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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. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1875.

No. 21.

The Volunteer Review

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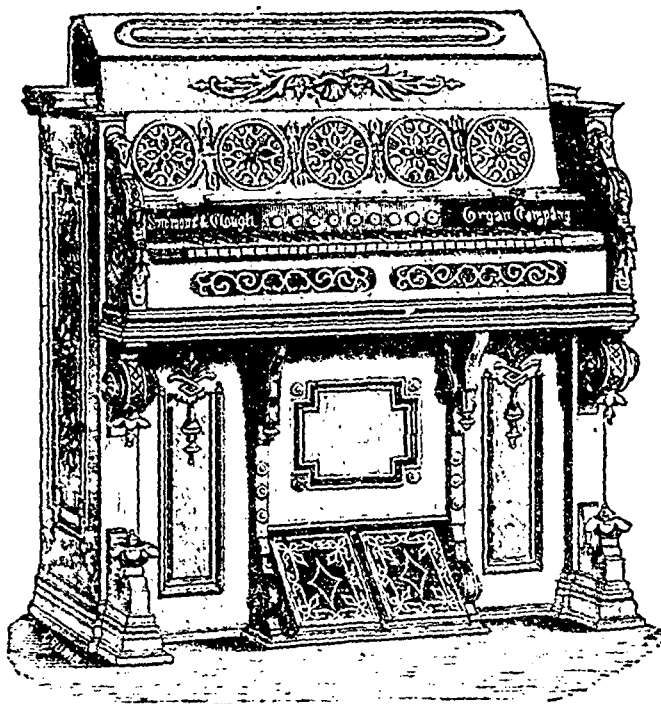
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The Volunteer Review

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

VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1875.

No. 27.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Dominion Day was universally observed as holiday throughout Canada, with the usual rejoicings.

We understand that the Government have received information of the arrest of the ringleader and four others of those concerned in the brutal massacre of thirty four peaceable Assiniboine Indians, in May 1873. The arrest was effected through the agency of the North West Mounted Police, and the culprits are now in custody at Helena, Montana, U. S. The examination of the prisoners, with a view to their extradition to the Canadian authorities, is now going on.

A cable despatch announces the death of Sir William Edmond Logan, a man of whom Canada has reason to be proud. From "Men of the Time" we learn the following particulars:—He was born in 1798, was of Scottish extraction and was educated at Montreal and the University of Edinburgh. He entered the public service in this country at an early age and, rising by gradual steps of promotion, about 1840 was appointed Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, a post in which his scientific knowledge was turned by him to good account. He received the honor of Knighthood in 1856 and was one of the jurors in the Scientific Department of the International Exhibition of 1862. The Geological Survey of Canada is his monument.

A London despatch of the 20th says:—"The Standard's special from Pesth reports that the loss of life by the tempest yesterday exceeded the first reports. One hundred and twenty dead bodies have been found in the Danube, and many more must have been carried away by the current."

A special despatch to the *Daily News* says that the number of men, women and children drowned in Toulouse alone is roughly estimated at two thousand.

The German Government has charged its Ambassador in London, Count de Munster, to present its thanks officially to that of the Queen for the friendly offer of intervention made in the late crisis.

The new Governor of Smyrna has ordered the Chief of the Smyrna Custom-house, to exclude from the Province all Protestant books translated into the Turkish language and printed in England.

The earthquakes which recently took place in Asia Minor were more fatal than was at first reported. In one village nearly all the houses were destroyed, 31 persons killed, and 17 injured. In another village 255 houses were destroyed out of 300, 130 persons killed, and 170 wounded. Other villages are also said to have suffered in the same proportion.

Further particulars of the great earthquake in South America have reached us, by which it will be seen that 8,000 out of a population of 10,000 in the city of San Jose de Cucuta, in Colombia, have been killed. A despatch from Maracaibo, dated May 28th, says: "This community was startled by the appalling news of the entire destruction, by an earthquake, of the city of San Jose de Cucuta, in Colombia, on the 18th inst., at half-past eleven a.m. The first shock, accompanied by loud subterranean detonations, levelled every wall in the city, and buried under its ruins in that single instant of time some eight thousand human beings out of a population of 10,000 souls, and of those then spared many have since died of their injuries and others remain seriously affected in mind. The account given by the unhappy beings, who have fled the doomed spot and are daily arriving here, is harrowing in the extreme. The first care of the few saved, after they could collect their shattered senses, was to succor those whose shrieks for aid filled the air on every side; but their efforts in many cases were rendered futile by the continued trepidation of the earth, by the explosion of powder and fireworks stored in many parts of the city, and by bands of robbers who roved over the ruins, robbing the dead and murdering those they fancied had saved anything. Thus all who have reached here from Cucuta have landed here in the clothes they wore on that fatal day, as few or none were able to save even their wearing apparel.

It is reported that the latest news from Burnish is not satisfactory. The King, it is said, refuses to allow the passage of British troops through his boundary. It is believed that this condition will be insisted upon by the Government.

The Dublin papers all allude to the victory of the American riflemen, in congratulating terms. The *Freeman's Journal*, while congratulating the conquerors, says it looks for revenge in the future.

The *Dublin Express* trusts the contests will become annual, as they do much to cement the friendship of the two countries.

The *Dublin Mail* hopes the result will be a better appreciation in the United States of Irish character and aspirations.

It is officially announced that General Martines Comos occupied positions on the river Ebro in order to prevent the escape of the Carlists from Valencia and Aragon into Catalonia. Gen'l Jovellar, Commander of the army of the centre, with 28,000 troops, is advancing by different routes on the Carlist leader, Donregaray, who commands 12,000 men.

The great Tephoon visited Hong Kong, May 31st.

The representatives of the United States have won a very creditable victory over the Irish team in the international Rifle Match, scoring at the three ranges 967, against 929 for the Irish riflemen, thus winning by 38 points. The shooting was excellent on the part of both teams. The following is the score at the 800 yards range: Americans—Gildersleeve, 56; Yale, 57; Fulton, 58; Coleman, 56; Bodine, 52; Dakin, 58.—Total, 337. Irishmen—Wilson, 53; Hamilton, 56; McKenna, 52; Milner, 55; Johnson, 58; Pollock, 59.—Total, 338. At the 900 yards: Americans—Gildersleeve, 56; Yale, 52; Fulton, 57; Coleman, 48; Bodine, 59; Dakin, 55.—Total, 327. Irishmen—Wilson, 50; Hamilton, 54; McKenna, 44; Milner, 37; Johnson, 54; Pollock, 53.—Total, 292. At 100 yards: Americans—Gildersleeve, 52; Yale, 51; Fulton, 46; Coleman, 52; Bodine, 51; Dakin, 51.—Total, 303. Irishmen—Wilson, 55; Hamilton, 51; McKenna, 63; Milner, 41; Johnson, 50; Pollock, 49.—Total, 299.

A most enthusiastic ovation was given to the American team on their return from Dollymount to Dublin in the evening; and at night a grand banquet in their honor was given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin at the Mansion House. A large number of distinguished guests, including the Lord Mayor of London and York were present. The Irish riflemen acknowledged that the American's victory was fairly won. The comparative merits of muzzle and breech-loaders are widely discussed. The American team used breech-loaders, and the Irish team used Rigby's muzzle loaders.

A special from the West says the grasshoppers have left Nebraska and are moving towards South eastern Iowa, forming a dark cloud thirty miles wide. There is great anxiety to know where they will light next.

The British steamship *Douglass* was attacked by Chinese smugglers at Foo Chow on May 26th, and a customs officer named Blacklock was shot. The smugglers were beaten off with a loss of four killed.

The steamer *Poyung* was wrecked near Macao in a storm and 125 lives lost. 150 junks were destroyed, and great damage done to property in Canton, Hong Kong and Wolland.

It is stated that the cost of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India will be defrayed by the British Admiralty and not by the Indian Government, as had been reported.

The Spanish fleet on the Northern Coast has bombarded the Carlist ports of Berne and Madaca. A conflagration at Palacios, in the Province of Seville, destroyed 140 buildings.

The ex-Dairio of Kia Sin has given \$30,000 for the establishment of one new primary school in each village of his former provinces.

Memoirs of General W. T. Sherman.

(Continued from page 303.)

THE DIFFICULTY WITH STANTON.

At Savannah Mr. Stanton appeared. Up to this time all the cotton had been carefully guarded, with orders to General Easton to ship it by the return vessels to New York, for the adjudication of the nearest prize court, accompanied with invoices and all evidence of title to ownership. Marks, numbers, and other figures, were carefully preserved on the bales, so that the court might know the history of each bale. But Mr. Stanton, who surely was an able lawyer, changed all this, and ordered the obliteration of all the marks, so that no man, friend or foe, could trace his identical cotton. I thought it strange at the time, and think it more so now; for I am assured that claims, real and fictitious, have been proved up against this identical cotton of three times the quantity actually captured, and that reclamations on the Treasury have been allowed for more than the actual quantity captured, viz., thirty-one thousand bales. One firm in New York, Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., have, as we chance to know, made a small fortune as the agents of these reclamations, which amount to millions, awards being given to the amount of half a million or more at a time. Mr. Stanton also occupied himself in speering around to see whether the soldier, who had given Savannah a Christmas present to the nation, had busied himself sufficiently meanwhile in giving the fugitive negroes all the corn and fodder and transportation they asked for. Luckily the negroes themselves convinced him that his suspicions on this head were groundless, and that they understood their own interests far better than did the men in Washington, who tried to make political capital out of this negro question. "The idea," exclaims General Sherman, with just indignation, "that such men should have been permitted to hang around Mr. Lincoln, to torture his life by suspicions of the officers who were toiling with the single purpose to bring the war to a successful end, and thereby to liberate all slaves, is a fair illustration of the influences that poison a political capital."

The details of the misunderstanding that arose between Sherman and the War Department at the time of Johnston's surrender are given at length, and the letters and documents relating thereto presented in full. With reference to Stanton's bulletin, with his ten reasons for rejecting Sherman's convention with Johnston, Sherman says:

"The publication of this bulletin by authority was an outrage on me, for Mr. Stanton had failed to communicate to me in advance, as was his duty, the purpose of the Administration to limit our negotiations to purely military matters; but, on the contrary, at Savannah he had authorized me to control all matters, civil and military. By this bulletin, he implied that I had previously been furnished with a copy of his despatch of March 3rd to General Grant, which was not so; and he gave warrant to the impression, which was soon broadcast, that I might be bribed by banker's gold to permit Davis to escape. I regarded this bulletin of Mr. Stanton as a personal and official insult, which I afterwards publicly resented. . . . To say that I was merely angry at the tone and substance of these published bulletins of the War Department, would hardly express the state of my feelings. I was outraged beyond measure, and was resolved to resent the insult, cost what it might. . . . President Johnson was extremely cordial to me, and knowing that

I was chafing under the censures of the War Department, especially of the two war bulletins of Mr. Stanton, he volunteered to say that he knew of neither of them till seen in the newspapers, and that Mr. Stanton had shown neither to him nor to any of his associates in the cabinet till they were published. Nearly all the members of the cabinet made similar assurances to me afterwards, and, as Mr. Stanton made no friendly advances, and offered no word of explanation or apology, I declined General Grant's friendly offices for a reconciliation, but, on the contrary, resolved to resent what I considered an insult, as publicly as it was made."

As General Sherman went on to the grand stand on the occasion of the review of the Grand Armies in Washington:

"I found Mrs. Sherman, with her father and son. Passing them I shook hands with the President, General Grant, and each member of the cabinet. As I approached Mr. Stanton he offered me his hand, but I declined it publicly, and the fact was universally noticed. I then took my post on the left of the President, and for six hours and a half stood, while the Army passed in the order of the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth and Fourteenth Corps. It was, in my judgment, the most magnificent Army in existence—sixty-five thousand men, in splendid *physique*, who had just completed a march of nearly two thousand miles in a hostile country, in good drill, and who realized that they were being closely scrutinized by thousands of their fellow countrymen and by foreigners. . . . For six hours and a half that strong tread of the Army of the West resounded along Pennsylvania avenue; not a soul of that vast crowd of spectators left his place; and, when the rear of the column had passed by, thousands of the spectators still lingered to express their sense of confidence in the strength of a Government which could claim such an Army."

PERSONAL CRITICISM AND ANECDOTES.

General Sherman's work is throughout descriptive, rather than critical. His opinion of the other leading generals in the war, he leaves to be inferred, as a rule, from his statement of fact, without giving direct expression to his own judgment upon them. Of his chief adversary Johnston, nothing is said in way of praise or blame, and in regard to the other Southern leaders, he practices a similar reserve. Of Halleck's military ability, he seems to have formed a higher opinion than generally prevails in the Army. Thomas, it is evident, had too lymphatic a temperament to meet with his full approval, though he is most cordial and hearty in his commendation of the service at Nashville, by which the triumph of the campaign to Atlanta and thence on to Savannah was rounded out and completed. In the expression of opinion as to his subordinates, he is less reserved. Howard was evidently a favorite, Hooker, emphatically not so. Logan and Blair were too much under the control of political ambition to please him. McClelland he condemns as an intriguer. McPherson won upon his affection and esteem as he did upon that of all who knew him. Of Slocum, Hazen, Jeff. Davis, Kilpatrick, and others, he speaks in terms of commendation. If he speaks less pleasantly of some, he may urge in extenuation the plea of the author, who when criticized by a friend for some unpleasant comments in his volume, answered: "My dear fellow, if you only knew how many unpleasant things I might have said and did not, you would wonder at my forbearance." While General Sherman does not go out of his way to criticize, those who cross the path of his narrative are pushed

aside with more concern for the truth of history than sensitiveness as to their feelings, or that of their posterity. At Knoxville Gordon Granger went on Sherman's black list, as well as that of General Grant, who writes: "Granger, is on his way to Burnside's relief, but I have lost all faith in his energy or capacity to manage an expedition of the importance of this one;" General Grant further wrote that "General Granger, instead of moving with great rapidity, as ordered, seemed to move 'slowly' and with reluctance."

General Banks lost caste when he delayed his movement to Alexandria to assist in the inauguration of a civil government for Louisiana, under Governor Hahn and to set off some fire works on the occasion, and direct the performance of the "Anvil Chorus" by the band of his army, with an accompaniment of church bells and cannon fired by electricity. "I regarded all such ceremonies," exclaims the disgusted Sherman, who refused to participate, "as out of place at a time when it seemed to me every hour and every minute were due to war."

Of political Generals, as a class, he formed no high opinion. In giving his reason for choosing Howard to succeed McPherson, he says:

"General Logan had taken command of the Army of the Tennessee by virtue of his seniority, and had done well; but I did not consider him equal to the command of three corps. Between him and General Blair there existed a natural rivalry. Both were men of great courage and talent, but were politicians by nature and experience, and it may be that for this reason they were mistrusted by regular officers like Generals Schofield, Thomas, and myself. It was all important that there should exist a perfect understanding among the Army commanders, and at a conference General Geo. H. Thomas at the headquarters of General Thomas J. Wood, commanding a division in the Fourth Corps, he (Thomas) remonstrated warmly against my recommending that Gen. Logan should be regularly assigned to the command of the Army of the Tennessee by reason of his accidental seniority. We discussed fully the merits and qualities of every officer of high rank in the Army, and finally settled on Major General O. O. Howard as the best officer who was present and available for the purpose. General Howard's place in command of the Fourth Corps was filled by General Stanley, one of his division commanders, on the recommendation of General Thomas. All these promotions happened to fall upon West-Pointers, and doubtless Logan and Blair had some reason to believe that we intended to monopolize the higher honors of the war for the regular officers. I remember well my own thoughts and feelings at the time, and feel sure that I was not intentionally partial to any class. I wanted to succeed in taking Atlanta, and needed commanders who were purely and technically soldiers, men who would obey orders and execute them promptly and on time. I believed that General Howard would do all these faithfully and well, and I think the result has justified my choice. I regarded both Generals Logan and Blair as 'volunteers,' that looked to personal fame and glory as auxiliary and secondary to their political ambition, and not as professional soldiers."

"General Hooker," he tells us, "was offended because he was not chosen to succeed McPherson; but his chances were not even considered; indeed, I had never been satisfied with him since his affair at the Kulp House, and had been more than once dis-

posed to relieve him of his corps, because of repeated attempts to interfere with Generals McPherson and Schofield. I am told that he says that Thomas, who 'heartily' recommended Hooker's application to be relieved of the command of the Twentieth Corps, and I were jealous of him; but this is hardly probable, for we on the spot did not rate his fighting qualities as high as he did, and I am moreover, convinced that both he and Gen. Butterfield went to the rear for personal reasons." General Halleck seems to have shared in this distrust of "fighting Joe," as is shown by a letter from him to Sherman which is published. Grant and Halleck shared the opinion as to the slowness of "Old Reliable," of Sherman, who refers to one occasion particularly, at the time of the fall of Atlanta, as "the only time during the campaign I can recall seeing General Thomas urge his horse into a gallop." Thomas' phlegm seems to have given away, however, before the report of the evacuation of Atlanta. "The news seems to him too good to be true. He snapped his fingers, whistled, and almost danced, and as the news spread to the Army, the shouts that arose from our men, the wild hallooing and glorious laughter, were to us a full recompense for the labor and toils and hardships through which we had passed in the previous three months."

It was to Sherman, however, that Thomas was in no small degree indebted for his original appointment as Brigadier General.

General Anderson, it appears, had some difficulty in prevailing on Lincoln "to appoint Geo. H. Thomas, a native of Virginia, to be Brigadier General, because so many Southern officers had already played false; but I was still more emphatic in my indorsement of him."

During the Atlanta campaign the most stringent orders were issued to reduce the impedimenta to the smallest possible allowance, and Sherman set the example, and did not have a tent, nor did any officer about him have one, but only wall tent flies, without poles, and no tent furniture of any kind. "Most of the General officers, except Thomas, followed my example strictly, but he had a regular headquarters camp. I frequently called his attention to the orders on this subject, rather jestingly than seriously. He would break out against his officers for having such luxuries, but, needing a tent himself, and being good natured and slow to act, he never enforced my orders perfectly. In addition to his regular wagon train, he had a big wagon which could be converted into an office, and this we used to call 'Thomas's circus.'"

General Palmer, who succeeded Thomas, is described as a man of ability, but not enterprising. On one occasion even McPherson fell short of Sherman's expectations:

"McPherson had startled Johnston in his fancied security, but had not done the full measure of his work. He had in hand twenty three thousand of the best men of the Army, and could have walked into Resaca (then held only by a small brigade,) or he could have placed his whole force astride railroad above Resaca, and there have easily withstood the attack of all of Johnston's Army, with the knowledge that Thomas and Schofield were on his heels. Had he done so, I am certain that Johnston would not have ventured to attack him in position, but would have retreated eastward by Spring Place, and we should have captured half his army and all his artillery and wagons at the very beginning of the campaign. Such an opportunity does not occur twice in a single life, but at the critical moment McPherson seems to have been a little timid."

General Mower was regarded as one of the boldest and best fighting Generals in the whole Army, and this led to his appointment to command the Twentieth Corps. Corse was another favorite, and what is thought of him is best shown by the publication of two characteristic letters. One after Allatoona, in which he said: "I am short a check-bone and an ear, but am able to whip—I yet!" And another the day previous, addressed to "Major General S. G. French, Confederate States, etc.," who demanded the surrender of Allatoona: "to prevent the needless effusion of blood." "Your communication demanding surrender of my command I acknowledge receipt of, and respectfully reply that we are prepared for the 'needless effusion of blood' whenever it is agreeable to you." It will be remembered that French was repulsed with heavy loss.

General Grant when he designated Wilson to command Sherman's Cavalry, predicted that he would, by his personal activity, increase the effect of that arm "fifty per cent.," but, says Sherman, "I had not so much faith in Cavalry as he had."

Kilpatrick seems to have met with favor, and we are told:

"For some days our communication with Nashville was interrupted by the destruction of the telegraph lines, as well as railroad. I at once ordered strong reconnoissances forward from our flanks on the left by Garrard, and on the right by Kilpatrick. The former moved with so much caution that I was displeased; but Kilpatrick, on the contrary, displayed so much zeal and activity that I was attracted to him at once. At the capture of Leggett's Hill, "General Graham, a great favorite, was badly wounded; and there also Colonel Tom Reynolds, now of Madison, Wisconsin, was shot through the leg. When the surgeons were debating the propriety of amputating it in his hearing, he begged them to spare the leg, as it was very valuable, being an 'imported leg.' He was of Irish birth, and this well-timed piece of wit saved his leg, for the surgeons thought, if he could perpetrate a joke at such a time, they would trust to his vitality to save his limb."

"General Barnard was regarded, then, as now, one of the first engineers of the age, perfectly competent to advise me on the strategy and objects of the new campaign."

As illustrating the possibility of complete reconciliation between the two sections, the following anecdote is to the point:

"While we occupied the west bank of the Big Black, the east bank was watched by a rebel cavalry division, commanded by Gen. Armstrong. He had four brigades, commanded by Generals Whitfield, Stark, Cosby and Wirt Adams. Quite frequently they communicated with us by flags of truce on trivial matters, and we reciprocated, merely to observe them. One day a flag of truce, borne by Captain B—, of Louisville, Kentucky, escorted by about twenty five men, was reported at Messinger's Ferry, and I sent orders to let them come right into my tent. This brought them through the camps of the Fourth Division, and part of the Second; and as they drew up in front of my tent, I invited Captain B— and another officer with him (a Major from Mobile) to dismount, to enter my tent, and to make themselves at home. Their escort was sent to join mine, with orders to furnish them forage and every thing they wanted. B— had brought a sealed letter for Gen Grant at Vicksburg, which was dispatched to him. In the evening we had a good supper, with wine and cigars, and, as we sat talking, B— spoke of his father and mother, in Louisville, got leave to write them a long

letter without its being read by any one, and then we talked about the war. He said:

"What is the use of your persevering? It is simply impossible to subdue eight millions of people;" asserting that "the feeling in the South had become so embittered that a reconciliation was impossible."

"I answered that, 'sitting as we then were, we appeared very comfortable, and surely there was no trouble in our becoming friends.'

"Yes," said he, "that is very true of us, but we are gentlemen of education, and can easily adapt ourselves to any condition of things; but this would not apply equally well to the common people, or to the common soldiers."

"I took him out to the camp fires behind the tent, and there were the men of his escort and mine mingled together, drinking their coffee, and happy as soldiers always seem. I asked B— what he thought of that, and he admitted that I had the best of the argument. Before I dismissed this flag of truce, his companion consulted me confidentially as to what disposition he ought to make of his family, then in Mobile, and I frankly gave him the best advice I could."

GRANT AS A PUBLIC SPEAKER.

Of General Grant as a public speaker this story is told:

"On the 18th of March I had issued orders assuming command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and was seated in office, when the General came in and said they were about to present him a sword, inviting me to come and see the ceremony. I went back into what was the dining room of the house; on the table lay a rosewood box, containing a sword, sash, spurs, etc., and round about the table were grouped Mrs. Grant, Nelly, and one or two of the boys. I was introduced to a large, corpulent gentleman, as the mayor, and another citizen, who had come down from Galena to make this presentation of a sword to their fellow townsman. I think that Rawlins, Bowers, Badeau, and one or more of General Grant's personal staff, were present. The mayor rose and in the most dignified way read a finished speech to General Grant, who stood, as usual, very awkwardly, and the mayor closed his speech by handing him the resolutions of the City Council engrossed on parchment, with a broad ribbon and large seal attached. After the mayor had fulfilled his office so well, General Grant said: 'Mr. Mayor, as I knew this ceremony was to occur, and as I am not used to speaking, I have written something in reply.' He then began to fumble in his pockets, first his breast-coat pocket, then his pants, vest, etc., and after considerable delay he pulled out a crumpled piece of common yellow cartridge-paper, which he handed to the mayor. His whole manner was awkward in the extreme, yet perfectly characteristic, and in strong contrast with the elegant parchment and speech of the mayor. When, read, however, the substance of his answer was most excellent, short, concise, and, if it had been delivered by word of mouth, would have been all that the occasion required.

"I could not help laughing at a scene so characteristic of the man who then stood prominent before the country, and to whom all had turned as the only one qualified to guide the nation in a war that had become painfully critical."

Mr. E. P. Hammon, the great Evangelist, is of the opinion that the Stockton "printer boys" have been mortgaged to the devil, and that he will make a foreclosure as soon as the time is up.

Naval Gunnery.

A lecture was given Monday evening last, at the Royal United Service Institution, on "Naval Great Guns and Gunnery," by Mr. Scott Russell, F.R.S. The Duke of Somerset presided, and there were also present Admiral Sir George Sartorius, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, Rear Admiral Willes, Rear Admiral Chamberlain, Admiral Stopford, Admiral Sir Falk Nicholson, Rear Admiral Lord Gilford, Captain Horton, Captain Scott, Captain Hoseason, Mr. Stirling Lacon, and many naval and military officers.

Mr. Scott Russell, on bringing the subject before the meeting, stated he considered it a great honour that the society, consisting of distinguished soldiers and sailors, had asked him to lay before them his views of naval guns and gunnery. He sincerely sympathized with their professions in the changes, not to say revolutions, they had been obliged to make in weighty matters, as he had already gone through the same severe ordeal in his own profession. Within the last twenty five years, he had abandoned all the older constructions, both of ships for the merchant service and ships for war. He had unlearned nearly all his old prejudices, and had invented or applied new principles; the same applied to guns and gunnery.

What he proposed to lay before them was the special question, "What should be the new naval gun?" the choice lying with them, not with him. The two important points first to consider were, what weight of gun could they accept as manageable weight? and next, what work did they want the gun and its projectile to do?

In reference to the first point he had learnt from experienced practical persons that they could easily go to 12 tons weight for the naval gun. He would therefore accept that as a settled quantity, and enter on the important questions of what should be the bore, thickness, length, charge, and shot of the gun.

The choice of the bore was of radical importance. Every bore of gun from eight to twelve inches, of every variety of weight, from six tons to nearly forty tons, had been tried, and he thought he expressed their opinions when he said it was not at all clear that any one of them was a gun which they were content to accept as the naval gun of the English Fleet. He would ask them to determine between a 12 ton gun with a 8½ inch bore, and a 12 inch gun with a 12-inch bore. Before choosing, a line should be drawn between guns to be used by soldiers on land and guns for naval service at sea. The difference being, that guns on land had a steady platform, while at sea they had a moving, heaving platform.

Therefore to secure most execution at moderate and sure range seemed to him the essential character of naval, as distinguished from land gunnery. If so, he would say at once, that they would get much more practical good out of the 12-ton gun by giving it a large bore of 12 inches, than a smaller bore of 8½ inches. The powder power propelling the shot was in the proportion of 144 in the 12-inch bore to seventy-two in the 8½ inch bore, or the work done by a 12-inch bore was double that of the 8½ bore. Then came the question, how should they turn that double propelling power to account? By sending out a heavier shot, or by sending out the same shot with higher speed. In regard to weight of shot, he might observe, that, according to the best practice in all countries, the normal shot was 11b. of shot to

each 112lbs. of gun, which gave a 240lb. shot for the 12-ton gun. Therefore they would have double the propelling force pushing forward the mass of the same weight of shot. Speed of shot was, they were aware, a much more effectual means of destruction and penetration than mere weight; double weight of shot had double penetrating power, but double speed of shot had fourfold penetrating power. The larger bore had, therefore, the great advantage of giving higher speed of shot and greater penetrating power.

The next element of efficiency was the power of the hollow shot as an explosive shell, but he need not prove that the same weight of projectile with a greater diameter had a much larger capacity for an explosive charge than a projectile with a smaller diameter. Thus, then, in initial speed, destroying power, and explosive effect, the large bore 12-ton gun was more effectual for naval use than the smaller bore.

The lecturer then referred to the power of endurance of the gun with the larger bore, and stated that although the powder in the large bore had greater bursting power in the gun-barrel than in the small bore, yet he had found that the propelling power was as 72 to 144, but the bursting power as 102 to 144, which gave a clear balance in favour of the large bore of 42 per cent. He would also be told that the larger bore of given weight must be thinner than the smaller bore of equal weight, and therefore weaker, but that thinness had as compensation a better distribution of material to stand the strain. He found, for example, that an 8-inch 12-ton gun would be 12 inches thick, a 12 inch gun would be 10½ inches thick, or a loss of thickness of 21 to 24; but the better distribution of strength was as 13 to 9, or as 26 to 18, thus showing that the gain in efficiency more than compensated for the loss in thickness.

With reference to the mode of rifling, the lecturer said that he had always been the consistent advocate of accelerating twist for small-bore guns with common powder charges. But for large guns with new and well regulated powder charges he held an opposite opinion. His reasons were, that accelerating twist injured large guns; that it was rendered unnecessary with a regulated powder charge, and that with a regulated powder charge and uniform twist the safety of the gun and the safety of the shell were greatly increased.

It was clear that with the old fashioned charge a sudden, instantaneous, violent shock of bursting explosion was obtained, which was just what they did not want. It weakened or burst the gun and did not move the shot forward, except through a small portion of the barrel, and then fell off in power. Some people thought the evil could be prevented by using slower burning powder, but that only cured one evil and made another. What was really wanted was a powder charge which would burn quick when they wanted it quick, and slow when they wanted it slow, or what he called a regulated charge. The travel of the shot began slow, and began faster towards the mouth; if, therefore, the powder was to do its work with least pressure and no waste, the powder pressure must fill the space behind the shot with steady force. Guns would then last longer, and the shot would go further faster and steadier than before. Such regulated powder charges could be procured, but must be carefully and accurately made. Common powder cartridges, and even pebble powder cartridges, had exactly the opposite qualities to such regulated ones; they inevitably burned quickest

when they should burn slowest, and slowest when they should burn quickest. The lecturer then, by means of a diagram, explained that the cartridges he proposed would be composed of a requisite number of cylinders of powder placed one inside the other, the inner cylinder being discharged first. Under such conditions the uniform twist would give all that was wanted, as the acceleration of the revolution of the shot would go forward exactly with the same uniformity as the acceleration of the shot.

The next point was, perhaps, the most important, being as to whether they would prefer a breech or muzzle loading gun. He was convinced that a breechloader was not weaker than a muzzle loader—properly made, rightly proportioned, and wisely used. A breechloader required a wiser man to design it, and a cleverer man to use it; but a fast ship required a cleverer man to handle it than a slow one. Believing, then, as he had long done, in breech-loading, he could only entreat them to adopt it without delay; not to let past blunders discourage them, but let them at once frankly admit that they were unwisely committed to a bad system of breech-loading, and therefore wisely gave it up. Since universal experience had shown them the advantage of a wiser system, let them candidly confess the blunder, and substitute a wiser system of breech loading for the large bore naval gun. He preferred the French to the German system of breech loading for naval large bore guns, and preferred the conical to the flat ends for shells for purposes of penetration.

He considered the 12-ton gun should be made up, if possible, of one piece; but if that was impossible, the inside tube should be all in one piece, and the outer tube or cylinder also in one piece, each reinforcing and helping the other, and after that the fewer patches the better. He was confident the engineers at Woolwich would be able to make the outer body of the gun in one piece of wrought-iron, with a single inner tube of Frith's steel.

With regard to the material of the shell, he considered that when they came within shot range of the enemy, there was no shell, however costly, which should be reckoned "too good"; in short, the most effective would be really the cheapest, although a cheaper kind might be used for practice.

In regard to gunnery and gun-carriages, he thought that when they had resolved to adopt breech-loading, matters would be simplified very much. He considered the existing naval gun carriage, as designed by Captain Scott, was an extremely good one; and for certain special ships of war, the gun carriage of Major Moncrieff offered very important advantages in use; but the most important of all was the ship herself, which carried the great guns they were discussing. Unless the ship herself possessed all the qualities of a handy, quick, steady, secure gun-carriage, nothing that they could put on board would enable her to win a battle at sea; that subject, however, was too large for the occasion. In conclusion, the lecturer desired the sailors and artilleryists of the meeting to agree with him as to what was wanted for the standard naval gun, and correct or confirm him in the following conclusion:—

Is 12 tons a manageable weight? Is 12 inch bore a good size for a naval shell? Is uniform twist in large bore rifling to be preferred? Is regulated production of powder-power expedient? Is a built-up uniformly accelerating cartridge practicable? Is continuous groove rifling better than

studs in large shells? Is it to be desired that the strongest, toughest steel be used? only two cylindrical tubes? Should simple practical breech loading be adopted? Are the existing naval carriages efficient?

Before the discussion commenced, Mr. Scott Russell explained a table he had drawn up illustrating the manner in which the efficiency of guns diminished in proportion to the increase of the weight of metal on the barrels. It stated that whereas the last six inches of metal in a gun, weighing 54 tons, increased the efficiency at the rate of 74.9 per cent; the addition of twenty four inches of metal, or an increase in the weight of the gun to sixty three tons, showed that the increase of efficiency by the addition of the last six inches or of twenty tons of metal had only been 19.6 per cent.

Captain Scott commenced the discussion, remarking in doing so that it was very difficult to grasp all that the lecturer had stated, but he wished to remark on a few points on which they were agreed. While remarking on the build of guns, he considered they were not at present of the right shape; they were too thick in the breech and not thick enough towards the muzzle, and he agreed with Mr. Scott Russell that guns should be made of a better material. Such a metal was very expensive, such, for instance, as Mr. Whitworth's fluid steel, in regard to which he entirely agreed with the inventor, although he differed from him on many points. He wished to remind those present of what Captain Colomb had told them in reference to increasing the weight of guns, to the effect that the heavier the weight of guns, the less would be the gun fire, and therefore the greater need for increased accuracy and power of penetration. The result had not at present been achieved. He objected to the present mode of placing the stud on the shot, owing to the great pressure which was compelled to be exerted as the projectile, and so rendering it liable to easy breakage. The ironclads were not so fast as unarmored ships, and therefore greater care should be taken in firing from the former, and owing to the iron ship pitching so excessively at sea, he considered they presented an easy target to a swift unarmored vessel. They had not attained the accuracy in firing which they could and which would be ultimately obtained. He was of opinion that Mr. Russell had laid the best projectile before the meeting, but regretted that no satisfactory trials had really been made between the different heavy guns in shell firing, for the guns had been greatly injured by the rush of gas, and were subsequently retubed. A gun should be provided, which could be used not only in one action, but on several occasions without returning to England for repairs. No trials had also been carried out to show at what angle a shot would be able to pierce a ship's side which was most important, as no captain could at present say at what angle he could pierce his opponent. He regretted that there was such a large variety of shot, and he expressed himself in favour of the breech rather than the muzzle-loading system. They had held to muzzle loading because of simplicity, but when they introduced the complicated hydraulic gun carriage, surely it was time to go into breech loading. They had been piling on armour to the ships, but he considered it would have been much wiser to turn the iron into coal, guns, and other things.

Admiral Sir Henry Martin, Captain Horton and Mr. Macomber also made some remarks on the lecture, to which Mr. Scott Russell replied that although a shot with a greater diameter would not have such a

penetrative power as a projectile with a smaller diameter, yet that the same weight of shot would leave a larger bore with a greater velocity. Vessels might be armed as of old with bow and stern chasers for bombarding and for use at long ranges, but he considered the larger bore should be used for broadside or closer range.

The noble chairman stated he had heard the conversation with a good deal of interest, as he had been mixed up with the question of guns for many years. He held himself perfectly free from admitting all that had been said, but there was a good deal towards which he was inclined. He remembered the time when he was told when advocating the adoption of some 9-ton guns that he was perfectly mad, but since then they had certainly advanced. He considered the discussions they had on the subject were very useful, as it was only by them they would be able to get to something very good, and see the difficulties in the way. He was at present asking where he was in the subject of guns and gunnery, as he really did not know himself. He trusted they would thank Captain Russell for the very good and scientific lecture he had given them on the subject.—*Broad Arrow.*

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

OTTAWA, 2nd July, 1875.

GENERAL ORDERS (18).

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

CORPS ON SERVICE IN MANITOBA.

Enlistment.

The period for which a portion of the men enlisted to serve in the Active Militia Force on duty in the Province of Manitoba having expired, the enlistment of ninety-two additional men is hereby authorized, to serve in that force for twelve months from the third day of August, 1875, and for twelve additional months thereafter, provided their services shall be so long required.

Deputies Adjutant General of the Military Districts under noted, are directed to take the necessary steps to enlist on the third day of August next, at the Head Quarters of their respective Districts the number of men required to be furnished, and to hold them in readiness for immediate transport thereafter to Fort Garry, viz:—

| | | |
|--------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| | { Military District No. 1— | 8 men. |
| Ont. { | do do " 2— | 10 do |
| | do do " 3— | 8 do |
| | do do " 4— | 8 do |
| Que. { | Military Districts Nos. 5 and 6— | 18 men. |
| | do do " 7 | —10 do |
| | New Brunswick—Mil'ry. Dis. No. 8— | 15 men. |
| | Nova Scotia—Military District No. 9— | 15 men. |
| | Total | 92 men. |

The men accepted and attested must be physically fit for service and free from disease, certified of good character and over twenty years of age, and it is desirable that a portion of them be mechanics and men having other callings than that of laborer.

The pay will be thirteen dollars per month with a free kit of necessaries on enlistment, and free quarters, rations and uniform clothing during service, and in addition each man who completes the period for which he engaged and is discharged, but who has not heretofore become entitled to a free grant of land for previous service in the same force, will be granted one hundred and sixty acres of land.

Attestation papers and Service Rolls, in duplicate, are to be transmitted by the District Deputy Adjutant General to Head Quarters, Ottawa; and he will also send a nominal Roll with the men, when they are forwarded from the District Head Quarters.

No. 2.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

12th Battalion of Infantry or "York Rangers."

No. 7 Company, Sharon.

To be Lieutenant:

Edward Clolland, Gentleman, M.S., vice Wayling, promoted.

42nd "Brockville" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major:

Captain Joseph Acton Bradley, V.B., from No. 5 Company, vice Thomas Scott, left limits.

No. 5 Company, Lansdowne.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Thomas M. Cornett, M.S., vice Bradley, promoted.

43rd "Carleton" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Adjutant with rank of Captain, from 9th June, 1875.

William Henry Cooper, Esquire, M.S., vice Stephens.

(For continuation see page 321.)

CONTENTS OF No. 20, VOL. IX.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| PORTRAY— | |
| Northward, Ho! | 810 |
| EDITORIAL:— | |
| General Sherman's Autobiography | 300 |
| Marlin-Henry Rifle | 307 |
| Lieutenant Low | 307 |
| Modern Young Men | 307 |
| Major General Selby Smith | 308 |
| News of the Week | 301 |
| CORRESPONDENCE:— | |
| S. | 308 |
| C. R. Low, Lieutenant | 308 |
| SELECTIONS:— | |
| Memoirs of General W. T. Sherman | 302 |
| The Brigade Camps | 309 |
| The Sherman Autobiography | 310 |
| Modern Young Men | 311 |
| 68th Battalion Rifle Association | 312 |
| Wimbledon Team | 312 |
| RIFLE COMPETITION:— | |
| Ottawa Rifle Club | 308 |
| MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS... | |
| | 304 |

Wanted,

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The Volunteer Review,
AND
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1876.

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

LIEUT. J. B. VINTER, of Victoria, and Captain H. V. EDMONDS of New Westminster, are our authorized Agents for British Columbia.

Broad Arrow of 15th May, has given us two articles, which are reprinted in this issue of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW. The first is on that question which has occupied so much time, labour, and brains (if they have any) of the military tailors and t'ikers of the regular service, militia and volunteers, that we have hardly patience to notice it. As if the colour of the uniform worn by the defenders of Great Britain could admit of doubt. Our contemporary gives us a leading article on "Scarlet," in which the whole bearings of the case, whether England shall dress her foreign army in scarlet and her main line of defence in the color she adopts for her convicts, is gravely and ably set forth.

The *snobbism*—a very vulgar but expressive phrase—which animates the "regular service"—is as absurd and ridiculous as it

is senseless. The national colour does not belong exclusively to them in the first place—they are the right of every British soldier—nor should even the distinctions pointed out by *Broad Arrow* be suffered to exist. A militia man is quite as well entitled to wear a scarlet coat with regulation lace, and to be addressed by the title of his military rank, as any snob that ever passed a military organization and obtained rank, education, and distinction at the expense of the British people; while, if there is any honor to be gained in the case, it should not fall to the mere mercenaries of either the regular or militia service, but to the *Volunteers*—to the men who voluntarily take on themselves the duties the others are paid for doing, but are incapable of performing, as the whole course of this enquiry has proved—if there is a sham in the case it is the paid regular soldier and his officer, and the balloted militia man. The absurd nonsense about colour in action can only have originated amongst those *pol* shooters whose idea of uniform are drawn from target practice, if they can prove that in any one action in which British troops have been engaged their proportionate losses were greater than those they opposed; there would be some grounds, and only some, for their senseless clamour—but even that small consolation is denied them. Scarlet as a colour is more invisible at modern artillery range than grey or any other colour, and it is against that the precautions should be taken—at four or five hundred yards the question is not of colour, but steadiness.

As a matter of æsthetical taste and cleanliness it is the best of all colours for a soldier—but all this is so obvious to every man who has seen the troops of Continental Europe, and even of the United States, that comments on the question seems wholly superfluous.

The other article on "Naval Guns" proves the soundness of the views advocated by the VOLUNTEER REVIEW years ago, when the *Woolwich system* was carrying everything before it and disabling thirty-five ton guns at the fifty first round, as a proof of its efficiency to all others. Naval Gunnery under the conditions of its application is essentially different from Garrison or Field Artillery—in the question of stability of platform, in its case a ship is only a gun carriage on an unstable basis—the gun itself being manœuvred in a *case mate* of very limited dimensions—hence as a weapon it must necessarily possess peculiarities of construction and movement which are not applicable nor needed by land artillery which is operated under totally opposite conditions.

The increase of weight in projectile and consequently in explosive power renders a larger and longer gun necessary—this compels the building of monster vessels—in order that room may be obtained inboard to work those guns as muzzle loaders—hence a length and beam of ship of a totally ex-

ceptional character is required to carry three or four of those unwieldy guns, and it is beyond doubt that those vessels are unwieldy, unhandy and will not answer the design for which they have been built—a shorter vessel could sail inside the arc of the circle one of those monstrosities would make in manœuvring and pound her to pieces at a range of two or three hundred yards without fear of injury. The remedy for all this is obvious, inasmuch as recoil, thanks to the ability of a *Volunteer Officer*, "whose head was stuffed with something better than logarithms" has been turned to useful account and will not in future interfere with the action of Naval Guns—the type of that weapon is the *breech loader* which will enable the heaviest artillery to be mounted in vessels of comparatively small beam, short length and light cost, which is precisely the class of vessels demanded by the exigencies of Ocean Warfare. The history of all modern naval contests furnishes us with examples of victory remaining with that side that had the handiest and most manageable ship and heaviest artillery.

Our contemporary's article though eminently non-committal is well worth perusal.

AFTER a series of experiments of the most astonishing character the Royal Engineers have at length been enabled, with the aid of 500 lbs. of gun cotton placed within *thirty-eight* and one half feet of her bilge, to destroy the *Oberon* at anchor in Stokes Bay. If it takes the weight of a man in lead to kill him, it will take nearly the weight of a ship in explosive to destroy it. The following from *Broad Arrow* of 22nd May is conclusive as to the actual value of those *Torpedo Experiments*, and adds another chapter to the history of a weapon that can never be more than a useful auxiliary under exceptional circumstances. A shell with 50 lbs. of a bursting charge would destroy the vessels as certainly as this costly experiment:

"The seventh torpedo experiment against the *Oberon*, took place on Thursday at nine a.m. The vessel was moored, as before, in Stokes Bay. The charge was 500 lbs. of damp gun cotton, placed opposite No. 18 transverse frame on the starboard side, and vertically under the upper outer edge of the double bottom. There was a strong wind and considerable sea on. The torpedo launch *Miner*, with a party of Royal Engineers, in charge of Major Stockley, lowered the torpedo to the bottom in 48 feet of water, the absolute distance from the nearest point of the outer skin being 38½ feet. The *Fire Queen*, with Admiral George Elliot, commander-in-chief, and Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle, on board, the *Comet* gunboat, and the *Manly* brig, with a number of the members of the Torpedo Committee, moved ahead, and occupied a windward position about 100 yards from the *Oberon*, which was little more than half a mile from Fort Moncton, where the electrical apparatus for firing the torpedo was fixed. The red flag on board the *Miner* was lowered, and a bugle sound ashore just afterwards warned the spectators to 'look out for squalls.' Immediately after the torpedo was explod-

ed, and there were two distinct upheavals of water, the first clean and the second black, from the stirring of the mud in the vicinity of the hidden machine. The ship sprung from the water, and floated over to the starboard. The foremast fell, the bridge disappeared, the combings and moveable gear flew about the deck in all directions, and when the craft went alongside it was found that the *Oberon's* back was completely broken. The *Camel* tug took her in tow, but found the burden of a fast-filling ship too much for even her strong back, and she was compelled to run her on a shoal opposite the Naval Hospital at Haslar. It was found on examination that the *Oberon* had made between fourteen and fifteen feet of water, and that the effect of the explosion had been most disastrous. On the starboard side, almost amidships, there was a gaping rent, and there was also a large aperture on the port side, in the vicinity of the watertight bulkhead. The experiment was regarded as highly satisfactory."

We have to thank the courtesy of the active and indefatigable Librarian of the Royal United Service Institution for proof copies of Admiral COLLINSON'S paper on "Fog Signals," a synopsis of which will be found below, and another valuable paper on "Fog Signalling by Explosions" by Major MARRLAND :

"A lecture was given on Friday, the 7th inst., at the United Service Institution, by Vice Admiral Collinson, C.B., Chairman of the Trinity House Board, on 'Observations recently made by the Corporation of the Trinity House on Fog Signals.' Admiral Sir Alex. Milne presided, and many other distinguished naval and military officers, and some of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, were present.

"Admiral Collinson commenced his lecture by defining the object of fog-signals, and drew attention to the fact that, with the adaptation of steam power to ships, the use of an efficient system was most important. After considerable inquiry into the subject, a committee from the Trinity House had been appointed, consisting of the Deputy Master, Sir Frederick Arrow, and Captain Webb, who reported that the subject of fog-signals had been dealt with in America on a more extensive scale than in England, which, among other reasons, was due to the fact that fog was more prevalent on the American seaboard than on our own shores. It was found, however, that as much ignorance prevailed in America as in England as to the relative value of the instruments used in different conditions of the atmosphere. On application to the Board of Trade, that department agreed to allow the necessary expense from the Mercantile Marine Fund for carrying on experiments; and although the Elder Brethren generally took an interest in the investigation, the carrying out of the experiments was confided to a special committee, consisting of Captains Drew (Chairman), Vere, Close, Atkins, and the lecturer himself, who acted in concert with Professor Tyndall, the scientific adviser. The North Foreland was found to be suitable for the experiments, owing to the facilities for judging distances, the large area for observations, the height of the cliff, the access to the sea level, the adaptation of the machinery for the electric light and air-pumps, and the easy access to town.

"The instruments tried consisted of English whistles blown by steam and air, air-

horns or trumpets, whistles from America and Canada, a steam siren lent by the United States Lighthouse Board, and various pieces of ordnance sent on loan from Dover Castle.

"The observations were generally made at sea on board one of the yachts belonging to the Trinity House, in all sorts of weather, so that the effect of the various meteorological conditions on sound transmission might be thoroughly tested. From the middle of May, through the summer, to the end of November, trials were carried on at brief intervals, and in the thick foggy weather of February in last year they were again resumed for a short period.

"The objects of the investigation might be classed under two general headings—(1) to determine which instruments yielded the most effective sounds; and (2) to gain more knowledge as to the manner in which sound was propagated through the atmosphere, particularly during the existence of fog.

"With regard to the whistles, the lecturer quoted thus from Sir F. Arrow's memorandum:—'Throughout the trials, their marked inferiority to the other instruments has been recorded. The American whistle yielding a harsh roar, when close at hand was deafening; but its sound failed to penetrate to any useful distance. The Canadian whistle appears to have been better, but it also failed in general effective power, although occasionally it was heard at great distances. As a rule, the whistles were behind the siren, trumpet, and gun, and seem to have been more dependent than the other instruments on exceptional atmospheric conditions for yielding their best results. The general conclusion seems to be, therefore, that for practical purposes the steam whistles, as at present tried, are not proved to be advantageous as fog-signals.'

"The real test of a fog-signal, the lecturer considered, was in regard to its ability to overcome obstructing influences; and in that respect all the whistles were far inferior to the other sound-producers.

"Air-horns, generally speaking, proved themselves fairly efficient. They were certainly superior to the whistles, and, as Sir Frederick Arrow justly remarked, 'the satisfactory performance of the trumpets during the late trials fully justified their present employment.' The lecturer said it seemed to him, however, that there were some objections to the trumpet being made of brass, and also to the necessity which existed of tuning the reed in unison with the trumpet. Although a very loud sound might be produced in the immediate neighbourhood of the instrument, it was open to doubt whether that sound was transmitted with force to any great distance. In the event of a reed breaking or cracking (to which reeds were liable when subjected to great pressure) it was not at all likely that a lightkeeper would be able to put in another reed and tune it to the proper note, which might cause some inconvenience in the working of a fog-signal.

"The siren was reported on by Dr. Tyndall in the following terms:—'It is beyond question the most powerful fog signal which has hitherto been tried in England. It is especially powerful when local noises, such as those of wind, rigging, breaking waves, shore surf, and the rattle of pebbles have to be overcome. Its density, quality, pitch and penetration render it dominant over such noises, after all other signal sounds have succumbed. . . . What may with certainty be affirmed is, that in almost all cases the siren, even on steamers with paddles going, may be relied on at a distance of two miles; in the great majority of

cases it may be relied on at a distance of three miles, and in the majority of cases at a distance greater than three miles. No other instrument, the lecturer remarked, not even the gun, had proved itself able to cope with obstructive influences so well as the siren. The trumpet of the siren was of cast iron, and unlike the trumpet, did not take up the vibrations caused by the rapidly succeeding puffs of steam passing through the two discs. The whole of the sound produced was condensed in the siren trumpet, sent out with great force and was invariably observed to be most effective in the line of the trumpet's axis.

"It was only necessary to make the small rotating disc revolve about 2000 times a minute by a simple mechanical arrangement. In the experiments steam alone was used for sounding the siren, but recently it had been successfully tried with compressed air, supplied from a large caloric machine, and it would therefore be practicable to establish powerful fog signals on the siren principle at many places where steam would not be available.

"The guns tried at the North Foreland consisted of short cast iron 5½ inch howitzer, with a 3lb. charge of powder, which certainly proved the best. One of the advantages of a gun report was its distinctive sound; but the duration of the sound was so short that it was liable to be obliterated by local noises. That consideration has induced the Corporation of the Trinity House to seek the assistance of the War Department in the construction of a special form of gun for fog signal purposes, which would obviate some of those disadvantages.

"In reference to the fluctuation of sound, from an attentive observation during three years of the fog-signals on the coast, and from reports received from captains and pilots, he was convinced that in some conditions of the atmosphere the most powerful signals would at times be unreliable. The siren, however, of all the instruments, proved itself to be the best able to cope with this obstructive influence, and might be relied on under any circumstances at a distance of two miles, and in the majority of cases at a distance of three miles.

"With regard to aerial echoes, Professor Tyndall observed that it seemed incredible that a great body of sound should be utterly annihilated in the short space of three miles, when on other occasions the same force of sound had travelled sixteen and three quarter miles. Observations were made at the foot of the cliff in relation to this point, and it was observed by Professor Tyndall that while the instruments were hidden from view 235 feet above, the sea smooth and clear of ships, the atmosphere without a cloud, and no object in sight which could possibly produce the observed effect, the echoes came from the perfectly transparent air, at first with a strength apparently but little less than that of the direct sound, and then dying gradually and continuously away; the echoes reaching them as if by magic, from absolutely invisible walls.

"Adverse winds proved to be very potent in obstructing the passage of sound; in accordance with general experience. But even against a wind of the force 4 or 5, the sound of the siren penetrated to a distance of about three miles. Rain, hail, and snow were most clearly demonstrated rather to remove obstructions than to create them, and in every instance of falling rain during the experiments, the sounds were heard more plainly than on many fine, clear days. Fog also did not impede the transmission of sound, but on the contrary a foggy atmosphere appears

ed to be highly favourable to the sound wave, which was confirmed by Professor Tyndall. It was advantageous that the signals should be placed at a considerable height above the sea level, in order to avoid the interference caused by the noise of waves breaking on the shore, the rattle of pebbles, &c.

"The lecturer then remarked that he considered distinctive sound was of the greatest importance between signals at different stations, and proposed that the variation in the length of the silent interval between the blasts of the siren would prove efficacious, provided the distinction were of the most simple and intelligible description. In conclusion, Admiral Collinson stated that the Trinity House had already arranged for the placing of no less than twenty new fog-signals on the coast, the works for which were in hand.

"The meeting adjourned at the close of the lecture, the discussion being deferred until the 17th instant, when a paper was read on 'Gun Fog-Signals,' by Major Maitland."

W^e copy from *Broad Arrow* of 1st May, the synopsis of a lecture delivered by the eminent Naval Constructor SCOTT RUSSELL (the builder of the *Great Eastern*) at the Royal United Service Institution, on 26th April last, on the subject of *Naval Guns*.

Our readers will recollect that the conclusions arrived at by this eminently practical man, and which were acquiesced in by the distinguished Naval Officers present, coincide in the views of the practical value of *monster* artillery expressed in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW which has always held the doctrine "that Artillery Officers" are *not the proper authorities on Naval Ordnance*—that the *Woolwich system*, as applied to Naval Guns, was a mistake and failure—"that *Naval Officers* were the proper parties to devise a gun for sea service"—"that the *monitor class* of vessels or *turret ships* had no proper place in Ocean Warfare"—"that *broad-side vessels* mounting more than one or two guns and unarmoured would be the type of the line of battle ship proper—and "that *handiness* rather than size would be one of the main requisites of the war ship of the future."

It will be seen how closely those conditions are shadowed forth in this lecture, as also, the assertion made by us that "*breech-loading* artillery was that best adapted to Naval requirements."

It is evident that it is not *range* or *scientific* sighting the seaman gunner requires—he wants a gun quickly loaded, easily handled, that will stand rough usage, *hit hard*, and capable of firing 1,000 rounds without dwarfing at the muzzle or splitting at the breech; for the rest he will take chance, and his close action will not much exceed the old distance, a cable's length (200 yds.)—he will also prefer an unarmoured vessel, shot or shell can pass through and she will float, while the iron-clad once disabled is lost; moreover, she is sure to roll so much and heavily that it will be as necessary to put twelve inches of iron from her garboard

streak to her bilge, as it is now to render all above the water line invulnerable.

WE have received from Major D. T. FRASER, M.G.A., Treasurer, a copy of the Printed Annual Report of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association, for 1874, from which we learn the total receipts were \$4810 74, and the disbursements in prizes &c. \$4394 37, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hand of \$416 37. The pamphlet is neatly and tastefully got up and well printed.

COLONEL P. ROBERTSON ROSS, C.B.—We are sure the many friends of the late Adjutant General of Militia in Canada, will be glad to learn that Her Majesty the QUEEN has been graciously pleased to confer upon Colonel ROBERTSON ROSS the honor of appointing him a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. SELBY SMYTH'S TOUR.—After inspecting the several Camps in Ontario Major-General SMYTH proceeds to British Columbia across the Continent, accompanied by his A.D.C. Captain the Hon. MILES STAPLETON. The General left Sarnia on the 2nd inst. via Duluth to Fort Garry; and after inspecting the Force at that Station, he will proceed to Fort Ellis and other Forts of the Hudson Bay Company—the transport being furnished by the Mounted Police and Hudson's Bay Company. The General will be absent about three months.

THE WIMBLEDON TEAM OF 1875.—The S.S. "Nova Scotian," with the Wimbledon Team, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday last, after a very quick passage from Quebec. This will give the members of the Team ample time for practice in England previous to the competition at Wimbledon, which commence on the 12th July. The Team will go into practice at the Altcar Ranges near Liverpool, and it is confidently anticipated the Canadians will give a good account of themselves this year—the Team being considered a good one. Lieut. Colonel Gzowski, the President of the Association, will be present with the Team in Camp at Wimbledon. We have no doubt the proceedings this year will be watched with much interest in Canada, in hope that the Kalopore Cups will be brought back again. It will be remembered that those prizes were won by the Canadians in 1872, in the great match with the united England and Ireland Teams.

THE MILITIA CAMPS.—The Camps this year have been unusually successful in point of attendance, appearance of the men, and general efficiency; Major-General E. SELBY SMYTH, who has been on a tour of inspection of Camps in Ontario, has expressed himself in the highest terms of praise. The Camps yet to meet are the St. Andrews, Quebec, 5th July; the London, Ontario, 1st September; the Granby, Quebec, 6th September; and the St. Andrews, New Brunswick, 5th July.

THE British Army has suffered the loss by retirement of its talented Chaplain General the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, whose farewell address is given below. He is an author of some note and the best description of the operations of the British Army during the invasion of the United States in 1814-15 is from his pen:

"My Dear and Reverend Brethren,—I should act towards you with great discourtesy, and do violence to my own feelings, were I to allow the cord that has so long bound us together to be broken without once again, and for the last time, addressing to you a few words of kindly greeting, encouragement, and advice. When we compare the moral and religious condition of the army as it now is with what it was when our connection first began, we cannot but feel that God has been very gracious to us in moving the hearts of those set in authority to recognize the duty which they owed to the defenders of their country and to act up to it. Five and-thirty years ago the whole of our troops at home could count upon the services of only three chaplains to the forces. These were all old men, of whom one took charge, through a deputy, of the garrison of London, another of the garrison of Chatham, and a third of that of Malta. Gibraltar had its one officiating minister, the Ionian Islands and Quebec the same respectively; and for the spiritual wants of the troops quartered at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Dublin a like provision was made. Everywhere else our soldiers were thrown upon the over-worked parochial clergy at the towns in which they were stationed, and the consequence was that the church parade was accounted a nuisance by them, and that beyond the parade service no human being seemed to fancy that it was necessary to go. Chapels and chapel school there were none. A hurried service in the open air, or one not more reverential in a riding-school once a week, was considered adequate to the requirements of our noble English soldiers, whose sick languished in hospitals unvisited, and whose children in very many instances grew up unbaptized. As to our Roman Catholic and Presbyterian soldiers, very little care was taken of them. They had no chaplains of their own, and though permitted to attend Divine services distinct from those of the Church of England, neither the Roman Catholic priest nor the Nonconformist minister who admitted them to worship in his chapel received the smallest recompense from the Government or was treated with ordinary respect. You are now associated in a great work with Presbyterian and Roman Catholic chaplains to the forces. You have your churches, your chapels, and your chapel schools—the latter open alike to all three persuasions—in which to conduct public worship, and the brotherly feeling which prevails among you, and has prevailed ever since the department was reconstituted, proves that good and earnest men may conscientiously differ on many points without breaking the very bond of peace and of all virtue—the noblest of all Christian gifts—charity. With our Roman Catholic and Presbyterian brethren, as you are aware, my connection was comparatively slight. At first, indeed, the latter willingly put themselves under my orders, and never, I believe, as individuals, did they desire a change. But the Church of which they were ministers conceived that their subjection to a presbyter episcopally ordained was improper, and a remonstrance from the General Assembly had the effect of transferring them to the spiritual superintendence of the standing

committee of that body, represented by Dr. Phinn, minister of Galushola. The Roman Catholics, as you are aware, have always claimed to derive their authority to minister in spiritual things indirectly from the Pope, directly from faculties granted to them by an English Roman Catholic bishop. Yet, with rare exceptions, the common work has been carried on with marvellous harmony, and the results are seen in the growing interest which is taken by all ranks in its progress. It is not for me to thank you for these results. Your motive of action has been far higher than any longing for the praise of men, and from Him whose faithful servants you have been you will verily receive your reward. And now, my dear friends, nothing remains for me except to bid you farewell. You of the sister churches have been to me considerate and willing friends; you of the Church of England, faithful and obedient colleagues. I trust that you have never found me a harsh or unjust ruler. To part from you is very painful, yet the pain is mitigated in the thought that in my successor, a bishop of the Church of Christ, and your bishop, you will find one, for obvious reasons, more capable than I of advising and sustaining you in your difficulties, should such at any time, or under any circumstances, beset you, I am confident that you will transfer to him all, and more than all, the deference and affectionate respect which you uniformly rendered to me. Let me not, however, bring this address to a close without requesting a favour at your hands. Adopt some means of making known to the general officers, officers, non commissioned officers, and men among whom you serve how deep is my regret at being separated from them; how keenly I remember the more than kindness with which they have always received me when I came among them, and the respect which they paid to my counsel and advice. They felt, indeed, as I did, that I was one of themselves. How could it be otherwise? A connection with the army, in one shape or another, extending over sixty-two years, could not but make me feel familiar with the admirable qualities of our soldiers; and now, if I cannot serve them more, I will at least pray that Almighty God will have them and you in His most holy keeping, and bring you all at last to the home of everlasting peace and rest which has been made sure to us by the death and resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Your faithful friend and brother,
"G. R. GLEIG.

"Deane House, April 9."

According to the *Iron Age*, a wedge or plate of iron has been found imbedded in the masonry of the great Pyramid, the indications being that it must have been wrought in the age of Cheops, placed by some authorities as far back as 5,400 years ago. This makes the use of iron about 2,500 years more ancient than it is supposed to be, and affords opportunity for explaining the cutting of the sharp and well defined hieroglyphics on porphyry, granite, and other hard stones employed in the construction of Egyptian pyramids, temples, and tombs. How these could have been cut before the age of iron has been a puzzling question to many. Further investigation may show iron to have been in use 6,000 years ago.

All efforts of the Russian Government to prevent the Mennonites from emigrating to Canada and the United States have failed, and an entire colony of 40,000 are coming over.

(Continued from page 317.)

59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Cornwall.

To be Ensign provisionally :

John Macdonald, Gentleman, vice George C. Smith, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 7 Company, Quinvegan.

To be Lieutenant :

Charles Chester, Gentleman, G.S., vice Duncan J. McCunig, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

64th Battalion of Infantry or " Voltigeurs de Beauharnois."

To be Lieutenant Colonel :

Major Jean Marie Prud'homme, M.S., vice Charles Seraphim Rodier, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Thurso Infantry Company.

The Thurso Infantry Company having become non effective is hereby removed from the list of corps of the Active Militia; and the following officers thereof are also hereby removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia: Captain James Eathorne and Ensign Sidney Cooke.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No. 1 Charlottetown Battery of Garrison Artillery.

Adverting to G. O. (17) of 25th June, 1875, the Charlottetown Battery of Garrison Artillery therein authorized is to be known as "No 1 Charlottetown Battery of Garrison Artillery."

No. 2 Charlottetown Battery of Garrison Artillery.

A Battery of Garrison Artillery is hereby authorized at Charlottetown in Queen's County, to be No. 2 Charlottetown Battery of Garrison Artillery.

To be Captain :

Major Thomas Morris.

To be 1st Lieutenant :

Major George F. Dogherty,

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally :

James Douglas Irving, Gentleman.

Charlottetown Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

A Provisional Battalion of Infantry is hereby authorized to be styled the "Charlottetown Provisional Battalion of Infantry," with Head Quarters at Charlottetown, to be composed as follows :

An Infantry Company at Charlottetown Royalty, to be No. 1 Company.

An Infantry Company at Southport, to be No. 2 Company.

An Infantry Company at Charlottetown, to be No. 3 Company.

To be Major commanding :
Lieutenant Col. Henry Beer.

To be Paymaster :

Charles Full, Esquire.

To be Adjutant :

Captain Elijah Purdy.

To be Surgeon :

Joseph Creamer, Esquire, M. D.

No. 1 Company, Charlottetown Royalty.

To be Captain :

Captain Francis Dogharty.

To be Lieutenant provisionally :

John Henderson, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company Southport.

To be Captain :

Captain Samuel McCrea.

To be Lieutenant :

Lieutenant James Kennedy.

To be Ensign, provisionally .

James Much, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company, Charlottetown.

To be Captain provisionally :

Francis S. Longworth, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

John McPhail, Gentleman.

To be Ensign provisionally :

George D. Davidson, Gentleman.

No. 3.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

SCHOOLS OF GUNNERY.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS "LONG COURSE" CERTIFICATES.

Lieutenant James Peters, "A" Battery Kingston.

1st Lieutenant Charles William Drury, No. 1 Battery, New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia,

Canada.

THE WORKMAN'S JUBILEE.

Man was made at first for labor,
And in Eden—ere he fell.—
Work was sacred, sweet employment;
But alas! the Scrip's res tell
How through sin a curse soon rested
On man's toil and on the ground;
How to win his bread, from henceforth
Irksome would the task be found.

Yet a blessing was provided
Ere the curse on labor came,
Which would lift its heavy burden
From the tiller's weary frame,
Sleep would nightly nerve the sinews,
Wind man up for dawning day;
But above that beamed the Sabbath,
Day of Rest, cure's balm and bay.

Man needs rest one day in seven,
Head and heart require the boon,
Rob the race of such a blight bright,
Man would be a Demon soon!
As a witness of its author,
Calling man to nobler rest,
Stands the Sabbath, through the ages
Earth beneath its smile is blest.

On this day in teeming cities,
Waves of business cease to rage;
And in quiet towns and hamlets,
Men their callings cease to wage.
Man and beast alike repose,
Peace and joy sit smiling round;
Heaven and earth seem brought together,
Angels' feet to touch the ground.

Sons of labor will you longer
Use this day in sinful wrath?
Will you waste its precious moments—
Moments, all so precious worth!
Will you spend the day in labor?
Or in idleness and sleep?
Then, you dash heaven's mercy from you:
Angels at your sin may weep.

Keep your day select and holy,
Worship Him who gave it you;
Spend it in a manner worthy
Of His honor—'tis His due!
Rest, and lift your thoughts to Heaven,
Lay up treasures in the skies;
Then, when working days are ended,
You to endless rest shall rise!

Scarlet.

It is well known that nothing is so infectious as scarlet-fever. We cannot say we regret to state that the Volunteers have taken it in a very pronounced and decided form. A large proportion of that branch of our Reserve Army has "erupted" (to coin a word for the occasion) red and it appears far from improbable that the rest will soon follow. Is this a good thing or a bad?

Our readers would have observed that scarcely a week passes without the appearance in our correspondence columns of one or more letters on the subject of the best dress for the Militia and Volunteers. Nor is it to be wondered at that the subject should be one of great interest to all who are members of the great defensive army of this realm. Two questions naturally arise in the discussion. The first, a comparatively new one, is, Should the Army of Reserve be dressed like the Regulars? The second, a very old one, is, Can a better colour than scarlet be found for troops? Our present remarks on these questions will refer solely to the colour of our soldiers' clothes.

From the tenour of the correspondence to which we have referred, it is sufficiently clear that the majority of the Regular Army think that whilst the Militia may fairly enough be dressed in scarlet, with some decided distinguishing mark by which they may easily be recognized for what they are, the Volunteers should confine themselves to the sober greys and other colours of subdued hue in which they were contented to appear during the first ten or fifteen years of the movement. The latter, on the other hand, seem to have very generally a desire to adopt what is, in fact, the national military colour, scarlet. Now, is this unnatur-

al? Is it to be regarded, as many seem to regard it, as an attempt to "sail under false colours"? We think not. A feeling which is neither vanity nor pretentiousness underlies the desire of the Volunteers to be clothed in the colour which is so often assumed to belong to the regular troops alone. Those who know the Volunteers best tell us that they are almost painfully conscious of their military inferiority to their more experienced brethren of the Line, yet they have within their breasts the ardent desire to be real soldiers, and the not less ardent conviction that their branch of the British Service is not a mere sham. It is all very well for officers like Captain Hime to repeat in his prize essay the slander of his Austrian friend, that the Army is "a harmless joke," or to assert his conviction that the only end gained by supporting our 150,000 citizen soldiers (by the way who does support them?)—is the gratification of our national vanity. It is all very well for the same gentleman to object to the Militia that it, like the Volunteers, is enlisted on the voluntary system, and can, therefore, never be reliable. That gallant prize essayist asserts with what he mistakes for irresistible logic that a body which is thus raised cannot be reliable. If this is so the Regular Army cannot be relied on, and as Captain Hime is a part of the Army it is clear, too, that he is himself unreliable, which, as far as arguments are concerned, we think is pretty much the case. We certainly never heard that the British Army was unreliable, and therefore, despicable, except from the smallness of its numbers when compared with the vast armaments of the continent of Europe. There is another consideration of very great importance, which is too often lost sight of in the discussion of the question. Whether wisely or unwisely the nation has adopted the present method of ranging the army in three lines—the regular troops, the Militia, and the Volunteers. It is as unfair to blame the two last for claiming to be soldiers, and for asking to have credit given them for the reality of their pretensions as far as these go, as it would be to sneer at individual members of the Line because of the undoubted weakness of the Army, as an Army, which springs from the paucity of its numbers. That there are Volunteers and Militiamen who are mere dandies, and even imposters if they call themselves soldiers, may be readily conceded. But we are convinced that the great, the very great proportion of the Reserve Army is anxiously desirous of doing what is expected of it by the British nation. The fault, if fault there is, lies, not with the men themselves, but with those who encourage them to believe that they are capable of doing good service. We are no opponents to a well digested scheme of military conscription, provided it be thorough, and that it commend itself to the mind of the country; but we do protest against the common habit of degrading the present Auxiliary forces. At any rate, let a better system be established before we take all the heart out of this one. Are they Volunteers, or are they not, capable of being placed in line with the Militia and the Regular forces, at the present moment? If they are, they have a just claim to appear in the national scarlet; if they are not, they had better be disbanded at once. Let us give up the *tabulae voluntariorum*. What would we say in Germany if the Prussian Landswehr were to be clothed in a different dress to that of the first line, and were to be

generally snubbed for not being such good soldiers, true as the assertion would be, as the regular troops? Yet, without comparing our Volunteers to the German Third Line, it must be remembered that they bear about the same relation to the Regulars as the Landsturm to the Prussian First Line. We believe that the truest wisdom consists in extending the right hand of fellowship to both branches of the Auxiliary Army. Let these, on the other hand, remember, that, in claiming to be recognized as part of the Army as a whole, and in donning the national scarlet, they can only be received into the great brotherhood of all those who serve their country in so far as they become worthy of the cause they espouse and of the uniform they wear. Our argument may be summed up in a few words. The present system has been deliberately adopted by England. We must make the best of it—at least, until we get a better. As the Militia and Volunteers form a part of that system, all should wear the national colour.

Opinion is a good deal divided on the point of the advantage to be gained on the field by having all the Army clothed in the same colour. The balance, however, seems to incline to the affirmative. The objection to a different colour for the Volunteers is a very clear one. With our present small Regular Army, some picked regiments of Volunteers, would, of necessity, have work imposed upon them which, were all agreed, would be best performed by regular troops. Why should we label our *confreeres*, the Volunteers, in the field of battle? Why should we invite the enemy to observe the weak part of our line? Surely it would be best to let the enemy find out for himself the which of the "thin red line" is composed of Regulars and which of Volunteers. In these days of long distances, a morning might slip by before he discovered for himself which were the Welsh Fusiliers or Abercrombie's 25th and which the "Devil's Own."

When we turn to our second point we confess that the ground is far from being so easy to travel over. Whilst we are convinced, for the reason we have given above, that all the Queen's forces should be clothed in the national colour, we are by no means sure that that colour should be. We are aware that we are treading on delicate ground. It is a serious matter to propose a change of colour, and yet we cannot help feeling that if opinions were collected on the subject, there would be a very important minority, if not a majority, in favour of a change. There is no doubt that dress, and the associations connected with dress influence in no small degree the men who wear it. The triumphs of the British arms are so closely associated with scarlet that it would be a bold step to remove that colour which has attached to it so many glorious memories. But circumstances have changed of late very rapidly. Dark green was originally adopted in our Army for rifle regiments for the obvious reason that rifle men should be able to conceal themselves easily. Now that all the soldiers are riflemen, and have to adopt the tactics of the skirmishers of half a century ago, does not common sense suggest that we should adopt the dress of those riflemen and skirmishers? The Austrian Army has, within the last few years, greatly diminished the number of soldiers in her Army wearing the white tunic, which is even more objectionable than scarlet; and shortly even if this has not already taken place, white will be abolished altogether. We should be glad to see this matter made the subject of Par-

liamentary inquiry, for it is one of no small importance, and could be undertaken only by the Government. Our correspondent the veteran Major Haviland, in a recent letter to us, points out the disadvantages of scarlet as a military colour, enumerating, amongst others, its liability to turn black in this smoky climate, to spot with seawater, and to make its wearer a visible mark to a sharp sighted enemy. It is true that the major enumerates these disadvantages of scarlet as a reason for its non-adoption by Volunteers, but we must point out that these objections are equally valid against its use in the Line.

The associations connected with the colour are however, so varied and important that we offer no strong opinion with regard to a change. We only desire to emphasize the point to which we have alluded. The conditions of the case are wholly altered since scarlet was fixed upon as the national colour. But whether a change is made or not we are sure that the best public opinion, both in the Army and out of it will cheerfully yield to the Auxiliary forces their common right to wear the common colour.—*Broad Arrow*, 15th May.

Naval Guns.

Attention has been more than once directed in these columns to the expediency of introducing a greater amount of co-operation than at present exists between the War Office and the Admiralty, inasmuch as in consequence of the insular position of this country we can engage in no operations of war, either defensive or offensive, without both our naval and military establishments being called more or less into play. Nevertheless, although some general administrative improvements of this kind appear desirable, it is somewhat curious to note that in one particular and very important matter, namely, artillery, there now exists what might at first sight be loosely termed almost too much co-operation between the Army and Navy, although the real state of affairs would be more accurately described by saying that sufficient attention is not paid to the respective and often different requirements of the two Services in the matter of ordnance; that the military authorities, as represented by the Royal Artillery and the Woolwich officials, have too exclusive a voice in the matter, to the prejudice of naval interests; and that accordingly there is after all no real co-operation between the War Office and the Admiralty as regards the manufacture of heavy guns but simply a tacit disposition to allow the respective claims of the Army and Navy in connection with the question to be injudiciously confounded and regarded as identical; the military authorities, as just indicated, laying down the law, and dictating the course to be pursued with reference to the subject. In a word, the principle hitherto acted upon, with reference to the construction of heavy guns, seems to a great extent to have been that a good gun for the Army must necessarily also be a good gun for the Navy. It is easy to see how this notion has arisen, namely, from the fact that all our guns, whether for land or sea-service, come from Woolwich, which is essentially a land artillery establishment, while the bringing up to the dockyards there and at Deptford has tended to some extent to widen the breach between the Arsenal authorities and the Navy. It will be well if the new Naval College at Greenwich shall act in some de-

gree as a corrective in this respect, by developing among the naval officers studying at that institution an interest in the manufacture of ordnance as carried on in the neighbouring workshops.

The recent paper on "Naval Guns" read by Mr. Scott Russell, at the Royal United Service Institution, and the motion made in the House of Lords by the Duke of Somerset for a return of full particulars respecting the different classes of guns now in use in the Navy seem to indicate that the question of guns for sea-service will receive ere long special attention, on its own merits, apart from the ordnance for land-service.

There has of late been an attempt to get up a panic about breech loading *versus* muzzle-loading for heavy guns. We have been told that France, Germany, and Italy in consequence of the lessons of the Franco-German war, have adopted the breech-loading system at great cost, and that we, through our pertinacious obstinacy in adhering, in the face of this fact, to muzzle loading, are jeopardising our artillery—hitherto the main feature in our warlike establishments which we could point to with pride and satisfaction. However, on the principle of considering the respective ordnance requirements of the Army and Navy separately it is apparent that "the lessons of the Franco-German war" have no great bearing on the question of naval gunnery, for there were no naval engagements during that conflict. In so far as they can be appealed to, they tell, if anything, rather against the breech-loading system, as exemplified in the guns manufactured by Krupp, some 200 of which are said to have burst, or otherwise committed suicide, during the war. Now in these days, when ships of war carry so few guns compared with former times, it is a serious matter for even one of them to be disabled, and accordingly strength and simplicity of action, coupled with penetrating power and general efficiency, are the great requisites in a good naval gun. Captain Selwyn, R. N., expressed this in admirable terms at a meeting of the United Service Institution, in February, 1872, when he said: "I want a gun which will stand the most hard wear, the most wear and tear with the least damage, which will give the best general results, and which will be ready at all times for action; and which will not be probably liable in the heat of action to report from the gunnery officer to the commanding officer, 'Three guns disabled, and you have only got four.' Just picture the commanding officer of a ship receiving such a report!" Now, our muzzle-loading guns unquestionably possess these great advantages of strength and simplicity, the only objection being the difficulty of sponging, loading, and ramming home the charge in the case of the heavier calibres; but even this point has been made rather too much of, at all events as respects the guns under thirty five tons. It should be remembered that the muzzle-loading system was not adopted without the most careful consideration, the whole subject having been carefully investigated between the years 1864 and 1870 by numerous committees, who reported unanimously and with wonderful unanimity as regards individual members, in favour of muzzle loaders. Although the Navy was inadequately represented at some of these inquiries, yet there was no breech-loader suggested at any of them which would have proved superior for naval purposes; the guns now on board Her Majesty's ships. It is said that better breechloaders could now be con-

structed than those which were then decided against; if so, we are glad to hear it, for it is evident that the Duke of Somerset is correct in his recent assertion that "a proper breech-loader is, after all, the gun for the Navy." It cannot, however, be denied that this *proper* breech-loader is as yet merely an idea which has never actually been fully and satisfactorily realized. For naval purposes it must be both strong and simple, in spite of the practical and sensible remark made by Capt. Scott, R. N., on Mr. Scott Russell's recent paper, to the effect that "now, when we have got complicated hydraulic carriages, it is high time to go into breech loaders." That remark must not be taken to imply that with hydraulic carriages it does not matter how further complicated the breech-loading arrangement of a naval gun may become. This would be a strange fallacy, for if we are compelled to use "complicated hydraulic carriages" in order to work the heavy guns now carried, there is all the more reason for making the guns themselves as strong and simple in construction as possible. Complication, in itself, is an evil, though sometimes a necessary evil. On the whole, it must be acknowledged that a case has been made out for an inquiry as to whether it is possible to construct "a proper breech-loader" for the Navy, and this can only be determined after exhaustive experiments. As these ordnance investigations will be undertaken for the joint benefit of both Services, it is to be hoped that the interests of the Navy may be more largely represented and considered than has been the case on former occasions of a similar description.—*Broad Arrow*.

LONDON, June 25.—Advices from Calcutta received this morning are reassuring, and state that the probability of an Anglo-Burmese war nowhere exists, and that the hostile movements on the Chinese and Burmah frontiers have ceased. It is officially announced that the King of Burmah had given a satisfactory explanation of his course to Sir Douglass Forsyth, British Envoy. Burmah further agrees to allow the British to pass through the Northern territory into Western China if necessary; it also admits the independence of the Kirona territory and agrees to respect it hereafter. War now is considered improbable. Confidence is returning in business circles here, which were greatly depressed over the warlike situation. Advices from China say the disorder in Chin Kiang growing out of the arrest of two soldiers for insulting the American Consul and his wife, has subsided. And the concentration of Chinese troops at that point has been discontinued. The Chinese Government has agreed to apologize and make reparation, and Burmah has agreed to render a satisfactory explanation to the Anglo-Indian Government.

Iron Duke, 14, double-iron screw ship. The London correspondent of the *Hampshire Telegraph* says:—"I hear from the Iron Duke that they expect to take a high place in the return of prize-firing for the year 1874, the practice having been exceptionally good." This system of prize firing undoubtedly works much benefit by stimulating a healthy competition between the ships of the fleet, and Captain Hood may congratulate himself on the success of the scheme as developed under his guidance when holding the appointment of Director of Naval Ordnance.

The Twenty-First.

The arrangements for the celebration of "the day when the Britons came over" are now nearly completed. The proceedings of the day will open with the firing of a grand salute of 100 guns on the parade by the Halifax Field Battery, commanded by Capt. J. R. Graham, which will be followed by the ringing of all the church and fire bells of the city, for fifteen minutes. At nine o'clock a sailing and rowing regatta will commence from opposite the premises of the Royal Halifax Yacht Club, at which handsome prizes will be offered for competition. (We are requested to state that the prizes in the fourth race for wherries, two pairs of paddles, will be: 1st. \$10, 2nd \$5—not \$18 and \$12, as advertised in the posters.) The judges who will take charge of the regatta are to be Thomas Harrahan, Esq., and Alderman Boone; and the starters—William Gaul, Esq., and J. Kerr.

At 2 p.m. the sports on the Common will commence. These will consist of horse and foot races, etc. In the former the following gentlemen have consented to act as managers:

STEWARDS—Colonel Luard, Military Secretary to General O'Grady Esq., Lieutenant Humphreys, 57th R.I.F. Hon W. A. Henry, William Duffus, Esq., L. A. Barnaby, Esq., Thomas Spelman, Esq., and Aldermen M. J. Power, Coombes, Graham and Coleman,

JUDGE—Col. Luard.

CLERK OF COURSE—L. A. Barnaby, Esq.

STARTER—Lieut. Humphreys.

WEICHER—Thomas Spelman.

The day's performance will close with a grand free open-air promenade concert at the Public Gardens.—*Halifax Reporter*

COLONEL THOMAS ROSS.—Perhaps in no part of this Dominion is this popular and gallant Colonel more admired, nor his presence so much hailed with delight, as in the city of Quebec. Colonel Ross who has been more than a quarter of a century in the service of his country, while attending to his official duties, has ever been moved by patriotism, and during his stay in this city, when war was raging in Europe, he gallantly took to arms, and in a few days raised a company of artillery, of which not only its commander, but the city generally, had reason to be proud. The men in his corps were tall stalwart fellows, composed of the best muscle the city could produce, and in this instance the Colonel evidenced his capacity as a military commander and his popularity as a citizen. On his arrival here this week he was everywhere met with hearty congratulations, not only by those who had served under him but also by the many principal citizens and public men of the place, who recognized his ability and appreciated his qualities as a public officer and soldier. It is now many years since Col. Ross left the ancient capital for the new, but he has not failed every twelve months to revisit his friends here. He has carried with him his military ardor which characterized him here and infused in the breasts of the Ottawa people the same enthusiasm for arms, which he was so successful in rousing in this city, and is now commander of one of the finest volunteer corps existing in the Dominion, attached to which is a band unequalled in few places, and whose strains often delight the people of Ottawa.—*Quebec Budget.*



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 14th day of June, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 123 section of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 6, and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby Ordered, that the following Regulations respecting the Bonding Warehouses in the Dominion be and the same are hereby adopted and established, that is to say:—

REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE I. Warehouses for the storage of imported goods shall be known and designated as follows:—

- Class 1. Stores occupied by the Government of Canada.
- Class 2. Warehouses occupied by Importers exclusively for the storage of goods imported by, or consigned to them, or purchased by them in bond.
- Class 3. Warehouses occupied for the general storage of imported goods.
- Class 4. Yards, sheds and other buildings used for the storing and slaughtering of animals in bond.
- Class 5. Warehouses exclusively for the manufacture or refining of sugar.
- Class 6. Sufferance Warehouses.

Applications for establishment of Bonded Warehouses.

ARTICLE II. For a Warehouse of the second or third class, the owner shall make application in writing to the Collector of the Port, describing the premises, the location and capacity of the same, and stating the purpose for which the building is to be used, whether for the storage of merchandise imported by, or consigned to himself exclusively, or for the general storage of merchandise in bond.

The Collector will thereupon examine or direct the Surveyor or other proper officer of Customs, in whom he can repose confidence, to examine and inspect the premises and report to him in writing the particulars of the location, construction and dimensions of the building, its capabilities for the safe keeping of merchandise, and all other facts bearing upon the subject.

When the examination has been made, the Collector will transmit the report, together with the proprietor's application, with his own report as to the necessity of granting the application, to the Commissioner of Customs.

ARTICLE III. If on examination of the foregoing documents the Minister of Customs is satisfied that the public interest will be subserved thereby, the application will be granted, whereupon the owner or occupant will be notified by the Collector, and on fulfillment of the conditions hereinafter provided the Collector will assign a number for the Warehouse, and add the same to his register, placing a Warehouse Locker in charge thereof.

Warehouses of Class 1.

ARTICLE IV. At all ports where there are Government stores, they shall be used for the examination and appraisement of imported goods, and for the storage of unclaimed and seized goods, and where there are no such stores, the Collector may, under direction of Minister of Customs, make temporary arrangements for suitable premises for those purposes, or may deposit such unclaimed or seized goods in any Warehouses of class 3.

Warehouses of Class 2.

ARTICLE V. A Warehouse of class 2 shall consist of an entire building, or not less than one whole floor of such building and in the latter case must be so arranged as that the Customs locks will prevent all access to the floor set apart and established as a Bonded Warehouse, and no partition or flats shall in any case be allowed, but all divisions between the part of a building occupied as a Warehouse, whether floor or partition shall be of the most solid and secure description possible in each case.

Warehouses of Class 3.

ARTICLE VI. A Warehouse of class 3 shall in every case consist of an entire building and shall be used solely for the storage of bonded merchandise, or of unclaimed and seized goods ordered thereto by the Collector of Customs.

The rates of storage and compensation for labour in the in the handling of bonded goods in Warehouses of this class, shall be subject to agreement between the owner or importer of the goods, and the proprietor of the Warehouse who will collect all amounts due for storage and labour, the duty of Collector or proper officer of Customs being to look after the safe custody of the goods for the security of the revenue only.

Should the Collector of Customs require to deposit in any such Warehouse unclaimed and seized goods, the charges for storage and labour thereupon, shall not exceed the regular rates, and the proprietor shall be liable as in other cases for their safe keeping.

ARTICLE VII. All Warehouses of either class 2 or class 3 shall be secured by Customs locks, provided by the Department of Customs; but this will not prevent the proprietors or occupants of the building from having their own locks on the same doors in addition thereto.

ARTICLE VIII. No free or duty paid goods shall be stored in any Bonded Warehouse; and all bonded goods, when entered for consumption, removal or exportation, shall immediately be removed therefrom, unless permission to the contrary be first obtained from the Collector upon an application made to him in writing, specifying the goods and the time for which it is desired they should remain, and in such case the goods shall be legibly and conspicuously marked and set apart from those remaining in bond; but no such privilege shall be granted in any case, except for good and urgent reasons.

Applications for Warehouses of Class 4.

ARTICLE IX. Application for the establishment of a Warehouse of this class shall be made in the same manner as for Classes 2 and 3, and shall be subject to the regulation adopted by Order in Council of 7th May, 1875.

Class 5—Warehouses for refining Sugar in Bond.

ARTICLE X. Applications for the establishment of Warehouses of class 5, shall be made in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council, regulating the Refining of Sugar in bond dated 31st January, 1855, except that the application and description shall be submitted for approval of the Minister of Customs, before acceptance, as in the case of Warehouses of class 2 and 3.

Class 3—Sufferance Warehouses.

ARTICLE XI. Warehouses of this class for the accommodation of steamers and other vessels may be established in accordance with the Order in Council relating thereto of 23rd October, 1868.

Sufferance Warehouses at Railway Stations and Depots shall be established in accordance with Section 1 of Order in Council bearing date 11th December, 1858, and shall be subject to all the rules for the safe keeping of merchandise stored therein, provided in the case of Warehouses of any other class.

ARTICLE XII. The proprietor of every Warehouse of class 2 and class 4 shall pay for the privileges granted him in the use of such Warehouse, the sum of forty dollars per annum in half yearly payments in advance to the Collector of Customs.

The proprietor of every Warehouse of class 3 and class 5 shall pay in like manner not less than forty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars per annum, according to the capacity of the building and the nature and amount of business—the exact sum to be determined by the Minister of Customs at the time of accepting the proprietor's application.

All the foregoing payments shall in future date from the establishment of each Warehouse, and in the case of Warehouses already established in the ports named in the Order in Council of June 25, 1869, from the expiration of the time for which the proprietors have already paid, and in all other ports, in the case of Warehouses already established but not heretofore subjected to any payment, from the first day of July, 1875, and no Warehouses of either of the classes named in the Article shall be recognized by the Collector of Customs as an established Warehouse until, or unless the said quarterly payments are made within not over ten days after the proper date.

General Provisions.

ARTICLE XIII. No alterations can be made in any Bonded Warehouse without permission of the Collector of Customs; and if any material change in the premises is contemplated it must be submitted for approval of the Minister of Customs.

The Collector of Customs shall advise the Commissioner of Customs of any changes in the surroundings of bonded premises likely to affect their general security, and if burned or plundered, immediate notice must be given to the Commissioner, with full particulars of all facts connected therewith.

Proprietors of Bonded Warehouses may relinquish the business at any time on giving timely notice to the owners of merchandise deposited therein, but no part of any quarterly payment made by them shall be refunded for any portion of a term unexpired.

The Minister of Customs may at any time for reasonable cause, order the discontinuance of the right to store bonded goods in any premises established as a Bonded Warehouse; and when thus discontinued such Warehouse can only be re-established after renewed application as at first.

All monies received from proprietors of Warehouses as provided in Art. 12, shall be paid over by the Collector of Customs to the Receiver General, and shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue of Canada.

ARTICLE XIV. The Collector of Customs will cause the proprietor or occupant to place over the gate or door leading into, or on some conspicuous place on every Customs Warehouse, a board or sign with the following printed thereon,

"V. R.
No.—

Customs Warehouse."

ARTICLE XV. Sections 12, 13, 14, and 15 of Regulations dated 30th March, 1859, and the Order in Council dated 23rd of June, 1869, relating to payments for the privilege of using stores as Bonded Warehouses in certain ports, are hereby repealed.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.

27-31n

HARDEE'S RIFLE & LIGHT INFANTRY

Tactics, for the instruction, exercises and maneuvers of RIFLEMEN and Light Infantry—including, School of the Soldier and School of the Company by Brevet Lieut. W. J. Hardee, to which is added Duties of Non-commissioned Officers, Military Honors to be paid by Troops. The articles of war, containing rules by which armies are governed. Relating to Courts-Martial; Suppressing Mutiny or Sedition; Granting Furloughs, Commissary of Musters; Accepting a Challenge; Chaplains; Suters; To whom any Officer may apply for Redress; Sentinels; False Alarms; Misbehaviour; Making Known the Watchword; Engineers; Spies; How Courts-Martial must be authenticated, etc. Sent on receipt of price 1/6. EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD HAVE ONE.

TIMOTHY L. PROPHY,
3rd St. Sheriff St., New York.

3rd St.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 14th day of June, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th and 5th sections of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 61 and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Out Port of Galt, in the County of Waterloo, and Province of Ontario, be and it is hereby constituted a Port of Entry and a Warehousing Port—the same to take effect from the 1st day of July next.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

3rd St.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 4th June, 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN
INVOICES until further notice, 15 per cent

J. JOHNSON.

Commissioner of Customs.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 14th day of June, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th and 5th sections of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 61 and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Out Port of St. Hyacinthe, in the County of St. Hyacinthe, and Province of Quebec, be and it is hereby constituted a Port of Entry, and a Warehousing Port—the same to take effect from the 1st day of July next.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

3rd St.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 14th day of June, 1875.

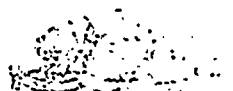
PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th and 5th sections of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 61 and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Town of Pembroke, in the County of Renfrew, and Province of Ontario, be and the same is constituted an Out Port of Entry, and a Warehousing Port, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs of the Port of Ottawa—the same to take effect from the 1st day of July next.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

3rd St.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 14th day of June, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th section of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 6 and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Port Credit, an Out Port of Customs now under the survey of the Port of Toronto—and Wellington Square, an Out Port of Customs now under the survey of the Port of Hamilton, be and they are hereby detached from the said Ports of Toronto and Hamilton respectively, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Oakville.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

3rd St.



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that the hour for making the last or evening collection from the Street Letter Boxes has been changed from 8.30 p.m., to 7.30 p.m.

J. P. FRENCH,

P. O. Inspector.

Ottawa, 15th June, 1875.

31n.25

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED!

An Agent wanted for each Town and County in the United States.

Parties desiring to act as agents must accompany their application by a letter of recommendation as to character and responsibility from and signed by the Editor of a newspaper published in the town or county for which agent proposes to act. The agency is to sell the bonds of the Industrial Exhibition Company.

BONDS \$20 EACH.

The Industrial Exhibition Company will furnish agents with Circulars, etc., etc.

Each newspaper published in the town where agent is located will, as soon as agency is established, be given an advertisement, advertising such agency and the Company, and fully explaining the plans, purposes and objects of the Company. Such advertisement will continue in such papers as long as agency is successfully conducted.

The Industrial Exhibition Company is the first to adopt the plan so long in use by the European governments of issuing bonds when the principal is made secure and not risked, but where there is a chance for a large premium, an investment of \$20 is sure to return to the investor \$21—one dollar more than cost—and the holder of a \$20 bond may obtain a premium either of \$50, \$100, \$200, \$500, \$1,000, \$3,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$25,000 or \$100,000. The interest, which is ordinarily distributed to all the bond-holders pro rata, is in this loan distributed by chance. The purchaser of a bond knows he will receive back his investment, with a small rate of interest added, and in consideration of taking this small rate of interest, he has a chance in the above named premiums, which are simply the distribution of interest on the whole loan.

Each bond participates in four drawings each year, until it has drawn a premium, when it is surrendered, the premium paid, and the bond cancelled.

The Industrial Exhibition Company, under a special charter, granted by the State of New York, is given authority to issue these bonds. The Legislature of the State, recognizing the great benefits which will arise from the success of this enterprise, have exempted all the real estate and property of the Company from taxation and assessments for five years, and has also conferred other great privileges.

Every American who understands the purposes of this Company will, of a necessity, feel a pride in aiding it to a successful termination.

Each individual who buys a bond becomes an owner and an interested party, and when he views the structure erected with his money can say, "I aided to erect in our country the most magnificent building the world has ever seen, a palace which, in truth, represents the industry, energy and mechanical genius of the American people."

The manufacturers and the inventors of America are peculiarly interested in the success of this enterprise, for the reason that it is to be their home, where all their inventions and manufactures can be exhibited and sold.

The building will contain 5,320,000 square feet of space.

Purchasers desiring bonds before an agency is established where they reside, will communicate direct with this office, from where they can be supplied.

Parties desiring to act as agents or to purchase bonds will address

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NEW YORK CITY.

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THE SUN.

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THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavour to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

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It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

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The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of the paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of pre-paid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to set up a club in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, post-paid, for a year.

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