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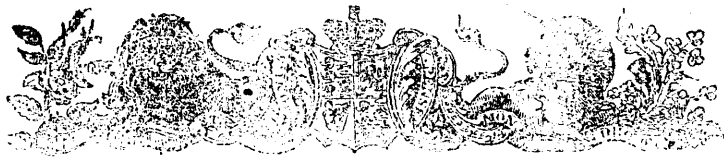
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1876.

No. 1.

The Volunteer Review

published EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR, 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 insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

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

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

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

We shall 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 solid nonpareil type, } 10cts. per line.

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

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

A. Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature, in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-Five Cents a line for the first insertion and 12½ 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.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "WITNESS."

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

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

favor of the *Witness*. Indeed, the fact that the last assault has been followed up for six months with the most untiring efforts to break down the paper on the part of the most powerful moral opposition that could be organized on earth, and has resulted in cutting us off from some, at least, of those Roman Catholic readers whose good will we formerly enjoyed and highly prized, gives us perhaps, some claim on the kind offices of those who value free speech and freedom of religious belief. The actual diminution of the circulation of the *Daily Witness* is of course, comparatively small, amounting to about 500 out of 15,000, or less than four per cent., and does not affect us peculiarly, as we can still claim a circulation equal in volume to that of all the rest of the daily city press, probably the majority of our old Roman Catholic reading being such still.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "CANADIAN MESSENGER."

THE PIONEER PAPER.

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

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

The following are the prices of the *Messenger*:

1 copy	\$ 0 30
10 copies	2 50
25 copies	6 00
50 copies	11 50
100 copies	22 00
1,000 copies	200 00

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

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "NEW DOMINION MONTHLY."

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

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Publishers, Montreal.

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1 premium of	\$100,000
1 premium of	10,000
1 premium of	5,000
1 premium of	3,000
1 premium of	1,000
10 premiums of \$500 each	5,000
10 premiums of 200 each	2,000
27 premiums of 100 each	2,700
48 premiums of 50 each	2,400
900 premiums of 21 each	18,900
Total	\$150,000

APRIL & OCTOBER. Cash	
1 premium of	\$35,000
1 premium of	10,000
1 premium of	5,000
1 premium of	3,000
3 premiums of \$1,000 each	3,000
10 premiums of 500 each	5,000
10 premiums of 200 each	2,000
25 premiums of 100 each	2,500
41 premiums of 50 each	2,050
3900 premiums of 21 each	81,900
Total	\$150,000

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Smith's "Instant Dress Elevator."
This CUT shows the Upper Part of the Skirt (wrong side out), with the "Elevator" fixed in. You can raise your skirt while passing a muddy place, and then let it fall, or you can keep it raised. It keeps the skirt from the Fifth. It Loops the skirt in a Beautiful and Fashionable Manner. It draws all the fullness to the back, making the "straight front." It Saves more than Ten Times its Cost. It can be changed from One Dress to another. Price, 45 cents each. Mailed.

OR the Patterns and Cloth Models of the ENTIRE SUIT will be GIVEN FREE as PREMIUM to any person who sends \$1.10 to us, as one year's subscription to the "PATTERN BAZAAR."

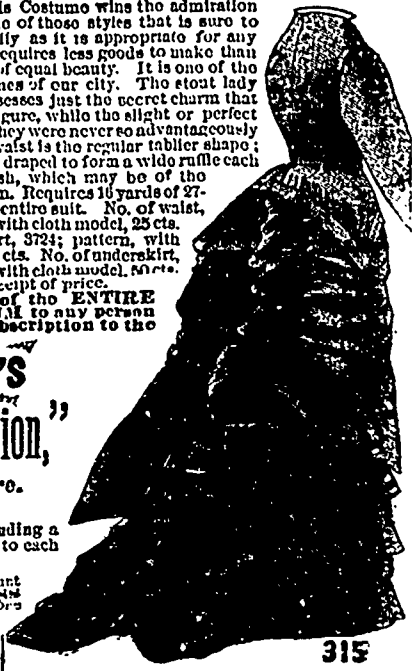
A. BURDETTE SMITH'S
Monthly "World of Fashion,"
FINE ARTS and POLITE Literature.
Single Copies 25 Cents.

Subscription Price, \$3 a year, post-paid, including a premium of Two Dollars' worth of patterns free to each subscriber.

We send our CERTIFICATES for this amount upon receipt of subscription. TWO of our DRESS ELEVATORS will be given IN PLACE of Two Dollars' worth of Patterns, if desired.

The "MONTHLY WORLD OF FASHION," the very finest, most beautiful, attractive magazine to be found in this country, and every person who begins with taking it, will NEVER R discontinue it while it is published.

No. 315. This Costume wins the admiration of all. It is one of those styles that is sure to please, especially as it is appropriate for any material, and requires less goods to make than any other suit of equal beauty. It is one of the leading costumes of our city. The stout lady will find it possesses just the secret charm that improves her figure, while the slight or perfect form may feel they were never so advantageously attired. The waist is the regular tablier shape; the overskirt is draped to form a wide ruffle each side of the gash, which may be of the same, or Ribbon. Requires 16 yards of 27-inch goods for entire suit. No. of waist, 3723; pattern, with cloth model, 25 cts. No. of overskirt, 3724; pattern, with cloth model, 25 cts. No. of underskirt, 3725; pattern, with cloth model, 50 cts. Mailed on receipt of price.



315
Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar
Sample Copy, 25 cents.
Subscription Price, \$1.10 a year, post-paid.
One Dollar's worth of Patterns given to each subscriber free as premium

\$4,500.00 IN GOLD COIN TO GIVE AWAY!

We will give \$2,000.00 in Gold Coin to 65 persons who send us the largest number of subscribers to our "World of Fashion" at \$3 each, before March 5, 1876. As follows: To the Getter-up of the

Largest Club	\$300.00 in gold coin
2d largest club	200.00 in gold coin
3d largest club	150.00 in gold coin
4th largest club	130.00 in gold coin
5th largest club	120.00 in gold coin
6th largest club	110.00 in gold coin
7th largest club	100.00 in gold coin
8th largest club	75.00 in gold coin
9th largest club	60.00 in gold coin
10th largest club	55.00 in gold coin
11th largest club	25.00 in gold coin

and so on to the 65th largest club.

You get a premium for every subscriber you send us. And every subscriber gets a premium.

Both of these Gold Coin Presents offers will be found at full length in the September Number, besides the names and P. O. addresses of 102 persons to whom we have just paid \$2,135.00 in Gold, according to our previous offers. You can write to one or all of them, and they will tell you that we do exactly as we promise.

YOUR BEST way is to send your own subscription to either of our Magazines, when you will get the first number and your Certificates of Premiums, which you can show, and at once begin getting subscribers, or send 25 cts for one copy. Send stamp for Fashion Catalogue.

We will give \$2,500.00 in Gold Coin to 122 persons who send us the largest number of subscribers to our "Bazaar," at \$1.10 each, before March 1, 1876.

As follows: To the Getter-up of the	
Largest Club	\$300.00 in gold coin
2d largest club	200.00 in gold coin
3d largest club	150.00 in gold coin
4th largest club	125.00 in gold coin
5th largest club	100.00 in gold coin
6th largest club	75.00 in gold coin
7th largest club	50.00 in gold coin
8th largest club	25.00 in gold coin
9th largest club	25.00 in gold coin
10th largest club	25.00 in gold coin
11th largest club	25.00 in gold coin

and so on to the 122d largest club.

You get a premium for every subscriber you send us. And every subscriber gets a premium.

Both of these Gold Coin Presents offers will be found at full length in the September Number, besides the names and P. O. addresses of 102 persons to whom we have just paid \$2,135.00 in Gold, according to our previous offers. You can write to one or all of them, and they will tell you that we do exactly as we promise.

A BURDETTE SMITH

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AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 11 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,
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PRINT SALE, a Second hand, No. 3 PRINTER PRESS will be sold for cash, at this Office



The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1876.

No. 1.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Dominion Parliament is called together for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS on the 10th February.

The charge for the Anglo American cable despatches will, for the future, be 25 cents per word.

The death is announced of General Sir H. W. Stisted, K.C.B., first Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario, at the age of 58 years. He was very popular in the Province during his residence here.

Application has been made by the Dominion Government to the British Army authorities for two officers to take the positions of Professors in the Military College at Kingston, one from the Royal Engineers and the other from the Royal Artillery. A third officer will be taken from the Canadian Active Militia, who will be capable of conducting one of the classes in the College and act as Quartermaster. It is said that the internal arrangements of the College building is not suitable, and that sooner or later additional buildings will have to be constructed. It is also said that the Commandant's house is altogether too small.

We regret to learn from India that while the Prince of Wales and his party were out on a hunting expedition on the 8th, in the vicinity of Lucknow, Lord Carrington met with an accident, by which his collar bone was broken.

The Indian Office confirms the appointment of Lord Lytton to be Viceroy of India in place of Lord Northbrook. The latter retiring because he does not feel able to sustain the heavy labors of the office during another summer. He will be created an Earl.

Orders have been received at Charlestown Navy Yard for a general reduction of the force, to go into effect immediately. It throws out of employment 600 men. 490 men have also been discharged from the Brooklyn Navy Yard in one lot. The force in the Construction Department and in the yards and docks is lower than it has been for 20 years.

The United States war ships *St. Lawrence* and *Macedonian* were sold by auction at the Norfolk Navy Yard, on the 31st December, to Northern parties, the *St. Lawrence* for \$17,900, and the *Macedonian* for \$14,074. These vessels were among the oldest ships in the navy.

The Committee which was appointed by the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute to draw up the report on the Newfoundland fisheries question, which has now been published, consisted of the following gentlemen—*Mr. John Rose, Bart., K.C.M.G., Mr. Edw'd Jenkins, M.P., Agent General for Canada, Major Carpenter, R.A., Mr. Gisborne Molin.*

eux, Mr. R. G. Haliburton, Mr. F. W. Chescon, Mr. Charles Fitzgerald, Mr. H. E. Montgomerie, and Mr. Frederick Young, Hon. Secretary to the Institute. In consequence of the absence of Mr. Haliburton in Prince Edward Island the report was drafted by Mr. James Whitman, M.A., of the Nova Scotia bar.

The United States Government has given notice to the British Postal authorities, that hereafter they will have to pay the full rate, 33 cents per pound, charged by the Railway Companies for the transport of mail matter across the American Continent, instead of six cents as formerly. This action, on the part of Postmaster Jewell, seems to have been hurried on because home postal authorities have demanded an immediate remittance of the amount due on account of Intercolonial Money Orders, amounting to some £100,000.

A terrific tornado has passed over a portion of Kentucky, causing great destruction of life and property. Houses and even a whole forest were blown down, many people being crushed to death by falling timber and buildings.

A large portion of the business part of the town of Jasper, Florida, has been destroyed by fire.

Later details of the hurricane which passed over the Phillipine Islands, report a loss of 250 lives, and large quantities of property. The crops have been entirely ruined.

The National Rifle Association of Great Britain have accepted the challenge of the New York Association to take part in a match for small bores, to be held in the United States during the Centennial celebration. Sir Henry Haiford has been appointed captain of the English team, and is now busily engaged in arranging the preliminaries.

The Admiralty has issued to commanders of Her Majesty's ships an amended circular in regard to fugitive slaves asking admission to a British man-of-war, when in territorial waters of a foreign State. They must be only admitted if their lives are endangered, and must not be kept on board after the danger is passed; but no demand for the surrender of a slave is to be entertained by a British officer.

A telegram to the London *Times* says the British now hold all important positions in the neighbourhood of Perak, and that British power is now supreme there.

The Manchester *Guardian* of the 11th states that the rumor gains currency that Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, will open the coming session of Parliament in person. She will be accompanied by the Princess of Wales.

The Turkish Government has ordered Circassians settled in Belgravia to be organized into 12 battalions, which are destined to guard the frontier of Servia.

It is said that Spain will shortly address a communication of importance to the various European Cabinets on the subject of Cuba.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* reiterates his statement that Austria is calling out her reserves, and maintains that it is true: he shows that it has not been officially contradicted.

A despatch to the *Deutsche Zeitung* asserts that the signs pointing to the occupation of Bosnia by the Austrians multiply, and that the places where the troops are to cross the Unna River are already fixed.

A fearful railway accident occurred near Odessa, in Russia, on the 9th inst. A train filled with military recruits ran off the track and plunged down an embankment. The wrecked cars caught fire before all the men could be extricated, and many were burned to death. The total number of killed is 64, and 54 are injured, several fatally.

The delay in answering Count Andrassy's note regarding Turkish affairs, on the part of France and England, is owing to the absence from London of Lord Derby the British Foreign Minister.

The Spanish Government has ordered from Her Krupp's foundry, at Essen, six 11 inch breech loading steel cannon, with 600 rounds of ammunition, for delivery in Cuba. Each gun will cost \$10,000.

The British army mobilisation scheme has already revived a demand for a larger army, and it is said to be not at all unlikely that the Government will respond to that demand. Rumour states that the Government have already decided to ask for a large increase in the Army Estimates, and that it will be mainly devoted to increasing the number of the rank and file.

The Prince Imperial of Austria is to be crowned King of Hungary in July next.

In relation to the Eastern Question, at the New Year's reception, the Emperor of Germany responded to the address from the army, he replied praising their efficiency and assured them of the durability of the peace now enjoyed. Bismark appeared in excellent health and was enthusiastically cheered.

A Lisbon paper states that arrangements have already been made, according to which the Prince of Wales, on his return from India, will visit Malta, Gibraltar and Lisbon, embarking at Oporto for England.

The Spanish Government on the 23rd December confidently declared to the other European Powers a firm resolution of satisfying all just complaints of Cubans.

The Marine Societies' training ship *Warspite*, which has been anchored in the Thames, between Greenwich and Woolwich for many years, was burned on the morning of the 3rd inst. No lives were lost.

The Comte de Paris' History.*

To the enterprise of Messrs. Jos. H. Coates and Co., of Philadelphia, we are indebted for the reproduction in an English dress of the History of the Civil War in America by the Comte de Paris, heir to the throne of France in the Orleans line, and aide de camp to General McClellan during the early days of our civil war. A perusal of this history is abundant refutation, so far as its author is concerned, of the assertion that the Bourbons neither learn anything or forget anything. It shows in every page the liberalizing influence of study, travel and contact with free institutions upon the intelligent mind of a member of that royal race which in its other branches has been identified with the principles of absolutism and the mediæval claims of the divine right, and it is no small tribute to the manly spirit of the Comte de Paris that, unlike his kinsman, the Comte de Chambord, he should have refused all claim to distinction, other than that which rests upon what he has himself accomplished which is worthy of man's recognition and respect. Led by an instinctive sympathy with our aspiration for unity and freedom which did equal honor to his head and heart, he sought service under our flag at the outbreak of the rebellion, and in his own person and that of his kinsmen, the Duc de Chartres and the Prince de Joinville, revived those traditions of French friendship toward this country which not even the unfriendly intrigues of a Napoleonic usurper could make us forget. As the author of this history, the Comte de Paris has established a new claim to our respect and esteem. Written throughout in a spirit of earnestness, not to say enthusiastic sympathy with the cause for which he contended, it will serve to make better known to France and to Europe the true character, extent and animus of that great contest, which in its successful result has established American unity upon the abiding foundation of liberty.

"Such was said in France about the American civil war," the author tells us in his preface, "so long as it lasted. But the data necessary to a full understanding of it in all its phases, and to follow it in details, were then wanting. Since that time public attention has been diverted by the events that have transpired in Europe. Nevertheless, this war of the New World may be useful to study, even after those of which our continent has been the theatre in 1866 and 1870. At a time when work and self possession constitute a duty for all, no page of contemporaneous military history should be neglected. Having been sympathetically received in the armies of the young Republic which remembers the support given by France to the early defenders of its independence, and has not failed to place the name of Bourbon among those who are to perpetuate the memory of it on its soil, it has been the wish of the author to present a token of gratitude to his late companions in arms."

We can assure Captain Louis d'Orleans that this tribute will be received in the spirit in which it is offered, and that his history will find an honored place by the side of contemporary histories of the war, including the memoirs of our own Sherman. In its French original the four volumes thus far published are already known to a limited number of American officers, and we have heretofore referred to them on several occasions and have translated one chapter for

* History of the Civil War in America. By the Comte de Paris; translated, with the approval of the author, by Louis F. Tasistro. Edited by Henry Coppée, LL.D. Volume I. Philadelphia; Jos. H. Coates and Co., 1875.

the Army and Navy Journal. In the translation of Messrs. Coates and Co., it will secure a much wider circle of readers, who will value it not only because of the intrinsic interest of the narrative, but as a record of the impressions and observations of the working of our institutions under the strain of war by so capable and fair minded a foreign observer. It is philosophical generalization than in military criticism. As Professor Coppée says in his preface: "He has produced a book displaying careful research, cool judgment, and a manifest purpose to be just to all. It is vigorous in style, scholarly without a touch of pedantry; his battle pictures are effective from their great simplicity; the battle fights itself under the reader's eye. So varied and skilful is the handling of the narrative that the interest does not flag for a moment, even when he deals with dry statistics. In a large and philosophic view of American institutions he has rivalled De Tocqueville."

THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS.

The four volumes already published in France bring the history down to the battle of Fredericksburg in military operation, to the foundering of the original Monitor en route to Charleston in the naval, and to the Emancipation Proclamation in the political history of the war; that is to say, to the end of 1862. They include 12 books and 33 chapters. Of these the first five books and twenty one chapters are included in the volume thus far published in Philadelphia, the remainder being reserved for the second volume, which is shortly to appear. Book I. of the American translation covers the history of the American Army previous to the rebellion, including a sketch of the American volunteers of the last century, the rise of the Regular Army and the influence of the Military Academy, the war with Mexico and the experience of our Army among the Indians. The second chapter of his book, that upon the Regular Army, was translated for the Journal and published in our issue of March 21st 1874, a synopsis of the fifth chapter, upon the American Army among the Indians, appearing the week following. In the chapter on the volunteers of the eighteenth century the fact is noted that it was against the soldiers of France "in the Seven Years' War that the American volunteers, then composing the militia of an English colony, made their debut in arms." This fact, it is added, "may be recalled to mind not only without bitterness, since, Heaven be praised! the flag of the United States, since it has been aloft, has never been found opposed to that of France on the field of battle, but also as a remembrance constituting an additional tie between them and us. For, during the unequal struggle which decided the ownership of the new continent, these contending with the handful of heroic men who defended our empire beyond the seas in spite of a forgetful country. The soldiers of the war of independence were formed in that school. Montcalm, even more than Wolfe, was the instructor of those adversaries who very soon undertook to avenge him. It was while endeavoring to supplant the French on the borders of the Ohio, by long and frequently disastrous expeditions, that the founders of the American nation gave the first indications of that indefatigable energy which in the end triumphed over every obstacle. It was the example of the defenders of Fort Carillon, in holding an English army in check from behind a miserable breastwork, which inspired at a later period the combatants of Bunker Hill. It was the surrender of Washington at Fort Mifflin, and the

disaster of Braddock at Fort Duquesne, which taught the future conquerors of Saratoga how, in those wild countries, to embarrass the march of a enemy, to cut off his supplies, to neutralize his advantages, until, at last, he was either captured or annihilated.

"The Federal volunteer, with his peculiarities and his defects, is the direct heir of those *Continental*s, they, who, difficult to manage, badly organized, and almost always beaten notwithstanding their personal courage, ended, nevertheless, by defeating the English legions. These volunteers were indefatigable workers; with pick and axe in hand, at the sieges of Boston and Yorktown, like those volunteers who, in the course of four years, covered America with fortifications and trenches, but, at the same time, easily disconcerted when they felt or fancied themselves surprised by a flank movement, as at Brandywine and Germantown; difficult to lead to the attack of a strong position, and forgetful of the principle, that there is less danger in rushing upon an enemy than in receiving his fire without stirring. They would then quickly become disorganized, and, more wonderful still, would recover their organization with equal promptness. From their first engagements with the English down to the war which arrayed them against each other, the American volunteers finding a valuable auxiliary in their country, covered with forests and interspersed with swamps, seldom allowed a panic to degenerate into a rout, and had the great merit of scarcely ever believing themselves vanquished after a defeat."

RISE OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

The growth of the Regular Army is traced through its various vicissitudes from the time when in 1798, Washington found himself invested with the new title of President, and the sounding designation of commander of all the military forces of the republic, which amounted in all to just 600 men. In 1799, this number had been increased to 1216 men, one regiment of infantry and one battalion of artillery, the number being increased the following year by the addition of a second regiment to 2188. "In 1793, it was suddenly raised to 6000 men, to be again reduced in 1796 to 2800 men. The thought of war with France, in 1788, prompted a levy of 13,000 regular troops. Two years after, it was found that, while the corps of officers was complete, only 3,400 men had been enlisted; and in 1802 this ephemeral army was reduced to the total of 3,000."

It will be seen that it scarcely deserved the name of a regular army. Consequently, the more America relied upon her volunteers for defence, the more she needed a permanent school to form a corps of educated officers, possessing traditions and a military spirit, and capable of supplying the wants of an improvised and inexperienced army. Washington had felt this need, and desired to found a Federal school, upon a sufficiently comprehensive basis, in order that it might render this important service to the nation. But his project, destined to be adopted at a later period, was twice rejected, in 1793 and in 1796. It was deemed sufficient to establish a species of disguised school at West Point (*une espèce d'école déguisée*) altogether inadequate to the wants of the country, comprising a depot of artillery and engineers, with two professors and about forty cadets. It was only in 1812, that the project of Washington was taken up again; and that the West Point Academy, of which he was the posthumous founder, became, in reality, the nursery of the Regular Army. At that period America learned, at last, to

her own cost, how much these indecisions and alternations had mitigated against the development of good military institutions.

The six thousand men voted by Congress in 1808, when war with England seemed imminent, had never been brought together. Therefore, when, in 1812, after twenty years' peace, that war broke out at last, the traditions of the war of independence had been nearly obliterated. There was no enthusiasm to supply their place; this could not be kindled in behalf of a war in which the national existence was not at stake. We shall not pause to narrate the particulars of that war, for it has left no important traditions behind, and only developed a small number of distinguished men. It presents but few instructive examples of the mode of fighting in the New World, and with the exception of the brilliant affair of New Orleans, it scarcely displayed aught save the ordinary defects of American volunteers, without bringing their best qualities into relief. The campaigns in Canada, if such a term may be applied to a series of disjointed operations as insignificant in their results as in the means employed, are utterly destitute of interest. The Regular Army was hardly in existence. The volunteers few in number, levied in haste, and generally for the term of a single expedition, confined to the frontier of their own State, could scarcely be considered as part of the Army. The militia, more insubordinate still than under Washington, found constitutional reasons for refusing, even in the midst of active operations, to go beyond the frontier to support their comrades in the field. The most bloody affair, perhaps—that of Niagara—was a night skirmish, in which each of the contending parties, believing itself beaten, abandoned the field of battle before the break of day; while the rout of Bladensburg threw a melancholy light upon the demoralization of those improvised troops. The name of the young General Scott, lately the illustrious senior of the American Army, is alone deserving of being mentioned in the same breath with that of Perry—that sailor who, by dint of audacity, was enabled to secure the naval supremacy of the lakes. Those, however, who followed that war throughout all its chequered fortunes, might already have noticed one fact—a fact which has often been confirmed since—that on the soil of America the defensive is easy, but the offensive difficult, to maintain. . . . The President asked for ten thousand men for the Regular Army; he was authorized to raise twenty-five thousand. This actual force, however, was never fully raised, and the new recruits, without established *cadres*, proved to be quite as inexperienced as any volunteers or militia. But when peace was declared in 1815, instead of disbanding them to the last man, as had been customary, ten thousand men were retained under the flag. They formed the effective total of the Federal troops on the peace footing, which it was finally determined to organize in a more definite manner. It is, therefore, from that year that the existence, in America, of a Regular Army may be dated, comprising corps of all arms, systematically recruited, have a fixed system of promotion, and opening a legitimate career to officers, certain, henceforth, of retaining their respective grades.

The Mexican campaign constitutes the most brilliant epoch in its history previous to the great struggle of 1861. That campaign was the means of forming nearly all the military chiefs, who, on one side or the other, have been noted in the combats we shall have to describe. It inspired the stories of the *bivouac* fifteen years later, when

the captain and the lieutenant of 1847, now in command of volunteer armies of Army Corps, found themselves opposed to the companions of their early experiences in arms. The war of 1812 had not been a glorious one. That of Mexico, on the contrary, was a series of successes scarcely interrupted by a few insignificant checks. It offered the soldier all the interest of regular warfare, with its pitched battles, the names of which can be mentioned and their trophies shown, and at the same time all the attractions that adventurous spirits find in fighting in a country but half civilized. It was, in short, a decisive trial of the military institutions of America; if the regular soldiers had already been inured to the privations and fatigues that awaited them in Mexico, if the mongrel race they had to encounter there was not superior in courage to the Indians of the prairies, they had never before been brought together as one army, nor fought otherwise than as partisans. The Mexican war was essentially their work; they were in a majority in the Army of General Scott, who made the decisive campaign; the volunteers were only their auxiliaries; and even where the latter happened to be more numerous than the former, the regular officers retained, nevertheless, the exclusive control of all operations.

THE EXPERIENCE GAINED IN MEXICO.

Of the results of that war in training our soldiers for their subsequent experience in the war of the Rebellion, the Comte de Paris says:

It is impossible to find in the official accounts of that battle (the battle of Buena Vista) the least evidence of any concerted movement; the action once commenced, each officer acts upon his own impulses. The general in chief, not depending upon the execution of his orders, goes in person, on the evening of the first day's battle, to visit his *dépôts*, several leagues in the rear of the Army. Returned to the field of battle, he braves the enemy's fire without thinking of directing the movements of his various corps, which have become engaged at hazard. The Mexicans, on this occasion, being well handled, vigorously assume the offensive. Some of the American regiments repel the first shock, while others, on the contrary, instantly disperse, deaf to every appeal to hold their ground. The entire line, thus outflanked at several points, wavers; isolated groups of soldiers are trying to secure the best positions for holding in check the Mexican cavalry, which is driving before it all whom it has thrown into confusion. The artillery, abandoned by those whose duty it was to support it, continues to fight heroically, thereby delaying the success of the Mexicans. But the latter, trusting to their numbers (they were twenty-two thousand against six thousand—less that 5,000, adds the American editor)—captured several guns, notwithstanding the efforts of the regular officers and of Colonel Jefferson Davis, who was seriously wounded at the head of his regiment. This handful of men would have been annihilated but for the timely arrival of Captain Braxton Bragg, who, crossing the field of battle from one side to the other with his battery, saved them from utter destruction. Jefferson Davis never forgot this service, and even after showed great favor to Bragg, for which he was severely blamed when this officer had attained the highest rank in the Confederate army. Among the other officers who distinguished themselves on that memorable occasion, mention has been made of the names of Sherman, Thomas, Reynolds and French, all of whom became celebrated afterward in the Federal ranks.

It was among the young generation who learned their trade so well under Scott, that both Federals and Confederates sought the leaders to whom they confided the control of their respective armies. Thus, to mention some names we shall find again presently in every page of this narrative, it was at the siege of Vera Cruz that Lee, McClellan and Beauregard, all three officers of engineers, made together their *début* in arms. Lee, who, through his ability as a staff officer, soon afterward gained the entire confidence of General Scott, directed at Cerro Gordo and Contreras the construction of the roads which secured the victorious movements of the Army. After this name, which was destined to a much greater celebrity, those of Sumner and of Kearny, both serving in the small corps of dragoons which had such a hard task to perform throughout that campaign, were the most frequently mentioned by their commanders. Sumner, formed to lead a charge of cavalry straight to the point of attack, courageous, stubborn, and as inflexible in matters of discipline as he was unsparing toward himself, had been surnamed by his soldiers "the Bull of the Woods." Always keeping clear of politics and faithful to his flag, we find him in 1857 dispersing the legislature of Kansas in the name of then pro-slavery government of Washington, with as much ardor as he displayed in defending the national cause in the Army of the Potomac in 1862. Kearny, chivalrously brave and passionately fond of the military profession, always discontented with his superior officers, except when ordered to attack the enemy, had accompanied our Army to Algeria in 1840, in the Medeah expedition, and had subsequently returned to Europe to follow that army in the campaign of Italy. At the battle of Contreras, rushing with one hundred horses in pursuit of the fleeing Mexicans, he followed them as far as the gates of the city, where he lost an arm. Of all the officers of his squadron, one only, not less brave than himself, but more favored by fortune than the rest—Lieutenant Ewell—returned without a wound; and by another strange fatality, fifteen years later almost to a day, Kearny and himself were found each in a command of a division in the two contending armies on the battle field of Chantilly, where the former was killed while vainly endeavouring to remedy the mistakes of his general; whilst the latter, always more fortunate, only lost a leg in that bloody conflict. In order to show how useful the Mexican campaign was in training generals for the civil war, it will suffice to say that among those officers who had the honor of receiving special mention in the despatches of General Scott, sixteen became generals in the Federal Army, and fourteen in that of the Confederates.

In extending our territory, as we did by the war with Mexico, we pledged ourselves in the eyes of the world to conquer that territory in the interests of civilization. Our little army, the author says: "through its intelligence and perseverance, was to be one of the principal instruments in that enterprise. Such conquests constitute the noblest mission of the soldier. Abounding in useful lessons, thanks to the varied labors and the individual responsibility they impose upon every man, they form an excellent school for an Army."

"The Army officers alone represented the Federal government, which was at once the ruler and sole proprietor of those vast tracts of country; they entered into a contest with the still virgin nature, very different from those conflicts in which they had been engaged with the Indians, for it had the happy privilege of leaving no captives in its train;

but the victory had to be purchased at the price of patient efforts that can only be expected from military devotion. Their splendid geodetical labors were intermingled with some of the strangest adventures. We have shown how one of the most distinguished among them, Colonel Fremont, while simply engaged in exploring the Rocky Mountains, had conquered, on his passage, a province as large as France. Although a quarrel with General Kearny, induced by party spirit, deprived the Army of his valuable service, his example was followed. Demarcations of frontier lines, hydrographical surveys of coasts and rivers, geological inquiries, researches in natural history, were at once undertaken by those indefatigable pioneers of science. Their reports, published by the War Department, notwithstanding their length, from the most complete and interesting collection of historical records of colonization in America. The solitary life they led induced many who had not even received an official appointment to join in these pursuits. It is true that at times some untoward accident interfered with their peculiar tastes; a geologist would be stationed in a plain where he could not find a single stone; a botanist in a sterile desert; but nearly all of them found some opportunity to help the march of progress in the study of the new countries which had been acquired."

THE ARMY AND THE INDIANS.

Of the relation of the Army to the Indians, he says: "Although the Americans have been accused of systematically destroying the Indian race, their Army, on the contrary, has frequently assumed the defence of these unfortunate people against the destructive contact with the white man. It has endeavored to smooth the way for their adoption of civilized customs, without, however, seeking to perpetuate the rude organization of the system of tribes, which it rather sought to destroy, as opposed to every kind of progress, by favoring those who renounced their wandering modes of life. The Indian tribe, in fact, resembles greatly the Arab tribes, but more particularly those tribes—nomadic as in the times of Abraham—which inhabit the deserts of Africa and of Syria, than those we have found in the Tell of Algeria, possessing already a limited territory, portions of which they cultivate. The latter, although they represent a more advanced condition of society, or rather on account of that, are much more antagonistic to modern civilization; their system, in short, is founded on a religion exclusive and political, and on territorial regulations which admit community of property. The religion of the Indian, like that of Bedouin, is, on the contrary, so simple and so vague, that it does not repel as an enemy the religion we bring to him; while the property of both—consisting only in tents, arms, and horses in the New World, of herds of cattle in the Old—is essentially individual. The tribe system, therefore is only a weak political tie—a simple extension of the family. In their intercourse with these primitive people, the Americans have always taken care that their progress should not result in consolidating the organization of the tribes, but have rather tried to merge its element into the great modern society which is rapidly spreading all over the continent."

"Having the double office to perform, of maintaining the national authority with the Indians and at the same time protecting the Indians against the frontiersmen, the Army was always, if not in war, at least in watchful anxiety. It was scattered over an immense territory, and had besides, to hold itself always in readiness to repel a sudden

attack or to punish the first act of hostility committed against any new settlement. This rough and adventurous life gave to the American officer the habit of command, of responsibility, and of individual enterprise—qualities which go to form the warrior. Most of them become passionately attached to it, for the life of the desert, has for the soldier, as well as for the traveller, an attraction which those who have once tasted it never cease to regret. Such a life formed marchers trained to long stages; but campaigning in a desert, where they carried everything with them, and unable to separate themselves for more than two or three days from their train, they were accustomed to a certain abundance of food and regular supplies. Consequently, when in 1861, war was to be waged in a country not altogether destitute of resources, the officers who had been brought up in that school did not dream of turning those resources to account, so as to render themselves independent of the supply-trains, until Sherman had abandoned this system."

(To be Continued.)

President Grant and Cuba.

When the telegraph brought the pith of President Grant's bellicose note to Spain with regard to Cuban affairs, we stated what were evidently the purposes which it was intended to serve, and the majority of the press of this country, as well as a large proportion of that of the United States, viewed the matter in a similar light. It so happens, however, that a little timely firmness on the part of Spain has spoilt the President's "little game." No man ever "took the measure," so to speak, of any people with more exactitude, or recorded his opinion in terms more appropriate, than did Charles Dickens when he described the wonderful effect of the "Almighty Dollar" upon every phase of American sentiment. And yet, does it not seem strange that his own countrymen should be so slow to appreciate the force of the definition, and that it should be left to a people like the Spaniards, who might fairly be supposed to have enough trouble and warfare on their hands to keep them from cultivating other than the most friendly relations with the outside world, to show how truthfully and successfully the distinguished author had gauged the nature and extent of the warlike disposition of the "spread eagle." General Grant, finding that the examination which his fellow-citizens have of late been instituting into his administration of their national affairs was not resulting altogether to his satisfaction, but rather that it was calculated to damage both his own popularity and the strength of his party, no doubt considered it a wise piece of strategy to get up a little war sensation; but the sensation alone was what he wanted, not the war. He was desirous of diverting the attention of those industrious and critical people who hope to overthrow the Republicans at the next Presidential contest, to something outside of the United States, and a threatening note to Spain he thought just the thing that was wanted. No sooner was the purport of that despatch made public, than the Associated Press telegrams began to tell of increased activity in the navy yards, of probable additions to the national fleet, and of preparations on a most complete scale for all contingencies. But curiously enough the moment the firm response of the saucy Spaniards came to hand, which as much as challenged Uncle Sam to carry his threats into effect, all this activity and preparation suddenly terminated, and a

communication which was nothing more than civil, and in reality conceded not one tittle, of what was demanded, was made an excuse for a complete change of tone, on the ground that it was conciliatory and made important concessions. King Alphonso did not even propose a reference of the points in dispute to arbitration. Our American Cousins infinitely prefer this latter mode of acquiring new territory to that adopted by their sanguinary British forefathers, and in the absence of any proposition to give them Cuba in that way, we suppose their pretensions to it will in the meantime have to stand in abeyance. In fact, we are rather inclined to think they will now have to give up the idea of enlarging their boundaries any further through the instrumentality of international arbitration. John Bull, whose love of the golden guinea is now-a-days almost as strong as his sense of honour, has parted with everything almost that was worth keeping, especially on the continent of America, in striving to inaugurate a peaceful system of settling the disputes which arise between nations; and all the other powers that have anything which would attract the eye of the covetous Yankee seem to be averse to the principle. The attitude assumed by Spain on receipt of General Grant's bullying despatch will probably teach our neighbours across the line a wholesome lesson—a lesson which will not be lost, it is to be hoped, upon the statesmen and people of Great Britain. If it could only have been believed that the Government of the United States were in earnest when they first addressed the Spanish authorities on the Cuban question, there certainly would have been ground for the gravest apprehension in regard to the consequences; for the people of Canada could not witness their neighbours, who after all are their friends and kindred, engaged in a foreign war, without emotion. But the whole world seemed to take the matter very coolly from the beginning, correctly divining that the President's movement was merely a piece of political strategy. It would be wise to refrain from this doubtful diplomacy in the future. Practical Americans will not be reminded in vain that the pitcher "goes whole to the well till once."—*Ottawa Times.*

Regulations Respecting the Military College at Kinston.

Government and Organization.

1. The general officer commanding the Militia will be ex-officio President of the Military College.
2. An independent inspection by a Board of Visitors appointed by the Governor in Council and reporting to the Minister of Militia will be made once a year. Such Board will not be a permanent body but will consist of five members, of whom three shall be members of the Militia Staff, not less than two to retire annually. The first report will be made as soon after the expiration of twelve months from the opening of the College as may be determined.
3. The Commandant shall have power to suspend any Professor, Instructor or other officer or employee pending the result of a report to the Governor in Council through the General Officer commanding.
4. The organization to be on a military basis.

5. The Commandant to be solely responsible for discipline and for the general superintendence of the studies.

6. The Commandant to have power to issue such standing orders as he may deem necessary, provided that they are not opposed to anything contained in the Act for the establishment of the College or to the Regulations approved by the Governor in Council, subject to the approval of the President.

7. The Commandant will be assisted in the arrangements of the studies by an Academy Board, composed of the Professors or senior Instructors of the different branches. The head of each branch will have the general power of supervision and inspection of the studies in his department with the duty of reporting on them to the Commandant.

8. The Commandant will, from time to time, assemble and confer with all the professors and Instructors of each separate branch on matters relating to it.

9. The Military Officers and Military and Civil Instructors will have the power of placing any Cadet in arrest pending the decision of the Commandant to whom a report in writing, or personally in presence of the Cadet, of the cause of the arrest will be made.

The Commandant may at his discretion permit Military Instructors and Officers to award extra drill to a Cadet for a period not exceeding two days; all such punishments to be reported to the Commandant.

10. The Professors and Instructors will perform such duties connected with the Cadet company as may be assigned to them by the Commandant.

11. The Officers, Professors and Instructors, both military and civil, will at all times be liable to be required to afford assistance in other branches of instruction than their own.

12. The Commandant will be assisted by a Captain of Cadets, and by a Staff Officer who will have charge of the records, correspondence, stores and accounts of the establishment and make all local payments connected therewith.

13. The Commandant will have the absolute power of rustication or removal, and also of sentencing a Cadet to lose places in the list of successful candidates for employment. When expulsion is necessary the case will be referred to the Governor General in Council through the general officer commanding Militia.

14. The Commandant will cause records to be kept of all serious punishments awarded and of the offences which have caused them, which records must be confidential and open only to the General Commanding and the visitors.

15. The Commandant will inspect accounts of every description connected with the College and certify those which require it.

16. The name of any Cadet expelled for

misconduct will be gazetted, and recorded in the offices of the various public Departments, in order to prevent his being admitted to any branch of the public service.

17. No person belonging to the Military College is to receive a present from any Cadet, or from the relations or friends of any Cadet.

18. No Professor or Instructor, will be permitted to give private instruction to a Cadet, either during the vacations or at any other time; or to be allowed to prepare Candidates for admission to the College.

Course of Instruction.

1. The length of the course will be four years. If any Cadet fail to come up to the required standard at any two periodical examinations or be found unable to qualify in his studies, or to acquire sufficient proficiency in military exercises, he will be removed. No extension of the above period on account of absence from any cause except illness, will be granted. Cases of protracted absence on account of illness will be specially referred to the General Officer commanding.

2. The following subjects will form the course of obligatory studies.

- (1) Mathematics, including Plane Trigonometry, practical mechanics with application of Mathematics to machinery.
- (2) Fortification, Field and Permanent, Geometrical drawing.
- (3) Artillery.
- (4) Military drawing, Reconnaissance, surveying.
- (5) Military History, Administration, Law, Strategy and Tactics.
- (6) French or German at the student's choice.
- (7) Elementary chemistry, Geology, &c.
- (8) Drawing, Free hand figure and Landscape.

- (9) Drills and exercises. {
 - Infantry,
 - Artillery,
 - Engineer,
 - Riding, sword exercise, &c.,
 - Gymnastics,
 - Swimming
- (10) Discipline.

3. In addition to the obligatory course every Cadet will be allowed at his option to take up certain voluntary subjects, viz :

- (1) Higher Mathematics,
- (2) Higher Fortification,
- (3) Higher Chemistry, Physics,
- (4) French or German (other than language taken up in obligatory examination),
- (5) Architecture, construction, estimating, &c.,
- (6) Hydraulic engineering &c. &c.

No obligatory subject shall obtain a Cadet any marks unless he obtain a minimum of one half marks in it.

5. No Cadet will be considered qualified unless he obtain at least one half marks in the obligatory course in Mathematics, Fortification, Artillery, Military History, Administration, &c., &c. and one half the total aggregated of the marks allotted to all the obligatory subjects.

6. No voluntary subject shall gain a Cadet any marks unless he obtain a minimum of at least one third of the marks assigned to that portion of it in which he is examined. The marks gained in the voluntary subjects will be added to those obtained in the obligatory subjects and to those gained during the College Course, the whole to make a second total, according to which the Cadets shall be finally placed.

7. The final examination will be conducted by examiners independent of the College.

PRIVY COUNCIL CHAMBER,
17th December, 1875.

I certify that the foregoing regulations were on this day submitted to and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.

British Prowess in Zanzibar.

London, Jan. 11—4.30 a.m.—It is reported that when the Egyptians recently occupied the town of Brava, belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar, Mr. Kirk, British Consul in Zanzibar, who went to seek an explanation, was obstructed in entering the town by the Egyptian troops. Their commandant refused to apologise for the insult. Mr. Kirk accordingly threatened to order up the British man of war *Thetis* and bombard the town. The Egyptian commandant sent an apology to the Consul an hour before the notice of bombardment expired. The *Thetis* had already taken up her position, and was cleared for action.

Consul Kirk, after receiving the apology at Brava, obliged the Commandant to repeat it before the principal chiefs of the town, and informed him that he would be held responsible for any ill-treatment of the inhabitants or pillage by the Egyptian troops.

Death of General Grauger.

SANTA FE, Jan. 11.—Great sorrow is felt in this city tonight at the death of General Gordon Grauger. A few weeks since the General was prostrated by paralysis from which he nearly recovered. This afternoon about three o'clock he was stricken by apoplexy and without regaining consciousness died at six o'clock.

Two English ladies have resolved to enter the legal profession. They are named Richardson and Orne, and they have taken chambers in Chancery Lane, London. The latter lady acquitted herself remarkably well at the Ladies' College at Cambridge.

Col. Villette, the aide de camp of Marshal Bazaine, who aided in his escape, has finished the period of imprisonment to which he was sentenced, and has become a wine merchant in order to earn a living, as he has been deprived of the right to a pension.



The Volunteer Review,

AND
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1876.

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

With this number we commence Volume *Ten* of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, and have very much pleasure in wishing all our subscribers and friends the compliments of the season,—that the year we have just entered on may prove to all a really happy and prosperous one in every respect, and to thank many of them for the tangible support extended us in the prompt payment of their subscriptions. But what shall we say to those who, for years, have been in the receipt of the REVIEW, and have not sent us a dollar, although they have been reminded time and again of their negligence. Such remissness is hurtful to the prosperity of the paper and materially retards its usefulness, and cannot longer be submitted to; therefore, their accounts will again be made out and forwarded to them, and, after waiting a reasonable time for payment, will be handed over to an attorney for collection.

We have endeavoured, at considerable expense and trouble, to furnish the Volunteer Force of Canada with a paper worthy of their support; and we are pleased to know that our efforts have been appreciated by some of the leading officers of the Force. Nor is it in Canada alone we have received this approbation of our efforts, but from parties holding high rank in the regular army and volunteer force of Great Britain, as well as leading officers in the United States army. These letters of encomium are very gratifying to us and will be an incentive to increased diligence on our part in the future. To all of them we return our grateful thanks.

We have a request to make of our friends—that each subscriber to the Review will endeavour to procure another; and a person sending us the names of four new subscribers and the money—will be entitled to receive one copy for the year *free*. A little exertion on the part of our friends would materially assist us, besides extending the usefulness of the paper among the Force—keeping them thoroughly posted in all the changes and improvements in the art of war

so essential for a military man to know. Our ambition is to improve the VOLUNTEER REVIEW in every respect, so as to make it second to none. Will our friends help us to do it?

We copy from the *United States Army and Navy Journal*, of 4th December, an article and statistical table of the "Origin of the Officers of the United States Army," which to the advocates of collegiate and higher education for soldiers will suggest some very curious reflections.

For instance, West Point has been justly lauded all over the world as the *ne plus ultra* of perfection as a military academy, and a very general impression has got abroad that all, or nearly all the officers in the military service of the United States graduate there. On this supposition we have established on a small scale a similar institution, but the advocates of the higher education will be taken aback when it is found that the model institution is only able to furnish *less than one-third* of the officers required for an army of *twenty thousand* men.

It is evident then that West Point can only provide for the Engineer and Artillery arms of the services, and the useful staff and regimental training must be acquired in the field by totally different material.

There is undoubtedly a most important lesson to be learned from the analysis before us—if an institution like that of West Point is unable to supply sufficient officers for the Artillery and Cavalry arms—and both those *higher branches* are largely recruited from the ranks, how will it be possible for our Military College without any of its advantages meeting any of the requirements of our service?

The fact would appear to be that West Point largely turns out *Engineers*. Men who, after spending a short time in military service seek civil employment or are detached from active service by the State for the peculiar employments pointed out in other articles in this journal.

In this country the profession of Civil Engineer has been debased to a mere calling, it is not even a trade. Most of the known experts therein, however, have sufficient knowledge to make good military Engineers—would it not be better to take such men into the active force as an Engineer Corps than to allow our new Institution to degenerate into a mere Engineering College.

If it cannot afford officers for the staff, artillery and cavalry, it will become worse than useless, it will become a delusion and a snare. Our contemporary says:

"We are indebted to the kindness of Captain C. S. Halsey, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, for an interesting table of statistics, which we print elsewhere, giving the origin of all the officers now in the United States Army. This table suggests many curious reflections. Statistics of any kind are dry, viewed in themselves. Looked at as factors to form a conclusion, the figures seem to light themselves up, and the circumstances they develop enables us to feel pretty sure that the con-

clusions are correct, always supposing that our method of using them is not innately vicious. First, it is interesting to notice how the States of greatest population, riches and intelligence predominate in the Army as in civil life, and how the great middle belt of the United States, stretching from New York to San Francisco, furnished three quarters of all the officers of the Army, as it does of the population of the country. The enormous disparity between the numbers hailing from New England, outside of this belt, and those to the south of it, are next noticeable, the former more than trebling the latter. The disparity of numbers between the West Pointers and the civil appointments is equally marked, it appearing that the graduates from considerably less than one third the mass of the Army officers. The number of promotions from the ranks when brought together is much larger than most people have any idea of, and runs to nearly ten per cent. of the officers. The number of foreign born is also largely in excess of the usual supposition, and reaches about the same percentage as the promotions from the ranks. The table is a very good answer to the foolish talk lately circulated as coming from the great Von Moltke of the absence of possible career to an American soldier and its presence to a German. It shows that men can and do get promoted from the ranks in our Army, if they behave rightly. Whether the still further extension of the gateway would not be advisable the table causes serious thought. If nearly ten per cent. of our officers are now promotions from the ranks, (largely in the cavalry and artillery, the higher branches, by the way), would it not be well to close all other gates to the Army save those through West Point and the ranks. To do so would be to encourage at once the enlistment of men of a widely different class in the Army, if it were once recognized as the only road save by West Point, or authorized military college, to a commission. That it would strengthen the Army is probable. That it would make discipline an easier task is certain."

The following is the statistical table referred to:

Born in	Military Academy.	Civil.	Army.	Retired.	Total.
Alabama.....	5	1	..	..	6
Arkansas.....	..	3	..	..	3
California.....	3	33	..	1	37
Colorado.....	..	1	..	..	1
Connecticut.....	20	30	5	8	63
Delaware.....	5	21	1	2	29
Florida.....	2	1	1	1	5
Georgia.....	2	..	2	1	5
Illinois.....	19	59	2	13	93
Indiana.....	18	49	1	6	74
Iowa.....	2	22	..	2	26
Kansas.....	1	15	..	2	18
Kentucky.....	33	5	2	8	78
Louisiana.....	2	7	..	1	10
Maine.....	28	25	3	11	67
Maryland.....	27	58	5	8	78
Massachusetts.....	47	51	7	19	124
Michigan.....	18	17	3	10	48
Minnesota.....	..	19	..	..	19
Mississippi.....	2	2	..	..	4
Missouri.....	19	31	1	7	48
Nebraska.....	..	2	..	..	2
New Hampshire.....	16	18	2	7	43
New York.....	139	201	29	59	428
New Jersey.....	16	25	3	5	49
Nevada.....	..	5	..	..	5
North Carolina.....	8	1	..	..	9
Ohio.....	63	78	12	21	174

Oregon.....	2	6	..	1	9
Pennsylvania...	96	205	17	39	357
Rhode Island...	10	10	2	4	26
South Carolina...	3	..	1	..	4
Tennessee.....	12	9	1	2	24
Texas.....	2	5	..	..	7
Vermont.....	15	18	3	5	41
Virginia.....	24	16	5	6	51
West Virginia...	2	2	..	..	4
Wisconsin.....	11	56	..	5	72
Territories, etc.					
At large.....	..	17	..	1	18
Indian Territory	1	..	..	..	1
Cherokee Nation	..	1	..	..	1
New Mexico.....	..	2	..	..	2
Dist. of Columbia	26	48	1	12	87
Salt Lake.....	1	..	..	..	1
Dakota.....	1	..	..	..	1
Montana.....	..	1	..	..	1
Wyoming.....	..	1	..	..	1
Idaho.....	..	2	..	..	2
Wash. Territory.	..	1	..	1	2
Foreign Countries.					
Canada.....	1	..	..	..	1
Nova Scotia.....	1	..	..	..	1
South America...	..	1	..	..	1
England.....	4	..	7	6	17
Ireland.....	5	..	42	10	57
Scotland.....	..	7	7	1	15
Germany.....	2	..	22	..	24
Netherlands.....	..	1	..	..	1
Switzerland.....	..	2	..	..	2
Sweden.....	3	..	..	..	3
Norway.....	..	..	1	..	1
Asia.....	1	..	..	..	1
At sea.....	2	1	..	..	3
720 1200 190 285 2395					

Of all the officers in the United States Army, there are of that number 245 of foreign extraction: 96 Ireland, 34 England, 9 France, 48 Germany, 3 Switzerland, 5 Sweden, 14 Scotland, 19 Canada; Poland, Italy, Nova Scotia, each 2; Asia, Austria, Hungary, South America, Cuba, P. E. Island, Netherlands, Norway, Malta, West Indies, each 1. To these statistics we may add that of the officers dismissed, dropped for desertion and cashiered during the period from 1862 to 1875 inclusive, the proportions are as follows: Civil appointments 88 per cent., Army 9 per cent., Military Academy 3 per cent. The proportion of officers from the above sources in the present active Army is, Civil 57 per cent., Army 9 per cent., Military Academy 34 per cent. It will thus be seen that the civil appointees exceed their natural proportion in the category 33 per cent., that the Army promotions are just up to theirs, and that the West Pointers are 31 per cent. below the proportion of *mauvais sujets* to be expected in any army.

For the last decade England has been making a series of costly experiments in the *materiel* of war with results by no means as satisfactory as the British people generally suppose. It is beyond doubt that her navy both in *personnel* and constructions is in a most unsatisfactory condition, and her boasted artillery yet in the Chrysalis stage may be a failure or otherwise for aught is known to the contrary. The following description of the test to which the 81 ton gun was lately subjected, from the pen of the London correspondent of the *New York Herald*, is not remarkable.

What is the use of a "Monster Gun" that can only discharge one round per hour? This

is a question which experimental and practical artillerymen are bound to answer satisfactorily before they can take credit for what is undoubtedly a great triumph of mechanical skill. Guns of this nature, however, can only be employed against naval artillery—as for land defences they would prove simply useless, except in preventing a *coup de main*, and less costly and more manageable artillery would be equally available for that purpose. It is evident then that their role is to be confined to sea defences, i.e., to contend against floating iron clad batteries; but as those non-descripts employ steam power for locomotion, and as the *monster* guns will necessarily be confined to long periods between each shot, the ironclad that would await its leisure must be under the command of some of Mr. CHILDER's reorganized captains.

Much as we may have to be proud of in the mechanical skill of the designers of the 81 ton gun, we cannot compliment them on the results so far; nor can we congratulate them on the ingenuity that compelled a "medium sized labourer" to "crawl into the gun five times" before he could extract the broken rod of an extractor. What about such a *contre temps* occurring during a hotly contested action? The position of the 81 ton gun would in that case be pitiable.

In fact, the whole question of artillery, as far as the naval service is concerned, is in an eminently unsatisfactory state; and although it may be more satisfactory to the "Long Shore" artillery theorist, practically on land it is not much better.

London, Sept. 25, 1875.

The experiments at Woolwich yesterday sufficed to show that England is in possession of the most powerful piece of artillery in the world. The great eighty one ton gun, which for more than fifteen months has been constructing at the Woolwich Arsenal, was tested in the presence of a large number of Government officials, among whom were General Campbell, R.A., Director of Artillery and Stores; Colonel Younghusband, R.A., Superintendent Royal Gun Factories; Major Mailand, R.A., Assistant Superintendent; Mr. R. S. Fraser, Deputy Assistant Superintendent; Colonel Field, Royal Carriage Department; Major W. H. Noble, R.A., Secretary to the Experimental Committee; and General D'Aguiar, Commandant of the Garrison.

It may be fairly stated that the achievements of the new piece of ordnance exceeded anything that had been anticipated. From the beginning to the end the utmost interest was manifested by all present, and the beautiful autumn day greatly added to the general pleasure of the occasion. The huge gun woke up the echoes of the Kentish hills, and the huge volume of sound reverberated over the Thames and across the marshes towards Greenwich. Sailors on the vessels anchored off Gravesend mounted the yards to see the flame and smoke of the explosion.

The first round was fired at 11:20 a.m., with a powder charge of 170 pounds, and a flat-headed projectile weighing 1,258 pounds, plus the gas-check is a gun-metal disk, with a thickened rim, and it is screwed on to the base of the shot, the explosion of the powder causing it to expand and fit into the grooves

of the gun, and thus to prevent the erosion which commonly occurs in rifled guns from the action of the gases in the grooves. The gun was fired by electricity, the report of the discharge being less heavy than was generally expected. On examining the gun after firing, it was found to have had a recoil of thirty feet up the incline. The maximum play of the trunnion and bogie springs had been threethirds of an inch vertically and one and a quarter inches horizontally. The muzzle velocity (corrected), as taken by Major Noble, was 1,393 feet per second, the pressure in the powder chamber, as recorded, by the crusher gauge, being 24.2 tons per square inch, and that at the base of the projectile, as recorded by another crusher gauge, 19.4 tons per square inch. The projectile plowed a deep furrow in the sand, and was recovered near the surface, forty-five feet from the face of the bank. The gas-check had taken well to the grooves, but was crumpled back by the resistance of the sand. Upon the discharge of the gun a large and very perfect smoke-ring left the muzzle directly after the projectile and shot up nearly vertically into the air, retaining its form and continuing its rapid flight about a minute, causing a sustained noise very similar to that of a small shell passing through the air. In attempting to withdraw the crusher-gauge from the powder chamber, some delay was occasioned by the extracting rod coming apart in the gun. Eventually a laborer of medium size, who was assisting to work the gun, and whose name is Kiddle, volunteered to crawl into the gun and attach a rope to the gauge extractor. This he succeeded in doing, but not until he had been in the gun five times, owing to the rope slipping. It is to his credit that he accomplished it, for the gases remaining in the bore told visibly upon his eyes and disturbed his breathing for awhile. The crusher gauge having been extracted, the gun was loaded with a powder charge of 190 pounds and a projectile weighing 1,259 pounds. The gun is loaded from a travelling crane, the powder being raised to the muzzle in a copper cradle and rammed home with a loading rod twenty-seven feet long and formed of three-inch diameter steel shafting, with a gun metal head. The shot is also raised by the crane, and each projectile took about a dozen men to push it well home to the powder.

The second round was fired at thirty-five minutes after twelve, and the result was a recoil of thirty-two feet up the incline and a maximum vertical play of the springs of three-tenths of an inch, with a maximum horizontal travel of one and three-quarter inches. The muzzle velocity was 1,423 feet per second, the pressure in the powder chamber 22.3 per square inch, and that on the shot 18.2 tons per square inch. The shot had penetrated forty feet into the sand and was found at a depth of six feet from the surface.

The third round was fired at 1:35—average about one hour each thus far—with a projectile weighing 1,258 pounds of powder. The recoil was thirty six feet, the maximum vertical play of springs 3-10ths of an inch, and the maximum horizontal travel is 1 1/2 inches. The muzzle velocity was 1,475 feet, the pressure in the powder chamber being 24.8 tons per inch, and that on the base of the shot 19.8 tons. The shot penetrated the sand for a distance of 40 feet, and at a depth of six feet from the surface, being, in fact, stopped by shot No. 2, which had not been dislodged before round No. 3 was fired. After the third round the visitors retired to luncheon, at the invitation of the leading officials of the Royal gun factories.

The fourth round was fired at 3:25, with 220 pounds of powder and a shot weighing 1,254 pounds. The recoil was increased to 38 feet 1 inch, the maximum vertical play of the springs being three quarters of an inch, and the horizontal travel 18 10 inch. The muzzle velocity was 1,503 feet per second; the pressure in the powder chamber of the gun, 22.2 tons, and that on the base of the shot 21.4 tons per square inch. The shot penetrated 36 feet into the sand at a depth of five feet from the surface.

The fifth round was fired at 4:5, with 230 pounds of powder and a 1,260 pound projectile. The recoil from this shot was reduced to 37 feet 1 inch, showing that the springs were transmitting the motion to the mass of metal in the gun and carriage, or, in other words, that the motion was being absorbed by the weight. The maximum vertical play of the springs was three quarters of an inch, and the horizontal travel one and one-tenth inch. The muzzle velocity was 1,550 feet per second, the pressure on the chamber 29.6 tons, and that on the shot 21.8 tons per square inch. The shot penetrated forty-three feet into the sand at a depth of five feet from the surface. In this round a number of burning pebbles of powder were propelled from the gun over the butts, indicating that the 2.0 pound charge was rather more than the gun could consume.

The final shot for the day was fired at five minutes to 5, with 240 pounds of powder and a projectile weighing 1,258 pounds. The recoil was this time brought up to 38 feet 2 inches, the vertical and horizontal play of the springs being the same as in the previous round, viz.: three-fourths of an inch and 18 10 inch respectively. The muzzle velocity, too, was the same as in the last round—1,550 feet. The pressure in the gas chamber was 27.3 tons per square inch; that on the base of the shot had not been taken at the time the visitors left the proof ranges. The shot penetrated the sand to a distance of forty-seven feet at a depth of five feet from the surface. Burning pebbles of powder were again projected forward with the shot.

This concluded the first part of the test of the eighty-one ton gun—a weapon whose construction has met with severe criticism, and whose manufacture has required the best and latest appliances. After each discharge the gun was critically examined, and on no occasion was the slightest alteration in any of the joints observable. The velocities exhibited by the gun amazed everybody. The "energy" imparted to the shot at the fifth round rose to the enormous pitch of 26,400 foot tons, or about the estimated force with which the prow of the *Iron Duke* encountered the *Vanguard*. This gun is intended for the *Inflexible*, which is to carry four of these guns, the second of which is now constructing. A prominent engineer yesterday stated, on the ground, that before long England will possess a 160-ton gun firing a one-ton shot, which at one mile range can tear the strongest ironclad all to pieces.

We republish from the columns of the *United States Army and Navy Journal*, of 13th November, a review of the "History of the Civil War in America," by the COMTE DE PARS, for the valuable information it gives illustrative of the main principles on which military operations on this continent should be based.

Our own opinions on *minor tactics* is singularly sustained, as is also the theory of de-

fensive operations, which we have also advocated.

The experience of past history has shown that no officer trained in any of the existing European systems would be at all likely to succeed as a military leader in America, and it explains in a striking manner, the primary cause of what to the casual observer would look like unaccountable failures. This history is a valuable addition to the knowledge of the military student, as it appears to have been written by a very disinterested and keen observer, perfectly capable of deducing by correct analysis the practical lesson taught by each operation, and by the accumulated experience of the whole war.

Our respected contemporary the *Ottawa Times* seems to have a moderate opinion of the statesmanship displayed by the Washington Cabinet with reference to its recent note to the Court of Madrid on Cuban affairs. We copy its article in another page, although we do not entirely concur in the deductions drawn from General GRANT'S action, the results as far as they have transpired justify the comments to some extent.

We regret the delay in the publication of the Review for the past week owing to circumstances over which we had no control. However, for the future, the paper will be published regular—and will endeavour to make up for lost time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Artillery Practice.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—Some days since a meeting was held in Montreal for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of forming a Dominion Artillery Association, having for its object the encouragement and improvement of Artillery practice, on a system similar to that of the Dominion Rifle Association, which in itself has not of late years been effective in inducing the Militia of the Dominion to concentrate in large numbers at their Annual Matches; in fact it has been mooted that the money expended by Government might be used to much more advantage if distributed among the different Provincial Associations.

It is not my intention to throw cold water on the laudable action taken in the matter by those at the head of the Dominion Artillery Association as it now stands, but if it has been found almost impossible to make the Dominion Rifle Association as great a success as might be desired; how very much harder will it be to make the Artillery one of any great benefit except to those Brigades or Batteries in the immediate vicinity of where the Annual Matches might be held.

It does not cost an Artilleryman any more to travel and live while attending matches than it does a Rifleman, but the cost of ammunition is very much greater, besides he will not have the advantage of his comrades who use the rifle, in being able to practice with the arm he would use during the matches should he belong to a Battery whose Head Quarters are at a distance from where the matches might be held. The trouble and cost of transporting guns would alone prevent the

guns of his Battery being moved. Take it altogether the association, unless worked on some different system from the one of the Dominion Rifle Association, will fall in being of any great benefit to the Canadian Artillery as a whole.

If it might be allowed to suggest through your columns a plan which, if carried on under Government sanction and support, might be of some real use to this arm of the Force; it would be to have during the Summer Camps of Instruction in the several Provinces, where as many men as possibly could attend for periods of eight or ten days, in detachments of ten from each Battery at a time, might go through a thorough course of Gun practice under competent Instructors, the number of Batteries sending men at the same time to be of such numbers as to keep the camp up to the required strength. A careful record to be kept of the practice of each non-commissioned officer and men and the prizes to be awarded at the end of the season to those making the best practice. This attendance at camp might form part of the Annual Drill, for if the detachments of a Battery have gone through a good practical course of Gun Drill and practice under good instructors the subsequent training of Batteries or Brigades is a matter easily accomplished. The instructors might be had from the Schools of Gunnery who ought by this time to be able to furnish competent ones, and if they are ever to be useful to the Country, it might be as well in some way like this as any other.

I remain Sir,

Your Obedt. Servant,

KANUCK

Montreal, Jan. 10th, 1876.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MONTREAL, 7th Decr. 1876

There has not been such a New Year's Day seen in this city since 1815—in that year there was scarcely any snow on the ground, and the winter did not commence until the 1st of February. The New Year in Montreal of 1876 was like a spring day—a little rain fell, and the ground being soft and muddy, sleighing was impossible, and wheeled vehicles, with the sleigh bells attached to the horses harness, was the order of the day.

The Prince of Wales Rifle band mustered to full strength on New Year's Eve and serenaded Colonel Fletcher, the Deputy Adjutant General of the District, as well as Lieut.-Colonel Bees and other officers of the regiment.

In consequence of the fire at St. Helen's Island that destroyed the Barracks of the B. detachment of artillery on Friday evening the 31st ultimo, Capt. Devine and his command have been ordered to Quebec. It is said that at no time was the magazine on the Island in danger, the wind was not blowing in that direction, and ample precautions were taken by Mr. Phillips in charge of the same for its safety if even sparks had been flying around it.

There is a good deal of discontent amongst the volunteers who turned out so readily on the occasion of the Guibord burial at not having been paid, the more especially, as this is the second time they have been deprived of the money due them by the Corporation of Montreal.

The 6th Fusiliers give a grand Concert at the Mechanic's Hall on the 13th Inst. The proceeds it is understood, will be devoted to charitable purposes.

Glad to hear your paper is to get support from the Militia Department.

Cardinal Manning has been lecturing on national greatness. In the course of his address he said that he believed that in this country in the world was the administration of justice more unimpeachable than in any land; in international justice; also, the nation held a foremost place. The Cardinal expressed his firm conviction that one of the first to prevent bloodshed was to be powerful and armed.

Whitefish.

WHAT IS BEING DONE ON THE DETROIT RIVER

Very few people have anything like a correct idea of the magnitude of the fishery business on the river and lake shores of this county. There are on the river alone twenty one fisheries, the aggregate outfits of which, irrespective altogether of ponds, &c., which are more or less of a permanent character, cost about \$50,000. Besides these, the townships of Colchester, Gosfield, and Mersea have each a fishery, but of smaller magnitude. Altogether two hundred and sixty men and sixty horses are employed in taking the fish. The catch of white fish last year netted upwards of \$60,000, the market being chiefly the large eastern cities of the United States. The license fees paid to Government range from \$40 to \$60 per annum. The seine fisheries are located as follows: Bois Blanc Island, two; Turkey Island, two; Fighting Island, six; Petite Cote, seven; Peach Island, two; Belle Island (fish in Canadian water), two. The fisheries in the lake shore townships are operated by what are known as pond nets.

So far this season the catch has not been nearly so good as during last and former seasons. This is accounted for by the fishermen, by the unfavourable winds and low atmosphere that has prevailed, but Mr. Wilmot and other experts trace the cause to a course of gradual extermination resulting from the greatly increased drain upon the supply which the market creates, and to some extent because greater impediments to the deposit of the spawn and the young fish exist at the present day than in past times. As it was with salmon in Lake Ontario, so it would soon be with whitefish in all these upper waters—the variety would become extinct ere long—only for the praiseworthy effort unnecessarily made by such public benefactors as Mr. Wilmot, sustained as they are by a wise and patriotic Government. The course now being pursued at the expense of the Dominion authorities will replenish the great lakes and rivers, and indeed all the water courses, with the principal table fish; and the plenty of former days will return to enrich the fishermen, and at the same time to furnish cheap food to our people of the most wholesome description. It is undoubtedly within bounds to say that by the close of another decade the system now being worked out will result in the addition of millions of dollars to the annual products of the Dominion. It is matter of astonishment that the artificial process of breeding fish was so long neglected, so sure and unparalleled must the profits to the country be, compared with the cost, which is merely nominal; yet it remained for and one or two enthusiasts to induce the material aid at the outset which Government alone had it in its power to bestow.

As previously mentioned in these columns, Mr. Gauthier, of Sandwich, has in operation on the bank of the river a considerable establishment for freezing whitefish; and this season, unfavorable as it is, he will dispose of \$12,000 worth in that way. They are sent to market frozen, and may be taken from the package next March as fresh as when drawn from their native element. The other fishermen preserve theirs alive until the season is over by placing them as soon as caught in "pounds," or enclosures in the river, through which the water flows freely, but which is made too tight for the fish to escape from. On the occasion of our visit this week we saw

one of these pounds, in which sported nine thousand, and that is less by three thousand than it contained at the same date in 1874.

ARTIFICIAL HATCHING.

In company with Mr. Wm. McGregor, who deserves unlimited praise for the interest he has taken in our fisheries generally, and especially in those of Essex, we inspected the newly erected hatching house at Petite Cote, a few miles below Windsor. Here we found Mr. Wilmot, the father of pisciculturists, who first secured the attention of Government to the subject of fish breeding, and subsequently the encouragement necessary to the carrying out of his projects. Under his plans and direction this structure was built, and he is spending a week or two at the place for the purpose of placing eggs in position for hatching, and getting everything in apple pie order for the caretaker, who will shortly arrive from Newcastle house. A good deal of difficulty, owing to various causes, has so far been experienced in procuring female fish from which to take the eggs, but it is believed that from this date they will be supplied as rapidly as needed. The process is this; a female ready to spawn is relieved of its eggs, which are placed in a vessel and impregnated with melt taken from a male, after which the eggs are spread evenly, one layer deep, in sieves, containing each 10,000, and submerged in vats beneath river water, which by clever contrivances, is kept continually running in regular quantities over and between them. Once in twenty hours the trays or sieves are taken out and the eggs carefully examined and the faulty ones removed, in order that the most perfect cleanliness, an imperative condition of success, may be observed. This routine is continued until the month of April, when the delicate, transparent fishlings will burst their shells and emerge into their future element, to be retained in a suitable tank only long enough to acquire strength with which to provide for themselves, when they will be deposited in the river. In three years they will attain full growth.

The house will be capable of receiving and hatching 100,000,000 eggs, but it is questionable if more than half the number can be cut down this season. If fifty millions be but operated upon, what an immense difference it must make to the catch of 1878, when the fish will have attained four to six pounds in weight!—for be it remembered that in this artificial process there are but comparatively few casualties. Eggs that are deposited in the rivers and creeks in the natural way, suffer dreadful from natural enemies before hatching, only from four to six per cent. of the artificially hatched eggs yield mature fishes.

The exact mode of procedure in the hatching-house needs to be seen to be clearly understood; and those feeling an interest in the art should call upon Mr. Wilmot and obtain his permission to inspect the establishment. Away out in the river an induction pipe was laid, connecting with a large well under the building, by means of which the well is kept filled with pure, filtered water up to the level of the river. From this well the supply required is pumped up by a little upright steam engine, built at the Waterhouse Engine Works at Brantford into reservoirs raised so that the bottom is slightly higher than the top of the troughs or vats into which the eggs are placed. A pipe connects the reservoir with the vats, and a faucet enables a greater or less flow to be let on. The headway allowed is just sufficient to create a steady

current and constant change of water, just as would be the case naturally. The vats are all connected by pipes, and the water entering at the upper end passes through the multitudinous compartments into which the vats are divided, and emerges into a tub at the lower end, from which it escapes back to the river. Pure fresh water of a particular temperature, plenty of light, and scrupulous cleanliness, are all that is necessary to make success a certainty; and the Petite Cote establishment is as well designed and situated to ensure these as could be desired.

The people of this country should not be unmindful of the important benefits Mr. Wilmot, and all those who have encouraged him in his enterprise, have conferred and are still conferring upon them. Very little noise has been made about it, but its importance is none the less immense.—*Chatham Planet.*

MODERN NAVAL WARFARE.—Modern science has so changed the art of sea warfare that mere animal courage is only one of the many elements required to make a great naval commander-in-chief. In the days of sailing men of war good seamanship consisted in performing certain complicated manoeuvres by the action of the wind on the sails; and if it failed, or the rigging was shot away, it then became a question of chance, or bull-dog courage. The first broadside of Collingwood's flagship at Trafalgar is said to have killed or wounded 400 men. Bad seamanship on the part of the French led to such a disastrous result, and not the superior gunnery of the English. With steamships ramming will be as fatal as raking was with the old wooden vessel, and frequently more so, because being rammed by a powerful ironclad will simply mean annihilation. Our magnificent and costly ships, if improperly handled, may fall to sudden ruin under the well delivered blows of a puny enemy. I have long held the opinion that all fighting ships should be fitted with a system of temporary fenders, in order to deaden the blow of an antagonist. Some future genius will carry this suggestion into effect, and its influence will be as beneficial to his ship as the fakes of the chain cable were to the sides of the Kearsarge in her action with the Alabama, the shells from the guns of the latter vessel failing to penetrate the rudely-improvised cuirass of her antagonist. It was one of those simple contrivances which mark the man of original thought, and doubtless had a great influence on the result of the action, if it did not wholly decide it.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

The largest revolving gun manufactured is now at Woolwich, where it has been constructed to assist the investigations which the Trinity Board are pursuing on the subject of fog signals. It is a revolver, with five chambers, firing successively through an open-mouthed barrel, and moving about on a kind of truck. It weighs 35 cwt., and appears to be very ingeniously contrived. It will be forwarded to Shoeburyness, to undergo a series of trials in competition with various charges of gun-cotton.—*London Globe.*

M. Lavally, President of the French Society of Civil Engineers, and inventor of the dredging machines for the Suez isthmus, announces that the fifteen scientific soundings taken between Dover and Calais conclusively prove that a tunnel uniting England and France is feasible. The matter now is only one of time and money.

THE OLD CANOE.

Where the rocks are gray, and the shore is steep,
And the water below looks dark and deep,
Where the rugged pine in its lonely pride
Leans gloomily over the mirky side;
Where the reeds and rushes are tall and rank,
And the weeds grow thick on the winding bank;
Where shadow is heavy the whole day through,
Lay at its mooring the old canoe.

The useless paddles are idly dropped,
Like a sea-bird's wings that the storm hath
lopped,
And crossed on the ralling one o'er one,
Like folded hands when the work is done,
While busily back and forth between,
The spider stretches his silver screen,
And the solemn owl, with his dull "too-who,"
Settles down on the side of the old canoe.

The stern, half sunk in the slimy wave,
Rots slowly away in its living grave,
And the green moss creeps o'er its dull decay,
Hiding the smouldering past away,
Like the hand that plants o'er the tomb a flower,
Or the ivy that mantles the fallen tower;
While many a blossom of liveliest hue,
Springs up in the stern of the old canoe.

O many a time with a careless hand,
I have pulled it away from the pebbly strand,
And paddled it down where the stream runs quick
Where the whirrs are wild and the eddies thick,
And laughed as I leaned o'er the rocking side,
And looked below in the broken tide;
To see that the faces and boats were two,
That were mirrored back from the old canoe.

But now as I lean o'er the crumbling side
And look below in the sluggish tide,
The face that I see there is graver grown,
And the laugh that I hear has a sober tone,
And the hands that lent to the skiff light wings,
Have grown familiar with sterner things,
But I like to think of the hours that flew,
As I rocked, where the whirrs their wild spray
threw
Ere the blossoms waved or the green grass grew,
O'er the mouldering stern of the old canoe.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

OTTAWA, 3rd December, 1875.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS (32).

No. 1.

Telegraphic Messages.

It is to be distinctly understood henceforth that in consequence of postal communication being deemed adequate to meet the requirements of the Militia Service, no expenditure for telegraphic messages will in future be sanctioned, unless under most exceptional circumstances, which must be explained in writing by the first mail afterwards.

Staff or other officers sending telegraphic messages after this order will be charged with the cost thereof.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Welland Canal Field Battery.

The resignation of Surgeon Francis Louis Mack is hereby accepted.

10th Battalion or "Royal Regiment," Toronto.

To be Major :

Brevet Major and Adjutant George Alexander Shaw. M. S., vice Hetherington.

To be Adjutant :

Lieutenant Frederick W. Unitt, M. S., vice Shaw.

22nd Battalion, "The Oxford Rifles."

No. 7 Company, East Oxford.

To be Lieutenant :

James Douglas Chambers, Gentleman, M. S., vice Robert Mulvin, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

The resignation of Ensign Henry Pyke Welford, is hereby accepted.

43rd "Carleton" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company (Hazledean) and No. 7 Company (Manotick) having become non-effective are hereby removed from the list of corps of the Active Militia; And the remaining companies of the Battalion: No. 3 (Metcalf), No. 6 (Goulburn), and No. 9 (Vernon) are hereby detached from the Battalion and made independent companies, to be known respectively as the Metcalf, Goulburn and Vernon Infantry Companies. The 43rd "Carleton" Battalion of Infantry having therefore become disorganized is hereby removed from the list of corps of the Active Militia.

Lieutenant Colonel John F. Bearman, V. B., and Honorary Captain and Quarter Master Joseph R. Hanna, V. B., are hereby placed on the Retired List retaining their respective ranks of Lieutenant Colonel and Honorary Captain.

The following officers are hereby removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

Majors William Corbett and William Hugh Falls, Honorary Captain and Paymaster Robinson E. Lyon, Captain and Adjutant William Henry Cooper, Surgeon Daniel Beatty and Assistant Surgeon Peter A. McDougall, Captain John Kemp, Lieut. Henry McDougall and Ensign Robert Robert Shore of No. 1 Company; and Captain George Cook, Lieutenant David Latimer, and Ensign Mills Clarke of No. 7 Company.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

1st Montreal Company of Engineers.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally :

Lawrence P. Berry, Gentleman, vice Boswell, promoted.

5th Battalion, Montreal.

Captain Hector Mackenzie, M. S., of the Companies authorized: by G. O. 12th August, 1871, is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

6th Battalion or "Hochelaga Fusiliers."

The additional designation of "Light Infantry" which the 6th Battalion has been permitted to use is hereby changed to "Fusiliers."

The services of Lieutenant John Henry Gerrard Goodwin as an officer in the Active Militia are hereby dispensed with.

65th Battalion or "Mount Royal Rifles."

No. 3 Company, Montreal.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

Lieutenant François Corbeille (P) from No. 6 Company, vice Beaulieu, resigned.

No. 4 Company, Montreal.

To be Captain, provisionally :

Marcel E. Lymburner, Esquire, vice Silfred Delisle who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant provisionally :

Nazaire Lymburner, Gentleman, vice Girard.

No. 5 Company, Montreal.

To be Captain, provisionally :

Eusèbe G. Phaneuf, Esquire, vice Pierre Bélanger, deceased.

To be Ensign provisionally :

Louis Edouard Cloutier, Gentleman, vice Paradis, resigned.

No. 6 Company, Montreal.

To be Lieutenant :

Alphonse Couture, Gentleman, M. S., vice Corbeille transferred to No. 3 Company.

The resignation of Ensign Edmond McMahon is hereby accepted.

Three Rivers Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Jean Baptiste Edmond, M. S., to have the rank of Captain.

BREVET.

To be Major :

Captain and Adjutant Thomas Atkinson, V. B., 5th Battalion, Fusiliers, from 25th March, 1875.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

To be Major :

Captain Charles McGee, V. B., St. George Infantry Company, from 13th July 1875.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax Field Battery of Artillery.

To be 1st Lieutenant :

2nd Lieutenant William Edward Imlah, G. S., vice Allan H. Crowe, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally ; Sergeant Major William T. Harris, vice Imlah promoted.

Cumberland Provisional Battalion of Infantry

To be Paymaster, from 21st June, 1875 :

Lieutenant George Ephram Church, Q. F. O., from No. 1 Company.

To be Quarter Master, from 21st June, 1875 :

Lieutenant William Moffat, Q. F. O., from No. 3 Company.

To be Surgeon, from 21st June, 1875 :

Abner Hodgson, Esquire.

No. 3 Company, Maccan and River Hebert.

To be Captain, from 21st June, 1875 :

Ensign Jephtha Harrison, Q. F. O., vice M. B. Harrison, promoted.

To be Lieutenant, from 21st June, 1875 :

Sergeant Robert Christle, Q. F. O., vice Moffat, appointed Quarter Master.

To be Ensign, provisionally, from 21st June, 1875 :

Private Herbert Hoeg, vice J. Harrison, promoted.

No. 4 Company, Tidnish.

To be Captain, from 23rd June, 1875 :

Captain Henry C. Mills, Q. F. O., vice Sylvanus Lowe, left limits.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally, from 23rd June 1875 :

Private Joseph Lodge, vice Burpee J. Rockville, left limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally, from 23rd June, 1875 :

Private Howard Mills, vice Winslow Chappell, left limits.

No. 5 Company, Oxford.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally, from 23rd June, 1875 :

Sergeant Amos Colburn, vice Henry S. Smith.

To be Ensign, provisionally, from 23rd June, 1875 :

Private James Pace, vice J. H. Treen, who neglects to attend drill.

Victoria Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

To be Adjutant :

Lieutenant Henry Alexander Foyle, V. B., from No. 4 Company.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Summerside Battery of Garrison Artillery.

To be Captain, provisionally :

Sergeant Major James Bethune, vice Thomas Kelly, whose resignation is hereby accepted

To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally :

Sergeant Thomas C. Price, vice James W. Howe, whose resignation is hereby accepted,

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SECOND CLASS "SHORT COURSE" CERTIFICATE.

Gunner Robert Forward, Hochelaga, Montreal.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Lieutenant Henry Alexander Foyle, Victoria Provisional Battalion.

By Command,

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

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 17th December, 1875.

GENERAL ORDERS (33.)

No. 1.

MILITARY COLLEGE, KINGSTON.

EXAMINATIONS.

The examination in the several Military Districts for admission to the Military College

at Kingston, is hereby postponed from Fourth of January, 1876—as fixed by paragraph (5) of General Regulations,—to Tuesday, the Eighth of February, following.

Applications for admission to the Military College will be received at Head Quarters up to 25th January next.

STAFF.

In the War Office Gazette of 23rd November last, Lieutenant Colonel Hewett, Royal Engineers, has been promoted to the local rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, while holding the appointment of Commandant of the Military College in Canada.

No. 2.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

31st "Grey" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Meaford.

The resignation of Lieutenant Robert McKnight is hereby accepted.

45th "West Durham" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Omemee.

To be Lieutenant :

James Evans, Gentleman, M. S., vice John James English, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Ensign William Henry Bell having left limits, his name is hereby removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

BREVET.

To be Major :

Captain William McKenzie, G. S., Ganonogue Field Battery, from 9th December, 1875.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

3rd Battalion "Victoria Rifles," Montreal.

The resignation of Ensign James K. Williamson is hereby accepted.

Portneuf Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Pointe aux Trembles.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Edmond Gauvin M. S., vice Cam
elien Angers, left limits.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Pictou Battery of Garrison Artillery.

To be Lieutenant :

Lieutenant John Richard Davies, Q. F. O.
To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally :
Sergeant Daniel Thomas Hislop

No. 3.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS "SHORT COURSE" CERTIFICATES

Gunner William King, Toronto Field Batt'y
do William Bamsay, do Garrison do

SECOND CLASS "SHORT COURSE" CERTIFICATES.

Sergt. Major J. H. Kennedy, Winnipeg Field
Battery.

Sergeant Thomas Armstrong, Hamilton
Field Battery.

Sergeant Thomas Crawford, Collingwood
Garrison Battery.

Gunner Moses Male, Collingwood Garrison
Battery.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SECOND CLASS "SHORT COURSE" CERTIFICATE.

Gunner David Reid, Montreal Field Battery.

By Command,

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

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 30th December, 1875.

GENERAL ORDERS (34.)

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

No. 4 Battery, Ottawa.

The services of Captain William Hassard
Cluff, as an officer in the Active Militia, are
hereby dispensed with.

34th "Ontario" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Oshawa.

To be Captain :

Captain John Edwin Farewell, M. S., for-
merly of No. 8 Company, vice Robert
Dillon, left limits.

No. 5 Company, Port Perry

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Grey Mc-
Millan, M.S., from retired list, vice John
Billings, whose resignation is hereby
accepted.

56th "Grenville" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 7 Company, Spencerville.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Sergeant David Wallace, vice Snyder, ap-
pointed Paymaster.

59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Battalion of
Infantry.

No. 7 Company.

The Head Quarters of this Company are
hereby transferred from Dunvegan to
Athol.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

23rd "Beauce" Battalion of Infantry.

Paymaster Brevet Major Charles George
Labrecque, M. S., is hereby permitted to
retire retaining his Brevet rank.

Lieutenant and Adjutant George Bignell,
M. S., to have the rank of Captain.

No. 1 Company, St. Vital de Lambton.

No. 1 Company (St. Vital de Lambton) hav-
ing become non-effective is hereby removed
from the list of corps of the Active Militia.
Captain and Brevet Major Louis Napoleon
Labrecque, M. S., is hereby permitted to
retire with rank of Captain, and Lieutenant
François Hinse, M. S., is permitted to re-
tire retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant Colonel :

Major William C. Wills, V. B., 53rd Bat-
talion, from 2nd December, 1875.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

62nd "St. John" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Lieutenants :

Ensign Edward Thankful Sturdee, M. S.,
vice Devlin promoted.

Ensign Frederick Hammond Hartt, V. B.,
vice Kaye promoted.

To be Ensigns :

William Zobieski Earle, Gentleman, M.S.,
vice Sturdee promoted.

Allan Thomas, Gentleman, (provisionally)
vice Hartt promoted.

No. 2.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS "LONG COURSE" CERTIFICATE.

Captain George Robert White, late of Que-
bec Garrison Artillery.

SECOND CLASS "SHORT COURSE" CERTIFICATES.

Bomb. Edmund Hill, "B" Battery, S. G.

do Thomas Laister, do

do James McLaughlin, do

do George Spreckley, do

do E. Benaud, do

do O. Genest, do

Gunner Henry Hobbs, do

do J. McMullen, do

do John Murdoch, do

do John Preston, do

do H. De Mansly, do

do D. Perrier, do

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Captain Mathew Martin, 24th Battalion.

No. 3.

RESERVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE WEST RIDING OF
YORK.

To be Lieutenant Colonel :

Major John A. Donaldson, vice J. W.
Gamble, deceased.

Major and Lieutenant Colonel Alexander
C. Lawrence is hereby permitted to retire
retaining the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

Russia is about to ask China for permission to send her caravans to the Celestial Empire, not only by Kalgan, but also by the Jokigate to Tunchow and Tien-tsin.

The duration of the Court of Commissioners on the Alabama Claims has been extended to the 22nd July next.

BOYNTON'S PATENT LIGHTNING SAW.

\$500 CHALLENGE,

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

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

E. M. BOYNTON,
15-1 80 Beekman St., N. Y.

DR. WARNER'S SANITARY CORSET,

With Skirt-Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.



Patented Sept. 28th, 1875.

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

We would particularly call attention to the following advantages:

1st. It affords a convenient and efficient support for the underclothing.

2d. The Self Adjusting Pads are the delight of every lady. They give elegance to the form, and are not in any way injurious or objectionable.

3d. It combines three garments in one—a corset, a skirt supporter, and self-adjusting pads—and yet costs no more than an ordinary corset.

In ordering, give size of waist instead of number of bust.

Price in London Corset, \$2.00, Satteen, \$1.75, Misses' Corsets, \$1.25, Children's Corset-waist with stocking supporter, \$1.50. Samples sent by mail, on receipt of price.

25 cts. will be allowed for this advertisement, if it is cut out and sent with the order.

Great inducements to good Agents.

Address,
WARNER BROS.,

5in-1 763 Broadway, N. Y.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

1776. New York. 1876.

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

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

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

THE WEEKLY SUN, which has attained a circulation of over eighty thousand copies, already

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

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

The WEEKLY SUN, eight pages with fifty-six broad columns is only \$1.21 a year postage prepaid. As this price barely repays the cost of the paper, no discount can be made from this rate to clubs, agents, Postmasters, or anyone.

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

THE SUN, New York City.

Prospectus for 1876--Ninth Year.

THE ALDINE,
THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

THE REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION OF AMERICAN TASTE.

Steadily, since its inception, THE ALDINE has been growing in the affections of the American people. As the exemplar of national achievement in the highest departments of illustrative and mechanical art, it has won for America respect and consideration from the most restrictive art schools of the Old World. THE ALDINE plates now go regularly by contract to publishers in England, France, Germany and Russia, and are also copied, without permission, by the punctilious foreigners who have hitherto denounced such appropriation on this side as "piracy." No better proof of superiority need be asked than the fact that it was reserved for THE ALDINE to start the flow of original American illustrations to Europe in the face of all tradition and experience. This Nazareth of the art world has produced a good thing at last!

That this progress has been achieved in a period of general financial depression, shows how deep an interest is felt in the enterprise; and now that the support of the American people has brought it triumphantly to the threshold of their centennial jubilee, the conductors of *The Art Journal of America* are fully impressed with the responsibility of the situation, and are determined to spare no exertion to co-operate with the national idea of demonstrated progress.

Undaunted by the misfortune which in a few moments made ashes and waste of the beautiful work of years, the lapse of a single day found THE ALDINE people housed in larger and finer quarters, and bending every energy to restore and replace their lost facilities. Condolence and sympathy, with generous tenders of substantial aid, poured from every quarter; and while relying wholly upon their own resources, the conductors of THE ALDINE were deeply moved and strengthened for the work by these evidences of the general anxiety for the welfare of their charge.

The idea of THE ALDINE has always been to win its way as a teacher through the interest and affections of the people—to avoid a technical exclusiveness, and to show rather than to talk of art matters. Without abandoning the popular feature, the publishers feel that the time has come for a more particular discussion of topics connected with the artistic and æsthetic culture of our people, and to this end they propose to introduce many new features.

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

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

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

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

It will not hinder art cultivation by using superseded processes of illustration because the

plates are to be had second-hand because there was a popular prejudice, preceding education, that valued "steel-plates" by comparative expense rather than by excellence.

It will be thoroughly American and national, without being narrow or conceited.

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

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

THE ALDINE AND AMERICAN SCENERY

The glories of the unrivalled scenery of our country afford an exhaustless field for the exercise of the painter's art. Many attempts have been made to gratify the popular longing for scenes of "home, sweet home," but it will be universally acknowledged that, so far as our illustrated periodicals are concerned, such attempts have hitherto proved miserable failures—mere caricatures or topographical diagrams rather than pictures. It remains for the publishers of THE ALDINE to inaugurate an artistic movement that shall be worthy of the subject—that shall give American scenery its rightful pre-eminence in the pictorial world.

In this age and country of universal travel, it is astonishing how comparatively few are acquainted with scenes not to be viewed from the windows of a railway car. "Ordinary American tourists" the mission of THE ALDINE will be to reveal the undiscovered beauties, to them "so near, and yet so far." To lovers of nature whose privilege it has been to enjoy the realities, these delineations will come as souvenirs in grateful harmony with the pleasures of memory.

1776. 1876.

The Aldine and the American Centennial.

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

THE ALDINE AND PICTURESQUE EUROPE.

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The postal edition of THE ALDINE will be issued monthly, and mailed, postage free, to subscribers at \$6 per annum, in advance. The publishers are only responsible for advance payment where the money has been actually received at the office of publication in New York, or their regular printed forms of receipt signed by the President and Secretary of the Company is produced.

Parties desiring to act as local agents, will receive prompt information regarding discounts and territory by applying through the mails or in person at the office of publication.

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