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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of the Dominion of Canada.

VOL. X

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1876.

No. 2.

The Volunteer Review
published EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at
OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON
KERR, Proprietor, to whom all Business Corre-
spondences 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 De-
partment, 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 com-
munications. 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 in-
formation of this kind as early as possible, so that
it may reach us in time for publication.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

First insertion, measured by { 10cts. per line.
solid nonpareil type.
Subsequent insertions..... 5cts. " "
Professional Card six lines or under, \$6 per
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A. Announcements or Notices of a personal
or business nature, in the Editorial, Local or
Correspondence columns, Twenty-Five Cents
a line for the first insertion and 12 Cents for
each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Fifty Cents
the first insertion, and Twenty-Five Cents
each subsequent insertion.
Special arrangements of an advantageous char-
acter made with Merchants for the Year, Half
Year or Quarter.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "WITNESS."

THE friends of healthy literature have, by per-
severing diligence, placed the *Montreal Wit-
ness* 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 neigh-
borhood 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 other-
wise desirable circumstances, have done a great
deal to concentrate and intensify the zeal of the
friends of Temperance and religious liberty in

favor of the *Witness*. Indeed, the fact that the
last assault has been followed up for six months
with the most untiring efforts to break down
the paper on the part of the most powerful moral
opposition that could be organized on earth, and
has resulted in cutting us off from some, at least,
of those Roman Catholic readers whose good
will we formerly enjoyed and highly prized, give
us perhaps, some claim on the kind offices of
those who value free speech and freedom of reli-
gious belief. The actual diminution of the circula-
tion of the *Daily Witness* is of course, compara-
tively small, amounting to about 500 out of 13,000,
or less than four per cent., and does not effect 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 Ro-
man Catholic reading beings such still.

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

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

We have good reasons to be specially desirous
to reach the whole country this winter, and have
the *Witness* presented earnestly to the notice of
every family. To this end we have determined
to depart from the usual course of allowing our
publications to commend themselves on their
merits alone, and to inaugurate on a large scale a
competitive effort on the part of all our subscrib-
ers to increase the subscription list. This com-
petition 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 evange-
lical truth, and for the suppression of the liquor
traffic. Our effort is to produce a *Christian Tem-
perance 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 espe-
cially the paper for the home circle. It is freely
embellished with engravings.

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

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

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "CANADIAN MESSENGER."

THE PIONEER PAPER.

The *Messenger* is designed to supply the homes
of the Sunday School scholars of America with
family reading of the most useful and interest-
ing 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 de-
partment. Two pages are given to family read-
ing, two to a tale in large type for children, and

one to the Sunday School lessons of the In ternat-
ional Series, and a children's column. The
paper is magnificently illustrated. There has
been a very rapid increase in its circulation dur-
ing 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 im-
provement 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 volun-
tary 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 considera-
bly improved, and it is intended to improve on
the present as much as the present is an im-
provement on the past, and the *Magazine* of
next year will be read with an ease and pleasure
greater than in this. 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 *Domi-
nion* is henceforth to be clubbed with the "Wit-
ness" 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 induc-
ements 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 Cana-
da 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 an't 40 00
3. " " 3rd " 30 00
4. " " 4th " 20 00
5. " " 5th " 15 00
6. " " 6th " 10 00
7. " " 7th " 10 00

Five prizes of \$5 each for the next
largest amounts..... 20 00

JOHN DOWALL & SON,
Publishers, Montreal.

AN AGENT is wanted in every State's Newspapers and magazines, the oldest established Illustrated Periodicals in America. They are now first offered to canvassers, who will, if they secure an agency and exclusive territory, be enabled to introduce Twelve First-class Illustrated Periodicals, suited to as many distinct tastes or wants, and, with the choice from six new and beautiful chromos, given free of cost to each annual subscriber, be enabled to secure one or more subscriptions in every family in their district. To skillful canvassers this will secure permanent employment, and the renewals each year will be a source of steady and assured revenue. Specimen papers and most liberal terms sent to all applicants who name the territory they desire to canvass. Address, Agency Department, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 377 Pearl Street, New York. 5-49

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Each Quarter Bond participates in Four series allotments every year, until it is redeemed.
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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
48 premiums of 50 each	2,400
900 premiums of 21 each	18,900
Total	\$150,000

APRIL & OCTOBER. Cash	
1 premium of	\$35,000
1 premium of	10,000
1 premium of	5,000
1 premium of	3,000
3 premiums of \$1,000 each	3,000
10 premiums of 500 each	5,000
10 premiums of 200 each	2,000
29 premiums of 100 each	2,900
44 premiums of 50 each	2,200
3900 premiums of 21 each	81,900
Total	\$150,000

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

No. 315. This Costume wins the admiration of all. It is one of those styles that is sure to please, especially as it is appropriate for any material, and requires less goods to make than any other suit of equal beauty. It is one of the leading costumes of our city. The stout lady will find it possesses just the secret charm that improves her figure, while the slight or perfect form may feel they were never so advantageously attired. The waist is the regular tablier shape; the overskirt is draped to form a wide ruffle each side of the sash, which may be of the same, or Ribbon. Requires 16 yards of 27-inch goods for entire suit. No. of waist, 323; pattern, with cloth model, 25 cts. No. of overskirt, 372; pattern, with cloth model, 25 cts. No. of underskirt, 372; pattern, with cloth model, 50 cts. Mailed on receipt of price.

OR the Patterns and Cloth Models of the ENTIRE SUIT will be GIVEN FREE as PREMIUM to any person who sends \$1.00 to us, as one year's subscription to the "PATTERN BAZAAR."

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

FINE ARTS and POLITE Literature.
Single Copies 25 Cents.
Subscription Price, \$3 a year, post-paid, including a premium of Two Dollars' worth of patterns free to each subscriber.

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

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



Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar
Sample Copy, 25 cents.
Subscription Price, \$1.00 a year, post-paid.
One Dollar's worth of Patterns given to each subscriber free as premium.

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

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

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

and so on to the 65th largest club.
You get a premium for every subscriber you send us. And every subscriber gets a premium.
Both of these Gold Coin Presents offers will be found at full length in the September Number, besides the names and P. O. addresses of 102 persons to whom we have just paid \$2,135.00 in Gold, according to our previous offers. You can write to one or all of them, and they will tell you that we do exactly as we promise.

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

We will give \$2,500.00 in Gold Coin to 131 persons who send us the largest number of subscribers to our "Bazaar," at \$1.10 each, before March 1, 1876. As follows: To the Getter-up of the

Largest Club	\$300.00 in gold coin
2d largest club	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 131st largest club.
You get a premium for every subscriber you send us. And every subscriber gets a premium.
Both of these Gold Coin Presents offers will be found at full length in the September Number, besides the names and P. O. addresses of 102 persons to whom we have just paid \$2,135.00 in Gold, according to our previous offers. You can write to one or all of them, and they will tell you that we do exactly as we promise.

A. BURDETTE SMITH
P. O. Box 5055. 914 Broadway New York City.

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Tactics for the instruction, exercises and maneuvers of RIFLEMEN and Light Infantry—including, School of the Soldier and School of the Company by Brevet Lieut. W. J. Hardee, to which is added Duties of Non-commissioned Officers, Military Honors to be paid by Troops. The articles of war, containing rules by which armies are governed, Relating to Courts-Martial; Suppressing Mutiny or Sedition; Granting Furloughs, Commissary of Munitions; Accepting a Challenge; chaplains; Sutlers; To whom any Officer may apply for Redress; Sentinels; False Alarms; Misbehaviour; Making Known the Watchword; Engineers; Spies; How Courts-Martial must be Authenticated, etc. Sent on receipt of price \$1.01. EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD HAVE ONE.

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3m.2 3 Sheriff St., New York.



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OTTAWA, 7th Jan. 1876
AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, if per
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand, No. 3 PRESS
PRESS will be sold for cash at
this Office



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 18, 1876.

No. 2.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade takes place to-day in the Railroad Committee Room of the House of Commons. The Tariff, Immigration and Navigation, as well as several other topics of interest to the country will be discussed.

Mr. Ernest Leroy, of Quebec, and son of the President of the Union Bank, has been gazetted to a captaincy in the Scots Fusiliers, and proceeds at once to join the regiment.

Sir John H. Glover, the newly appointed Governor of Newfoundland, is now at Paris for the purpose of settling the differences between England and France in regard to the Newfoundland fisheries. It is believed that he is authorized to purchase the relinquishment by France of her privileges for a considerable sum of money.

A sample of the new artillery busby, recently adopted for use in the British army, has been received by the Militia Department of Canada. It is of a very neat and handsome design and is an improvement on the clumsy top-heavy muff of former years.

A military order, referring to the Regulations for the "preliminary" examinations for entrance to the Military College, says it is to be understood that although a modern language (French or German) is set down as an obligatory subject, this will not be insisted upon at the examination to commence on 8th February next, although proficiency in a modern language will give a higher educational position.

The third class of the Royal Navy Reserve, which was established in England recently for the enrollment of boys in the training ships of the mercantile marine, has not proved a success. Revised regulations, offering greater inducements, are now being framed to make this desirable organization more attractive.

The London *United Service Gazette* says— "The statement which has been going the round of the press that the last survivor of the crew of the *Shannon*, in her gallant action with the *Chesapeake*, had recently died at Bristol, is altogether incorrect; one of the gallant officers of that ship, in the person of Admiral Sir Provo Wallis, G.C.B., Vice Admiral of the United Kingdom, still surviving, and we are happy to be enabled to add, in excellent health. Sir Provo was the second lieutenant of the *Shannon*, and on the senior lieutenant being killed, assumed the command, and finished the action, resulting in the gallant capture of the *Chesapeake*."

A Madrid paper states that when the Carlist war is at an end a well trained army will be maintained in Cuba as a precautionary measure, and batteries of heavy guns placed on the coast for protection against invasion.

The New York *Herald's* Madrid special reports that the Spanish Government has sent out a diplomatic note in reply to the American circular on Cuban affairs. The reply is quite belligerent in tone and takes high ground on all questions raised by the United States.

There seems a disposition on the part of the European Powers to strongly sustain the position assumed by the United States in the President's Message, and approve the policy adopted in seeking the pacification of the Island of Cuba.

A Vienna despatch to the *Daily News* says trustworthy persons from Russia represent that incessant preparations are making for transportation of troops on a large scale next spring on the Orenburg Railway and lines running west of Moscow. A third track is being added to the line from Moscow to Polish Lithuania. The work proceeds night and day.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Cairo, Egypt, special says there have been important Egyptian successes in Abyssinia. The capture of General Kirkham, an Englishman, in the Abyssinian service, and twenty other English officers, has been reported here recently, but the news is not authentic.

A Proclamation of President McMahon and countersigned by Minister Buffet, is published. In it the President appeals for the support of law and order and good government at the coming general election, and hopes that the country will secure the necessary repose after being torn and distracted by agitation, discord and misfortune. He says that it is known that he did not desire his present power, but having been invested with it, France could rely on his exercising it without weakness, he hoped that God will aid him in support of the nation, and will not fail him in the fulfilment of his mission. The President also says he thinks the country's institutions ought not to be revised before they are honestly tried, and the conservative and truly liberal policy which he always intended to pursue should prevail.

The *Journal de Paris* says that all the members of the French Cabinet will retain their portfolios, at least for the present. The Cabinet has approved of the text of the proclamation of Marshal McMahon.

Electoral addresses of almost all Senatorial candidates in the Departments are couched in general terms supporting the Republic and General McMahon.

Letters have been received in Lima, dated Cuzco, Dec. 11th, which announces the complete destruction by earthquake on the 4th of the town of Abancay. Between 4 p. m. of the 4th and 9 a. m. of the 5th no less than thirty-seven shocks occurred, several of which were very severe.

The New York *Herald* has a special despatch from Washington in which it is said that ex-Governor Morgan holds a letter from General Grant in which he expresses himself as opposed to a third term, and asserts positively that he will refuse a nomination.

The Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople has presented to the Sultan of Turkey Count Andrassey's note, supported by the Great Powers. It is thought the Porte will not refuse to accede to its terms.

Major General Uchatius, the inventor of the new Austrian gun, has also invented a new projectile, which has been tried with such favorable results that it will probably be adopted for use in the Austrian artillery. It consists of a cast iron shell about eleven millimetres in diameter, enclosing twelve rings and a centre piece, all fitting into each other, but easily detachable. Both the shell and the rings are conical in shape, and each ring is divided into ten sections, so that when the shell explodes, besides the fragments of the outer case, 120 iron balls, representing the sections of the rings, are sent flying in all directions.

The Melbourne *Argus* relates a glaring instance of the recklessness with which powder is shipped from Loddon. A captain stated, upon arriving with his vessel at Melbourne, that he had in vain applied to the charterers in London for a safe powder magazine. He shipped 400 barrels and 24 cans of powder, which were stowed away with other goods. They had heavy weather, so that the cargo broke loose. Upon unloading the vessel it was discovered that 8 barrels and three cans had been smashed, and that the ship and crew had a most miraculous escape.

On the occasion of the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to Bombay, the local squabbles which raged in that city prevented the Prince from being asked by Government to visit the hospital for sick Europeans. The Duke of Sutherland, however, went and saw for himself the miserable huts, and was horrified and disgusted. He had previously seen the jail "but," he remarked significantly to the doctor who took him through the hospital, "I'd rather be confined there than here." The Prince of Wales, on being informed of the condition of the hospital, went to see it, and was so moved at what he saw that he wrote an autograph letter to the Viceroy on the subject. It is now probable that the present mal-arrangements will soon cease to disgrace Bombay.

Russian Admiral Possiet says that the system of transporting convicts to Siberia is a failure; first, because the punishment, physically, is too severe to work moral reform, and second because the presence of criminals tends to degrade the Siberians.

The Comte de Paris' History.

(Continued from page 4.)

CONFEDERATE VOLUNTEERS—FEDERAL VOLUNTEERS.

The second book of the first volume deals with the causes of the civil war, the nature and extent of the military resources available for the prosecution on both sides, and the principal features of the political crisis which preceded and introduced it. One chapter is devoted to "the Confederate Volunteers," another to "the Federal Volunteers," and an interesting and acute analysis of the characteristic traits of the soldiers of the two sections is presented with their peculiarities contrasted.

"Those of the South became good soldiers more rapidly than those of the North. They were more accustomed to follow leaders; their life was rougher than that of the Eastern farmers, and more adventurous than that of the Western pioneers. Inured to privations, they were satisfied with rations which the Federal soldier looked upon as insufficient. Hence that rapidity of movement which was one of the principal causes of all their successes. Rarely paid by the Government, which, unable to solve its financial difficulties, fairly ignored their claims, they never asked for the depreciated paper which was due to them, except when they thought their officers better treated than themselves, and then it was sufficient to lead them against the foe to pacify them. Nearly all of them were practiced in the use of firearms, and one might see them enter the recruiting offices with the rifle on their shoulders and the revolver at the belt—weapons which they never laid aside, and without which they would not have considered themselves safe. In fine, they carried into the war more passion than their adversaries.

"The Confederate foot soldier, easier to manage and more excitable than his adversary, would rush to the charge with savage yells, and, in this way, he frequently carried positions which the latter, with equal courage, could not have captured. But on the other hand, possessing neither his patience nor his tenacity under a murderous fire, he was much less able to defend them. So that, in the course of the war, we shall always find the Southern officers trying to surprise some point or another of the Federal lines with heavy masses. This infantry, which would not have cut a very brilliant figure at a review by the percision of its movements, possessed the art of marching through the densest forest in good order, deployed in such a manner as to avoid trees, and yet without becoming separated. This art rendered those surprises easy of achievement, by enabling a body of infantry to hide within the depths of the forest without being preceded by any line of skirmishers, and to approach the enemy with sufficient rapidity to attack them suddenly in the clearing where he was encamped. The history of the war will show how useful this kind of tactics was to the Confederate generals—how they availed themselves of it to compel the enemy to extend his lines so as to cover all his positions at once; in this manner they frequently obtained advantages upon the point of attack with inferior forces; and if their columns were repulsed, they were quickly withdrawn and led elsewhere to attack some other position. We shall also find, however, that they did not apply these tactics to advantage when they found themselves among the unwooded hills of Pennsylvania."

"During the first campaigns, the habits and education of the Confederate soldiers gave to their cavalry a still more marked superiority over that of their adversaries. This superiority was wrongly attributed to the merit of the chiefs who commanded it; for if Ashby, Stuart, and all those brilliant officers who organized the cavalry of the South won at first the respect and admiration of their enemies, they found in front of them generals equally expert in the art of handling that arm of the military service; Sheridan, Stoneman, Kilpatrick, and many others demonstrated this as soon as they had good troops to command."

The European impression that the foreign element predominated in the Federal Army is corrected, and by an elaborate analysis of the statistics of population and emigration, it is shown that of the volunteers who enlisted during the first year of the war, "only one tenth were foreigners; of the remainder, two thirds were born on American soil, and seven thirtieths, or rather less than one-fourth, were naturalized Europeans. By examining separately the contingents of the Eastern States, where but a small number of emigrants settle, we find a still larger proportion of natives—a proportion which in 1864, when conscription was partially resorted to, reached as high as eighty per cent." And these details are summed up in the affirmation that "from the native born American down to the latest landed European, the proportion of volunteers furnished to the Federal Government by the different classes of the community was in a direct ratio to the interest that each took in the affairs of the Republic, and that the longer the emigrant had lived upon its soil, the more largely did he contribute toward its defence. It must not be imagined, therefore, that the increase of emigration, so remarkable during the war, was a means of directly supplying the Federal armies. It was an indirect result due to the sudden advance in the price of labor occasioned by the war. The difference in the rate of wages between the two continents is the sluice which regulates with precision the current of emigration; and the new comers, instead swelling the ranks of the Army, went for the most part to fill, either at the plough or in the factories, the places of the Americans who had put on the uniform."

The average age of the volunteers is stated at between twenty four and twenty five years, and the beneficent influence of the New World upon the European races was shown in the fact that the average stature of each contingent among these young men was in inverse ratio to the number of emigrants who had settled in that State that furnished it, the largest and most robust men being furnished by a population which for the most part had already been American for two or three generations past. "The American foot soldier displayed from the very first a great deal of personal bravery. The conflicts among the woods, where he was to fall unnoticed and to die without help, afforded the strongest evidence of this kind of courage, for they deprived him of that powerful incentive of all human action, the hope that his name would not die with him; it was nevertheless in these encounters, under the green shroud of the forest, that he exhibited all his firmness. He very soon acquired a remarkable skill in firing, and quickly learned to hit his mark as a skirmisher.

"Notwithstanding their bravery, it took them a long time to learn that, upon ground where the fighting had to be done at short distances, it was almost always less dangerous to rush upon the enemy than to be de-

imated by his fire while standing still. For want of that mechanism which, in well regulated armies, communicates the will of the directing power to each man, as rapidly as the nerves in the human body, they were frequently to lose the opportunity of turning a first advantage into a decisive victory. When certain death awaited those occupying the first ranks, when it was so easy to march with less rapidity than the rest, personal courage could not be displayed to the same extent by all; if a single man hesitated or was allowed to hesitate with impunity, it was enough to render that hesitation contagious, causing the bravest soldier to lose his dash, and the most resolute chief all his daring."

"In consequence of the independent character of the Federal volunteers, more than one general saw, in the battles we shall have to describe, a certain victory turned into defeat, while on the other hand, the most disastrous checks could almost always be remedied; a sort of public opinion existing among them even in the midst of conflicts, we shall find them stoically suffering themselves to be killed at their post so long as they are actuated by a spirit of rivalry; then, suddenly persuading themselves that further resistance is useless, at the very moment perhaps when it would have decided the fate of a battle, they fell back to the rear in search of a better position. This retreat, which no effort on the part of the officers can prevent, is however effected without hastening their pace, in spite of a shower of balls, and with a degree of coolness which would be admirable under other circumstances. And, what is still more remarkable, this temporary disorder seldom degenerated into a rout; a few minutes would often suffice to stop the fugitives, restore confidence among them, re-form their ranks, and restore all the authority of their chiefs. A moment after, these soldiers, so suddenly discouraged, would refuse to believe themselves beaten, and this conviction would be almost equivalent to a victory."

"They ate a great deal, did not know how to economize their food, adjusted their knapsacks clumsily, and could only carry two day's rations. The first day's march, which used up a great number, although very short, already filled the road with stragglers, who, while directing their steps towards the place assigned for the halt, did not consider themselves bound to keep up with their comrades, and whom a fresh spring of water or a shady spot would keep back; fortunately for the Federal armies, the Confederate guerrillas, in picking up such stragglers, did more towards putting a stop to this fatal habit than the severest orders of the day."

This description is applied only to the volunteers in the early days of the war, before they had been transformed by discipline and experience into soldiers, who, like those of Sherman, were seen at the end of the war "traversing the half of a continent and conquering success through the vigor of their legs, while those of Grant carried a load of forty five pounds on their shoulders." The author dwells upon the defects of the American volunteers "because they were the cause of their first reverse, and because, in exposing them, we are only exalting the merit of those men who had so much to learn, in order to become capable of accomplishing the great task they had undertaken, and who succeeded by dint of perseverance and devotion. One trait in their character redeemed all these defects, and already displayed, under the grab of those inexperienced men, those valiant champions who, at the end of the war, car-

ried the enemy's strong works by assault they went under fire more resolutely the second time than the first. Bad soldiers, if unconscious of the impression which the reality of war will produce upon them, are apt to rush into the fight with as much daring and resolution as veteran troops, and once engaged they will sometimes continue to behave well, but experience makes them timid, and their courage fails them afterwards, when called upon to face a danger they have learned to appreciate. On the contrary, participation in those dangers, the loss of their comrades, the sufferings and hardships of the war were to strengthen the courage and increase the self-possession of the volunteers whom a patriotic duty had taken from the occupations of civil life."

"If the check of Bull Run," adds the author further on, "demonstrated the inexperience of the American soldiers, it also proved that the people to whom they belonged possessed that manly temperament which gathers strength from adversity, and that constancy which, after many delays and fruitless efforts, succeeded at last in rendering available resources ignored by their adversaries. It is an error, we believe, to attribute the honor of this quality exclusively to the Anglo-Saxon race; we shall rather attribute it to the working of free institutions. A people living under such institutions do not prepare for war after the manner of conspirators; hence the frequent checks that are experienced at the outset; but they profit by experience, their courage increases in proportion to the magnitude of the struggle, they persevere in it because they have voluntarily assumed its responsibilities, and every citizen, making it a personal matter, sustains the common cause with a zeal which develops the national strength at the very moment when a despotic government would already have been struck powerless before a wearied and unsympathizing republic."

TOPOGRAPHY OF EUROPE AND AMERICA CONTRASTED.

We have dwelt at some length upon these opening chapters of the Comte de Paris' work, as in some respects the part of most interest to our readers, and, at the same time, that which can be more easily condensed within the limits of this article, than the connected narrative of military operations which follows. The opening chapter of Book III, treats of the part which the great highways of communication, rivers and railways, bore in the strategic movements of the war. Before we judge men, the author urges upon his European readers, and compare what they have done with what might be accomplished in any stated part of Europe, we must consider the conditions imposed upon them by the physical characteristics of the country in which they had to operate. What strikes the observer at first is the simplicity of the geographical configuration of the United States. No great natural divisions are to be met between the foot of the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic borders. There is but one solitary range of mountains to be seen—that of the Alleghanies, of great length, but deficient in altitude, extending from north west to south west, and consequently not presenting diversities of climate; intersected by numerous rivers of considerable size, divided throughout its whole extent by large and fertile valleys, but without the snowy crown of the Alps and the Pyrenees, and devoid, therefore, of all that can render a chain of mountains a real barrier and a political boundary. The American rivers, slow and deep, easily navigable, instead of being an obstacle, are so many open highways for war as well as for commerce.

The general aspect of America, therefore, is grand and imposing, but singularly monotonous and uniform and very different from that of Europe, where Nature and man have varied with each other in producing striking varieties of form. It is a country possessing an even surface, covered with forests, and, except among the Alleghanies, with no clearly defined divisions of waters, no large table lands nor open spaces, no deep depressions so that on nearing the Atlantic the level of the ground gradually lowers, until land and sea become interlaced; the smallest valleys are transformed into estuaries and the faintest undulations into long peninsulas. No artificial frontiers divide the States, and by a truly providential coincidence, the day when the immensity of her domain might have weakened the bonds of her unity, railways were introduced which averted the impending danger. Thanks to them, New Orleans is today nearer New York than Marseilles was to Havre forty years ago, when France could count as many inhabitants as constitute the population of the United States at the present time. It is wrong, therefore, to suppose that the extent of their territory is an obstacle in the way of their commercial development and a cause for political dissolution.

But in a military point of view the distances, the nature of the country, and the condition of its settlements, interpose extraordinary difficulties to the great movements of armies and their manoeuvres on the battle field. In the States which were the theatre of war there are neither large cities and villages, small towns are scarce, the chief country place being designated by a solitary building, generally situated at the intersection of two roads, and the Federal armies had frequently to march for many long days, without meeting with more than four houses together in the same clearing. Turnpikes are few and poorly kept. The roads, laid out at random from clearing to clearing, over a rich soil easily softened, become impassable at the first rainfall. Magnificent rivers roll their unexplored waters through the great shadows of the virgin forest, as in the days when the canoe of the Indian was gently wafted upon their currents. There were no maps, or at least bad maps, which is even worse yet for the purpose of war. It appears that the drawings made by Washington during the leisure hours of his youth still constitute the best topographical charts of Virginia, and the only ones which possess correct drawings of land surveys are those most recently admitted into the Union, which, as Territories, were for some time under the jurisdiction of the Federal government and surveyed by Federal officers.

THE LOGISTICS OF OUR ARMY.

Another capital difficulty in the way of military operations arose from the fact that the products of the Southern States, especially during the early stages of the war, were not adapted for the subsistence of armies.

The vast blockade in which the North held them shackled during the war compelled them at last to make their own soil yield them the necessary means for sustaining life. Cotton, sugar, and tobacco, having lost their value, gave place to cereals, the cultivation of which, contrary to many predictions, spread and prospered as far as the warm plains of Georgia. It was alone owing to this change in the cultivation of the soil that the Confederate armies were able to subsist, but, at the same time, it deprived the South of one of her strongest defences, by rendering invasion easier. Sherman understood this, and attempted, in 1865, that

decisive march which, all other things being equal, he could not have undertaken two or three years before, across these States then exclusively devoted to the cultivation of cotton. And yet his example affords no proof that an Army can subsist in America upon the resources of the country it occupies. It was only by avoiding all stoppages, by always marching on, and constantly occupying a new section of country, that Sherman was able to get along for some time without the supplies forwarded from the Northern States. When the large American armies, proportioned not to the density of the population, but to its entire number, found themselves, with all the requirements of a refined civilization, in the midst of a country yet so little cultivated, they encountered difficulties unknown in our European wars, and which Washington, Rochambeau, and Cornwallis had formerly escaped, owing to the small number of their soldiers. The population is too limited to supply, out of its husbanded resources, the wants of such masses of men gathered together within a narrow space by the chances of war.

The author estimates, that "at the beginning of the war the American soldier consumed nearly three pounds of food per day, if to this we add ammunition of every kind, personal accoutrements, and all that is necessary for the maintenance of troops, it will be readily admitted that the average weight of articles to be transported for the necessities of a large American army is about four pounds daily to each man, without counting the food for horses and mules, which amounts to about twenty five pounds for each animal." He allows 2,000 pounds to a six mule wagon, which, allowing for going and returning, would supply 500 men every other day, or 250 men every day a day's march from the depot. According to this computation, 800 wagons would be required to supply 100,000 men two days' march from their base, 800 more for the daily forage of 16,000 cavalry and artillery horses, and 152 more to transport the food for the wagon teams themselves. Thus, allowing twenty wagons for general purposes, "we shall find that 2,000 wagons, drawn by 12,000 animals, are strictly necessary to victual an army of 100,000 men and 16,000 horses at only two days' march from its base of operations. In the same proportion, if this army finds itself separated from its base of operations by three days' march, 3,750 wagons, drawn by 22,000 animals, will be found indispensable for that service. This calculation does not take into account the difficulties in the way of transportation; for if these wagons are necessary to convey the materials as far as the depots of the division, the others are required to distribute them afterwards among the regiments; an army, in fact, is obliged to keep a number of such wagons constantly with it in order to secure a certain degree of mobility and to be able to send a few detachments forward, accompanied by a wagon train carrying several day's provisions. Thus an American army of 100,000 men with nearly 4,000 wagons, from 2,000 to 3,000 of which pass and re-pass over three or four parallel roads, the distance of two days' march, or about forty or fifty lieometers, had established for it, during the war, the utmost distance to which it could venture from its base of operations, while continuing to receive its supplies from that source."

By advancing its base of operations on the same line, or by changing from one line to another, the wagons were relieved of two trips; and by taking them along loaded with provisions, it doubled the number of days during which the troops could march

in an enemy's country. A certain number of rations in the haversack of each soldier increased the number of days, while herds of cattle, at the season of year when they could find pasturage afforded a supplementary resource.

In October, 1862, McClellan being desirous to move his quarters from the head of one line of railway to another, with an Army of 122,000 men—an operation which might oblige him to subsist for ten days without any other supplies than those he carried with him,—these supplies were transported by a train of 1,830 wagons. These wagons were drawn by 10,980 animals; there were besides 5,046 cavalry horses, and 6,836 belonging to the artillery; in order to carry ten days' complete rations of forage for these animals, it required a second train, with an addition of 17,832 beasts, which had to supply the 40,664 horses or mules which in some capacity or other thus followed the Army, with half rations, the country through which that Army passed having to furnish the rest. This enormous figure only comprised the transportation of provisions, exclusive of ammunition and of the sick and wounded. In May, 1864, this same Army was of nearly the same strength, numbering 125,000 men, 29,945 cavalry horses, and 4,046 belonging to officers, 4,300 wagons, and 85 ambulances—56,199 animals in all—when it took the field under the command of Grant, prepared to fight and march for three weeks, if necessary, before reaching any of its depots. The rations had been greatly diminished, and the soldiers were accustomed to carry heavy loads; they had three full rations in their knapsacks and three days' allowance of biscuits in their haversacks; each wagon having capacity for 1,400 small rations, the train could furnish ten days' provisions and forage, while the droves of beef cattle that accompanied the Army provided for three more. So that, while McClellan had only provisions for ten days at the utmost, two years later, Grant, with the same Army and the same resources, was able to take with him sixteen days' supply. These figures fully show that experience in the war had succeeded in rendering certain operations possible which, in the beginning, were not so with the improvised troops whose first campaigns we are about to narrate.

General Sherman in his chapter on the Military Lessons of the War (first published in the *Army and Navy Journal* of September 16, 1874, and afterwards in the *General's Memoirs*, published by Messrs. Appleton and Co.), says on this subject: "To be strong, healthy and capable of the largest measure of physical effort the soldier needs about three pounds gross of food per day, and the horse or mule about twenty pounds. An ordinary army wagon drawn by six mules may be counted on to carry three thousand pounds net, equal to the food of a full regiment for one day, but by driving along beef cattle a commissary may safely count the contents of one wagon as sufficient food for a regiment of a thousand men, and as a corps should have food on hand for twenty days ready for detachment, it should have three hundred such wagons, as a provision train, and for forage, ammunition, clothing and other necessary stores, it was found necessary to have three hundred more wagons, or six hundred wagons in all for a corps d'armée. Each regiment ought usually to have at least one wagon for convenience to distribute stores, and each company two pack mules, so that the regiment may always be certain of a meal on reaching camp without waiting for the larger trains. I do not believe a soldier should be loaded down too much, but including his clothing, arms and

equipment, he can carry about fifty pounds without impairing his health or activity. A simple calculation will show that by such a distribution a corps will thus carry the equivalent of five hundred wagon loads—an immense relief to the train."

A curious calculation of a similar nature exists, made by Tempelhoff, a Prussian general, the historian of Frederick's Wars (quoted in Col. Hamley's operations of war, p. 33.) which is of interest here. "A hundred thousand men," he says, "consumes daily 150,000 pounds of flour, equal to 200,000 pounds of bread. Bread and forage are seldom to be had in sufficient quantities on the spot—hence magazines are established along the line of operations. The—bread wagons carried a supply for six days—the men for three more. In commissariat wagons flour for 9 additional days could be conveyed—1 wagon to 100 men for 9 days; thus 1,000 wagons supplied the army for that time. An operation of 18 days' duration could thus be conducted without an intervening magazine, but field ovens were required to make the flour into bread. But bread for 3 days requires 2 days to bake it: at the end of 6 days, therefore, a halt must be made to bake or else the ovens would fall behind hand with the supply; so that advancing into an enemy's country before magazines could be formed there, 6 days was the extent of march practicable without a halt. But when the ovens were at a greater distance from the magazines than the commissariat wagons could perform, going and returning in 9 days, the army fell short."

Of the part played by our Regular Army, during the war of the Rebellion, the Count says: "It was especially the regular infantry which, in consequence of its reduced strength, had too play an insignificant part among the divisions of the volunteer infantry. Yet in the army of Kentucky, where it was only represented by a single battalion belonging to the Eighteenth Regiment, that detachment distinguished itself in the first battle fought by that army at Mill Springs. In the army of the Potomac it was represented by eight battalions, or a little over five thousand men; these were not enough for a reserve destined to strike a decisive blow, but this corps, under able command, served as a model to the others and constantly encouraged them by its example, suffering themselves to be cut to pieces rather than fall back on the battle fields of Virginia. The regular cavalry had a more important part to play at the beginning than the infantry, for it was proportionally more numerous, and the inexperience of the mounted volunteers compelled it to perform during a certain period of time all the duties pertaining to that arm. In the army of the Potomac, the artillery was organized by the brave Colonel Hunt, under the supervision of General Barry. The little regular army which we have followed since its formation, after having preserved its military traditions and supported, in the hour of danger, the tottering edifice of the Federal Constitution, was absorbed into the improvised armies. But if it ceased to have a separate existence, its spirit still survived and continued to control the action of the new comers, the influence and the importance of the regular officers will increase in proportion as the volunteers acquire more military experience; and when at the end of the struggle the regular army shall once emerge to view, we shall find 550 of its officers detached amongst the volunteers, 115 of whom were generals and sixty commanders of regiments. Let us add, however, that this regular army, such as we shall then see it reappear, will no longer be

the same we have known before the war, constituting a kind of insulated corporation, and the jealous guardian of its traditions; it will, in fact, have opened its doors to all merit displayed on the field of battle; and numbering in its ranks all those who after achieving distinction have desired to continue in the military career, it will have the rare good fortune to combine the best qualities of the volunteers with the noble attributes of the old regulars.

There are constant occasions, the author shows, "to regret the absence of a general staff, such as is to be found in European armies, serving as a direct medium between the chief and all the subordinate agents placed under his command, and enabling him to enforce the execution of his wishes at all times." "An exception should be made," he thanks, "in favor of the medical branch of the Service; for, if officers were scarce, physicians before the war were numerous, America being the country which, in proportion to her population, possesses the greatest number of them. The spirit of personal independence and the absence of all control on the part of the State, as far from being determined to the cause of medical science in the New World, has given it an extraordinary impulse; and the Americans quote with just pride, besides such names as those of Jackson and Mott, the reports of their principal surgeons relative to the innumerable experiments which the war enabled them to make. The progress of medical science resulting from these reports may perhaps afford some compensation to humanity for all the blood shed during that cruel war. It may be said that there was no branch of the service in the whole Army, unless it be that of the chaplains, which understood and performed its duties so well as the regimental surgeons—all physicians by profession."

OUR NAVY IN THE WAR.

We are gratified that the Comte de Paris formed so favorable an opinion of our volunteer chaplains, though we feel more sure of the justice of his commendation of our volunteer surgeons, whose record is one in which their profession may well take pride. To our Navy the author records high praise, and some of the most interesting chapters in his book are devoted to the description of naval operations and battles, of which his description of the fight of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* is one of the most graphic and exciting. He falls into error, however, when he says of the *Monitor*: "The honor of this invention is shared between Captain Cowper Coles, a man of fertile resources and daring enterprise, who was doomed to perish in so unfortunate a manner with the vessel he had looked upon as his master piece, and the Swede Ericsson, who had long been a naturalized citizen of the United States, where he had already become celebrated for his construction of the *Princeton*, the first war ship provided with a screw propeller, and by important improvements in steam machinery. This invention, now familiar to everybody, is that of vessels with revolving turrets, which Ericsson had submitted to French government as early as 1854, during the siege of Sebastopol." In what way Captain Coles shares with Captain Ericsson the honor of this invention it is difficult to see. Captain Coles states, in a letter to the *London Times* of April 5th, 1862, that his experience in the Baltic and Black Seas, in 1855, suggested to him the idea of building impregnable vessels, and that towards the latter part of that year he had "a rough model made by the carpenter of the *Stramboli*," and that he proposed to protect the guns by a stationary shield or capola; Cap-

tain Coles, it appears, met with no encouragement from the Admiralty, and therefore consulted Mr. Brunel, the celebrated engineer, who warmly embraced the plan. "He did more," says Captain Coles in his letter to the *Times*, "he assisted me in my calculations, and gave me the aid of his draughtsmen." Captain Coles further states that, notwithstanding official neglect, he persevered, and in March, 1859, produced drawings of a "shield fitted with turn tables." Lastly, in December, 1860, Captain Coles, published, in "Blackwood's Magazine," drawings of his "gun shield and revolving platform," the platform being turned by manual power only. But unfortunately for this claim there is in existence a letter sent from New York to the Emperor Napoleon III. at Paris by Captain Ericsson, as early as the 26th of September, 1854, more than a year before the appearance of Captain Coles' first rough model referred to. It was accompanied by a drawing, a copy of which we have before us, which is the model of the invention claimed by Captain Coles, though somewhat different in its details from the *Monitor*, as finally built for the American Government by Captain Ericsson.

To return to the book. Of the work of our Navy the author says: "It established, in the face of unheard of difficulties, an effective blockade along the whole of the enemy's coast. . . . To the watches and fatigues of every kind which the duties of the blockade service involved there were added difficulties of another character. It was necessary to instruct the newly recruited crews, to train officers who had been taken from the merchant navy, and to ascertain, under the worst possible circumstances, the good and bad qualities of merchant vessels too quickly converted into men of war. In these junctures the Federal Navy displayed a perseverance, a devotion, and a knowledge of its profession, which reflect as much honor upon it as its more brilliant feats of arms. . . . The almost absolute commercial isolation of so vast a country as the Confederate States is an extraordinary fact which it is interesting to study in its various phases."

(To be Continued.)

General Richard Montgomery.

FACTS GLEANED FROM PERSONAL AND FAMILY DOCUMENTS.

The *N. Y. Post* publishes the following interesting reminiscences from a correspondent:—

The hundredth anniversary of the unfortunate expedition against Quebec, in which General Montgomery fell, is at hand. It was on the 31st of December, 1775, that the attack was made. His little army had undergone inexpressible hardships during the campaign, and the soldiers were half starved and half naked. Montgomery was greatly loved by his men, but it took all his influence to stir them into renewed exertion, disheartened as they were by fatigue, "Men of New York," he exclaimed, "you will not fear to follow where your General leads: march on!" then placing himself in front he almost immediately received the mortal wound which suddenly ended his life.

The hero of Quebec was born at Conroy House in the north of Ireland, and was the second son of an Irish baronet. His desire for military life was gratified at an early age by a commission in the British army, and he gained his first laurels with Wolfe on the

same field where he was destined to end his brief and glorious career. During the origin and progress of the difficulties between Great Britain and the colonies, Montgomery formed opinions favourable to American independence, and in 1772 he left the king's service to seek his fortunes and future home in America. He soon after purchased a farm at Kingsbridge, from which he moved to Rhinebeck, on his marriage with Janet Livingston. He now turned his attention to farming and left the village of Rhinebeck, where the principal thoroughfare is still called Montgomery street, and went to live on a farm at a distance of about two miles south of Rhinebeck. Country pursuits were to his taste, and he had laid out for himself a quiet scheme of life, which was soon broken up by the war. With such feelings of ardent devotion did he give himself up to the cause of American liberty that, when called upon by Congress to quit the retirement of his farm, as one of the first eight brigadier generals appointed, he wrote to a friend that the honour, though entirely unexpected and undesired, he felt to be the will of an oppressed people, which must be obeyed, and he accordingly went immediately into active service.

Mrs. Montgomery had about this time purchased several hundred acres of land near what is now called Barrytown, on the Hudson. Here she was building a house during Montgomery's absence in Canada. She had bought the land from an old Dutch farmer, but it originally formed part of the Schuyler patent. "I long," wrote the General to her from Canada, "to see you in your new house, and wish you could get a stove fixed in the hall; they are the most comfortable things imaginable." To this house, when completed, Mrs. Montgomery removed, but General Montgomery never saw it. Here Mrs. Montgomery passed her long widowhood alone, for they had no children. By his will General Montgomery had bequeathed his farm at Kingsbridge to Lady Ranelagh, his sister, who was poor, with a large family to provide for. The farm had been ruined by the Continental army to supply materials for the construction of Fort Independence, which stood on a commanding piece of ground belonging to the place. Deep ditches had been dug about the fort, and the trees cut down and used for fascines and firewood for the army.

Montgomery's will was made a few days only before the storming of Quebec. The authenticity of this document is attested by the signature of Benedict Arnold. It is still in existence, though the paper is yellow and worn after a hundred years.

Through the courtesy of the English General Carleton the body of Montgomery was buried within the walls of Quebec, where it remained for forty three years. It was then brought to New York in compliance with an Act of the Legislature. This was done by order of Governor Clinton in the summer of 1813.

On the appointed day, Governor Clinton informed Mrs. Montgomery that the body of the General would pass down the Hudson. After lying in state in Albany it was to be taken to New York on the steamboat *Richmond*. Mrs. Montgomery, by the aid of a glass, could watch the boat pass Montgomery Place, which was the name she had given to the estate near Barrytown.

We give her own words describing the mournful pageant in a letter to her niece; in quiet and touching terms:—"At length," she wrote, "they came by, with all that remained of a loved husband who left me in the bloom of manhood, a perfect being. Alas! how did he return? However

gratifying to my heart, yet to my feelings every pang I felt was renewed. The pomp with which it was conducted added to my woe when the steamboat passed with slow and solemn movement stopping before my house, the troops under arms, the Dead March from the muffled drum, the mournful music, the splendid coffin canopied with ermine and crowned by plumes. You may conceive my anguish. I cannot describe it. Such voluntary honours were never before paid to an individual by a republic, and to Governor Clinton's munificence much is owing." The body was buried in St. Paul's Church under the cenotaph which had been erected by Congress many years before.

There are but few relics of Montgomery in existence. At the time of his death communication between New York and Canada was slow and very difficult to accomplish. Sloops plied the Hudson, and it took a week to go from Albany to New York in favourable weather. The contents of his trunk were sold in Canada, and the greater part of his wardrobe purchased by General Arnold. An inventory of all his effects was sent to Mrs. Montgomery, with an account of the manner in which they had been disposed of, and a list of the things purchased by Arnold. These curious papers are preserved.

The watch and seal taken off his person on the field of battle were delivered by the British General Carleton to Colonel Donald Campbell, who forwarded them with the accounts of General Montgomery to his widow.

Montgomery's sword is in Morris College, Quebec. The only original portrait of Montgomery is at Montgomery Place. It represents him as a young man of about twenty five years, the age at which he came from Ireland. This portrait served as a model for the face and figure of Montgomery in Trumbull's picture, which is in the State House at Albany. The countenance is frank, gallant, and handsome, and indicates a generous and amiable temper.

Montgomery said of himself, that he was "taciturn and disliked long speeches." There is no doubt that this character was a very genuine one, blending perfect simplicity, a strong moral sense, extraordinary physical power and gentleness of disposition with the great courage which is the moving spirit of the hero.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the Military Academy Appropriation bill reported to the House of Representatives occurs a proviso, which, if adopted for the army officers stationed at West Point, will probably be inserted in the Army Appropriation bill when it comes up. It cuts off the longevity pay, which has been allowed for nearly 40 years, and the forage for officers' private horses, which has been authorized by law since the formation of the army. The proviso reads as follows:—"Provided, and it is hereby declared and enacted, that the pay herein allowed and given shall be in full of all other pay allowance, forage, rations, or communion, except for quarters, fuel, and light, and that the pay for other professors, instructors, and assistants, being officers of the army, when detailed and assigned to service at the Military Academy, shall be only their army pay, without increase for term of service, and without allowance for forage, rations, or communication, except for quarters, fuel, and light."

Achduke Rudolphe, Prince Imperial of Austria, will be crowned King of Hungary in July.

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The Volunteer Review,
AND
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 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.

The *Toronto Nation* of 5th November has an article entitled the "Veterans of 1812," which we republish as the period approaches when Parliament will reassemble and the further recognition of the services of those gallant soldiers must come before it in a tangible shape. As there are a number of officers yet alive who do not need nor would apply for any share of the sums voted for the purpose of testifying to the estimation in which the soldiers of 1812-15 have been held by the people of Canada, and as an incentive to the rising generation, it strikes us that a distribution of the Colonial order of St. Michael and St. George would not be

out of place. It has been lavishly distributed for not very eminent or striking services either, and it would be strange if it should be withheld from the survivors of the men who held Canada for Great Britain at a time when its loss would have rendered WELLINGTON'S victories in the Iberian Peninsula useless and changed the waning fortunes of the GREAT NAPOLEON.

It may be urged that such a case needs a precedent; if so, it is to be found in the fact that medals and rewards for eminent services in the Peninsular War were not distributed till over thirty years after the events they commemorated.

We have always maintained that the real naval strength of Great Britain will not be measured ultimately by the monstrous iron clads she has or may have afloat, but by the value numerically and otherwise of her steam commercial marine.

An article from the *London Times* on "The Cunard Fleet," which will be found in another page, shows conclusively the immense available power which Great Britain can employ in case of war. We have given our readers some time ago a list of the ALLAN (Canadian) steam fleet, showing that it consisted of twenty one powerful steam vessels from 900 to 4,200 tons burthen, or an average of 2,400 tons; while the CUNARD line with its 49 vessels and aggregate tonnage of 90,500 will be under 2,000 tons average. The vessels of both fleets however are handy, speedy and could be converted into efficient as well as powerful and formidable cruisers, perfectly capable of putting a stop to Privateering on any scale great or small.

They form however but a small part of the force England could bring into action. What is wanting to supplement them is a few armoured sea-going cruisers of great capacity and armed in the most powerful manner to keep the Oceanic strategic positions so ably laid down by Captain J. R. COLONB, Royal Marine Artillery, whose admirable pamphlet on this subject has been noticed in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

We do not wonder at the discontent which prevails in Great Britain in consequence of the partial failure of Mr. KEELE'S unwieldy aberrations—it was certainly very unlike the practical sagacity of the British people to confide to a mere machinist, no matter how able or talented, the task of constructing an entirely novel type of war ship while he was necessarily ignorant of the conditions under which she should be worked.

But England was then governed by inspired heroic men of the GLADSTONE CHILDERS CARDWELL type, and, as a consequence of their superiority of attainments, they produced "ships that could not float and troops that could not march."

Now, as those people "improved" themselves off the political stage, it is to be hoped the present possessors of power will not allow the interests of the Empire to be sac-

rificed to mere theories respecting "PAPOFF'S" or any other machines of a cognate description, but in the reconstruction of the British navy, for it must come to that, avail themselves of the experience of those Naval Officers (now very few indeed) whose knowledge has been acquired when England had a navy.

The case of poor Captain COWPER COLLES may be cited against this, but the Court Martial on the loss of the *Captain*, if it proved anything, decidedly established the fact that the defects of construction, rig, and want of stability were caused wholly by the mechanical influence exercised by men who were not seamen in any sense of the word, although very eminent Engineers and Machinists, like many a other brave and talented man; he was sacrificed and his memory insulted to cover the ignorance and wrong doing of survivors.

It is time, at all events, that those anomalies should cease in the Royal Navy and that it should be equipped and managed at least as efficiently as the CUNARD or ALLAN fleets.

A SERIES of most interesting experiments have been carried on by the Corporation of the Trinity House—under whose supervision the Light Houses of the English Coast are managed on "Fog Signals"—and a lecture on the results has been delivered by Vice Admiral COLLINSON, O.B., one of the elder brethren before the Royal United Service Institution, on 7th May, 1875.

The report of the lecture is published in the LXXXII. number of the journal, page 465 et. seq., in which the gallant Admiral describes the practical and scientific means adopted to obtain reliable and satisfactory instruments producing sound capable of being heard at long distances at sea.

The committee of the brethren of the Trinity House to whom the task of making the necessary experiments was assigned, had Dr. TYNDALL, "the scientific adviser" of the Corporation as assistant, and the duty entrusted to them appears to have been well and effectively performed. The site of the experiments, the "South Foreland," near Dover, being chosen with especial reference to its local and general advantages—it is a cliff about 235 feet above sea level, and therefore afforded every desirable advantage for such an important series of experiments.

The various instruments experimented on were steam or air whistles, air horns or trumpets, the siren, and guns of various calibre. Of the whistles five varieties were tested, viz :

Canadian—cast solid, 12 inch diameter, blown by steam, 74 lbs. pressure.

American—bored and tuned, whistle made of sheet brass soldered to a solid top, 12 inch diameter, blown by steam, 74 lbs. pressure.

English—12 inch whistle attached to a boiler blown by steam, 74 lbs. pressure.

One constructed by Mr. BAKER of Man-

chesto.—8 inch diameter, blown by steam or air, 45 lbs. pressure, and one 6 inch ditto, sounded by steam, 75 lbs. pressure.

The *air horn* is a brass trumpet 8 feet 6 inches long, 3 inches diameter at mouth-piece 22½ inches at end; the reeds are 10½ inches long, 3 inches wide and one-fourth of an inch thick, sounded by air of 18 lbs. pressure.

The *siren* is a straight cast iron trumpet 16 feet in length adapted by Messrs. Brown, of Progress Works, New York, to fog signalling purposes. Its main features are that the sound is produced by puff of steam operating on two disks with radial slots, one rotating at the rate of 2,400 to 2,800 revolutions per minute; the other fixed at the throat of the trumpet, the steam pressure being about 70 lbs. to the square inch.

This latter is undoubtedly the best and most powerful of known instruments for fog signalling purposes and against all disadvantages of atmosphere and wind, can be heard at a distance of two miles at least, while its range would extend to 16½ miles.

Compressed air produced by a large *caloric* engine has been successfully applied to work this valuable instrument, and thus the danger, as well as expense of steam is avoided, and the advantage secured of the ordinary Light House keepers being able to work the machinery.

The experiments with the guns were conducted by Major MAILLARD, R.A., Assistant Superintendent Royal Gun Factory, Woolwich—a very able paper entitled “Fog Signalling by Explosives,” was read by that gallant officer before the Institution on 17th May—and the results of the very valuable experiments given were that the 24 lb. (5½ inch) howitzer with a charge of 3 lbs. L. G. powder was the most effective Gun for Fog Signalling in existence.

A very excellent paper on “Fog Signalling for Vessels Under Way,” was read the same evening by Staff Commander JOHN CUMMINS RICHARDS, R.N. Hydrographic department, Admiralty—in which a most ingenious and valuable plan was propounded for trumpets or horns on sailing vessels, and steam whistles on steam vessels being employed in not only by sound giving evidence of proximity, but even of the direction in which the vessel was sailing and the manœuvre, if any, in operation.

This would be effected by one whistle or horn producing a *shrill* and the other a *bass* sound, and a simple combination of those sounds—analagous to the marks produced in telegraphy, known as “Morse’s Alphabet,” could be made to communicate quite plainly all necessary information—indeed, the whole *modus operandi* is so simple that it is difficult to conceive how it could be overlooked—one note on each instrument is all that would be required and the most ordinary intelligence could supply that.

A very animated discussion followed the reading of the last paper—into which we

cannot enter—further than to say, considerable light was thrown upon the cause of some of our naval mishaps thereby. One conclusion we think necessarily follows from those experiments, and that is a *differentiation*, so to speak, of the signals is a necessary corollary of the experiments—that is the *siren* should be placed on Light Ships and Light Houses far from the Coast—the *Guns* on shore.

Some very interesting facts relative to the transmission of sound were ascertained during those experiments, and Professor TYNDALL has written a work on the subject.

The following, which we copy from the United States Army and Navy Journal of 27th November, shews us that “there is nothing new under the sun”:—

“Professor Tyndall has been called to account by the Nation for what it charges to be an unfair appropriation of other men’s labors to his own reputation and advantage. In noticing the Professor’s recent work on ‘Sound,’ the Nation finds an account therein of various experiments made by the Professor of the English coast under the auspices of the ‘Trinity House,’ or English Light House Board, on the effect of fogs, currents of air, etc., and on the transmission of sound signals at sea. In one chapter of his book Professor Tyndall claims to have been the first man, since Dr. Derham in 1705, who has made such experiments, and totally ignores all that had been done by the Light House Board of the United States on the same subject for years past. He admits only that he had heard ‘in a general way’ of something having been done in the United States, but nothing further. The reviewer then points out that when Professor Tyndall was in America, in the winter of 1872-3, Professor Henry, at a meeting of the Washington Philosophical Society, called in honor of Tyndall himself, read before that gentleman a paper on the phenomena of sound in fog signalling, etc., embodying experiments of the same character as those which Tyndall himself commenced May 19th, 1873, and now claims as the first since 1705. It further appears that Major Elliot, U. S. Engineer, being sent to Europe by our Light House Board was invited to attend Tyndall’s experiments at Dover, and found, on making his report, that, in the language of the Light House Report for 1874, ‘the researches of our Light House Board have been much more extensive on this subject than those of the Trinity House, and that the latter has established no facts of practical importance which had not previously been observed and used by the former.’ The appendix of the report is written by Professor Henry, Chairman of the Board, and records these experiments back to 1855, the same which Henry had summarised in the paper publicly read to Professor Tyndall before the latter turned his attention to sound at sea, and began his experiments with a steam siren, patented in America by an American, introduced into the American Light House system by Professor Henry, and gratuitously lent to Professor Tyndall by the same Light House Board whose previous labors he ignored in his present work. If the facts stated by the reviewer are uncontradicted Professor Tyndall will have to defend himself from the charge either of misappropriation or of very remarkable ignorance on a scientific subject.”

Sir S. J. Gibbons, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1871, is dead.

THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT is reported to have once said that “Representative Institutions were on their trial.” Well, although there was a howl amongst the Democratic philosophers, events proved that great man was in the right, and as that wise saying was elicited by the failure of the British system of military organization during the Crimean War, if his life had been prolonged he would have ample reason to judge of the working of a similar system in another country governed by similar institutions and inhabited by men of the same race.

We copy from the New York Sun, an article on “the Army of the United States,” which gives point and force to all we or any others have urged as to the fallacy of the principles on which what is called the “Regular Army” in Great Britain and the United States have been organized. Our contemporary goes straight to the root of the matter—it shews the system does not provide a career for either officers or men, that it is totally rotten, and that in “Free States” a force not recruited from the mass of the population, but necessarily by its organization from its worst classes is a delusion, a mockery, and a snare. This lesson was pretty well taught by the events of the great war between North and South—when the regular army of the former *did not form* what its admirers predicted a *nucleus* around which the untrained organization of the people would rally, but it was dissolved at the first shock and no more appeared during the struggle.

The United States Army is for “foreign service,” and therefore must follow the rules of all such organizations; if it wants the manhood it must be recruited from the mass of the population.

An English officer of some distinction has been greatly blamed for saying that any *old woman* could attain excellence in the pursuits of civil life, but that it required a *man* to be a soldier. When such a qualification is necessary the army must provide a career worth following, and it will not do to set at the head of the men others who are not soldiers, but mere school boys. Success in competition examinations or literary honors acquired by a Collegiate career are no sure guides in discerning a man’s fitness for military life in most cases except where the *scientific corps* are concerned. They are of a character to produce such officers as our contemporary describes—*sanants* totally unfit to lead men, although they may be qualified to teach.

The only solution of the problem affecting both countries is to be found in making the personal popularity of the officer, *i. e.*, his standing in society, the first qualification, and his ability to raise as well as recruit his command the necessary price for exercising it.

We take it as a matter of course, that in a country like the United States, the organization will have to be based on the local militia of which it should be the highly elite

borated product, but our Republican cousins must of necessity admit and recognize the aristocratic element in their regular army.

Our contemporary's remarks are instructive and deserve the consideration of those amongst us who desire the establishment of a small permanent force as a nucleus, &c. :

"More than one fourth of the soldiers of our army desert every year. The men enlist, not to become soldiers, but to get relief from temporary distress. The army is an almshouse to thousands thrown out of employment as labourers, or impoverished by debauchery, or obliged by crimes to flee from home and justice, or who habitually live the lives of tramps at the expense of the Government. It is a grim fact that our army has in it many soldiers who have deserted and re-enlisted in different parts of the country as often as five or six times.

"The percentage of desertion is not fixed. It varies with the profitability of industry. A financial revulsion and stoppage of work reduce desertion to the minimum. Then there is nothing better than pay and rations for the soldiers to run to. A return of prosperity increases desertion. The men did not enlist to be soldiers as a business, and they improve the first opportunity to get twice as much for their labour as they get for wearing a uniform and walking back and forth with a musket over the shoulder. They run away, and carry with them invariably their clothing belonging to the Government, and frequently their guns and ammunition. The loss by this robbery is said to be immense. So numerous are re-enlistments by deserters, that Inspector General Sacket has reported in favour of branding arrested deserters with a hot iron on the hip with the letter D, so as to make this fraud impossible. He also recommended this branding as a terror, to dissuade from the first desertion. The magnitude of this evil is so great that the administrators of the army, from the Secretary of War and the commanding general down to inspectors, unite yearly in an invocation to Congress to make desertion a felony, punishable by a long term of imprisonment at hard labour in a United States penitentiary. But if it were punished with death it could not be stopped. The root of the evil is that, in time of peace the United States Army is not an army in the military sense of the world, but is an almshouse to the privates and a pension fund to the officers. Neither go into it to fight. Both go into it simply to live. If the soldier can better his livelihood with the wages of a miner, a mechanic, or a labourer, he will desert. If the officer can better his livelihood by marrying a rich woman, by becoming a civil engineer, or a manager of a mine, he will resign. Desertion and resignation are equivalents in fact, though not in law.

"The unnatural relations to the Service of both enlisted men and officers, spoil their military relations to each other. The private is not necessary to the safety, the success, and the glory of the officer, save in the cavalry regiments fighting the Indians. Therefore the officer does not care for the soldier. He has no comradeship with him. He does not watch over his welfare. He does not try to hold him up to a standard of excellence, and make him really a soldier in the full sense of the word. A fisherman takes care of his dory, for it is the instrument of his success and the safety of his life. A cavalrman in the Indian country takes care of his horse; for if the animal dies or gets disabled, he can neither march nor fight. The artillery and infantry officers in

the United States Army do not take care of their soldiers, because they are not necessary to them. There is no fighting to do, and the officers, therefore, have not an efficient motive to keep the men up to the morale, health, and discipline of good fighting condition. The privates are simply integral parts of a machine, for the officers' relations to which as generals, colonels, majors, captains, and lieutenants, they draw from the Treasury of the United States large pay and allowances. There is not the community of interest between them which danger, or mutual dependence, or joint interest, or common glory, makes between men. Neither of them is engaged in war. Each is simply getting a livelihood—the officers, elegant, genteel, and comfortable; the soldiers, poor, vulgar, and unsatisfactory. So wholly unnecessary is the soldier to the officer, that if the entire rank and file of the army should run away to-day, the pay of the officers would not cease nor be diminished.

"This deadly divorce between commanders and soldiers, and this natural surrender by the officers of their trust to govern, guide and care for their rank and file, are of full record evidence in the War Department. One of these corps and division commanders in the war who were painfully taught in tight and bloody places the worthlessness of poor troops and the value of good ones, General Ord, after stating in one of his department reports the desertion from the 2nd Cavalry at the astounding figure of 34 per cent. in eight months, and mentioning the receipt by one infantry regiment in one year of 290 recruits, and its loss by desertion in the same time of over 300 men, exposes the rot of our army in these words:—

"The first sergeant of a company of troops is expected to keep all the books, call all the rolls, attend all the drills, be responsible for all the company arms, never get drunk; he and the other sergeants have entire charge of the men in quarters, and frequently of scouting and escorting parties; and are expected on these occasions to do an officer's duty; and the duty-sergeant's pay, \$17 per month, only exceeds by a few cents per day that of the private soldiers, with whom they have to eat and sleep, because they cannot afford a separate mess."

"These first sergeants are nearly all foreigners. They are almost invariably harsh in temper and intemperate in language. Intelligent young Americans cannot be hired into the same Service as it is now officered and neglected, and the actual command of the rank and file of the United States Army is committed to ignorant, uncultivated, irresponsible foreigners, the companions and messmates of the soldiers by day and by night, and separated from them only by a small authority and a 'few cents per day' of better pay.

"The people are tired of pouring out \$35,000,000 a year for an army which is not an army, and which cannot possibly be an army in a time of peace. They are tired of raising soldiers for officers to command whom they do not command, and who run away as fast as recruited. They are tired of seeing sergeants and corporals doing the work of officers, and tired of seeing officers shirking their duties and living in costly, easy, elegant idleness as the aristocratic order of American society. The people call on the next Congress to reduce the army to 10,000 men."

Commissioner Cave says the Egyptian authorities have in every way facilitated his mission. Rumours of any difficulty between himself and the Khedive are groundless.

Notice to Correspondents.

We have received lately several anonymous communications for publication in the Review, the authors neglecting to subscribe their own names along with the fictitious ones. Now it is an universal law of the Press to insert no communication unless the author's real name is given (not necessarily for publication, but that we may know who the author is,) along with the one intended for publication. This rule will be strictly adhered to for the future.

The War Cloud Growing Bigger.

The *Commercial Advertiser* contained on Monday evening a special despatch from Washington of great significance.

To understand the importance of the hints thrown out in this despatch, it is necessary to bear in mind how intimate are the relations between Mr. Hugh Hastings, the editor of that journal, and Gen. Grant. There is no editor in the country in whom Grant confides so unreservedly as in Mr. Hastings, and that gentleman gives the President in return a strong friendship and loyal support. Mr. Hastings does not, like many other Republican editors, pursue the policy of silence in regard to the third term; he boldly advocates it. He is a shrewd and far-sighted politician, a pleasant man for Grant to spend an evening with, and just the sort of adviser the President likes to have about him.

The peculiar and intimate relations between Mr. Hastings and Grant compel us to read the despatch to which we refer with serious attention. It is in these words:

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Congressmen and Government officials are becoming more and more outspoken in regard to the chances of war with Spain.

"The special message of the President may be expected any day, and it will be in accord with the views of the British Government as intimated in a late edition of the *London Times*.

"The Spanish warning to mariners not to approach the Spanish coast, near Bilbao, on account of the danger from Carlist guns, it is understood here, has caused some uneasiness at European courts, and will, it is supposed, induce the Governments on the other side to favor early intervention in Cuban affairs.

"The late movement in naval affairs, and calling Admiral Rodgers from California to take an important command, is cited as evidence that sharp work is soon expected."

It is not surprising that the anticipation of war with Spain gains strength among Congressmen and officeholders under the Government. If they are men capable of studying the drift of things, they must see looming up in the near background the dark cloud of war. The signal for it to burst upon us may be Grant's special message, or it may be delayed a little longer for some more opportune moment, when, having made due preparation, Grant will sound out the war-like note.

The indications of the threatened war daily increase, and if Grant shall successfully play that card, Blaine's attempt to raise the old sectional and war animosities, the rancidness and terrible memories of their rebellion, will prove of no avail, and Grant, and not he, will get the thundering endorsement of the National Republican Convention on the nomination to the third term.—*Sun*.

It is rumored the British Columbia Government have refused to accept the offer offered by the Dominion Government, compensation for the delay in the construction of the Pacific Railway.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

OTTAWA, 14th January, 1876.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS (1).

No. 1.

MILITARY COLLEGE, KINGSTON.

EXAMINATIONS.

Referring to the Regulations for the 'preliminary' examination for entrance to the Military College, it is to be understood that although a modern language (French or German) is set down as an obligatory subject, this will not be insisted upon at the examination to commence on 8th February next. Although proficiency in a modern language will give a higher educational position.

No. 2.

Inspection of Warlike Stores.

With reference to No. 4 of General Orders (32), 4th December, 1874, it will not be necessary, in future, for an Inspector or an Assistant Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores to assist as a member of the Board of Survey at places where there are no Reserves of Warlike Stores.

When an Inspector or an Assistant Inspector of Artillery assists at a Board of Survey his duties thereat may cease when the inspection of the ordnance, arms, munitions, and Warlike Stores specially appertaining thereto has been completed.

No. 3.

STAFF.

Lieutenant Colonel De la Cherois T. Irwin, an Assistant Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores, is hereby promoted to be an Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores for the Dominion, his duties until further orders to be confined to the Province of Ontario.

No. 4.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Toronto Engineer Company.

The formation of a Company of Engineers is hereby authorized at the City of Toronto, to be styled the "Toronto Engineer Company"

36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 9 Company, Charleston.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Edward Leslie, M.S., vice Edward Dawson, left limits.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

William Stubbs, Gentleman, vice Leslie, promoted.

38th "Brant" Battalion or "Dufferin Rifles."

To be Quarter Master :

Lieutenant (provisionally) Jonathan Dennis Pettit, from No. 1 Company, vice Grenny, appointed Paymaster.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

5th Battalion, "Royal Fusiliers," Montreal.

No. 1 of General Orders (31) 19th November, 1875, is hereby amended by prefixing the word "Royal" to "Fusiliers," making the additional designation of the 5th Battalion to be "Royal Fusiliers."

76th Battalion of Infantry or "Voltigeurs de Chateauguay.

To be Major :

Captain Edouard Laberge, V.B., from No. 1 Company.

No. 1 Company, Ste Philomène.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Jean Baptiste Damour, V.B., vice Laberge, promoted.

79th "Shefford" Battalion of Infantry or "Highlanders."

No. 1 Company, Granby.

To be Captain, from 13th September, 1875 :

Lieutenant Richard Seale, M.S., vice

François Xavier Mayotte, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant :

Michael H. Cox, Gentleman, M.S., vice Seale, promoted.

No. 4 Company, South Boxton.

To be Ensign :

Sergeant Joseph H. Galbraith, G.S., vice Savage, left limits.

No. 8 Company, Waterloo.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign James Artis, V.R., vice Brooks, promoted.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Captain Israel Wood, C.S., Stanstead Troop of Cavalry, from 16th April, 1872, he having obtained a Second Class Cavalry School Certificate at Quebec in that year.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

67th Battalion "The Carleton Light Infantry.

No. 6 Company, Grand Falls.

The resignation of Captain Henri Bossé is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Cumberland Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company.

The Head Quarters of this Company are hereby transferred from Tidnish to Maccan Mountain.

No. 5.

RESERVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE NORTH RIDING OF OXFORD.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel :

Lieutenant Colonel John Barwick, from late 2nd non-service Battalion of Oxford, vice J. D. Dent, deceased.

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia,

Canada

SALLY SIMPKINS' LAMENT;
OR, JOHN JONES' KIT-'AT-ASTROPHIE.

BY TOM HOOD.

"Oh! what is that comes gliding in,
And quite in middlin haste?
It is the picture of my Jones,
And painted to the waist.

"It is not painted to the life,
For where's the trousers blue!
Oh Jones, my dear!—Oh dear! my Jones,
What is become of you?

"Oh! Sally dear, it is too true,—
The half that you remark
Is come to say my other half
Is bit off by a shark!

"Oh! Sally, sharks do things by halves,
Yet most completely do!
A bite in one place seems enough,
But I've been bit in two.

"You know I once was all your own
But now a shark must share!
But let them pass—for now to you
I'm neither here nor there.

"Alas! death has a strange divorce
Effected in the sea,
It has divided me from you,
And even me from me.

"Don't fear my ghost will walk at nights
To haunt, as people say;
My ghost can't walk, for, oh! my legs
Are many leagues away!

"Lord! think when I am swimming round,
And looking where the boat is
A shark just snaps away a half,
Without 'a quarter's notice.'

"One half is here, the other half
Is near Columbia placed;
Oh! Sally, I have got the whole
Atlantic for my waist."

"But now, adieu—a long adieu!
I've solved death's awful riddle,
And would say more, but I am doomed
To break off in the middle!"

The Veterans of 1812.

It was in a deeper sense than Mr. Burdand has ever used the word, a "happy thought," to vote \$50 000 for the surviving warriors who took part in the campaign of 1812 and the two following years. The calculation was five times too small, and each man received only twenty dollars. We hope the full sum will be made up by another vote. Not that the old soldiers grumbled at the amount. They seemed well content; what they valued was the recognition; nor need we be surprised that they were ready to seize the opportunity to recount their exploits, and to show how fields were won in those days of wilderness, before railways and breechloaders, when nobody dreamed we should send rifle teams to Wimbledon, and the most prophetic soul had no touch of intuition, to body forth for him, the coarse importance of the railway magnate. It is through rheumy eyes they look upon the present; the adventures and perils of sixty years ago are for them vivid as ever. Over those scenes time's curtain can never fall. They bring with them a breeze of power, a thrill of youth, the rainbow light of hope. We could have wished that some of our photographers had preserved for us one or more groups of the venerable heroes. All were necessarily old. Some were bowed. Others were erect, and bore their ninety years as if the burden was light. Some had grown prosperous. Fortune had been less kind to others. But all were glad to have their services acknowledged, and it exhilarated the heart of them to greet and grasp the hands of companies in arms of long ago. Samuel Clements, eighty years of age, formerly of Crook's Flank Company, who was present at Queenstown Heights, who fought under the solemn stars at Lundy's Lane, would have made, as he told with uplifted finger how he saw Brock fall, a

good central figure for a historical picture. Perhaps even now one of our artists may assay a group such as we suggest, and give us a picture which would have for Canadians as much significance, as Miss Thompson's "Roll Call" has for those whose fathers and brothers and sons fell in the Crimea.

On the 11th inst., the York Pioneers and other patriotic institutions will celebrate the sixty second anniversary of Chrysler's Farm. We live in an age when anniversaries are overdone, when many seek distinction not by deeds, but by talking about the deeds of others, when energy is apt to exhaust itself in sparkle and froth. But the deeds of 1812-14 can never pass from men's hearts while Canada is Canada. It is good to recall them; they are bracing and tonic; there is a helpfulness in the thoughts of them, in this hour of transition, when the nation is struggling from a period of base motives, sordid ambitions, and paltry inspirations, into one of wider horizons, and broader lines, and freer air. From whatever point of view we regard the part played by Canada in those years, it is calculated not merely to win the sympathy, but to challenge the enthusiasm of the most balanced mind. The struggle was an unequal one; all the right was with the weaker side, and not the least of the valour. The United States had a population of eight millions, though it must be remembered they were not united on the invasion of Canada, and that two great States not only held aloof but protested against the wrong; our whole population did not exceed three hundred thousand. With a handful of regular troops we had to defend a frontier of 1,700 miles, menaced by powerful armies at three critical and vulnerable points. What wonder if there was a momentary sinking of heart when war was declared? But it was momentary. The people of the Lower Province, the U. E. Loyalists, the sturdy Canadian yeomen, the militia, all justified their claim to Brock's praise. They showed themselves loyal and brave, mindful of their obligations, instinct with the courage, and strong with endurance of brave fathers. Volunteers flocked into the garrison towns, and, in default of guns and swords, pressed the peaceful implements of husbandry into the service of war. There is no mood, however solemn, in which we cannot look with complacency on the little bands repulsing a cruel and impolitic invasion. In their hands the sword was something more than an instrument of justice; it was drawn with the choicest blessings of Heaven, and wielded with the force of sacred passions. The defender of his country does not fight for plunder or renown: he is not thinking of stars and crosses; he is no soldier of fortune; no knight errant doing wanton battle in the name of a fantastic honour. He is fighting for home, for the mother who nursed him, for the wife who makes the starlight of his dwelling, for the child who liaps his name, and is impatient at his absence. When the trumpet calls him, these things sweep across his fancy, and he is aware of a sublimed strength, and conscious of an unwonted fire; he feels as the ancient felt in supreme moments of battle, as though the immortals fought beside him, and gave him the victory. And when, with weary hands and heavy eyelids, he sinks into repose, the infinite solace, which belongs to self-sacrifice, is around him, like hovering wings.

It was appropriate and useful that our Government should have given the survivors of 1812 reward and recognition. It is not that they have thus repaired the short-

comings of the Imperial Government: Canada shows herself aware of her responsibilities, and sensible of her obligations. The people of England cannot be blamed if the important events which at that time took place on the rivers and lakes of Canada, amid forest shadows and opening margins, received from them but scant attention; a just view has been neither so common nor so emphasized, as is desirable, amongst ourselves. It would be hard to expect men to turn their gaze from Moscow in flames, from Leipsic and the great Napoleon's beaten columns, from the moving spectacles of the Allies entering Paris, and the master of the world a prisoner in a petty island, to Queenstown, to Burlington Heights, to the glorious struggle at Chrysler's Farm, to the victorious twenty fifth of July at Chippawa. Yet though on a smaller scale than those which studded Europe with memories of wasted valour, our fights had a greater influence on the future; they had in them the seeds of things. We have lived to see a revolution in the Foreign policy of England, and an Anglo-French alliance with a Napoleon ruling at the Tuilleries. But during night upon three quarters of a century Canada has advanced steadily towards the goal of a national existence.

Nor were our campaigns poor in individual heroism, or wanting in the picturesque. As long as Canada has a history and a name, so long will the story of Mary Secord walking twenty miles of wilderness, in danger from savage beasts and more savage men, to warn Fitzgibbon of an intended surprise on the Beaver Dam, be told. When in our national gallery of the future, miles of canvas attest the progress of Canadian art, no picture will compel more attention than Brock erect in his canoe leading the way to battle at Detroit, or the same gallant captain, shouting while the fatal lead whizzes to his heart, "Push on the brave York Volunteers." The tenacity of the two privates of the Forty first who kept the bridge in the western marshes, though these swell the mass of undistinguished valour, stirs the heart as surely as the heroism of men more fortunate in renown. We have no space to recapitulate all the episodes which illustrated the successive campaigns. But a hundred feelings forbid to leave unmentioned Tecumseh, shaming by his determination the timid Proctor, or later, telling him to have a "big heart," or still later, falling, like a hero fighting to the last. There was wanting to us no form of suffering; war was brought to our hearths; we tasted the bitterness of devastation and defeat as well as the dear bought joys of victory; and though larger fields threw ours into the background, all these want is a Tacitus, in order to emerge into due prominence.

Whatever in any way redresses the injustice which the chances of war deal out to the undistinguished mass, appeals to every pulse of fairness and gratitude in the human heart. In war thousands of heroes fall in order that one man, and he may even chance to be a coward, shall cover his breast with stars. If on no other ground but that of antagonism to the wrong of fate—the cruel inequalities which time cannot redress—it was a good thing to give some recognition, though tardy and small, to our veterans. But this had other advantages, which were probably undreamed of, by those who first moved in the matter. We are taken from an actual atmosphere of hollowness into one of reality; and as watching some of the great commotions of nature lifts us from petty cares and imparts to the

mind something of the swiftness of the lightning and of the vigour of the storm, so does the contemplation of a great issue, of genuine struggles, in which men are dying for a cause, enable us to look with due contempt on the puppets of deceit; it saves the heart from bitterness and keeps fresh the hope of better things. There is, too, a good augury about the whole contest. The young giant strangled in his cradle the two great enemies of national existence; and if it is as true of a people as of an individual, that the child is father of the man, we may look into the future with a faith bold enough to ask for great things—*The Nation*.

The Cunard Fleet.

In 1861 when the friendly relations between Great Britain and America were put in jeopardy by the forcible arrest of Messrs. Mason and Sidel when on board the Royal Mail steamer Trent, the resources of the Cunard Company were at once called upon to convey troops and stores to Canada. The arrest was made at the beginning of winter, when time was of exceeding value. On the 4th of December, orders were telegraphed to Liverpool to fit up the Australasian as a transport. She was completed on the 10th, took in her coals on the 11th, embarked the 60th Rifles and stores on the 12th, and sailed for Halifax on the 13th. On the 5th of December similar orders were received with regard to the Persia. She received her coals on the 14th, embarked 1,270 officers and men on the 15th, and, under the command of Captain Judkins, landed them at Sic, on the St. Lawrence.

Since 1840, when the Cunard Company, strictly so called, came into existence, it has built 122 steamers; but the members of the firm, since 1824, have built no fewer than 158, the list commencing in that year with the Fingal, of 296 tons burden, and 100-horse power. In only two instances during this long period has a passenger sustained any bodily injury; and in each of these, an action for damages having been brought, and having been defended on the ground that the injury was due to the negligence or fault of the sufferer, the verdict of the jury was given in favour of the defendants. This exemption from casualties has sometimes been described as "luck," but only by those who fail to perceive that no person, and no firm, was ever continuously "lucky" for 50 years. It has, in truth, been simply the natural result of care and foresight which have scarcely left luck an opportunity of intervention; which have dealt equally with the largest questions and the minutest details—*which* have extended to every particular of construction, equipment, and service, and which, not content with seeing everything well done in the first instance, have secured the perpetual maintenance of the prescribed standard by incessant watchfulness and supervision. On this point it will be necessary to speak once more when the preparations for the departure of each ship are described.

The Cunard fleet, as at present constituted, consists of 49 vessels, having an aggregate of 90,500 tons of gross tonnage, and 14,457 nominal horse power. Twenty four vessels are in the Atlantic Mail service, 12 on the Mediterranean and Havre line, five ply between Glasgow and Belfast, three between Liverpool and Glasgow, three between Halifax and Bermuda, and two between Glasgow and Derry. The money value of the Atlantic Mail boats alone has been estimated by a competent authority at between three and four millions sterling; and it would probably

not be an exaggeration to state that of the entire fleet at double the amount.

The Bothnia and Scythia, sister ships, and alike in almost every particular, are the largest and most recently built of the American steamers of the Company. The Bothnia is bark-rigged, and measures 420ft. in length of keel, by 42ft. 6in. in breadth of beam. Her deck affords to passengers an unbroken promenade of 425ft. in length. Her engines are of 600 nominal horse-power, and are on the compound principle. She is fitted with a deck house to protect her steering gear, and with a system of signalling by a lever and a crank apparatus from the bridge to this house, so that orders can be conveyed instantly to the man at the wheel, and the receipt of these orders can be acknowledged by a return signal. There is also a steam steering apparatus to be used in case of need, and a system of signals and return signals between the bridge and the engine room. The vessel is divided into nine water tight compartments by cast iron bulkheads, and the openings through these bulkheads, necessary for ordinary traffic, can be instantly closed by cast iron doors, which are secured by lever handles acting upon wedges. The accommodation for first class passengers is of the most luxurious description; the sleeping cabins are large and airy, the saloons light, spacious, and tastefully decorated. The Bothnia carries ten boats, which are capable of containing her full complement of people; and she has a crew of 150 officers and men, all told, divided into three classes of seamen, engineers and firemen, and stewards. It has always been part of the Cunard Company's system that every man, whatever his duties on board the ship, should be a member of some particular boat's crew, and that the crew of each boat should be formed from all three of the classes which have been mentioned. The crews are only engaged for the single voyage out and home; and although the same men may ship over and over again, yet every crew is liable to contain men who are new to the service. As soon as all are on board, each man is informed to which boat he is attached, and who is the commanding officer of that boat, and each boat officer is expected to know every member of his boat's crew. In order to prevent mistakes, each man wears a metal badge, with a brooch fastening, which bears the number of his boat; and, as soon as an order for boat service is given, each man is expected to repair to the boat to which he belongs, and to await further orders. In each boat's crew there are four seamen, each of whom has his own definite duties, so that they know exactly what is required of them, and are not liable to get in each other's way, or to wrangle in times of emergency. When a vessel is ready to sail, but before the passengers are received on board, a complete inspection is made by her commanding officer, who is always accompanied by one of the Messrs. Maciver, and by the Marine Superintendent, Captain Inglis. The crew are drawn up for inspection in two lines on the starboard and port sides of the deck, each man wearing the badge of his boat, and ready to answer to his name. The muster roll having been called, orders are given to prepare for boat service; and the men break up into the necessary number of crews, each at its own station. Each boat's crew is first called over, the four seamen answering to their names by saying "number one," "number two," "number three," and "number four," but the engineers and stewards answer "here" only. When it is done the order "boats out" is given. The boats are covered by proper tarpaulins, under which

they each contain such necessities as a keg of water, oars, spars, saw, an axe, and other appliances. Each boat's crew works independently of the rest, but a certain emulation to be first stimulates them all, and in the case of the Bothnia three minutes suffice to have her ten boats in the water, while the Captain, from his place of vantage on the bridge, looks sharply after laziness or awkwardness. When the boats are down, and proof has been given that everything connected with them is ready for service, the order to haul them in is given, and in a few more minutes they are restored to their customary resting places. The same organization of crews is applied to fire duty, and as soon as the boat inspection is completed a fire drill takes place. In this some men have charge of buckets, with ropes attached to them, so that they can be filled over the side and hauled in. Others have to fetch and join the hose, to connect it with pumps worked by the engines, or to take charge of the jets. Others are prepared with blankets, to be wetted and thrown over the flames, but the essential matter is that every man has his place and his duty, and every man is acquainted with them both. The same division into crews, as for the boats, is also used for manning the pumps, and as soon as the fire drill is over, the pumps receive the next attention. Each crew is expected to be in its place, each pump is tested and examined, and it is shown that there is no water in the bilge. This done, the crews are dismissed, but the inspecting party proceeds to make a complete tour of the vessel. The store-rooms are visited, and the steward is cautioned with regard to his duties in respect of them, and is specially told that no other light than that of a closed and locked lamp must ever be taken to them. Every watertight door is shut and tested to see that it moves freely on its hinges, and that none of its lever fastenings are rusted or out of order. The supply of rockets and other signals is examined, the steering and signalling apparatus tried; and only after everything has been found to be in order is the word given for the ship to embark her passengers and to proceed upon her course. In addition to all this care, every officer is responsible for the condition of things in his own department, and the captain for all, so that the smallest imperfection would be reported as soon as it was discovered, and rectified as soon as rectification was possible. The Cunard Company does insure, but yet takes its own risks to a certain extent, and no known risks are ever incurred. If the smallest defect is discovered in any part of a ship, no question is raised whether it will bear one voyage or two voyages more, but the order, "Out with it" is given at once. A passenger on board a Cunard steamer may always feel certain that everything in the ship was inspected by responsible people before the voyage was begun; that nothing is jammed or rusty or out of gear, but that everything is clean, and ready to work smoothly and easily in its place. The reign of order on such a vessel is well nigh as absolute and as complete as on board an English man of war.

Among the many precautions regularly taken by the Company, it may be mentioned that, on account of the danger of navigating the Mersey by insufficient light, the ships are never allowed to leave Liverpool in the afternoon or evening. They always sail in the morning; and in consequence of the state of the tide, this often necessitates a very early departure. The ships of the Cunard Company have all been built in the Clyde, chiefly by the Messrs. Napier, and of

into years by Messrs. J. and G. Thompson and others. The builders have no responsibility beyond that of following the plans and specifications which are delivered to them by the Company, and in which the most minute points of detail are provided for with a care and knowledge which are the results of more than 40 years of an experience unequalled in its extent and its variety, and unsurpassed in the liberality by which it has been guided, and in the wisdom with which its teachings have been applied.--*The Times.*

A Charming Romance.

A SINGULAR MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCE AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

It is a popular saying that "all the world loves a lover," and it may hold true that all the world loves to read of lovers. Some years ago there appeared in the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* a sketch of a singular marriage. It was related that the bride sailed for Italy and the bridegroom started for Arizona, within two hours after the wedding ceremony was concluded. The sketch, widely copied at the time, was true in substance and detail, but the romantic coloring of the marriage, so to speak, was in its first blush. The lapse of time and the changes of fortune having brought one of the parties of the singular wedding to California, and placed the other well on the road to historic fame in Italy, it is now in good time to give the continuation of the romance. Briefly told it is this: About four years ago, a young army officer, Lieutenant Philip Reade, who by the way, is a nephew of the immortal Ben Butler, attended church in Topeka, Kansas. There are living witnesses to this assertion, however singular it may appear that an officer of the army and a nephew of Old Ben's, found his way to the sanctuary of grace. He did go, and while there one voice of the choir impressed him as sweetly sympathetic. The music touched his soul, and his heart went out to the rustic vocalist. He sought her acquaintance and obtained an introduction, and for months whiled away the hours unconsciously in the cheerful sunshine of her presence. He learned of her ambitions, and listened with all the fervour of a youthful enthusiast to a recital of her aspirations. She longed for fame in the great world of the opera, but there stood poverty that twin companion of obscurity and enemy of genius, interposing obstacles in every path promising to lead to the goal of her ambition. Yet she did not despair, and had planned a girlish way of her own to reach Italy and study under the inspiration of great masters in the land of poetry and song. She had already begun to give music lessons, and even had saved a few dollars, as the beginning of the fund. The young army officer admired the heroism and applauded the daring pluck of the noble little woman. He had faith likewise in her future, believing that her talents would some day engage the attention of the song loving world. Richer in purse than most army officers and generous withal, he proffered her the money to commence her musical education which she in proper pride declined. However, she obtained means by singing in local concerts to pursue her studies in Boston, and little was heard of her until the Eastern papers, as already intimated, announced the wedding of Lieut. Philip Reade, U. S. A., and Miss Minnie Beak, of Topeka. It may be inferred that the mar-

riage was the condition of her accepting money to pursue her studies in Italy, and it is true that more than three years' time has elapsed since the matrimonial event, and neither one of the pair has seen the other. In the meantime she applied herself with all the patience and diligence of feminine nature to constant study under renowned teachers, finally making her *debut* and winning words of praise from the most eminent critics.

In a recent letter from Italy to her husband, who is now in San Diego, in charge of the military telegraph lines, the lady herself tells the rest of the story in the charming candor of girlish simplicity.

Although permission is granted to give the exuberant epistle in *extenso*, for the edification of our readers, the substance thereof will suffice for the purpose. The letter is dated at Milan, Italy, June 12, and after the customary and very appropriate greetings of Mrs. Lieutenant Philip Reade to her husband, opens with the announcement that she had just signed an engagement, for four years, at a splendid and increasing rate of salary, with Scalalerini a celebrated Italian impressario. The *debutante* opens at the Poglieno Theatre, Florence, in Auber's new opera of the Prodigal Son, produced for the first time in Italy. After this season she is to appear successively in all the leading theatres of Italy, and will thence extend her triumphant travels to other parts of Europe, probably visiting the United States before the expiration of the present engagement. Other evidences are given of the marked success of this deserving lady, and a brilliant future is before her. Her finishing instructions were received from Signor Gi'li, a famous Italian teacher. Such are the ultimate results of the pious turn that incidentally befel a nephew of old Ben Butler on Sunday morning, and led him to intrude into a quiet sanctuary of worship in Kansas town.

Burning of Goliath.

The *London Daily News* of the 23rd of December gives the following account of the burning of the British training ship Goliath:

A terrible disaster occurred on the River Thames yesterday morning, the Goliath, a school ship, lying off Grays, and having 400 boys on board, being destroyed by fire. The full extent of the calamity cannot yet be measured, but many of the boys and one of the officers are missing, and no thought either to have been drowned or perished in the flames. The Goliath was an old wooden line-of-battle ship, which carried eighty guns, with engines of 400 horse power. Some years ago, after lying by in ordinary, she was lent by the Admiralty to the Poor Law authorities of the metropolis in order to try the experiment of training the poor boys of London for the sea, and was placed for administrative purposes under the care of the managers of the Forest Gate School. She was a large ship of nearly 3,000 tons burden, and, lying solitary in the light of the river off Grays, was an object of interest to excursionists on the river. At a few minutes to eight some were preparing breakfast and others cleaning the ship, while the bulk of the lads were below, many of them undressed. The lamp room, in the fore-castle of the ship, was the scene of the outbreak. The lamps used to light the vessel after dark are fed with petroleum oil, and it appears to have been the rule to collect them every morning in the lamp room for the purpose of having them clean-

ed and retrimmed. It is said that one of the lamps was accidentally dropped by a lad, and the petroleum ignited and spread in liquid fire all over the deck. The alarm was instantly given, but so rapid was the spread of the fire that when Captain Bourchier, Royal Navy, the officer in command was called from his cabin, the whole deck was in flames. A terrible scene ensued. The horrified children rushed up from below through the various hatchways, which were with difficulty kept from being choked up by the crush and struggle, and as fast as they got on deck they hurried to the side of the ship nearest land as the point of escape. Unfortunately it was the most dangerous side of the ship, for a strong southwesterly wind was blowing full upon her broadside and rolled the smoke and flame over in the direction of the shore. The lads, however, climbed over the bulworks and hung in the chains and wherever they could get hold for hand or foot, and the boats of the ship being instantly at hand, proceeded to take them off as fast as possible. One or more were swamped, and as many of the lads clinging to the ship were compelled to drop one after another into the water there was ample occupation for the other boats which came to the rescue to pick up those who were swimming or drowning. The ship lay only about a hundred yards from shore, and a good many leaped overboard and swam to land, amongst whom were two young ladies, the daughters of Captain Bourchier. The boats of the training ships Arethusa and Chichester, lying at Greenwich, came down in a flotilla to help, in command of Captain Walters and several others, and were instrumental in saving many lives. Captain Bourchier was the last to leave the burning ship, and it was his belief that all the lads were saved, but there is too much reason to know that he was mistaken, for two bodies have already been washed ashore, and the schoolmaster, Mr. Wheeler, is said to have sunk. As the survivors were taken on shore, the people of Grays, a small town of some three thousand inhabitants, turned out *en masse* to receive them. The school-rooms, places of worship, hotels, and private houses were placed at their disposal, until all the coppers and kettles that could be obtained were pressed into service to get breakfast for the four hundred, less those who were missing. Kind-hearted people brought clothing for the half-naked little ones, many of whom were to be seen throughout the day clad in garments of all sizes and of both sexes. An attempt was made to make a muster of the lads in order to find out who were missing, but they were so scattered about the town that the process was unsatisfactory, besides which some were picked up by ships passing up and down the river, and carried to unknown destinations, while others it is believed, have taken advantage of their liberty to abscond, so that it may be some days before the actual results will be known.

REMITTANCES Received to Subscription of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 15th Inst. :-

- Brockville, Ont.—Lt. Col. Jackson, D.A.C., to Jan. 1877..... 25 00
 - Cobourg, Ont.—Major C. Gifford, to April 1876..... 2 00
 - Peterboro' "—Capt. W. Johnston, to May 76..... 2 00
 - Strafford, "—Mr. Jas. Wilson, to May, 1876 1 00
 - Toronto, "—Capt. R. B. Hamilton, to Jan. 76 3 00
- The following per Capt. & Adjt. Bland.]
- Halifax N.S.—Capt. Herstin, to July, 1876 4 00
 - Capt. Hart, 68th, to Sept. 1876 4 00
 - Capt. Walsh, 63d, to Jan. 1876 3 00
 - Major Reeves, 63d, to April, 1876 4 00
 - Major Murray, 66th, to July, 1876 4 00
 - Lt. Col. Mitchell, to May, 1875 4 00
 - Lt. Col. Anderson, to Jan. 1877 4 00

The annual report of the Medical Department of the British army for 1873 shows that the troops were healthiest in seaport towns, camps, and at small stations. In the large manufacturing towns and Dublin the death rate was high. This, while in camps the number of constantly sick was 36 in every 1,000, it was 49 in London and 43 in Dublin.

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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 has for 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.

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THE DAILY SUN, a large four page newspaper of twenty eight columns, gives all the news for two cents a copy. Subscriptions, postage prepaid, 5c. a month or \$6.00 a year. SUNDAY edition extra, \$1.00 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 "plagiarism." No better proof of superiority could be asked than the fact that it was reserved for THE ALDINE to start the new era of artistic illustration 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 æsthetic 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 constricted.

It will teach Americans the beauties of their country and the progress of their art workers; but it will also bring home to their flesh and blood 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 illustrated periodicals are concerned, such attempts have hitherto proved miserable failures—mere caricatures or topographical diagrams rather than pictures. It remains for the publishers of THE ALDINE to inaugurate an artistic movement that shall be worthy of the subject—that shall give American scenery its rightful pre-eminence in the pictorial world.

In this age and country of universal travel, it is astonishing how comparatively few are acquainted with scenes not to be viewed from the windows of a railway car. "Ordinary American tourists" the mission of THE ALDINE will be to reveal the undistorted 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 that they will present 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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ISAAC NEWTON, Jr., Secretary.

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THE PRIZES

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