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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1876.

No. 12.

The Volunteer Review
Published EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at
OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by PAWSON
CERR, Proprietor, to whom all Business Corres-
pondences should be addressed.
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly
in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications regarding the Militia or
Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial De-
partment, should be addressed to the Editor of
THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected com-
munications. Correspondents must invariably
send us confidentially, their name and address.

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

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

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

First insertion, measured by } 10cts. per line.
solid nonpareil type.

Subsequent insertions..... 5cts. " "

Professional Card six lines or under, \$6 per
year; over six lines and under fifteen, \$10 per
year.

A. Announcements or Notices of a personal
or business nature, in the Editorial, Local or
Correspondence columns, Twenty-Five Cents
a line for the first insertion and 12 1/2 Cents for
each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Fifty Cents
the first insertion, and Twenty-Five Cents
each subsequent insertion.

Special arrangements of an advantageous charac-
ter made with Merchants for the Year, Half
Year or Quarter.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "WITNESS."

THE friends of healthy literature have, by per-
severing diligence, placed the *Montreal Wit-
ness* in the very first rank of newspapers. The
rapid growth of trashy reading, and of what is
positively vile, stimulating of people to more
earnest efforts than ever to fill every household
with sound mental food. A clergyman has lately
secured for the *Witness* hundreds of subscribers,
and declares his intention to make this one of
his first duties in his present and every future
field of labor, as he holds that by no other means
could he do so much for the future of a neigh-
borhood as by placing good reading in every
family.

Successive attacks upon the *Witness* during
each of the past three years, culminating in
what has been called "The Ban" of the Roman
Catholic bishop of Montreal, although not other-
wise desirable circumstances, have done a great
deal to concentrate and intensify the zeal of the
friends of Temperance and religious liberty in

favor of the *Witness*. Indeed, the fact that the
last assault has been followed up for six months
with the most untiring efforts to break down
the paper on the part of the most powerful moral
opposition that could be organized on earth, and
has resulted in cutting us off from some, at least,
of those Roman Catholic readers whose good
will we formerly enjoyed and highly prized, give
us perhaps, some claim on the kind offices of
those who value free speech and freedom of reli-
gious belief. The actual diminution of the circula-
tion of the *Daily Witness* is of course, compar-
atively small, amounting to about 500 out of 13,000,
or less than four per cent., and does not affect us
peculiarly, as we can still claim a circulation
equal in volume to that of all the rest of the daily
city press, probably the majority of our old Roman
Catholic reading being such still.

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

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

We have good reasons to be specially desirous
to reach the whole country this winter, and have
the *Witness* presented earnestly to the notice of
every family. To this end we have determined
to depart from the usual course of allowing our
publications to commend themselves on their
merits alone, and to inaugurate on a large scale a
competitive effort on the part of all our subscrib-
ers to increase the subscription list. This competi-
tion will last during the month of October, and
will be open to all. The list of prizes will be found
below.

If this comes to any who are not familiar with
the *Witness*, we may say that for twenty-five
years it has labored for the promotion of evange-
lical truth, and for the suppression of the liquor
traffic. Our efforts to produce a *Christian Tem-
perance Newspaper*, unattached to any political
party or religious denomination, seeking only to
witness fearlessly for the truth and against evil
doing under all circumstances, and to keep its
readers abreast with the news and the knowledge
of the day. It devotes much space to Social,
Agricultural and Sanitary matters, and is espe-
cially the paper for the home circle. It is freely
embellished with engravings.

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

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

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "CA- NADIAN MESSENGER."

THE PIONEER PAPER.

The *Messenger* is designed to supply the homes
of the Sunday School scholars of America with
family reading of the most useful and interest-
ing sort at the lowest possible cost. It consists of
eight pages of four columns each, and contains a
Temperance department, a Scientific department,
a Sanitary department, and an Agricultural de-
partment. Two pages are given to family read-
ing, two to large type for children, and

one to the Sunday School lessons of the Inter-
national Series, and a children's column. The
paper is magnificently illustrated. There has
been a very rapid increase in its circulation dur-
ing the past year, namely, from 15,000 to 25,000,
and the ratio of increase rises so rapidly that the
proprietors have sanguine hopes of doubling the
latter figure before the end of next year. There
has been, as a result of this prosperity, some im-
provement in the style of the paper, and it will,
of course, be possible to introduce more and more
improvements as circulation grows. Most of the
growth of the *Messenger* has been by the volun-
tary recommendation of it by friends who have
formed their own opinion of its worth, and by
the introduction of it into Sunday Schools. Your
correspondents say that their Sunday Schools are
more interesting and better attended since it has
been introduced.

The following are the prices of the *Messenger*:

1 copy	\$ 0.30
10 copies	2.50
25 copies	6.00
50 copies	11.50
100 copies	22.00
1,000 copies	220.00

Surplus copies for distribution as tracts, twelve
dozen for \$1.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "NEW DOMINION MONTHLY."

In general style and appearance the *Dominion*
has, during the last few months, very consider-
ably improved, and it is intended to improve on
the present as much as the present is an im-
provement on the past, and the Magazine of
next year will be read with an ease and pleasure
greater than hitherto. When we say that these
improvements are not to be marked by any
change of price, we refer to the full price of \$1.50
per annum. Hitherto the *Dominion* has been
clubbed with the "Weekly Witness" at \$1.00,
which it will be simply impossible to continue
now that one fifth has been added to its bulk,
along with better paper and printing. The *Domi-
nion* is henceforth to be clubbed with the "Wit-
ness" at \$1.25, and is better worth its cost than
ever before. Twenty-five cents, instead of fifty
will be the discount allowed to friends obtaining
for us new subscribers at full rates. The induc-
ments to subscribers being now put into the
magazine itself. The object of the publishers of
the *Dominion* is to develop a native Canadian
literature, and very much has been accomplished
in this way during its history of nine years, the
age of the magazine being that of the *Dominion*
of Canada. Those interested in the same object
will not, we think, waste their efforts if they do
what they can to make the magazine a pecuniary
success, what we presume no magazine in Can-
ada has ever yet been for any length of time.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1. To the person sending the largest amount of money on or before 1st Nov., as payment in advance for our publications..... \$50.00
 2. To the person sending 2nd largest amt 40.00
 3. " " 3rd " 30.00
 4. " " 4th " 20.00
 5. " " 5th " 15.00
 6. " " 6th " 10.00
 7. " " 7th " 10.00
- Five prizes of \$5 each for the next largest amounts..... 20.0

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers, Montreal.

THE BEST INVESTMENT!
AN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BOND.

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

EIGHT ALLOTMENTS ANNUALLY.

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

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

Portions of Bonds receive their proper proportion.

ALLOTMENT, MARCH 6,

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

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

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

SEND FOR INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

HOW TO PURCHASE!

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

A Palace of Industry.

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

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MARCH 6 ALLOTMENT.

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

195,000. The DAILY and WEEKLY Editions of the

MONTREAL STAR

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

BOYNTON'S PATENT LIGHTNING SAW.

\$500 CHALLENGE,

That it is the FASTEST-CUTTING SAW in the world.

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

E. M. BOYNTON,

80 Beckman St., N. Y.

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\$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine, 1y-10

\$275.00

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CANVASSERS Wanted, male or female. Send 10 cents for sample Magazine and full particulars. Address ZEB. CRUMMET'S MAGAZINE, Washington, New Jersey.

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Removed without pain, or the use of either caustics or the knife, and radically cured. If painful, and an open ulcer formed, medicines will be sent by Express to give prompt relief. Consultation by letter, One Dollar. Send 50 cents for Book with descriptive Cases, References and Testimonials.

Drs. PARK & McLEISH,

No. 21 East 10th Street, New York.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine, 1y-10

THE WEEKLY SUN.

1776. New York. 1876.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-six is the Centennial year. It is also the year in which an Opposition House of Representatives, the first since the war, will be in power at Washington; and the year of the twenty-third election of a President of the United States. All of these events are sure to be of great interest and importance, especially the two latter; and all of them and everything connected with them will be fully and freshly reported and expounded in THE SUN.

The Opposition House of Representatives, taking up the line of inquiry opened years ago by THE SUN, will sternly and diligently investigate the corruptions and misdeeds of GRANT'S administration; and will, it is to be hoped, lay the foundation for a new and better period in our national history. Of all this THE SUN will contain complete and accurate accounts, furnishing its readers with early and trustworthy information upon these absorbing topics.

The twenty-third Presidential election, with the preparations for it, will be memorable as deciding upon GRANT'S aspirations for a third term of power and plunder, and still more as deciding who shall be the candidate of the party of Reform, and as electing that candidate. Concerning all these subjects, those who read THE SUN will have the constant means of being thoroughly well informed.

The WEEKLY SUN, which has attained a circulation of over eighty thousand copies, already has its readers in every State and Territory, and we trust that the year 1876 will see their numbers doubled. It will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the general news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment; and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

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

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

The DAILY SUN, a large four page newspaper of twenty-eight columns, gives all the news for two cents a copy. Subscriptions, postage prepaid, 5c. a month or \$6.00 a year. SUNDAY edition extra, \$1.10 per year. We have no travelling agents.

Address, THE SUN, New York City.

TASTELESS MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sold at all Drug Stores Here.

Price, Twenty-five Cents.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

NINETY EIGHTH EDITION.

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

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



The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1876.

N. 22.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Quebec has again been visited by another great fire, which destroyed property to the amount of one million dollars. The fire broke out at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, May 30th, in a haggard at the rear of the residence of Mr. Boivin, a carter, on Scott street. It gained such rapid headway that in a few minutes it was master of the situation, and spread out in every direction with alarming rapidity, until the whole of Montcalm Ward was in a mass of fire. The numbers of houses destroyed is roughly estimated at seven to eight hundred; the number of families rendered homeless by the sudden calamity will be about treble that number, as the burned district was occupied mostly by a labouring population, and a great portion of the houses were tenement buildings; it contained, however, some very handsome and substantial private houses and shops. The fields in the vicinity of the fire were filled with unfortunate families who have so suddenly been deprived of house and home together with the remnants of what portions of their furniture they could hastily save and remove. B. Battery worked manfully and did good service in helping to check the flames. The Jesuit Barracks were thrown open to the homeless ones, as well as the drill shed and food was supplied them by the Mayor. The scenes at these places were heartrending.

Canon Baldwin of Toronto died on the 1st inst., after a long illness, aged 50 years.

The two seats for the North and South Ridings of the County of Ontario in the House of Commons, are rendered vacant by a singular fatality, by the death of both members, within the shortest space of five days.

The Military College will have eighteen cadets at the opening, out of the twenty two authorized, so that its instructions will be fairly taken advantage of, as it is desirable they should be in view of the expense which it will be to the country. The cadets were to report themselves between ten and twelve o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, and so begin labors in an institution which will probably yet be of great service to Canada.

From Cobourg we learn that the yacht *Countess of Dufferin* left that port at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 23th ult. for the Genesee River, and from thence to Toronto, under the command of Major Gifford, V.C. R. C. Y. C., Captain Cuthbert, sailing master. Several gentlemen have gone with her for her cruise around the lake, previous

to her sailing for New York, amongst whom were J. K. Cameron, Esq., Angus Crawford, Esq., Major Graveley, Karl Kolmer, Esq., and Frau Gifford, Esq. On her trial trip the sailing of the "Countess" delighted everyone. Captain Cuthbert her builder, as she exceeds his most sanguine expectations. The manner in which he handled her was wonderful she answering to the least movement of the helm. Great hopes are entertained of his bringing Her Majesty's cup back once more under the glorious flag of Old England.

The *Quebec Mercury* of the 2nd inst. says:—"We learn that the Provincial Government has negotiated its loan of \$4,000,000 for the construction of the Quebec, Montreal and Western Railway through the Bank of Montreal, at par, five per cent interest."

The *Toronto Globe* special from London, England, of the 2nd inst. says: On Friday evening Sir Chas. Adderly, in the Imperial House of Commons, said it was extraordinary that any one pretending to know should suppose that the Dominion Act of 1867 excluded Canada from the effect of the operation of the Imperial acts or made Canadian bottoms other than British ships. It was a total mistake to suppose that the Confederation Act altered the relation of Canadian subjects to the Imperial Parliament. A Canadian ship was a British ship registered in Canada, and there was no distinction between the two. The bill was read a third time."

The following regiments were drawn at the recent ballot for Military District No. 3 viz.—The 3rd and 4th Regiments of Cavalry; Kingston and Durham Field Batteries and Artillery; Trenton, Cobourg and Port Hope Garrison Batteries of Artillery and the following battalions of Infantry: 14th P.W.O. Rifles; 40th Battalion, three companies; 45th, 46th, 48th, 49th and 57th Battalions. Each of these corps is to do its annual training at its respective headquarters, there being no camps of instruction this year.

Senator Cameron was sworn in as Secretary of War for the United States, on Thursday 1st June.

Seven thousand soldiers have been despatched from Spain to Cuba.

Prince Napoleon has had his election to the French Assembly confirmed.

Preliminary work on the channel tunnel, to connect England and France have been commenced. Scafts have been sunk to the depth of 40 metres; when those reach the depth of 100 metres below the sea, a gallery one kilometre long will be made in the chalk. If this is successful, and nothing indicate the impracticability of the project, the tunnel will be definitely commenced.

The Mineral colt, named Kisber, won the Derby this year, second horse, Forerunner; third, Julius Cæsar. Fifteen horses ran in the race.

The Egyptian army lost 15,000 men in the late Abyssinian war.

The Revolution in Turkey is the leading subject in the cable despatches this week, and various accounts of the causes which brought it about are given. An account of a popular demonstration, headed by Loftas, in which the cry of Down with Abdul Aziz was raised, is part of the news, but the Turkish Ministers seem to have been really those who deposed the late Sultan, Midhat Pasha, the head of the party which opposes Russian influence, seems to have had most to do with it, and the demand by the Sultans that he should be taken into the Ministry was probably with a view to some such action as this. Saïk Ul Islam was the spokesman to the Sultan, and informed him that he was deposed, after he refused to contribute money from his privy purse to the exhausted War Treasury. It is not probable, however, that the refusal of the money was the real cause of the deposition. It is more likely that it was owing to the belief that Russian influence was too great and it is stated that a timely recall of Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, who has for some time been the most influential diplomatic representative at Constantinople, would have averted what has happened to the occupant of the throne. Murad Effendi, the new Sultan, as yet, has not been generally recognized by the European Powers. Some little time will, it is thought, be given to the new sovereign to see if he will initiate reforms of his own accord before negotiations in reference to the insurrection are renewed, and the deposition of Abdul Aziz is claimed in some quarters as a complete justification of the course of great Britain in regard to the Eastern question.

It is stated that the new Turkish Government have notified England of their determination to maintain the integrity of the Empire and the sovereign power of the Crown and that England approved of their determination.

A special despatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Berlin says it is stated here that Servin refuses to recognize the new Sultan of Turkey, on the ground of his irregular accession to the throne, and declines to pay the tribute of two instalments which are in arrears.

A special despatch to the *Telegraph* from Paris says the insurgents have attacked and burned Bihes, in Bosnia, killing 350 Turks. At the second encounter in the same neighbourhood—the Turks were defeated, leaving 200 dead on the field.

We copy the following legal proceedings from the *Quebec Chronicle* of 9th May.

In the present state of the case it would be injudicious to make any remarks, the appellant only showing his own view of the question at issue.

There is, however, a glaring fallacy in the allegation that none of the officers comprising the Court Martial were qualified, and the plea that they were merely *students* and officers of other corps, won't be available as the soldiers of "B" Battery were regularly enlisted men and the aforesaid officers were duly detailed for service with the battery.

They were not "students" in any sense of that term, being merely assigned to duty while under a course of instruction *outside* and beyond the ordinary qualification for their respective ranks in the corps to which they severally belonged. The fact that the Quebec Garrison Artillery was disbanded, *after* two of the members of the Court Martial being assigned to the "B" battery argues nothing for the allegation, as that circumstance could not affect their standing.

It is likely that this case will awaken attention to the whole of the questions connected with the "Mutiny Act," as applicable to our militia soldiers—and we are of opinion that it should be framed with a view to the punishment being inflicted by a civil magistrate so as to bar proceedings of this kind—the individual in such a case having no real cause of complaint as he would presumably at least be tried by an impartial and uninterested tribunal.

In the present case it is the duty of the State to hold Colonel STRANGE harmless from consequences. The subsequent proceedings will be looked for with much interest as a precedent and guide for the future.

This was a petition for a writ of certiorari and the following judgment was rendered by His Honor Mr. Justice Stuart yesterday morning, in chambers:—He said this is an application for a writ of certiorari to bring up, in order that it may be quashed, the conviction of the prisoner, at a regimental court martial, held at St. Helens, by order of Lieut. Colonel Strange.

This application rests on three grounds.

1. That the petitioner was not subject to military law and that the court martial convened to try him had no jurisdiction over him.

2nd. That the court martial so convened was not composed of officers of the "B" Battery, but exclusively of cadets or students at that military school. That two, out of the three officers composing it, are not officers of any militia corps, and could not form part of any regimental court martial.

3rd. That there are irregularities in the proceedings which amount to a denial of justice to the petitioner, and is sustained by an affidavit of circumstances of the petitioner, not controverted, in which, in substance, he says that in October 1873, he was enrolled for three years as a member of the militia corps called the Quebec Garrison Artillery, one year of which was to be served in the Quebec School of Gunnery known as "B" Battery. That in October 1874, petitioner agreed to and did re-enter and re-engage in the said school of gunnery for another year and no more to wit, until 6th

of October 1875, being then at St. Helen's Island Barracks, in the district of Montreal, with a party of men of the said "B" Battery school of gunnery, whereof James A. Devine, of the city of Quebec, gentleman, a student or cadet in the said school of gunnery, was in command, deponent was asked by the said James A. Devine if he would re-engage for another or third term of one year in the said school of gunnery, and petitioner then and there expressed his willingness to do so.

That some days afterwards on or about the 11th of October last at St. Helen's Island the said J. A. Devine speaking for and in the name of the commandant of the said school of gunnery, informed petitioner he would not be accepted for another term, and told him to find other employment, whereupon petitioner asked for his discharge in writing, and to be set at liberty to which the said James A. Devine replied that petitioner's written discharge would arrive from Quebec shortly, but in the meantime he could have a pass or permit to go to Montreal or Quebec to enable him to look for a situation. That when, in the afternoon of the same day, petitioner applied for such pass, it was nevertheless refused him, and the said James A. Devine refused to sign the pass in writing prepared for his signature, and refused petitioner any pass or permission to leave the said Island. That he was forced to remain and do duty against his will and express desire, and was not allowed to leave said Island. That about the 16th October, petitioner was ordered to do certain domestic services for the said James A. Devine, and petitioner remonstrated with one Haynes, the servant of the said James A. Devine, and claimed that he should not be compelled to do the said work who reported such remonstrance to the said James A. Devine, who some days afterwards, to wit, on or about the 23rd October, caused petitioner to be arrested and brought before him, and on a pretended charge of insubordinate and disrespectful conduct towards himself, ordered petitioner to be punished by confinement to Barracks for fourteen days and to do pack drill during seven out of the said days, for four hours a day. That petitioner then and there claimed to be a civilian, and not subject to any military law or jurisdiction, his term of service in the "B" Battery school of gunnery having long expired. That the said James A. Devine caused petitioner to be incarcerated in the guard house, and procured from Lieut. Colonel Strange an order for a Regimental Court martial, to be held on petitioner, which Court martial was held on 28th October last, and the persons composing the same were the said James A. Devine, George Rolt White and Henry C. Sheppard, gentlemen, students or cadets in the said B. Battery school of gunnery, described as Captain and Lieutenant respectively, and the said James A. Devine, George Rolt White, and Henry C. Sheppard, assembled, at St. Helen's Island aforesaid, and formed themselves into a court, with the said George Rolt White as President, and proceeded to try the petitioner upon three charges, absence from defaulters drill, insubordination, and insolent conduct towards the said James A. Devine, found the petitioner guilty of all the said charges, and sentenced him to forty days' imprisonment at hard labor; that such sentence having been signed by the said George Rolt White, as president, was afterwards on 29th October at Quebec approved and confirmed by Lieut. Colonel Strange, and the same was by him ordered to be carried out in the Garrison cells, Quebec Citadel. That by the Militia and General Orders of the 20th Octo-

ber, 1871, under which petitioner became a member of B. Battery School of Gunnery, it is provided that for the purposes of discipline, to wit, for trial and punishment, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the said B. Battery School of Gunnery shall be sent to their respective militia corps, and the only punishment provided by the said General Orders to be applied to members of the said B. Battery School of Gunnery are, for officers to be reported to the Adjutant General of Militia, for non-commissioned officers, reduction, and for men, dismissal. That at the time of being so tried and sentenced, as aforesaid, petitioner was not amenable to any military law, nor subject to the jurisdiction of any court martial, his term of engagement as a member of the B. Battery school of gunnery having long expired, and he further not being a member of any militia corps or organization whatsoever, the corps known as the Quebec Garrison Artillery, in which petitioner had been enrolled for three years as a private, having been disbanded and struck from the roll of Militia corps long before the holding of the said Court martial to wit, on 10th April 1874, by a Militia General order, bearing date that day, and duly published and promulgated, by means whereof petitioner was from and after the said last mentioned date, relieved from all further service in the said Quebec Garrison Artillery, and freed from all liability in respect of his enrolment thereon. That no one of the said George Rolt White, Henry C. Sheppard or James A. Devine was then and there qualified to sit or act on a Regimental Court Martial of the said B. Battery School of Gunnery (if any such could legally be held), they not holding any commission or rank in the said B. Battery School of Gunnery, but holding commissions, if any they held in separate militia corps, to wit: the said James A. Devine in the Montreal Engineers, and the said George Rolt White, and Henry C. Sheppard, in the above mentioned Quebec Garrison Artillery; and the said James A. Devine was not at the time a captain in the said B. Battery, nor was the said George Rolt White and Henry C. Sheppard, a Captain and Lieutenant respectively of the said B. Battery; and the said George Rolt White and Henry C. Sheppard were not then and there qualified to sit on the said court martial or on any court martial whatever, and were not, in fact, militia officers at all, the corps in which they had held commissions, to wit, the said Quebec Garrison Artillery having been disbanded, and struck from the roll of militia corps as aforesaid.

To justify the proceedings of the court martial in question. It is necessary that the petitioner should have been amenable to its jurisdiction in regard to his status and alleged offence, and that the court was legally constituted in the authority convening it, and in the number and qualification of its members. In all these particulars the petitioner challenges the court; he denies that he was subject to military law or discipline in any way; that Lieut. Colonel Strange could not convene a regimental court martial of the Battery School of Gunnery to try him, and that if he could, such court could only be composed of the officers of the B. Battery; that as to two of the members of the court, Capt. White and Lieut. Sheppard, they do not belong to any active militia corps, and are not competent to sit on any court martial.

The case submitted by the petitioner, if true, calls for further investigation, but I have been urged to leave him to his remedy by action, and it has been said that no case has been cited wherein a certiorari has issued in England to bring up the proceed-

ings of a court martial. This is true; but if the argument is intended to go to the length of questioning the power in the courts of law, to issue such writs as that demanded, this may be best answered by the language of Sir Alexander Colbun, the Chief Justice of England in the case of Major Mansorgh, which was an applicant for a certiorari to bring up the proceedings of a court martial held on the applicant in India, in which he says:—"I quite agree that when the civil rights of a person in military service are affected by the judgment of military tribunal, in pronouncing which the tribunal has either cited without jurisdiction, or has exceeded its jurisdiction, this court ought to interfere to protect those civil rights. We have then this very high authority for the position that it would be the duty of the Civil Courts to interfere. If so in that case, one of a person in military service, what is the obligation of Civil Courts in the case of a person alleging himself not to be in military service and this last is the case put too me by the petitioner. As to the authority of the Superior Court it rests on a statute foundation, "excepting the Court of Queen's Bench (and this Court exercises no original jurisdiction in civil matters, no case originates in it) all Courts and Magistrates, and all other persons and bodies politic and corporate within Lower Canada, shall be subject to the superintending and reforming power, order and control of the Superior Court and of the Judges thereof." Courts martial are courts of limited and special jurisdiction, called into existence for a special purpose, dependant on the Mutiny Act for their authority, which authority extends no further than upon persons liable to military law. The law intends nothing in their favor, and those who may have to justify its judgments will be expected to set forth affirmatively and closely all facts to show that it was legally constituted and had jurisdiction. Whenever a *prima facie* case is made out that a Court Martial has assumed jurisdiction over a man not subject to military discipline, there can be found no authority that would justify the Civil Courts from refraining to exercise its controlling power by the issue of one of the prerogative writs as to the remedy by action of trespass. The rule of law is, where a Court has jurisdiction, it has a right to decide an question which occurs in the cause, and whether its decision be right or otherwise, its judgments, until reversed, are binding on all courts. But if it act without authority, its judgments and orders are regarded as nullities. They are not voidable, but simply void, and form no bar to remedy sought in opposition to them even prior to reversal. They constitute no justification; and all persons concerned in executing such judgments or sentences are considered in law as trespassers. Lord Mansfield in *Mostyn vs. Farnogas* says I remember early in my time being counsel in an action brought by a carpenter in the train of artillery against Governor Sabine, who was Governor of Gibraltar, and who barely confirmed the sentence of a court martial, by which the plaintiff had been tried and sentenced to be whipped. The Governor was very ably defended, but nobody even thought that the action would not lie; and it being proved at the trial, that the tradesmen who follow the train are not liable to martial law, the Court was of that opinion, and the jury accordingly found the defendant guilty of the trespass, as having had a share in the sentence, and gave £500 damages. The Supreme Court of the United States hold, that trespass lies against a collector of militia fines, who distrained for a fine imposed by a court martial

upon a person not liable to be enrolled; the court martial having no jurisdiction in such cases. The Court said it is a settled principle that the decision of such a tribunal in a case clearly without its jurisdiction, cannot protect the officer who acts under it, that the courts and officers are all trespassers—so that it may be assumed that the petitioner has this remedy,—but there can be no question that if the petitioner makes out a *prima facie* case of want of jurisdiction in the court that tried and convicted him, he has the right to seek a reversal of such proceedings by means of a writ of certiorari. Having a right to both remedies, I have no authority to refuse the one he asks.

I am not to be understood as expressing the opinion that there has been excess of jurisdiction in the court martial in question, that question will properly come up for decision by the court on the return of the certiorari, and I accordingly order one to issue.

Mr. Dunbar, Q. C., and Mr. Bradley, appeared for the petitioner, and Messrs. Alley and Chauveau, for Colonel Strange, and Holt, Irvine and Pemberton for the officers.

Why Lincoln was Assassinated.

HOW JOHN WILKES BOOTH AVENGED THE EXECUTION OF HIS FRIEND.

Another of the characters of the war time was a wild, dashing, bee-brained young man named John Wilkes Booth. From his father he inherited a certain taint of frenzy under excitement that was cousin gorman to insanity. This Booth was a reckless, handsome fellow, whose delight was to dress well, feed upon female hearts, and in mimicry mouth the utterances of men of creative genius. His blood was hot and passions quick to kindle. In his loves and friendships he was erratic and peculiar. He did not try to study himself, and grew up wild and tumultuous.

Among the chosen friends of his boyhood was a dashing, chivalrous young man named John Y. Beal, whose home was in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley not far from Winchester, as we know from having been there. Damon and Pythias were not more attached to each other than were Booth and Beal. They rode, walked, dined, drank, and intrigued together. Beal was Southern in his sympathies, and was to a certain extent as much a martyr as was erratic John Brown, who was taken in a raid, hung in the jail-yard at Charlestown, Va., by order of Governor Wise, and whose scaffold as we write this, is now in our office. Beal planned raids on Northern cities, and at last was captured at or near Buffalo, tried for piracy on Northern lakes, and sentenced to be hung on Bedloe's Island in the harbor of New York. In prison, waiting his doom, we leave him for a time.

One afternoon, in the city of Washington, while Beal was under sentence of death, there alighted from a carriage two men, who walked into the room occupied by Washington McLean, of Cincinnati, who was at the time in Washington in the interest of his business. These men who called were Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, and John Wilkes Booth, with whom, through the Morgans, of Kentucky, McLean had become quite well acquainted.

Their errand was briefly told. Booth was anxious to save the life of Beal, his chum and confidential personal friend. He had interested Mr. Hale in his behalf, who, from his former identification of the political movement that had grown into the elevation of Lincoln to the Presidency, had come to ask of the Executive the favour of mercy for a

brave enemy, who had, in defence of his friends in the South, done no more than the people in the North applauded their scouts and adventurers for doing or attempting.

They importuned McLean to go with them to the President, as a Democrat—as a friend of Booth—as a man who had much influence with Mr. Lincoln, and to vouch with Mr. Hale for any promises Booth might make in return for this great favour to him. After a protracted interview McLean accompanied Hale and Booth in a carriage to the residence of John W. Forney was awakened from his sleep and told the object of his call. His sympathies were enlisted, as he was always ready to serve his friends.

It was an hour or more past midnight when Hale, Forney, McLean, and Booth were driven to the White House. The guard, at the request of Forney, admitted the carriage to the grounds, Mr. Lincoln was called from his sleep, and there, in the dead of night, he sat and listened to the prayers of Booth and endorsements of those who came with him to ask the favour of Executive clemency.

This interview lasted till four o'clock in the morning. It was one of tears, prayer, and petition. There were not a dry eye in the room as Booth knelt at the feet of Lincoln, clasped his knees with his hands, and begged him to spare the life of one man—a personal friend who, in serving the ones he loved, had come to the door of death.

Booth told all. He told how, long before, in a fit of passion to do some bold deed, he had joined in a conspiracy to abduct the President and to hold him as a hostage for the release of certain military prisoners who were Booth's friends, and who, it was thought, were to be shot. He told of the meetings they had held at the house of Mrs. Surratt, and that all of that plan had fallen to the ground long before.

He offered his services at any time and in any place or capacity, free of cost or fearless of consequences. The eminent gentlemen who were there with him joined in the request that the prayer of Booth be granted, and that Beal should be pardoned.

At last President Lincoln, with the tears streaming down his face, took Booth by the hands, bade him rise and stand like a man, and gave him his promise that Beal should be pardoned. He asked the party to depart that he might gain rest for the work of the morrow, and said that the official document they asked for should be forwarded at once to United States Marshal Robert Murray, in New York, and through him to the officers charged with the execution of Beal.

After breakfast Lincoln informed Seward, Secretary of State, what he had done or promised to do. Seward said it must not be; that public sentiment in the North demanded that Beal should be hung. He declared that to pardon Beal would discourage enlistments, lengthen the war, and insult the sentiment that called for blood. He chided Lincoln for making such promises without asking the advice of his Cabinet, or advising with himself (Seward) on State policy. As the argument grew contentious Seward declared that if the conduct of the war was to be trifled with by appeals for humanity he should go out of the Cabinet, and use his influence against the President, and should charge him with being in sympathy with the South. Lincoln yielded, and Beal was executed. The reaction to Lincoln's nervous system was such that for days he was fit from well.

The effect on Booth was terrible. He raved like a madman, and in his frenzy swore that Lincoln and Seward should both pay for the grief and agony he had been put to.

From the death of Beal, Booth brooded vengeance for that which he considered a personal affront. His rage took in Seward, and he engaged Harold, Azorod, and others to revenge Beal's death by killing Seward, while he, Booth, wreaked human vengeance on the President.

At last came the hour. Booth killed Lincoln. His friends and the relatives or avengers of Beal tried their best to kill Seward, and when they left him stabbed, bleeding, and limp as a cloth, as he rolled over behind the bed whereon they found him, they supposed their work was completely done.

Our story is told. We have given the truth of history, and told exactly why Abraham Lincoln, the humane President of the United States, was killed.—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*

Eastern Question.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY THE ENGLISH PREMIER

LONDON, June 1.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr Disraeli in replying to a question by the Marquis of Hartington, said he had received a telegram from Constantinople, stating that everything there was tranquil, and the Mussulman population content. The Premier also said the Berlin memorandum has not yet been submitted to the Porte, and he would even express the hope it may not be necessary that it should be. Undoubtedly, the condition of affairs was critical in that part of the world. The British Government had taken such measures of precaution, as it thought necessary to maintain the interest and honour of England, and that policy of precaution they intend to pursue. At the same time he wished most decidedly to state on the part of the British Government, that it is their opinion the interests of England would be most studied by maintaining peace and that the honor of England can never be more efficiently vindicated, than by taking a leading part in contributing to the accomplishment of that object.

LONDON, June 1.—The amount of the ex-Sultan's treasure reported in the *News* Vienna special as having been seized is one hundred millions, not one hundred thousand dollars.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.—The Grand Vizier has telegraphed to Turkish representatives abroad the announcement that the programme of reforms will be drawn up immediately. The Imperial proclamation was read to-day declaring that members of the Cabinet shall continue in office, that the Sultan grants 60,000 purses, \$1,500,000 from the civil list for the purposes of the State, and relinquishes revenues from the private property of the Crown. The proclamation recommends the establishment of equilibrium in the budget, the immediate improvement of public education, reorganization of the Ministry of Justice and Council of State, and directs Ministers to devise a form of Government suitable to all Turkish subjects without distinction, so as to secure the liberty of every individual.

VALETA, MALTA, June 1.—Vice Admiral Sir James Drummond, commander of the British Mediterranean has left the squadron in Besika Bay, and gone to Constantinople to confer with the British Ambassador.

BELGRADE, June 1.—The infantry, pioneers, and a portion of the military train of the Belgrade District left for the frontier today. Prince Milan and the Russian General Tchernayeff witnessed their departure.

St. PETERSBURG June 1.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* today has an article on the

Turkish question. After commenting upon the recent event at Constantinople, it points out the difficulties which beset the path of Murad Effendi, the New Sultan, and continues as follows:—"But the solicitude of Europe to prevent a crisis from increasing in gravity, remained unchanged. The Powers continue to agree in their desire to demand from the Turkish Government, what ever that Government be, the execution of indispensable reforms."

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.—Murad Effendi's proclamation announcing his accession to the throne is momentarily expected. A deputation from foreign colonists at Constantinople, will to-morrow present an address of congratulation to the new Sultan. Advice from the Provinces state that the change of rulers is everywhere received with satisfaction. Tomorrow the Sultan will go in state to the Mosque Sophia, where he will be girded with the sword of Osman. Several persons exiled for political offences during the last reign have been recalled. The departure of the Turkish fleet for a cruise in the Archipelago has been postponed.

RAGUSA, June 1.—The insurgents attacked the Turkish troops near Stalatz on Tuesday. They admit they were driven back to Gitchka, whence they retired upon Bamani.

The London *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Constantinople the following account of the revolution. After vainly soliciting the Sultan to adopt the proposed reforms, the Grand Vizier and Liessein Arna Pasha and Methat Pasha resolved to depose him. The Dolma Boghtish Palace was beset with troops. Murad was proclaimed Sultan in the presence of all of the Ministers, the Sheik Uliash and Mullah. Then Sulerman Pasha accompanied by a soldier and officers informed Abdul Aziz that the nation had deposed him and he should deliver up the Palace to his successor. The attitude of the troops convinced Aziz that resistance was impossible. He with his family, household, and fifty three boats filled with women were conveyed under escort to the Tapkakar Palace, France, Italy and England have recognised Murad as Sultan.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—The largest military funeral which has taken place in Halifax for some years was that of the late Deputy Surgeon-General McV. Lloyd, which took place this afternoon. About 800 soldiers attended, consisting of 87th Regt. R. I. F. (to which deceased was attached), the 60th Royal Rifles, the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. The various companies formed at the Grand Parade at about two o'clock, and shortly before 2.30 marched to the Halifax Hotel. From here the cortege started soon after, the coffin (borne upon a gun carriage drawn by four horses) being preceded by a firing party composed of the 87th regt. Then followed the bands of the 87th and 60th, and the various troops, with the Governor-General's staff in the rear. A dead march was played on the way from the hotel to St. Paul's Church, of which deceased was a member, where the impressive funeral services were conducted. The coffin was conveyed in at the middle aisle (reserved for the mourners and representatives of the various companies), while the side aisles and galleries were thrown open to the citizens. Rev. G. W. Hill read the ninetieth Psalm, after which a hymn was sung, and 1 Cor xv. was read by Rev. Mr. Kitson, and after the singing of another hymn the procession re-formed, and proceeded to the Cemetery, the band playing the "Dead March in Saul." A very large crowd of civilians attended the funeral.—*Halifax Reporter.*

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, June 2, 1876.

GENERAL ORDERS (12.

No. 1.

STAFF.

A reduction of the Brigade Staff of the Militia having been ordered, the services of the following officers, who are permitted to retain their rank on retirement, are dispensed with, from 1st May last:—

- Lieut. Colonel R. S. Service, Brigade Major Military District No. 1.
- Major Henry Smith, Brigade Major Military District No. 2.
- Lieut. Colonel J. W. Hanson, Brigade Major Military District No. 6.
- Lieut. Colonel L. C. A. L. de Bellefeuille, Brigade Major Military District No. 6.
- Lieut. Colonel G. McCulley, Brigade Major Military District No. 8.
- Lieut. Colonel J. A. Inches, Brigade Major Military District No. 8.
- Lieut. Colonel C. Sawyer, Brigade Major Military District No. 9.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

No. 2.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

1st Battalion Governor General's Foot Guards, Ottawa.

The resignation of Lieutenant General Bates is hereby accepted.

10th Battalion or "Royal Regiment," Toronto.

To be Esquire, provisionally:

G. B. Gordon, Gentleman, vice Scott, retired.

27th "Lambton" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major:

Captain and Adjutant C. H. Fisher, M. S., vice Lewis, left limits.

35th Battalion, Simcoe Foresters.

No. 3 Company, Cookstown.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Christopher Cook, V. B., vice Bailey, resigned.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign William R. Rankin, V. B., vice Cook, promoted.

36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Brampton.

To be Captain :

Quarter Master William Miller, M. S., vice Scott, resigned.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant Colonel :

Major Robert Campbell, V. B., 27th Battalion.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

1st Company of Engineers, Montreal.

The resignation of Lieutenant St. George Boswell is hereby accepted.

3rd Battalion "Victoria Rifles," Montreal.

Captain and Paymaster J. G. Burrows to have the relative Rank of Major from 19th May, 1876.

51st Battalion or "Hemmingford Rangers."

Captain and Paymaster W. B. Johnson to have the relative Rank of Major from 10th September, 1874.

52nd "Brome" Battalion of Lt. Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Knowlton.

To be Captain, provisionally :

William Peters, Gentleman, vice Kimball, resigned.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

William McFarlane, Gentleman, vice Eldridge, left limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

E. E. Mills, Gentleman.

60th "Missisquoi" Battalion of Infantry.

Captain and Paymaster Patterson, to have the relative rank of Major from 10th June, 1874.

BREVET

To be Major :

Captain James Morgan, V. B., No. 2 Company, 8th Battalion, Quebec.

To be Major :

Captain Christopher Armstrong, V. B., No. 2 Company, 53rd Battalion, Sherbrooke.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Brigade Garrison Artillery, St. John No. 3 Battery.

The resignation of Lieutenant Scott is hereby accepted. Lieut. Scott is permitted to retain his rank upon retirement.

To be 1st Lieutenant :

2nd Lieutenant Joseph Ewing, vice Scott resigned.

3rd "Northumberland" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Chatham.

The resignation of Captain Templon is hereby accepted.

No. 4 Company.

To be Captain, provisionally :

Captain W. McNaughton from No. 8 Company Reserve Militia, County of Northumberland.

74th Battalion of Infantry "Sussex."

No. 1 Company, "Clifton."

To be Captain, provisionally :

Howard Douglas Wetmore, Gentleman.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

Edward Henry Merrit, Gentleman.

No. 1 Company, "Petitcodiac."

To be Captain, provisionally :

Samuel Chancy Alward, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

1st Brigade Garrison Artillery, Halifax.

To be Captain :

Lieut. James E. Curren, M. S., vice C. S. Curren, resigned.

To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally :

William A. Garrison, vice J. E. Curren, promoted.

To be 1st Lieutenant :

George W. C. Oland, Gentleman, M.S.; vice F. G. Wainwright, resigned.

2nd Brigade Garrison Artillery, Halifax.

To be 2nd Lieutenant :

Thomas W. Preston, Gentleman, M. S., vice J. E. Lawlor, resigned.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Kings County Battalion.

No. 2 Company.

To be Captain, provisionally :

James R. McLean, Gentleman, vice Leslie, deceased.

CERTIFICATES.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Captain George R. Pattullo, 38th Batt.
Captain Thomas O'Brien, 7th Battalion.
Captain John R. Dixon, 7th Battalion.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Lieut. James A. Mahon, 7th Battalion.
Ensign William R. Elliott, 7th Battalion.
Ensign Charles B. Hunt, 7th Battalion.
Ensign Thomas Wastie, 7th Battalion.
Sergt. H. C. Dunn, 34th Battalion.
Sergt. John J. Stuart, 13th Battalion.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Captain James Morgan, 8th Battalion.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Ensign John Allan, 52nd Battalion.
Ensign A. F. Hunt, 8th Battalion.

SCHOOLS OF GUNNERY.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS "SHORT COURSE" CERTIFICATES.

Bombardier W. Cruise, Toronto Field Battery.

Bombardier E. Stobart, Toronto Field Battery.

Gunner C. O'Donnell, St. Catharines Garrison Battery.

Gunner John Williams, St. Catharines Garrison Battery.

Gunner H. Langman, "A" Battery.

Bombardier W. McIntyre, Collingwood Garrison Battery.

Sergeant John Stewart, Goderich Garrison Battery.

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia,

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The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1876.

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

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

The following on "England's Maritime Rights" is copied from *Broad Arrow* of 15th April. It takes a sensible view of the case, but our contemporary should remember that the *Whig Radicals* are accountable for the "Declaration of Paris," and opposed during their late tenure of office all attempts at having it officially disavowed.

However, nothing is necessary in case of hostilities more than a simple paragraph in the QUEEN'S Proclamation disavowing the

principle. We, in the Colonies, cannot see the point of the objection so factiously insisted on by a portion of the English press against Mr. D'ISRAELI'S measure—we know and believe the title of "Empress of India" is the proper and fitting one for the QUEEN of Great Britain—if, as urged, the title of Emperor is a military designation, it could not with more propriety be applied than in this case, when that country was really conquered in the fullest sense of the term, after a long struggle; but by the mismanagement of "*John Company*," as the nations called the late East India Company—and there is nothing in the title to rub up the susceptibilities of any true Briton except the little knot of Russian sympathisers that cluster about Manchester and Birmingham, and that smothered whatever energy the foreign policy of the GLADSTONE Administration might possess. We say then that nineteen twentieths of the British people would support the "Royal Titles Bill," looking at it as a more vigorous and comprehensive line of Foreign policy than Great Britain has taken for the last twenty years.

Our contemporary is quite right in placing the dangers entailed by "the Declaration of Paris" on the mercantile marine and power of Great Britain before the parties most interested. However much we may blame the present Administration it will secure for them a great accession of strength, as the people whose property is immediately endangered, will naturally place confidence in those who have the will and show the power to protect it.

"No attentive observer of the march of events can fail to perceive that there are clouds in the East. It may be that to the eyes of many they are as yet but small, only showing above the horizon like a man's hand. Still they are there. To others, again, they may appear to be banking up in ever denser and denser masses, and to already materially darken the whole of the Eastern sky. All therefore, save perhaps a few ultra optimists, agree that the clouds are few, that they are increasing, and that, therefore, unless they can be dispersed, the heavens will presently be black, and that there will be a great rain. To be forewarned should be to be forearmed, and, therefore, it behoves us to bethink ourselves: whilst there is yet time, how we may prepare ourselves to meet the threatening storm. Mr. Disraeli, conscious of the vague but very general feeling of uneasiness existing throughout the country, regarding the security of our Eastern possessions, in view of the steady advances of Russia towards our Indian frontiers, would find in this universally prevailing apprehension a means of forwarding a pet conception of his own, and would have us believe that there is a magic sound in the title of Empress which will sway the hand of the aggressor and remove all cause of fear. But the common sense of the country is too strong to allow it to accept the assurance, and neither the Prime Minister himself nor any of even his warmest supporters, have ventured to insist strongly upon it. But counsellors, whose utterances are more in accordance with the feeling of the nation, have come forward and their views are very forcibly put forth in a remarkable pamphlet, which has recently been published, in which it is demonstrated with much

moderation that the first step by which to oppose any possible hostility from Russia must be to abrogate the Declaration of Paris.

"And it is well that the attention of England should be drawn to this matter; for, probably, but few among us have ever fully and clearly realised how much we forewent when by our silence we acquiesced in the provisions of the Declaration drawn up and signed by the plenipotentiaries sent to Paris to conclude the peace after the Crimean War, but never ratified by the nation. In that document it was laid down, firstly, that privateering is and remains abolished; secondly, that the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, except contraband of war. By accepting these conditions we renounced our most important marine rights, to maintain which we did not hesitate in days gone by to engage in a mortal struggle with an armed league of European powers. In the pamphlet we have alluded to, it is very clearly shown how disastrous to our influence in continental affairs has been the result of our tacit and indolent acceptance of conditions proposed to us by military States, who, being themselves comparatively weak on the sea, sought thus to deprive naval Powers of their most formidable weapon, and how fatal to us in future complications may become our apathetic and voluntary abandonment of those maritime rights, which we formerly upheld with such firmness and wonderful energy when European Powers vainly strove to make us renounce them, and which enabled us to take the lead in Europe during the long wars with which this century began. It requires no very profound knowledge of political economy to appreciate the proposition so clearly demonstrated, that if the commerce of a nation, or in other words, its foreign trade, is cut off, that country will be unable to conduct a war, and more especially to actively carry on foreign hostilities. We, to a greater extent than any other people, possess the power of thus interfering with an enemy's commerce, and, therefore, by acceding to the maxim that "free ships make free goods," we wantonly and unnecessarily deprive ourselves of our best protection against the assaults of a foe. A nation at war with us will send its goods under a neutral flag, and we, debarred by the provisions of the Declaration of Paris, shall not be able to stay and seize them. Nor will this be the only evil which will accrue to us. The moment hostilities begin our own merchants will cease to send their goods by English ships. In them the property will be liable to seizure, in neutral bottoms it will be safe, and, therefore, such vessels will be employed in preference to those flying the British flag. Thus our Mercantile Marine will be ruined; whereas, if the neutral colours gave no such protection, our own ships would be still used, since we possess the most powerful Navy with which to protect our commerce.

"And there is yet another way in which the relinquishment of our once cherished right of seizing an enemy's goods when under a neutral flag will work to our prejudice. When war breaks out we shall necessarily have to commission many ships to place our fleet on a war footing. But our Navy has no large available reserve of seamen. The men enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve will go but a small way towards supplying us with the number we shall require. We shall, therefore, have to trust to Volunteers, to men of the Mercantile Marine who may be induced to enter, at all events, temporarily into the Naval Service. But of all attractions likely to lead such men to join, none will be so powerful as a fair prospect of prize money. It was this which in the long wars brought men into our ships of war, which persuaded

the merchant sailor to submit himself to strict discipline and severe privations. And this powerful inducement we shall be unable to offer so long as we allow our enemy to send his goods unmolested across the seas because a neutral flag covers his merchandise. On all these grounds, therefore, it will be well for us, ere we find ourselves involved in hostilities, to abrogate the Declaration of Paris, a declaration never legally binding because never ratified. An enemy will beware, how he offends us when he sees that we are resolved to avail ourselves to the utmost of our maritime strength."

We have to thank T. D. SULLIVAN, Esq., Assistant Secretary and Librarian of the "Royal United Service Institution," for a copy of the very valuable lecture, entitled "Another Warning Voice from 1805," by Major General T. B. COLLISON, R. E., with whose "Warning Voice from the Spanish Armada," our readers are familiar.

It is not our intention to review this lecture for the reason that as an historical illustration of a very exciting crisis in the history of the British race, as well as an exposition of folly of subjecting the Military and Naval Institutions of the Empire to the caprice of mere party exigencies, and the danger of allowing parliamentary intermeddling therewith, the lecture would be sure to suffer in the operation—we, therefore, commence its publication in another page for the benefit of our readers, who will be better able to appreciate the drift of the gallant lecturer's argument from the un mutilated document.

We have frequently had occasion to place before our would be army reformers, the evils of the "ballot," or conscription, and how heavily such a course would tell on the poor man—a lecture delivered by an officer of the Royal Engineers, before the Royal United Service Institution on 30th March, sets this question at rest, and shows that the Service must compete with the labor market if the State wants soldiers.

"Captain J. C. Ardagh, R. E., read a paper at the United Service Institution on the 30th ult., on "The comparative cost of the armies of different nations, and the loss to a country by conscription." The chair was occupied by Lieutenant General Sir Lintorn Stammers, K. C. B. (Inspector General of Fortifications), who was accompanied by the Prince Imperial.

"The Lecturer said that, on considering the comparative cost of different armies, the first question to decide as a preliminary step to the investigation, was the standard of comparison, and here at the outset was to be encountered a difficulty. No two countries kept their budget accounts on the same system, and none gave complete information regarding the cost of their army in an accessible form. However, from reliable statistics obtained, Captain Ardagh said that he could, by dividing the army estimates of different countries by the population, state with tolerable accuracy the cost of the army per head of population. America stood at 4s. per head, but this small amount was simply accounted for by the insignificant force maintained by that country. Russia, Austria, and Italy stood at 6s. per head, England and Germany at 2s., and France headed the list

with 11s. per head, which excess was mainly due to the reorganisation. The proportion of revenue spent on the army varied in different countries from 13 per cent. in Italy to 21 per cent. in Germany. The average number under arms differed between exceedingly wide limits, for while America had only 28,000, Russia had 675,000 men. In France there was one man under arms for every 82 persons of population, in Germany one in 98, Italy one in 124, Russia one in 127, and Austria one in 150. England followed with one in 212, but if the 63,000 regular troops employed in India were reckoned we had one man under arms for every 143 persons of population, or much the same number as Austria. The American proportion was only one 1,500. Then with regard to the cost per head of the average force under arms in time of peace, the lowest cost appeared in Russia and Italy, at £37 and £8 per man. Three great European Powers were at substantially the same amount—France standing at £43 and Germany and Austria each £45. In England the amount was more than double, it being £93 per head, while in America it rose to the enormous figure of £278 per man. It was strikingly apparent that when every allowance had been made for the costliness of the necessaries and the luxuries of life in England and the United States, the forces raised in those countries by voluntary enlistment were more expensive by far—judging by the estimates—than the armies of conscripts raised by the great European Powers; and the conclusion was that if the remuneration offered to the Anglo-Saxon soldier in the open labor market was a fair one, that which the conscripts were compelled to accept was inadequate, and the balance which was withheld from them, although it did not appear on any budget or estimate, was a virtual tax on the country. About one-thirtieth of the population was about the maximum force which the great military Powers could place under arms in time of war, while we had in England and the colonies (except India) 331,000 available men, or one in 96 of the population of the United Kingdom. In making a comparison it was seen that voluntary recruiting was apparently expensive for America and England paid very much more for their rank and file than the countries where universal liability to military service was in force. But the economy of conscription was not real, for if a soldier was worth £40 per annum in the open market and only £20 was given to him, he was consequently robbed of his time and labor to the extent of the £20 withheld, and an additional tax was imposed on the State by the exaction of that annual sum from every soldier employed, instead of this being distributed over the population generally by an equitable system of taxation. The money loss to a country by the system of conscription was enormous, but no pecuniary expression could represent the full amount of individual suffering and public inconvenience which resulted from so extensive and violent a dislocation of the labor market. Conscription viewed in any aspect was a costly injustice, and the fewer the men required in proportion to those liable the greater was the unfairness to the unfortunate who were drawn. A discussion followed the reading of the paper, in the course of which Lord Waveney offered some interesting statistics with regard to the condition of the Italian army. General Sir W. Codrington said that with regard to conscription he considered that it was the most expensive and unjust system that could be adopted by any nation, and not only was the conscript himself kept in view, but his family was made answerable for the man being forthcoming

in his village when he was wanted for his term of military service. Such a practice could never be carried out in England, and it would be found preferable to pay a large amount to men who voluntarily enlisted rather than compel them to join the service as conscripts. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to Captain Ardagh for the paper he had contributed."

The following notice of a novelty in Artillery construction is taken from *Broad Arrow* of 8th April.

If the arrangement described can ram a shot home, it will cause a revolution in artillery, and be particularly applicable to the monster guns.

"A muzzle-loading gun, in which the manipulation required for the operation of loading, shall be carried out and through the breech, is certainly a paradox, and yet such is the essential feature of an invention about to be applied experimentally by the American Government to a "15" Rodman gun. When the gun is to be loaded, a small platform rises up in front of the muzzle, bearing a truck, on which are placed the projectile, cartridge, and wad. The cartridge is pierced by a hole running lengthways through it, and there is also an aperture in the wad and in the base of the projectile. In the breech of the gun there is a corresponding hole. Through this the rammer is entered from the rear, is pushed up the bore of the gun, through the whole in the wad and cartridge, the head of the staff being formed so that by a slight turn it attaches itself firmly to the projectile. The rammer being then withdrawn, drags after it into the chamber of the piece the projectile cartridge and wad. The aperture in the breech, only made of sufficient size to admit the staff, is then closed by a screw. The advantages claimed for the invention are: economy of time—since, as the elevation of the piece need not be altered for loading, the operations of charging and laying the gun may be carried on simultaneously,—security from the danger incurred by the premature explosion of the charge, and also diminished exposure of the men engaged in loading."

In another page will be found a solution of an historical problem of some interest, the reason "Why LINCOLN was assassinated" was always a puzzle—till this article appeared—and while letting in a flood of light on the savage judicial murders that closed the war between North and South, exhibits the Siege of Auburn as a blood-thirsty vulgar tyrant.

The man who could send a "prisoner to Fort Lafayette by pulling our bell cord, and to the Dry Tortugas by pulling another," may be a very fit representation of a Free democracy, but liable to indulge his likings and dislikings without any regard to law or decency, in a manner far more befitting a fierce Roman Emperor than the servant of a free people. We now know the reason why SERRATT was not brought to trial and other little matters.

Broad Arrow of the 29th April, gives the following paragraph, by which it would appear that the English War Department was in earnest in the attempt to utilise the aux-

iliary forces. Our own authorities had better follow the example.

"It is stated that one of the infantry Militia regiments is to be converted into a Militia regiment of engineers, and that when the selection has been made the corps will be sent to Chatham to undergo a course of instruction in military engineering in conjunction with the men of the Royal Engineers, and under the direction of the staff at the School of Military Engineering. It is also understood that one of the Volunteer engineer corps will be quartered at Chatham for some time during the summer months to go through an extended course of instruction."

A FRIEND has sent us the following paragraphs for insertion, which he styles the "Other Side of the Question," as in opposition to the views entertained by us as to the efficiency and sea-worthiness of our ironclad fleet, and will only be too happy to acknowledge our error, should these ships be subsequently proved beyond a peradventure perfectly sea-worthy and *au fait* in every particular. Until then, we must adhere to our formerly expressed opinions.

Admiral Stewart: It may be satisfactory if I mention a report I received the other day from the Commander-in-Chief in China, who commands one of our ironclads designed by Mr. Reed. Mr. Reed has touched on a subject that I am sure is often present to the minds of Naval Officers—the behaviour of ironclads in a sea-way. Admiral Ryder writes to me from the *Audacious* saying, "Whatever objections may have been raised to ships of the *Audacious* class, the longer experience I have of them the more I am struck with their wonderful steadiness. I have just lately made (he says) a passage running before a heavy sea and strong wind, all my stern ports barred in, and to our great surprise the ship did not roll more than 2° to 1° each way. I half made my mind up to broach her to, to see what she would do in such a sea, but the helmsman did it for me. In giving the ship a yaw he brought her to the wind, and positively to our great surprise she declined to take any notice of the sea at all. An ironclad flag-ship of a first-class naval power accompanied me. We were both proceeding before the same sea. My flag-ship rolling 2° to 1°, the flag ship of the other power 20°. I am happy to say that we are on the most friendly terms: if the conditions were altered I think the steady platform would have decidedly a great advantage."

Admiral Inglefield: The words "ugly, unhealthy, and unwholesome" were applied just now to one of our principal ironclads. I have just returned from Malta, and I saw the *Derivation* having come into port from a long cruise. She went out with the Mediterranean squadron, and returned a month or six weeks after their cruise was over; and the Captain reported to me she had only two small defects, and those were put to rights in a couple of days. He spoke of the ship as being perfectly seaworthy, wholesome and comfortable for the men and officers, and everything he could wish. I think it is my duty to bear this testimony to the qualities of one of our special ironclads of the present day.

In the paper (a lecture on circular ironclads delivered in the hall of the Royal United Service Institution by Mr. REED, Naval Constructor, on 4th February,) from which

the foregoing was extracted, there is another view on the subject by Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, who opened the debate that followed after the reading of Mr. REED's paper, and which we take the liberty of copying.

Mr. Scott Russell: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—As no one else rises, perhaps I may be permitted to offer an observation or two. It so happens that I was one of the designers of the *Warrior*, that I had something to do with the *Great Eastern*, and had also to build one of the first so-called ironclad batteries; therefore I may be said to have even a little personal interest in this matter. But I come here today merely with the feeling that we are very much obliged to Mr. Reed for having brought this subject so clearly and so thoroughly before us, and for having added his own observations and opinions to those of the inventors of this circular system. Mr. Elder is the gentleman who first developed the great value of circular vessels for steam purposes. He was an old friend of mine, and I was very much struck by the great originality of the system, and by the great wisdom with which Mr. Elder never thought of making it a substitute for ship-shape ships; but merely brought it forward as an instrument for accomplishing certain peculiar ends for which it happened to be peculiarly adapted. For example, he meant to be, not a substitute for sea-going ships, but to be applied to the purposes of a ferry-boat between Liverpool and Birkenhead; and he showed me that as a ferry-boat he could by this means carry far more in proportion to its mass of weight and given draught of water than by any other form, and also that it could be propelled at slow velocities with moderate power. Let me say one word on that subject, in order to be rid of it once for all. At slow velocity allow me to assure you this circular form is propelled nearly as easily as any other ordinary form, and therefore let us draw a clear distinction between talking of low velocities, like 6 or 7 miles an hour, and high velocities, such as we think necessary for our steam navy—namely, 14 knots an hour. There is no resemblance between them; and this is an admirable shape for one of the purposes, and is totally out of the question for the other. With regard to the merits of Admiral Popoff in this matter, allow me to say that I esteem it quite as highly, if not higher, than that of Mr. Elder. Though Mr. Elder may have adopted the circular form, we are indebted to Admiral Popoff for having adopted this circular form and propelled it for the special purpose of naval warfare. Admiral Popoff four or six years ago was kind enough to explain to me all his views on that subject. I entirely coincided with those views and I think this vessel a very admirable thing, so long as you do not call it a ship. Now this floating battery—for it deserves the name—of a circular form is most admirably adapted for carrying the heaviest armament and the heaviest armour, and for the special purpose of local defence, for which it was designed. Admiral Popoff is entitled not only to our thanks, but to our admiration. Permit me to say here confidentially that it so happened that I served professionally on several of the Commissions for Coast Defence. I had the pleasure of sitting there with some of the most distinguished Admirals and Generals whom I see here, and we discussed among other things the whole question of fixed fortresses, and of circular fortresses, and we arrived at a great many conclusions which I dare not tell you here. The question which Admiral Popoff's invention raises is this—"What are the particular places in England where you think that floating bat-

teries are wanted as coast defences?" And if you know of such places, allow me to say that his experiments show that you can make excellent vessels for local defence most economically and most conveniently of the circular form. There is another question which he raises: whether it is more expedient to propel these vessels by power within themselves, or to anchor them where they are wanted, or to shift them by tug vessels from the outside? You will find if you only settle the circumstances in which you want these defences, the circumstances will settle for you which plan is best. In the one place you will find the fixed circular battery is the best; in another, the anchored circular battery is the best; and in another you will find that vessels conveniently moved by other vessels towing them are the best; and, finally, you will find that there are other circumstances in which it is most desirable, at great sacrifice of cost, of machinery, of complication of construction, and so on, to have steam engines to enable you to transfer them from the place where they are stored to the place where they are required.

I come next to the question whether, according to a suggestion made in the paper, you ought to consider the sea-going qualities of a ship of war as qualities of the second or third rank, and whether you should place the armour or the other points in the ship in the foreground, and leave her seaworthy ship-shapeness as a secondary point. On that I will endeavor to say all I think in two or three sentences. In the first place, I call your attention to the fact that in all those qualities and quantities quoted by Mr. Reed with reference to this subject he has left out of sight the real question of sea-going ships—namely, how long a voyage has it got to make, how much coal has it got to take for that length of voyage, and at what rate is it to steam on that voyage? Now those, allow me to tell you, as sea-going qualities and quantities are elements which, I trust, will rule our future navies, and not the question how the utmost performance can be got out of a short ship of this or that shape. I think it is most unwise to set up any theoretical notions of what the best possible shape is, and it is most necessary that for every ship, when it is about to be constructed, you should take into consideration the practical purposes for which that particular ship is wanted. If you do that, you may get a good ship, and if you are only to have a grand ship in general, without any particular duty, you will get a bad ship. If you settle what the speed of your ship is to be, that will give you the length of the ship—the minimum length. If you settle, secondly, what the depth of water is into which she must go, that settles for you the draught of water of your ship. If you then ask me what settles the breadth, I answer the weights to be carried and the sea-going qualities settle the breadth? You then say, "Having settled the minimum length, what increases the length?" I answer you in a moment, what increase the length is the length of the voyage of the ship. A small quantity of coal in a given ship will certainly let that ship go at a given speed; but it will not maintain the speed, and will not make the voyage. The ship grows in length according to the length of the voyage she has to make; therefore, I say, lay down the conditions of your ship first of all, then make it a principle that above all things she shall be a seaworthy, sea-going ship. Thirdly, make it a condition she shall have the power of remaining long at sea, and that implies her carrying large stores; and if you will then add the particular nature of the service she has to perform, you will find all the rest will settle itself. The last observation I have

to make is an observation practically upon my old pet the *Warrior*, and practically on this diagram, which Mr. Reed has given you, of a vessel with a central fortress. You all know the *Warrior* was the first vessel of this class. I think you all liked the *Warrior*, as a sea-going, sea-worthy ship. I think also you all remember that the *Warrior* had the principle of a central battery, and that that principle of a central battery has been followed and must be followed. Allow me, however, to differ entirely from Mr. Reed on a point he has put forward—namely, that you cannot, without this enormous deck which he has given, and this mode which he has given of filling the fore and aft part of the ship with water, make that a good, sea-worthy ship. Allow me to say that you can; that there are ample means with a central fortress of having your ships beautifully shaped, perfectly like a seaworthy ship, and with all the qualities you require of speed, stability, and endurance, without making an ugly shape of that kind. If you will permit me to entreat you, it is not to give up your old sea-going prejudices of having a handsome, ship-shape, seaworthy ship. And if you will take my word for it, neither ugly ships, nor ugly proportions, nor any of these things you have lately been used to, which have offended the eye, and have disgusted so many sailors with their profession.—I say, if you will only get rid of such prejudices as these are, you will find that you may today have a perfect central fort, have an unmistakable ship, have the best guns and most powerful armour, have a convenient, comfortable, and wholesome dwelling, and still have all the beautiful form and sea-going qualities which you had before. Only you must first will it, and then you must give those people to whom you confide its construction full power to carry out your purpose in the design and execution of the work.

Obituary.

Our public men are swiftly passing away one after another. This week we have to chronicle the death of the Hon. MARCOX CAMERON, member of the House of Commons for South Ontario, who departed this life on the 1st inst., aged 68 years. On Friday his remains were escorted to the St. Lawrence Ottawa Railway station by a large number of friends, among them Hon. Messrs. MacKenzie, Vail, Burpee, Smith, Huntington and Scott, from which place they left for the family burying ground at Sarnia. Flags were flying at half mast from the Parliament buildings out of respect for the memory of the deceased gentleman.

It is a remarkable coincidence that the death of Mr. CAMERON renders the representation of both divisions of the County of Ontario in the House of Commons vacant; the seat having been but recently turned upon the grave of his colleague the member for the North Riding. Mr. CAMERON was one of the oldest (if not the oldest) members of the House, being first returned in 1856 to represent the County of Lanark in the House of Assembly for Upper and Lower Canada. He was a member of the Lafontaine-Baldwin and Hincks-Morin Administrations, during which time he occupied several of the leading positions in the Ministry. He was a

Director of the Grand Trunk Railway. Was a delegate to Washington on behalf of certain Western interests; in the negotiation of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, and did good service for British Columbia, then a Crown Colony, in procuring for it the right of self government. He held the office of Queen's Printer from 1863 to nearly the close of 1869. He was returned at the last general election for South Ontario. His was an honorable and eventful career, and his loss will be deeply felt by the country.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

A rifle match took place at the Rideau Range on Saturday 27th May, between seven members of the Guards living East of the Sapper's Bridge, and a similar number residing West thereof. As will be seen the Eastenders won. Mr. Newby was to have shot but he was unavoidably absent and Major Anderson shot in his place. The score was as follows:—

EAST OF SAPPERS' BRIDGE.				
	200	500	600	T'l.
Private Morrison	31	21	21	73
Corporal Reardon	27	26	19	72
Major Macpherson	32	20	17	69
Private Cotton	27	18	17	62
Corporal Deslauriers	30	20	12	62
L.-Corporal Gray	23	21	6	55
Private Troop	29	17	5	51
	204	143	97	444

WEST OF SAPPERS' BRIDGE.				
	200	500	600	T'l.
Private Waldo	27	26	14	67
Sergeant Sutherland	22	17	24	61
Captain Todd	26	21	17	64
Private Symes	27	14	18	59
Sergeant Clayton	26	11	20	57
Surgeon Malloch	29	14	12	55
Major Anderson (sub.)	22	7	12	41
	180	110	117	407

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—In your last number received by me to-day the General Order 19th May publishes the names of eight more Cadets for the Military College, without however the number of marks gained by each, being placed opposite their respective names, as required by the General order establishing this Institution, dated 30th October 1875— which in paragraph 21 says "the total number of marks gained by each and the date when the cadets are required to report themselves at the college" will be published in the *Canada Gazette*."

Will you kindly state in your next issue the reason for this omission, as from some other facts which have come to my knowledge; it looks as if politics had begun to exert, the same baneful influence in this

establishment, as in all else connected with our unfortunate militia force.

QUEBEC.

Our correspondent is in error in imputing to our Militia Authorities that they were politically influenced in their choice of those cadets selected to attend our Military College at Kingston. Politics had nothing to do with it. The fact is that only one person in the Province of Quebec had made application for examination with a view to admission to the Military College.—Ed. Vol. Rev.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir,—Your correspondent "Byonet" with his experience of 8 years, having entered the arena in support of his system of drilling the Active Militia, I have no objection in (so to speak) putting on the Gloves with him under this head. His idea of having large camps only once in three or four years is not bad, but that the intervening years should be in a manner wasted, by crowding Battalions in a shed during the severe days of our Canadian winter, and expecting them to get as well trained in such a cramped and necessarily uncomfortable place, as if they were assembled in the summer when drilling in the open air is practicable on almost every day, even granting that each man has 4 or 5 blankets, and there are stores enough in the building, it seems to me very doubtful, if anything like a properly trained soldier could be turned out from such a combined Bivouac, Barrack-room, and drill ground. From 13 years experience, over half of which has been in active service, I am in a position to state, that the days in winter on which drilling in the open air can be carried on to advantage, are few and far between. The plan of retaining half of pay for such a purpose as is proposed by "Byonet," if once tried, would not likely be repeated, as the officers and men do not get any too much pay for the work they perform. Then again a most important item your correspondent has overlooked or forgotten i.e., the Rifle practice, which any one will admit cannot be carried out in winter, to so great advantage as in summer. I think that unless he advances some stronger reasons, that his plan is not the one that will be adopted.

Let us have District, or Brigade Camps, only once in 3 or 4 years, if economy be the cry; but until a better plan be adopted let the Rural Corps assemble at the most convenient time, during the Summer or Fall, at Battalion Head Quarters, so that the Rifle practice can be carried on under the Musketry Instructor's supervision, and the Drill and Discipline, if not under the Deputy Adjutant General's or Brigade Major's, at least under that of the Officer Commanding the Battalion; City Corps be drill as may best suit the convenience of the respective corps.

I remain Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

KANUCK.

PASTORAL.

BY A. J. MONDAY.

I sat with Doris the shepherd maiden;
Her crook was laden with wreathed flowers;
I sat and wooed her through sunlight and wheeling,
And shadows stealing for hours and hours.

And she, my Doris, whose lap encloses
Wild summer roses of faint perfume,
The while I sued her, kept hushed and hark-
ened
Till shades had darkened from gloss to gloom.

She touched my shoulder with tearful finger;
She said, "We linger, we must not stay;
My flock's in danger, my sheep will wander;
Behold them yonder—how far they stray?"

I answered bolder, "Nay, let me hear you,
And still be near you, and still adore;
No wolf nor stranger will touch one yearling;
Ah! stay, my darling, a moment more."

She whispered sighing, "There will be sorrow
Beyond to-morrow, if I loose to-day;
My fold unguarded, my flock unfolded,
I shall be scolded and sent away."

Said I, replying, "If they do miss you,
They ought to kiss you when you get home,
And well rewarded by friend and neighbour,
Should be the labor from which you come."

"They might remember," she answered meekly,
"That lambs are weakly and sheep are wild,
But, if they love me, it's none so fervent;
I am a servant, and not a child."

Then each hot ember glowed quick within me
And love did win me to quick reply;
"Ah! do but prove me, and none shall blind
you,
Nor fray, nor find you, until I die."

She blushed and started, and stood awaiting,
As if debating in dreams divine;
But I did brave them—I told her plainly
She doubted vainly; she must be mine.

So we, twin-hearted, from all the valley
Did rouse and rally her nibbling ewes,
And homeward drove them, we two together,
Through blooming heather and gleaming
dews.

That simple duty from grace did lend her—
My Doris tender, my Doris true;
That I, her warder, did always bless her,
And often press her to take her due.

And now in beauty she fills my dwelling—
With love scolding and undisciplined;
And love doth guard her, both fast and fervent—
No more a servant, nor yet a child.

Another Warning Voice from 1805.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL T. B. COLLINSON, R. E.
1793-1801.

The Pith of the Lesson.

In the year 1790, when the great French Revolution was beginning to look threatening to the peace of Europe, and when most other States began to get themselves into war condition in anticipation of a storm, Great Britain, that country of bold and practical minded people, disbanded the very respectable Army she then possessed, dismantled her admirable Navy, and sold her naval stores. The lion did not wait to have his claws cut, but deliberately cut them himself, and that without the excuse of one atom of love, nor even of the quiet reserve of a great heart, but simply from the exigencies of Parliamentary warfare interpreting a selfish policy of isolation. The balance of political parties in Great Britain at that time prevented the government of the day from preparing for war, and the opposition used for their purposes the national ignorance of continental politics. There were other States in Europe which, for their own selfish interests, abstained from joining in a war against French dominion long after Great Britain had heartily begun; but Great Britain was then especially, as she is now pre-eminently, the one power, which, by her geographical position, her character and her resources, could interfere most effectually and with least danger to herself, in preventing the spread of war in Europe.

Hence we must acknowledge that this largeness of the people and opposition of the rules in preparing to take their part at the beginning of the disturbance, has, from an historical point of view, an aspect of selfish isolation. They had had many lessons in the course of their history on evil consequences and uselessness of such a policy of separation, but they persisted in burying their heads in their island nest in the hope that the hunters would not see them, and in shutting themselves up in their stronghold in the hope that the fire raging in the town would not reach them, and the result was that they themselves afforded to their posterity a stronger example of those consequences than any of their predecessors. A long drawn war of 20 years, and a debt of which we seem never to be relieved, was mainly the effect of their taking the course in 1790 directly contrary to what appears now to have been the right one.

This proposition, so difficult to impress on the minds of the English people, is demonstrated, I think, with sufficient clearness in the histories of those times. From the beginning to the end of that long war, the speeches, letters, and reports of the statesmen, admirals, and generals, read like one continuous commentary on the mistake of being unprepared for war at the beginning—a mistake which took 15 years of the war to rectify. The very statesmen who at first opposed the idea of interfering with the progress of the Revolution, were at last most energetic in taking those measures against it which, if adopted at the commencement, might have prevented the desolation of Europe. It is surely no excuse to say that in this long period of tribulation, the plants of a better liberty took firm root in every State, and that Great Britain reaped a harvest of glories that would never otherwise have flourished: the plain duty of a country placed in the world in the position of Great Britain, is to preserve the peace; and that is the only and sufficient argument for the maintenance of its war forces.

The form this continuous commentary took, is the best evidence of the truth of the proposition: like the repeated chorus of some song of lamentation, comes the cry of one minister after the other—"O! for an expeditionary force to send on to the Continent—O! for a well equipped body of trained troops—O! for 50,000 disciplined soldiers! But 50,000 disciplined soldiers are not to be bought at Covent Garden Market every day in the week: such an article requires some years to grow in, it is a perennial plant, and the attempt to substitute for it annuals trained by forcing to look like the real thing, may make a flower show, but produces no fruit. And so the war ministers of the day found it, one after another: for they all attempted for some years to supply the deficiency, which they felt, by making the general Militia act the part of Regulars—an expedient which gave satisfaction to no parties concerned, except perhaps to the enemy. It was felt to be an unfair application of this old constitutional force to make it a sort of recruiting depot for the Regulars; it was equally unfair to the Militia to expect them to do the work of regular soldiers in foreign expeditions; and to the commanders of these expeditions, to expect them to act as if their whole force was composed of equally trained soldiers. But, it will be said, the troops of the French Revolution were at that time equally untrained; that is true, but it is also true, that when it was a fair field the French Revolutionary

troops at that time were beaten; and had they been met by a properly trained force, under a good commander, the French Revolution would have been considerably curtailed in its progress.

The first Failure.

The British people were roused from their position as indifferent spectators in 1792, and very suddenly. In June of that year the King dismissed Parliament without a prospect of having to disturb that position of economical isolation, in about a month afterwards, Royalty in France was put an end to, an event which touched the feelings of the English greatly, but not enough to disturb their peace. In another month, however, their pockets were touched by the occupation of Holland: and this was a blow which brought Parliament together again about six months after their peaceful separation, to re-establish the dismissed army, to reconstruct the dismantled Navy, and to re-purchase the sold stores. The first idea on going to war was quite worthy of the Old British race, namely, to attack the enemy at once, and in the part where he had inflicted the injury on us; and the first operation of this long war was the siege of Dunkirk. This expedition is, therefore, highly interesting to us as a pregnant example of the first performance when there was so much promise—in spirit. Time was when an expedition into France would have brought all the youth of England together as for a holiday excursion, with the prospect of successful enterprise, and the French would have remained at home in anxious preparation. In 1793 the British Government, after three weeks' labour—of which those who have been in our War Office at the outbreak of a "little war" will be able to form an idea—got together 35,000 British and Hanoverian troops and leaving the Dutch and the other opponents of the French to their own devices, undertook this little independent operation at Dunkirk. The French already dealing with troops by the 10,000, brought a superior force upon this isolated expedition, and such was the defective condition of our Navy, that they attacked the British besieging force by sea as well as by land; and this first episode resulted in a failure to the British arms.

It was a fair example of many other such unsuccessful expeditions with which the war on land was carried on in a desultory manner for the next fifteen years. All undertaken from the feeling of the necessity of attacking the enemy on his own weak points, and all failing from the want of a sufficient strength of properly trained and properly equipped soldiers. Early in the war, Mr. Pitt pointed out the necessity of so doing: "The power of Great Britain at sea, however irresistible on that element, could not, in the nature of things, make an adequate impression upon an enemy whose strength was concentrated on land." But the absence of the only efficient means to produce that required impression was shown by the successive attempts to modify the Militia so as to feed the regular Army with the best kind of soldiers available. They had no others, and what they had of these were so few and so unfitted for the work, that those little isolated attempts of a few thousand men at one point and another of Europe, "this warfare called piguica," as Napoleon afterwards called it, only encouraged the enemy and discouraged the people of Great Britain.

The Results.

In 1797, four years of this kind of warfare resulted in Great Britain being shut up in

its own islands, with one of them in rebellion, and threatened with an invasion. It may be doubted whether the French at this period contemplated a serious invasion, but the threatening attitude they assumed had all the effect they intended, of still more discouraging Great Britain from attempting any exploits on the Continent. It was, it must be confessed, a humiliating position for this country to be placed in, and drew from Mr. Burke an eloquent denunciation of this timid and futile war policy: "Who would have credited that 200,000 men were kept in England and 80,000 in Ireland for the mere purpose of an inert and passive defence; and that by its very constitution the greater part of this force was disabled from defending us against the enemy by one preventive stroke of active hostility. And who would have believed that a fleet of 500 ships, the best appointed that this country ever had upon the sea, was for the greater part employed in the same system of unenterprising defence. What must be the feelings of those who remember the former energy of England, in seeing these two islands with their extensive sea coast treated as a garrison—and a garrison powerless to sally—allowing itself to be besieged by an inferior force and a shattered fleet—and with merely the menace of an attack?"

At this period, however, the British Fleet, as it had often done before, came to the rescue of the national honour. The naval victories of St. Vincent and Camperdown, in 1797, and of the Nile, in 1798, first roused the true war spirit of the people: that spirit had, however, to fall and rise several times yet before it stood at the level of steady success. Naval victories do not give permanent power, and the truth of the above warning of Mr Pitt was shown in 1799, in a fresh expedition to Holland, and the defect of our war organization was again shown in its failure. Once more the Navy under Nelson, at Copenhagen, in 1801, raised the dormant war feeling, and this time the first success on land by Abercromby, in Egypt, seemed to give a prospect of a turn in the tide of war: showing that it was defect of organization only, and not of spirit in the people, that had hitherto checked our arms on land. But the nation had not yet learnt the lesson that no amount of enthusiasm, and no dominion of the sea, will compensate for the want of deliberate preparation for war on land. This new war spirit that had arisen in Great Britain, and which in 1799 might have been effectual in preserving peace, was now overshadowed by the superior organization that had arisen in France under the genius of Napoleon, whose moral power alone, one may say, forced England to consent to a nominal peace in 1801.

Its Lesson Lost.

Thus the first part of this great war was nominally brought to a close by this forced peace of Amiens in 1801—a peace which was no peace—a mere armed truce, for the purpose of lulling the people of Great Britain into a false security, while Napoleon was consolidating his power in Europe for the more effectual subjugation of England. For what were the respective positions of the two parties after eight years of war? Great Britain was all powerful at sea, and had gained some colonies, which were highly advantageous for the preservation of that power, and for the extension of her commerce. In consequence, indeed, of that sea dominion, her commerce had gone on increasing in a marvellous manner throughout the whole war; and she was induced to believe that it only required peace with her

one great enemy to perfect that sea dominion and make her mistress of the commerce of the ocean. But the great enemy had different intentions in his mind. He had never deviated from the ideas he had confidentially expressed in 1797: "Let us concentrate all our activity on the marine, and destroy England; that done, Europe is at our feet." The year before he made this hollow peace he said, "England must be overturned, war to the death with England." And throughout all his proceedings during the peace, for extending and perfecting his control over the various countries on the Continent which had been subdued by his arms, he always kept in view the design, on the first favorable opportunity, of conquering that island power which was the great obstacle to his supreme dominion in the western world.

And yet those same exigencies of Parliamentary warfare, which had in 1790 diverted the nation from the right view of the state of the Continent, again interfered to foster their erroneous views of the sea security and unlimited commerce, and with the same result. Such Army as they had, was disbanded, the fleets were dismantled, and the ships and stores collected during the last eight years, were sold.

So difficult is it for the British mind to learn the lesson of its proper duty in the world. So ready are our people for the sake of that ocean commerce to rely on our security from the troubles of the Continent. And if the mistake of that policy was so strongly brought home to them, by the imminent danger of the next three years, how much stronger ought it to be impressed upon us in these days, when we have no longer the same security from invasion, and are infinitely more dependent on the Continent for existence.

THE PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.

First Conception of Project.

It was in 1798 that Napoleon first had his attention turned to the idea of invading England with a large force from the coast immediately opposite to it. And whatever his real motive may have been for declining the undertaking at that time, he recorded a professional reason for doing so, which is of some value to us now; and that was, that however practicable it might be to pass over a sufficient body of men, notwithstanding the superiority of the British at sea, to make good a footing in England, it would be impossible to reinforce them.

So, when he had obtained the supreme power in France, and had no other enemy to deal with but Great Britain, and he had resolved to take that opportunity of striking a decisive blow against her, he did not forget that question of reinforcement; and he swept away the difficulty with his usual force, by resolving to take over reinforcements and all at once.

There are some curious points of resemblance between this projected invasion of Napoleon and that of the Spanish Armada in 1588. Napoleon had nearly as great power in Europe as Philip II had, and at the moment England was his only enemy; he had the resources of Holland, Spain, Italy and Switzerland, besides those of France at his disposal; he prepared with great care during two years an enormous armada of ships and troops, and stores of all kinds; he had not the command of the sea as Philip had, but that was more than counterbalanced by his superior genius; his favourite admiral died at the moment when all was ready, and he had to trust the pitch of the expedition to an inferior man. The

winds of Heaven were against him as against the Armada; but the real cause of failure was the same in both: the Franco-Spanish navy, enthusiastic and high spirited as the men were, was not a match at sea for the British sons of Neptune.

There was this further point of resemblance, that both expeditions were conceived and worked out by one man, and the real scheme of each was kept secret to the last moment. But the difference of the two men made a total difference in the character of the two expeditions, and in the two schemes. Napoleon was a soldier and a statesman of the highest genius, and fully capable of arranging the details in the most efficient manner, as well as of devising a strategic plot most calculated to ensure success military and political.

The one expedition was a "toro" in a bull ring, going at his object by brute force, the other was the "toreador," who by skill and intelligence seeks to overmaster the animal. This was very much the difference between Napoleon and his present antagonist Great Britain; to the ingenious toils of the one were opposed the unskillful courage of the other.

Napoleon began to think of the subject as soon as he had made peace with Austria in 1800, because England was the only power then likely to oppose him; and as he was not by any means prepared for such an undertaking then, he was willing to make peace with her in 1801, for the very purpose of better completing those preparations. When Great Britain herself broke the peace in 1803, he was compelled by the feeling in France to resume the project energetically, although he himself would have preferred a delay of some years to ensure a preparation sufficient for the enterprise. And when Pitt returned to office in 1804, and began to stir up Russia and Austria again to oppose him, Napoleon found it necessary to act at once, and he put his mighty shoulder to the wheel accordingly, and the machine moved.

Details of Vessels.

The whole scope of this wonderful contrivance for circumventing England will come better later on this account; at present we shall deal with the details of the preparations. As he could not expect to keep the command over the "narrow seas" for very long he naturally selected the shortest passage for his troops across, and consequently he was limited in the size of the vessels he could use to those which could conveniently enter the ports in that part of the French coast immediately opposite England; then it was important that they should be movable by oars as well as sails, and be flat-bottomed, so as to be easily beached on the English coast. These were all the conditions imperative, as far as the transport of the troops was concerned; it only required the presence of a protecting fleet to complete the scheme. Napoleon's genius, as will appear further on, was shown in his plan for deceiving the British Government, and indeed everybody else as to his real plot for ensuring the passage. Instead of confining his vessels to these conditions for mere transport, he had them constructed capable of fighting their way across against men of war; and so completely did he work out this idea that nobody in England or France, except the three men in the real secret (and one British Admiral who divined it) had a notion that he had any other intention of effecting the passage, and the British Navy were most completely put on the wrong scent, until the fox was on the point of getting into the hens' roost.

With this view, he had the main body of his transport-vessels constructed of three kinds. One a good sea boat, of as large a size as practicable, and well armed for fighting and not carrying many troops; one both a sea boat and a rowing boat, rather smaller in size, not carrying so heavy an armament, but more troops; and to each one of these two descriptions was to be attached a powerful rowing-boat also carrying troops, so that the sailing and the rowing boats were to mutually assist and protect each other. And in the disposition of the troops in the vessels, his first idea was to have some of each arm in each pair of vessels. Thus, the large rowing boat with its rowing pinnace, was to carry a company of infantry and some artillery, and horses; the small gunboat with its pinnace, was to carry a company of field infantry, a field piece with the rest of the gunners, and some cavalry and horses. Each pair of vessels was to carry a proportion of provisions (for 20 days) and military stores as well. Thus, whatever the numbers of pairs of vessels that landed on the English coast, they would find themselves with a proportion of each arm, and with ammunition and provisions.

This idea was so far modified, that apparently each gunboat was eventually independent of the rowing boat. According to M. Thiers (who had access to the official correspondence), the arrangement of the three kinds was as follows:

The large gunboat, or chaloupes canonnières, were barge, with an armament of four 24 or 36-pounders, a crew 24, and 100 infantry, besides ammunition and provisions.

There was about 300 of them.

The small gunboats or bateaux canonnières, were barge, carrying one 24-pr., and a field piece and ammunition waggon, all ready for action; a crew of only 6, and 100 infantry, or artillery or cavalry, and two horses, besides ammunition and provisions.

There was about 550 of these.

The pinnaces, or peniches, were 60 feet long, and had, according to M. Thiers, 60 oars, but, according to Dumas, 13 banks or thwarts of oars, which is more likely, and only a few sailors, 60 soldiers, a howitzer, and a small field piece.

There was about 500 of these.

Besides the above, which were considered as the fighting part of the flotilla, there were nearly 500 vessels for carrying the remainder of the horses and artillery, including a siege-train, and nearly 500 vessels for carrying the rest of the provisions (for 3 months for the whole force) and stores, and non-combatants. There were altogether about 2300 vessels in the flotilla. Most of the fighting portion of the flotilla were constructed, the others were purchased from the local fishing trade. There are two tables from Dumas at the end of this paper, giving the details of the whole flotilla.

Difficulties of Assemblage.

The construction and assemblage of all these vessels, within a few months as was intended, was not done by a stroke of a pen like an English contract now a days. Timber had to be felled and converted all over France and Belgium, naval stores to be made and purchased, and these materials collected within waterway of the ports. By stirring the old feeling of France against England, Napoleon got many of the cities to make vessels at their own expense; his correspondence at this period contains an amount of detail on all these matters, that shows at once what a master mind was guiding the whole and how little local independence there was.

The worst part of the business was moving them when ready to the appointed places of rendezvous, along the coast infested with those hornets of British cruisers. These places of rendezvous were Boulogne, the centre and principal, with Ambleteuse and Vimereux north of it, and Etaples south of it. They were selected from being the first ports south of Cape Grisnez, and being opposite the south coast of England at the narrow part of the channel. It was indispensable that the whole flotilla should be assembled so close together as to be certain of starting simultaneously. The vessels had to come from all the ports as far as the Scheldt on one side and Brest on the other; and the systematic arrangements for their safe conduct deserve our notice, as examples of coast defence. Besides permanent batteries on all the headlands of the coast, field batteries of even 16-pounders were stationed at intervals, which followed the detachments of vessels along the shore. The French coast generally is favourable for the manœuvre, being shallow and sandy; and the flotilla being of light draft could keep under the guns on shore, and out of range of the large English vessels, and even beach if necessary. The attempts of the watchful British cruisers, under Sir Sidney Smith, to prevent this movement, formed a series of little sea episodes during those two years; but though they also had some vessels of light draft, they did not succeed in materially interrupting the gradual assemblage of the flotilla; and the failure was owing to the heavier guns of the French, a point Napoleon had pressed on his own artillery. Heavy guns in coast batteries is the moral of that story.

But perhaps the most remarkable part of the whole preparations, to an English mind, was the enlargement of the several harbours of rendezvous to hold the flotilla. In England, if such a proposition had not stopped the scheme altogether, it would certainly have been done by contract at a huge expense; Napoleon made the troops who were to embark from the harbours for the flotilla they were to embark in. Timber was felled in the neighbouring forests to make quays and piers, and the excavation was done by relays of soldiers, under the directions of the scientific engineers of France. The sea defences of each port were multiplied so as to make an attack from the sea hopeless, and heavier guns were expressly made by Napoleon's order for them; to get range, mortars were laid on the sand between high and low water, so that they were covered by the tide; at Boulogne alone there were 500 guns in sea batteries; we have few places now with so many.

The French Troops.

The troops employed by Napoleon on this great enterprise were selected from those available in France. In 1803 he had altogether an army of about 480,000, and as he was at peace with the rest of the world, he calculated on being able to call 150,000 altogether to assist towards the invasion of England; but with his usual prevision he took special means to keep up and even increase the strength. His measures for recruiting his army, and their effect on France are not encouraging towards compulsory service. The population of France about that time was nearly 30,000,000, and by the laws of conscription which then existed he was at liberty to take 60,000 men of 20 years of age every year, in war time; but, of course, he easily evaded this restriction, and during his reign he took on the average 200,000 per annum which was then the

whole number of 20 years of age in each year, a drain which must have materially assisted in producing the fact that the population of France has not increased since that time at the rate of the English population. We pay heavily for our army, it is true; but a nation can recover from a money expenditure much easier than from the loss of its young men.

Napoleon formed camps near the ports where the flotilla was preparing for the double object of assisting in the work and reorganizing the French Army, which now for the first time was arranged in permanent divisions, with a permanent staff over each. And knowing from his own education the necessity of careful training for the artillery, he began with that branch before the others; a precaution, for the want of which, we shall find the English Commander-in-Chief lamenting. The camps were at Ostend, Dunkirk, Ambleteuse, Boulogne, and Etaples. The troops in the two former were gradually brought to Ambleteuse, in the flotilla, as it became ready, so that all parties got *bona fide* experience in the work they were to do. But Napoleon, like Caesar, wished his soldiers to be capable of turning their hands to everything; he not only had them practised at embarking and disembarking, but in rowing, and working the vessels, and in using the cannons.

The fighting flotilla was organized in divisions to suit those of the Army. A battalion of infantry, consisted of 800 men, and battalions, made a demi-brigade; 9 large gunboats were required for a battalion, with the proportion of artillery and horses; 18 for demi-brigade. The whole flotilla was arranged in divisions of 18 vessels; 6 such divisions, each commanded by a naval officer, with a proportion of transport boats for stores attached, formed "an escadrille" under a Post Captain. The vessels lay in harbour alongside the wharves in tiers of nine, so that each battalion could march to the tier it belonged to, and on to the nine vessels. And to keep up the connection between men and vessels, one-fourth of each company was kept on board their boat for a month at a time, and woked it during that time. The bulk of the stores were kept always on board; the whole force of men could embark in two hours; the horses in four or five hours; they were put in slings, and so transferred from the innermost vessel to the others.

(To be Continued.)

REVIEWS.

Blackwood's Magazine for May is received. The contents are as follow.—Sift; Sundry Subject;—Society; 1895: The Lady Candidate.—Part I.; A Wanderer's Letter.—No. II; Whittlebridge; Macaulay; Spring Songs; Politics before Easter. Reprinted by L. Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York.

The April number of the *Westminster Review* is also received from the same Publishers. The articles in this number are very interesting and instructive, and will be read with avidity—particularly the first article in the book entitled "Our Colonial Empire," by the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P. The other contents are:—The Legal Position of Women; Scottish Universities; Ouida's Novels; Rousselet's Travels in India; Free-will and Christianity; The Civil Service; Contemporary Literature, &c.

Prospectus for 1876...Ninth Year.

THE ALDINE,
THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

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In attempting to describe what *The Art Journal of America* will be, it may be expedient to begin by stating what it will not be.

It will not be imported from England, and "published" here by the addition of an American imprint.

It will not be foreign to the ideas and interests of Americans.

It will not depend for its American character mainly on added pages from the illustrated catalogues of large manufacturers.

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