

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



# 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 20, 1875.

No. 29.

### The Volunteer Review

is published EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERIT, Proprietor, to whom all Business Correspondences should be addressed.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

First insertion, measured by } 10cts. per line  
solid nonpareil type. }  
Subsequent insertions..... 5cts. "

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

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

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

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

### JAMES HOPE & CO.,

MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of General Stationery, Artists Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books and Church Services. Corner Sparks and Elgin Streets OTTAWA

Always in stock—A supply of Rhinomon's Registers and Score Books; also Military Account Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound to any pattern with dispatch.

#### TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a Second hand, No. 3 PRINTING PRESS will be sold here for cash. Apply at his office

### A REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION AMERICAN ART TASTE.

Prospectus for 1875—Eighth Year.

## THE ALDINE, THE JOURNAL OF AMERICA. Issued Monthly.

"A Magnificent Conception—Wonderfully Carried out."

The necessity for a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claims of higher art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph—THE ALDINE.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume can not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost, and then, there is the chromo besides!

The national feature of THE ALDINE, must be taken in no narrow sense. True art is cosmopolitan. While THE ALDINE is a strictly American institution, it does not confine itself entirely to the reproduction of native art. Its mission is to cultivate a broad and appreciative art taste, or that will discriminate only on the grounds of intrinsic merit. Thus, while placing before the patrons of THE ALDINE, as a leading characteristic, the productions of the most noted American artists, attention will always be given to specimens from foreign masters, giving subscribers all the pleasure and instruction obtainable from home or foreign sources.

#### PREMIUM FOR 1875.

Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in all colors, of the same noble dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention.

#### "MAN'S UNSELFISH FRIEND"

will be welcome in every home. Everybody loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage tells that his own Newfoundland dog (the finest in Brooklyn) barks at it. Although so natural, no one who sees this premium chromo will have the slightest fear of being bitten.

Besides the chromo, every advance subscriber to the ALDINE for 1875 is constituted a member and entitled to all the privileges of

#### THE ALDINE ART UNION.

The Union owns the originals of all THE ALDINE pictures, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every series of 5,000 subscribers, 100 different pieces, valued at over \$2,500, are distributed as soon as the series is full, and the awards of each series as made, are to be published in the next succeeding issue of THE ALDINE. This feature only applies to subscribers who pay for one year in advance. Full particulars in circular sent on application enclosing a stamp.

#### TERMS

One Subscription, entitling to THE ALDINE one year, the Chromo and the Art Union.

\$6.00 per annum in Advance.

(No Charge for postage.)

Specimen Copies of THE ALDINE, 50 cts.

THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or Club rates, cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the fac-simile signature of JAMES SUTTON, President.

#### CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

#### THE ALDINE COMPANY,

58 Malden Lane, New York.

#### BULBS AND SEEDS!

### ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

CONTAINING

#### EIGHT COLORED PLATES,

mailed to any address upon the receipt of 10 cents.

#### SEEDS, BULBS, &c.,

FRESH and RELIABLE, Sent by mail to any part of the Dominion.

#### Chase Brothers & Bowman.

3 Toronto, Ont.

**READ THIS!** All persons having leisure and wishing to increase their income, please send address prepaid to undersigned. Occupation easy and honorable, suited to all, especially TO LADIES, \$2 1/2 day without risk or expense.

C. L. BOSSE Montreal

REPRINTS

OF THE

BRITISH PERIODICALS

The political ferment among the European nations, the strife between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875. No where else can the inquiring reader find in a condensed form, the facts and arguments necessary to guide him to a correct conclusion.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,  
31 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK,

continue the reprint of the four leading Reviews, viz.:

- Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
- London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
- Westminster Review, (Liberal.)
- British Quarterly Review, (Theological.)

AND

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

TERMS:

Payable strictly in advance.

For any one Review, .....	\$1 00 per ann'm
For any two Reviews, .....	7 00 ..
For any three Reviews, .....	10 00 ..
For all four Reviews, .....	12 00 ..
For Blackwood's Magazine, .....	4 00 ..
For Blackwood and one Review, .....	7 00 ..
For Blackwood and two Reviews, .....	10 00 ..
For Blackwood and three Reviews, .....	13 00 ..
For Blackwood and four Reviews, .....	15 00 ..

The Postage will be prepaid by the publishers without charge to the subscriber, only on the express condition that subscriptions are paid invariably in advance at the commencement of the year.

CLUBS.

A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs or four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood of one Review will be sent to one address for \$12.50; four copies of the four Reviews and Black for \$48, and so on. To Clubs of ten or more, in addition to the above discount, a copy gratis will be allowed to each getter-up of the club.

PREMIUMS.

New Subscribers (applying early) for the year 1875 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1874 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or instead, new subscribers to any two, three, or four of the above periodicals, may have 1 of the 'Four Reviews' for 1874; subscribers to all five may have two of the 'Four Reviews,' or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1874.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to clubs.

Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.  
31 Barclay Street, New-York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW,

ESTEEMED FRIEND:

Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that, by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give

\$1,000 00

for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a sample, free, to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases and oblige,

Faithfully yours,

T. F. BURT,

William Street, New-York.

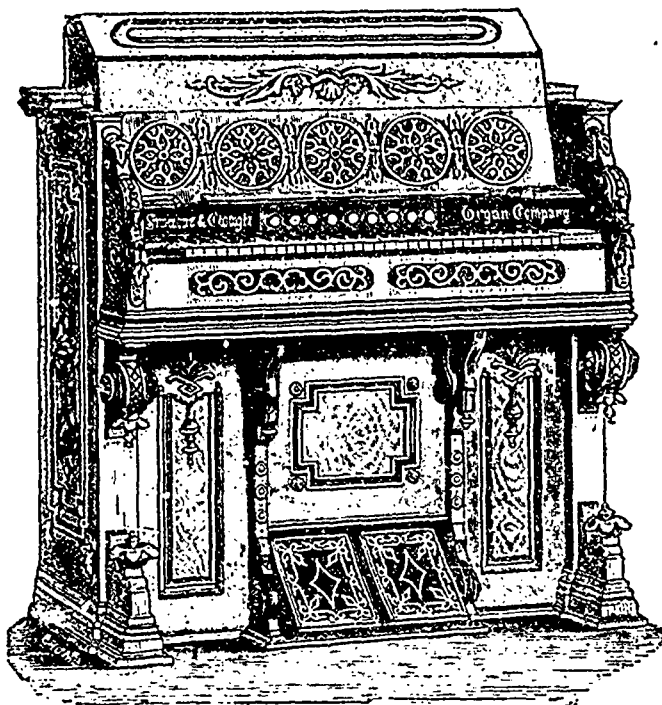
CLOUGH & WARREN ORGAN CO.'S

(Late SIMMONS & CLOUGH ORGAN CO.)

—IMPROVED—

CABINET ORGANS

—AND—



EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED

PRE-EMINENT FOR PURITY OF TONE

GRAND COMBINATION ORGANS

FITTED WITH THE NEWLY INVENTED

SCRIBNER'S PATENT QUALIFYING TUBES,

An invention having a most important bearing on the future reputation of Reed Instruments, by means of which the quantity or volume of tone is very largely increased, and the quality of tone rendered

**EQUAL TO THAT OF THE BEST PIPE ORGANS OF THE SAME CAPACITY**

Our celebrated "Vox Celeste," "Vox Humana," "Witcox Patent," "Octave Coupler," the charming "Cello" or "Clarinet" Stops, "Gems Horn," "Cremona," "Vox Angelica," "Viola Etherea" and

ALL THE LATE IMPROVEMENTS

Can be obtained only in these Organs.

Fifty Different Styles!

For the Parlor and the Church

The Best Material and Workmanship.

Quality and Volume of Tone Unexcelled

PRICES, \$50 TO \$500.

Factory and Warerooms, Cor. 6th and Congress Streets, Detroit, Michigan

[Established in 1850.] Agents Wanted in Every County.

Address CLOUGH & WARREN ORGAN COMPANY DETROIT, MICH.



# 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 20, 1875.

No. 29.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The *Winnipeg Standard* of July the 3rd says:—"The grasshoppers are disappointing, and confidence is being slowly restored among business men." Also that a number of gentlemen from Ontario and St. Paul, who are now at Winnipeg express themselves as highly delighted with the country, and consider that, with such magnificent agricultural capacities, the temporary difficulty of the grasshoppers will have only temporary effect on the prosperity of the Province and city of Winnipeg. The *Standard* asserts that "the Engineers of the Canada Pacific Railway line towards the Narrows, are finding considerable difficulty in reaching bottom, through some of the muskogs in that region, and settlers are shy of locating along the line so far North." And as a contrast to this the *Standard* says—"A gentleman returned from the Pembina mountain district, reports the finest country he ever saw, and says quite a settlement is growing up there."

Colonel Griffith, Captains Clark and Crozier left Winnipeg on the 2nd July, to join their force, which left a few days previous. They are expected to winter at Fort Pelly.

The engineers have found a practical route, with few engineering difficulties, between Thunder Bay and Lake of the Woods, on the line of the Pacific Railway.

The locks at Fort Francis have been completed, and are open for traffic. They secure 220 miles of uninterrupted navigation between Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods, in the Dawson Route, formerly cut up by portages.

The Cunard steamer *Scythia*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 10th for New York, came in contact with a whale off Roche's Point and lost a blade of her propeller. She is detained at Queenstown, awaiting orders from Liverpool.

A special from Copenhagen says a Prussian war ship has been secretly engaged for some days in taking soundings of and mapping the coast of Jutland. An Explanation of this will be demanded of the Berlin Government.

Some Hungarian papers publish a letter of Kossuth, originally addressed to the editor of a newspaper of Kashan (Hungary) in which the Hungarian ex-dictator discusses politics, and says that whilst monarchs embrace each other, a volcano ferments under their feet and he is not believe that the "armed peace" can be maintained for three years longer. The ex-dictator is also very dissatisfied with the lukewarmness which, according to him, is showing itself in Hungarian political life.

Major Muretta, a Japanese, who is totally ignorant of the English language, is the best marksman at Wimbledon. He makes astonishing long range shots.

It is proposed to grant \$710,000 to the Prince of Wales to insure the necessary pomp and dignity for his contemplated visit to India. His Royal Highness will start on the 17th October, and will remain in India for six months.

In reference to the recent speech of the Governor General before the Colonial Club, and the comments of the London press thereon the *Detroit Tribune* remarks: "Lord Dufferin made a very sensible speech at the dinner given him in London by the Canada Club on Wednesday evening last. His statement with regard to the attitude of the people of the United States towards Canada is generally correct. Our people certainly do not desire the annexation of Canada before the people of Canada desire it themselves, which they do not now, and are not likely to for many years. The *Standard's* comments upon the subject, reported in yesterday's despatches, betray its chronic inability to comprehend the American people. While we would be glad to have Canada one of the States of the Union, of her own free will, and have sufficient confidence in our own institutions to believe that Canada would find them beneficial, the essential spirit of those institutions makes her annexation by conquest an utter impossibility."

The *London Post* of the 22nd says the Earl of Derby, Foreign Secretary, has been requested to receive a deputation of persons interested in Nova Scotia coal fields, for conference on the subject of the oppressive tariff in the United States, which is said to all but prevent importations of coal into that country.

The *Telegraph's* correspondent at Wimbledon, says that after the receipt of Col. Gilderalee's declination to shoot at Wimbledon on the 17th against a picked eight, the council of the National Rifle Association held an impromptu meeting and informally agreed that a match should be arranged, if possible, by returning to the terms of the first proposal.

The American rifle team reached Wimbledon on the 16th. Shortly after they arrived at their tent, Lord Warnecliffe and Lieut. Col. Phillips visited them and accompanied them to the Council's tent, where they were received by Mr. Mildmay, the Secretary of the Council. After the usual courtesies, the Americans were shown over the camp. They will shoot first to-morrow in the St. Leger sweepstakes at 200 yard ranges. Each competitor will have ten shots.

Col. Gilderalee has written a letter to Mr. Mildmay, Secretary of the Council, saying that he accepts the cup offered by the British riflemen for competition by the Americans, and will invite the members of the team to shoot for it. It is understood that this arrangement is independent of the team organization, and is it possible that some of the members may decline to enter the contest.

Members of the American rifle team will compete individually at Wimbledon for the Albert Cup, valued at £500, the Arthur Rifle, worth £100, in the Derby and St. Leger sweepstakes, for which there are numerous entries; and for a series of extra prizes aggregating £192.

The Allan mail steamer *Nova Scotian*, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, June 29th, with the Canadian Team, who will proceed to Wimbledon on the 10th of July. In the meantime they will devote themselves to practice at the Altcar rifle ranges, near Liverpool.

By the bursting of the Monmouthshire reservoir, a factory and a number of dwellings were entirely destroyed. The river Ebbw has overflowed. Boats are plying in the main streets of the town of Monmouth. Similar reports of inundations come from Ross and Hereford, county of Hereford, and Carlion, county Monmouth. Fears are entertained for safety of the foundations of the Ross, Monmouth & Wye Valley Railway. At eight o'clock to-night the water in the overflowed streams was still rising. The river which passes through Bristol has risen nine feet above its ordinary level, and the lower portion of that city is flooded. Thousands of acres of land lying between the Frome and Severn are also under water.

The heavy rains have also caused much damage in Wales. The river Ogmore, county of Glamorgan, has overflowed its banks, inundating the town of Bridgend. One life was lost and much live stock drowned. Great damage has also been done to property. The water in a reservoir pond; for supplying the Monmouth Shore Canal at Caer-corvan, burst through its banks, and thirteen persons were drowned by the flood. There is a flood in the Cherwell Valley, near the town of Banbury, county of Oxford, and the water is still rising. The crops, and especially hay, having suffered severely.

Despatches from Cardiff of the 16th say the rivers Taff and Ely have overflowed, and the adjacent lands are under water for miles. Great quantities of live stock have been washed away. Hundreds of the inhabitants of Grange town have been removed to Cardiff in boats. Floods are reported at Bath, and at least accounts the water was rising rapidly.

## A Warning Voice from the Spanish Armada.

BY MAJOR GENERAL T. B. COLLINSON, R. E.

Attend, all ye who list, to hear our noble England's praise;  
I sing of the thrice famous deeds she wrought in ancient days,  
When that great fleet invincible, against her bore in vain,  
The richest spoils of Mexico, the stoutest hearts of Spain.

—Macaulay.

### INTRODUCTION.

"Before one talk of military affairs he must first of all be skilled in naval tactics."

Upon a tablet in a public garden at Nan Changfu (the capital of Kiang se), the above is recorded as a remarkable saying of Change-kink, who was a General in the time of the Sung dynasty.

If this maxim was considered worthy of such record in a continental empire like China, it should be of greater value in a maritime empire like Great Britain. If it signifies that the general organisation of a force at sea for battle, should form the foundation of that of a force on land, then I think it is a maxim peculiarly applicable to this country; and that the story of the Spanish Armada of 1588, is a decided illustration of its truth.

The commonly received idea of the defeat of that Armada is that it was mainly the work of the storms of Heaven; but those who read the accounts of it in Froude, in Mottley, and in the original documents of the time, will I think, come to the conclusion, that although the complete destruction was caused by extraordinary tempests, yet the failure had occurred before they began, and that was due partly to the inherent defects in the Armada itself, but chiefly to the skill and spirit of the English Navy. And from the proceedings of both the contending parties, from the successful and the defective measures on both sides, I draw the same lessons, which even at this distance of time, are, it seems to me, of value, in considering the subject of the general defence of these islands; and which will, I think, give a pregnant meaning to the maxim of the Chinese General. It appears to me that:

*There are three Lessons to be learnt from the Armada.*

1st. *Decentralisation.*—That is to say that as much liberty of action both in carrying out the details of preparation, and in the actual warfare, should be given to the local Commanders as is possibly compatible with the control and supervision of the central authority.

2nd. *The preservation of the Martial Discipline of the Country.*—That is to say, that the defence of these islands shall be made to be felt such a national duty, that there shall always be ensured a sufficient proportion of the able population, to some extent armed, trained, and disciplined. And—

3rd. *An abundant supply of efficient Seamen.*—That is to say, that not only should there be effective seamen enough in the Navy and its immediate reserves, but that measures should be taken by the Government to persevere as far as a Government can, a race of thorough sailors in our seafaring population.

It may be said by some objectors, that one need not go back to the times of the Spanish Armada to learn that those three points are important to the defence of this country. And by others, that the days of danger to this country from great Armadas are gone by, never to return; and therefore that the ideas of those days are no longer applicable.

I should be very glad indeed, were it unnecessary for any person to appear in this Institution, to call attention to the importance of those or any point connected with the defence of the country; but when one sees that, notwithstanding the vast sums expended on our Army and Navy, economy and not efficiency has been the guiding rule; and that any organization of the population of the country towards its defence by land or by sea, has been looked upon as an obsolete idea of a passed epoch, one cannot think that these points have been as yet felt by the Government and the country to be of that importance. And hence, I hope, it will be not altogether a superfluous or useless undertaking, to draw attention to a remarkable illustration of their value, in one of the most vital exigencies of our national history.

Those objectors, who think that the probability of a great national struggle is a chimæra existing only in the brains of retired Admirals and Generals, I request to compare the present state of Europe with that immediately preceding the Armada. Then two or three powerful nations had been fighting for some years for rectification of boundary lines; large Armies and Fleets, armed with newly invented cannon and firearms, were to be found in the three great continental states. But the Government of England considered that her insular position and isolated policy, rendered any serious measures unnecessary for her security. There were indeed two little clouds appearing on the horizon; one was a religious war, and the other was the fear of the great maritime power of the day that her sea commerce would be interfered with. The English diplomatists however felt certain that both could be dispersed by a judicious policy of non interference; and they continued in that placid hallucination until the storm burst upon them. There is a large number of people in England now, who trust to ward off all dangers by the same policy, and who, if they should come, will trust rather, as Queen Elizabeth did, to the general spirit of the people, or even to a contrary wind, than pay a reasonable insurance for the existence of their country.

To my mind, the words addressed to Queen Elizabeth by some learned poet at the time are still applicable:—

"And now O Queene, above all other biest,  
For whom both windes and waves are prest to fight.

To rule your owne, so succour friends opprest.  
(As far from pride as ready to do right)  
That England you, you England long enjoy,  
No loose your friends delight, then foes annoy."

### *The position and Power of Spain.*

Spain was at the height of that power in Europe, which she so suddenly and in some respects, accidentally acquired. It is no discredit to the Spanish renown, to speak of it as partly accidental; for, although the surprising conquests in America were due to the energy, and chivalry of her people, still those conquests would not have placed Spain in such a dominant position in Europe if her sovereign had not happened about that time to succeed by inheritance to dominions in Germany, the Netherlands, Italy and Portugal.

Thus Spain seemed to have been placed by Providence in the position to reap the first fruits of the newly discovered ocean traffic; with a seaboard in the Mediterranean as well as the Atlantic, she was able to avail herself of the nautical skill of the Italian and Portuguese, and at the same time to apply the wealth and power resulting from the new world, over her dominions in the old.

Philip had acquired the dominion of Portugal, at the very time when it was most advantageous to him to use its maritime energies towards getting the dominion of the seas; he had added to his inheritances in Naples and Milan and had thus the benefit of the talent, civilisation and naval science of the Italians. His inherited provinces in the Netherlands contained the most energetic, enterprising and advanced people of the time; but the power they thus possessed was at this time rather a disadvantage than an acquisition to him, for their rebellion had commenced, and to keep it in check occupied a great part of his forces and wealth. Nevertheless the possession was a great advantage to him as far as his affairs with England were concerned, because it gave him a position on the coast immediately opposite the most vulnerable part of England, and an excuse for collecting war forces, there, without openly threatening that country.

### *The Spanish People.*

But the marrow of his strength were his own people of Spain. They were still apparently the most warlike and chivalrous people in Europe, and still retained much of the high spirit which had marked them at one time as the most independent of the Gothic races. The result of the long wars with the Saracens, and the subsequent wars going on up to that time in Italy and the Netherlands had established the Spanish Infantry in the position once held by the archers of England, in Europe; and this superiority was strengthened at that time, by their being more generally armed with the new fire arms, than the infantry of other countries. The remarkable religious fervour of the people, though it injured their power as a nation, gave force to them as soldiers. And this great element of strength, was not, as in most other European countries, a merely latent power to be called forth on special emergencies under the feudal regulations, but in Spain it was a fully organised power, and always kept in a condition ready for action. By the help of the wealth from the Indies and from the continuous warfare in his provinces, the King of Spain was able to keep up a force of trained and experienced soldiers, accustomed to traverse Europe and to fight in any country.

The maritime power of the country had culminated in the victory at Lepanto, 17 years before, since that time Spain had been acknowledged mistress of the seas. But there was and element of weakness in it, which caused its speedy fall. It was a seamanship based on the traditions of the Mediterranean and on the navigation of a comparatively safe coasting trade; and unfit to cope in the open ocean with that of the more daring and skilful seamen, trained in the boisterous seas of the North. The very fact of their predominance, led their ocean navigation to take the form of trading with their wealthy Indian dominions, rather than for war or stormy seas.

The internal condition of Spain was favourable to her power in Europe. The peace since the wars with the Saracens, and the commerce and consequent wealth that flowed in from the immense possessions of Spain and Portugal in the East and West Indies, had improved the conditions of the people; and yet the power of the sovereign over the people and resources of the country had become almost absolute. The population of Spain itself was about 7,000,000, or nearly half what it is at present, and the physical condition of the people was probably better. The population of the other European countries under Philip's rule, must have been greater in proportion, because they were

then the most advanced countries in Europe; taking them at half their present numbers, Portugal, Naples, Milan, and the Netherlands south of the Scheldt, (which was still under Spain) would have contained altogether about 8,000,000.

Thus the King of Spain had supreme power over the finest parts of Europe, containing a greater population than any other kingdom, and those in the most advanced condition of any people of the time: he had also absolute control over greater wealth than any other sovereign, and the largest and finest military force in Europe, and a navy then considered supreme on the seas. No King since him, not even Napoleon, has held such a dominant power in the western world.

It fell, partly because it was accidental to the time, and partly because ocean traffic opened away for new powers to arise. And the fear of being interfered with and perhaps altogether supplanted in his monopoly of the rich traffic to the East and West Indies, by the bold and skilful seamen of England, was no doubt the mainspring of his determination to invade that country; the reasons ostensibly given, Religion, and the outrages of the English privateers on Spanish property, were sufficient to give a legal colour to it, in the state Europe was in at the time.

*The Power of England.*

Compared with Spain, England was then, as Mottley says, not more important in Europe than a province of King Philip's extensive dominions. The population of England and Wales was something over 4,000,000, or about one fifth of the present population, and nearly that of Belgium in 1866. Scotland was still a foreign power, and at that particular time in a state of such doubtful alliance, as to be a subject of anxiety, not of assistance. Ireland was in open rebellion, supported by Spanish help, and therefore occupying the attention of part of the military forces of England, just as the Netherlands was doing to those of Spain.

The internal condition of England was, however, better than it ever had been before. There had been one hundred years of peace in the land, and under the strong but popular rule of the Tudor Sovereigns, the material prosperity of the people had increased, notwithstanding their religious difficulties. The English mariners, who had been rather repressed during the middle ages, soon began to take advantage of the use of the compass, and in ocean discoveries and ocean traffic, found a field for their reviving energies. Still, it was but a small affair compared with the immense traffic of Spain, or even with the advanced condition of the Netherlands. The great exports of that time were wool and corn. The export of wool to the Netherlands in 1550 was valued at about £1,000,000 per annum: not nearly so much in proportion to population, as the present export of cotton goods to India, and probably the whole exports may be taken at £3,000,000 per annum, which, nine times as much in 1550 as it is now, would be £27,000,000 in this day, £5 or £6 per head of the then population. There was such a mutually advantageous intertrade between England and the Spanish peninsula, that it delayed open war between the two countries; but it did not affect the ultimate determinations on either side; these were settled by considerations of religious conviction and political ambition.

The war forces of England were in a worse condition than they ever had been, As

there was no army but that of the old feudal regulations, the long peace had led to a neglect of military exercises: not only was the renowned weapon of old England, the bow, dying out, but the new weapon, the fire arm, was little known from want of war experience. Englishmen had evidently begun to think, as many do now, that war, international war, was as much a thing of the past, as domestic war had been for so long. The English infantry had appeared very little on the battle fields of Europe during the disputes between the great continental nations; and when they did appear it was in a sorry plight, and, with some brilliant exceptions, to little advantage. The Navy had been neglected during the short reigns of Edward VI and Mary; and it was owing to the opening for sea traffic; that the spirit of English seamanship was preserved to such an extent, that when the occasion came, it alone was prepared to meet the enemy. It is true that Elizabeth, from the beginning of her reign, paid attention to the defences of the country, but as she was naturally to niggardly to spend boldly, and too proud to call in her Commons to do the work, both the naval and military forces of the country were in a somewhat similar condition to that they were in our own day not many years ago.

"And yet," says Mottley, "the little nation of four millions went forward to the death grapple with its gigantic antagonist as cheerfully as to a long expected holiday. Spain was a vast empire, overshadowing the world; England in comparison, but a province; yet nothing could surpass the steadiness with which the conflict was awaited."

*The English People.*

And this was owing mainly to two elements of strength which then existed in England, the powers of which were not fully appreciated by Philip, or by any of the continental nations, at the time. These were the physical and political condition of the people, and the seafaring ability; and the circumstances of them are worthy of the attention of statesmen at the present day.

In comparing the powers of two nations for conflict, there are two elements of strength to be considered—wealth and population. The measure of wealth, for all ordinary cases of war, may be taken to be the annual produce of the country in agriculture, mines, and manufactures; and in extreme cases it would include every kind of property in the country that has a saleable value. In this respect, taking into consideration all Philip's dominions, European and Colonial, Spain was to England then, very much what England is to Spain now.

But in comparing two populations, not only their physical, moral, and intellectual condition. The actual physical condition of two peoples may be fairly measured by the respective consumptions of nourishing food; and in this respect the people of England were then superior, perhaps to all other European peoples. Dr. Lyon Playfair has stated that the amount of useful mechanical work stored up in a man, is proportional chiefly to the amount of flesh forming food he consumes, and from experimental examples of various diets, he considers that 6.5 ounces per day of flesh forming matter, is necessary for a hard working labourer. Then Dr. Lankester states that the best flesh forming substance for man to eat is meat, of which matter it contains about 22 per cent.; hence, if the whole of the 6.5 ounces were to be obtained from meat, the hardworking labourer would require 2 lbs. daily. Now, in the sixteenth century, meat

was about one fifteenth of the price it is now. In the reign of Henry VIII, an Act of Parliament, fixing the price of beef at 3d. a lb., was considered oppressive on the poor. This was owing to the large proportion of the soil of England which was then under natural herbage. But to judge fully of the effect, we must consider the rate of wages; and this consideration is facilitated by the circumstances that the pound in Queen Elizabeth's time, was intrinsically of the same value as it is now. So that if we determine how much food a labourer could purchase in those days, we shall have some sort of measure of his physical strength, as compared both with other nations of that day and with the labourer of the present day. The average daily wage of a labourer in the early part of the sixteenth century, was 3d. throughout the year: taking meat at 3d. a lb. and bread at 4d. a lb. (wheat being on the average at that time 6s 8d. a quarter) and beer at 1d. a gallon; he could purchase 2 lbs. of meat, 2 lbs. of bread, and a gallon of beer. To purchase the same amounts in the present day would cost the labourer about 2s. 10d. Thus, in respect of the essential supports of physical strength, the labourer in Queen Elizabeth's time was better off than he is in the days of Queen Victoria.

And that this was felt at the time to be a peculiarity of the English people, although its full value was not recognised, was shown in various ways. A State Paper of 1515 says, "what comyn folk in all this world may compare with the comyns of England in riches, freedom, liberty, welfare, and all prosperity." A writer in England in 1577 says, "These English have their houses made of sticks and dirt, but they fare commonly so well as the King." And one or two others, natives and foreigners, remark on the good feeding of the English, which enabled them to bare arms and fatigue better than the soldiers of any other nation. And the pay and rations of soldiers and sailors was in proportion. Before the time of the Armada, a seaman in the Royal Navy, received 6s. 8d. a month, and a daily ration besides of 2 lbs. of meat, 1½ lb. of bread, and 1 gallon of beer; being a good deal more than he gets at present, considering the different value of money. The Militiaman cannot be compared with the soldier of these days, because he only got paid when out for exercise; but then he received (1583) 8d. a day, equivalent now probably to 4 shillings, or the following extraordinary ration, 2½ lbs. beef, 1½ lb. bread, 2 quarts of beer, 1 quart of wine, ½ lb. butter, 1 lb. cheese, 1 lb. biscuit.

There is no soldier or sailor in any Army or Navy in Europe, and no labourer in England, except perhaps the navy, who is fed up to what Dr. Playfair would call such a "war pitch," as was the labourer in the sixteenth century.

*The English Political State.*

This quality, however, would not have enabled the English to defeat the Armada, if it had not been accompanied by moral, intellectual, and political advantages, which were also peculiar to that country. The whole nation was then organized into one complete body politic, and the people, though technically divided into Catholic and Protestant, had throughout a deep religious feeling, and a strong sense of their duty to God and their country. Froude says, "The Legislature undertook to distribute the various functions of society by the rule of capacity; of compelling every man to do his duty—securing to him that he shall not be



injured by his neighbour's misdoings." Under this system, every man was brought up with the idea that it was his duty to be trained as a soldier to defend his country, as well as in some civil capacity to serve it; and the object of the statesman was not to increase the wealth of the country by the encouragement of commerce, but the maintenance of the population then existing in a sound and healthy condition of body and mind. The organization of the population was as complete as that of Prussia is now, only it was not as an army for offensive purposes, but as a nation, for religious, civil, and defensive purposes.

Every class in the State was taught that they had duties as well as rights; and as the labourer was so plentifully supplied with food, and having a somewhat independent position from the possession of a few acres of land, which he had by law, he was in a condition to appreciate and perform his part in the State, and ready for hard work and enterprise. And England was altogether in a better condition than other countries to take advantage of the revival of learning, and also of the new opening for enterprise in the oceans and worlds not long discovered, and now being opened out.

The seamen were good specimens of these characteristic qualities of Englishmen at that time; they are called by Mr. Kingsley, the true descendants of their Viking ancestors; their boldness was that of independent reasonable men, who felt that they had a responsibility in the face of difficulty, and that they had the skill and the power to meet it.

It appears from the foregoing that the power of Great Britain now, in respect of a conflict with another nation, is at least sixteen times as great as it was then. The population is eight times as large, and the exports of the country, which may be taken as some measure of the wealth, are now nearly £10 per head, whereas in those days they were apparently on £5 or £6 per head.

#### PREPARATION IN SPAIN,

In the huge isolated palace of the Escorial, by himself at his study table, sits a grey-headed man of sixty, who, from his slight frame and stooping posture, and assiduity to his desk, might have been taken by a stranger for a confidential clerk of the palace. This is Philip II, King of Spain, and ruler of Portugal and parts of Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands, and of both the Indies; who sits here for hours together, day after day, seeing few people, saying little, trusting nobody, but directing the affairs of his vast empire himself, and sowing discord all over Europe by the correspondence dictated in that room.

It is a picture worthy of the attention of all Englishmen, for in that room was hatched the invincible Armada, and those very circumstances of its birth were some of the principal causes of its failure. Philip himself gives to the Duke of Parma, his Viceroy in the Netherlands, the credit of originating the idea of an invasion of England, by way of putting an end completely to the Protestant ascendancy in the north; but Philip himself is responsible for the plan of carrying it into execution. It was he who decided that while Parma was preparing troops and means of landing and occupying the country, the fleet that was to protect his passage should be prepared in Spain; and, although Parma was to be the supreme chief of the undertaking, the person commanding the fleet was of such rank that he was, in effect, an independent authority.

Then, again, Philip ignored the advice of Parma that a proper harbour in the Netherlands, for embarking his troops and to which the fleet could get access, should first be secured; and thus it happened that, when the fleet arrived at their appointed place, selected by Philip, Parma could not bring his troops to them, and the fleet could not reach him without first defeating both the English and the Dutch fleets. Then, the jealousy of the two great Commanders made them each suspicious of the other, under the action of which the fleet left the rendezvous, and never returned.

The habit of secrecy and mistrust, characteristic of Philip II, prevented him from confiding to any person but the Duke of Parma, the destination of the great expedition he had ordered to be prepared; and he had not the capacity himself to organize the details absolutely necessary for the work to be done. The result was that ships were constructed unfitted to fight those of the enemy they were to meet; proper information was not obtained of the countries they were going to, or proper pilots for the coast; no arrangements were made for insuring the junction of the two parts of the expedition; and, at the last moment, a wealthy nobleman, who had been a soldier, was put in command of an expedition expressly naval. It would probably have given more chance of success if he had published his purpose to all the world, as he would then have been compelled by his advisers in Spain to listen to the repeated warnings of Parma. He did succeed in blinding, to some extent, the Governments of Europe, and especially that of the country he had in view—England; but, fortunately for us, he could not altogether lull the feelings of the people of this country, and especially of the seamen. And it may be said to be owing to his boast that he governed the world in secret from his room in Escorial, that the Armada had in itself causes almost sufficient for its failure.

The actual preparations were probably begun in 1585, when the direct assistance given by Queen Elizabeth to the revolted Netherlands showed him the necessity of taking more decided measures against England. But his slow methodical ways of carrying on all the services of his empire, which he had concentrated in his own hands, extended to the Armada, and it was not ready till May, 1588, when it actually started. Thus, again, by his own fault, he lost the opportunity of taking England unprepared. And yet so little did he realise the character of the business he had taken in hand that, when he found the time going by and the preparations in Spain still behind hand, he proposed to the Duke of Parma that he should invade England without waiting for the Armada from Spain, forgetting that it was by his own direction that no war ships had been provided in the Netherlands' part of the expedition, because the Armada was expressly to convoy Parma's forces over.

He had a large area from which to draw his resources for the equipment of the expedition. Besides the ports of Spain proper, he had the more efficient ones of Portugal, and those of the adventurous Biscayans, and of the more advanced and scientific Italians. The harbours of all these countries were occupied during those three years with the preparations for the contingents they were to supply towards the great Armada; and from all these countries bodies of horse and foot soldiers were making their way, either to Spain or to the Netherlands, to form part of the invading army. The power of the King was absolute, and the work was blessed by the Pope; for although the pre-

cise destination was not allowed by Philip to transpire, it was well known that, at all events, it was to be employed in the service of the Catholic Church against the heretics. And yet, notwithstanding these powerful influences, it was not till the beginning of May, 1588, that the whole force was assembled in the Tagus, ready to start. And before, that time, another act of Philip's had struck a heavy blow against the prospects of the expedition. The first commander appointed to it was the Marquis of Santa Cruz, a man of considerable naval experience; under his superintendence the preparations were made, and under his guidance it might have had a different issue. But the ignoble spirit of the King was influenced by other favourites to discredit this naval noble, and in so evil minded a manner that the Marquis died of chagrin three months before the Armada sailed. And then to complete his mistake he appointed to the command the Duke of Medina Sidonia, whose capacity for it, at compared to the other, was marked by the saying that "to the iron Marquis succeeded a golden Duke." He was a grandee of vast wealth, with little capacity, and less experience.

(To be Continued.)

#### Military Drill in Schools.

A deputation from the Society of Arts, consisting of Major General Eardley Wilmot R. A., Vice Admiral Ommamney, F. R. S., Sir Henry Cole, Mr. E. Chadwick, Mr. P. Le Neve Foster, secretary, and others, waited upon the London School Board on Wednesday last week, to present a memorial in favour of military drill in schools. The memorial stated that the Society of Arts had endeavoured for many years to promote drill in schools, and the system was now recognised by the Education Department. It was desired to bring the great influence of the School Board for London to bear on the War and Education Departments, to induce them to work together to introduce drill in all schools in the country, and that even in the absence of Parliamentary aid it would be a wise expenditure on the part of the board to make arrangements for instruction in military drill. The desirability of dividing the metropolis into districts for the purpose of holding public reviews and inspections at least once every year was suggested, as also that the board should invite the people of each district to give prizes to the schools which distinguished themselves. The Society of Arts were willing to provide a handsome set of colours to be competed for each year, by schools. They also proposed to give such school a sum of £20, to be divided among the boys as prizes, and otherwise assist the board. Major General Wilmot said they had made experiments with several thousands of boys from different parts of the country. These proved wholly successful, and the work had received the encouragement of those who were able to correctly judge upon it, among others His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The subject was now in a condition to be handed over to a body like the school board to carry it out in its entirety. Sir Charles Reed said that four years ago one of the earliest resolutions of the board instituted the very thing now suggested, and they actually had a system of drill under military inspection. However, the recommendations of so important a body as the Society of Arts would have their full consideration. The subject was referred for consideration and report to the School Management Committee.—*Broad Arrow 22, May*

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

OTTAWA, 16th July, 1875.

GENERAL ORDERS (20).

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

51st Battalion of Infantry, or "Hemmingford Rangers."

{ No. 1 Company, Havlock.

Erratum in No. 1 of General Orders (23), 4th September, 1874, read "To the Captain: Lieutenant Alexander Milne, M.S." instead of "Thomas Milne."

60th "Missisquoi" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, St. Armands.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Taber McKenny, V. B., vice Francis A. Whitwell, left limits.

61th Battalion of Infantry or "Voltigeurs de Beauharnois."

To be Major:

Captain Louis Raymond Baker, V. B., from No. 1 Company, vice Prud'homme, promoted.

To be Adjutant:

Lieutenant Pierre Boyer, V. B., from No. 2 Company, vice Deslauriers, appointed to No. 1 Company.

No. 1 Company, Beauharnois.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant and Adjutant Joseph Deslauriers, V. B., vice Baker promoted.

No. 2 Company, Beauharnois.

To be Lieutenant:

Sergeant Joseph Faubert, V. B., vice Boyer, appointed Adjutant.

The resignation of Ensign Philorome Prud'homme is hereby accepted.

No. 3 Company, Beauharnois.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Jean Baptiste Cadioux, Gentleman, vice Narcisse Leclair, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

The resignation of Ensign Moise Poissant is hereby accepted.

Teniscouata Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, St. George de Cacouna.

To be Lieutenant:

Cleophas Pageau, Gentleman, M. S., vice Freve, promoted.

No. 5. Company, Isle Verte.

To be Lieutenant:

Jean Elzear Marceau, Gentleman, M: S., vice George De Foy, left limits.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

2nd "Halifax" Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

No. 3 Battery, Richmond.

To be 2nd Lieutenant:

Private Edward J. Graham, M. S., vice Stewart, promoted.

63rd "Halifax" Battalion of Rifles,

The resignation of Ensign William Kelson Angwin is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. 1 Company of Rifles, Victoria.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Richard Wolfenden, (formerly of Royal Engineers), vice Vinter transferred to No. 2 Company.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

King's County Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major commanding:

Major Allan Macdonald.

To be Adjutant, provisionally and specially; 2nd Lieutenant Joseph R. Macdonald,

from Georgetown Battery of Garrison Artillery.

Memo.—Adverting to No. 1 of G. O (17), 25th June, 1875, read "Georgetown," instead of "St. Peter's Bay," as the Head Quarters of this Battalion.

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia Canada.

The first new coast fortifications executed in Germany upon the newly approved principle of hard cast-iron plates (manufactured by a particular process) are to be erected on the mouth of the river Weser. The Germans pride themselves on the adoption, in this as in other military and naval works, of a specifically German invention as opposed to foreign contrivances. In other countries the plates used for fortifications are either forged or rolled. In Germany they are cast, as observed, after a particular process, which makes the metal both outwardly hard and inwardly tough and flexible, offering the best possible resistance to cannon shot. The new process is considered no less valuable an invention than Herr Krupp's method of manufacturing cast steel. Moreover, the German Admiralty has worked out a new plan for the construction of men of war, which is likewise considered successful. The corvettes about to be built at Stettin are to be of the new type. A novelty in the way of torpedo boats is likewise announced, and lastly a new kind of gunpowder is spoken of, and it is said that the proposed gunpowder factory at Hanan—the fifth government establishment of the empire—is to manufacture exclusively the new explosive.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER OF THE FIRST EMPIRE.

—On the 29th of March, there died at Sheffield a gentleman well known and respected by the townspeople, Monsieur Plisson, aged ninety. The deceased, son of Colonel Plisson, of the French Army, was born in San Domingo in 1785, and through the interest of the Empress Josephine entered the French Army about 1793, as cadet in military college. He served in most of the campaigns of the Empire fighting at Jena, Eylau, Friedland, &c., also being in the retreat from Moscow. At Waterloo he came up late with Grouchy, and so cannot be said to have been present at the battle. After the peace he left the army and came to England, and has for nearly forty years been a teacher of the French language.

Capt.-General Valmaseda suddenly left Havana June the 1<sup>st</sup>, on hearing that the Cubans had captured a Spanish convoy near Gibero, killing eighty Spaniards. The rebels afterwards captured in the town of Magargua, in which the Spaniards had taken refuge, and after executing the garrison, blew up and burned the fort and houses. The rebels are so active in the vicinity of Puerto Principe, that the Spanish garrison remains inside the fortifications. The Spanish navy has been active along the entire Cuban coast, as they were informed from Spanish sources in New York that Aguilera had left with an expedition. There was no news of capture being made, however.

Much damage has been done in Devonshire, England, by the rain storms of the last fortnight. The rivers and streams are swollen, and at a number of places there are inundations.



## CONTENTS OF No. 23, VOL. IX.

POETRY:—	
Our Dominion .....	331
EDITORIAL:—	
Major General Smyth's Speech at Brockville Camp .....	379
Heavy Guns .....	371
The late Adjutant General Col. P. Robertson Ross .....	351
The Royal United Service Institution .....	352
Dominion of Canada Rifle Association .....	352
The Nelson Trophy .....	352
News of the Week .....	324
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
Brockville Camp .....	333
An Enquiring Plunger .....	333
A Member .....	333
J. F. Turnbull, Lieut. Col. .....	333
High Boots .....	333
SELECTIONS:—	
The Brigade Camps .....	325
Earthquake South America .....	327
Ireland .....	327
Heavy Guns .....	331
Report of Lieut. Col. Brunel .....	335
Disabled Breachloaders .....	336
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS .....	323
REVIEWS .....	323



The Volunteer Review,  
AND  
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1875.

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.

MAJOR GENERAL T. B. COLLINSON, R.E., has added to the military literature of the day, a most valuable lecture, which was delivered at the Royal United Service Institution, and is republished in another page.

This grand historical episode in the history of not only England, but the civilized world, has always since the final action off the Goodwins, 8th August, 1588, possessed a fascination for the student of history, the poet politician, the seaman and military strategist; and the gallant lecturer in the able memoir now before our readers has added to that interest for all by the able historical exegesis he has given and the lucid manner in which the tactical and strategical deductions drawn from that great Naval operation are applied to modern necessities.

In the course of the necessary comparisons General COLLINSON brings out some startling statistical facts, which it would be well for all *army reorganisers* in the British Empire to study closely. The pay of the *militia* soldier was equal to *four shillings sterling* per day

of present value with a rate of pay for seaman of *forty shillings sterling* per month, and a ration of 2 lbs. meat, 1½ lbs. bread, and 1 gallon of beer per diem. *Universal service* was then the general rule; there was no talk of ballots or conscription, every man capable was expected to fight and answered the call of duty without hesitation. It is true the *Feudal Militia Soldier* was not just then well trained—but this is to be traced to those series of political crisis or revolutions through which the country was passing—and which made it dangerous to put too highly trained military mechanism in the hands of the Great Peers—trade had not yet sapped the manliness of the British people, and the yeoman, as well as the peasant, the hardy fisherman, as well as the peer, were imbued with that patriotic spirit which enabled a poor country with barely *four millions* of inhabitant to contend successfully with the greatest military and naval power of the day backed by the resources and value of sixteen millions.

*Political economy*, as a science, was not understood in that age, but it was practically applied in providing for the human *power* of defence and distributing a part of the accumulated wealth of the country amongst its defenders.

The provisions made for the remuneration of the soldier and seaman in proportion to the revenue was more than sixteen times what it is at the present day, while the actual value of the commercial interests to be guarded was not a thousandth part as great. The lesson taught by this is that if the people of England, or indeed, any other people, want an army it must be paid for, and that is a prime requisite in its organization. It will not do to spend £15,000,000 sterling annually of which only *one fifth* reaches the fighting man instead of four fifths.

From the lecture it would appear that modern knowledge has thrown no new light on the science of strategy—it has only made it more easy of access—for we find distribution of forces to meet an invasion very little different from what a Royal Commission would advise (or has advised) in the present day.

General COLLINSON has proved beyond doubt the necessity of having small handy war vessels armed in the most powerful manner to the confusion of those naval theorists whose efforts have been directed to produce a class of unwieldy nondescripts utterly unmanageable in a sea way, and about as efficient as the galliasses and galleons of the Armada.

He summarises the lessons to be learnt from the *Armada* as follows:

- "1. *Decentralisation.*
- "2. *The preservation of the martial discipline of the country.*
- "3. An abundant supply of efficient seamen, and truly says, 'The spirit of a nation lies in its aristocracy, but its strength rests in the people'—thus pointing out the folly

of the Whig-Radicals in taking the control of the militia out of the hands of the landed gentry; which is further evidenced by the assertion 'that one of the greatest securities of these Islands is in a large and well organised militia.' "

The concluding axiom is invaluable, because throughout the whole of the lecture care has been taken to show that the efficiency of the seamen who manned the British fleet on this occasion was attained in the mercantile marine of the country.

"The one paramount lesson to be learned by our war statesmen from the story of the Armada is the preservation of a race of efficient seamen."

This deserves to be written in letters of gold over the speakers chair in the British House of Commons, and the lecturer has pointed out how it can be done as, the *Royal Navy*, so called in those days, supplied 35 ships of 12,690 tons, carrying 658 guns, and manned by 6,361 men; the *armed Merchant Navy* 161 ships, 20,000 tons, and 400 guns (this last only estimated), manned by 9,070 tons—they bore more than a share of the fight—and we have only to follow their example in training the crews of our merchant vessels.

The Royal United Service Institution in the laudable desire to promote the great public interests involved in the problem of military organization, offered a gold medal for the best essay on "The best mode of providing recruits and forming reserves for the British Army, taking into consideration its varied duties in peace and war."

That prize was recently awarded by their chosen referees of the council of the Institution—General Sir WILLIAM CODRINGTON, Lieut. General Sir JOHN ST. GEORGE, and Major General SHUTE, M.P., to Captain H. W. L. HINE, R.A. F.S.S., the result of whose labors are before us in a pamphlet of 40 pages published by the Institution.

After an introduction in which the fortunate essayist pays a just and merited compliment to the courtesy and attention of Mr. T. D. SULLIVAN, Librarian of the Institution—he gives a sketch of the subjects which his memoir embraces as follows: "The first part is an historical sketch of the English system of voluntary enlistment from which I draw this conclusion, that the system never was a success—that it is breaking down at the present time, and that it will in all human probability collapse altogether before very long.

"The second part is an enquiry into the respective merits of the four possible systems of recruiting from which I draw this conclusion, that the compulsory is the only system will satisfy the exigencies of our case as far as the Home Army is concerned.

"In the third part I propose for the Home Army a scheme of universal conscription without substitution or dotation."

It is not necessary that we should follow Captain Hume into all the details of the very ingenious history of the English system of voluntary enlistment—one thing seems to have escaped him, as it did the judges of his essay, that the cause of its failure was simply that the soldier was always *underpaid*; in other words, his remuneration for risking life and limb in the service of his country and in defence of its wealth was far less than his services would command in the labor market without any risk.

Any one who reads this essay will find that the best manhood of the nation, or the service, from its very nature required the cream of the population, was treated from the beginning as if it was only the refuse of all the scoundrels and ruffs. JOHN BRIGUE's *residuum* of the population in whose cause it was fighting, and it is treated in no better way in the present enlightened age—the fighting man receives *one-fifth* of the whole sum voted by a Parliament representing a nation of thirty millions of souls, whose exports and imports represent over £625,000,000 (six hundred and twenty-five million pounds sterling) is just £15,000,000 (fifteen million pounds sterling) or an insurance of two and an half per cent., and for the Navy, £10,000,000 (ten million pounds) sterling or about one and an half per cent.—making a total of four per cent. on traffic alone, not to speak of profits accumulated. Capital social order, national independence, or any other of those blessings which the British people enjoy.

Taking the actual pay of the soldier and seaman to represent the money withdrawn from productive labour, England loses statistically *one-fifth of four per cent.* on her commercial transactions by her Army and Navy.

We think it would be very easy to find a more cogent reason why the system of voluntary enlistment was a failure than any Captain Hume has given, and we are sorry to see that while he advocates *compulsion* as the only system under which the present race of Englishmen can be got to do their duty to their country, he cannot forbear having a *professional* blow, sneer, or *dig* at the only men who have endeavoured to show to the world that the old spirit which carried the British people over so many desperate episodes in the country's history was not extinct—the *Volunteer Colonels*.

The paragraph in which the gallant and experienced Captain's views are given to the world, and which has been endorsed by those high military authorities will be found at page 23, of the essay, and is as follows:—"On the 1st January, 1873, our army numbered 194,227 officers and men. But where were they? There were 62,834 in India, 1,373 on their passage from India, 23,590 in the Colonies, and the remaining 103,618, of whom 62,334 were infantry at home. Then the grand result of our expenditure of some £15,000,000 sterling was that the safety of the British

Islands was staked upon an army of less than 60,000 infantry. What of our ancient constitutional force the Militia, it may be asked, forming as it does a reserve of 120,000 men? I never hear of the militia without thinking of DRYDEN's description of the trained bands of his times—"In peace a charge—in war a weak defence—officered, instructed, disciplined as it is, the militia is not a reliable force now, and it can never become so, for the simple reason, that it is raised like the army over the voluntary system." I may be reminded too of our Yeomanry Cavalry. I would as soon believe in the transmutation of the metals as in the transmutation of a civilian into a cavalry soldier by means of eight days training in the year. But we have 180,000 citizen soldiers it may be urged. I know something of the volunteers, and my conviction is that the only end gained by supporting them is the gratification of our national vanity. Not long ago an Austrian officer irreverently described them as 'a harmless joke.' They may be a joke, but they are certainly not a harmless one, for they are filling the country with an army of mock Colonels and Majors, who, if an invasion did take place would cause incalculable harm by the tenacity with which they would cling to their relative rank." If this is not the *reacuclir ad absurdum* with a vengeance, we don't know by what term to define it. The militia of which the gallant, but very impractical and absurdly illogical Captain writes is filled with retired officers from the Regular Service—its local officers have to pass a regular examination which must make them theoretically, at least the equals of their rank in the regular army. As for the rank and file, it is only a militia in name; that men being enlisted and a bounty paid, as in the regular service, and the recruiting is carried on by Adjutants who are officers retired from the Regular Service—so much for the so called militia.

As to the volunteer force we maintain it is the only thing England has in the shape of a reliable army. Captain Hume must know full well that the whole regular force could not number thirty thousand effective soldiers, and that the whole Home duty should be performed by those very volunteers of whom he speaks so slipantly; and we see no reason why their officers should not hold on to their relative rank and refuse to be commanded by half sledged subalterns of the regular service. One of them at least, namely, Colonel MACDONALD of the Edinburgh Volunteer Light Infantry, is the author of a system of tactics superior to anything yet produced by the Regular Service; and we hope Captain Hume will not deny that Major MONMIE, another volunteer officer, is at least the equal to any officer the Royal Artillery has produced in modern days. The sneer might have been spared by the author of a pamphlet which has obtained a prize medal, because it *did not* solve the problem

of "The best method of providing recruits and forming reserves for the British Army," and we can prove this to be the case by transcribing Part III, which, like the paragraph to a lady's letter, contains the whole sum of Captain Hume's exertions and conclusions.

"I. As the best, and indeed, the only possible mode of providing recruits and forming reserves for the British Army, taking into consideration its varied duties in peace and war, I propose a home army raised upon the principle of conscription in its most rigid form without substitution or detracton, and an India and Colonial army maintained on the best form of the voluntary system—long service with pension.

"II. It may be said to be a monstrous contraction first to prove the voluntary system, to be a failure, and then to propose a voluntary army for India and the Colonies. I reply in the first place that we have no choice in the matter—a conscript army is necessarily, a short service army, and with such an army, it would be practically impossible to organize a system of Indian and Colonial relief that would work. In the second place by restricting the voluntary system to India and the Colonies the value of one of the greatest objections to the voluntary system—its cost—is reduced to a minimum.

"III. The home army of conscripts I propose to be divided into a first line, and a first and second reserve. What the strength of the first line and reserves should be I do not pretend to say—as every man according to proposal, would be liable to military service, the annual supply of conscripts would far exceed our needs. The number required would be obtained by raising the standard of physical and moral, and possibly intellectual efficiency, and by a judicious system of exemptions.

"I propose the period of service in the line to be one year—ten thousand military voices will I know exclaim—the experience of ages proves that you cannot make an Infantry soldier in one year. In reply, I beg to say, that we have no experience whatever in the matter. Our experience is entirely confined to the length of time required to make the lowest members of the community soldiers. If they can be made soldiers in two years, there is no reason to believe that conscripts representing the whole mass of our population could not be made efficient in one year—the discipline would have to be rigid no doubt, and the drill never ending, but if the system were carried out with a will no sane man can doubt its ultimate success.

"IV. Such is the system I propose of providing recruits and forming reserves for the British Army, taking into consideration its varied duties in peace and war. It is the best means of doing so, it is the only means of doing so; conscription may be unwelcome to the officers of the army—it may be irk-

some to the poor, and it may be hateful to the rich, but conscription is inevitable, because it is a logical and necessary consequence of the industrial progress of modern Europe."

The impression conveyed to the mind of an outsider by the conditions under which the gold medal was to be competed for would be that the essays were solely confined to the present British Army under its present organization, and we see the prize awarded to an essay which supposes an entire reorganization, as well as a social and political revolution. In a recent article we pointed out how impossible it was to find an officer of the Regular Army capable of advising any scheme for the organization of an armed nationality, because the service to which he was devoted necessarily made him ignorant of the bearings of the measures necessary on the condition of the people, and this essay is an eminent example of the truth of what we stated.

There can be no difficulty in arraying, organizing, or bringing within the bounds of discipline, the whole military population of the British Isles if the ancient militia law which made universal service a duty is enforced—but the people of Great Britain will never submit to an universal conscription. Such a measure while productive of unmixed evil would inevitably fail, because it would withdraw the most valuable portion of the population from industrial pursuits, for which they are best fitted, and force them into a pursuit for which they would be unfitted.

No, the plain and simple plan is universal service as a duty—the much denied volunteers—as a choice and a Regular Army for foreign service derived from both by voluntary enlistment—which involves increased pay for the soldier.

The essayist desires the Yeomanry Cavalry, because of the limited period of drill, but strangely contradicts himself, by proposing to make a thorough infantry soldier out of a recruit in one year. Now the Yeomanry Cavalry man is generally a far better rider than any cavalry soldier, as he supplies his own horse and equipments; it argues that he must be in better circumstances than the average conscript. Is he not more likely to be a better subject for military instruction, limited though it is?

It is only justice to Captain Hime to say that while his conclusions are illogical, and his premises impracticable, as well impossible of realisation, his essay displays great research, and is valuable as a statistical document from which very opposite conclusions can be drawn.

The great problem, it was supposed to solve, is yet awaiting solution, and the next labourer in this field, it is to be hoped, will try some more practical method for reorganizing, not only the British Army, but the British military system and constitutional law.

We observe the Province of Quebec Rifle Association holds its seventh annual prize meeting on 10th August. The prize lists are issued and appear to be drawn up, much after the usual rather liberal policy of this Association. Eleven matches in all, with some \$2,500 in cash prizes, besides the usual cups. There is one match for active volunteers only, a second takes in also retired volunteers, all the other matches are open to all comers. Three matches are for small bores, and in several others, any military rifles of a certain class are allowed to compete. With such liberal conditions, it is not surprising, that riflemen from all parts compete at these Point St. Charles meetings. The American team, that have been making their mark at Dolly Mount, came on to attend last year, and evidently were not careless observers. For our own part, we might prefer matches more reserved for the Volunteer Force, as in the Dominion Association, but still the Province of Quebec policy seems popular, and we can but wish them a successful meeting.

#### Provincial Rifle Association.

A meeting of the Council of the Provincial Rifle Association was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Deputy Adjutant General. Col. Laurie read a letter from Messrs. Bennett Brothers, Jewellers, presenting a cup to be fired for at the annual competition, and bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to the Volunteers of Nova Scotia for Rifle competition by Bennett Bros., 41 Granville street, Halifax, N.S." A vote of thanks was passed. The conditions under which the cup is to be fired for are:—Ranges 300, 500, and 600 yards; to be won three times by the same party before becoming his property.

Capt. Bland was appointed Secretary of the Association in the place of Major N. J. Ritchie, resigned.

It was decided that the Provincial matches commence on Tuesday, 17th August, at nine o'clock, under Wimbledon regulations. Umpire, Col. Laurie.

The following committees of management for the competition were appointed:

*Range Committee*—Capts. McInnis, Sanford, Graham.

*Programme*—Major N. J. Ritchie, Cols. Pallister, Bremner, and Capt. Bland.

*Refreshment*—Cols. Laurie, Pallister, and Capt. Boak.—*Academy Recorder*.

#### Great Britain.

##### DEAN STANLEY ON AMERICA.

London, 5th.—Dean Stanley, in the course of his sermon at Westminster Abbey yesterday, alluded to the American declaration of independence. He contrasted the animosity displayed in former days on the occasion of the anniversary with the spirit of conciliation which at present prevailed. Now every American was proud of his English ancestry, and every Englishman was proud of Washington.

##### THE AMERICAN'S CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH

The festival given by the Americans at the Crystal Palace this evening, to celebrate the 99th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, was one of great magnifi-

cence. The marble hall and banquetting room were beautifully decorated and were crowded with a brilliant assemblage of English and American ladies and gentlemen, and thousands of people visited the place during the day and evening. At the dinner this evening Minister Schonck, chairman, proposed the healths of the President of the United States and Queen of England, which were received with cheers. Freeman H. Morse responded to the toast "The Day we Celebrate." "Home, Sweet Home" was then sung with overwhelming effect. The toast "Great Britain and America, Mother and Daughter" was given. McCullough Torrens, member of Parliament for Finsbury, spoke in response, declaring that the desire of all Englishmen now was to have firm friendship with the Americans. Charles Fairchild replied to the toast "Concord at Home and Abroad," and Col. Furney to the "Success of the United States Centennial." The latter said American citizens were the outcome of a mill where many nations formed the grist, yet in spite of this various foreign admixture, America was almost wholly influenced by habits, laws and literature.

#### The International Rifle Match.

##### SKETCHES OF THE IRISH TEAM.

One of the men of the Irish team who strove hardest for victory during the contest at Creedmoor last year was Mr. James Wilson. He had the good luck to open his score with a splendid bull's eye, and did not make a single outer or miss at any of the ranges. He adopts the method of lying on his face to shoot, and grasps his rifle with great firmness. He fires slowly and with great deliberation. He proved himself one of the most reliable men of the Irish party. He is of medium stature, strongly built. In the competition for a place on the new team he made the extraordinary score of 203 out of a possible 225. He stands at the head of the Irish team, having made the highest average of all the competitors for places.

Mr. E. Johnson, whose state of health interfered very much with the reliability of his shooting during the Creedmoor contest has secured a place on the new Irish team by the marvellous score of 218 out of a possible 225. This is the highest score ever made by any rifleman. He shoots in a similar position to Mr. Milner. His shooting at this range was very good. He made no miss and only one outer, making a fair score.

Mr. John McKennan is a rich merchant of Belfast. He has the reputation of being one of the most brilliant shots in Great Britain. He is celebrated as having made the second highest score ever made on the new Wimbledon target, having scored 203 points out of a possible 225.

J. K. Milner whose misdirected shot lost the match for the Irish last year, will probably also find a place on the team; but on this point some doubt exists. During the inter national match he scored eleven consecutive bull's eyes. This was the most brilliant feat of the day; for, although Lieutenant Fulton and Dr. Hamilton made higher scores than Mr. Milner at this range neither of them made so well sustained an effort. The way, too, in which the shots were grouped on the bull's eye shows the truest shooting of the day. The eleven shots are grouped closely around the centre of the bull's eye, showing a marvellous correctness of aim. Mr. Milner's manner of shooting is peculiar.

He lies on his back, with the butt of his rifle resting on the hollow of his shoulder while the barrel rests on his toe. In order to enable him to take aim the base sight of the rifle is placed near the heel plate. The position in neither very graceful nor does it appear very solid. It possesses the disadvantage that the rifleman can only see one object, and in target shooting it exposes him to the danger of shooting at the wrong target. The peculiarity of the posture was illustrated only too forcibly for the comfort of the Irish team by Mr. Milner in the last contest, as it caused him to throw away a shot that would have secured the victory for his comrades.

Mr. Pollock, who has also won a place on the team, is comparatively unknown. He has, however, made some magnificent shooting during the competition for places, defeating the Rigby's, Young, Lloyd and Fulton four of the most widely known Irish riflemen.

Dr. Hamilton, who attracted so much attention during the International match at Creedmoor, has again secured a place on the Irish team. A decidedly handsome man, standing six feet in his stockings and strongly built, bold and soldierlike in carriage, he is well calculated to command attention. Thirteen bull's-eyes out of a possible fifteen was his magnificent contribution made to the Irish total at the 800 yards range. His presence on the team is important, as this range is the weak point of the Irish marksmen. Dr. Hamilton fires lying face downward, in the regular military position, and the magnificent scoring he makes proves that it is by no means essential to good shooting for the rifleman to twist himself after the manner of one of Michael Angelo's torsis.

Mr. John Rigby of the famous firm of Irish gun makers, whose saw handled pistols were in pretty frequent requisition in the good old "pistols and coffee times," will be one of the reserve, having been defeated in the competition for a place among the first six. Mr. Rigby must be close on six feet in height, and is strongly built. He is one of the steadiest and most reliable though not the most brilliant, shots among the Irish marksmen. His method of shooting is lying face downward, in the same position as Dr. Hamilton.

The Gunpowder Trade.

A scientific contemporary supplies a good deal of curious information respecting our trade in gunpowder and explosives, from which we learn that, anomalous as it may seem, as much gunpowder is used in peacetime as in war. What with practising, salutes, experiments, and reviews, our army, navy, and volunteers burn every year as much powder as would serve for half a dozen battles and a siege or two. But, it is in mining, quarrying, and engineering—in a word, for industrial purposes—that gunpowder is chiefly used; and as strife and peaceful industry cannot exist together, a war, on the whole, tends to lessen the consumption of explosive substances. During the great conflict in America, the sale and import of powder fell off enormously. It is said the same thing was noticed in France during the Crimean war; and probably the present war in Spain, by stopping the iron-mines of the North, has diminished the import of blasting powder to a greater extent than it has accelerated that of powders especially manufactured for military purposes. It is estimated that in coal-mines 80lbs. of

powder are used for every thousand tons of fuel raised. In mines of lead and other minerals found in crystalline rocks, about 7000lbs. of powder are required for every thousand tons of ore. To quarry a similar quantity of sandstone, 170lbs. would be used; while for the harder granite the amount would be 650 lbs. The quantity of gunpowder exported from England has not increased very rapidly of late years. In 1860, it was 11,078,436 lbs., of a declared value of £353,101. In 1866, it had risen to 16,833,725 lbs., valued at £487,229. In 1870, it was 17,357,680 lbs., valued at £427,229. The increase in weight with a decrease in value from 1865 to 1870 is due in great measure to the fact that we export an immense quantity of gunpowder of inferior value to non-British ports in Western Africa; and it is in this cheap kind of gunpowder that the chief increase has taken place, while there has been a falling off in the more valuable kinds. In 1870, no less than four and a half million pounds, or more than twenty-five per cent. of the whole quantity exported, went to West Africa, chiefly to satisfy the warlike proclivities of woolly-headed kings; but it will be seen at once what was its quality when we add that the declared value was only £83,657, whilst the comparatively small quantity of a little over a million pounds exported to France was valued at £75,522, or about four times as much in proportion to its weight.—*Broad Arrow*, 27th March.

Where do the Carlists Get their Money?

A Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphing on Thursday says:—I had this afternoon a diplomatist well acquainted with Spain if he could clear up the mystery whence they obtained money. "They have not much," he replied, "but they do not want it. They are now organised in the provinces, and these almost suffice for them. Most of their soldiers belong to the provinces in which they are fighting; when they are not wanted they return to their fields; when they are wanted, they are mustered in their own commune, are led to the combat, and afterwards return. While they are fighting, their wives till the soil; and in this way their affairs do not suffer by their absence. This life, moreover, pleases them, and they do not consider themselves unfortunate. On the contrary, they are proud of what they do. They are very abstemious; their maintenance costs little; and, moreover, they willingly pay contributions to their king. Add to this the presents sent them from France, England, and wherever, indeed, their cause has adherents, and the mystery is easily explained." "But how do you think," said I, "this will finish?" "I do not think," he replied, "that it can finish by victories either on one side or the other. The Carlists have very intelligent chiefs; they will, perhaps, make some incursion somewhere in order to make a sensation, but they will not expose themselves to irremediable failures by quitting their good provinces. It is evidently a struggle without issue which exhausts Alphonso's Spain by useless military expenditure. I think perhaps some day we shall see a strange compromise between the two combatants. Spain is a country of surprises, and perhaps the best way of upsetting Don Carlos would be to give him the provinces which he holds, and separate North from South. Whenever Navarre and Biscay have Don Carlos as their acknowledged Sovereign they will do as the Spaniards do, and throw him over them

solves." "Do you think," I enquired, "that Don Alphonso is now really in a precarious position?" "I think," he said, "he does not feel himself happy, and no wonder. I have been told to-day that he has written to his mother that he wished to come back. I should not be surprised at that; there is nothing in his situation which can render it agreeable. He is surrounded by incessant intrigues, he is without money, and nobody knows when he will be able to convoke the Cortes to vote him regular supplies. This is all very well now, for party hostilities are not carried on by daylight, but if the Queen re-enters Spain, as she passionately wants to do, her presence will make the divisions now hidden explode, and will not be long before those divisions bring about his fall. Moreover," he added in conclusion, "the Carlists know it, and all they want, to use their own expression, is to gain time *pour user le petit cousin*."

REVIEWS.

*New Dominion Monthly* for July is received, and is a capital number. The contents are:—A Holiday at Lake Beauport; The Rush to the Palmer River Gold Fields, Northern Queensland; My Son's Wife; The Rosebud (poetry); A Sketch from Village Life; "Voices of Sorrow," (poetry); The Department of Agriculture at Washington; How Bessie Bingham Received his Sight (concluded); Under the Cherry Tree; Reminiscences of a Missionary Pastor and Collector, &c., &c. John Dougall & Son, publishers, Montreal. Price \$1.50 per annum, or 15 cts. per copy.

*The Science of Health* for August is a reasonable and timely number of this model and excellent health publication. It contains information which seems to us worth more than a year's subscription to every thoughtful reader. Opening with What Shall We Eat, it discusses also the Hygienic System; The Irrepressible Conflict; The Way to Keep Sick; Popular Physiology; Water as a Health Agent; Care of Children; Which Shall it be; Summer Complaints; Use of Rice, and supplies many Recipes for Cooking it, and for Canning Fruit, which are certainly seasonable just now; Besides, there are items on How to Keep Water Cool; Influence; Graham Flour, etc. In every family this Magazine should be received and read regularly. Price only 20 cents a month, or \$2.00 a year. Address S. K. Wells & Co., 737 Broadway, New York.

The West Coast Mail of June 29, states that during the recent terrible storm in the harbour of Valparaiso, at least forty boys belonging to the training ship were drowned, between twenty and thirty sailors, and from twelve to fifteen boatmen, exclusive of eight persons who went down in the unfortunate *Egerie*. No correct estimate of the loss of property has been arrived at, but what with stranding of vessels, sinking of hulks, damage to vessels, destruction of lighters and boats, the last two probably exceeding one hundred in number, the destruction of baths and other property, the amount will be very heavy.

A Havana letter states that during the last week in June there has been considerable fighting along the rebel lines at Rodrigo, only one house being left standing, and that because it floated the French flag. A recent fight near Encrucija resulted in a rebel loss of 150, and a Spanish loss of 200. Five sugar estates near San Domingo have been burned by the Cubans.

## WAITING TO BE WON.

P. M. SHIPS ALERT AND DISCOVERY, CAPTAINS  
NARIS AND STEVENSON, SAILED FOR THE  
ARCTIC REGIONS, MAY 29, 1875.

(From Punch.)

At her feet the Frozen Ocean, round her head the  
Auroral Lights,  
Through eyes, chill and changeless, of six  
month-days and nights,  
In her bride-veil, fringed with telecs, and of the  
snow-drift spun,  
Sits the White Layde of the Pole, still waiting to  
be won.

What suitors for her palace-gates have hoisted  
daring sail,  
Though eye of man has never seen the face be-  
hind her veil!  
So long sighed for, so hard served for, as this  
Queen, was never none,  
Since the days of brave adventure and true ser-  
vice first begun.

To her feet their Norse blood urging sent the  
Vikings' throng,  
Hyrto on back and axo in fist, in their wardrakes  
swift and strong.  
There, bleaching on her threshold, lie the bones  
of ships and men,  
With Red Eric that sailed Vinlandwards, to'er to  
steer south again.

To her cold threshold gallants o' the Zuyder-Zee  
made way,  
With brave Barentz, sturdy suitor, that would not  
be sold nay;  
He set his heart to win her hand—but only saw,  
afar,  
The glimmer of her wan white veil beneath the  
Polar Star.

In the steps of those Dutch suitors, English cap-  
tains, blithe and bold;  
Since the spring-tide of good Queen Bess, faced  
fog and lee and cold;  
Frobisher, Grenville, Hudson, and Baffin, souls  
of steel,  
In quest of the Ice-Maiden urging North each  
pigmy keel.

As the desert track is measured by the wrecked  
sails of the sand,  
So bleaching bones of men and hulls from berg  
and huramock stand.  
To tell where in some high, hot, heart the ice-  
wind's numbing breath  
Chilled the wild blood coursing eager for that  
Bride of Snow and Death.

But still the white Witch-Maiden, that sits above  
the Pole,  
In the snow-bound silver silence whose cold  
quills aught but soul  
Draws manly hearts with straggle desire to lift  
her icy veil:  
The bravest still have sought her, and will seek,  
whoever fall.

If England's flag yet leads the quest, crowding  
sail close behind  
Our Western Brethren give their Stars and Stripes  
unto the wind;  
On the faint tracks of Red Eric, follow Norse-men  
of his kin;  
And Saxons tough, for Fatherland new conquests  
keen to win.

Oh, oh, to the weird Ice-world, where, the win-  
ner's prize, sits she,  
An untrod land about her feet, washed by an un-  
sailed sea;  
And what though Franklin's, Crozier's, steps have  
left their icy track,  
All pointing northwards, northwards—none ever  
leading back?

Not our last, nor yet our bravest, is this band the  
quest that dares,  
Though brave are they that sail to-day with  
Stevenson and Naris,  
And amid God-speed and blessing upon all and  
every one,  
Steer north in quest of that White Queen, who  
still waits to be won!

\* Punch need hardly remind his readers that  
the caravan routes in the Desert are bordered by  
the skeletons of the camels which have sunk  
under their loads.

## Brigade Camps.

## HOLLAND LANDING CAMP.

July 2nd, 1875.

I am happy to be able to report that the  
pleasant state of things which prevailed at  
the opening of the twelve days continued  
to the close, and that up to the last moment

nothing occurred to mar the harmony and  
mutual confidence and good will by which,  
in the 35th at all events, all ranks are ac-  
tuated, and which, combined with a hearty  
desire to improve on the part of the men,  
and competency to instruct and maintain  
discipline on the part of the officers, has  
made that regiment the crack corps of the  
brigade.

The County Council having accepted the  
invitation of the officers of the 35th to visit  
the camp, came on Dominion Day, but un-  
luckily not in time to witness the review,  
which was all over before the arrival of the  
noon train. The movements of the brigade  
on Thursday were much the same as on the  
day of inspection, except that firing a *feu de  
joie* in honour of the day took the place of  
the salute given to the General. Firing a *feu  
de joie* is a difficult thing, the precision on  
which its effect depends being very easily  
marred by the blunder of one or two men.  
Happily nobody blundered this time, and  
the firing was all that could be expected.  
After it was over there was an advance by  
cavalry and artillery, the former skirmish-  
ing, and the latter opening fire at an im-  
aginary foe, ensconced somewhere in the  
Holland Marsh. The cavalry then retired,  
and the infantry advanced in line, covered  
by the 35th, who formed two lines of skir-  
mishers. The line then retired by fours  
from the right of companies, and reformed  
in line of columns upon their original  
ground, while the skirmishers retiring in  
alternate lines assembled in rear, at the  
sound of the bugle. This concluded the  
review, and the various corps then return-  
ed to their respective lines. The day was  
fine and cool, but the dust was very distress-  
ing. The number of visitors to the camp  
was enormous. They came chiefly in wag-  
gons and carriages from the neighborhood,  
but a great many came also by train, chief-  
ly from Newmarket, Aurora, and Brad-  
ford.

After the review, the County Council of  
Simcoe were entertained at lunch by the  
Colonel and officers of the 35th, who had  
made very handsome preparations for their  
reception. The health of the Queen was  
given by Col. McKenzie, who then proposed  
the toast of the Warden and members of the  
County Council. Mr. Steel responded in  
happy and very loyal terms, and made the  
pleasing announcement that the Council  
had, on the previous evening, granted the  
men as an addition to their pay the sum of  
twenty five cents per day. The Warden  
then proposed the health of Col. McKen-  
zie and his officers. In reply, Col. Mc-  
Kenzie urged upon all who held influential  
positions, such as those then around him,  
who were men of capital and employers of  
labour, not to put any obstacles in the way  
of those who, by their willingness to assume  
the defence of the country, saved it from  
the inconvenience that would result from  
the enforcement of the ball t, the only al-  
ternative from the present system. Major  
O'Brien gave as a toast, "Dominion Day,  
and all who honour it," and said that as  
officers holding their commissions from the  
Crown, they turned to it as the point from  
which they received their honour, and  
to which their duty was owing, that there-  
fore with them the Empire was first, and  
that as part of the Empire they desired the  
prosperity of the Dominion. This senti-  
ment was heartily cheered, and the toast  
warmly responded to. The party then  
broke to witness a parade of the 35th, held  
in honour of the visitors who had come too  
late to see the review.

The regiment was then formed upon its own

ground, and performed several movements  
with a degree of precision and smartness  
which delighted all present, and proved to  
the Council that their liberality had been  
well bestowed. The latter were so much  
impressed with what they saw, the accounts  
they heard of the good conduct of the men,  
and the harmony and good feeling which  
they saw prevailing all ranks, that they at  
once drew up and presented to Col. Mc-  
Kenzie, as representing the 35th, an ad-  
dress expressing their high sense of the  
efficiency and good conduct of the men un-  
der his command.

A route march was ordered for Friday  
morning, but as, owing to the late arrival  
of part of the day's rations, the brigade was  
not ready to start at the hour fixed, the  
march was put off till the afternoon, on ac-  
count of the extreme heat of the day.

On Saturday the camp broke up, and all  
returned to their respective homes in fine  
health and spirits, with the consciousness of  
having faithfully done their duty, and with-  
out any thing having occurred to des-  
troy the pleasing recollections of the  
camp.

I should add that at the last parade of  
the 35th, Col. McKenzie called out Ser-  
geant Major Ward, and having expressed  
the high opinion entertained of the manner  
in which he had discharged his onerous and  
responsible duties, told him that in token  
thereof it was the intention of the officers  
to present him with a silver mounted cane,  
which they hoped he would keep in memory  
of the time spent in the regiment. — *Orillia  
Packet*, July 9.

## ST. ANDREWS CAMP. — 11TH BATT.

This camp is situated near the village of  
St. Andrews, on a beautiful elevation of  
ground called "Bella Vue," overlooking  
the Ottawa River. The selection of this  
spot was an excellent one, as affording the  
greatest convenience for providing the  
camp with water and the other necessaries  
of military camp life besides possessing a  
vast level field for drilling purposes. We  
had the pleasure of paying a visit to this  
camp on the 7th instant where we arrived  
in time to witness the various military evo-  
lutions of the St. Andrews troop of  
cavalry under command of Lieut.-Col. Bur-  
wash and the infantry force consisting of  
eight companies, seven of which belong to  
the county and the eighth, Capt. Lawlor, to  
Eardly. Although not personally qualified  
to judge of the proficiency of the force yet  
we were struck with the remarkable preci-  
sion and order maintained throughout the  
various movements enacted in our presence,  
and were pleased to hear from a competent  
Judge, Col. Fether (district inspector) in  
the course of an eloquent and appropriate  
address to the force, that the St. Andrews  
troop of cavalry was the finest body of its  
kind in the Province, while he considered  
the progress made by the infantry, under  
their respective pains taking and attentive  
officers, highly creditable and deserving  
of acknowledgment. The entire force con-  
sists of 345 men quartered in round tents in  
parrallel lines at regular distances. The  
effect of this methodical arrangement is  
very pleasing to the eye, which, with the  
order and cleanliness which is everywhere  
observable, produced an agreeable impres-  
sion highly creditable to the officers in  
command. The staff officers in camp in  
command of this force are, Lieut.-Col. Be-  
con, Brigade Major; Major Rogers, Br. Lt.-  
Col. Commanding 11th Batt. A. R. Capt.  
MacDonald, (Br. Major) Adgt; Dr. May-



rand Surgeon, Dr. Jones, Asst. Surgeon, Capt. Lamb; Paymaster; R. W. McGregor, Quarter Master; Capt. Leroy, M. J.; This staff is acknowledged by all who have witnessed its offices on duty and in the discharge of the various duties devolving upon them among the most able and efficient of our volunteer force. The best *entente* is observable between the officers and men, nothing having occurred to give rise to a single serious complaint, while the health of the camp has been perfect, the jovial bearing of the competent Medical Staff being sufficient to banish sickness of all kinds without recourse to medicine. The provisioning of the camp under the management of the Quarter Master never gave greater satisfaction, the supplies being good and abundant and *sans replique*. The luncheon at the officers mess, to which we were invited, gave us a taste for camp life we never felt before, and will cause us to entertain an agreeable *souvenir* of our visit to and entertainment at the St. Andrews Camp.—*The Progress.*

DOMINION DAY AT FRANKLIN CAMP.

The day was celebrated by the corps in camp, consisting of the No. 1 Montreal troop of Hussars; the No. 2 Huntington troop; the 50th and 51st battalions, turning out for a brigade drill under the command of Colonel Fletcher, who put them through a number of intricate movements, the whole of which, considering the short time allowed for training, were creditably done. The squadron movements of the 2nd troops' cavalry, under command of Capt. Tees, M. V. C., reflects great credit on both troops. The cavalry charge was splendidly done, the men advancing at full gallop, each man giving a good hearty British cheer, as with flashing swords they mounted the crest of the hill. The cavalry then fell back, when the infantry extended in skirmishing order. This too was splendidly done, and speaks volumes for our volunteer force. The infantry charge, as well as their firing, was all well executed. After firing a *feu de joie*, three hearty cheers were given for Her Majesty the Queen. The camp here has been a brilliant affair, each corps viewing with the other to make camp life pleasant. The people resident here well merit the thanks of the men for the cordial and hospitable manner in which they have been given by the Montreal Troop, such as foot and horse races, but above all we must draw attention to the splendid concert at which they assisted, in aid of the Church Fund of Franklin. The Montreal Hussars left on Thursday evening. All seemed to regret their departure, and amid the playing of bands and cheers of the vast throng assembled to see them out of camp, they marched forth, bearing the good wishes of all; and many expressed wishes that they would again camp there another year.—*Evening Star, July 3rd.*

"CAMP ST. ANDREWS."

To use the language of a rollicking though not very classic song—"Sun, bang, here we are again." St. Andrews is just as we marched out of it a twelve month ago; the same quiet pervades its streets and habitations, the same contented disposition pervades its people. Joe's Point also is changed in none of its geographical features: As we stand on its grassy summit and look out over the calm waters of the Bay, scenting the briny odour wafted inland, and all around upon this picturesqueness of field and forest and flood, with our tent dotted

field as a back ground, it is easy to shut one's eyes and imagine the past year is but a dream, its checkered pathway but a vision, and that we have just arrived for our first Camp at St. Andrews.

After our gay departure from the capital we had a pleasant run to the Junction, where we picked up Capt. Alexander and his fine company. Thus reinforced, we proceeded onward to M'Adam, where we found Col. Upton and the gallant 67th already arrived and waiting our approach. After the usual friendly greetings, and a good hour's delay, our lengthened train started *en route* for St. Andrews, but owing to some unhappy mismanagement, or lack of sufficient motive power, all our baggage, horses, and Camp equipage were left behind. This was a great inconvenience to the men, as darkness had set in before they were able to complete arrangements for their first night under canvas. It must not be omitted that the Staff and 71st tents were all pitched waiting our arrival, so that we had nothing to do but enter in and take possession. The 67th tents were also speedily pitched, guards were mounted, and in ten minutes after arrival our Camp had assumed its military aspects and preparations.

About 9 o'clock the Woodstock Field Battery arrived on the ground, and a fine sight it was to see them dashing into Camp, with their great powerful horses and vicious looking 9 pounders and howitzer. They number 70 men, 45 horses, 4 guns, and are under the command of Lieut. W. O. Raymond, a fine young officer.

The Battery is stationed on the extreme front, next comes the 67th, the Staff in the centre, and the 71st with the isolated Companies on the left.

The three arms of the service are thus fairly represented.

The bands of the respective Battalions are present, and will enliven the Camp with their martial melodies.

The officers composing the Staff have been already published in the Reporter.

The 67th is composed as follows:—  
Lt. Col Upton, commanding.  
Majors—Bl. Lt. Cols. C.W. Raymond, and R. W. Ketchum.

- Adjutant—Lt. J. L. Baird.
- Paymaster—Major J. D. Ketchum.
- Quartermaster—Capt. H. Emery.
- Surgeon—C. P. Connell, M.D.
- Asst. do.—T. L. Boveridge, M. D.
- No. 1 Company,—Capt. Bourne.
- " 2 " Capt. Adams.
- " 3 " Capt. Hoyt.
- " 4 " Capt. Boyer.
- " 5 " Capt. Burpee.
- " 6 " Capt. Hartley.
- " 7 " Capt. Carvell.
- " 8 " Capt. Vince.

The 71st Battalion is composed as follows:—

- Lt.-Col. J. L. Marsh, commanding.
- Adjutant—Lt. Howe.
- Paymaster—Capt. J. W. Smith.
- Quartermaster—A. Lipsett.
- Surgeon—T. C. Brown, M. D.
- No. 1 Company,—Capt. Staples.
- " 2 " Capt. Christie.
- " 3 " Capt. Wilkinson.
- " 4 " Capt. Alexander.
- " 5 " Capt. Cropley.

St. Stephen, Capt. Hutton; St. George, Capt. M'Geo; Deer-Island Capt. Lloyd, will also be attached for drill purposes to the 71st.

The Grand Falls Company, Capt. Boisse, and Little Falls Company, Capt., Barker

will arrive to-morrow with their inevitable violins, and join the 67th.

The 71st will furnish the main Guard to-morrow.

Target Practice commences to-morrow afternoon.

The Brigadier is delighted to find, and Brigade Major Inches equally delighted to prove that the First Division has turned out *in full strength*, every Company full to the very last man. This is certainly a fine exhibit.

The Camp opens with every promise of proving a grand success. The Minister of Militia is expected next week, and will here see as fine a Brigade as our Dominion can produce.

The Camp has been named "Camp St. Andrews."

TUESDAY MORNING.—Raining heavily. All day under canvas, but very little out-door work can be accomplished to day.—*N. B. Reporter, July 7.*

MILITIA CAMPING AT DEBERT.

From the Amherst *Sentinel's* correspondence of 29th ult., we extract the following items regarding life in the camp:

A week here has enabled our volunteers to form some opinion as to the enjoyments and drawbacks of annual drill in camp. The feeling among all ranks seems to be a general one of contentment, both with the rigor of military discipline, which conforms exactly to that in actual service, and a system of regiment which does not embrace all the luxuries to which many have been accustomed. The very small proportion of sick and the generally healthy appearance of the men denote that there is at least a sufficient quantity of healthful food. Occasionally a sour loaf of bread provokes a scowl, but such provoking things sometimes occur in the best regulated families, and the probability is that those who scowl the most, have had a praiseworthy experience in this line which enables them to produce this facial expression with little difficulty. It is certain, however, that as regards the advantages to the country of training our local forces in camp, they are very great in comparison with the system hitherto practised in our part of the country.

SUNDAY IN CAMP.

On Sunday we had the divine service in the morning and afternoon. Rev. Mr. Ainsley (Methodist) of Debert preached in the morning, when all were required to be on parade except those who objected to attending Protestant worship. The battalions were formed on two adjacent sides of a square, the other sides being occupied by about 130 civilians. The drums piled and covered with the Union Jack formed the minister's desk in the centre of the square, and the music was led by an orchestra improvised for the occasion, consisting of 2 violins, 2 flutes, 3 horns, and a triangle. The music was arranged and written by one of the musical ones of our battalion, and consisted of Hamburg, Siloam and Nearer to Thee. Rev. Dr. McCulloch, of Truro, officiated in the afternoon, when the attendance was voluntary. In the evening some of the officers of our battalion organized a social service in their mess tent.

It was conducted by Capt. W. Oxley, and consisted of reading scripture, singing with accompaniment by orchestra, and prayers by Capt. & Adjut. J. Albert Black, Capt. H. C. Mills, Ensign Martin Black, Capt. W. Oxley, and one from the 75th battalion. Comparative quietness was observed

ed throughout the camp, although the superior decorum of the 78th evinced the more strict Sabbath observance which is instilled by Presbyterian training. The same routine of military duty is, of course observed on the Sabbath as on other days, except drill.

Through the efforts of our popular Surgeon Hodgson, all the men of our battalion have their heads adorned with a neat gully instead of the objectionable forage cap hitherto used, the former having been ordered from Halifax, and supplied to the men at cost.

THE QUANTITY OF RATIONS.

consumed daily by the camp is about 350 loaves of bread, a carcass of beef, 8 bushels potatoes, 60lbs. sugar, 60 lbs. cheese, besides other articles. About three quarters of a cord of wood per day is used for cooking purposes. These are supplied, under contract, by Mr. George Fultz, Halifax, who procures the bread from the Truro-bakery.

Several members of the Amherst Company in recognition of the kindness of Sergeant-Major Greenwood, who is attached to our battalion, presented him with a sum of money and their best wishes.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Henry Fawcett offered a motion declaring that it was inexpedient for the Government to pay any portion of the expenses of the Prince of Wales' Eastern tour. Disraeli opposed the motion, because the Prince would be the guest of the Viceroy of India. Gladstone supported Disraeli. The vote was finally rejected on a vote of 67 yeas to 379 nays.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC Rifle Association.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING will be held at Point St. Charles Range, Montreal, commencing on TUESDAY, 10th AUGUST. List of prizes and certificates of passage may be had on application to

JOHN FLETCHER, Lt.-Col., Secretary.



MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 13th August, 1875, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, two times per week each way, during the winter between Rapids des Joachims and Mattawa, and three times per week each way during the season of navigation between Deux Rivieres and Mattawa, from the 1st September next. Conveyance to be made in a canoe, skiff, a suitable vehicle, or on horseback according to the season. In Winter—The mails to leave Mattawa on Mondays and Thursdays at 6 a.m., and arrive at Rapids des Joachims, on Tuesdays and Fridays at noon. To leave Rapids des Joachims on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 p.m., or upon arrival of mail from Pembroke and arrive at Mattawa on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 p.m. In Summer—To leave Mattawa on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 10 a.m., and arrive Deux Rivieres at 5 p.m. To leave Deux Rivieres on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 7 a.m., and arrive at Mattawa at 8 p.m.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Rapids des Joachims, Rock-Hills, Deux Rivieres, and Mattawa.

J. P. FRENCH,

Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Ottawa, 13th July, 1875.

3In 29



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 21st year of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter 66, and entitled: "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 fulfilment 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 of slats shall in any case be allowed, but all divisions between the part of a building occupied as a Warehouse, whether door 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 loading 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 other 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 these 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 storekeepers and other vessels may be established in accordance with the Order in Council relating thereto of 23rd October, 1863.

Sufferance Warehouses at Railway Stations and Depots shall be established in accordance with Section 1 of Order in Council bearing date 4th December, 1855, 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 3 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, 1863, 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 this 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 25th of June, 1863, relating to payments for the privilege of using stores as Bonded Warehouses in certain ports, are hereby repealed.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

27-31a Clerk Privy Council.

**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 Challenge; Chaplains; Suters; To whom any Officer may apply for Passes; Sentinels; False Alarms; Misbehaviour; Making Known the Watchword; Engineers; Spies; How Courts-Martial must be Authenticated, etc. Sent on receipt of price is. & L. EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD HAVE ONE.

TIMOTHY L. BROPHY,

3m.26 3 Sheriff St., New York.



**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 5th 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 First day of July next.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

31n.25 Clerk, Privy Council.



**CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,**

OTTAWA, 10th July, 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 13 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 5th 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 First day of July next.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

31n.26 Clerk, Privy Council.



**GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.**

Monday, 14th day of June, 1875.

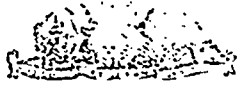
PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 5th 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 First day of July next.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

31n.23 Clerk, Privy Council.



**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 5th 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,

31n.26 Clerk, Privy Council.



**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. 31n.25

Ottawa, 15th June, 1875.

**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 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 adding 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

**INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.,**

No. 12 East 17th Street,

Det. B'WAY & 5th AVE.,

NEW YORK CITY.

NOTE—All moneys by draft on New York, or Express, or postal order—charges paid by sender

# THE SUN.

WEEKLY, AND DAILY FOR 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavour to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

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.

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. 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.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported in its columns.

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.

We have no travelling agents. THE WEEKLY SUN—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only \$1.20 a year. Postage prepaid. no discounts from the rate.

THE DAILY SUN—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 130,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription, postage prepaid 65 cents a month, or \$6.50 a year. To Clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 40 per cent.

Address, "THE SUN" New York City.

## The Fishermen's MEMORIAL AND RECORD BOOK

gives you interesting facts relative to the fisheries. How fish are caught, and where they are caught, olden time and modern time fishing. Off Hand Sketches, Big Trips, statistics of the Fisheries, Tales of Narrow Escapes, Fearful Gales, Maritime Poetry, and other matters of interest concerning the important and busy Very handsomely illustrated with original engravings. Price 25.00 in Paper Covers, \$1.50 finely bound in Cloth. Sent anywhere on receipt of price. Agents wanted to whom exclusive territory will be given. Liberal commissions. Write for particulars.

PROCTER BROS., Publishers,  
Cape Ann Advertiser Office,  
11 Gloucester, Mass.

## A POSITIVE REMEDY MORTIMER'S CHOLERA MIXTURE,

A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND—Is a sure and safe remedy for Diarrhoea and other Bowel Complaints.

At a season when the system is liable to prostration from those weakening disorders, this valuable remedy should be kept in every household. No one can afford to be without it.

Price only 25 cents a bottle

GEO. MORTIMER,  
Chemist and Druggist,  
Sussex street

Orders, July 20th, 1875.

# THE ALDINE COMPANY'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

## THE ALDINE; THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

This splendid enterprise is not only well sustained in every feature, but is being constantly developed and improved. It to-day stands without a rival in the whole world of periodical literature. The beautiful dog-portfolio, "Man's Unselfish Friend," a chromo presented to every subscriber is a decided hit, and will, if possible, add to the popularity which this work has gained. The ART UNION feature also promises great and beneficent results, in arousing public interest in the fine arts. Circulars and full information on application.

Parts I, II, III and IV are now ready.

### SUTTON'S Leisure-Hour Miscellany.

To be completed in 40 parts, is issued fortnightly. Each part will contain an elegant frontispiece, originally engraved on steel for the London Art Journal.

### REPRODUCING

at a price within the popular reach, engravings never before offered at less than five times the amount.

These plates have been the attraction of The London Art Journal,

Each part will contain 28 quarto pages, including the elegant frontispiece, on heavy plate paper. A superb title page, richly illuminated in red and gold, will be given with the first part, and the printing of the entire work will be a work of representation of "The Aldine Press" which is a guarantee of something beautiful and valuable.

At a Cost of 25 Cents a Part.

### PARTS I, II & III ARE JUST PUBLISHED. THE ART JOURNAL.

Complete in 12 monthly parts, at \$1 each. Reproducing the best full page illustrations from the earlier volumes of The Aldine.

Each monthly part will contain six superb plates with accompanying descriptive matter, and whether for binding or framing, will be entirely beyond competition in style or artistic character. Every impression will be most carefully taken on the finest toned paper, and no pains will be spared to make this the richest production of a press which has won, in a marvellous short time, a world-wide reputation.

### GEMS FROM THE ALDINE.

Especially assorted for Scrap Book Illustrations & Drawing Class Copies.

A large collection of pictures of different sizes and on almost every conceivable subject have been put up in an attractive envelope, and are now offered at a price intended to make them popular in every sense.

Envelope No. 1, containing 50 beautiful engravings, is now ready, and will be sent, postage paid, to any address for ONE DOLLAR. A liberal discount to agents and teachers.

### SCRAP BOOKS.

A splendid assortment of SCRAP BOOKS have been expressly prepared for the holiday season, and no present of more permanent interest can be selected for gentleman or lady, old or young.

- No. 1. Half bound, cloth sides, gilt back 250 pp. 12 x 10 inches \$5 00
- No. 2. Half bound, cloth sides, gilt back, 500 pp. 12 x 16 inches 7 00
- No. 3. Full morocco, beveled boards, gilt and antique, very rich, 500 pp. 12 00

Sent by order in gold at 25 cents each line. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

### THE ALDINE PASSE-PARTOUTS.

In compliance with repeated requests, the publishers of THE ALDINE have prepared impressions of many of their most beautiful plates for passe-partout framing.

The cuts are mounted on a beautifully tinted azure mat, with a handsome red border line.

1. Attach the glass, it is only left for the customer to paste and fold over an already attached border, and this may be done by a child.
- 27 subjects, 12 x 15 in., 25c.; with glass 50c.
- Six of this size for \$1.00, when selection is left to publishers.
- 6 subjects, 10 x 12 in. 20c. with glass 45c.
- 7 subjects, 6 1/2 x 8 1/2 in., 15c.; with glass 40c.
- 12 subjects, 4 x 10 in., 50c.; with glass, \$1.00.

Sent by mail, without glass, post-paid, for the price.

CANVASSERS WANTED,

THE ALDINE COMPANY,  
68, Maiden Lane, New York.

# THE BEST PAPER, TRY IT.

POSTAGE FREE.

## BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN now in its 30th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any weekly newspaper of the kind in the world. A new volume commences January 1, 1875.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions, with Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions, New Processes, New Methods, and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Recipes, Suggestions and Advice, by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various arts.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from 10 to 15 original engravings of new machinery and novel inventions.

ENGRAVINGS, illustrating Improvements, Discoveries, and Important Works, pertaining to civil and Mechanical Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy; Records of the latest progress in the application of Steam, Steam Engineering, Railways, Ship-Building, Navigation, Telegraphy, Telegraph Engineering, Electricity, Magnetism, Light and Heat.

FARMERS, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufacturers, Chemists, Lovers of Science, Teachers, Clergymen, Lawyers, and People of all Professions, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN useful to them. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office, and Counting Room, in every Reading Room, College, Academy, or School.

A year's numbers contain 522 pages and SEVERAL HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, \$3.20 a year by mail, including postage. Discount to Clubs. Special circulars and Specimens sent free. May be had of all News Dealers.

**PATENTS** In connection with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have the largest establishment in the world. More than fifty thousand applications have been made for patents through their agency.

Patents are obtained on the best terms, Models of New inventions and sketches examined and advice free. A special notice is made in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN of all Inventions Patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. Patents are often sold in parts or whole, to persons attracted to the invention by such notice. Send for Pamphlet, 110 pages, containing laws and full directions for obtaining Patents.

Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents, MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, N.Y. Branch office, cor F and 7th Sts., Washington, D.C.

## THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

PROSPECTUS OF

### A New Independent Health Monthly.

The object of it is, to teach the people all that pertains to the preservation of Health, the prevention of Diseases, and how to live in order to develop normally in body and mind.

It is not a Medical Journal, but PHYSIOLOGICAL and HYGIENIC, a family magazine, containing just that practical information on the laws of Life and Health, useful to every member of the household, and cannot but be worth many times its price to every family in which it is read.

Quack Medicines, and quack doctors will be exposed, and swindlers will not be allowed to impose on the people where the SCIENCE OF HEALTH is generally circulated.

This Journal will be the exponent of all known means by which Health, Strength, Vigor, and a Long Life, may be attained by using and regulating those agencies which are always accessible and so vitally related to Health and the treatment of Diseases, including Air, Light, Temperature, Bathing, Eating, Drinking, Clothing, Recreation, Exercise, Rest, Sleep, Electricity, Mental Influences, Social Relations, and all Normal agents and Hygienic materials. All that is required to keep well and to preserve health, is a knowledge of the uses and misuses of these agencies.

The SCIENCE OF HEALTH will be the best exponent of the scientific principles of these subjects, and not the organ of any particular institution, or of the professional practice of any one but devoted to the best interests of the whole people.

Terms.—Published monthly at \$2.00 a year in advance; single numbers, 20 cents. Clubs often at \$1.50 each, and an extra copy to agent; we are offering the most liberal list of Premiums. Local AGENTS wanted everywhere, and cash commissions given. Address all letters to

SAMUEL R. WELLS, Publisher,  
28 Broadway, New