journal, the lady sent off her *adorato papagallo* (adorated parrot) to be restored if de-

manded, or bequeathed to the friend if she herself was buried under the ruins of Naples. It is unnecessary to say that this general apprehension was of a most exaggerated and unnecessary character. Still no one can answer for his house when its foundations are heaving up and down, and we cannot forget the horrors of 1857, when 30,000 persons were destroyed by earthquake in the neighbouring provinces, and our bells rang, as it were, funeral peals over them.

Later reports now tell us that the shock was felt as far as Bari, and in every place it excited great alarm. In Salerno the people were in a state of fanatical madness. All rushed to the cathedral and insisted on bringing out the statue of the Patron Saint, St. Matthew, and on the bells being rung—a not uncommon practice in a tempest. The clergy, however, in obedience to the civil authorities, would not permit it; but public feeling was too strong to be resisted, so that the statue was carried off on the shoulders of men. Wax tapers were seized, and followed by many thousand persons St. Matthew was borne in procession through the streets. There was considerable fear that a dangerous collision might have occurred, for, by order of the Prefect, a detachment of soldiers was sent out and placed at the disposal of the Quæstor. After a long time, however, the people were persuaded that the Saint had little connection with the earthquake, and as it did not repeat its visit St. Matthew was taken back to the cathedral, and all returned to their homes.—*London Times*.

A Canadian Centennial.

The loyal inhabitants of Quebec are going to do a little in the Centennial business this year as well as the puritans of Boston and vicinity. One hundred years ago last New Year's eve (Friday night) the American General Montgomery, after capturing Montreal, marched down the river to take Quebec and give the British into the sea, and was killed in his assault, and his troops defeated. This was a great blow to the Yankees, who had counted upon driving the British entirely off the continent. Montgomery had four thousand men under his command. The garrison of Quebec consisted of one company of infantry and a dozen marines supplied by one of the two loops of war in the harbor. These were supported by about five hundred French militiamen, badly armed and worse drilled, that had hastily been collected on Montgomery's approach. The attack was made just about midnight on the 31st of December, when it was expected that the garrison would be surprised after the manner of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. The place selected for the attack was a difficult ascent protected by one rusty old gun and manned by ten men. When the Americans came within a short distance they made a rush with Montgomery at their head. But their approach had been observed and the gun trained in position. The point blank discharge killed Montgomery and thirteen of his companions, mostly officers, and the rest were so much frightened that they ran off without making the slightest exertion to recover the body of their brave commander. That single discharge has had a glorious effect on the history of this continent, and the inhabitants of Quebec are going to celebrate it in right royal style. Let it be a good one.—*London Herald*.

'The cause of woman suffrage'—a study of husbands.

THE BRITISH ARTILLERY.—Consequent on the new scheme for the mobilization of the British army, it is understood that two additional brigades of artillery are to be formed in order to render the strength of the regiment employed at home adequate to the requirements of the several army corps. There are at the present time in the British Isles fifteen batteries of Royal horse artillery, and forty two batteries of Royal artillery, with the addition of five mounted batteries in the Depot Brigade. These, at the rate of six guns per battery, represent a total of 374 field guns ready mounted, manned, and equipped for service at home. There are also several garrison brigades of artillery, composed of men who are well drilled and quite efficient, but unprovided with guns and horses. These are employed either in the fortifications or in other garrison duties. There would be no great difficulty in converting these garrison brigades into field brigades at a very short notice were it considered necessary to do so, as there is a large reserve of field guns in store, comprising not only the muzzle loaders of recent construction, but the older and partly discarded breech-loading field guns, which are still as effective as they ever were. In a time of pressure the garrison brigades would probably be mounted with such horses as could be obtained, and their present duties would fall to the lot of the auxiliary forces. It is probable that there will be a siege train attached to each Army Corps, and the guns for the purpose are being turned out at the Royal Gun Factories in the Royal Arsenal. The sixty-four and forty-pounders are completed and ready for issue; the sighting of the eight-inch howitzer has now been finally determined upon, and it is being expeditiously proceeded with. The light siege train is also ready, so far as the guns are concerned, but not as regards the howitzers, which are still in course of manufacture. The movable artillery force may be regarded as fully effective; but the forts cannot be said to be fully armed, since there are many positions which are not yet prepared to receive the guns ordered for them, while there are in many other places numbers of old smooth-bore guns to be replaced by rifled ordnance of more modern construction. Of small-arm ammunition there is a large store in the country, but a great proportion is for the Snider rifle. The supply for the Henri Martini rifle is not complete, partly owing to a certain hesitation about the arm which it is hoped has at length been removed.—*London Times*.

A ROMAN TUNNEL IN AIGIERS.—Several civil engineers, engaged with the surveys for a water conduit from Tonja to Boujie, have made a very interesting discovery. A mountain which was situated in the proposed line of the conduit was to be tunnelled for a length of 500 yards; and in searching for the most suitable place the engineers discovered an ancient tunnel 6 feet 8 inches in height, and 19 feet 7 inches in circumference. It is supposed that this is the same tunnel mentioned in an epigraph found at Lambeoc, according to which the tunnel was built in the reign of Antonius Pius, the third being proposed by a veteran of the Third Legion, named Nonius Datus. Finding works like this after a time of 2,000 years, we cannot but be greatly astonished at the power, energy, and genius of a nation which produced, with the limited means available at those times, such gigantic structures.—*Sturmer's Ingenieur*.

THE SWALLOWS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF BERANGER.

A convict who toiled in the mines of the north,
Thus spoke to the swallows that flew o'er his
head:

"Welcome, thrice welcome, dear birds of the
summer,
Who tell me the reign of the winter is dead.
Did Hope plume your wings that you flew thus
to find me,
Perhaps from my fatherland over the sea?
As on light wing and free wing you hover above me,
Oh, say, of that land are you speaking to me?"

"There is a dear valley, where oft in my child-
hood
Light-hearted and happy I wandered in play,
Culling bright flowers from the plain and the
wildwood
With frolic and laughter beguiling the day.
In a fairy-like pond, half hid by the moun-
tains,
White water-lilies of old used to be;
As on light wing and free wing you hover above
me,
Oh, say, of that vale are you speaking to me?"

"May be as a fledgling, you first ried your
pinions
'Neath the eaves of that roof under which I was
born;
Where my mother still thinks of the boy who has
left her,—
Aye, thinks of him often, and thinks but to
mourn.
Weeping, she listens to each passing footfall,
And half-hoping, whispers: 'Perhaps it is he.'
As on light-wing and free wing you hover above
me,
Oh, say, of her love are you speaking to me?"

"How fares my sister?" Perchance she is mar-
ried!
As joyous she stood by the altar with pride,
Saw you the lassies and lads of the village
Who hastened to greet her, the blooming young
bride?
How fare my comrades? Live they yet in that
hamlet,
Whose hearths and whose roofs in my dreams I
still see?
As on light wing and free wing you hover above
me,
Oh, say, of my friends are you speaking to me?"

"Or come you to fill me with gloomy forebodings,
And tell me my friends are all scattered and
dead;
That a stranger inhabits the cot of my childhood,
That my sister is homeless, my mother is
dead?
Shall I nevermore see them, or hear their dear
welcome?
From these torturing chains shall I never be
free?
As on light wing and free wing you hover above
me,
Oh, say, of such ills are you speaking to me."

L.

The Black Sea Navy.

Mr. Reed, C. B., the member for Pem-
broke, is now in Southern Russia, where he
has reached Nicolaieff. Of that place and
of some of the Russian ironclads he gives a
description, of which the following is an
abridgment:—"Since the fall of Sebastopol
twenty years ago, Nicolaieff has been the
principal station of the Imperial Navy in the
Black Sea, but the Treaty of 1856 so greatly
reduced the naval force of Russia in the
south that a superficial glance at the town
and port suffices to show that the very ex-
tensive accommodation of the place, in the
form of naval buildings and appliances, is
out of all proportion to present require-
ments. I much misinterpret, however, the in-
dications which I have observed here, and
on the way here, if Nicolaieff is not destined
to become hereafter a much more impor-
tant place, in a naval sense, than it now is.

On passing yesterday into the broad es-
tuary of the Boog between Kinburn and Ot-
chaboff, I noticed that a midwater fortress
is being constructed on a very large scale
between those two points. The river itself,
as we ascended it, was found defended at
points evidently well chosen with reference
to its channels and to its natural and artificial
obstructions, with extensive earthworks
armed with powerful modern ordnance in

abundance. In the port of Nicolaieff itself,
was lying frowning at anchor, among a half-
dozen small vessels of the Imperial Navy of
the usual type, that most remarkable of all
modern engines of naval war—it is idle to
speak of *Monadnoks* and *Devastations*, and
Popoffka as ships—the first circular iron-
clad, of Russia, the *Novgorod*. The putting
together of this vessel at Nicolaieff, and the
complete construction of the second of her
kind at this port, are tangible evidences of
the important uses to which this well pro-
tected, because the dockyard, or the Ad-
miralty, as it is here called, not only has its
approches defended, as already mentioned,
but it likewise has the advantage which
results from the river making a large sweep
away from Nicolaieff as it is approached,
and returning to it behind the shelter of
elevated ground. In point of fact the dock-
yard is not on the Boog at all, but on the
Jugul, just before that river at its deepest
part flows into the far larger stream. The
Boog is a magnificent river, as may be read-
ily inferred from the fact of the Imperial
Government establishing its greatest south-
ern naval port nearly fifty miles from its
mouth.

"The second Popoffka—which designa-
tion the Emperor of Russia has applied to
Admiral Popoff's circular ironclads—is to be
named after her distinguished inventor, and
on approaching the town yesterday, one
would have soon seen, if he had not been
already aware of it, that her launch was to
be celebrated as a great event in Nicolaieff.
No less a personage than His Imperial
Highness the Grand Duke Constantine,
brother to the Emperor, President of the
Council of the Empire, and Lord High Ad-
miral of the Imperial Navy, was to be
present, and suitable preparations for his
reception were obviously in progress. His
Imperial Highness is one of those excep-
tional men who, by the greatness of their
natural powers, the breadth and depth of
their knowledge, and the zeal with which
they devote themselves to the public ser-
vice of their country, compose the strength
and insure to a great extent the durability
of the Imperial form of Government. Out-
side the naval services of Europe the Grand
Duke Constantine is well known as one of
the most remarkable public men of Europe,
for his wide acquaintance with the nature
and operation of those forces which urge
forward the civilization of the time; his
influence upon the progress of Russia in
some of its most meritorious advances has
been palpable and universally recognized;
but it may perhaps be questioned whether
his accomplishments as a sailor and his
intimate acquaintance with the practical
progress of naval science are equally well
known. Yet so great are these that it may
fairly be questioned whether the Russian
Navy does not at this moment, under his
auspices, exhibit more spontaneous intel-
lectual activity than any other navy of Europe.
Of course, it will be easy for those to ques-
tion this who judge only by material and
immediate results, because Russia is unable
to expend upon her navy those vast sums
which alone can in these days insure the
rapid increase of naval armaments. More-
over, Russia is steadfastly endeavouring to
develop its own means of producing ships
and guns, and prefers at times to wait even
for a year or two rather than substitute for
this policy the readier method of resorting
to other countries for the satisfaction of all
its requirements. Later on, either in this
letter or in a future one, I shall give more
or less direct proofs of the thoughtful
activity of the Russian Navy and this is un-
questionably the fruit of that encourage-

ment which all the best men of the Russian
Navy receive from its Imperial head. And
what makes this fact the more significant
and important is the circumstance that the
encouragement of naval progress, in the
higher sense of that term, does not stop with
the Lord High Admiral, but receives its
highest expression in the person of the Em-
peror himself. The frequency with which
His Majesty publicly manifests on the
New his close interest in naval matters is
well known, and since I arrived here I have
heard of another example of it in the fact
that only a few days since at Sebastopol,
in the south of the Crimea, the Emperor in-
spected the *Novgorod*, and made a trip
her to enable him to form his own judg-
ment upon her.

"I have availed myself of a spare hour or
two to visit the Popoffka *Novgorod*. Hav-
ing a tolerably intimate acquaintance with
the ironclads of our own and other navies,
I certainly would, after seeing these Popoffka,
advise Colonel Strange and other gentlemen
who consider that the building of ironclads
in England should be stopped to suspend
their opinion on the subject until they have
given some consideration to these Russian
vessels. If armour is to be abandoned, it
must follow that our officers and men must
be sent to fight our enemies with unpro-
tected steam boilers and powder magazines be-
neath their feet ready to blow them into
fragments if penetrated only by a single
shot or shell. Nothing but hard necessity
will justify this, and that necessity can only
arise after all reasonable means of carrying
armour have been exhausted. In consider-
ing this subject, I wish to give the fullest
value and significance to the fact that the
Vanguard has been sunk by a ship exactly
like herself, and by a single blow. Of
course I can only hope, as indeed I believe
that in a naval engagement, with due pre-
parations made the facts disclosed at
the court-martial respecting the state of the
water tight doors, the delay in closing them,
the circumstances that the communication
between the engine room and the boiler
room—a matter absolutely essential to sa-
fety was too long delayed, and so forth,
would not be possible. I also hope that
the particular locality and circumstances of
the blow of the ram in this ship had much
to do with the danger and difficulty of the
case. Still our naval constructions, like
our other public works, must, in a primary
sense, be the results of public confidence,
and it cannot be doubted that such a loss
as that of the *Vanguard*, following the accident
to the *Mistlecote*, has seriously shaken public
confidence in our navy in more sense than
one, although in the case of the *Vanguard*
our loss is balanced by the demonstration
of the tremendous power of that ram
which I insisted upon furnishing every
ironclad ship of my design. Here again,
however, we have in this very power of the
ram, cause for most thoughtfully consid-
ering what is to be the future development
of ironclad construction, and that cause is en-
hanced by the further reason which arises
from the increase in the power of the gun.
"Now the first thing of which I became
profoundly convinced when I closely ap-
plied my thoughts to the design of ironclads
was the absolute necessity of setting them
together aside in such ships the usual form
and proportions of steam vessels. I found
that long ironclads were blunders in every
sense, involving comparatively little
armour, light guns, great size, great
great unwieldiness, and great exposure to
every form of above water and under water
attack. The moment I entered upon the
therefore I brought down the length of

first class ironclad from 400ft. to 300ft., increased the thickness of armour, doubled the size of the guns, saved £100,000 in first cost, and made the *Bellerophon* the handiest ship, and, therefore, the least exposed to attack, in the whole navy. Fortunately this great change was so successful as to debar for ever any responsible persons, however strong their prejudices, even from attempting to revert to great length in such ships. In certain cases I succeeded in carrying the same principle still further, but to nothing like the extent which I could have wished. The time arrived when it seemed undesirable to press one's views further from within the Admiralty, and I resigned the chief constructorship. But in Russia there was an officer who sympathized with these views of mine to the fullest extent, who saw clearly enough what would be their ultimate development, and who found in the circumstances of the Russian Navy ample reason for their immediate adoption in an extreme form which I had never contemplated. This is Admiral Popoff's own account of the origin in his mind of circular ironclads, and having obtained for them the approval, at least for special purposes, of the Government, I have to-day been able to inspect a finished circular vessel, carrying 11-inch armour and two 28-ton guns on a displacement of less than 2500 tons, and a draught of water of less than 13ft., and to-morrow is to be launched a second ship to carry 18in or 19in. armour, and two 40-ton guns, on a displacement of 3500 tons, and a draught of water still less than the other. It is quite true that these are not fast ships—they have not been built for speed; but as war vessels, carrying such armour and such guns on a light draught of water they are full of interest and significance.

"After a general survey of the *Novgorod*, I was shown the manner in which the large 28-ton guns are worked by seven men only. The loading arrangements, the running out and in, the elevation and depression, and the training of these guns, are all of the simplest character, and insure great rapidity of action. I observed one quality which these guns possessed, which our guns in revolving turrets do not possess. While capable of being fired in parallel directions like our own guns, each has an independent action for training, that, within certain limits they can be directed at different objects. The *Novgorod* is propelled by six screw propellers, driven by parallel shafts, three on each side of the centre line, and while furnished with a powerful rudder, under the action of which she revolves, I am told, with great rapidity, it is obvious that, in the event of accident to this rudder, she could be steered by the screws alone with the greatest ease and rapidity. The starting and stopping gear for each set of three engines is brought to one point, so that one man has them under perfect command. The accommodation of the *Novgorod*, for officers and men, is very good indeed, especially for a vessel essentially of the monitor type as regards height of freeboard. Much of this accommodation is secured by means of a deck-house superstructure, forming a forecabin forward, and extending down the middle of the ship to the stern. But even that part of the cabin accommodation which is below the armoured deck, is exceedingly well lighted and ventilated, primarily by means of ample deck openings through and around the fixed turret, and also by means of deck illuminators. Throughout the construction of the vessel below, wherever water-tightness of bulkheads and frame-plating is not an object,

much skill and pains have been expended in providing ample openings for the free circulation of air, and, so far as possible, of light. All the arrangements for carrying and working the anchors and cables are satisfactory, not differing very materially from those of ordinary ships.

"Of the seaworthiness and speed of this vessel I shall speak hereafter; but here we obviously have a form of ironclad of light draught, of great offensive and defensive powers, of extreme handiness, of comparatively very inexpensive construction, and withal a good habitable ship for officers and men. In order to indicate the value of such vessels to Russia, I would remind you of one feature only of the great war of 1854-6. Every one who remembers that war will be able to recall the ease with which our light-draught unarmoured vessels and gunboats carried insult and injury around the shores of the Sea of Azof. No vessel was too contemptible in size an power for this purpose. But I should like to know what class of vessels now exists either in the English or the French Navies fit to perform a similar service in the presence of the *Popoffka*. Not only have we no vessels capable of entering shallow waters and there engaging the *Novgorod* and the *Admiral Popoff*, but I say without hesitation that such vessels cannot be produced possessing the necessary capabilities unless it be either by constructing vessels substantially like themselves, but still larger and more powerful, or else by building far larger and more expensive vessels of previous types. But it may occur to some to ask what chances the Russian circular ironclads would have against rams and torpedoes. I am bound to answer that the circular form of construction lends itself much more readily than any other which at present exists to defence against these forms of attack. Both the existing circular vessels have circular bulkheads running completely round the vessel at some distance from the side; and if the development of ram and torpedo warfare should show that this distance may with advantage be increased, it will be perfectly easy to increase it, and even to place a second bulkhead within the first, so as to carry the subdivision into cells to almost any reasonable extent. Certain it is that no form of ship presents facilities for subdivision equal to those offered by the *Popoffka*. If to this fact we add the further one that in this form of ship, owing to the light draught, the armour may be carried, if necessary, down to the very bottom of the vessel, we shall see how great reason there is for looking in the direction of these vessels for the further development of ironclad shipbuilding.

"The draughts of water of the two vessels are not materially different. The armour of the *Novgorod* is about equivalent to 13-inch plating; that of the *Admiral Popoff* to about 18 inches. The horsepower of the former vessel is 480 nominal, and of the latter 640. Each has six screw propellers, but in the latter vessel two of them are of much larger diameter than the others, and have their shafts situated lower down, so that in deep water these screws will sweep through the water much below the bottom of the vessel, while in shallow water they will be kept at rest in a position which keeps them up above the keels. The deck is on each ship plated with 2½-inch armour, and has great curvature, so that although the nominal freeboard is in each case not more than about 18 inches to the top of the side armour, the actual surplus buoyancy is far greater than this would indicate. This is the first armoured-plated ship afloat carrying

armour of 18 inches, and intended for guns of 40 tons (more exactly of 41½ tons). After the launch, the Lord High Admiral (the Grand Duke Constantine) went over every part of the ship, to examine for himself the watertightness of the hull, and to discuss other details of the vessel. The pumping and ventilating arrangements, the subdivision into compartments the propelling apparatus, the cabin dispositions, all seemed alike matters for his personal inquiry and of his intimate knowledge. In a subsequent visit to the dockyard, and to the various shipbuilding machine shops and stores, it was interesting to find this Emperor's brother, and head of the business of a vast empire, acquainted with the minute characteristics and details of radial drills, horizontal planing machines, rectangular punching machines cast steel cutting tools, anthracite coal, the coking properties of certain coal in dust, and other like matters."

—Broad Arrow 30th October.

The German Navy.

The Berlin correspondent of a morning contemporary furnishes the following interesting account of the German Navy.—The German Navy at this moment is 5000 men strong. Of this total, about 3000 are sailors levied by conscription and taken from the merchant service. The remaining 2000 are—some of them seamen educated in training ships, some operatives raised by conscription, and employed in their several trades, either on board ship or in the government dockyards. Of the 3000 conscripts, 1000 are annually allowed to take their departure, and are placed by fresh levies, the average time of service being two and a half years. Notwithstanding the small number of men required, recruitment for the German Navy has peculiar difficulties to contend with. The German seafaring population is calculated at 125,000 men—a total far in excess of what can be ever wanted for the Imperial Navy; but as German sailors take to their calling early in life and frequently join foreign merchantmen before they are liable to serve in the navy, the consequence is that, as a rule one-third of those called out fail to answer the summons of the recruiting officer. Many of these defaulters return after a few years, when they must expect to take their turn on board one of His Majesty's ships; others who have stayed away too long to relish quarterdeck discipline remain abroad through fear of conscription, and die in America, China, or the East Indies. However, when once enlisted the Imperial Navy, they seldom desert. In the last three years there were but four fifths per cent. of deserters in the German Navy, against six per cent. in the English.

Seamen are exclusively levied from the fishing and seafaring population. Most of them are Pomeranians, Schleswig Holsteiners, Mecklenburghers, and Hanoverians, the East Prussian shore being strangely unproductive of the article. None are taken but such as have had a year's previous experience at sea. If they have no taste for the navy, a three year's service is all that can be exacted. After this they are classed with the *Seweher*, a naval counterpart of the *Landwehr*, in which they remain for nine years more, without any serious impediment to their re-entering the merchant service and making distant voyages. Those who are willing to remain in the navy alter a four year's service become full sailors; after a six years' service, second mates; and after a seven years' service,

first mates, when upon a special examination they are eligible for petty officers. In this capacity they may be boatswains, gunners, and navigators (*steuermann*), the latter degree being attainable only after serving a year either as boatswain or gunner, and a winter's additional study in the school at Kiel. A year's service in either of these situations, as boatswain or gunner, or *steuermann*, enables a man to claim the important addition of "First" to his title, when he has reached the highest round of the ladder. There are, however, a few profitable posts reserved for persons of higher merit, such as corporal to one of the various "sailors' division," assistant wharf inspector, &c.

Well paid as the petty officers generally are, seamen who have experienced the freedom of the merchant service are rarely induced to stay voluntarily in the navy. To form a permanent staff of petty officers, Government have had recourse to the training-ship system, as practised in England. Healthy boys, between fifteen and seventeen, sharp of sight and quick of ear, with the ordinary elementary school education, are accepted as pupils. After a three years' preliminary service, they take the oath, become sailors, and are obliged to serve nine years more, either as sailors or petty officers, according to the pleasure of their superiors. The first summer is spent on board the brig *Rover Mosquito*, or *Ladine*—the first winter at school on land. In the second summer the boys go for an eighteen months' voyage to the West Indies, North or Central America, or the Canary Islands. In the third year they complete their education by gunnery practice on board the *Renon* at Wilhelmshaven. Boys who distinguish themselves may be appointed "Boys' mates," in which post they receive sailors' pay.

Besides the sailors there are the "Wharf Divisions," consisting of operatives and engineers. The operatives are chiefly carpenters, ropemakers, nailmakers, gunmakers, smiths, tailors, shoemakers, &c. All these, being required to work at their several trades, receive but a scanty nautical education, although, as a rule, they are initiated into some of the duties of the Service on board ship. The number of these men in the navy hardly satisfies the requirements of the service, none but the best workmen being taken on, and the Army asserting a prior claim.

The engineers are either men who have served as such on board merchant steamers, or who choose the navy as a profession. They are required to pass a stiff examination, are very well paid, and form a superior body of men. The examination may be passed immediately on entering the Service, or in a couple of years' time. Three and a half years after passing, the engineer, who has till then been called engineer's mate, may be admitted to the School of Engineers, where a half year's course is necessary, and then he is subjected to another examination, and if successful becomes engineer. Continued service, at the end of which another examination has to be gone through, makes him first engineer. But there is a rise above this. As engineer and first engineer he is a petty officer; as "machine engineer," the next grade attainable, he may become a commissioned officer, ranking as "second lieutenant at sea." To qualify himself for this step he must have obtained the "first note" in passing his examination as first engineer, must have passed another examination afterwards, and be a gentleman in culture and bearing. Supposing these requirements to be fulfilled,

the Admiralty may nominate him "machine engineer," his final admission depending upon his election as an officer by the members of the corps. There are two more grades above this, respectively called "first machine engineer" and "upper machine engineer," corresponding to higher commissions in the navy.

When the Prussian Navy was established twenty-five years ago, German merchant captains, with English, Swedish, and Dutch officers, formed the staff of the new fleet. Of them none are now to be found, all having either died or been pensioned, while even the doughty skippers, who constituted the native element of the force, have nearly all retired through the influx of properly-trained and more polished successors. At present the German naval officer certainly is all that an interminable round of stiff examinations can make him.

Up to 1866, only Prussians were naval officers. Since then, all other parts of Northern, Central, and Southern Germany have contributed their quota to the corps, which the symbol and result of unity, has thus become a representative feature of the new time. Promotion being quick, thanks to the rapid increase of the ships, the navy, which was not at first cared for, is now very popular, and attracts scions of the best families. Indeed, it is nearly as much in vogue as infantry and artillery, though it cannot, of course, presume to compete with a crack cavalry troop.

A young aspirant to naval honours applies to the Admiralty in August or September. If provided with a grammar school certificate entitling him to go to college, he may be as old as nineteen; if he has no certificate of any kind, and upon special examination proves to have less knowledge than is required in the second form, he is rejected. The second form means *Livy*, *Xenophon's Anabasis*, *Virgil*, and *Plinistry*. Admission is likewise refused to all who are not perfectly healthy, or whose sight is weak.

The accepted neophyte is called cadet. Having joined the school in April, he forthwith goes on board the *Niobe*, and after a prolonged cruise in the Atlantic or Mediterranean, returns to Kiel in September. Only such as in this trial trip show they possess the necessary qualifications for a sea-faring life are admitted to the school and take the oath. The April following brings the first technical examination in nautical and military science, mathematics, drawing, natural philosophy, and the English and French languages. Special stress is laid upon a proper acquaintance with navigation, tactics, and surveying. The examination passed, the cadet is promoted to the rank of "sea cadet," and henceforth has a place and distinct position in the Service.

Towards the end of April the sea cadet goes again on board ship for a two years' trip to the East Indies, China or Japan. Should there be no opportunity of sending him thither, he joins one of the cruising squadrons until he can be despatched on a more distant voyage. Under any circumstances, two years must be spent at sea before the sea cadet can go up for the next examination. This time nautical science, nautical tactics, and a fair knowledge of steam-engines and nautical architecture, together with the English and French languages, are the main subjects required. This ordeal creditably passed through, the officers of the naval station to which the cadet belongs have to give their vote as to his eligibility. If they agree—which is almost invariably the case, none but gentlemen of

unspotted reputation having got so far—the sea cadet is appointed "second lieutenant at sea," and commissioned as soon as a vacancy occurs. Half a year's more study at the school, followed, of course, by another examination, qualifies him to be made "first lieutenant at sea," provided he has been five years afloat. There seems to be a way of combining the second and first lieutenant's examination, in the case of persons plucked in the first essay, and of others who may have been on a voyage when they ought to have presented themselves. Further promotion is regulated by seniority, and is awarded as the Service requires. As in the army, so in the navy, a man may be passed over, in which case he is expected to resign, and receives a pension.

Young men who have been three years at sea on board merchant ships may likewise enter the cadet school, after undergoing the usual preliminary examination. When sea cadets, they receive special training on board artillery ship, after which they may be at once admitted to the second lieutenant's examination.

In addition to the naval officers in active employ, there are the officers of the Naval Reserve and the *Seewehr*. The reserve officers are taken from the officers leaving active service, as also from those sea cadets whose examination for the rank of lieutenant has only resulted in a reserve officer's certificate. A third element in the corps are the Volunteers, who, after acquitting them of their year's service in the navy, have passed the reserve officer's examination. Reserve officers are not salaried, unless receiving pensions as retired officers. Before obtaining their patent, they must be in the receipt of a respectable income, and hold a position in society. No clerk or tradesman could be a reserve officer, whatever his income; no merchant would be tolerated in the corps if his reputation was not the highest.

The *Seewehr* relies upon senior members of the Reserve for its officers. Volunteers appointed Reserve officers at the end of their year's service after a four years' stay in the Reserve, become *Seewehr* officers in which capacity they have to spend five years more. Unless retired officers, the *Seewehr* officers receive no salary. Their duties are in every respect those of the Reserve officers, only that they are less frequently called out, and, indeed, hardly do any active service except in war. I need hardly remark that the Reserve and *Seewehr* officers are required to assist in command of the Reserve and *Seewehr* sailors—that is, sailors respectively in the second and third periods of their obligatory service—when called out in time of war.

Le Temps says according to private information from London, England adheres to the Austrian note on the following condition:—Maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire; recognition of the Sultan's independence; the submission of the proposed reforms to the Sultan as simple observations and friendly counsels; each power presenting the note separately, and pressure to be exercised on the insurgent and on Serbia and Montenegro as soon as the Sultan shows readiness to adopt the reforms. Austria with the assent and in the name and interest of the Sultan, might be asked to assist in quelling the insurrection if the Turkish forces are insufficient.

The Alfonsists have thrown provisions at Oyarzun, in the face of a heavy fire from Carlist batteries.

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THE WEEKLY SUN.
 1876. 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 sure to be of great interest and importance, especially the two latter; and all of them and everything 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 GRANT'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 GRANT'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 news paper. 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 stories, 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 \$1.20 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, 55c. a month or \$6.50 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 this 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 co-operate 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 aesthetic 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 because there was a popular prejudice, preceding education, that valued "steel-plates" by comparative expense rather than by excellence.

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

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 unrivalled 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. To 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.

1876. 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 become 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 healthful and refreshing succession of topics, as comprehensive and exhaustless 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 \$6 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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