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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, APRIL 25, 1876.

No. 16

The Volunteer Review
is published EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at
OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON
KERR, Proprietor, to whom all Business Corres-
pondence should be addressed.
TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS per annum in strictly
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.
and nonparall type. " " " "
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Professional Card six lines or under, \$6 per
year; over six lines and under fifteen, \$10 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 1/2 Cents for
each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Fifty Cents
for the first insertion, and Twenty-Five Cents
each subsequent insertion.
Special arrangements of an advantageous charac-
ter 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 Witness*
in the very first rank of newspapers. The
rapid growth of trashy reading, and of what is
positively vile, stimulating good people to more
earnest efforts than ever to fill every household
with sound mental food. A clergyman has lately
written 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.

Severe 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 extraordinary circumstances, have done a great
deal to concentrate and intensify the zeal of the
lovers 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, compar-
atively small, amounting to about 50 out of 15,000,
or less than four per cent, and does not affect us
peculiarly, as we can still claim a circulation
equal in volume to that of all the rest of the daily
city press, probably the majority of our old Ro-
man Catholic reading being such still.

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

	Cir. Daily	Cir. Semi-Weekly	Ir. Weekly
	1st Sept.	1st Sept.	1st Sept.
1871,	16,700	3,000	8,100
1872,	10,000	3,600	9,000
1873,	11,600	3,000	10,750
1874,	12,800	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 competi-
tion 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 evangeli-
cal 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	25c.
Weekly	25c.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "CA- NADIAN 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 large type for children, and

one to the Sunday School lessons of the Inter-
national 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	\$ 0.50
10 copies	2.50
25 copies	6.00
50 copies	11.00
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 consider-
ably 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 hitherto. When we say that these
improvements are not to be marked by any
change of price, we refer to the full price of \$1.50
per annum. Hitherto the *Dominion* has been
clubbed with the "Weekly Witness" at \$1.00,
which it will be simply impossible to continue
now that that one fifth has been added to its bulk,
and 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 largest amt 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 DOUGAIL & SON,
Publishers, Montreal.

THE BEST INVESTMENT!

AN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BOND.

WHOLE BONDS, \$20 EACH.
 HALF " \$10 "
 QUARTER " \$5 "

EIGHT ALLOTMENTS ANNUALLY.

All Bonds participate in each Series drawing until redeemed.
 Each Bond will receive more than its cost.
 All the risk a purchaser runs is the loss of a portion of the interest.
 A whole Bond must receive one of the following Premiums:

\$21, \$50, \$100, \$200, \$500, \$1,000, \$3,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$35,000, \$100,000.

Portions of Bonds receive their proper proportion.

ALLOTMENT, MARCH 6,

And in April, June, July, September, October, December, 1876.

BUY A BOND NOW AND IT PARTICIPATES IN EVERY DRAWING TILL IT IS REDEEMED.

Fractions of Drawing Bonds, in March 6th Premium allotment, \$5 each.

SEND FOR INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

HOW TO PURCHASE!

Remit by Express, Postal Order, Bank Draft, Certified Check, Registered Letter, or Order through any Bank or Banking House, payable to the order of the Secretary of The Industrial Exhibition Company, 12 East 17th Street, New York. Specially chartered by the State of New York, for the purpose of building in New York,

A Palace of Industry.

It is officered and controlled by the ablest and most distinguished business men of New York.

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- John J. Anderson St. Louis and New York
- Warren Murlock New York
- Hon. John C. Robinson, Binghampton, and N. Y. City.

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- Geo. A. McDonald, 23 E. 31st St. N. Y. City

NOTE.—\$5 will purchase a Fraction participating in

MARCH 6 ALLOTMENT.

If it draws less than \$5, Company will take it back as \$5 in the purchase of a whole bond of the Industrial Exhibition Co. of New York.

195,000. The DAILY and WEEKLY Editions of the **MONTREAL STAR**

have now (it is estimated) an audience of *One Hundred and Ninety-five Thousand Readers*, which makes them the most widely circulated and influential newspapers published in Canada.

BOYNTON'S PATENT LIGHTNING SAW.

\$500 CHALLENGE.
That it is the FASTEST-CUTTING SAW in the world.

In order to introduce my unrivalled Cross-Cut Saws to the Canadian market, I will send my best saws to any address at 50 cts. per foot for cash in advance for one month. This is one-half my list price. Perfect quality guaranteed. Agents wanted.

E. M. BOYNTON,
 80 Beekman St., N. Y.

DR. WARNER'S SANITARY CORSET.

With Skirt-Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.



Patented Sept 28th, 1875.

Secures health and comfort of body, with grace and beauty of form.

We would particularly call attention to the following advantages:
 1st. It affords a convenient and efficient support for the underclothing.
 2d. The Self Adjusting Pads are the delight of every lady. They give elegance to the form, and are not in any way injurious or objectionable.
 3d. It combines three garments in one—a corset, a skirt supporter, and self-adjusting pads—and yet costs no more than an ordinary corset.
 In ordering, give size of waist instead of number of corset usually worn.
 Price in London Cord, \$2.00, Satteen, \$1.75, Misses' Corsets, \$1.25, Children's Corset-waist with stocking supporter, \$1.50. Samples sent by mail, on receipt of price.
 25 cts. will be allowed for this advertisement, if it is cut out and sent with the order.
 Great inducements to good Agents.
 Address,
WARNER BROS.,
 51n-1 783 Broadway, N. Y.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

1776. New York. 1876.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-six is the Centennial year. It is also the year in which an Opposition House of Representatives, the first since the war, will be in power at Washington; and the year of the twenty-third election of a President of the United States. All of these events are 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 misdoings 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 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 newspaper. All the general news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment; and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

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

The **WEEKLY SUN**, eight pages with fifty-six broad columns is only \$1.20 a year postage prepaid. As this price barely repays the cost of the paper, no discount can be made from this rate to clubs, agents, Postmasters, or anyone.

The **DAILY SUN**, a large four page newspaper of twenty eight columns, gives all the news for two cents a copy. Subscriptions, postage prepaid, 55c. a month or \$6.50 a year. **SUNDAY** edition extra, \$1.10 per year. We have no travelling agents.

Address, **THE SUN, New York City.**

TASTELESS MEDICINES.

A prominent New York physician lately complained to **DUNDAS DICK & CO.** about their **SANDALWOOD OIL CAPSULES**, stating that sometimes they cured miraculously, but that a patient of his had taken them without effect. On being informed that several imitations were sold, he inquired and found his patient had not been taking **DUNDAS DICK & CO'S**.

What happened to this physician may have happened to others, and **DUNDAS DICK & CO.** take this method of protecting physicians, druggists and themselves, and preventing **OIL OF SANDALWOOD** from coming into disrepute.

PHYSICIANS who once prescribe the Capsules will continue to do so, for they contain the pure Oil in the best and cheapest form.

DUNDAS DICK & CO. use more Oil of Sandalwood than all the Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Perfumers in the United States combined, and this is the sole reason why the pure Oil is sold cheaper in their Capsules than in any other form.

OIL OF SANDALWOOD is fast superseding every other remedy, sixty Capsules only being required to insure a safe and certain cure in six or eight days. From no other medicine can this result be had.

DUNDAS DICK & CO'S. SOFT CAPSULES solve the problem, long considered by eminent physicians, of how to avoid the nausea and disgust experienced in swallowing, which are well known to detract from, if not destroy, the good effects of many valuable remedies.

Soft Capsules are put up in tin-foil and neat boxes, thirty in each, and are the only Capsules prescribed by physicians.

TASTELESS MEDICINES.—Caster Oil and many other nauseous medicines can be taken easily and safely in *Dundas Dick & Co's Soft Capsules.* No Taste. No Smell.

These were the only Capsules admitted to the last Paris Exposition.

Send for Circular to 35 Wooster street, N. Y.

Sold at all Drug Stores Here.

Price, Twenty five Cents.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

NINETY EIGHTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know.

Address **GEO. P. ROWELL, & CO.,**
 33 41 Park Row, New York



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, APRIL 25, 1876.

No. 16.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The news from Herzegovina is so conflicting that one is puzzled what to make of it, as both sides claim the advantage ground in the recent skirmishes which have taken place. We are inclined, however, to the opinion that the Herzegovians had the best of it. If we may judge from the telegraphic reports which daily reach us from the seat of war—there is no immediate prospect of a cessation of hostilities—rather the breach is widening—for we are told that Servia and Montenegro have taken part with Herzegovina and declared war against Turkey—that 7,000 well armed and equipped Montenegrins have joined the insurgents, and that the Servian troops will take the field on the 1st May. If this news should prove to be correct, it will make matters serious indeed, more especially as it is stated on reliable authority that Russia is either playing a double game, or that the Slavonian party have attained such influence that the Government are powerless to stop the insurrection. It is also asserted that the Sultan contemplates the raising of the Standard of the Prophet, thus appealing to Mahomedan fanaticism. It is evident then that unless the European Powers combine at once, and interpose their strong arm, and settle the differences between Turkey and her revolted Provinces, the whole of Europe, if not the world, will before many months be engaged in one of the most gigantic wars the world has ever seen. The following are the latest developments.

Vienna, 18th.—A Ragusa telegram states that an important sanguinary battle took place on the 4th instant near Travigno. The insurgents stormed all the Turkish entrenchments simultaneously. The Turkish garrison Nicsie made a sortie, but was repulsed. The insurgents are very sanguine of the result of their operations, but their sympathizers fear that their ammunition and supplies will fail.

Ragusa, 18th.—Slavonic advices report a sanguinary battle at Presjeka, north of Nicsie. The insurgents captured the Turkish entrenchments and drove the Turks to Ozina and Fagljama. The reports that Mukhtar Pasha's forces have been surrounded are confirmed. Losses heavy on both sides. Nicsie cannot be re-occupied. The insurgents are receiving supplies of war material.

A Vienna despatch says: "It is confidently asserted that Count Andrássy will address a fresh note to the Porte advocating the claims of the insurgents."

Another Vienna despatch to the London Daily News says Herzegovinian insurgents have captured all the provisions lately sent for the Turkish troops, on the road from Ragusa to Travigno.

The Tugblatt's Ragusa special says that the Turkish commander, Mukhtar Pasha, is preparing another expedition to revitalize Nicsie.

Eight thousand insurgents are encamped at Duga and Presjeka, barring access to Nicsie.

The Kelep Nepe newspaper asserts that Montenegro has declared war against Turkey. Deevich Pasha has been appointed Minister of War. The Turks estimate the number of insurgents killed and wounded in the recent engagements at 800.

Negotiations between the Porte and Montenegro have failed, because Montenegro demanded the cession of Montegrin Valley and the harbour of Spizza.

The Russian Ambassador has made serious representations to the Servian agent at Vienna to the effect that Servia would risk everything if she declared war, whereas she might gain all she desired by observing an expectant attitude.

Paris, 21st.—The Russian telegraphic agency is informed that the Porte has declared the Andrássy programme exhausted. The Grand Vizir consequently finds himself in danger of being carried away by the military party which appeals to the fate of arms. This late phase will clear up the situation. The task of diplomacy will only be more urgent. The cabinets are deliberating on the common course to be proposed to Europe for the pacification of the east and maintenance of general peace.

London, 21st.—The Times Berlin despatch says the Cologne Gazette, Weser Zeitung and other leading German papers continue to criticize Russia's policy, and assert that all Andrássy's measures against an insurrection in Turkey are opposed and rendered futile by the united Ultramontane, Military and Conservative parties in Austria, who, for various reasons, are bent upon annexing Servia to Bosnia. The apprehensions of the Germans are increased because Austria is arming the Danube with steamers and Servia is purchasing quantities of war material. The Moscow Gazette says the Turkish soldiers receive neither pay nor provisions, and sell cartridges to the insurgents, for bread.

A telegram from Vienna says foreign ambassadors at Constantinople have remonstrated against the Porte bringing into Europe troops from Bagdad, on account of the plague. It also asserted that the three

northern European powers have intimated to the Porte that if a massacre should follow the arming of the Mahomedan population, a military expedition into Turkish territory composed of Austrian and Russian troops will certainly be undertaken.

In Ireland they have had a little bit of a fight at Limerick, between the Nationalists and Home Rule, in which the former were worsted. Messrs. Butt and O'Shaughnessy, members of Parliament for the city, had announced their intention of addressing the people from the base of O'Connell's monument. A procession numbering some thousands consequently marched to the place. A body of Nationalists, armed with sticks, who had previously taken possession of the monument attacked the procession. The Nationalists were overpowered after a fight in which many persons were badly injured. The police and military were under arms, but abstained from interference. The cause of the riot was the discontent of the Nationalists, who form a remnant of the Fenian party, at what they declare to be the utter neglect of the Home Rule question by the so called Home Rule leaders during the present session of Parliament.

It is stated that the Spanish war estimates amount 570,000,000 reals of which 48,000,000 are for extraordinary expenses.

The Straits of Malacca, we are again assured are at peace. One such lesson as they have lately received certainly ought to be enough for the natives of that part of the world. Britain is determined to maintain her hold on her Indian Empire, and her rule will be found by the natives to be the most advantageous for themselves which they can have, for no one having much knowledge of the matter, will contend that they are fit for self government as it is understood among more western peoples.

The difficulties at Maca have been settled by the Chinese yielding and abandoning their position, having been intimidated by threats of the Portuguese.

The body of Captain Jones of the Victory, which sailed from Shields for San Francisco, has been picked up off Spurn Head with a quantity of wreckage, which leaves no doubt that the ship has been lost with all hands.

The steamer City of Toronto commences running on the 24th inst.

Lord Lyteltyl has committed suicide while in a state of temporary derangement.

President Grant has very properly vetoed the bill reducing the allowance hitherto paid the Presidents of the United States from \$50,000 to \$25,000. \$50,000 in all conscience is little enough for such a country as the United States to pay its Chief Magistrate.

Annual Report on the State of the Militia for 1875.

(Continued from page 172.)

APPENDIX No. I.

MILITARY DISTRICT, NO. 5.

Head Quarters,

Montreal, 4th Dec., 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the report and tabular return, of the annual drill for 1875-76 of the Corps in Military District No. 5. All the corps, with the exception of the few companies named below, performed the annual drill.

All the rural corps drilled in Brigade Camps. Four camps were held.

The first camp was held at Franklin, County of Huntington, and the command of the Deputy General, and was composed of the Montreal Troop of Cavalry from the 1st Brigade Division, the Huntington Troop of Cavalry and the 50th and 51st Battalions of Infantry from the 2nd Brigade Division.

The strength of the camp was as follows:

Staff, officers 5, non commissioned officers and men 4, horses 4.

Montreal Cavalry, officers 2, non commissioned officers and men 22, horses 24.

Huntington Cavalry, officers 2, non commissioned officers and men 35, horses 37.

50th Battalion, officers 24, non commissioned officers and men 198, horses 3.

51st Battalion, officers 24, non commissioned officers and men 316, horses 4.

Total, officers 57, non commissioned officers and men 575, officers 74.

The corps marched into camp on the 21st June and drilled 12 days. The camp was pitched on a fine piece of ground belonging to Cantwell who liberally gave the use of it free of charge. The conduct of the men was good, the rations supplied gave good satisfaction. The corps made good progress in drill and target practice. Divine service was held on Sunday in camp, morning and afternoon by the Reverends Messrs. Fulton and Livingstone, good order was kept, and strict attention paid by the men at these services. The Roman Catholics marched to the nearest Parish church. Two Brigade Field days were held, the last on Dominion Day, when a *feu de joie* was fired and three hearty loyal cheers were given for our Queen and our Dominion. The manoeuvres consisted of movements in column, deployments and skirmishing, firing in line, square and skirmishing, all of which were well done. The last review was witnessed by over 4,000 spectators, many of them from the other side of the line, and all expressed themselves highly pleased with the appearance and efficiency of the Canadian Army.

The second camp was held at Bellevue, Carillon, under the command of Lieut. Col. Bacon, Brigade Major, commencing on the 28th June and drilled 12 days, and was composed of the St. Andrews Troop of Cavalry, 7 Companies of the 11th Battalion, (No 8 Company did not muster) and the Eardley Independent Company, Capt. Lawlor. The camp was well pitched on a fine field belonging to R. W. Sheppard, Esq., who kindly gave the use of the ground gratis to the Force, the thanks of officers and men are hereby tendered to him for his liberality. An allowance in lieu of rations was given to this camp, the officers contracted for the rations which cost 25 cents per man. The camp was inspected on the 7th July by the Deputy Adjutant General, the corps presented a fine appearance on parade, the men

were clean and soldierlike, all able bodied and active, the troop horses seemed well fitted for Cavalry service, parade and field movements were gone through with, blank firing, skirmishing, advancing, and retiring, and in line, all shewed that great attention had been paid to the efficient instruction of the officer commanding the camp. The men were put through a course of target practice, at 200, 300, and 400 yards, 5 rounds at each, a longer range than 400 could not be obtained. There were no complaints. The strength of the camp was as follows:—

Staff, officers 2, horses 1.

Cavalry, officers 2, non commissioned officers and men 39, horses 41.

11th Battalion, officers 20, non commissioned officers and men 266, horses 3.

Eardley Company, officers 1, non commissioned officers and men 17.

Total, officers 25, non commissioned officers and men 322, horses 45

The third camp was held at Granby, County of Shefford, under the command of the Deputy Adjutant General. The camp commenced on the 6th September, and was composed of the Missisquoi and Brome Troops of Cavalry, the Shefford Field Battery, 21st Battalion 3 Companies, 52nd Battalion 5 Companies, 60th and 79th Battalions. The strength was as follows:—

Staff, officers 4, horses 4.

Missisquoi Troop, officers 2, non commissioned officers and men 35, horses 37.

Brome Troop, officers 1, non commissioned officers and men 35, horses 36.

Shefford Field Battery, officers 6, non commissioned officers and men 71, horses 58.

21st Battalion, officers 9, non commissioned officers and men 122, horses 2.

52nd Battalion, officers 17, non commissioned officers and men 193, horses 3.

60th Battalion, officers 18, non commissioned officers and men 229, officers 4.

79th Battalion, officers 22, non commissioned officers 235, horses 4.

Total, officers 79, non commissioned officers and men 920, horses 148.

The camp was formed on a piece of high ground belonging to Mr. Roberts, who was paid for the use of it by the village Council of Granby, who very liberally voted money for that purpose. There was a splendid drill ground attached, the ranges were on Mr. Mock's Farm who kindly gave the use of it free for target practice. The rations and water supply gave good satisfaction. The camp duties were carried on regularly, and the corps made good progress in drill. The weather was fair until the last two days of the Infantry Camp, when heavy rain set in, which interfered with the packing of tents; a party from each corps had to be detailed to remain behind to pack tents when the weather cleared up. The Field Battery having to remain for four days longer for 16 days drill, had to complete their target practice in the rain, which they did cheerfully and efficiently.

On Sunday the Troops marched to Divine Service in the village, each denomination to its own church. The Brigade was inspected by the Deputy Adjutant General on the 15th Sept. After inspection a Field day was held, the movements were in column and line, forming squares, skirmishing, firing, advancing and returning, all of which were creditably performed. As at Franklin, the spectators numbered some four thousand, they all seemed gratified with the appearance of the Border Soldiers and the manner in which they acquitted themselves on the field. The manifest interest taken in the volunteers, by the attendance of so many of their friends and well wishers, some of whom came thirty miles to be present at the Re-

view,—was gratifying and encouraging to Officers and men, and will have the effect of keeping up the popularity of the service throughout the Border Counties. The Field Battery was inspected on the 17th Sept., by Lieut. Colonel Irvine, Assistant Inspector of Dominion Artillery, who expressed his satisfaction with the efficient state of the Battery. The old heavy smooth bores in possession of this corps, should be exchanged for rifled guns, if it could possibly be done, as their lightness would increase the mobility of the battery in the event of active service, on marching a distance to camp.

The fourth camp was held at about three miles from the Town of Sherbrooke, commencing on the 20th September under the command of the Deputy Adjutant General, and was formed of the following corps, viz: The Provisional Regiment of Cavalry, consisting of the Cookshire, Sherbrooke, Stanstead and Compton Troops, 53rd Battalion, 2 companies of the 51st Battalion with the Drummondville Independent Company attached, and 9 companies of the 58th Battalion, all from the 3rd Brigade Division. The strength was as follows:—

Staff, officers 4, horses 4.

Provisional Regiment Cavalry, officers 11, non commissioned officers and men 147, horses 158.

53rd Battalion, officers 17, non commissioned officers and men 220, horses 3.

54th Battalion Drummondville Company, officers 7, non commissioned officers and men 111, horses 2.

58th Battalion, officers 23, non commissioned officers and men 351, horses 4.

Total, officers 67, non commissioned officers and men 829, horses 171.

The camp was formed on ground belonging to Mr. Chamberlin of Sherbrooke, who kindly gave it gratis. The place would have been well fitted for camp purposes in dry weather, but the weather having been wet for several days before the camp, and after the camp was formed, caused the tents to be pitched in rather an irregular line, wet spots had to be avoided. The weather was unfavorable throughout the 12 days, (the latter end of September is too late for camping) but no complaints were heard, officers and men stood it well. The cavalry erected shelter shed for the horses which answered the purpose well. The rations gave good satisfaction. Drill, target practice, and camp duties, were attended to regularly.

On Sunday, Divine Service was held on the ground, at 8 a.m., for Catholics by the R. C. clergyman of the Parish, and at 11 a.m. for Episcopalians by the Revd. Mr. Brook, both services were very impressive, judging from the good order and attention of the men. The Wesleyans marched to church in town in the evening.

The Deputy Adjutant General inspected the Brigade on the 29th September; after inspection, the troops went through a number of field movements, firing in line, in square, echelon, and skirmishing, all of which were done well, considering the short time the corps had been together, and the state of the weather while in camp. At this inspection, as at those at the other camps, a large number of spectators were present, shewing the interest and sympathy the people of the townships have for the volunteers.

At each of the camps at Granby and Sherbrooke, a board of officers held an examination of 1st and 2nd class Infantry certificates of qualification, a number of officers at both camps passed for both classes.

The Brigade camps in the District this year, have been a success. The officers of rural corps are all in favour of drilling in brigade, as they find by experience, that it

is the only method of acquiring a knowledge of those duties required of an officer when called out for service. An effort will be made next year, to hold all the brigade camps at an earlier season, the latter part of September is too late for camping out in the Province of Quebec.

CITY CORPS.

The City Corps,—with the exception of the Montreal Troop of Cavalry which marched to the Franklin Camp—were prevented by circumstances beyond the control of officers and men, from going to camp, and consequently the annual drill was performed by each corps separately in such drill rooms and rinks, as the officers could get the use of, but in this way of drilling, no opportunity is afforded the officers and men of learning *brigade* duties and drill. If the same system is to be followed in future, I would earnestly recommend that it be made imperative for the City corps to muster in brigade by daylight, twice at least during the year, at a seasonable time, for *brigade drill*, in a suitable place, when field movements, skirmishing and flank firing in every position could be practised.

The City corps are all full, the drills have been well attended. At the annual inspections by the Deputy Adjutant General, all the corps were well up in Battalion drill, manual and firing exercises, and the men looked clean and soldierlike. When the General commanding H. M. Forces passed through Montreal on the 14th October, an opportunity was given the General of inspecting the 5th Battalion under Lt. Colonel Martin. He expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance and efficiency of the battalion.

On the 11th May the 3rd Batt. Victoria Rifles furnished a guard of honor to His Excellency the Governor General on his arrival at the Railway Station en route to England. On the 21st May, the 5th Batt. gave a guard of honor to His Excellency Sir Wm. O Grady Baly, K. C. B., General Commanding H. M. Forces, upon his return from Ottawa after being sworn in as Administrator of the Government. His Excellency complimented the guard on its fine appearance. On the 23rd Oct. the 3rd Batt. Victoria Rifles furnished a guard of honor to His Excellency the Governor General at the wharf on his arrival from England, and on the same day, the 1st Batt. Prince of Wales Rifles furnished a guard of honor to His Excellency at the Railway Station. His Excellency inspected the guards and was pleased to compliment them on their fine appearance.

On the 16th November the City Brigade was called out in aid of the Civil Power, and mustered on very short notice 1081 of all ranks, the steadiness of the corps on parade and on the long line of march through mud and under a pelting rain, showed an excellent state of discipline in the Brigade.

City Artillery Inspections.

The Montreal Field Battery, and the Brigade of Garrison Artillery, were inspected by Lieut. Colonel Strang, Inspector of Artillery, both corps passed a strict and searching inspection in gun drill in all its details, and acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the Inspecting Officer.

New Corps.

Two new companies have been added to the 6th Battalion lately. These companies have performed the annual drill with the other companies of the Battalion. This corps has had its designation changed from "Light Infantry" to "Fusiliers."

The 5th Battalion has been reorganized lately under the designation of the 5th Fusiliers. At the preliminary inspection by the Deputy Adjutant General, the six companies mustered in full strength, a fine body of active young men. This corps will no doubt prove a valuable addition to the Montreal Brigade.

The strength of City Corps at annual drill at Head Quarters is as follows:—

Field Battery Artillery, officers 3, non-commissioned officers and men 72.

Brigade Garrison Artillery, officers 20, non-commissioned officers and men 230.

No. 1 Company Engineers, officers 2, non-commissioned officers and men 33.

1st Battalion, P. W. R., officers 19 non-commissioned officers and men 252.

3rd Battalion, V. V. R., officers 18, non-commissioned officers and men 252.

6th Battalion, Fusiliers, officers 17, non-commissioned officers and men 247.

Total, officers 79, non-commissioned officers and men 1036.

The target practice of the City Corps was performed by squads during the summer months, but not in as regular a manner as it could have been done in camp, some of the practice returns are missing, and others of them shew that some men have fired more than their share of ammunition. Every man was afforded an opportunity—if he would have availed himself of it—of learning the use of his rifle, and some of them have made good use of the opportunity. Two of the men selected for the Wimbledon team are from the 1st Battalion, P. W. R. I would here state that the 5th District has the honor of furnishing the four competitors for the Province for Wimbledon 1876, the fourth being Ensign Wright of the 50th Battalion, who goes for the second time.

The corps in the City in Military District No. 5 seem to vie with each other as to which will be most efficient. The officers spare no expence in making their several corps complete; each corps has a good band.

Drill sheds.

The corps in the City suffer for want of drill sheds, the City Corporation has kindly granted the use of the Bonsecours Hall, but it is not remote from the west part of the City where the majority of the members of the brigade reside. The officers of the 1st and 3rd Battalions had have to procure the use of the skating rink for drill purposes, the use of which was obtained either at the expence of the officers commanding, or by the liberality of the directors of the rink.

Independent Companies.

No. 1 Company Engineers, Montreal, Capt. Devine, performed the annual drill, and were inspected by the Deputy Adjutant General.

The men were all active, and soldierlike, and appeared well fitted for an Engineer Company. They were well up in company drill. Capt. Devine has had a class in his company that have gone through a course of Engineering.

No. 2 Company Engineers did not drill this year.

The St. John's Battery of Garrison Artillery did not complete the annual drill.

The Drummondville Company went to the Sherbrook Camp and were attached to the 54th Battalion, for drill. The Eardley Company joined the Camp at Carillon and were attached to the 11th Battalion.

The Wakefield and Aylwin Companies joined the Camp at Brockville under Lieut. Colonel Jackson, they mustered:

Wakefield Company, officers 2, non-commissioned officers and men 35.

Aylwin Company, officers 2, non-commissioned officers and men 38.

Total, officers 4, non-commissioned officers and men 73.

Colonel Jackson gives a good report of the appearance and behaviour of these companies at camp.

New Corps.

An offer has been made by the Hon. H. Aylmer, M. P., and accepted by the government, to form a Field Battery of Artillery to be at Melbourne. As soon as the gun shed is ready the Battery will be gazetted.

I would again respectfully recommend, that all the Troops of Cavalry in the District, be formed into a regiment to be designated the 5th District Regiment of Cavalry. The regiment could easily assemble for annual drill at the most convenient Brigade Camp. Drilling together as a Regiment would be of more practical use to officers and men, than by drilling in small detachments.

State of Arms, Accoutrements and Clothing.

The arms and accoutrements are in a fair state, and nearly all in serviceable order, some of the rifles in each of the rural corps are out of repair. If an armourer was sent through the district to repair the rifles, it would not cost as much as it would to gather them up and send them to Montreal for repair.

New clothing has been issued to most of the rural corps in the district; the arms, accoutrements and clothing will be better looked after in future, as strict orders have been given to have every article placed and kept in the armouries, after the completion of the annual drill.

Rifle Associations.

There are ten Rifle Associations in the district, all worked efficiently. These Associations have proved by an experience of some twelve years, to be of real practical use in teaching both officers and men the value of the efficient rifle placed in their hands.

I have much pleasure in reporting for your favourable consideration, the cordial and very efficient support received by me from the Staff Officers of the District, and to express my sincere thanks to them for their aid in carrying on the work of the District, viz: Lieut. Colonel Bacon and Major Hon. M. Aylmer, Brigade Majors, and Major Armyrauld, District Paymaster; I beg also to thank Capt. Pope, Provincial Store Keeper, for his prompt attention to requisitions for camp equipage and stores.

The efficient services of Lieut. Colonel Lovelace, as Instructor of Cavalry Drill at the several camps, is deserving of special mention.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN FLETCHER,
Lieut. Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General,
Military District No. 5.

The Adjutant General
of Militia, Ottawa.
(To be Continued.)

The *Standard* is informed that the prospects of an attempt being made to recover the *Vanguard* have so far progressed that the preliminaries of a contract between the Admiralty and a civil engineer have been satisfactorily arranged. Should this contract be finally entered into, it is hoped that operations may be commenced not later than May next.

The Canadian Militia.

At a time when general attention is turned towards military subjects, and to the means which, in the event of hostilities would be available for the protection of the Empire, a Report on the condition of the forces of our most powerful colony cannot fail to excite interest. Since the withdrawal of the Imperial troops, the burden of providing for her defence has fallen entirely on Canada; and, being both unwilling and unable to maintain a standing army, her Government has devoted the small amount of money at its disposal to the organization of a Militia. This force has been under the command of an Imperial officer—Major General Smyth—who, having made a tour of inspection over a distance of eleven thousand miles, of which two thousand were performed on horse back, submits his Report to the Dominion Parliament.

To many readers the most interesting part of this Report will be that which deals with the vast territory lying between the Province of Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains, and drained by the Saskatchewan and its tributaries. This country, described by Captain Butler as the Great Lone Land, appears to be awaiting the settlers who, when means of communication have been rendered more complete, will probably make it their home. In the meantime the Indian tribes continue to hunt over those parts which the buffalo has not deserted, and claim the protection of the Government against the adventurers who, as whisky traders, threaten them with demoralization and destruction. To make the arm of the law felt in those distant territories, a force of three hundred mounted constabulary was recently organized, and Gen. Smyth was directed to report on their efficiency and on the effect produced by their presence. His Report, we are glad to say, is eminently satisfactory; the illicit trade in spirituous liquors, with its attendant evils, has been stopped; and the Blackfoot Indians—the most warlike of the Canadian tribes—have been first to acknowledge the benefits they derive from the withdrawal of the temptations which, whilst unable to resist, they clearly recognize as the precursor of ruin and of death. Their chiefs held a conference with General Smyth at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and after expressing their satisfaction at the security afforded them by the presence of the mounted police, requested him to represent to the Government their wishes for the conclusion of treaties for the allotment of land similar to those accorded to the Eastern Prairie Indians.

So far all promises well, and the friendly spirit in which the officers of the United States army across the border met General Smyth, and their evident desire to promote arrangements conducive to good order on the frontiers, afford an additional hope for the preservation of peace throughout the hitherto lawless regions of the Far West. It would be a curious subject for speculation to prognosticate the components of the future population of these regions. Icelanders, and Mennonites from Southern Russia, are already cultivating farms in Manitoba; French Canadians, halfbreeds, and Scotch servants of the Hudson Bay Company congregate round the old trading posts; whilst at Kootenay Pass, in the Rocky Mountains, a Chinese settlement claims protection from the Canadian authorities. The presence of the police and of their horses necessitates the cultivation of cereals, and especially of oats round their several barracks, and will lead to trade which will gradually people the wilderness, whose soil, climate, and mineral productions appear to invite the settler. Sur-

veys have already been made, and the frontier has been marked out, although the buffalo by knocking down the pillars carefully placed by the engineers will, unless checked, do much to destroy the fruits of their labour.

A ride across country from Manitoba to British Columbia was, however, only an incident in General Smyth's tour of inspection. The gist of the Report deals with the present condition of the militia force on which Canada relies for protection against foreign foes, and for the maintenance of good order within her extended territory. This force is called out annually for twelve days' drill, and the numbers so trained amounted during the last year to nearly twenty nine thousand, half of which were furnished by Ontario. The General speaks highly of the intelligence, the physical qualities, and the aptitude for military duties of both officers and men, although he points out the almost impossibility of attaining a sufficiently high standard of efficiency, or even of preserving from damage and destruction the arms, accoutrements, and clothing of the force, without some permanent and educated regimental staff. He had previously recommended a paid adjutant for each battalion; but as this proposition did not find favour with those who control the national purse, he has reduced his request to a sergeant major, who would also act as storekeeper. He also advocates training schools for cavalry and infantry, as well as increased inducements for officers to pass through the shorter courses at the Artillery Schools at Quebec and Kingston. The Military College at the latter place is still in embryo, the Superintendent, Lieut. Colonel Hewitt, being the only officer who has actually received his appointment. It is to begin on a very modest scale, only twenty-two cadets being admitted in the first year. A great part of the fortifications at Quebec is reported to be falling into disrepair, and the absence of any guns of calibre sufficient to stop an ironclad is commented upon as a marked deficiency in the armament of a fortress which is supposed to command the entrance to the water-way of Canada. The warlike stores are indeed small in quantity; even of Snider ammunition there are not 140 rounds apiece for 50 000 men in the reserve magazines, although not a cartridge can be manufactured on that side of the Atlantic. In fact, the military resources of Canada are at a low ebb. The money voted for purposes of defence is small in amount, and in some respects commensurate value is not obtained from its expenditure. Throughout the Dominion, especially in Ontario, the military spirit exists, the annual training is popular, the men are of good stamp, and the officers avail themselves of the scanty means of instruction which their yearly drill affords; but it is useless to conceal the fact that the efficiency of the Militia is not built on solid foundations. The lessons taught in the barracks of the regular regiments formerly stationed throughout the country are still partially remembered, and a traditional standard of the efficiency to which the Militia should strive to reach is maintained; but, as years pass by, these recollections become more and more dim, and gradually, but not the less surely, will the military organization deteriorate.

For this result Canada is not so much to be blamed as the Mother Country. For many years dependent on the presence of a large force of Imperial troops, Canada did little for her own protection. Roused by the great American Civil War, and by the troubles on her frontier, of which it was partially the cause, a numerous militia was

formed on paper, and during the Fenian disturbances a considerable force was called out, drilled, and disciplined. Training schools were established at the headquarters of the various regular regiments, and the service of able officers were secured to organize and command the several camps of instruction. The reports of the aptitude of the Canadian militia for military work were very encouraging, and it appeared probable that in a short time a vigorous system of professional training would have been instituted. Suddenly the policy changed. The troops were withdrawn without any provision having been made for a continuance of the education they were affording; fortresses which had just been built at great cost were handed over unharmed to a Government which could not even afford to keep them from falling into disrepair, and stores which in many instances were old and obsolete were sold, at no mean price and after haggling, to departments which, even if the articles had been serviceable, did not know how to use or preserve them. The military schools fell into decay and consequent disrepair; outside Halifax there was not a company, a squadron, or a battery which could furnish a pattern to the militia, and Canada was left, unaided by the Mother Country, to provide for her own means of defence. Considerable soreness was felt throughout the country at the manner in which the withdrawal of the troops had been effected; a period of apathy was the result, and the military organization threatened to collapse. However, the instincts of a nation proud of its connexion with England, and resolved to maintain its position, prevented so great a misfortune. Efforts were made to provide schools of gunnery, at which officers of all branches of the service might be trained, and these schools formed small but not inefficient garrisons for the two fortresses of Quebec and Kingston. The annual training of the militia in camps of instruction was continued and the services of a few imperial officers obtained. Recently the Government has decided on the formation of a military college at Kingston, with the object of training cadets as officers, and has asked to be supplied with three or four officers of the regular army to act as instructors. The request does not appear unreasonable; but hitherto the numerous difficulties which official routine has (perhaps unavoidably) thrown in the way of its fulfilment have delayed their appointment. In fact, England does not recognize the importance of fostering the military spirit of her colonies. Much might be done with little or no expenditure of money. One infantry regiment stationed in Canada, one squadron of cavalry, and one battery of artillery, involving no additional charge on the army estimates, would go far towards raising the standard of the militia. Whilst of many staff officers who, having been trained at Sandhurst, are without employment, a few might be spared to assist in the instruction of the young men who are willing and ready to be educated on English models. If England were involved in a great European struggle, Canada would readily send assistance; and a well organized force, such as she could with little difficulty equip, would be no mean addition to our army, and would well repay the very slight cost which in peace time our Treasury might be called on to pay. A really broad view of the organization of the Imperial army should comprehend not merely the forces of England and of India, but those of the great colonies, which, instead of being a weakness, ought to be a source of military strength to the Mother Country. Times have changed since—only a few years past—it is the fashion among

certain type of politicians to look askance at our colonial possessions, and even indirectly to advocate the dismemberment of the Empire. Now a more truly national policy prevails, but it is only gradually that the apathy in respect to colonial institutions can be overcome, or interest awakened in even such vital questions as those which pertain, not to the defence of any especial colony, but to the organization of a military system which will embrace all portions of the Empire. Canada may in many respects be slow to grasp the importance of efficient army administration, but not the less ought the impulse to be given by the Mother Country, who should be ready to meet more than half way any indications of energy and any desire for improvement.

Fighting over the Spoils.

When Great Britain paid over to the United States the fifteen and a half millions of dollars under the Geneva arbitration award, there were not wanting persons to say that the next phase of the subject presented to the world would be the squabble amongst the American people in the division of the plunder. Such persons would have been true prophets. We use the word "plunder" because there is, over and above the amount of property to be paid to *bona fide* claimants a certain amount which, if not returned to Great Britain, will become "plunder" in the plainest and most direct sense of the word, and we do not observe any disposition on the part of the United States to make restitution. A portion of the money paid by Great Britain to satisfy what are known as "the Alabama claims," has been paid to parties whose right to participate has not been questioned, but there still remains about two thirds of the whole sum yet unallotted. The question of dealing with the residue is now occupying the House of Representatives. The Judiciary Committee of that Chamber has apparently agreed upon a Bill to distribute the award, first, to those who were damaged by vessels for which Great Britain was not held accountable; secondly, to those who paid "war premiums" for insurance; and thirdly, to the underwriters. One member of the Committee, it may be remarked, was in favour of paying the money now in hand to the United States. It is clear, of course, that losses for which Great Britain was not held accountable should not be made good out of this fund, and yet according to the Bill such losses are to come first. It is equally clear that war premiums should not be recouped, because by an express decision of the arbitrators, which was concurred in by the United States, these claims were put out of court. The cool proposition to hand over the residue to the United States, while being in direct defiance of a ruling of the arbitrators, is indicative of the view which is taken of the whole matter by a certain portion of the people. There is a very strong flavour of having obtained money under false pretences about this Alabama award, and the reckless want of honesty which is displayed in its proposed distribution seems to be in keeping. The class of persons having the strongest claims to consideration are the mutual underwriters, because their claims constituted the greater part of the damages claimed and were before the arbitrators when they made their award, yet the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives proposes to pay these people only after the other illegal claimants have been satisfied.

There is of course only one honest way of

dealing with this matter, and that does not appear to have recommended itself to Congress. That class of claims which were allowed by the arbitration should be paid; those disallowed at Geneva should be repudiated, and the balance of the money, if there be any, should be returned to Great Britain. Whether or not England agree to pay a lump sum does not really make any difference. That lump sum was intended by all parties to pay certain specified losses, and if the amount be more than sufficient it is morally dishonest to retain the money. It may be quite possible to frame a plausible argument to show that England has relinquished her property in this money, but the fact remains and cannot be got over that the United States, for certain of their citizens, obtained a sum of money from another nation, and finding that amount greater than is required to fulfil the purposes for which it is paid, propose to divide it in some way amongst others for whom it was not intended, and to whom an express agreement provided it should not be paid. The crime of obtaining money under false pretences is doubtless punishable by the criminal law of the United States, and probably each of those gentlemen on the Judiciary Committee would be shocked were it proposed to him that by fraudulent pretences he should obtain a sum of money from a neighbour. In his public capacity, however, the fear of detection has no weight.

The result of the Geneva proceedings gives weight to the belief that the settlement of international disputes by arbitration is of doubtful merit. The circumstances which make that species of court desirable in the case of private individuals are not applicable to nations. It may be argued that if a nation desires to do that which is right the interference of a third party is not necessary, and that where a certain line of action is extremely distasteful provision will be made against its adoption. The Geneva Arbitration will have an effect directly contrary to that intended and believed likely to result. It has served as a warning, not an example. England is always jockeyed in her dealings with the United States, and it has been made very clear that she in no wise protects herself by seeking the opinion of a European potentate, or a statesman whose influence over either the English or the American people is *nil*. Had the Geneva award been entirely against the Americans, no one is innocent enough to believe that they would have quietly accepted it and acknowledged that right was done. Had the positions been exactly reversed, we are at liberty to believe that there would have been extreme difficulty in extracting the fifteen millions and a half dollars from the United States. At this moment they are in Canada's debt for a sum of money on the Fisheries account, to be decided by three Commissioners, one of whom is to be appointed by the United States, and the payment of this amount is avoided by them by the transparent device of not appointing their Commissioner, while one of their leading newspapers openly scoundrels the repudiation of the payment because Canadians are asking too much. This is a payment due under the same treaty by which the United States acquired the fifteen millions over which they are now squabbling. It was a sacred obligation to pay them according to the schedules which they put forward in the Alabama case, but the payment of a smaller sum to the Canadians is a horse of quite another colour. We are aware that there is a large party amongst the American people and the press of the United States that desire their country to occupy a position amongst nations as

honourable as she is powerful; but they have much to fight against, and until they are in the ascendant it is to be hoped that Great Britain will have sense enough to know that in diplomatic dealings and international duties she is at a disadvantage with her transatlantic cousins, and that the less she is inclined to overflow with international philanthropy the better it will be for herself.

The Longest Speech on Record.

MR. DE COSMOS SPEAKS 26 HOURS IN THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATURE.

As a specimen of perseverance, and a determined (and successful) effort to gain his point, the following account of a speech given recently by Mr. DeCosmos, on the floor of the Legislative Halls of British Columbia, is worthy of publication. Who is the man, in either Dominion or Local Parliament, who would go through a similar ordeal? Twenty six hours' consecutive talking, and not a bit to eat! A Boston paper says:

The longest speech on record is believed to have been made by Mr. DeCosmos, in the Legislature of British Columbia, when a measure was pending whose passage would take from a great many settlers their lands. DeCosmos was in a hopeless minority. The job had been held back till the eve of the close of the session; unless legislation was taken before noon of a given day the act of confiscation would fail. The day before the expiration of the limitation DeCosmos got the floor about 10 a.m., and began a speech against the bill. His friends cared but little, for they supposed that by one or two o'clock he would be through, and the bill could be put on its passage. One o'clock came, and DeCosmos was speaking still—hadn't more than entered upon his subject. Two o'clock—he was saying "in the second place." Three o'clock—he produced a fearful bundle of evidence, and insisted in reading it. The majority began to have a suspicion of the truth—he was going to speak till next noon and kill the bill. For a while they made merry over it, but, as it came on to dusk, they began to get alarmed. They tried interruptions, but soon abandoned them because each one afforded him a chance to digress and gain time.

They tried to shout him down, but that gave him a breathing space, and, finally, they settled down to watch the combat between strength of will and weakness of body. They gave him no mercy. No adjournment for dinner; no chance to do more than wet his lips with water; no wandering from his subject; no sitting down. Twilight darkened: the gas was lit; members slipped out to dinner in relays, and returned to sleep in squads, but DeCosmos went on. The Speaker, to whom he was addressing himself, was alternately dozing, snoring, and trying to look wide awake. Day dawned, and the majority slipped out in squads to wash and breakfast, and the speaker still held on. It can't be said it was a very logical, elegant speech. There were digressions in it, repetitions also. But still the speaker kept on; and at last noon came to a baffled majority, livid with rage and impotence, and a single man, who was triumphant, though his voice had sunk to a husky whisper, his eyes were almost shut, and were bleared and bloodshot, his legs tottered under him, and his baked lips were cracked and smeared with blood. DeCosmos had spoken 26 hours, and saved the settlers their lands!

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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, APRIL 25, 1876.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—Letters addressed to either the Editor or Publisher, as well as Communications intended for publication, must, invariably, be *pre-paid*. Correspondents will also bear in mind that one end of the envelope should be left open, and at the corner the words "Printer's Copy" written and a two or five cent stamp (according to the weight of the communication) placed thereon will pay the postage. No communication, however, will be inserted unless the writer's name is given, not necessarily for publication, but that we may know from whom it is sent.

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 singular encouragement which we confidently expected when we undertook the publication of a paper wholly devoted to their interests. We now appeal to their civility 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 *sec.* 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 present issue of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW contains an able and valuable paper from the pen of the Adjutant General (Colonel WALKER POWELL) on the "Lakes, Rivers, Canals, and Telegraph communications of Canada," it is that species of statistical knowledge which is particularly valuable in a commercial, as well as a military point of view, and is compiled in such a manner as to be equally available for either purposes. It now only remains to arrange

the statistics of the "Railway communications," to lay before the world a clear view of the capabilities of this country for trade or defensive purposes.

From the information afforded a soldier moderately well acquainted with the topography of the country could construct a strategical system of defence by which the whole available force of the locality threatened could be concentrated without expense and effectively, and by compelling an assailant to fight through lines that could not be turned, give a sparse population the advantage of what would be at least equivalent to numerical equality.

It is in this connection we have advocated the organization of the Engineer and Staff corps from the civil element now available—the Staff College will require a good deal of time to develop its full value—the students when leaving it, no matter how well grounded in theory, will have no practical knowledge, and it would certainly be a piece of common prudence to make such preparations beforehand (especially when it will cost the State nothing) as will ensure by proper organization the establishment of the machinery necessary to convert the student into a practical man.

We have already pointed out the manner in which this organization should be created, and the Adjutant General deserves the thanks of the people of Canada for the very valuable information given, as well as the opportunity afforded for urging this question on the attention of our authorities.

The following list of the actions of the war of 1812-15 taken from a blue book lately laid before the House of Commons.

Of the 13,000 regular troops a reinforcement of 10,000 arrived in 1814, the only service they performed ended in the *failure* at Plattsburg on the 11th September of that year—the remainder of actions, *fifty six* in number, were fought by about 3,000 regular troops and the Canadian Militia—who have a record of service unequalled in military annals—the reward came rather late when most of the distinguished actors were in their graves, but it showed proper feeling at all events, and a desire to prove to the rising generation that this country is not unmindful of those who rendered her service.

The history of the Canadian Militia has yet to be written, whoever is fortunate enough to perform that service to the country will leave on record a most instructive lesson on military strategy and tactics perfectly unique.

Colonel W. F. COFFIN, of Ottawa, published the first volume of what promised to be the best history of this contest some years ago under the title of "1812, a chronicle of the war"—but met with so little encouragement that the second has not appeared. Under the enlightened administration of the present Minister of Militia, it would not be too much to hope aid should be afforded

the gallant and talented author to complete the publication of such a useful and interesting public record.

In the *Canadian Monthly Magazine* for March there is a poem on the Death of Sir ISAAC BROOK of which the gallant Colonel is the author, the perusal thereof cannot fail to stir the heart of every true Canadian, and the patriotic impulses thus aroused are of incalculable value to a country which must depend for its national freedom on the firm hearts and strong arms of her stalwart sons—without the aid of a class specially trained to arms.

Colonel COFFIN's poem will be found in another page.

A blue book, containing the names of all the veterans who participated in the distribution of the \$50,000 voted by Parliament last year to surviving militiamen of 1812-15, has been issued. The applicants numbered 3,824, of whom 2,500 have been paid at the rate of \$20 per head, on satisfactory proof being afforded of their identity. In Upper Canada the population able to bear arms in 1812-15 did not exceed 10,000. The numbers embodied were 550 cavalry, 350 artillery, 55 artificers, and 4,500 infantry; total, 5,455. In Lower Canada, the force consisted of embodied militia, 5,012; voltigeurs, 567; chasseurs, 530; Col. Deschambeault's militia, 500; total, 6,617. In Lower Canada for a few months there were outside other battalions numbering 3,638 men. There were about 12,606 out for short periods varying from a few days to two months, making a total of 23,525 militiamen of Lower Canada out for some period more or less during the war. The regular troops serving in Canada during the war numbered about 13,000, comprising one battalion of the 1st Foot, 8th King's Own, 10th Royal Veterans, one battalion 13th, 40th, 41st, 49th, 89th, 100th, 103rd, 104th New Brunswick regiments, besides the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, the Meurons, the Fencibles, the Glengarry regiments, 19th Light Dragoons; about 800 royal marines and seamen, and 500 artillery and engineers. The whole period of the war embraced 42 months, out of which 29 were engaged in military operations, namely: 1811—War threatening; preparations made on both sides. 1812, June 1st—Attack upon Isle aux Noix. June 18th—United States declare war. 1814, Sept. 17—Last battle fought. Dec. 24—Treaty of peace signed in Europe. The following were the operations, so far as fighting is concerned, the name of the successful party being given in each case:

1812, June 1—Attack upon Isle aux Noix; won by the English.

July 1—Raid on Plattsburg; won by the English.

July 3—Naval engagement near Amherstburg; won by the English.

July 17—Capture of Fort Mackinac; won by the English.

July 29—Engagement near Amherstburg; won by the English.

August 7—Double attack on Amherstburg; won by the English.

August 9—Stores captured near Detroit; won by the English.

August 18—Taking of Detroit by the English.

September 9—Raid on Gananoque: won by the Americans.

October 4—Attack on Ogdensburg; won by the Americans.

October 9—Brigs Detroit and Caledonia

taken on the Lake; won by the Americans.
 October 13—Battle of Queenstown; won by the English.
 October 23—St. Regis occupied after light fighting; won by the Americans.
 November 20—Bombardment of Kingston, won by the Americans.
 November 20—Battle of Lacolle; won by the English.
 November 23—Taking of Salmon River post; won by the English.
 November 27—Engagement near Fort Chippewa; won by the English.
 1813, January 19—Skirmishing on River Raisin; won by the English.
 January 22—American army taken prisoners at Frenchtown; won by the English.
 February 6—Raid on Brockville; won by the Americans.
 February 22—Taking of Ogdensburg; won by the English.
 April 27—Destruction of Toronto, no resistance; won by the Americans.
 May 5—Attack on Fort Meigs repulsed; won by the Americans.
 May 27—Fort George taken; won by the Americans.
 May 27—Attack on Sackett's harbour; won by the English.
 June 5—Battle of Stony Creek; won by the English.
 June 8—Taking of an American provision depot near Stony Creek, won by the English.
 June 19—Taking of an American provision depot at Grand Sodus; won by the English.
 June 24—Battle of Beaver Dam; won by the English.
 July 4—Taking of post near Chippewa; won by the English.
 July 11—Taking of a naval depot, Niagara River; won by the English.
 July 21—Taking of a military train near the Thousand Islands; won by the Americans.
 July 25—Attack on Fort Meigs; won by the Americans.
 July 31—Attack on Burlington Heights; won by the English.
 September 10—Naval battle off Put-in-Bay; won by the Americans.
 September 29—Attack on O letown; won by the English.
 October 3—Americans repulsed at Four Corners; won by the English.
 October 5—Battle of the Thames; won by the Americans.
 October 26—Battle of Chateauguay; won by the English.
 November 11—Battle of Chrysler's Farm; won by the English.
 December 12—Burning of Niagara village; won by the Americans.
 December 18—Taking of Forts Niagara and Lewiston; won by the English.
 December 29—Taking of Fort Erie; won by the English.
 1814, March 15—Attack on Burtonville; won by the English.
 May 5—Taking of Oswego; won by the English.
 May 31—Attack on Sackett's harbour; won by the Americans.
 July 5—Taking of Fort Erie by the Americans.
 July 5—Attack on Fort Chippewa, won by the English.
 July 19—Taking of Fort La Prairie de Chien; won by the English.
 July 25—Burning of St. David's village; won by the Americans.
 July 25—Battle of Lundy's Lane; won by the English.

Aug. 4—Attack on Fort Michillimackinac; won by the English.
 Aug. 14—Engagement near Fort Erie; won by the Americans.
 September 5—Capture of the Tigress near Michillimackinac; won by the English.
 Sept. 5—Capture of the Scorpion near Michillimackinac; won by the English.
 Sept. 11—Naval battle of Plattsburg or Saranac; won by the Americans.
 Sept. 17—Engagement near Fort Erie; won by the English.
 The following is a *resume* of the payments: Number paid \$20 each, 2,005; not paid, amount voted having been exhausted, 54; services not proved, 127; disallowed, 443; total, 3,024. The ages of the applicants whose services were proved were as follows: Age of 74, 2; 75, 4; 76, 7; 77, 60; 78, 187; 79, 231; 80, 260; 81, 250; 82, 289; 83, 223; 84, 234; 85, 170; 86, 119; 87, 84; 88, 58; 89, 47; 90, 54; 91, 25; 92, 27; 93, 18; 94, 14; 95, 12; 96, 6; 97, 4; 98, 3; 99, 2; 100, 2; 101, 1; 102, 1; 103, 3; unknown, 48.

Below will be found an article from the *Toronto Mail* of 6th April, on the "North West Mounted Police," which we copy, because it affords a method of deciding what the cost to Canada of that "small regular force" so much desired by some of our military theorists would be.

Assuming that we spend on a nominal, and as our "Militia Reports" testify a fairly efficient force of 43,000 men, a sum of \$1,250,000 on the average per annum a regular force at \$1,000 per head per annum would give us of officers and men just 1,250, and it would leave the rest of the population without a chance of any kind of training, inasmuch as the above appears to be the limit of expenditure the country is able to bear during peace times.

The next question would arise must necessarily be of what use would the handful of regular soldiers be to this country scattered in five or six frontier positions without power of concentration change or other useful object, they would drop to the position of mere parade ornaments, about as useful for purposes of real war or any value their services would be to Canada as the *pieces* in a *Kriegspiel*.

Although the *Mail* has dealt hardly with our gallant "Prairie riders," it gives the people of Canada a practical lesson on the cost of that "small regular force" which is to be a nucleus for more extensive organizations. At the same time we must say the "Mounted Police" have done good service, and are a necessity of our occupation of the "Great Lone Land," well worth the money they cost to the people of Canada, if only to distinguish their rule from that of their neighbors.

We cannot allow that the United States troops perform "far more harassing and active service"—the only difference is that they have a little fighting occasionally, a "diversion," as Paddy would call not unacceptable to the *Mounted Police*, and we are of opinion that any outlay Canada makes

on that force is money far better expended than other and much more questionable investments—she preserves peace on her own frontiers without bloodshed.

THE NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

"The North-West Police are the pioneers in a rich and fertile territory, magnificently spacious, though still strangely solitary and silent, which at no distant day will echo with the busy life of a numerous and a prosperous population; their lives are tinged in the flower-perfumed prairies over which their duty leads them with an adventurous romance which was frequently demonstrated in the long and sometimes very toilsome marches we made together."—*Major General Selby Smyth's Report, 1875.*

That the Mounted Police are gallant fellows, horse and man, nobody will deny; but there is another tinge of "adventurous romance" attaching to them which is peculiarly interesting to the Canadian tax payer. It is brutal, we know, to connect a band of heroes with a bill of costs. What, for instance, would have been thought of one who on being told of the tremendous valour of the Light Brigade, betook him to figuring out the cost to the country of Captain Nolan's fat order and Cardigan's too faithful obedience? Nevertheless, there is nothing like reducing matters of the kind to a hard money value. It is brutal, unpoetic, and odorous of the shop and the counter, but withal satisfying to those who have to foot the bills. The Mounted Police are probably doing a great work on the "flower perfumed prairies," &c., but after all what are they but gaugers on horseback? And a gauger, whether on foot or on horseback, in a quiet lake port or on the boundless desert, is after all but a public servant paid by the people, and it is no breach of taste for the people to enquire how much he costs them. (On this ground, then, let us examine the record.)

The Force consists of 29 officers and 1300 men and horses, divided into six troops of 50 men each. It was formed in 1874 for the protection of the traders (chiefly in fur) who frequent the country west of Manitoba and to suppress the whiskey traffic. And in these two tasks, Major General Smyth says it has been admirably successful. The following is its cost in the past and the estimates of future cost:

To 31st June, 1875.....	\$333,000
To 10th Feb., 1876, [eight months].....	\$181,000
To 31st June, 1876, [four months].....	92,000
say.....	276,000

To 31st June, 1877—Mr. Cartwright's Estimate.....	292,000
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To put it differently, the Force per man costs us \$1,000 a year, the exact annual cost per man in greenbacks of the United States army, which is chiefly employed in similar but far more harassing and active service on the Indian frontiers. It is an enormous sum for us to pay every year for the peace in a vast solitude. Capitalised at six per cent., it represents an investment in the desert of \$5,000,000. If immigrants were going into the country, nobody would grudge the outlay; but a Great Lone Land it is, and a Great Lone Land it seems likely to remain, so long, at all events, as our rulers dally over the Pacific railway. It is singular with what ease the money goes even among three hundred men in a wilderness. The pay of the force this year will amount to \$120,000; rations \$48,000; forage, \$29,000 (cannot the country be made to grow cereals?); fuel and light, \$5,500; clothing, \$21,000; repairs, replacement of horses, arms, and ammunition, \$17,800; miscellaneous stores, medicine and medical comforts, \$5,500; boots, stationery

and instruments, \$2,000; transport and freight charges, \$30,000; and contingencies, \$10,000. It is an enormous sum, we repeat, to pay every year for preserving the Queen's peace in a land that is no nearer practical development to day than it was ages ago "Flower-perfumed prairies," as the enthusiastic soldier calls them, are well enough in their way, but let them by all means be ploughed with a railway at the earliest possible moment.

In another column will be found an article from the *Saturday Review* on the Canadian Militia, which must be very satisfactory to the people of this country, inasmuch as it shews that their labor and expenditure in the attempt to create an effective military force has not been in vain, and that their successful efforts are rated at their true value by those capable of judging of such matters in England.

There is, however, some misapprehension in the mind of the writer of the very flattering article referred to, respecting the value of a small Imperial force stationed in Canada as a *nucleus*, an example or means of instruction, or an incentive to emulation to the officers and soldiers of the Canadian Militia. We know, on the contrary, that the introduction of even so small a force of that description would lead the political economists to clamour for a reduction of the militia force now maintained, which they would be sure to effect, and thus an evil would be created that no possible reinforcement of regular troops could remedy.

Moreover, it argues scant knowledge of the territorial area of Canada to suppose that half a battalion, half a field battery, and say three troops of Imperial infantry, artillery and cavalry at Quebec and Kingston could in any way add to the instruction of local troops hundreds of miles distant from both centers, or that a force which can only be called out on emergency, could be brigaded with a small body of professional soldiers for any useful purpose. The mistake made in those cases arises from measuring our resources with those of Great Britain, and is quite a natural one. But our force is one organized for purely local defensive purposes—we could not afford to send a brigade out of the country—our population is hardly 4,000,000 of souls to cover over 3,250,000 (three million, two hundred and fifty thousand) square miles of area, and as a consequence, we can only act defensively in the face of the fact that our only possible antagonist is a nation of forty millions of souls.

For the same reason the development of our organization must be purely local—the introduction of the regular element whether as Adjutant or Sergeant Major would be destructive—our present troubles are wholly derived from the attempt to harmonize the two services in matters of detail, and this will be easily understood if the position we occupy in what should be the Imperial system of strategy is fairly considered.

It is too often the fault of statesmen and soldiers to confine their ideas of strategy to the immediate localities of military operations—as far as purely continental nations without naval forces this is probably a necessity—and it is easy enough to understand how the idea has become fixed in the minds of statesmen, officers and writers in Great Britain—in fact the first attempt to define Imperial strategy is due to Captain J. C. R. COLOMB, who, in an able paper on "Naval Organization" read before the Royal United Service Institution, 6th March, 1871, and another on "Colonial Defence" read before the Royal Colonial Institute 28th June, 1873, lays down the principles on which the future strategy of the Empire should be conducted, and in harmony with those principles our plan is to hold our neighbors in check, and probably eventually checkmate any attempt at efficient interference in any quarrel in which the mother country might be engaged—that such attempts would be made are in accordance with the teachings of history. The war of 1812-15 was undertaken as a diversion in favor of Napoleon le Grand—its only strategical fault was that it came out of time. If he had managed such a diversion in 1804 it would have been very effective; but NELSON'S victory at Trafalgar left the British fleet at leisure to deal with our neighbors sea board and the Canadian militia accounted for the land forces.

Our plan therefore in the Imperial strategic, is clearly and easily defined, and this is well known to every intelligent Canadian militia officer, as the letter of Captain J. H. RADFORD, commanding No. 6 Company, 47th Battalion, in our issue of 4th April, clearly shews, as it also points out how far and towards what end the tactical training of the Canadian militia should be carried to effect the object for which that force has been organized.

THE *Toronto Globe* of 6th April has an able article entitled "Fighting over the Spoils," which will be found in another page.

It a lesson on what the *London Times* would term "hysterical treaty making," and a caustic commentary on the "natural philanthropy" of the Whig Radicals which led to the display of the imbecility of the GLADSTONE Administration, and in no small degree hastened its downfall. If the pages of history were ransacked for examples of national idiocy none could be produced of such a glaring character as the "Treaty of Washington," and no greater instance of unjust, as well as perverse folly than the "Geneva Arbitration," to which it lead.

The award of that famous council of fools and knaves appears to be just *three* times as much as our astute Yankee cousins could claim even by the utmost stretch of their own elastic courts of equity, and it is now the question amongst them as to what is to become of the £2,000,000 sterling remaining in their hands. When it is considered that

this money represents the hard earnings of the British people wrongfully wrung from them by the imbecility of such loud mouthed parters as GLADSTONE and BRIDGER—it is a wonder they did not ride both humbugs on a rail as our neighbors would most assuredly have done.

Our neighbours are remarkable for smart diplomatic tricks—their Treaty of Washington and its consequent Geneva Arbitration is the very last trick of the kind they will ever be able to play; "they are altogether too cute" to use one of their own idiomatic phrases and "cute people are not long lived." We do not look for generosity or honesty from Washington.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW. The real name of the writer must invariably accompany each communication to insure insertion, but not necessarily for publication.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR.—It strikes me very forcibly in reading your issue of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW bearing date April 11th, 1876, as well as one previously to it, that importations of Army material are not appreciated in this Dominion of Canada by some with reference to the Militia.

Having once belonged to the Line, and at present serving in the Active Militia, I feel myself bound to say something in vindication. Of course, I do not mean to state that British soldiers (I mean all ranks) are the acme of perfection, far from it, man is imperfect, consequently, whatever emanates therefrom is also imperfect.

Every one learning a profession or trade, I believe, must serve a certain term under competent teachers or instructors as required by law before fit to carry it out either theoretically or practically. Some, no doubt, are endowed with more talents than others, as also a more natural aptitude for particular things, nevertheless, all have to undergo the course as legally prescribed.

I classify the military service or militia as a profession; if such is the case, then it requires a certain time to learn it, and if so, then there must be competent teachers and instructors appointed to impart the knowledge required.

I would ask the question: When the Volunteer Force was in its infancy, where were the instructors to come from? the answer to the question will be from the British Army, considering Canada was then a colony of Great Britain, and her troops quartered in some of her towns; so far so good. Since then the different Provinces have been consolidated and become the Dominion of Canada. Well! I do not propose to dwell on this. Let it be granted then, that our Volunteers had to receive their primary instructions from the Army,

I mean individuals of that force, viz. : officers, non commissioned officers and privates.

After a while the Government established military schools under the supervision and teaching of the Regulars, altho' the knowledge obtained in these schools was very limited, and the time too short to learn even the rudiments of military drill and discipline, still in my opinion it suited the occasion and was better than *nil.*; however, growing older, it is supposed we are growing wiser. consequently, the Government has now established a Military College where all the requirements of the service in all its branches will be furnished. This College is also under the command of an experienced officer, as also the staff of professors composing it, all, I believe, importations from H. M. S.

It seems to me therefore, that the Government know the superiority of the Regular over the Volunteer; if not, why show the preference?

Every one must admit, anything only half learnt is not as good as wholly mastered, and it is natural to suppose that to accomplish the like well must be thoroughly taught and by competent teachers.

I may add Volunteers in this country are not without their enemies, whether socially, morally, or politically, I cannot positively say. I know that there are many, yea, a great many who do not believe in any armed force, call it what you like, and looks upon any money expended in such a way as worse than useless, no matter how little.

The millenium has not arrived, and from the general aspect of things seems to me to be far away. If families, however small, do not agree, it stands to reason that larger bodies are less apt to do so, and if moral suasion cannot quiet matters and set all things to right, a stronger power must be brought to bear.

I do not mean to say that any country has a right to keep up large standing armies and navies for the purpose of aggression; but I do mean to state that considering the present appearance of affairs, where sin in all its form runs riot, where bigotry, prejudice, irreligion, infidelity and many other things seem to predominate. I do most emphatically believe an armed force is necessary to carry out the laws and aid the civil power. Canada, now a Dominion, is apart making up the whole (the remainder of the world have to bear their burden) and must bear her share.

All are aware that the Fenians invaded or raided on Canada. If the British troops had been withdrawn, and the Government like some of our antagonists had decided not to have had an armed force previously to the raiding, I would ask the disaffected what would have been the consequences? It is evident, if such had been the case, the farmers or settlers on our borders would be subject to great annoyances, and loss not only of property, but life. Finally, the raiters finding resistance slight could grow

bolder and stronger; sooner or later the country would be run over by a "banditti" levying black mail wherever they could.

I can imagine therefore, the cry would be what kind of rulers have we, and as loyal, lawabiding citizens, why have we not the necessary protection?

I do not wish to prolong this too far. In conclusion, it must be admitted, situated as we are, an armed force is necessary, and if so, however small, let it be founded on a sure basis, and brought to as perfect drill and discipline as practicable, without which it is only a rabble and should not be tolerated on any account.

I am sorry to say our annual drill is too short, (even when 16 days were allowed) the men for the most part getting only into the swing of it when the time is completed; any time shorter seems nearly useless.

I have seen it suggested before, that 20 or 22 days be allowed. I can endorse that, and believe that 20 000 men for the maximum drilled that time would, in a given term, be more efficient than 35 000 or 40 000 men drilled as in times past, viz., 16 days.

Enlistment of men should be extended to five years, and the volunteer who had attended the training the five years consecutively certified to by his commanding officer should receive a medal or grant of land in the North West, as a gentleman in the Dominion Parliament suggested on April 6th, 1876.

EX LINER.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 22nd April, 1876.

GENERAL ORDERS (7.)

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The Governor General's Body Guards for Ontario.

This corps is hereby divided into two troops, to be numbered the 1st and 2nd Troops respectively.

37th "Haldimand" Battalion of Rifles.

The resignations of Lieut. R. Cranston, No. 1 Company and Lieut. William Humphrey Nellis, No. 7 Company, are hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Quebec Field Battery.

The brevet rank of Captain is hereby granted to Lieut. Crawford Lindsay.

1st or "Prince of Wales" Battalion.

To be Adjutant with rank of Captain :
Thomas Charles Watson, Gentleman, late Her Majesty's 56th and 75th Regiments.

No. 2.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

"A" and "B" Batteries Schools of Gunnery.

Competition between the Kingston and Quebec Gunnery Schools ("A" and "B" Batteries) for the medal presented by His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, &c., for the highest in individual score in that Battery gaining the highest total score, with 9pr. M. L. R. guns—sixteen selected competitors to fire five rounds each, three common and two sharp-nell shells—Range (calculated by sextant) 1205 yards. Scoring &c., in accordance with Dominion Artillery Association Rules, Order of firing decided by lot.

Score of "B" Battery School of Gunnery, C. C., Quebec.

3rd April 1876:--Strong east wind blowing, (velocity varying at from 12 to 20 miles per hour, as registered by the Citadel Anemometer) obliquely across range—Target a hog's head—The parallelogram of error being marked by bannerods or belizes on the ice which, at Quebec, rose and fell 18 feet between the time of placing target and the conclusion of practice.

Rank and Name.	Total	Average Score	Average Time.
Bomb. Lalster, T. G.	45	21.81	5 minutes 52 sec.
Gr. Baker, J.	39		
Gr. M. Sgt. Stewart, G.	36		
John Montizambert.	35		
Lieut. Sheppard.	35		
Corp. Dunne.	32		
Capt. Short.	29		
Bomb. Bosley.	29		
Sergt. Rac.	22		
Gr. Edge.	22		
Sergt. Inst. Lyndon.	21		
Bomb. Benard.	19		
Bomb. Gallagher.	18		
Gr. Pritchard.	18		
Sergt. Mnj. Lavie.	13		
Sergt Baldwin.	8		
Grand Total.	421		

Score of "A" Battery, S. G., Kingston.

Target of similar dimensions of the ice on Lake Ontario—Weather calm.

Rank and Name.	Total	Average Score	Average Time.
Sergt Major Mortimer.	37	19.81	6 minutes 6 sec.
Corp. Brown.	30		
Sergt. Waters.	29		
Lieut. Peters.	27		
Corp. Abbott.	25		
Bomb. Beasley.	24		
Sergt. Harris.	23		
Bomb. Cornish.	22		
Corp. Caughlin.	11		
Major Cotton.	18		
Bomb. Monroe.	15		
Gr. Langman.	13		
Capt. Holmes.	11		
Gr. O'Brien.	10		
Sergt. Baldoock.	6		
Bomb. Saunderson.	0		
Grand Total.	308		

By Command,
WALKER POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

The Death of Brock.

A Canadian Legend Addressed to the School Boys of Canada.

BY COLONEL WILLIAM F. COFFIN, OTTAWA.

Scene.—Queenston Heights.

Outlook.—From the village of Queenston to the south—with Lewiston Heights on the left. The river Niagara rolling down on the left front, and the Queenston Heights, surmounted by Brock's monument, on the right front and right.

Carminis personae.—Gaffer Seward, (1) an ancient militiaman of 1812, and his great-grandson Isaac Brock.

Gaffer Seward, to.

Come hither little son of mine, come hither Isaac Brock,
You ask me to repeat the tale of that fierce battle shock;
Wherein your noble namesake fell on yonder mountain side,
Who gave his life for Canada, and having saved it, died;
Ah! well do I remember through the mist of sixty years,
That morning in October, so full of hopes and fears,
When manfully, yet nervously, the invading foe we met,
And those who lived our prisoners were before the sun had set.
We knew that they were coming, as they never ceased to boast,
And we saw their swarming thousands crowd along the opposite coast;
We were but as a handful (2)—and we knew not where or when
The blow might fall—but when it came why we were there and then.

We were on outpost duty—headquarters in our rear,
At Fort St. George, six miles below, but we knew that Brock was there;
Of course we lay upon our arms—that morn' ere dawn had broke—
The hum and tramp of mustering men the coming blow bespoke,
We heard them through the misty screen which shrouded shore from shore,
And the tolling in the rowlock of the fast approaching oar;
Each man was up in no time—at his post with silent tread—
"Fix bayonets!" "handle cartridges," was all the Captain said;
When from the point below us here (3) our eighteen pounder spoke,
And the silence of the misty screen with startling nearness broke;
A wild shriek—louder curses—the hoarse word of command,
Up rose the mist—and a fleet of boats lay headed for the strand.

Then blazed Brown Bess with right good will both round and grape we plied—
Yet on they came through shot and flame—they would not be denied;
Those gallant Yankee regulars, right well their duty sped,
And their leaders did their duty too, for gallantly they led,
And as they landed, as they formed, we fell back from the shore
To occupy the houses, as it was fixt (4) afore—
They got it hot from shell and shot, but their leaders cheered them on,
"For the honor of America," and the landing place was won.

The man who minds his order with a loop-hole to defend,
Has but to bite his cartridge and blaze on without end;

(1) Gaffer—a word not familiar to the Canadian vocabulary, but good old Anglo-Saxon, being a term of respect applied to an aged man at present obsolete. See Worcester.

(2) The whole force at General Brock's disposal to cover a frontier of 38 miles did not amount to more than 1,200 men, including militia. The American General, Van Rensselaer, to guard about the same distance on the other side had 1,000. Thus the British force scattered along the line was exposed to be cut off in detail the defect of the position at Queenston was its distance for support—but this was unavoidable and only to be met by sagacity, fore sight, and activity, which Isaac Brock eminently possessed.

(3) Vromont's Point.—The gun at this point, the service of which had great effect on the events of the day, was commanded and directed by a Quebec lad—John Sewell—a son of the well known Chief Justice Sewell, U.E.L., he was then in the 49th Infantry. He died two years since at Quebec at an advanced age, having been commandant of Quebec up to a short time before his death.

(4) Gaffer Seward, in telling his unsophisticated tale, must be excused if now and then he lapses into the vernacular.

Amid the smoke he nothing sees, and knows but little more,
But this I heard that while we fought fresh hundreds hastened o'er.
While thrice increased our numbers waned for death had marked our track,
And then our ammunition failed, yet not a man gave back:
Brave Dennis (5) with his "forty-ninth," and our unflinching few,
Soon found, that just to hold our own, was as much as we could do—
While a throng of Yankee Riflemen with many a taunt and jeer
Swarmed round our flank scaled yonder heights and got into our rear.

We had bare time to look around, or to know the risk we ran,
When a shout arose, a joyous cheer, which rushed from man to man—
"Yes there he comes our general," just when we want him most,

At the full speed of his charger: that one man was a host;
His ringing voice, his flashing eye, his look and free,
'Twas like God's Providence to men so sore beset as we.

Few words sufficed and little time to marshal our array,
Our hearts were in our finger-ends we sprang up to obey;

"We must carry yonder battery lads and clear those fellows out,"
(You may see from hence the earthenwork which covered the redoubt).
It swarmed with ready riflemen, all desperate to kill,

He drew his sword and led us first right up that rocky hill;
How it befell I cannot tell, but we took it at a run,
We stormed in o'er the breastwork and we captured back the gun,

And we drove them up and on beyond yon crest which you well know,
With the precipice behind them and Niagara below;

Just then amidst the Americans up rose a flag of white, (6)
But brave Wool sternly tore it down and still maintained the fight—

While we had paused all breathless and somewhat disarranged,
When Wool rang out his rallying shout and a desperate onslaught made.

The tide had turned—a wave of men came pouring on her crest,
And forced us down by weight of fire—although we did our best;

We had to leave our captured gun—we spiked it as we past—
And then I saw our noble chief—one short look and the last,

He had rallied some few scores of men, and with his sword on high,
Was leading bravely up the slope shouting his battle cry:

"On, on my gallant forty-ninth, on brave York Volunteers,"
When the fatal bullet struck him—his grand form disappeared, (7)

And the last words he spoke to those who were by him when he fell
Were, "I hide my death from comrades who have ever loved me well."

I was there among the foremost and there I saw him lie
With his hand upon his sword hilt and his brave face to the sky,

Just there in the hollow of the hill you can see hence where it stands,
In a few days you sacred stone placed by a Prince's hands, (8)

As he said, we did, around his corpse his soldiers coat we wound,
Then tenderly and reverently we bore him from the ground—

Yet little thought the sorrowing men who mourned his doleful plight,
That the soldiers prayer had been heard in death that in death he had won the fight.

For mark when in the morning the hope for our came o'er,
And dared the best and faced the worst like brave men to the fore;

(5) Captains Dennis and Williams commanded the detachment of the 49th Infantry at Queenston and did their work right well, both were wounded. In after years Dennis became Sir James Dennis, K.C.L., Lieut.-Colonel, 3rd Foot.

(6) "At this moment some of the officers put a white handkerchief on a bayonet to hold as a flag with intention to surrender. Captain Wool inquired the object? It was answered that the party were nearly without ammunition, and that it was useless to sacrifice the lives of brave men. Captain Wool tore off the flag and ordered the officers to rally the men and bring them to the charge. The order was executed in some confusion."—Niles (Albany) Register, 1812.

(7) Brock was a powerful and imposing stature, 6ft. 2in., says Tupper's "Life of Brock."

(8) H. R. H. the Prince of Wales planted this stone, marking the spot where Brock fell, on October, 1829.

They left behind them thousands who cupped the lion's tones—
Yet hid beneath a calf skin their roe-eant skins and bones; (9)
They were crazy to be at us when they saw their fellows find.

And gain at length the mountain top bravely from the strand,
But when they saw our leader dead, in the way in which we fought,

They looked askant and a kinder guessed that they had not overheard ought, (10)
And there they stood appalled at first—such shame was never known—
As if the spirit of the dead had turned them into stone.

While their abandoned comrades—who were comrades—but in name
Were left to meet the fate of war which very swiftly came. (11)

That fate befell them swiftly—for Sheaffe had gained the heights
From Newark to St. David's road—while we prolonged the fight,

As rapidly maneuvered to take the '60 to mark,
And bore them in between our fire and the margin of the bank,
Where breaking, creas and a sheer descent two hundred feet and more
Impend above the tolling waves and the mad rivers roar.

We heard the advancing skirmishers and the wild Indian cry,
And the crash of heavy volleys, and we knew the end was nigh

Our orders were to hold our own, our own post to defend,—
In the low ground here we could only hear—but we knew how it must end

Fresh men and well filled pouches must ever bear the sway,
Over fasting men and unsupplied—who fought it out all day;

And so it ended: soon there came a lull and then the word
Passed down that General Wadsworth had given up his sword,

Gibson at 1 To ten, Scott and Wool, and full nine hundred more,
Had homage paid to the silent shock of our Great Chief in his gore. (12)

Three days had passed, when in long array with silent step and slow,
With arms reversed with muffled drum, and arms waving to-w

With all the honor men could give, who with temper, stern and high,
Just glanced around and dared not look each other in the eye,

Who cast their smothered feelings upon the soldiers bier,
As they bore him to his resting place in the Western Cavalier;

And when the guns of Fort St. George their last sad tribute sped,
And the three parting volleys had echoed o'er the dead,

Our toes at Fort Niagara—most lofly was it done—
Lowered their flag to half mast and gave us gun for gun;

And when the war was over grateful people gave

(9) Do what we will our works bespeak us, "Imitatorum verum precus"—Gaffer Seward may have read Shakespeare, but whether or not he has followed him closely.

(10) Our esteemed friend Gaffer Seward has tripped somewhat out of the vernacular here, but he possibly may have been paying a visit lately to some of his old Lantag-ists in the State of New York.

(11) Despatch from General Van Rensselaer to Hon. William Easton, Secretary of War, Washington, 14th October, 1812.—"By this time I perceived my troops were embarking slowly, I passed immediately over to accelerate their movements, but to my utter astonishment I found that at the very moment when complete victory was in our hands the ardour of the unengaged troops had entirely subsided. I rode in on a refection, urge the men by every possible exhortation to pass over, but in vain."

(12) Sheaffe won the battle of Queenston Heights truly and practically. Brock had been dead some hours. He had maneuvered excellently well to place the enemy in a hopeless position as given in the text, but in the judgment of posterity the victory was morally due to Brock, for had not the circumstances attendant on his act of self-immolation (as it was nothing else) daunted and scared the New York militia: they could have crossed the Niagara in thousands, have overwhelmed the handful of men in the village already commanded in the rear, and uniting with the regulars on the Heights and their excellent officers, have encountered Sheaffe with all the advantages of ground and numbers on the ascent to St. David's, when the issue which has been very different. See Misses' History of New York, 1846. The same argument which shows that Sheaffe understood his work.

In yonder glorious monument a tall one and a grave, (11)
 But the proudest tribute to his name is the flag
 which waves to-day
 O'er men at work in Canada and little boys at play.

Now Zack my son be off to school and when time comes to play
 Tell all the other school boys kids what you have heard to-day
 And add that while I think upon't I'll put in black and white.
 A tale which, if I judge them well, they will dwell on day and night; (12)
 And when I go to "Little York," (13) I'll do now and then,
 I'll see if I can't light upon some of those printing town,
 And if I can, for your good sakes, I'll get it put in print,
 And if I can't, in either case, why then, the devil's in't.

(11) The remains of General Sir Isaac Brock and of his Provincial Aide de Camp, Colonel John Macdonald, were removed from the Cavalier in Fort St. George and deposited in the case of the monument on Queenston Heights—13th October, 1821—a tabular monument by Westmacott was erected to the memory of Sir Isaac Brock, by the nation in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.
 (12) Vos exemplaria, etc. Nostarna versato manu versate diurna—Hor.
 (13) Old Gales Steer can't mind any of our new fangled names: "Little York" was Little York in Brock's time, and so must remain to the end of his chapter.

Lakes, Rivers and Canals, Postal and Telegraphic Communications of the Dominion.

(BY COLONEL W. POWELL, A. S. C., & C.)

The inland water communications of the Dominion are striking physical features of the country—their extent in rivers and lakes is remarkable. The principal rivers in the older settled portions have been utilized for purposes of trade and communication, by constructing canals or deepening channels. In Nova Scotia, the St. Peter's canal, having a depth of water on the sills of 13 feet, crosses an Isthmus of half a mile, connecting St. Peter's Bay, on the Southern Coast of the Island of Cape Breton with the great and little Bras D'or Lakes, possessing a natural outlet into the Atlantic Ocean. The Shubenacadie, a principal river, is also connected with Halifax and its harbour by a canal 30 miles in length.

In New Brunswick the River St. John, 450 miles in length, emptying on the South Coast into the Bay of Fundy, is navigable for steamers for a distance of 81 miles from the Bay up to Fredericton, and from thence to Woodstock and Grand Falls by boats of smaller capacity, and for purposes connected with the extensive timber trade of that portion of the province. The Miramichi River emptying into the Ocean on the East Coast, is navigable for ships of 1000 tons, for (25) twenty five miles from its mouth, and for schooners (20) twenty miles further, above which for (50) fifty miles it is navigable for tow boats. The Restigouche River, also emptying on the East Coast, is (3) three miles wide at its entrance into the Bay Chaleur, and is navigable for large vessels for a distance of (18) eighteen miles.

In British Columbia the Fraser River 700 miles long empties into the Pacific, is navigable for steamers to Yale, about 120 miles from the sea.

In Ontario and Quebec the principal inland carrying trade, during seven months of each year, is by water, by means of the Saguenay, St. Maurice, Ottawa, Toronto, Thames and Grand Rivers, and of the River St. Lawrence and its other tributaries. In order to make the principal rivers and the inland lakes forming the routes available for through and subsidiary communications, the government has expended con-

siderable sums of money, in making canals and slides where falls and rapids exist on the rivers: and in deepening channels in other places. With the exception of the Saguenay and that portion of the St. Lawrence from its mouth to a distance of about (90) ninety miles above Quebec, where the water is salt, or brackish where the fresh mingles with the salt water brought in by the tide, the whole of the inland lakes and rivers are of fresh water.

The St. Lawrence canal system affords uninterrupted navigation from the straits of Belle Isle to the head of Lake Superior, a distance of 2,384 miles; of which 71½ are artificial or canal navigation, constructed by Canada, except the short link by which communication is made between lakes Huron and Superior, at Sault Ste. Marie, at this point a canal is constructed on the United States' side of the boundary line by the Government of that country to avoid the rapids. The canal is 1, 17-100 miles long, has eighteen feet lockage with a depth of water on sills of twelve feet, and is now being enlarged and improved.

The River St. Lawrence is of sufficient depth to enable Ocean ships drawing 20 feet of water to pass upwards as far as Montreal. From Montreal to Prescott the depth of the canals enables vessels drawing 9 feet of water, and from Prescott westwards for those drawing 10 to 12 feet of water to pass through.

Another canal system overcomes the difficulties of the Ottawa River, between Montreal and the City of Ottawa, and a further system opens navigation between the city of Ottawa and Kingston on Lake Ontario. This route passing, as it does, at a considerable distance in rear of the boundary line between the United States and this portion of Canada, is of great value for military purposes in case the navigation of the St. Lawrence route between Montreal in the Province of Quebec, and Kingston in the Province of Ontario is at anytime obstructed. The depth of the canals on this route will, however, only permit the passage of vessels drawing 4½ to five feet of water.

A still further system connects Lake Champlain with this navigation of the St. Lawrence.

In all the Provinces additional important lakes and rivers exist, many of them navigable for considerable distances and used for purposes of commerce, but their number is too great for an accurate or even general description here. Lovell's Gazetteer of British North American mentions upwards of 1500 of them.

The St. Lawrence canals requisite to complete the navigation from East to West having locks of cut stone 200 feet long by 45 feet wide fitted for vessels drawing 9 feet to pass through, are described herewith in detail, in the order they may be found in proceeding up the river. The distances and measurements being those contained in the report of the Department of Public Works for the year 1875 viz.

The Lachine canal 8½ miles long extends from the city of Montreal to the village of Lachine, thereby enabling vessels to avoid the St. Louis Rapids, the first series of rapids which bar the ascent of the River St. Lawrence, for a distance of 986 miles from the Straits of Belle Isle.

The new works now being constructed will contain locks 270 feet long by 45 feet in width between the gate quays; permanent structures to have a depth of 14 feet, with the view of finally establishing the canal at that depth.

Suitable swing bridges have been constructed across this and other canals where needed

to enable teams and railway trains to pass over.

The Beauharnois Canal 11½ miles long lies on the south side of the St. Lawrence, 15½ miles from the head of the Lachine Canal, and runs for some distance inland from the river, connecting Lakes St. Louis and St. Francis, and avoiding the three dangerous rapids known respectively as the "Cascades," "Cedars," and "Coteau."

It may be considered unfortunate, on account of its proximity to the United States boundary line, that this canal was not originally constructed on the north instead of the south side of the river, more especially as a line of country better suited to the purpose exists on the north shore; it is however, not necessary to call attention now, to the reasons which induced the government of the day, to cast aside the superior military, economic, and natural aspects of the question.

The canal enters into Lake St. Francis, which is 25 miles long by 5½ miles wide, where the navigation is uninterrupted to Cornwall.

From its mouth to Cornwall in the Province of Ontario the River St. Lawrence is within the Province of Quebec, and from Cornwall the River St. Lawrence and the River and Lakes immediately connecting it with and including Lake Superior, form the boundary between the United States of America, and that portion of Canada lying to the north of these Rivers and Lakes.

The Cornwall canal 11½ miles long, enables vessels to avoid the Long Sault Rapids.

From the head of the Cornwall canal to the foot of Farran Point Canal, the distance on the St. Lawrence, is five miles, this canal 5½ miles long enable vessels ascending the river to avoid Farran Point Rapids, descending vessels run the rapids with ease and safety.

From the head of the Farran Point Canal to the foot of the Rapid Point Canal there is a navigable stretch of 10½ miles, this canal 4 miles long enables ascending vessels to avoid the rapid Point Rapids, descending vessels run the rapids safely.

Leaving the Rapid Point Canal the St. Lawrence is navigable for 4½ miles to the Galops canal, this canal 7½ miles long enables vessels to avoid the rapids at Point aux Iroquois, Point Cardinal and the Galops.

Passenger steamers passing down the river in day time run all the rapids between this point and Montreal.

Leaving the Galops canal the navigation is uninterrupted through the remaining portion of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario. It is questionable if these four last named canals will afford a safe means of communication at all times in case of war, but for present commercial purposes they are most valuable, and in addition the country can safely rely on another route, by way of the Ottawa River and Rideau Canal, between Montreal and Kingston. By a reference to the map it will be seen that the Niagara River is the natural connecting link between Lakes Ontario and Erie. This river, although navigable for a considerable portion of the distance between the two lakes passes in its course over a fall about 165 feet in height, known as the "Niagara Falls," and presenting a barrier to navigation which it was not considered desirable to overcome, in view of the greater ease with which a canal could be constructed on another route. There are only four bridges across the main rivers and lakes composing the St. Lawrence route viz., the first, that at Montreal known as the Victoria Railway Bridge, constructed by

the Grand Trunk Railway Company, of iron on piers of stone, a work of great magnitude, and including the embankments on each side of the river is about two miles in length. The second is that known as the suspension bridge across the Niagara River at Niagara Falls, adapted for the transit of railway trains, as well as for carriages and foot passengers. The third is also a suspension bridge, below, but near the Niagara Falls, constructed for foot passengers. The fourth is the International Railway Bridge which crosses the Niagara River near the foot of Lake Erie, used in common by several United States and Canadian Railways, for purposes of traffic between the East and West.

Eleven miles west of the mouth of the Niagara River, at Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario, lies the mouth of the Welland Canal, affording that communication between Lakes Ontario and Erie, which is barred by the great Cataract 'Niagara Falls.'

From Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, the length of the main line of the Welland Canal is 27½ miles. The canal joins Lake Erie at Port Colbourne and Port Maitland, the latter being one of the safest harbours on the Lake. In time of peace it is of immense value to commerce. In time of war it would no doubt be defended as the Niagara frontier through which it runs was defended in the war of 1812-15. The canal now forms a second line of defence. This canal is, however, not a necessity for war purposes except to pass gun boats from one lake to the other, for other transport the railway would no doubt be used in preference.

In addition to the water drawn from Lake Erie for the canal, a part of the water of the Grand River is diverted from its natural course, forming a branch of and used as a feeder to the Welland Canal. This branch canal is 21 miles long, and through it and a branch 1½ miles long from the feeder into the Grand River below the dam constructed for the feeder, vessels can reach Port Maitland on Lake Erie.

The Grand River is also navigable for barges for a distance of 70 miles northward from its mouth, and is used to a large extent for the transport of sawn lumber and other produce of the field and the forest of the locality. The river can be crossed at all important points by bridges constructed for that purpose.

The works now in progress for the enlarged navigation of the Welland canal are established on the basis of the locks being 270 feet in length between the gates and 45 feet in width, all structures on the summit level and at the outlet of Port Dalhousie to have a depth of 14 feet in view of ultimately deepening the canal to that depth.

Passing westward from the entrance of the Welland Canal into Lake Erie the navigation is uninterrupted for a distance of 625 miles through Lake Erie, the Detroit River, Lake St. Clair, St. Clair River, Lake Huron, and River St. Mary, to the St. Mary's Canal near the entrance into Lake Superior, and from thence to Thunder Bay, the Northern limit, and to Duluth at the Western limit of Lake Superior there is no interruption.

The rapid settlement of Manitoba and the North West Territory, and the necessity which exists for uninterrupted communication at all times with those settlements, will doubtless entail upon Canada either the construction of a canal at Sault Ste Marie within its own territory, or what will be better the construction of a railway north of

Lake Superior to connect the present Canadian system of railways with Manitoba.

Lake Ontario is 190 miles long, 55 miles broad, has an area of 5410 square miles, its greatest depth 600 feet, is 230 feet above the level of tide water in the St. Lawrence, and is navigable in every part by vessels of the largest class.

Lake Erie is 240 miles long, 57 miles at its greatest width, average 38 miles wide, circumference 658 miles, greatest depth 220 feet, is 322 feet above the level of Lake Ontario.

Lake Huron is divided into two unequal portions by a long Peninsula named Chabots Head and the Manitoulin Islands, the Western part is called Georgian Bay. The Lake is 280 miles long, its greatest breadth exclusive of Georgian Bay 105 miles, average breadth 70 miles, estimated area 20,400 square miles, the surface is 19 feet above Lake Erie, average depth about 100 feet. On its shores salt is manufactured in large quantities from brine pumped from wells sunk in the earth in the counties of Huron and Bruce.

Lake Superior is 460 miles long, 170 miles broad, 800 feet deep, the bottom being 200 feet below the level of the Atlantic. The

water is of peculiar purity, the bottom being clearly seen at a depth of 20 fathoms.

On the shores of all these lakes are natural and artificial harbours of a capacity sufficient for all present requirements and these are being enlarged and improved from year to year to provide necessary facilities for the increasing wants of commerce.

Fresh water fish of excellent quality are plentiful in all these lakes of which white fish and salmon trout most prized, are taken in large quantities for food, and afford occupation for many men engaged in netting them.

Thunder Bay at the Northern limit of Lake Superior is a grand expanse of water 25 miles in length, 15 to 25 in width, in shape almost circular and hemmed in on all sides by mountains, bluff headlands and island peaks. The shores of the bay are remarkable for its mines of copper and silver.

On entering, to the right is Thunder Cape, a bold highland standing out into the lake, the sheer cliff rises perpendicularly 1350 feet above the water, the formation having in many places a basaltic appearance.

The same elevation, varying in height, contains around the northern shore of the bay and of the lake.

ST. LAWRENCE NAVIGATION.—TABLE OF DISTANCES.—

FROM STRAITS OF BELLE-ILE TO DULUTH, AT HEAD OF LAKE SUPERIOR BY WATER.

From	To	Sections of Navigation	Statute Miles	
			Inter-mediate	Total to Straits of Belle Ile
Straits of Belle-Ile	Cape Whittle	Gulf of St. Lawrence	210	210
Cape Whittle	West Light Anticosti	do do	24	234
West Light Anticosti	Father Point	River St. Lawrence	202	636
Father Point	Rimouski	do do	8	644
Rimouski	Ile	do do	12	656
Ile	Ile Verte	do do	29	709
Ile Verte (opp. Sagouay)	Quebec	do do	121	830
Quebec	Three Rivers	do do Tidewater	74	904
Three Rivers	Montreal	do do	55	959
Montreal	Lachine	Lachine Canal	11	970
Lachine	Beauharnois	Lake St. Louis	151	1,121
Beauharnois	St. Cecile	Beauharnois Canal	11	1,132
St. Cecile	Cornwall	Lake St. Francis	32	1,164
Cornwall	Dickinson's Landing	Cornwall Canal	11	1,175
Dickinson's Landing	Farran's Point	River St. Lawrence	0	1,175
Farran's Point	Upper end of Croyle's Island	Farran's Point Canal	0	1,175
Upper end Croyle's Island	Williamsburgh or Morrisburgh	River St. Lawrence	101	1,276
Williamsburgh	Rapid Plat	Rapid Plat Canal	4	1,280
Rapid Plat	Point Iroquois Village	River St. Lawrence	41	1,321
Point Iroquois Village	Upper end Presqu' Ile	Point Iroquois Canal	3	1,324
Presqu' Ile	Point Cardinal, Edwardsburgh	Junction Canal	2	1,326
Point Cardinal	Head of Galops Rapids	Galops Canal	21	1,347
Galops Rapids	Prescott	River St. Lawrence	71	1,418
Prescott	Kingslan	do do	0	1,418
Kingslan	Port Dalhousie	Lake Ontario	150	1,568
Port Dalhousie	Port Colborne	Welland Canal	28	1,596
Port Colborne	Amherstburg	Lake Erie	28	1,624
Amherstburg	Windsor	River Detroit	15	1,639
Windsor	Foot of St. Mary's Island	Lake St. Clair	2	1,641
Foot of St. Mary's Island	Sarnia	River St. Clair	23	1,664
Sarnia	Foot of St. Joseph's Island	Lake Huron	20	1,684
Foot of St. Joseph's Island	Foot of Sault St. Marie	River St. Marie	47	1,731
Foot of Sault St. Marie	Head of Sault St. Marie	Sault St. Marie Canal	1	1,732
Head of Sault St. Marie	Point aux Pins	River St. Marie	7	1,739
Point aux Pins	Duluth	Lake Superior	220	1,959

Straits of Belle-Ile to Liverpool, 1,91½ geographical, or 2,231 statute miles. The total fall from Lake Superior to Tide-water is about 650 feet.

(To be Continued.)

Turkey and her Revolted Province

Moukhlan Pasha is now surrounded on the plains of Gatschka.

The Times' Berlin correspondent telegraphs that there is no credit given there to the report that Montenegro has declared war against Turkey.

A Vienna despatch reports that Serbia has purchased 2,000 horses in Hungary. The

Servian Minister of war has declared that no person liable to military duty will be allowed to quit the country.

A special from Berlin states that Count Andrassy, in a new note to the western powers, gives an account of various measures already taken to reconcile the Po to and the insurgents. He proposes fresh negotiations, with a view to a common understanding as to how far the demands of the insurgents can be supported at Constantinople.



TENDERS.

NOTICE.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned until Thursday, the 27th day of April instant, from persons desirous of leasing the privilege of ferrying across the Ottawa River between the Village of New Edinburgh, in the Province of Ontario, and the Village of Waterloo or Gatineau Point, in the Province of Quebec, in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council of 2nd March, 1872, and under the conditions therein established, which are as follows, viz:—

REGULATIONS.

1st. LIMITS

On the Ontario side of the River, the limits shall extend from the Eastern limit of the City of Ottawa to Rockville.

On the Quebec side of the River, the limits shall include both sides of the River at Ottawa, up to the Government Booms; and shall also extend from the north of the Gatineau, to a point one mile Eastward of the old Ferry Landing on the Quebec shore of the River Ottawa.

2nd. LANDING STAGES OR WHARVES.

Suitable landing Stages or Wharves must be constructed and maintained, at the cost of the Lessee, which must be safe and available at all states of the River, and subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue.

3rd. FERRY BOAT.

Shall be a suitable flat-bottomed Steamer, propelled by side wheel, and a low pressure Engine, and must have a Government Certificate as to the safety of the Boiler and Engine. The size of the hull must not be less than 10 feet keel by 21 feet beam, sufficiently large to carry at one time, and with safety, eight load-teams and 120 passengers. The main deck must be suitably covered to protect passengers from the weather. The Engine to be of not less than Thirty horse nominal power.

4th. NUMBER OF TRIPS, &c.

From the opening of Navigation to the 31st of August, the Ferry Boat shall commence running daily, Sunday excepted, at six o'clock a.m., and shall continue to cross from one side to every hour thereafter until six o'clock p.m.

From the 1st of September till the close of navigation the trips shall be commenced daily, Sundays excepted, at seven o'clock, and shall continue every hour thereafter until six o'clock p.m.

5th. TARIFF OR CHARGES.

The maximum charge for ferrying shall be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Cts. For two horse cart or wagon with driver, each way 30; For one horse cart or wagon with driver, do 20; For one horse, do 10; do head of horned cattle, do 15; do sheep or swine, do 5; do passenger, do 5; For every 10lbs. freight, do 1.

6th. The Ferry boat shall be placed on the route fully completed and equipped and the landing stage fully constructed immediately upon the opening of the navigation in the spring of 1876.

7th. The lease shall be granted for a period of five years, from the 1st May, 1876.

8th. The Lessee will be required to give two sureties, satisfactory to the Department of Inland Revenue, who shall be bound jointly and severally with the principal in the sum of \$10,000 for the full compliance of the lessee with the terms of the lease.

9th. The right will be reserved to the Department of Inland Revenue of rejecting the Ferry Boat or landing wharves should they or either of them be deemed unsuitable to the service, unsafe or inadequate to meet the public wants.

The right is also reserved to the Governor in Council to make the maximum Tariff, should it be deemed expedient in the public interest to do so, and the Governor in Council may declare the lease void and void whenever it shall be satisfactorily shown that the Lessee fails to comply with the conditions hereof.

10th. The Lessee of the Ferry Boat shall at all times during the continuance of the lease carry over and across the Ferry, without fee, toll or reward, all Mail matter, Militia men, soldiers or sailors, when practicable with proper passports or under the charge of the proper officer or officers, and it shall be lawful for the said Lessee to compute the rate for passengers' fees.

11th. A notice of the rates of fares and tolls to be charged for ferryage shall be put up in a conspicuous place near the Ferry landing, on both sides, and also on board the steam ferry boat employed.

12th. The lessee shall not at any time during the term of his lease, knowingly ferry, take or carry, or permit to be ferried, taken or carried over or across the said Ferry, any contraband articles whatsoever.

A. BRUSEL, Commissioner Inland Revenue, For the Minister. Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, 13th April, 1876.

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A chance to draw any of the above prizes for 25 cent tickets describing prizes, are sent in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25 cents a sealed ticket is drawn without choice, and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of one dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

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REFERENCES.—By kind permission we refer to the following: Franklin S. Lane, Louisville, drew \$14,000. Miss Hattie Baker, Charleston, \$9,000. rs. Louisa T. Blake, Saint Paul, Plano, \$7,000. Samuel V. Raymond, Boston, \$5,500. Eugene P. Rockett, Pittsburg, Watch, \$300. Miss Annie Osgood, New Orleans, \$5,500. Emory L. Pratt, Columbus, Ohio, \$7,000.

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Prospectus for 1876--Ninth Year.

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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 conceited.

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

It will furnish communications on art topics from a corps of regular correspondents at the principal art centres of the world—making a connected contemporaneous history of the higher branches of human industry.

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1776.

1876.

The Aldine and the American Centennial.

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

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