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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. V.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1871.

No. 46.

THE AUTUMNAL MANOUVRES OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—NO. III.

(From the Broad Arrow.)

To-day's programme was observed to the letter, without mishaps or hindrance of any kind. Heavy rain had fallen on the night of Thursday, which had made the canvas wet and heavy to handle, but the 20,000 men under orders to march could not have lost much time in striking and packing their tents, for by very shortly after six o'clock, both the 2nd and 3rd Divisions were drawn upon their separate parade-grounds in magnificent array ready for a start. The troops were first assembled on the camp squares and parades of their several encampments; at five the music of the bands struck up, and the horse, foot, and artillery of the 2nd Division formed on the Queen's Parade, North Camp, and that of the 3rd Division on Rushmoor Bottom, South Camp, on the further side of the Farnham road.

The 2nd Division, under General Carey, marched at seven for Hartford Bridge Flats in three columns, as follows:—The right column comprising General Maxwell's 1st Brigade of Infantry and one Battery of Field Artillery, marched by Farnborough and Hawley; the centre column, composed of Colonel Smith's Brigade of Infantry and one Field Battery by Covo and Minley; and the left column, the Prince of Wales's Brigade of Cavalry, commanded in the absence of His Royal Highness by Colonel Baker and a battery of Horse Artillery, by the Fleet Pond and Eversley Road. The whole division concentrated on Hartford Bridge Flats, about seven miles to the north of their starting point, by eleven o'clock, and there encamped as in the face of the enemy, on ground chosen by the Assistant Quarter-Master-General.

The 3rd Division under Sir Charles Staveley, marched to Frensham Common, distant thirteen miles, and there pitched its tents in the same manner as the 2nd Division. It started at seven, and marched in two columns. The right column comprising the cavalry brigade of the division, under Sir Thomas MacMahon, and the 1st Infantry Brigade, under Major General Brownrigg, proceeded by Farnham, Redhill, and Lock's Hill; the left column, Colonel Stevenson's 2nd Brigade of Infantry, by Bagshot Crooks bury Hill, Fildford Bridge. Both Divisions accomplished their day's work in perfect order, and without let or hindrance. At Hartford Bridge Flats the tents were pitched among the heather before eleven o'clock and at Frensham the camp was formed about the same time. The divisions leaving

their re-erves behind them, marched from Aldershot 20,042 men, and 2580 horses strong, of which total 10,230 men and 1539 horses belonging to the 2nd (General Carey's), and 9812 men and 1231 horses to the 3rd (Sir C. Staveley's). The Army Service Corps, including the hired transport, must have numbered about 1000 men and 2000 horses. Each column had an advance guard of two squadrons of cavalry, a half battery of Horse Artillery, a battalion of Infantry, and the head quarters of each division were with the right column. In encamping the first line was formed by infantry brigades. The masses of the infantry of General Carey's Division, drawn up rank on rank in one solid parallelogram on the Queen's Parade, and waiting for the word to march, were a sight worth going to see.

A parade was ordered for three o'clock to day, but judiciously countermanded. To-morrow, at six, the march on Woolmer will be resumed. No casualties are reported. The cavalry are still using the vicious system of picketing, but there have been no stampedes, although a good number of single horses have broken loose from time to time.

In our last impression we give the official list of the Head quarters Staff and the Umpire Staff. The details of the Division and Brigade Staff are as follows:—

ALDERSHOT.

DIVISION STAFF.

1st Division.—Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope Grant, G. C. B., Aides-de-Camp—Lieutenant Knollys, R. A., and Captain Corkran, Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant Barton, 9th Lancers, (extra). Assistant-Adjutant-General, Colonel Sir A. Alison, C. B.; Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Colonel Gamble, C. B.; Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Captain the Hon. C. Edwards, Rifle Brigade; Assistant Provost-Marshal, Captain Wilson 42nd Foot; commanding Royal Artillery, Colonel Henry C. B.; Adjutant, Captain J. M. Burn, R. A.; commanding Royal Engineers, Colonel J. M. Grant; Adjutant, Lieutenant F. W. Heneage, R. E.; Assistant-Controller, A. C. Crookshank; Deputy-Commissaries, Price and Wilton; Assistant Commissary, Jolly; Staff Surgeon—Major, H. Kendall. First Field Hospital—Staff-Surgeon-Major, F. Holton; Staff Assistant-Surgeons, W. J. and A. W. Sheddon. Second Field Hospital—Staff Surgeon, R. Hungerford; Staff Assistant-Surgeons, J. W. Loughed and W. F. Burnett. Third Field Hospital—Staff Surgeon, J. R. Thomas; Staff Assistant Surgeons, G. Bolster and T. A. J. Cocksedge. Chaplains—Rev. H. N. Wheeler, Rev. W. Backhouse, F. Cannon

(Presbyterian) and Rev. Thomas Moore (Roman Catholic.)

BRIGADE STAFF.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.—Colonel Marshall, 2nd Life Guards, Aide de Camp, Lieutenant Dunbar, 1st Life Guards, Major Captain Curzon, 2nd Life Guards, Deputy Commissary, Bearish.

FIRST BRIGADE.—Major-General His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxo Weimar, C. B.; Aide-de-Camp, Captain Lord F. C. Gordon Lennox, Scots Fusilier Guards; Brigade Major, Captain Wynne-Finch, Scots Fusilier Guards; Deputy Commissary Anderson.

SECOND BRIGADE.—Major-General Lyons, C. B.; Aide-de-Camp, Captain Hayward, 25th Foot. Orderly officers—Lieutenant Kidston, 42nd Foot, and Ensign Berwick, 42nd Foot. Brigade Major, Captain Maxwell, 80th Foot; Deputy-Commissary Ravenscroft.

HARTFORD BRIDGE FLATS.

DIVISION STAFF.

2ND DIVISION.—Major-General Carey, C. B. Aides de Camp, Lieutenant-Colonel Tupper and Captain Terry, 60th Foot; Assistant Adjutant General, Colonel Daubney, C. B.; Assistant Quartermaster-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Mayne; Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, Captain Prior, 100th Foot; Assistant-Provost Marshal, Captain Hallows, 15th Foot. Commanding Royal Artillery.—Colonel E. T. Gage, C. B.; Adjutant, Second Captain M. C. Brown, Royal Artillery. Commanding Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Edwards; Adjutant, Lieutenant R. Athorpe, Royal Engineers, Assistant Controller A. W. Downes, Commissary Newland, Deputy Commissaries Raines and Le Geyt; Surgeon Major J. Sinclair, 33rd Foot. First Field Hospital.—Staff Surgeon C. M. M. Miller; Staff Assistant Surgeons R. Spence, and M. L. White. Second Field Hospital.—Staff Surgeon R. Watson, Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Y. Donaldson and C. S. Willies. Third Field Hospital.—Staff Surgeon N. Pfolliot, Staff Assistant Surgeons, C. F. Churchill and J. H. Reynolds. Chaplains.—Revs. A. J. Townend, C. A. Rosser, Dr. Wright (Presbyterian), and J. Pe'for, (Roman Catholic).

BRIGADE STAFF.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.—General His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K. G.; Colonel Baker, 10th Hussars; Brigade Major, Colonel A. Elliot, Deputy Commissary Squa-

1ST BRIGADE.—Major-General Maxwell, C. B.; Aide-de-Camp, Captain Berkeley, 29th Foot. Orderly officers, Major Delafosse, 101st Foot, and Lieutenant Thornton 104th Foot; Brigade Major, Captain Poole, 60th Foot; Deputy-Commissary Meyer.

2ND BRIGADE.—Colonel J. W. Smith, C. B., Aide-de-Camp, Captain Macgregor, 20th Foot; Orderly Officers, Lieutenant Wyld, 3rd Foot; and Lieutenant Harley, 3rd Foot, Brigade-Major Captain Collville, 11th Foot; Deputy-Commissary Fryer.

WOOLMER.

DIVISION STAFF.

THIRD DIVISION.—Major-General Sir Charles Staveley, K. C. B.; Aides-de-Camp, Captain Staveley, Royal Artillery, and Captain Rivett-Carnac, 19th Hussars; Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, Colonel Sir Garnet Wolseley, C. B., K. C. M. G.; Assistant Quarter-Master General, Lieutenant-Colonel Clive, Grenadier Guards; Assistant Deputy Quartermaster-General, Captain Robinson, Rifle Brigade; Assistant Provost Marshal, Captain Anstruther, 94th Foot; Commanding Royal Artillery, Col. F. W. C. Ord; Adjutant, Lieutenant F. T. Ord, Royal Artillery; Commanding Royal Engineers, Colonel W. O. Lennox, C. B.; Adjutant, Lieutenant A. K. Haslett, Royal Engineers; Assistant Controller, J. Long; Commissary Ward; Assistant-Commissaries Goodrich and Walsh; Surgeon Major J. J. Clifford, 9th Lancers. First Field Hospital—Staff-Surgeon E. Y. Kellett and Staff Assistant Surgeons G. White, and W. G. Martelli. Second Field Hospital—Staff-Surgeon W. Grant, and Staff Assistant Surgeons W. T. Martin and T. J. P. Polmes. Third Field Hospital—Staff-Surgeon G. Palatiano and Staff Assistant-Surgeons W. Blake and C. Smith. Chaplains—Revs. J. A. W. Collins, R. A. Corbett, D. Sandeman (Presbyterian), and J. F. Browne (Roman Catholic).

BRIGADE STAFF.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.—Major-General Sir T. M'Mahon, C. B.; Aides-de-Camp, Captain Russell, 10th Hussars, and Captain Fitz-george, 23rd Foot; Orderly Officers, Lieut. Lord M. Beresford, 7th Hussars, and Lieut. Mackenzie, 9th Lancers; Brigade Major, Captain Hozier, 2nd Dragoons; Deputy-Commissary Leach.

1ST BRIGADE.—Major General Brownrigg, C. B.; Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Brownrigg, Rifle Brigade; Orderly Officers, Lieut. the Hon. M. Curzon, Rifle Brigade, and Lieutenant Roe, 23rd Foot; Brigade Major Captain Harvey, 71st Foot; Deputy-Commissary Robertson.

2ND BRIGADE.—Colonel Stephenson, C. B. Scots Fusilier Guards; Aide-de-Camp, Captain Graham, Scots Fusilier Guards; Orderly Officers, Captain Butlin, 22nd Foot, and Lieutenant Froom, 94th Foot; Brigade-Major, Captain Knowles, 67th Foot; Deputy Commissary Granville.

IN RESERVE.

Commanding Reserve Artillery, Colonel J. W. Domville, Royal Artillery; Brigade-Major Geary, Royal Artillery; Aide-de-Camp, Captain T. B. Strange, Royal Artillery. Second in Command Reserve Artillery, Colonel Yates, C. B., Royal Artillery; Adjutant, Lieutenant J. Day, Royal Artillery, Deputy-Commissary Cooke.

N. B.—The Regimental Colonel attached to the Reserve, will be available to command the Artillery of the opposing force.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH.

The detachments from Metropolitan Volunteer corps which are to take part in the manoeuvres, left London this afternoon.

The Volunteers mustered at various points—Somerset House, the Temple Gardens, &c., whence they marched in Brigades to the Waterloo Station, and were despatched to their several places of destination. In the course of the day the third division of the force already in the field marched from Frensham Common to Woolmer. The second division, passed a quiet day in its encampment on Hartford Bridge Flats. The Prince of Wales arrived at Hartford Bridge to take command of the cavalry brigade attached to this division.

The Hartford Bridge Camp faces north, the Infantry lying all along Eversley Common, and out towards the Flat; the cavalry on Hazeley Heath, the headquarters and Cavalry Brigade Staff, the Artillery, and Engineers in Bramshill Park. The Prince has moved his own and favourite regiment the 10th Hussars, from the Common to the Park, to be near the headquarters of the brigade. It is understood that the divisions are to pass the ensuing week in perfecting themselves in brigade drill, and especially in outpost duty and in the Prussian company column. There has been a change in the cavalry of the 1st or Aldershot Division. Colonel De Ros, of the 1st Life Guards, has been forced by ill-health to resign the command of the brigade, and will be succeeded by Colonel Marshall, of the 2nd Life Guards a thoroughly popular appointment. The 1st Division, will march on Tuesday from Aldershot to Chobham Ridges, seven miles, and on Wednesday to Chobham, seven miles further. The other divisions advanced from Aldershot, their baggage in the rear; but the 1st will probably leave in order of retreat, sending its baggage on in front. It is said that the general plan of the manoeuvres is to be the attack on the 1st Division by the 2nd and 3rd, the 1st Division-making the best of its Chobham position and covering London. The Duke of Cambridge will stay at the Queen's Pavilion during the manoeuvres. The correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The Queen's Hotel is filling up with foreign officers; we must not be over-modest, and think that they will pass their time in laughing at us. Nothing can be further from the case. We need not be ashamed to say that we have a good deal to learn from the Prussians in the training and handling of infantry, but they in turn, are quite ready to own that our Artillery and Engineers can teach them something. I have nothing more to tell you except that the late muddy days have made cavalry officers anxious that the example of the 10th Hussars should be followed, and that their bespattered leather and cloth trousers should be exchanged for boots and breeches which come away from each other and leave a clean leg. Speaking of riding, all the orderlies horses are worked nigh to death."

The Woolmer camp, lies in a broad, shallow valley, with a southerly slope towards a wood and a stream. The scene it presents is a busy one. Between the tents and trees long lines of cavalry horses pass to and from the watering place: men swarm round the wagons for their rations, and stores are being unpacked and issued; a regiment is coming in from drill, drains are being dug round the tents, and the letters are being cleared out of a real pillar-box (of wood) standing near the General's tent. The camp had been some hours pitched when these observations were made, but things had not yet quite settled down. The start from Frensham had been made in pouring rain; the roads cut up by Artillery, were difficult for the store wagons, and there had been rather a scramble among the Control,

and some delay with the rations. Towards the north, where the enemy were supposed to be, the outpost tents were just visible over the crest of a down. For topographical reasons, the camp is pitched, rather against rule, with two fronts, one to the east, and the other to the north. To the east are the cavalry, with the 2nd Brigade on the right flank, and in rear of the centre near the road is a field battery. The 1st brigade lies along the north front, and the Army Service Corps have their ground on left flank of the Cavalry. The unorthodox double front is protected by a regiment of Cavalry, a battery of Artillery, and a battalion and a half of Volunteers pushed some what beyond its angle. The rest of the Artillery is parked in the rear centre. This division (the 3rd) is commanded by Sir Charles Staveley, and is supposed to be the most Prussianised of the three; in it is being tried the new appointment of chief of the Staff (Sir Garnet Wolseley). The confusion of the morning's arrival soon vanished, and the thousand and-one duties of camp life were in full swing. Bread was being baked in the field bakeries (the steam pipe of one of them had exploded on the march with a bang like a 24-pounder, but fortunately hurt no one), and the extempore ovens were being heated with some difficulty, with green fir boughs. These ovens are very simple and effective. They can be constructed, and bread turned out of them within six hours from the time of arriving on the ground, and consist merely of sheets of iron arched to the height and width of the oven heaped over and closed at the back with earth. The transport of this 3rd Division includes about a hundred light wagons built at the time of the *Trent* affair, and brought all the way from Canada. There is also a quantity of hired transport, and though when the columns left Aldershot yesterday this service appeared to be all that could be devised, there were in the Woolmer picket-lines, not a few weak wretched brutes, broken-kneed and broken-hearted, and not worth the 20lb. of oats they couldn't eat, let alone £2 10s. a day. Between Frensham and Woolmer, the Control horses were continually being hooked on to the hired wagons to pull them out of the mud, and a contractor's horse fell down and died altogether in the road on the first day's journey. In the regimental canteens all appeared very well ordered, and the greatest boon to the men. Nothing is sold before ten a. m., or after half-past nine p. m., but between these hours the men are served with beer, porter, tea, coffee, jam, sugar, and other groceries, all good of their sort, and at low prices.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"The Duke of Cambridge visited the Woolmer Camp to-day, arriving about noon, accompanied by General Sir Hope Grant, General Sir Charles Staveley, General Elliot, and other general and field officers. His Royal Highness made a most minute inspection of the camp, spending a considerable time with each regiment. He took a great interest in the manner in which cavalry horses were picketted, and highly approved of the system of 'blushing' by which the officers' horses of the 9th Lancers are now fastened. This system, which I believe is of Persian origin, is used with the double head-rope, but I have no doubt is nearly equally efficacious with but one. The knotted end of each head-rope is buried a few inches deep in the ground, a stone or a piece of wood being placed over the knot, and the superincumbent earth being firmly trampled down. No horse can draw ropes so secured, the power required

to pull up a rope hurried in this way being something incredible. The troop horses generally throughout the division are fastened now by the head to the continuous picquet-rope, by the forefoot, and also by the heel-rope. This combination of systems ought to make assurance doubly sure, and there is indeed seldom a loose horse. About one o'clock this afternoon a series of explosions occurred in a field oven belonging to the 7th Hussars, which, judging by the sound, seemed much more serious than they turned out to be."

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH.

A correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—"This morning I rode along the whole length of the Harford Bridge encampment. What was a few days ago only a faintly-defined track, but is now a well-worn road, wet and deeply rutted where the firs stand close, runs along the whole south of the camp, leading quite up to Bramshill. The best way to see the camp is to follow this road without stopping, going on as far as Hazeley Heath, where the cavalry are, and then to ride back slowly through the whole length of the tents. But without leaving the road at all a great deal can be seen. Passing along the firs of Eversley Common, they soon open out, and the scene becomes busier and busier. A stack of forage standing among the wagons, an orderly Lancer spurring for Aldershot with a head-quarters despatch, the men swarming round the water carts, a field-forge in full blast (if it be a week-day), a church parade, or groups of men lying about in the shade of the firs and of their tents (if it be a fine Sunday, as to-day)—these are the sights which catch the eye. I made towards the head-quarters in Bramshill Park, the field telegraph line being a sure guide. This line is no more than a wire cased in gutta percha, and laid loosely along the ground, and has been cut twice since twelve o'clock yesterday, when it was opened between Aldershot to both camps. One cut was accidental, in the middle of the camp of the London Scottish Volunteers; the other was maliciously done, a joint being deliberately unscrewed at Blackwater village. In war a telegraph line is fenced by deadly penalties, the Indian rule during the Mutiny being that the owner of the land on which the cut was made must find out who did it or be shot himself. Riding on towards Bramshill, I came to where a summer or two ago a fire had run through the firs, burning the heather and scorching the trees, some of them to death. These were being cut down and split up into firewood, which was stacked in cords by the roadside ready to be carted away. Expecting the tents, the scene reminds one of an Australian or New Zealand bush. A little further on I entered Bramshill Park, thoroughly English in its fine trees and velvet turf, now dinted by the thousand hoofs of cavalry and artillery horses, bestriden bareback by soldiers in unbuttoned forage jackets and red stable caps, and passing up and down the glades to and from the ornamental water. Sunday dinners were cooking over the fires in the broad-arrow trenches, officers were dining seated on the grass, now and then a squealing or kicking horse had to be looked to—the telegraph line ended in a wagon, and I knew I was at the headquarters of the division, which was also the headquarters of the Prince of Wales' Cavalry Brigade. The Prince has a large messtent, but lives in one which is a sort of cross between a bell and a marquee, and very little larger than the former. He arrived in camp last night, and attended the headquarters church parade this morning. It was near the Staff

tents and the ornamental water; the congregation included, besides the Divisional and Brigade Staff, Horse and Field Artillery Royal Engineers and their train, a troop of Lancers, and a company of the 11th Foot. Other services were held throughout the camp, various creeds having their various hours."

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH.

This morning brigade drills kept everybody from idleness. The 1st Infantry Brigade—seven regiments strong—viz., the 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, Dorset Volunteers, Elthorne Militia, 94th Regiment, 100th Regiment, Royal London Militia, and 102nd Regiment, turned out at eight, and formed up in mass of quarter-columns facing west on the further side of the camp of the Dorset Volunteers, and therefore on the extreme west of the whole camp. General Brownrigg, of course, commanded the whole of his brigade, but in consequence of its size it was subdivided, for tactical purposes, into two demi-brigades, commanded respectively by the senior Colonels. The order of the regiments in formation was as above. The brigade first practised several times wheeling from mass into line of contiguous columns, and then deployed on the front companies of battalions. The 60th Rifles on the right, and the 102nd on the left, were detailed for skirmishing duty, and proceeded to cover the respective flanks and the front with great promptitude and regularity, the first-named regiment occupying and lining a wood on the left front of the line, while the 60th held the crest on the right, and thus dominating the reverse side of the ridge. The centre of the brigade rested on the main road. Afterwards the brigade resumed its original formation of mass of columns, and the battalions returned to their camps independently about eleven o'clock. The General, prior to the commencement of the simple manoeuvres, explained his intentions to the assembled commanding officers, and I understand that the officers commanding the demi-brigades expressed themselves highly pleased with the intelligent manner in which the Volunteers worked.

The 2nd Infantry Brigade, under the command of Colonel Stephenson, took the field about the same time as the 1st. Colonel Stephenson's brigade is stronger than the 2nd in the material of Volunteers. Its constitution is as follows:—2nd Battalion 17th Foot, 2nd Battalion 22nd Foot, 82nd Foot, 1st Surrey Militia, 1st Administrative Battalion Hants Volunteers, 19th and 23rd Middlesex attached. 2nd Administrative Battalion Wilts and 19th Surrey attached. The brigade formed line of quarter column on some very rough ground, the front facing south-west, with Volunteers on the flanks. These were sent out in skirmishing order, and the style in which they extended and availed themselves of the cover was highly creditable to their training. With the front and flank thus covered the brigade advanced in columns of battalions, the regulars constituting the front line of columns, the Militia and those of the Volunteers not skirmishing formed the second. Then columns of half battalions were formed from the right, the brigade continuing to advance, with skirmishers reinforced, till the latter had reached the confines of the cultivated ground which was not available for movements. The brigade shortly before reaching this limit deployed on the march at the double, calling in the skirmishers. The limit in this direction having been attained, a fresh line was formed to the left, the second line now coming to the front, and the original first line becoming the sup-

port. The first line advancing took up an excellent position covered by a long bank, and the order having been given that the second line should relieve the first, a novel manoeuvre was resorted to. The ordinary method of effecting such a change is for the troops composing the first line to retire through the intervals of the second; but Colonel Stephenson's innovation was to march the second line forward over the prostrate bodies of the first, the men in the latter having been ordered to lie down. Front was then changed half-right on the left company of the left battalion—the Wiltshire Volunteers Corps. In this evolution Colonel Stephenson was very highly satisfied with the steadiness and intelligence displayed by that regiment, and with the conduct generally throughout the drill both of the Militia and Volunteers.

The afternoon was devoted, on the part of the infantry, to the practice of outpost duty. The 2nd Brigade encircled the whole right flank of the division, sending out feelers to considerable distances on the roads, establishing picquets in the rear of the summits of eminences with sentries on the summits, and generally practising with much zeal and efficiency the duties which would devolve on a brigade of the light division in an enemy's country. The 1st Brigade did the same as regarded the left of the division: the two brigades shaking hands with each other in front and rear of the camp. The movements were of a technical character, and it will be sufficient to say of them, that the Volunteers and Militia, on whose account they were chiefly undertaken, took up the rationale of the work with acuteness and promptitude, and made up by willingness for an ignorance which was far less apparent by the time the practice was over than at its commencement.

(To be continued.)

INSPECTION OF THE EIGHT BATT.—V. M. R.—According to notice, the inspection of this favorite and gallant corps, took place on Monday night, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness this last inspection under the old volunteer system. There were present in uniform, Lt.-Col. Cassault, Ass. Adj. Genl., Lt.-Col. Willy, Lt.-Col. Duchesnay, Lt.-Col. Lamontagne, Lt.-Col. Forsythe, Lt.-Col. Reeve, and the officers of the battalion. Among the strangers were observed Messrs. C. J. Brydges and Bailey of Montreal and Thos Ross of Ottawa. The corps was put through the company and battalion drill by some of their own officers in the most efficient manner, and the movements were executed with a precision and soldierly bearing worthy of regular soldiers. Their clean and smart appearance, was the subject of much comment among the spectators. At the close of the drill which occupied about two hours. Col. Cassault addressed them in hollow square and complimented them in a few well chosen remarks. The officers entertained the Ass. Adj. Gen. and Staff at the Stadacona.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Some careful soundings of the Baltic have been made by the steamship *Pomerania*. The greatest depth of the Baltic Sea between Gothland and Windan was found to be 720 ft. At the depth of from 600 ft. to 720 ft., the water was at the end of July, very cold, the thermometer giving from one half to two degrees, Reaumur—(near the freezing point Fahrenheit). No plants were found at this depth, and only a few specimens of one or two species of worms were brought up with the clay and mud.

THE LATE ROYAL LIGHT INFANTRY.

In answer to many enquiries, and also in justice to themselves, the members of the late 5th Battalion "Royal Light Infantry," desire to lay the facts and correspondence connected with the disbanding of their corps before their friends and the public.

The regiment had commenced their annual drill, when the following General Order appeared in the *Canada Gazette* of June 3rd, 1871:

"Fifth Battalion, 'The Royal Light Infantry,' Montreal. The resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Routh is hereby accepted.
 "Captain and Bravet-Major Walter Scott is hereby permitted to retire retaining the rank of Major.
 "This Battalion having become disorganized, is hereby removed from the list of active militia corps."

In consequence of this a meeting of the officers was held, and the following memorial drafted, which succinctly states the case from their standpoint, and contains grave facts, which, to this day, no one has attempted to refute.

"To SIR GEORGE ETIENNE CARTIER, BART.,
 "Minister of Militia and Defence.

"The Memorial of the undersigned Officers of the late Fifth Royal Light Infantry, on their own behalf and on behalf of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the same Corps, respectfully sheweth:—

"That the *Canada Gazette* of June 3rd ult., contains a General Order declaring the Royal Light Infantry disorganized and removed from the list of Militia Corps.

"Your memorialists energetically, yet with all due respect, record their emphatic protest against what they believe to be *undeserved, arbitrary, uncourteous* and *exceptional*.

"*Undeserved*, because of the past record of the regiment.

"*Arbitrary*, because the alleged disorganization has been taken for granted, and not ascertained in the regular way, either through the Deputy Adjutant General, by special enquiry, or by a test inspection.

"*Uncourteous*, because notice of the intention was nearly simultaneous with the accomplished fact; because it was promulgated when members of the corps were actually performing their annual drill, and was done in such haste that the usual and necessary transfer of arms, accoutrements, &c., was dispensed with.

"*And exceptional*, because the Royals are in no worse condition than many other corps still retained on the efficient list.

"Your memorialists respectfully call to your recollection the long services of the regiment.

"Organized at the time of the Trent trouble, they have done duty wherever and whenever it was required of them.

"Detachments of the Royals were at Sandwich, Cornwall and St. John's, and the Battalion was at Hemmingford, St. John's, and St. Armand.

"The regiment had not its equal at target practice.

"The list of victories appended needs no comment further than to draw attention to the fact that the Royals defeated alike, Canadian Volunteers, English Volunteers and British regulars. The extracts from inspection reports, likewise annexed, attest to official appreciation. the return of 1868 showing the Royals to be the *only* city corps of Rifles or Infantry worthy of being placed in class A.

"Indeed, your memorialists appeal to any and every report, at any time made about them to Headquarters, from 1862 to 1870, to support this assertion that no Corps, at least in Montreal, has more thoroughly come up to the standard required of them by the Militia authorities,

"It has been asserted that the Regiment has not been re-enrolled. But your memorialists respectfully urge that the Government themselves have nullified this objection by accepting and paying for the services of the Corps in May, 1870; besides an objection of this kind is easily remedied.

"Recognising you as their chief *par excellence*, and conscious that you are incapable of sanctioning anything even approaching injustice or unfairness, your memorialists make this direct appeal to your sense of right; and pray that you will not allow this summary obliteration of a long tried and loyal regiment: and they earnestly hope that you will cause the General Order of June 3rd, in so far as it relates to the Royals, to be cancelled, so as to give the Corps a fair opportunity to show that somewhat of its old efficiency still remains.

"And your memorialists will ever pray.
 "Signed by the officers, present and past, of the Regiment.

MEMORABLE RIFLE MATCHES IN WHICH THE ROYALS WERE VICTORIOUS.

1. Rifle Match on the ice, February 25, 1863, open to all Montreal force. First and second prizes were won by the right and left section No. 7 Company, Royals. There were 10 entries—squads of 10 men—range 200 yards.

2. Cornwall, 1864—No. 7 Company Royals won the Company match, beating a large entry.

3. Montreal, 1864, August 6—The Royals beat a picked team of H.M. Scot's Fusilier Guards by 48 points at 2, 4 and 600 yards.

4. Montreal, Sept. 24—The Royals beat the Queen's Own, Toronto, by 17 points, simultaneous match, 2, 3 and 400 yards—5 men each.

5. Montreal—The Royals won the Corporation Challenge Vase.

6. Montreal, 1865—The Royals shot three matches with H.M. 25th Regiment, beating them twice, and 17 points in the three matches.

7. Montreal, 1865, September—The Royals won a second time the Corporation Challenge Cup, thus making it the property of the Regiment.

8. Montreal, 1865, October—The Royals shot a match with H.M. 60th Rifles, 15 men each at 2, 4 and 600 yards, winning by 70 points.

9. The Royals beat the Victoria Rifles, Quebec, 15 men each, at 2, 4 and 500 yards, by 95 points.

10. Montreal, 1866—The Royals shot a match with the Montreal Garrison Artillery, 5 men each, winning by nearly 50 points.

11. Montreal, August, 1866—The Royals beat the First Kent Rifles, England, by 60 points, 15 men each.

12. Montreal, Aug., 1868—In a match with the 3rd Lancashire Rifles, both tied, but Royals won from making highest score at longest range.

13. In the same month the Royals won the Battalion Match at Quebec.

14. The Royals won the Dominion Cup at the Provincial Rifle Meeting, 1869.

15. And in 1870 were second for the same prize.

INSPECTION REPORT of Corps which have performed the Annual Drill for 1869 and 1870:—

Battalion or Corps.	Commanding Officers.	Average strength of Battalions.	
		Officers.	Non-com. Officers & Men.
1st Battalion P. of W. Rifles, Montreal.....	Major Bond.....	15	298
3rd Battalion Victoria Rifles, Montreal.....	Major Bethune.....	17	227
5th Battalion Royal Light Infantry, Montreal.....	Lieut. Col Routh.....	17	297
5th Hochelaga Light Infantry, Montreal.....	Major Martin.....	14	151

SYNOPSIS OF REPORT of the state and strength of Corps of Volunteer Militia in Lieut. Colonel Osborne Smith's District for the year ending 1st July, 1868.

NAMES OF CORPS.	Actual strength.	Relative efficiency of corps as shown by letters A being highest & D lowest.	
			Non-com. Officers & Men.
Montreal Light Infantry.	15	189	D
1st or P. of W. Regt.....	23	300	C
Victoria Vol. Rifles.....	15	231	B
Chasseurs Canadiens....	28	405	B
Royal Light Infantry...	21	244	A
Hochelaga L. Infantry..	24	226	D

A deputation of officers presented this memorial to Sir George E. Cartier in person who promised to give the matter his best attention.

As up to August 5th no reply of any kind had been received, Colonel Routh wrote to Ottawa, asking "to be favored with an answer as early as convenient." Three days later, no reply being made, a telegram was sent to the same effect, which on the 9th, elicited the answer that "reply goes by mail."

In due course this arrived, and is here appended:

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
 OTTAWA, August 9th, 1871.

SIR—The Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant respecting the petition of the Royal Light Infantry Battalion, and to inform you that the Adjutant General of Militia, who has lately returned after the absence of two months on public duty, has referred it to Lieut. Colonel Osborne Smith for report.

I have the honor to be Sir,
 Your obedient servant,

Geo. FURVOYE,
 D. M. of M. & D.

Lieut. Colonel H. L. ROUTH, Montreal.
 Col. Routh and his officers were anxious to have their memorial acted upon, and the

regiment reinstated, not only as an act of justice in the premises, but also to give the corps title to compete in the forthcoming rifle matches.

From the foregoing letter it was fair to infer there would be fatal delay, so a telegram was sent to Sir George Cartier, urging him "to authorize Royals in some way to compete at rifle matches pending investigation of their petition." This elicited the following reply:

MONTREAL, Aug. 12, 1871.

By telegraph from Ottawa to Lieut. Colonel Routh.

An extra Gazette will issue to-day, authorizing the companies to be enrolled under command of the two senior captains with a view to a reorganization of the Fifth Royal Battalion. This no doubt will meet the question of competition at rifle matches, of officers who have not resigned to sustain their commissions.

G. E. CARTIER.

And accordingly the following General Order appeared in the next Gazette, and the regiment competed.

HEADQUARTERS.

OTTAWA, August 12, 1871.

General Order (18)

ACTIVE MILITIA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

With reference to General Order No. 14, June 2nd, 1871, two companies are hereby authorized to be enrolled from among the members of the late Fifth Battalion Royal Light Infantry with a view to the reorganization of that corps under the command of the two late Senior Captains of the Battalion viz., Captain Frederick Mackenzie, Captain Hector Mackenzie.

By command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON ROSS, Colonel,
Adjutant-General of Militia, Canada.

Be it observed, this General Order of the 12th August, was not a reply to the troublesome memorial, as Colonel Smith, who was looked to for a report upon the matter, had not, on the 10th August, received the papers. The order was simply to "meet the question of competition at the rifle matches," (vide Sir George Cartier's telegram).

On the 13th September, Colonel Routh again wrote to Ottawa, again asking for "an answer to our petition"—and received the following reply.

[3357]

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, Sept. 15, 1871.

SIR.—In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, I am directed by the Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence, to refer the signers of the memorial therein mentioned to the General Order of August 12, 1871, which is the answer to their memorial.

As already stated in my letter of the 7th instant, I am to reiterate that as soon as application is made by them through the proper channel, the Deputy Adjutant General of their District, due attention will be given to it.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your obedient servant.

GEO. FURVOYE,
D. M. of M. and D.

To Col. H. L. ROUTH, Montreal.

The officers of the Royals, deemed themselves justified in refusing, to accept that general order, as an answer to their memorial. It was not an answer in fact, nor was it in spirit, for it contained no admission of error, it expressed no regret, and it granted no adequate reparation. It simply accorded

gracious permission to organize a regiment which had never been disorganized, a permission the officers and men indignantly refused, resolving to take no further steps in the matter, other than laying the whole matter before their peers, the public, conscious that they at least have not forgotten the services, and sacrifices of the now extinct 5th Battalion Royal Light Infantry.—*Montreal Gazette.*

RIFLE MATCHES.

DISTRICT OF BEDFORD RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual matches of the Association were held at Stanbridge East, County of Missisquoi, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th October. The range (kindly granted by H. Kemp, Esq.) is one of the best in the district and was in good order. The weather was fine, shooting and the attendance good. 40th Batt. "Missisquoi Borderers" mustered strong, the 21st, 51st and 52nd Battalions were represented by some of their crack shots, the Home Guards—"Eccle's Hill" men—also turned out in force under Capt. Asa Westover, and aided to the interest of the competition. Lieut. Colonels Fletcher and Rowe, Major Gilmore, Captains Bockus and Westover, Lieut. Whitman and Ensign Abbott were the Executive Committee. The success of the meeting is due to their efficient management, and the cordial support given them by the officers and men on the ground. The result of the competition was satisfactory to all concerned.

The following is the list of the prize winners in the different matches:

1st Match—15 prizes. 5 shots at 200 yards. Snider Rifles.

Pte. Nicholas, 51st Batt.	\$8	15
Capt. Scriver, 51st Batt.	6	15
H. J. Pell, Home Guards.	5	14
Pte. H. Miner, 52nd Batt.	4	14
Sgt. Rodgers, 60th Batt.	3	14
S. S. Martin, 52nd Batt.	3	14
Lt. Whitman, 60th Batt.	3	14
Ens. Bockus, 60th Batt.	2	14
Staff Sgt. Bulman, 52nd Batt.	2	14
Pte. J. Meson, 60th Batt.	2	14
Sgt. M. J. Corey, 60th Batt.	2	13
Sgt. Maj. Jenkins, 60th Batt.	1	13
Sgt. Maj. Carty, 60th Batt.	1	13
C. H. Wells, Home Guards.	1	13
Capt. Bockus, 60th Batt.	1	12

2nd, District Match.—20 prizes. All rifles. Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards, 3 shots at each.

Pte. Sumner, 60th Batt.	\$10	27
S. S. Martin, 52nd Batt.	8	26
Staff Sgt. Bulman, 52nd Batt.	6	25
Pte. Miner, 52nd Batt.	5	24
Pte. Derrick, 60th Batt.	4	24
Lt. Whitman, 60th Batt.	3	24
Pte. L. Kennedy, 60th Batt.	3	23
Sgt. Carty, 60th Batt.	3	23
Pte. Larroy, 60th Batt.	3	22
Sgt. Derrick, 60th Batt.	3	21
Sgt. Vaughan, 60th Batt.	2	21
Pte. Porter, 60th Batt.	2	21
Pte. A. Gilmore, 52nd Batt.	2	21
Pte. Nichols, 51st Batt.	2	20
Pte. Jamieson, 60th Batt.	2	20
Lt. Col. Fletcher.	1	20
T. Pickering, Home Guards.	1	20
Sgt. Kennedy, 60th Batt.	1	20
Capt. Bockus, 60th Batt.	1	20
Sgt. Maj. Corey, 60th Batt.	1	20
3rd, All Corners' Match—All rifles, 11 prizes		

Range 500 yards, 5 shots.

Lt. Bush, 60th Batt.	\$10	16
Pte. Soule, 60th Batt.	8	16
Pte. Hawley, 60th Batt.	6	16
Sgt. Vaughan, 60th Batt.	4	14
Lt. Vaughan, 60th Batt.	3	14
Sgt. Johnson, 51st Batt.	3	14
Capt. Vaughan, 60th Batt.	2	14
Capt. Scriver, 51st Batt.	2	14
Pt. Nichols, 51st Batt.	1	14
Pt. Richardson, 60th Batt.	1	14
Mr. Stanton.	1	14

4th, Time Match.—Range 400 yards, time one minute. 6 prizes.

Lt. Hawley, 60th Batt.	\$10	23
Lt. Whitman, 60th Batt.	8	21
Ens. Bockus, 60th Batt.	6	21
Lt. Col. Rowe, 60th Batt.	4	19
Capt. Scriver, 51st Batt.	3	19
Pte. Kennedy, 60th Batt.	2	18

5th Company Prizes.—To the best aggregate score made by any five named officers or men from any company in the first three matches.

No. 2 Co., 60th Batt.	\$15	202
No. 5 Co., do.	10	193
No. 1 Co., do.	8	185
No. 4 Co., do.	6	181
No. 3 Co., do.	5	172

To the best individual score in the same matches, \$5, S. S. Martin, Waterloo, 53 pts.

6th.—A silver cup presented by Lieut. Col. Rowe, 60th Batt., for the best aggregate score made by any member of his Battalion in the first three matches. Won by Lt. Whitman, No. 6 Company, scoring 54 points.

7th.—The "Hamilton" Cup Competition. A silver cup presented by -- Hamilton, Esq., of Quebec, to the 60th Missisquoi Battalion, to be won twice in five years before becoming the property of any Company. To be competed for by six officers or men from each Company. Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards; three shots at each. Six Companies entered; won by No. 2 Company, scoring 110 points.

A set of gold numerals for forage caps, was presented by the Secretary to the 52nd and 60th Battalions, to be competed for by the officers and staff sergeants of these Battalions, in the second or district match; won by Sgt. Bulman, 52nd Battalion, 25 points. Lieutenant Whitman, 60th Battalion, 24 points.

8th, Consolation Match.—Range 400 yds. 5 shots.

Ens. Wm. Kinney, 60th Batt.	\$5	16
Sgt. Bockus, 60th Batt.	4	16
Sgt. Duell, 60th Batt.	3	15
Mr. Jackson.	3	14
Pte. Johnson, 60th Batt.	2	12
Sgt. Corey, 60th Batt.	2	12
J. Pickering, Home Guards.	2	10
Corp. Jones, 60th Batt.	2	9
Pte. Tucker, 60th Batt.	2	9
Ens. Abbott, 60th Batt.	1	9
Pte. Vaughan, 60th Batt.	1	8
Sgt. Tucker, 60th Batt.	1	6
Pte. Bockus, 60th Batt.	1	5
W. Knights.	1	3
Capt. McCorkill.	1	2

8th, Pistol Match.—Range 35 and 50 yds., 3 shots at each. Sweepstakes 50 cents each, 5 dollars added by the Association, 5 prizes.

Lt. Hawley, 60th Batt.	\$3.33	16
Ens. W. Kinney, 60th Batt.	2.50	13
Pte. Souls, 60th Batt.	1.66	13
S. S. Martin.	1.25	10
Sgt. Johnson, 21st Batt.	1.25	10

—St. Johns News.

AT ULVERTON.

Company Rifle Match at the Rifle Range, at Ulverton. Durham, on the 21st day of October, 1871:

There was a good muster of the Company, when the following prizes were competed for, and awarded as follows.

Open to non-commissioned officers and men of the Durham Volunteer Company, of which James Mairs, of Melbourne, is Captain. 1st prize, a splendid silver hunting-watch, presented by John Mulleigh, Esq., with suitable inscription, Corpl. J. Bothwell; 2nd do. a fowling peice, presented by Ensign Alexander, Pte. James Barton; 3rd do. \$5 cash, a donation from J. Murphy, Esq.; 5th do. \$3, Sergt. H. A. Bothwell; 5th do. \$2, Pte. T. Farrell; 6th do. \$1, Pte. S. Brickley; 7th do. \$1, Pte. W. Wear; 8th do. \$1, Sergt. Alexander; 10th do. \$1, Pte. D. Fee.

SWEETSTAKES.—1st prize, Ensign Alexander; 2nd do. Corpl. J. Bothwell; 3rd do. Sergt. A. Alexander; 4th do. Pte. James Barton, 6th do. John Hargrave; 6th do. John Alexander; 7th do. John Ployat.

CONSOLATION MATCH.—(Open to unsuccessful competitors in previous matches; 1st prize, C. Foster; 2nd do. J. Woolfrey; 3rd do. W. Dingley; 4th do. P. Lengworth.—*Montreal Gazette.*

GUELPH VS. HALTON.

A rifle match between the Guelph and Halton Rifle Clubs took place at the Guelph Rifle Range on Thursday, eight men aside, ranges 200, 400, and 500 yds. five rounds per range. It was one of the closest matches ever contested in this neighborhood, but, as will be seen from the score, Guelph retains its laurels. The day was very fine, and the competitors were entertained at the Rifle Range Hotel in "mine host's best style." The following is the score.

GUELPH.			
	200	400	500
	yds	yds	yds
George A. Bruce.....	10	18	15
John Stewart.....	11	16	7
H. L. Walker.....	14	16	17
Alfred Strowger.....	14	15	16
James Sturton.....	12	15	14
J. Hopper.....	13	18	11
James Hazelton.....	13	19	14
Wm. Sunley.....	10	16	11
Totals.....	97	133	105 335

HALTON.			
	200	400	500
	yds	yds	yds
Captain Johnson.....	17	17	12
Ensign Cooper.....	14	17	9
Sargt. Spiers.....	11	17	14
George McKerlie.....	13	16	14
R. Braham.....	13	15	13
D. McKerlie.....	15	13	14
W. Barns.....	12	17	14
James Thatcher.....	10	15	8
Totals.....	105	127	98 330

—*Guelph Mercury.*

HONORS.—The Municipal Council of the Township of Gloucester held a meeting yesterday, whereat they passed a vote allowing 25c. per day to each member of the Garrison Battery while out at their last annual drill. This is a handsome way of appreciating the services of the Volunteers, and is an act creditable to the Council. It now only remains for the city and township of Nepean to follow the generous example and do likewise.—*Citizen.*

LAUNCH OF A TURRET SHIP.

The London *Times* of Oct. 3rd has the following respecting the launch of a turret ship:—

"On Saturday Her Majesty's twin screw armour-clad turret ship *Hecate*, four guns, were successfully launched by the builders Messrs. J. & W. Dudgeon, at their ship-building yard, Cubitt town. About two o'clock gangs of workmen began to knock away the timber cradle in which the vessel lay, the gas pipes used for lighting the ship were disconnected with the shore, and punctually to the time named for the launch the *Hecate* was ready to take the water. On a platform erected close to the ship's bows were the guests invited to witness the ceremony, among them were Maha Meubla Kyoden Taden Wood, Secretary to the King of Burmah, and now in this country on a special mission; Mr. N. Barnaby, assistant constructor to the Board of Admiralty; Mr. J. Luke, admiralty surveyor and inspector of contract work; Mr. W. S. Roden, M. P., and Mr. J. C. Bayley, London manager of the firm of Sir John Brown & Co. at whose works in Sheffield the *Hecate's* armour plate was made. The word was passed to 'Stand clear,' the last supporting wedge was knocked away, Mrs. Bayley pronounced the ship's name and threw a bottle of champagne which, hanging by a blue ribbon from the deck was broken against the iron bows as the ponderous monster glided steadily and swiftly stern first into the river, where catching the force of the rising tide, she turned up stream and was soon hidden from the sight of the launching party.

"The *Hecate* is one of four vessels called the 'Cyclops' class of Monitor turret ships, ordered by the Government about 12 months ago. Two were ordered from shipbuilders on the Thames, the third on the Clyde, and the fourth on the Tyne. The *Hecate* is the second launched. These vessels are intended for the defence of our coasts and channel seas, and it is confidently expected that they will prove themselves good seaboats. Two vessels constructed on similar principle have made excellent passages—one to Melbourne, the Abyssinia, built by Messrs Dudgeon, and another, made for the protection of our Indian possessions, to Bombay. The *Hecate*, of 2,107 tons burden by builders' measurement, is 225ft in length, 45ft in breadth, and has a depth of 16ft in the hold. She is made of iron throughout, and amships a space about 120ft. in length is enclosed, roughly speaking, by an elliptical breastwork of defensive armor-plating 9 and 10 inches thick, backed by East India teak, and lined with two thicknesses of half inch ironplate. This bulwark, impenetrable to shot and shell, is carried completely round the vitals of the ship, protecting the engines, the apparatus to be used for steering in battle and the powder magazines. The turrets, similarly plated, rise above the breastwork, by which their revolving bases are protected. Each turret is pierced for two 18-ton guns, which will throw shot and shell weighing about 450lb. The gun carriages are placed parallel to each other in the turret, and are fitted with Captain Scott's compressor plates to counteract the recoil of the gun. Behind the carriage is placed horizontally a cylinder filled with oil and fitted with a piston against which the carriage presses when the gun is fired, the elasticity of the compressed oil assisting to force the gun back into position. There are also india rubber buffers to decrease the effect of the shock. The turret is made to perform a complete revolution on

its axis in less than one minute by means of a pinion worked by a small auxiliary engine, which is supplied with steam from the boilers of the principal engines. Between the turrets and raised above them is an armour plated pilot house, in which during an action the captain is to take his place and give his orders to an officer who communicates them by telegraph to the engine room and through speaking tubes to those commanding in the turrets. When the ship is not in battle her course will be directed from the hurricane deck, on which is the ordinary steering apparatus and a chart house. On this deck also the ship's boats, lifted by derricks attached to a light iron mast, are to be secured on 'crutches,' in rough weather. Ventilation is provided for by a down-cast air shaft and steam fans, which will drive fresh air through light iron pipes, into all the compartments of the vessel. The armor-plated central portion of the ship has a double bottom, the space between the two skins being divided into water tight cells, while the unprotected portions fore and aft are divided between decks into compartments separated by iron bulk heads. When afloat the *Hecate* drew 8ft 7in. forward and 11ft. 10in. aft, but when completely armoured and equipped her draught will be 15ft. 6in. the point of the ram with which she is armed being about 10ft. below the water line. There are no masts, the constructors trusting entirely to what Admiral Rous calls the 'tea kettle' for the means of driving the ship. She will be propelled by two four-bladed screws worked by two pairs of engines of 250 nominal horse power, made by Messrs. Miller and Ravenhill on the banks of the Thames. The ship will be completed in the Millwall, Docks and will afterwards be sent to Devonport."

The instrument, on the old spinet, clavichord, and harpsichord, which gives the title of "Piano Forte" to the instrument, was the invention of Bartholomeo Cristofali, and was produced very early in the eighteenth century. The name was given to it in the year 1717 by Christopher Scroter, who observed that it could be played *forte* or *piano*. John Harris, in 1730 informed the English public that he had patented "a new invented harpsichord upon which (having only two sets of strings) may be performed either one or two unisons, or two unisons and one octave together; or the fortes and pianos, or loud and soft, and the contrary may be executed as quick as thought, and also double basses, by touching single keys.

We find the following in the *British Trade Journal*: "The first piano known to have been in England was brought from Germany in 1757, and ten years afterwards in 1767, one was advertised at Covent Garden Theatre as a new instrument. The earliest patent granted in England relating to this subject was taken out by Stodart, 1777, and the next by Broadwood, in 1783. After this, the number of patents became very numerous. The earliest entry of the sale of a piano on Messrs. Broadwood's book is 1771; of a grand piano 1781. At that time the harpsichord, (which was practically a harp played on by slips of wood called Jack) was being rapidly driven out of fashion by the piano, and the newer instrument, at first not very popular, was the only one made. The first patent of an upright piano was granted to W. Stodart, in 1795, and in 1807, Southwell made it less unworkable, and gave it the name of "cabinet," which it has since kept. From 1831 to 1851, Messrs. Collard sold about 32,000 pianos,

Messrs. Broadwood 46,863. In 1853 pianos were produced in England at the rate of 1,500 a week.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

It is announced that three torpedo-boats for conveying torpedoes to an enemy's ship are now building at Dantzig for the use of the fleet of the German empire. The boats are sixty feet long, seven feet wide, and in the shape of a fish. They are propelled by steam, petroleum being the fuel used.

The Grand Duke Alexis is accompanied on his voyage to the United States by his tutor, General Bossiet, two counsellors of State M. Machine and M. Vessely, Count Olsonflew, lieutenant of artillery and aide-de-camp to the heir apparent, and Count Schenyalow, ensign of the body guard of the Czar.

Intelligence from Florence informs us that the Rubalino Society have lent their steamer *Sardinia* to Mr. Josellis for his marine explorations. Mr. Josellis has invented a marine photographic apparatus connected with a diving bell, by which photographs of objects below the sea can be taken. This invention, if found to be capable of practical application, will be a great acquisition to science.

The royal gun-factories in the royal arsenal, Woolwich, are again constructing bronze guns, but of a new description. Sixteen 9-pounders of three inch bore, weighing two cwt., and about three feet in length, are ordered to be cast for mountain service, and one has been sent to the arsenal at Cossipore, near Calcutta, India, as a pattern upon which Colonel H. H. Maxwell, royal artillery the superintendent of the Cossipore foundry, will manufacture a supply for India.

"It is well-known," says the *Francais*, "how defective the French cavalry proved during the war, notwithstanding its heroic bravery. The attention of the Minister of War has been called to that subject, and he has now just issued a long circular introducing modifications in the instruction given to the mounted soldiers. He orders great attention to be paid to the duty of making reconnaissances, and acquiring a knowledge of the country."

The official reports of the killed, wounded and missing from the German armies during the late war, are now published in full. The accuracy of returns which set the numbers at 18,000 killed, 87,000 wounded, and 6,000 missing, in a campaign of a little more than six months, was very seriously questioned when the totals first appeared, but they are now printed in such detail that there is no longer doubt that they are substantially correct.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The fund collected at the Mansion House, London, and in Liverpool, for the Chicago sufferers, amounts to £66,000 sterling; the United Kingdom subscribes altogether over \$1,000,000. Our gracious Queen has subscribed three times the amount of any other sovereign.

The Tichborne case was to be resumed on the 6th. A pocket-book belonging to the claimant has been found at Wagga Wagga in Australia; it contains some important

entries in the hand writing of Decastro and its possession is contested by the litigants.

Mr. Potter has written a letter to the *Times* denying that the compact between the Peers and workingmen was political, he says it was merely a social movement, but there can be no doubt whatever that the aristocracy will be supported by the people, i.e., the agricultural population and workingmen, artisans and mechanics against the commercial oligarchists who have ruled and ruined the country since 1832.

The Queen's health still continues to improve.

The nine hours labor movement is about to become general.

In France the Commission of Inquiry into the conduct of the late war is proceeding with great vigor. Marshal Bazaine has appeared before it and sent in a voluminous report containing all the documents on the operations before, the siege, and surrender of Metz. Newspaper correspondents have amused themselves by prejudging this and other cases. It is natural France should want a victim; England claimed one with far less cause, but it is shameful and simply murderous to point to the wrong man. The real cause of the French failure was the cabals at Paris and M. le President Thiers is much more to blame for the fall of Metz than Marshal Bazaine. It will be found that most of the French Generals did their duty and have no cause to be ashamed of it if they failed; the blame lay with the rascally plotters and oppositionists in the Chambers and the *canaille* of Paris of whom they were the leaders.

Order is being restored in Algiers.

A conference is to be held at Dresden to advise about taking precautionary measures against the International Society.

The Reichstag passed the war fund bill, which enables the Kaiser to commence hostilities at any time.

The Bohemian Diet, in session at Prague, voted unanimously against electing delegates to the Reichrath, it was at once dissolved by government; this *contre temps* does not argue much for the smooth working of Federation in Austria.

A new ministry has been formed under Count Androssy, Von Beust taking the London embassy.

In New York city the notorious scoundrel Tweed has been elected Senator by a majority of 20,000 votes, but in the civic election the Tammany ring has been defeated.

Brigham Young has left Salt Lake City and it is expected a final break up of Mormonism will follow.

The Fenian raiders, O'Neil, Curly, &c., are in gaol at St. Paul, the Washington Government having made up their minds to prosecute those scoundrels who want to conquer Ireland by way of the North Pole.

At Chicago a fellow named Holden, an alderman, managed to get hold of the monies of the Relief Fund and applied it

for electioneering purposes—a speaking commentary on the purity of Republican institutions, vote by ballot, and the rest of the democratic flapdoodle. In the same city during or after the conflagration, a Col. W. Grosyener was killed by a soldier of the United States army while acting as sentry under the orders of General Sherman; the grand jury has presented it as a case of murder in which it is said the General will be brought to trial for issuing the orders to the sentry.

Mexico is in the usual state of anarchy, which will continue as long as Yankee politicians look to the acquisition of that country at their leisure and prevents some other civilized power reducing the savages to order.

The Fiji Islands difficulty is solved by one of the principal chiefs assuming the title of King, under the protection of Great Britain.

The reinforcement for the garrison at Fort Garry passed the Deux Riviere Portage on the 1st Nov. all right, and would most probably reach Fort Garry by the 15th, making the whole distance from Thunder Bay in twenty-one days; after leaving the Deux Riviere the principal part of their difficulties were over. The force, commanded by Major Scott, marched from Thunder Bay to Shebandown in two days, distance forty-seven miles.

The first session of the second Parliament of the Province of Quebec was opened by the Lieut.-Governor; the House of Assembly choose as the Speaker Dr. Blanchet, who had been the speaker of the First Parliament.

Sir John A. Macdonald, who has been suffering from sore throat, is recovering.

Captain Tom B. Strange, of the Royal Artillery, is to have command of the Garrison at Quebec and the Gunnery School.

A great banquet has been given at Quebec to the Hon. H. L. Langevin, C.B., Minister of Public Works, to celebrate his return from the arduous trip to British Columbia. Advices from that Province speak confidently of the yield of precious metals as being unexampled.

The prosperity of the Dominion rests on a broad basis, every step towards the development of its resources tending to enrich its people; its sole want is an increasing flow of emigration, and this will be attained by the attractions offered by great public works.

"General" O'Neill has been taken before the United States Circuit Court, Justice Nelson, sitting in St. Paul, Minn., on a writ of *habeas corpus*. After long arguments by counsel on both sides, the court decided that the prisoner must be held, and he was remanded to the county jail.

United States Commissioner Spicer has discharged the Fenian Generals O'Neill and Curley, on the ground that although the offence was clearly established, no proof was adduced that the expedition was organized in Minnesota.

THE
VOLUNTEER REVIEW
And Military and Naval Gazette.

VOLUME V.
1871.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW enters on the fifth year of its existence. When it was first projected fears were entertained for its ultimate success, as two efforts of a similar kind had been made and failed for want of support; but we are happy to say these fears were groundless, and that the VOLUNTEER REVIEW may now be said to be firmly established, thanks to the support it has met with from the hands of the Volunteer Force of the Dominion. It now circulates largely through Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and even the new Province of Manitoba has extended its generous support. Nor is it confined to these Provinces only, but in the Mother Country, and even the United States it has subscribers and supporters. No other journal in the Dominion has so wide and extended a circulation as the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, and therefore it offers unparalleled facilities to general advertisers. Our terms for advertising will be found liberal on application, either personally, or by letter *post paid*.

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AGENTS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Volunteer Review,
AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1871.

SIR HUGH ALLAN, Bart., of Ravenscraig is a sufficiently remarkable man, and has rendered the state service of such a character as to impress with importance any movement for commercial development with which he may be identified. Rumor hath it that he is about to undertake an enterprise second only in importance to the construction of the Pacific Railway, and, as far as immediate benefits are concerned, hardly inferior thereto. It is nothing less than the construction of the North Shore Railway from Quebec to Ottawa, a distance of 250 miles, crossing the Ottawa river just above the Chaudiere Falls it would join the Canada Central, which is open to Sand Point, 45 miles above the city, and under construction to Pembroke, 45 miles further on, thence to the mouth of French River, a distance of 215 miles, remains to be constructed, making the total distance between Quebec and Lake Huron 555 miles; from the mouth of French River to Chicago is just 500 miles through Lakes Huron and Michigan, and to Duluth at the head of Lake Superior, 521 miles. It will be seen at once that the opening of this line would intercept the trade of the Western and North Western States, that it requires only 465 miles of

road to build, that its course would lie in the best timbered and mineral region in North America and the local traffic developed would be beyond all doubt the largest on any line in Canada. From Quebec to Sarnia, via Grand Trunk Railway, the distance is 661 miles, so that between tide water and Lake Huron a distance of 106 miles railway travel would be saved by the North Shore Railway as proposed in Sir Hugh Allan's scheme. Nor is this all; the distance to Chicago would be from Quebec, via Ottawa and the mouth of French River, 1055 miles; any one laying a ruler on Quebec on a map and on the Straits of Mackinaw, connecting Lakes Huron and Michigan, will find that Ottawa touches the line thus drawn. Now the straits are 220 miles above Sarnia, so that the actual distance saved in transmitting a cargo between Chicago and Quebec by the North Shore line would be 325 miles. It is said the inciting motive is the fact that Quebec has better accommodation as a sea port than Montreal has or is ever likely to have, that it has been found the larger the vessel the less expensive, comparatively, it is to work her, that owners do not like to risk sea going vessels where they are likely to touch ground, and that the harbor accommodation at Montreal can never be made to accommodate the trade which will follow the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers.

This project has another feature in its favor, it will become for 475 miles of its length a portion of the Pacific Railway, parting from the direct line at the height of land between the waters of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, about 86 miles east of Lake Huron. The point where the lines would diverge would be at the head of the Mattawan. By the North Shore road the distance between Quebec and Montreal would be 150 miles, the former being the summer terminus of the Pacific Railway, while Halifax would be the winter. The distances from Montreal to Victoria, on the Pacific, by way of the Ottawa Valley, is thus stated:—From Montreal to Ottawa, 115 miles; from Ottawa to Mattawan, 105; from Mattawan to Fort Garry, 985; from Fort Garry to Yellow Head Pass, 985; thence to limits of British Columbia, 51; route by the Upper Frazer River (British Columbia) by "short cut" 445; distance from Ottawa Valley at Mattawan, 2,467 miles; and total distance from Montreal to Pacific coast, 2777 miles.

This North Shore route would give us what we want in a military point of view, an interior line which could not be approached. The Grand Trunk is almost or altogether a frontier line. It is all very well to say that commercial and military matters are incompatible, but it is mere folly to tell the people now-a-days that there is more security for the bullion, specie and money in a bank without police, safes or any other precaution; even John Bright would not talk such moonshine. If commerce is to prosper it must have safe guards and these consist of

good lines of communication easily defended, and a force ready as well as willing to undertake that task. We hail this project as answering all these conditions.

It has been the invariable rule of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW to deal with all questions which may arise respecting military affairs with perfect impartiality, the only condition required being in all cases the preservation of discipline, and in this view the meaning of the word must be taken in its most extended sense. We do not believe that because an officer or soldier ceases to belong to a particular corps, and his service is lost to the country for the time, that the principle laid down should be in any way relaxed, for we hold with good reason that every man in Canada is a soldier, whether serving or not, and the obligation of respect to military authority is imperative, therefore, on all. The sooner our people learn that the interests of the whole country is served by conceding due respect to military authority, the greater security will be obtained for social order. In fact, redress for supposed or real military grievances should be sought, in the first place, through the regular military channels, then from the Minister of Militia, failing that, from the Governor General as Commander in Chief, and as a last resource from the House of Commons; but is it wise or patriotic to bring the whole business at an intermediate stage to the bar of public opinion through the press; for it must be recollected that the military authorities cannot defend themselves with the same weapons, and even those journals who would enter the arena on their behalf are withheld by the consideration that they cannot resort to the Department for the governing motive of action, as it is necessarily and properly confidential. In dealing with any other question the case would be different, but about military matters there must always be a reticence which can only be waived on occasions of state.

In accordance with the rules noticed in the opening paragraph, and at the request of a valued correspondent, on behalf of the late officers and men, we publish to-day an article from the *Montreal Gazette* of 2nd inst., on the disbanding of the '5th, or Royal Light Infantry," on the 3rd of June last, a circumstance noticed with regret in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW of the 19th June. What object is to be attained by reviving the excitement at this date is not apparent; but it would seem that two courses were open to the corps, either to accept the alternative, offered by General Order, of 12th August, and quietly set about reorganizing the corps, or appeal from the Minister's decision to that of the Commander-in-Chief, but having done neither they have taken what is always a mistake and a false movement, an intermediate course, combining all the disadvantages without any of the chances of either.

We can speak positively to the fact that it is not the rule of the Militia Department to lightly disband a corps, that it is not done except with due consideration and with the positive advice of the commanding officer of the district, and, therefore, the officers and men of those corps put themselves in the wrong when they act in opposition to military authority. On what grounds the officers of the Royals deemed themselves justified in refusing to accept the conditions offered by the General Orders is hard to say. Having done so, however, the presumption would be that they declined to serve, a circumstance, no doubt, to be regretted in the interests of the country, but for which no possible blame could attach to them, their record shows they had done their duty as gallant soldiers. But it does not argue much knowledge of discipline to assume that a General Order should contain an admission of error or regret, or that it should be an answer to a petition of which the actual commander-in-chief of the Canadian army was not only the sole but undoubtedly the best judge. For the reasons previously given we do not believe either officers or men have acted judiciously in bringing this matter before their Peers—the public, as that sapient body are not generally esteemed good judges of military matters, and while sympathising fully with both, thoroughly understanding what the feelings of gallant soldiers must be under the circumstances, we cannot help saying that nevertheless the cause of discipline has not been served by this episode. We, as a people, are fond of holding up the Prussian system as the *ne plus ultra* of military organization, but would not like to see the fate of officers and men in that service who dare appeal to their Peers, the public, in a like case.

Our republican neighbors will realize that honesty is the best policy, that filibustering, piracy, and a total disregard for International law may be very fine things to gain the hurrahs of a lawless mob, but not precisely the way to enforce respect for social order or honesty in public life. The total absence of anything approaching responsible government amongst them has been exemplified in the case of the stealing of the schooner *E. H. Horton*, awaiting adjudication at Guysboro'; not only did those who had wantonly disgraced the country by a lawless act receive a triumphant ovation from their countrymen, but the collector of the Port of Boston was allowed to send two revenue cutters to sea for the express purpose of protecting the robbers, and if our people had been silly enough to send an armed vessel in pursuit grave national complications might have followed the action of a petty office holder. Where every man is a sovereign there is little law and less justice. The press of the country, however, is beginning to be alarmed at this kind of thing, and the following from the *New York Tribune* puts this transaction in its proper light:—

"Cutting out the *Horton* from Guysboro' harbor, while she was in the custody of the legally constituted authorities, was a gross breach of international law. The perpetrators have escaped or are not known, but the vessel is in an American port, and, if the British Government makes a demand for her, she will have to be given up, galling though such a sacrifice may be. It is well to cheer the brave captors and toss caps in the air when the gallant little craft, with the Stars and Stripes flying, comes into harbor, but the facts in the case are as pitiless as they were when we surrendered the prisoners from the Trent, or would have given up the Rebel cruiser cut out from Bahia, if she had not been "accidentally sunk" in Hampton Roads. We are in a fair way to settle all great international disputes with amity and much good will. Perhaps the Canadians, who have just joined hands with us on the line of the European and North American Railway, may, in the fervour of fresh fraternal enthusiasm, overlook this cause for complaint. At any rate a wrong confessed is half redressed."

For more than two years the Island of Cuba has been the scene of an atrocious rebellion, involving serious loss of life and consequent demoralization of society. It has been charged upon the people of the United States that this state of affairs has been brought about by their political speculators for the purpose of creating an embroglio with Spain which would lead to the acquisition of the "Queen of the Antilles." If the rebellion cannot be traced to direct Yankee agency, there can be no doubt but that they have helped it forward in every way and in the most shameless manner. Some time last summer the *Hornet* sailed from New York, in open day, laden with arms, ammunition and recruits for the rebels. These she succeeded in landing on the Island of Cuba, and then with a false manifest, hoisting the colors of the United States, she took refuge at Port au Prince in the Island of San Domingo. A Spanish man-of-war made a demand on the Haytian Government for her surrender, but it was refused. At about the same time the Spanish ship of war *Tornado* made a demand for the surrender of the *Virginia*, then lying at Aspinwall, but it was refused by the United States authorities. It is stated that the Minister of the United States had recognized the *Hornet* as a vessel belonging to his country, and the consul at Aspinwall had acted in a similar manner. Both those vessels have been charged with piracy by the Spanish authorities and if any such charge could be sustained it would certainly lie against vessels furnishing a set of robbers and cut throats with munitions of war.

Latest advices state the departure from Havana of the Spanish iron-clad ship *Zara* *Jossa* with sealed instruction, and the Admiral's ship *Pizarro*, had gone to the eastward in the direction of Hayti. If these vessels will seize the *Hornet* and *Virginia* we may happen to have an embroglio that will be felt further than the neighbourhood of Cuba. The intrigues that centre about San Domingo, Washington and Cuba may be likely to bear bitter fruit.

It has been repeatedly charged against Englishmen that they do not understand their own constitutional history and were ignorant of the details of the system on which the free institutions of the civilized world has been founded. The charge to a certain extent is perfectly true, and can only be explained by the fact the English Constitution is not to be found as a whole in any document, that it is a system of precedent, the work of successive generations, and that it possesses an elasticity by which it can be adapted to almost any change society may undergo without in any way causing a disruption of the harmony of the relation of its parts. A remarkable instance of the want of knowledge of what the institutions of Great Britain really are has been displayed by the leading journals in dealing with the questions relative to Her Majesty's performance of her state duties. It is really surprising to read how coolly it has been assumed that the sovereign could delegate a portion of her power to parties not recognized by the Constitution at all, and how slipshodly the consequence of physical inability to perform the mere drudgery of state ceremonial is set down as imperilling the monarchy and rendering a revolution a matter about which there can be no doubt.

In the mouths of the demagogues who live by sensation such nonsense would be eminently in place, but our readers will be amused to learn that the sentiments we have sketched out have been embodied and found utterance in detail in leading English journals. As here in the colonies the Constitutional law of England is thoroughly well known and understood, with all its historical details, we should not have noticed the aberrations of the British press except to treat it with the scorn it deserves, if our attention had not been called thereto by an article in the *Broad Arrow* of the 21st Oct., entitled "The Sovereign," in which its conferrers are taken soundly to task for their presumption, ignorance and folly in this matter, and pretty nearly on the same grounds as this article covers, but in defining the functions of the sovereign we cannot agree that the occupant of the throne of Great Britain is the mere figure head our respected contemporary unwittingly makes that illustrious personage. Taking our good Queen as an example, the opinion of a late illustrious statesman that there was not within her dominions any statesman better or more thoroughly acquainted with the foreign and home policy of the empire than the sovereign, and that no question was decided at her Council without her direct concurrence, and in fact it was very plainly stated that her knowledge of the direct interests of the empire was far superior to that of any of her councillors, while the reasons were given that she had been educated in state policy by the greatest men of the age. The functions of the sovereign then, under the British Constitution is to crystallize the action of the correlative and inferior

estates of the realm, and to be the living embodiment of English law, English justice, English Christianity, in one word the executive head and representative of the English people, and, in our humble opinion, all this covers something more than the basic idea that "the sovereign, under these circumstances, naturally becomes the head of society, naturally becomes the fountain of honor, and naturally fixed his sign manual to state documents to signify that he was there." We think Carlyle says that there are *thirty millions of Englishmen, mostly fools*, and it certainly argues no evidence of good sense to find the leaders of public opinion inculcating false views of the constitutional law of the empire. It has lately become fashionable to ape Yankee folly in constitutional matters. The English press should not adopt their usages *a demi*, because there is one very sensible practice which could be copied with much advantage and it is this, a Yankee man or child may not know how to spell correctly but he is thoroughly well posted in all the details of the complex constitution under which he lives, we commend the practice to our English friends. We are also at issue with the *Broad Arrow* on something more than the position of the sovereign in the economy of the British Constitution; we question history as quoted by our contemporary when he says, "the Republic did not die with Cromwell, but only secreted itself and spread its roots among the people so wide and so deep that it was no more possible to arrest its growth than to separate the arterial system from the human body without destroying it." Now, what is meant by the Republic in this connection, if taken as a democratic form of government, it did not exist under Cromwell, for his was a despotism, pure and simple; England was governed, under his rule, by Major Generals—a good time for soldiers, no doubt, but the people had no voice in the government and were very carefully excluded from it. When then did this republic exist? History will answer, at no period. The day the Long Parliament voted its sittings permanent, it no longer represented the people; it was an oligarchy, but not a republic by any means. That old, hypocritical scoundrel Leath, its Speaker, more clearly defined it in a letter to the Massachusetts Bay General Court as the "Presbyterial form of Government," a much more intolerable form of priestly domination than ever was exercised by the Church of Rome, and it certainly was not a republic. At no period of her history has England been a Republic, but from the earliest period of her history its government has been a *Rex-Publica*—a monarch chosen by and representing as well as governing the people. The Saxon Witan, the prototype of our Parliament, met for the purpose of electing or accepting the monarch, in other words, conferring the title to the crown, deciding on taxation, and supporting as well as advising the sovereign in war and peace.

The functions of that body were in no way dissimilar to our House of Commons, with the difference that the hereditary nobility voted in the same house; as this afforded no check on hasty legislation it became necessary to separate the Peers and Clergy from the Commons, and thus our House of Lords. Without stopping to enter into more details, we need only remark that the British Constitution was set aside when the Long Parliament took upon themselves the act noticed, when they expelled the Lords, and when they laid their murderous and sacrilegious hands on the person of the sovereign. It is quite possible the Whig-Radicals may lay out such a role for the present generation, and as they are the tools of the middle class, just as the Long Parliament was, it is probable this teaching of the press on the sovereign's duty, mischievous as it may be, is a means to that end, but those who wish England well will pray that she be delivered from hypocritical scoundrels of the Cromwell type as well as from false teachers. We quite agree with the *Broad Arrow* that "the bulwark of the Throne is a better guarantee for the security of our liberties than the name of a Republic." We live beside one and can heartily endorse the sentiment. So well is this understood by the Canadian people that the uppermost idea in their minds is always God save the Queen, long live the Queen, and they would speedily teach any one who dared to insult their sovereign a lesson they would be never likely to forget. The incident of disrespect showed when the *National Anthem* was played in the Globe Theatre was no doubt due to the example set by Cardwell when he detained the Black Rod to read over Sir Roundell Palmer's pettifoggery letter, and much more likely to be followed than the diluted treason of the leading journals, and we cannot help thinking that English writers in putting before their countrymen crude notions of the history of their country are doing more mischief than those who play the fool as revolutionists. For instance it is news to every one out of England that "to protect the Commonwealth from any mischance in the future, such as befell it when the Lord Protector died and his successors proved a failure, the bulwark of the throne was erected on a new basis." This is certainly a new reading of history, that commonly received being that Charles II. was restored without pledge or guarantee, and the whole period of the rebellion and usurpation legally abolished, that all the constitutional usages of his father's reign were unchanged, and in fact the English throne remains to this day on the basis on which the Conqueror found it. During William III's reign the responsible ministry, i.e., government by Parliamentary majorities, was introduced, and at no period of its history has the English Constitution been in any danger except when the Commons have tried to tyrannize over and supersede the cognate branches. We hear strange things every day but the new phase of English political literature is by far the strangest.

The good people of Gloucester will find out that honesty is the best policy in the end, and that the day has gone by when all the sovereigns of the model Republic can make war on their own hook; the prospect held forth is certainly not very cheering to those would be imitators, in a small way, of the old Vikings:—

"The Captain of the *Horton*, who cut that vessel out of Guysboro, N. S., and ran her off to Gloucester, is just beginning to feel in his own person the diplomatic discomforts that attend such sibilating exploits. He is not only likely to be refused fresh papers by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the Solicitor of that department is expected to decide that his vessel must be seized for coming into Gloucester without papers, and furthermore, it is probable that the Dominion will ask for his extradition on a charge of burglary, in having broken into the Guysboro Custom-house, and taken thence the sails of the *Horton*.—N. Y. Sun.

It is rumoured that Captain Tom B. Strange, Royal Artillery, is to be appointed Commandant of the Quebec School of Artillery in the Canadian army; such an appointment will be of great advantage to our service, the development of that important arm, depending on the skill with which its organization shall be designed, and we hope that no obsolete traditions will be allowed to interfere with that classification in which the chief value of modern artillery depends.

The re-enforcement for Fort Garry, under command of Major Scott, passed the Deux Rivieres Portage on the 1st November and expected to reach the north west angle of Lake of the Woods by the 6th. They would probably arrive at Fort Garry by the 15th, making the whole distance from Thunder Bay in *twenty-one days*. It reflects great credit on the transport Department to find that it was able to carry over 300 men with all their material a distance of 450 miles in winter without any serious impediment, especially considering the difficulties to be overcome. The spirit of the force can be known from the fact that Shebandowan was reached from Thunder Bay in *two marches*, the distance being 47 miles.

We offer no apology to our readers for placing the following letter from the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of the 4th inst., before them; the subject is one of absorbing interest to Canada and it is necessary that a thorough knowledge thereof should be disseminated amongst our people. The value of artillery must be thoroughly understood, its proper use and the manner in which we can best apply it. For this purpose information of every kind will be rendered available; the following letter speaks for itself:

PRUSSIAN vs. ENGLISH GUNS.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*.—

SIR:—To correct a misapprehension which appears to be somewhat general, we wish to state that the gun fired at Woolwich, July 12, in comparative trial with the new Eng-

lish muzzle loaders, was a Prussian gun, but not a *Krupp* field piece.

The result was of course a foregone conclusion, as the trial was made in the interest of the English guns, and the artilleryists had to prove the new guns better than any other, by any means. Under all the disadvantages of the trial the Prussian proved a formidable competitor, as the published results show—in fact, when the condition were equal, it excelled both of the English guns.

The *Allgemeine Militar Zeitung* of August 2, gives the result of firing with common shells and percussion fuses, five rounds each gun, as follows:

The English 9 pounder made 71 hits.
 " " 16 " " 100 "
 " Prussian 4 " " 162 "

To change this result, in all the subsequent trials Shrapnel shells were used in the English guns and common shells in the Prussian. Notwithstanding the difference in the projectiles used, the Prussian gun did good service, making in the second series of trials 88 hits against 93 by the English 9 pounder.

If a *Krupp* gun had been used in these trials, served with the same kind of projectiles and handled skillfully, the result would have proved beyond doubt its great superiority over the English muzzle-loaders, as well as the Prussian gun used. In the Woolwich trials for quick firing the

English 9-pounder fired 11 rounds in 3 minutes.

Prussian 4-pounder fired 8 rounds in 2 minutes and 45 sec.

On August 21, at Essen, the Emperor of Brazil witnessed some quick firing with a *Krupp* gun, and, watch in hand, the Emperor counted 5 rounds with regular full charges in half a minute, and 9 rounds in *one minute*. This feat would be impossible for muzzle loaders.

The English artilleryists proved to their own satisfaction, long ago, that the Armstrong breech-loader was the best gun in the world. That having failed, the effort now is to prove that the re-introduced muzzle loader *will be* the best gun in the world.

The *Krupp* gun requires no certificate—its merits are well understood by artilleryists and its superiority has been proved in actual service. It is no mere experiment as nearly all the countries of continental Europe are armed with it. Austria has recently decided in its favor, and has completely adopted it for marine purposes.

Yours respectfully,

Thos. Prosser & Son.
 New York, Oct. 25, 1871.

OPponents of free trade are in the habit of lauding the policy of the United States as conducive to the interests of its people, that all their industries have been protected to the utmost, there can be no doubt, but the results are not precisely what ardent protectionists would admit. When the commercial marine of a state is in a state of decline its commercial greatness is gone, a great portion of the profits being reaped by the carriers. The following extract will show how it is with our neighbors.

"An American paper says:—Wm. H. Webb the great ship builder and steamboat owner of New York, in an interview with President Grant, told him on Friday last that unless Congress took suitable action at an early date in less than five years our shipping would stand relatively toward that of Great Britain as it did 100 years ago,

when we composed one of the colonies of Great Britain. This is undoubtedly true. In 1850 both nations had about 4,000,000 tons of shipping. In 1870 Great Britain had about 7,000,000 to the United States 2,500,000 tons. The reduction of our tonnage, under our present tariff, is still going on. The duties on iron, sails, cordage and copper, the materials of which ships are composed, are so high that ships cannot be built at all, and it is far cheaper to employ foreign tonnage for the purpose of transporting our own goods. Our shipping is being fast put out of existence for the purpose of 'protecting'—and only 'protecting'—American industry, it always being supposed by the high tariffs that there is no American industry in American ships?"

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTICE.—All communications addressed to the Editor of the *Volunteer Review* must be accompanied by the correct name and address of the writer.

"Royal" will find the reasons alleged in General Orders of 3rd June, for disbanding the 5th Royal Light Infantry, were, that the corps "*had become disorganized.*"

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday, the 11th, inst.

LEWENBERG, Ont.—Ens. S. P. Shaver, \$2

(Per Agent.)

CONORR, Ont.—Sgt. Major S. B. Smith, \$2.

PICTON, Ont.—Major F. White, \$2; Lieut.

Col. T. Bog, \$2.

QUEBEC, Que.—Col. L. H. Cassault, D.A.G.,

\$4; Lt. Col. C. E. Panet, \$6; Lt. Col. T.

Reeves, \$4; Lt. Col. M. Stevenson, \$4;

Charles Lesprance, Esq., \$5; S. G. Scott,

\$4; Capt. W. H. Forrest, D.P.M., \$2;

Lt. Col. B. Forsyth, \$4; Capt. Burgess,

\$4; Col. E. Lamontagne, \$1; Capt. R.

Hamilton, \$2; Lt. Gauthier, \$2; Major

T. H. Grant, \$1.

Nearly every advertiser, who makes advertising pay, contracts through a responsible Agency, experience having taught them to avail themselves of the services of those who have made the business a study. The Agency of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., No. 41 Park Row, New York, is the most competent in the country, and many of the largest advertisers make all their contracts through them.—*Exchange*.

BREAKFAST.—Epps's COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The *CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which not only saves us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1/2lb., 1lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London England.

LOOK NOT BACKWARD.

Look not backward! 'Tis before thee
That the glorious good is set;
Onward rides the bright sun o'er thee,
Forward rolls the ocean yet.
All great souls are true and earnest,
See their beacon stand aloft;
And the strength for which thou yearnest
Lieth not among the dead.

Look not backward! Radiant, shining
Truth's bright sun adown thy path,
Warns the heart that ne'er repining,
Fears not aught the future hath.
God, who guides the little sparrow,
As it falleth to the sod;
Joy will give thee for to-morrow,
If thy life be true to God.

Look not backward! Onward pressing,
Mark thy path with noble deeds;
Patient toil will bring thee blessing—
Earnest labor forward leads.
Look not backward! 'Tis before thee
That the glorious good is set;
Onward rides the bright sun o'er thee,
Forward rolls the ocean yet.

LOSSES OF FRANCE IN THE LATE WAR.

The exact *résumé* of the French losses during the campaign of 1870-71 has now been given, though it is doubtful whether it will be published by the *Journal Officiel*. Eighty-nine thousand unfortunate soldiers remained on the battle field, or succumbed under the effects of their wounds in the ambulances. Out of these 89,000 soldiers, 26,000 died at Forbach, Reichshoffen, Borny Gravelotte, St. Perval, and in the fights waged near Metz from 1st September, to the 27th of October, and about 10,000 fell at Sedan. The siege of Paris cost no less than 17,000 men. The losses of the Army of the Loire, under the command of General d'Aurelle de Paladine and Chanzy, reached the figure of 22,000; under that of Bourbaki 7000. The losses of the Northern Army were 3500, those of Garibaldi were 1600. Finally the sieges of Strasbourg, Toul, Bitch, Thionville, Montmedy, Verdun, Phalsburg, Metz, and Belfort, cost France more than 2000 of children. As for the number of the wounded, that is not yet exactly computed, but there is every reason to suppose that it greatly exceeded the list of dead. A French journal in alluding to this declares that the final balance sheet is complete. More than 120,000 Frenchmen were left in the Crimea, 40,000 in Italy, 35,000 in Mexico, and about 10,000 in other distant expeditions. If we add to these the 89,000 who died during the last campaign we have a total of 291,000. At the approach of the elections of the *Conseils Givernaux* it may be useful to put this *tableau* before the public, and they can add what is wanted to complete the reckoning—namely the loss of two provinces, the doubling of the public debt, and the territory occupied by foreign forces."

A FRAGMENT.

"Wise was the founder and well," said he.
"Where there's a woman mischief will be."

Thus wrote James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, referring to the tradition concerning the religious establishment founded by St. Colum at Iona or Icolmkill, in which it is said that he declared the law that no cow should be allowed on the island, for said he "where there's a cow there's sure to be a woman, and where a woman is there's sure to be mischief. As if to verify this it is stated by the press that the late conflagration in Chicago was caused by a cow kicking over a kerosene lamp while a woman was milking her.

Saint Colum never would allow
In Icolmkill a single cow.
"For," said the Saint, "where there's a cow
There needs must be a woman, too,
And where"—thus wisely reasoned he—
"A woman is, mischief must be."
But for a woman and a cow,
Chicago were a city now.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

FIELD vs. GARRISON BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—Lord Elcho in his letter to the *Times* of Sept. 26th ult. (which appeared in your last issue), has so happily expressed the well known conceit of the Garrison Gunner, that no words of mine could convey their meaning half so well; and to show you that "It is, perhaps, not unnatural that on the principle of nothing like leather, a Garrison Gunner should take this view of Volunteer Field Artillery," and also that the same expression may be applied to the other branches of the service; I will here relate a most amusing scene which was a source of much amusement to myself and others present at the time. A certain Garrison Gunner and a Musketry Instructor had been driving together, and later in the evening got into high and learned discussion as to the relative merits of their respective weapons, when to settle the question the Musketry Instructor suggested they should fight it out on the ice next day by a duel between the big gun and the rifle. I need scarcely say the scene was most amusing, as well as absurd, for each evidently thought there was "nothing like leather." Much the same feeling exists between the Field Artillery Man and the Garrison Gunner, as evidently existed between the two gentlemen above mentioned; and it is a feeling to be encouraged, to a certain extent, because an army composed of such men would be one in which a very high ratio of *morale* must naturally exist.

The question with us, Sir, is not shall we do away with Volunteer Field Artillery, but shall we increase the small force we have of that most important arm by adding more batteries to those already in existence.

Let us first see what artillery we possess (I leave out British Columbia and Manitoba) and what infantry we have on our last Canadian army list.

7 Brigades Garrison Artillery, number of men about 2,300.

19 Batteries Garrison Artillery, number of men about 7,100.

10 Batteries Field Artillery 46 guns number of men about 740.

With 80 Battalions of Infantry numbering (350 per Batt.) 28,000 men; I put the infantry down at the lowest computation, and as we have but few cavalry I shall merely put them in my calculations in a nominal way.

Lieut.-Colonel Owen, R. A. in his valuable work on "Modern Artillery" says in Part 3, Chap. 3, Sec. 3; "One or more batteries are attached to each division, to assist in all its operations, such batteries being called *Divisional Artillery*. Other batteries are formed into what is termed the *Artillery Reserve*, to be used separate or collectively

as occasion demands. Without the latter at the disposal of the chief of artillery, no decisive blow can be struck with the arm unless the divisions be deprived of their guns, which might lead to disaster. The artillery of an infantry division would consist of field batteries; that of a cavalry division, of horse artillery; the reserve artillery, of horse artillery and a few heavy batteries." In Sec. 4, he remarks: "Napoleon considered that with old and tried troops two guns to every 1,000 men were sufficient, if provided with a large quantity of ammunition; but he also ascertained that if an army is inferior in numbers or badly disciplined, a powerful artillery will make up in a great measure for such defects." Further down in the same section he says:—"During the Crimean war the proportion of field artillery with the British force was not quite two per 1,000 combatants; but it is now proposed that a 'Corps d'armée' consisting of about 12,000 men, should have, altogether, 48 guns, thus distributed:—

	Guns.	
5,000	}	Infantry Divisions 24
5,000		
2,000		
		Reserve Artillery 12
		—
		48

giving four guns per 1,000 men, not probably too many for a regular force, considering the small number of men always put into the field by this country."

In the above quotations you will observe, Sir, that all this is laid down for a regular force and that the smallest number of guns are laid down as being absolutely necessary for a force of old and tried troops.

Now let us divide, for sake of example, our 80 Battalions into 20 Brigades of 1,400 men each; 5 Divisions, of 5,600 men each; and 2 Corps d'armée of 24 Divisions, which with cavalry would make them very large for volunteers. Thus in each Corps d'armée you would have 14,000 Infantry men and say 1,000 Cavalry; which Corps d'armée would require, according to the above quotation, 60 Horse and Field guns to warrant its being complete for the field.

You will ask, perhaps, "well how many guns have we among our Field Batteries? Why, Sir, 46 only, is my answer. Not enough to supply even 15,000 men with, and yet, Mr. Editor, we are told it is Garrison Artillery we require in this country. What for, forsooth? Why to take care of the stores, magazines, barracks, forts, etc., some of which took care of themselves for years.

True, it may be urged that it would be more costly to start the Field Batteries necessary to the proper defence of the country; but would it not be the wiser part to face the cost now rather than the disaster that might ensue hereafter from shirking it.

No matter how, or by whom it is put, the truth stares us in the face; we have not got enough *Divisional Artillery* for 15,000 men, to say nothing about the *Reserve Artillery*.

Why then do we start on such false grounds as these Garrison Batteries, are? What do we want with more garrison gunners when we have enough to man Quebec with? Let the country know what is really wanted and I think very few would be unpatriotic enough to refuse a vote for the necessary "supplies" to furnish more Field Artillery. It is said we can put in the field in a few hours 40,000 men, but nothing ever is mentioned as to how many guns would be ready to go with them; 40,000 men would require 160 guns of *Divisional Artillery* alone, and then a few more in reserve; and out of that 160 we could only send 46; or a gun and a piece, say a pintail to one division, a truncheon to another, and so on.

Leaving only the cost, which I know would be heavy, let us look at it in another light. Is it not an acknowledged fact that an army with a good morale will fight better than one with a poor one; granted you say; well then let me ask what will conduce to giving infantry a good moral so quickly as knowing they are backed up by strong divisional and reserve artillery; knowing more especially that their artillery is stronger than an enemy's. What good, what use, are Cavalry in action in the battle field for charging unless they have horse artillery to open the way for them.

In conclusion, I would say; Peace reigns supreme just now between the U. S. and ourselves; so it did between England France and Turkey on the one hand and Russia on the other in 1851, but how false and shallow it was we then could not see. Let us take warning in time, and collect, during this our day of peace, such proportions of Field Artillery that when the hour of danger comes we may be able to crush our enemies with even as Prussia did France in the late war, Field Artillery strongly manned, well handled, and skillfully laid and posted, will always decide an action provided the chief of Artillery has a good reserve artillery at his call when he sees the opportunity for using it has arrived.

I must apologize for the length of this letter but the importance of the subject must be my excuse.

Yours sincerely,

ARTILLERIST.

Kingston, Nov. 4th, 1871.

CHIT-CHAT.

BY G. W.

Nothing could be more just than the remarks contained in an editorial of the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* of the 23rd ultimo, on the English autumn campaign. It may well be predicted that, if the time of trial arrive, "England will find that she has paid too dearly for her game of brag." The absurdity of inviting, with a great flourish of trumpets, a number of foreign officers to witness a first experiment of this nature, was patent on the mere mention of the idea. Especially should the home government have ab-

stained from displaying to the astute Prussians the nakedness of the land. We are strongly reminded of the vanity of Hezekiah, except that the King of Judah had riches to display, we, but an unseemly military poverty. If any of the Prussian officers were readers of Shakespeare, the contrast to their own grand scale of operations must have ludicrously reminded them of the opening of so many scenes in the historical plays. "Alarums—Enter, with drum and colors, King Henry and Forces,"—"Flourish—Excursion—Enter the English Host,"—"Alarums—Excursions—Enter, Pistol and Boy," &c. For "all the world's a stage," and we fear that, in these days at least, England is a corner of that stage which accommodates but a very small host.

It does not tend to exalt our ideas of Regular officers out of their own groove, to find such offensive incapability of utilizing the Volunteer material of England, as has been evinced by Sir Hope Grant. Indeed, both Government and military authorities seem to have reached a point of imbecility alike, exemplified in their incapacity to deal with the reserve forces of the nation, and in their supine indifference to territorial acquisition in the South Seas, where the British flag ought to wave over every island worth the taking.

The last detachment of British troops is about to quit the shores of Canada, and, sooth to say, it is little to be regretted. The army of Canada now stands on a footing which ill disposes its officers to put up with the supercilious airs of superiority too often assumed by those of the Imperial forces, and the nature and constitution of the two bodies are too dissimilar ever to admit of really cordial relations. Of course no reference is meant to officers selected for special qualities to fill important posts in the army of Canada, or to those who have capably filled the positions and performed the duties of citizen soldiers in subordinate ranks.

The Militia or armed nationality of Canada, with all its faults, is at this day the first in the world. It owes that proud position partly to the resolution of Sir Geo. E. Cartier, partly to the comprehensive and elastic nature of his Militia measure, and very greatly to the docility, the pluck, the common sense, the superior education, and the patriotism of the Canadian people.

These propositions have the air of truisms but they can scarcely be too often impressed upon the public.

If anything would reconcile the Canadian army to the odious name of Volunteers it is the definition "our volunteers are men who owe military service to the state, and who pay it without compulsion." There is much ground for congratulation in such a state of things, and the definition is admirable.

It is indeed true that the alacrity of a large portion of the population does not neutralize the unequal pressure of the burthen of military service; yet the cheerful-

ness with which our splendid soldiery accept the losses which their patriotism entails upon them, contrasts remarkably with the whine of the British Militiaman, that he cannot, in camp, earn money after hours, as he can in a town.

It is also evident that the English Militia officers think more than is advisable for men on service, about appliances for comfort. It would do some of them good to experience such a service as the first N. W. Expedition. At all events it would teach them how little is requisite for service comfort, i. e. that which is necessary. What do men want of "furniture lamps" &c., for two or three weeks field-work—*filters* too, save the mark! are mentioned. All the cooking utensils necessary for the officers of a Company can be got for £2 stg. at the outside, and a pound or two of carriage-lamp candles would be better than any elaborate lamp contrivance.

The practice of sewing up straw, where served out, in one of the blankets, mentioned as having been adopted by the 2nd Tower Hamlets, is a good one. Loose straw is an abomination in a camp, and as one blanket is sure to be underneath, nothing is lost in the way of warmth, the probable scarcity of which comfort will probably be the only drawback to the easy transit of the Manitoba reinforcements over the improved route.

The rapidity with which this force was organized certainly does credit to the Militia Department. The circumstances which led to its necessity are extraordinary, to say the least of them. It may be in the remembrance of the writer's kind friend the Editor of the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW*, that he (the writer) foretold, when the strength of the companies to be left for service in Manitoba became known, that it was such as to actually invite attack. Had the authorities left a small battalion of four companies of 75 men each, which might have been recruited gradually during the summer, as discharges were granted, there would have been no necessity for the expense of a new expedition, or the rushing all over the country of staff officers in high positions in charge of corporals guards of recruits.

The performances of the American Monitors, the loss of the *Captain*, and (not least as a means of forming an opinion) the defeat of the Italian fleet, and sinking of the *Affondatore*, (unhappily aptly named) by an Austrian wooden squadron, lead (as noted in the Review) to the hope that our eyes may yet be gladdened with the glory of symmetry as displayed in the wooden vessels of old, and our hearts rejoiced by a return to the naval chivalry of the days before men of war became iron pots, and reminded us of the Italian knights of the fourteenth century, whose ponderous mail almost effectually kept them on their backs when once prostrated, as the iron plating of modern sea-monsters facilitates their descent to the bottom.

In spite of the importance attached to the idea of an iron clad fleet for the last ten years, we have always thought that the magnificent frigates, more than equalling in tonnage the largest three-deckers of the era 1830 to 1850, originally calculated for 50 guns, but now rated at from 25 to 44, of heavier metal, would play a very prominent part in any future war. Early next year we trust to furnish the readers of the **VOLUNTEER REVIEW** with an analysis of the Royal navy.

A list showing the wealth of the British Navy in great screw steam frigates of such probable importance, may in the mean time possess interest for the readers of the **VOLUNTEER REVIEW**.

	Guns.	Tons.	Horse Power
Arethusa.....	35	3141	500
Ariadne.....	26	3214	800
Aurora.....	35	2558	400
Bacchante.....	31	2667	600
Bristol.....	31	3027	600
Constance.....	35	3213	500
Diadem.....	24	2483	800
Doris.....	24	2483	800
Emerald.....	35	2913	600
Endymion.....	21	2486	500
Forte.....	29	2364	400
Galatea.....	26	3227	800
Glasgow.....	31	3037	600
Immortalité.....	35	3059	600
Liffey.....	31	2654	600
Liverpool.....	35	2656	600
Melpomene.....	35	2861	600
Mersey.....	36	3733	1000
Narcissus.....	35	2665	400
Newcastle.....	31	3035	600
Octavia.....	35	3161	500
Orlando.....	46	3740	1000
Phæton.....	35	2396	400
Phœbe.....	35	2896	500
Severn.....	35	2767	500
Shannon.....	35	2667	600
Sutlej.....	35	3066	500
Topaze.....	31	2659	600
Undaunted.....	31	3039	600

No doubt the number of this splendid class of screw frigates will be increased rather than diminished.

To the Editor of the **VOLUNTEER REVIEW**.

SIR:—As in the month of June last you published a statement to the effect "that the disorganization of the Royals was a well known fact," we officers of the late 5th Batt, or Royal Light Infantry would feel obliged if you reprint their statement with the official correspondence as published in *Montreal Gazette* of to-day, 2nd Nov., a copy of which we send you.

Yours truly,
ROYAL.

The late 5th Royals have studiously kept out of print and waited patiently for Government to acknowledge their error and offer redress, and regret being obliged to come into print at last.

Montreal, 2nd Nov. 1871.

ROYAL.

To the Editor of the **VOLUNTEER REVIEW**.

SIR:—On page 715 of your last issue of 6th inst., you state "we have always regretted the disbanding of the Royals, but were satisfied that the true reasons were those alleged in General Orders, nor does the present defence remove that impression." I am at a loss to understand your meaning, no reasons were alleged in the General Orders of June 3rd. The fact was stated that "the 5th Batt. of Royal Light Infantry had become disorganized." That fact the late Royals deny, and their memorial (not defence as you call it) proves that they compared at last inspection favourably with the remainder of the Montreal Force. Whence came this extraordinary and sudden disorganization? discovered without any inspection or enquiry!

Yours truly,
ROYAL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

L'AURORE.—This French weekly paper was founded in 1866, and has just received new strength by the addition of three gentlemen to its editorial staff, namely; Rev. T. LAFLÈUR, pastor of French Baptist Church; Rev. D. Cousirat of France, late pastor in Philadelphia, and now professor in the Presbyterian College; and Rev. C. A. Doudet of Geneva, Switzerland, pastor of French Presbyterian church, all of Montreal. Being the only French Protestant journal in America and published on strictly catholic principles it ought to reach every Protestant French Canadian, Frenchman, Swiss or Belgian, on this Continent; every house of education where French is taught should also receive it. It contains Literature, Music, Poetry, and Political and General News, as well as articles on Science, Agriculture, Temperance, &c.

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The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 10th Nov., 1871. [46-3in.]

TO ADVERTISERS.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements should send to

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41 Park Row, New York, and are possessed of unequalled facilities for securing the insertion of advertisements in all Newspapers and Periodicals at lowest rates.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Thursday, 12th day of October, 1871.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 1st section of the Act 31st Vic., cap. 51, intitled: "An Act for better securing the payment of the duty imposed on tobacco manufactured in Canada," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Port of Guelph, in the Province of Ontario, be and the same is hereby added to the list of Ports mentioned in the said Act, at which raw or leaf tobacco may be imported into Canada.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

[44-3in.]



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Thursday, 12th day of October, 1871.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and in pursuance of the provisions of the 8th section of the Act 31 Victoria, chapter 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the place known as "McAdams' Junction," in the Province of New Brunswick, situate at the intersection of the European and North American Railway, and the Railway between St. John in the said Province of New Brunswick and Bangor, in the State of Maine, in the United States of America, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into a Port of Entry to be designated and known as the "Port of McAdams' Junction."

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

[44-3in.]



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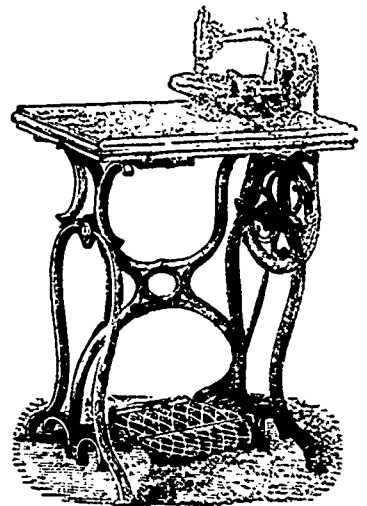
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