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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. V.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1871.

No. 44.

### THE AUTUMNAL MANŒUVRES OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—NO. II.—(Continued.)

(From the Broad Arrow.)

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 2ND.

The country chosen for the encampment was that adjacent to the Sandhurst Staff College, which as most of your readers know consists of ferny hills interspersed with furze, relieved by fir woods. The Staff took up its position on Saddleback-hill, and on the slopes opposite and far away out of sight to the right and left the camps were pitched, with their front to the rising ground of the Windsor-ride, behind which they were sheltered. Along and beyond the crests of these the outposts were posted. The camp was supposed to be in the face of an enemy, and the outpost duties were performed by six regiments of infantry and a proportion of cavalry. These men carried cooked dinners in their haversacks. The camps of the main force were pitched on sites pointed out by the Assistant-Quartermaster General. The Militia pitched their tents cleverly, considering their short experience, and there is now no doubt that they will be able to manage their camps very well when they take the field. While the dinners were being eaten the enemy had come much too near to be pleasant, and it was now high time to be off. After some flag-signalling between the Staff and the different camps the alarm was sounded and the tents fell not quite as though by magic, but still well together. The last tents to fall were strangely enough, some belonging to the Royal Engineers. Alderman Sir William Rose's men, brought theirs down in an instant with a ringing cheer, as though glad to start for home. The pickets were now being driven back, the baggage was packed and moved off to the rear, and the troops were formed into two lines to cover its retreat. The first line occupied the crest of the Windsor-ride, and the second the Saddle-back ridge; the out posts were gradually drawn in; there was some artillery practice as the phantom enemy debouched from the woods, over against the Windsor-ride, and as the quarters grew closer, there was some file firing at a rather short range.

The rain was now pouring down, and the troops had yet the worst half of the days work before them, considering that they had seven or eight miles to march home. It is not wonderful that there were some stragglers; but taken altogether, it is agreed that the Sandhurst expedition has been successful; untried troops have done very fairly, with several necessary and not altogether easy things, which might have been

done without surprising any one. Sir Hope Grant did not seem to be in the least encumbered with his new tools; he managed them easily giving them just as much to do as he thought they could do and no more. The retreat of the baggage was perfectly covered; everything seemed to be done in the nick of time.

The field telegraph had been laid down along the road, and sent messages from the Staff to the officers seven miles off. It is nothing but a wire cased in gutta percha, laid along the hedges and ditches and fields, just as it may happen, and lifted out of the reach of carts on road crossings by slender iron supports. A new field printing press has also come into use. Type, cases, and press are snugly packed in a covered waggon, and a clever arrangement of shelves and slides provides that the two men in charge may both work at the type, or one of them at the type and one of them at the press. The Queen's Bays have recovered most of their horses, and are hard at work changing back their picketing system. It is to be feared that there will be a good many dismounted men among the British cavalry before the manoeuvres are over, for last night forty horses of the 10th Hussars broke loose, making the third stampede. Colonel Baker is one of the champions of the new system, and its failure in his regiment gives it the coup de grace.

Announcement has been made by official programme that the distribution of the volunteers will be as follows during the manoeuvres:—

Hon Artillery Company Field Battery.—Attached to Royal Artillery, Aldershot—40.

1st Battalion.—Lieutenant-Colonel Mansel, 1st Administrative Battalion, Dorset Rifle Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Steward, ditto, Major Mathews, ditto; Captain and Adjutant Barrett. Station, Woolmer. Total of all ranks (1st Dorset)—638.

2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. Humphrey, 1st Administrative Battalion Hants Rifles; Major Marx ditto; Major Bulwer, 23rd Middlesex (Inns of Court); Captain and Adjutant Crofts. Station, Woolmer. 1st Administrative Battalion, Hants, 19th Middlesex, and 23rd Middlesex, (Inns of Court)—531.

3rd Battalion.—Major Keene, 2nd Administrative Battalion, Wilts, commanding; Major Caldwell ditto; Captain and Adjutant Bradford. Station, Woolmer. 2nd Administrative Battalion Wilts Rifles, and 19th Battalion Surrey (Borough of Lambeth) Rifles—600.

4th Battalion.—Lieutenant Colonel Loyd Lindsay, V. C. 1st Administrative Battalion, Berks Rifles, Major Sir C. P. Hunter, ditto,

Major Warner, 2nd Administrative Battalion Middlesex Rifles. Station, Harford Bridge Flats, 1st Administrative Battalion Berkshire Rifle Volunteers, Hon. Artillery Company (Infantry)—500.

5th Battalion.—Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, 49th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifles; Lieutenant Colonel Vickers, 48th Middlesex (Havelock) Rifles, Major Dean, 26th Middlesex (Her Majesty's Customs) Rifles; Adjutant Steevens. Station, Harford Bridge Flats. 49th Middlesex, (Post Office), 2nd South Middlesex, 15th Middlesex, (London Scottish), 20th (North west Middlesex) 22nd Middlesex (Queen's West Ministers), and 48th Middlesex Rifles—644.

6th Battalion.—Lieutenant Colonel Gordon Ives, 36th Middlesex (Paddington) Rifles, Lieutenant Colonel Kennard, 26th Middlesex (Her Majesty's Customs) Rifles; Major Wigram, ditto, Captain and Adjutant Elliot. Station, Harford Bridge Flats. 46th Middlesex, 1st Middlesex (Victoria), 11th Middlesex (St. George's) 26th Middlesex (Customs), and 1st Gloucester (Bristol) Rifles—554.

The total of the force to be assembled, after deducting the Artists' Corps, which will not take part in the manoeuvres, is about 3000, of whom the metropolis sends the greater part.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH,

To judge from the reports that have come in from camp to-day, it would require nothing short of a miracle to cause the failure after all of the Control Department in the article of transport. By dint of having taken heavy hostages of fortune the event seems to have been placed entirely beyond the reach of chance. It appears that the department itself has available for the impending duty 250 waggons of all kinds allowing a reasonable margin for reserve of vehicles and horses. These are allocated among the different companies of the corps. Through the medium of hiring there have been added to this transport park, 450 two-horse spring waggons of the kind with which we are familiar in the streets of London drawn in the majority of instances by fairly capable animals, well found and substantial. The last batch of this hired transport was inspected and approved to-day, and looked for the most part quite fit for the service undertaken even when seen under the disadvantage of a long march from Hounslow. The hired transport instead of being subdivided apart and by itself into detachments, has been allocated in sections to each company of the Army Service Corps each company being thus more than doubled, but still capable of assimilating harmoniously the increment; and utilizing in

methodically under the direct superintendence of the men of the corps. To the numbers above given fall to be added the 132 waggons horsed by the Artillery contingent.\* Thus in all there is available to-day, in Aldershot a transport service numbering 832 waggons. The strength of the force requiring transport belongs amounts to something over 30,000 men, or roughly speaking equal to that of a Prussian Army Corps. The compliment of waggons for a Prussian army corps for all purposes in the last campaign—which it must be within the recollection of all, involved an undertaking of much greater duration and arduousness than that in which our troops are now engaged—was 397; this number excluding all provision for the conveyance of camp equipment, since the German soldiers carry no tents but bivouac. It is obvious, therefore, that if any fiasco should occur in connection with the forthcoming manœuvres, it will not occur through want of transport. And to those who have forebodings because in the Loire Campaign of the French so called army the hired transport broke down whenever that congeries of atoms was called upon to move from its base of operations, it should be sufficient to point out, that whereas, the French intendance organization, such as it was, was utterly wanting on the Loire, having been captured at Sedan, or shut up in Metz, here we have an Army Service Corps finding bone and sinew and hired transport only doing duty in the filling out of the skeleton. It is stated that 50s a day is to be paid for each hired waggon, with horses and men, and that they are to be supplied with forage at a very high rate of estimated consumption—no less than 20lb. of corn, and a like weight of hay per diem.

The Artillery Staff for the campaign consists of a Colonel commanding the whole, with his staff: a Colonel with Brigade Major and Aide de-Camp, commanding the reserve and a Lieutenant Colonel, commanding the artillery of each division, with his Adjutant. The distribution of the whole force for the campaign is as follows:—

**COMMANDING OFFICER AND STAFF.**—Colonel Phillips, R. H. A. Commanding R. A.; Brigade Major, Captain J. R. Oliver; Aide de-Camp, Lieutenant H. R. Y., Browne; Adjutant Captain Whinyates.

#### ARTILLERY ATTACHED TO DIVISIONS.

**FIRST DIVISION.**—Lieutenant Colonel, and Brevet Colonel C. S. Henry, C. B.; Adjutant Captain Burn, R. H. A.; Batteries.—Lieutenant Colonel Tod Brown's Battery A. of C. Brigade, R. H. A.; Lieutenant Colonel Lukin's Battery A. of the 11th Brigade, R. A. Captain Hill's Battery K. of 4th Brigade, R. A.

**SECOND DIVISION.**—Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel the Hon. E. T. Gage C. B.; Adjutant, Captain and Adjutant Browne, R. H. A. Batteries.—Lieutenant Colonel Andrew's, Battery, B. of B. Brigade R. H. A.; Captain Booth's Battery B. of 14th Brigade, R. A.; Captain Higgon's Battery C. of 14th Brigade, R. A.

**THIRD DIVISION.**—Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel F. W. C. Ord, R. A.; Adjutant, Lieutenant F. C. Ord, R. A. Batteries.—Captain Williams' Battery E. of B. Brigade, R. H. A.; Captain Ruck Keene's Battery H. of 11th Brigade, R. A.; Captain Byrne's Battery A. of 14th Brigade, R. A.

**RESERVE.**—In command, Colonel J. W. Domville, R. A. (available to command Artillery of opposing force); Brigade Major, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. Riddulph; Aide-de-camp, Brevet-Major Geary; second

in command, Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel, H. P. Yates, C. B.; Adjutant, Lieutenant J. E. Day; Batteries.—Captain Strangway's Battery D. of B. Brigade, R. H. A.; Captain Shakerley's Battery B. of 11th Brigade, R. A.; Captain O'Hara's Battery D. of 11th Brigade, R. A.; Lieutenant-Col. Curtis's Battery F. of 11th Brigade, R. A.; Captain Smith's Battery G. of 11th Brigade, R. A.\*

The Long Valley saw a sight to-day, probably never yet matched in Britain. At an artillery parade in Woolwich on the return of the army from the Crimea campaign there were eighty-four field guns—fourteen batteries on the common at one time. But to-day, the bright sun in the Long Valley glinted on fifteen splendid batteries, or ninety guns. The superior officers for whose inspection they paraded were both artillery-men, representing both the discipline and the armament of the corps. Brigadier General Ayde, Director General of Artillery and stores, was the senior officer of the two; Colonel Middleton, C. B. Deputy-Adjutant General, was the junior. The correspondent of the *Daily News*, observes there may be differences of opinion as to the comparative thews and sinews of infantry men, and as to the accoutrements and equipage of horsemen; but insular and continental agree in the estimate of the efficiency and appearance of the British Artillery. "Too much burnish," I did hear one foreign critic utter to-day. It happened to me to be standing, on the 5th of August, a year ago, on the Nenukirchen, where the road from Pfalz joins that from Otweiler to Saarbruck. Along this road was pouring in a continuous stream, battery after battery of Alvensleben's Artillery. With recollections of our Royal Horse Artillery strong within me. I put the Brandenburger batteries down, as dingy, sleepy, destitute of dash, straggling, and altogether destitute of that carriage which pleases the eye of a soldier. By the setting of the next sun they had proved their pith at Spicheren; and I retracted my first sight estimate with cheerful readiness, because of the results that were patent. To-day to, there were results patent—not, indeed, in a fierce gallop up the hill road through the Spichern Holz, or in action front on the Galgen Berg, but in horses the pink of perfection, in dressing to be excelled nowhere, in noble horseman ship, in everything, save the crucial test of the battle ordeal, that can stamp a service as efficient. The burnish then if it was vantage, was at least that, and no subtraction from efficiency. And just as certain other attributes of a more popular kind, such as valour, dauntless endurance, as hardy dash, and sustained constancy, are traditions attaching to the British Artilleryman and Dragoon, so is 'burnish.' At least it looks well, betokeus pains, and affords the willing man a certain scope for doing himself credit.

The inspection was arranged to be made at eleven o'clock, but the Long Valley is some distance from the camp, and the batteries paraded, as all English troops do, so long before the inspection, that they had time to undergo a severe examination on private parade, march to the review ground and form up, having a considerable amount of time to spare. At last the inspecting officers arrived, and after the general salute, rode through the line, winding in and out of the guns, waggons and carts which go to make up the total of an artillery force. The fifteen batteries were drawn up in two lines, arranged in such fashion that the guns, waggons, of half each battery, were in the front line, the other half battery with store, cart,

forge, and two general service waggons, was in the second line. The Royal Horse Artillery being on the right came first under inspection. "No one who saw them," says Dr. Russell, "could say anything but Splendid!" for the first moment. Splendid they were with their grand men and horses, splendid in their bearing and in their perfect cleanliness and glitter of harness and accoutrements. All who have seen them manœuvre know how dashing and workmanlike they are. But there was critical eyes there, and tongues were found to say 'Can it be necessary that they should carry such a complication of instruments? The guns have been simplified. Cannot some other parts of the equipment be simplified also? After enumerating a few of the points in which the artillery equipment is considered to be capable of inapproval, the writer adds:—These remarks have been made on the equipment of the Horse Artillery because this branch of the Service is so universally admired that it can best bear such trifling criticism as is alone possible considering its wonderful efficiency, but what we have here said applies equally to the field batteries, which have another great want, often pointed out in their columns. The Horse artillery carry all their gunners with the gun, two mounted on the limber the rest on the horses. The field batteries, have two men on the gun limber, and a Sergeant mounted for each gun. The rest of the men, who have to work the piece in action, are either on foot or carried on the waggon, which never ought to be risked under fire when it can be kept out of it. Order a field battery to change its position and move a mile at a trot in real war, you will see the gunners toiling along exhausted and out of breath, striving to keep up with their beloved piece, and arriving at last unfit to work it. Happily the new iron carriages are to be furnished with seats for two men on the gun axle-tree. When these carriages are general throughout the service, we shall have five men always present with the gun, and the long debated problem will have been solved at last. The recent trials of the Prussian field gun, have shown that the superior accuracy of breech-loader is as we have always said, a theoretical delusion; and it cannot but be satisfactory to see all the Horse Artillery armed with the new muzzle-loaders, beautiful in their simplicity, accurate in their fire quicker than the breech loaders, and more certain in the explosion of their shells. We believe that half the field batteries are to have the 9-pounder, the other half the new 16-pounder. The Horse Artillery will of course be entirely armed with the lightest piece."

The inspection over, a march past followed, the batteries passing the saluting point in line at close interval; after which they wheeled into line at half interval and the whole line executed a general advance on the conclusion of which the batteries came into action front, simultaneously, and one round was fired from each gun from the right with conspicuous precision and regularity. The aspect of the line at this moment, as seen from Elmoor-hill was superb. Not a few Ex-Royal Artillerymen were present to watch the conduct of their old corps and assuredly neither veterans nor duty soldiers had any occasion to blush for the appearance it made. On the termination of the single round the batteries limbered up, and the parade having terminated, returned to their respective quarters. One battery we ought to say, which had been present at the inspection, but it is not included in the Reserve Artillery given above, was seen making its way home without firing at all.

\* See details in a separate article under the heading of "Royal Artillery and Transport."

Why? Because it has only been formed lately, and though it had marched past steadily and creditably, it is evidently not the opinion of Royal Artillerymen that Field Artillery can be made efficient in the course of a few days drill, even when officers are instructed and gunners are well trained. Drivers and horses require training also; and this one practical concession of fate may well be a lesson to Volunteers, who make perfect garrison gunners, but never good Field Artillery.

A correspondent writes:—"This morning the contingent of Metropolitan Police marched into camp, and took up their quarters on Gun-hill. Their serviceable appearance was universally remarked, but much speculation was caused by the portentous apparatus, as part of the impediments of the march, of a Thompson's road steamer. Did they use this machine if was asked, to catch offenders wherewithal, or to pulverize them when caught, or was it merely brought down as a vague brooding threat, on the *omne ignotum pro terribile* principle? The functions of a metropolitan police man with divisions to each of which are attached a Provost-marshal and his myrmidons, do not seem easy to define without special information; but the outing can do the policeman no harm, and as Britons they may find the spirit move them to take part in a fray at a pinch. Their appearance is certainly highly creditable to the metropolitan police force.—*To be continued.*

### THE SEVEN RESOLUTIONS.

From Lloyd's Weekly, Oct. 5th.

We have to announce the plan and nature of the general movement for comprehensive social reforms, which has been under consideration for many months past, and for which we prepared our readers last week, warning them at the same time not to be led away by the Birmingham agitation against the House of Lords. On the 23rd ult., the most numerous meeting of trade delegates that has been held at Manchester for the last twenty years, was summoned "to arrange the preliminaries for holding a large meeting of the working classes, in the Free Trade Hall to consider the following propositions, intended to be embodied in separate bills and introduced into Parliament at the commencement of next session." These propositions were nothing less than resolutions that had been previously adopted by a carefully constituted Board of Trade Representatives. The Board had been holding meetings at short intervals for many months, and debating every point of the programme. At last the course of action was shaped, and the following resolves were unanimously adopted:—

"1. To secure the families of our workmen from the dismal lanes, crowded alleys, and unwholesome dwellings of our towns, and plant them out in the clear, where in the middle of a garden; in a detached home stead, in wholesome air and sunshine, they may live and grow up strong, healthy, and pure under the influences of a well ordered home."—Adopted by the Trades' Representatives, 27th January, 1871.

"2. To enable this to be effectually carried out, there must be created a perfect organization for the self government of counties, towns, and villages, with powers for the acquisition and disposal of land for the common good."—Adopted by the Trades Representatives, 27th January, 1871.

"3. The next condition of the well being of the skilled workman is, that a day's labor shall consist of eight hours of honest work."—Adopted by the Trades Represent-

tatives, 27th January, 1871

"4. In addition to schools for elementary education, there shall be provided schools for practical knowledge and technical skill in the midst of their homesteads."—Adopted by the Trades' Representatives, 27th January 1871.

"5. For the moral and physical well-being of the people, places of public recreation, knowledge and refinement shall be organized as parts of the public service."—Adopted by the Trades' Representatives, 27th January, 1871.

"6. Public markets shall be erected in every town for the sale of goods in small quantities of the best quality, at wholesale prices."—Adopted by the Trades' Representatives, 27th January, 1871.

"7. There shall be provided a great extension of the organization of the public service on the model of the Post Office, for the common good."—Adopted by the Trades' Representatives, 27th January 1871.

The first resolution will open a pleasant prospect to thousands who are now cramped and confined in dismal holes and corners; oppressed with heavy rents for cellars and garrets; and debilitated by bad air and food. How the mass of our toiling millions are to be planted out in detached houses surrounded by smiling gardens, and to be made healthy, wise and happy, is not set forth; but that legislation towards the greatest happiness of the greatest number is about to be attempted by a council of legislators and representative working men, is a fact of happy augury.

The 2nd resolution points radical reform in our methods of government. Counties, towns, and villages are to be endowed with independent governing force; and these local bodies are to be able to acquire or dispose of land for the common good. Through this agency the inhabitants of towns are, we suppose, to be gradually spread out in well-ordered homes, surrounded with health-giving gardens. Nor is this all. The man who is the head of a perfect household will crave leisure to enjoy it. He must have a due share of rest from work, and he will insist that eight hours are enough to give to labor out of each twenty-four. An Eight Hours' Bill, to be applied to all trades and industries, is therefore part of the programme which is about to be submitted to the entire body of the working class. What will the Newcastle masters say to this?

The resolution to the effect that technical education shall be obtainable in the midst of the smiling homesteads, is inseparable from a complete plan for the improvement of the condition of the working community. While our toilers are greatly superior to those of the continent in energy, they are behind those of France, Belgium and Germany at any rate, in taste, often in skill. We have been alarmed at the result of this inferiority, of late years. It was made painfully manifest at the Universal Exhibition of 1867; and it has been neglected by "the powers that be," ever since. The International Exhibition just closed at South Kensington was another opportunity of promoting the better education of our workfolk, which the Science and Art magnates deliberately passed over. It has become perfectly plain, that if the skilled working men of England want to put their children in the foremost ranks of modern industry, they must force upon Government the adoption of measures that will set skill and taste within the reach of every lad who is destined to live by handicraft.

The Trades Representatives have resolved that this hard worked nation shall have refined and improving means of recreation

placed within the enjoyment of all classes, at those hours which meet the convenience of the greater number. Could anything be more reasonable? At our popular holidays we are still as dull as in the days of Frost-sart. Our people can neither dance nor sing; nor can they gain admission to museums and picture galleries on the day of their rest from labor. If places "of public recreation, knowledge and refinement," were at their disposal, public manners and morals would gain, and we should not hear of more than 150 drunken police cases in a single day, in a city like Liverpool, where wealth is abundant and the conveniences for healthy popular festivities are many.

The resolution that applies to public markets shows the Trades' Representatives who have been deliberating on the peoples wants and claims, are practical and soundly understanding men. The poor man pays a higher price than the rich man, because dealing with the petty shop-keeper, he has to pay more profits. Through our complex system, the distributors are multiplied till that which costs a farthing to produce cannot be consumed at less than sixpence. Wasteful in our kitchens and spendthrifts in our dealings, our population is underfed with wages on which the foreign workmen flourish exceedingly. The poor refugees massed in the byways of Soho teach us a daily lesson in the art of living well, and cheaply; and most of the cities of the continent, where markets abound, and every housewife buys direct from the producer, can show us how it is that the poor English purchaser is so scurvily treated.

The seventh and last resolution is vaguely worded, but we take it to mean that the railways for instance, shall be put under state control, and managed, not by dividend hunting boards of management, that treat their employees as few West Indian planters ever worked their slaves; but by public officials, under regulations made solely for the general convenience and safety.

We submit these seven moderate, and at the same time searching, and far reaching, heads of social reforms to the consideration of the public; with the simple remarks that they are the expression of the calm and deliberate will of delegates, who represent every class and description of labor, that an imposing organization is forming to carry them in the shape of bills through Parliament; and that the ends they contemplate are of infinitely higher importance than any or all of the reforms or changes developed in Mr. Potters remarkable letter to the *Times*; or sketched by the political agitators of Birmingham.

The *Rupert*, the armor-clad ram now building at Chatham, is being completed as rapidly as possible, extra hands being employed for the purpose. This was one of the last vessels designed by Mr. Reed before he resigned his appointment of chief constructor of the navy, and is the most powerful ram ship yet constructed. The ram is carried about eight feet below the water, which will enable the *Rupert* to attack any iron-clad vessels at their most vital parts. The sides are protected by means of armor plating twelve inches in thickness, the vessel being sunk, when in action to within twenty inches of her upper deck. She will carry a single revolving turret, the base of which is protected by means of an elliptical-shaped breastwork, covered with plates twelve in thickness. The two 18-ton guns which will be placed in the revolving turret will fire over the breastwork, and will be placed at a sufficient height to enable them to be used in any weather.

## THE BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY.

(From the Army and Navy Journal.)

The commander of the rebel iron-clad *Tennessee*, during the naval engagement in Mobile harbor, sends the following account of that affair to a Southern paper, *The Plan tation*:

On the morning of the 5th of August, 1864, it was discovered at about six o'clock that the fleet under command of Admiral Farragut, which had been lying at anchor some three miles outside the entrance to Mobile bay, were under way, steaming into the entrance. This fleet consisted of six first-class sloops-of-war, eight gunboats and four iron-clad monitors—carrying an armament of two hundred and two guns and an aggregate force of three thousand men. The squadron under command of Admiral Buchanan was composed of three small gunboats and the ram *Tennessee*, whose total defences were twenty two guns and about four hundred and seventy men. The wooden vessels of the enemy were lashed together in couples, and formed in line ahead with the monitors leading. When they approached within easy range of the guns of Fort Morgan General R. L. Page, who commanded that work, opened fire upon them, but without serious damage to any of the vessels. They soon entered the bay, where they were met by the *Tennessee* and the three gunboats under Admiral Buchanan—all of which had commenced firing at the approaching fleet at about the same moment with Fort Morgan, and had inflicted severe injury upon their men by the effect of a raking fire with percussion shells. The superior speed of the wooden vessels soon placed them ahead of the monitors, and as their leader (the *Hartford*, Admiral Farragut's flag ship) pressed into the bay, an effort was made by the *Tennessee* to run her down, or sink her by a blow from her prow, but this was easily avoided by a slight turn of the helm, as her speed was nearly double that of her pursuer. Failing in this attempt, it became instantly necessary to stop and turn the head of the ship in an opposite direction, with the hope of success in the same design upon the other vessel; but this was also frustrated by the great disparity of speed between them and the *Tennessee*, and they steamed away from her with all the speed they could command, until they reached a point nearly 4 miles above the entrance of the bay, where they anchored in deep water. The monitors, meanwhile, were left to engage the *Tennessee* and the Confederate gunboats were dispersed and attacked singly by three times their number of much heavier vessels, their lashings having now been cast off and each one left to fight to the best advantage. The gunboat *Morgan*, under the command of Commander Harrison, finding herself too hotly pressed by this largely superior force, placed herself immediately under the guns of Fort Morgan, where she remained till nightfall, and then steamed up to Mobile. The *Gaines*, under Lieutenant Commander Bennett, having received several shots under the water line, was run on to the beach to prevent sinking, and the *Selma*, Lieutenant-Commander Murphy, surrendered to two of the enemy's gunboats, each of superior force. The monitor *Tecumseh*, while steaming toward the *Tennessee*, with the view of sinking her by the use of her prow and fifteen-inch guns, was suddenly struck by a torpedo and sunk in deep water immediately abreast of Fort Morgan—only eight men, out of a crew of one hundred and twenty-five, having been rescued from a watery grave. She had not fired a shot, but was

reserving all her energies for the encounter with the *Tennessee*, which vessel was now in hot pursuit of the invading fleet which had sailed so gallantly up the bay.

As soon as Admiral Farragut discovered her design, by her reopening the action when within range of his vessels, he got his fleet under way and attacked her with as much of his force as could bring a gun to bear upon her without danger of injuring each other; and not content with using his guns alone, he ordered several of his heaviest vessels to run into the *Tennessee* at full speed, with the hope of sinking her. She received five tremendous shocks from vessels whose speed could not have been less than ten miles per hour, without apparent injury to herself, but greatly to their own, while the constant shower of eleven inch solid shot, fired from the distance of only a few feet, produced no other effect than a slight indentation of the iron plating, and a few splinters from the inside of the shield.

The only pilot on board the *Tennessee* having been seriously wounded early in the action, it became a source of great anxiety to her commander lest she should be grounded, and thus placed at the mercy of the enemy; but the result proved that this unfortunate condition was to be occasioned by a very different cause, and one which he had long apprehended. The steering apparatus of the ship was defective from the first, and it seemed almost impracticable to protect it against the inevitable destruction which awaited it in such an engagement. The enemy having discovered, when running into the ship, that the chains leading to the rudder-head were exposed on the after-deck turned his attention especially to their destruction, which was, of course, easily effected at such close quarters. At about the same time, the smoke-pipe, which had been riddled by shot, was broken close off to the top of the shield, or upper deck, by the concussion produced by the ramming process adopted by the heavy vessels of the enemy, and the smoke and heat issuing from the broken pipe came down upon the men at the guns with almost insupportable effect.

The ports of the ship were covered, when the guns were run in for loading, by heavy iron covers, which revolved on pivots, but it unfortunately happened that those of the bow and stern ports were so jammed against the side of the shield by the enemy's shot that it became impossible to move them; and it was while superintending a mechanic who was endeavouring to hack out one of these pivot bolts, so as to bring the stern gun into action again, that Admiral Buchanan received a wound in his leg, which disabled him completely. The poor machinist was crushed by the same shot so that his remains had the appearance of sausage-ment, and one of the gun's crew was also killed by an iron splinter. After the wheel chains leading to the rudder head were destroyed, the "relieving tackles" were used to steer the ship, but she was not long permitted to avail herself of this expedient, a shot having taken away blocks and tackle both only a few moments after they were resorted to.

When Admiral Buchanan was wounded, the commander of the ship was immediately informed, and went from his station in the pilot house to receive his orders. The admiral greeted him with, "Well, Johnson, they've got me—you'll have to look out for them." Hastening to the after or stern gun where the catastrophe had just occurred, it was discovered by the commander for the first time that the gun had been changed to the broad side, and returning immediately forward he found that the same course had been adopted with the bow gun, and for the

same reason—the port cover being fastened against the side of the shield by the enemy's shot, so as to render it immovable except by hacking out the pivot-bolt.

The enemy was not slow in perceiving the helpless condition of the "Tennessee," with her smoke-pipe gone, her rudder rendered useless, and her battery powerless to inflict any injury upon his vessels, which had now stationed themselves immediately ahead and astern of the ill fated "Ram." When the condition of things was fully realized by her commander, and had continued for nearly an hour, during which she was unable to fire a gun, he went to the lower deck where the wounded admiral had been taken for surgical attendance and reported it to him, upon which he replied: "Well if you can do the enemy no further damage you might as well surrender—there's no use of lying here for a target"—or words of similar import. The commander immediately returned to the gun-deck and gave the order to "cease firing," simply to let the crew understand that the ship was to be surrendered, and as the enemy's shot were falling rapidly upon her stern and bow, he then proceeded to the top of the shield to haul down the flag, which he found had been seized on to a boat-hook handle and then lashed to the grating, forming the cover of the shield. While engaged in removing the flag several of the enemy's shot struck the boat, and the commander was so fortunate as to escape unhurt: and while he remained there one of the heaviest of the enemy's vessels ran into the ship, though at slow speed, and endeavouring to avoid the collision after discovering that she had surrendered. As she rebounded her commander appeared on the fore-castle and exclaimed: "This is the United States steamer *Ossipee*. Halloo, Johnson; how are you? Le Roy, don't you know me? I'll send a boat alongside for you." Captain Johnson simply replied, "Aye, aye, sir," and went below to await the coming boat, in which he was taken on board the *Ossipee*, and met at the gangway by an old personal friend, and a gallant officer although so lately engaged in deadly conflict, with a cordial greeting, and the kindest manner was exhibited toward him during the six days he remained on board his vessel as prisoner of war.

Captain Johnson paid a brief visit subsequently to his late command for the purpose of ascertaining what damage had been inflicted upon her shield. Not a single shot had penetrated its almost invulnerable sides although struck several hundred times at the closest possible range. She was struck but once by a 15-inch shot, which caused the iron to bend and the timber to bulge about a foot, but failed to penetrate, although fired from a distance of less than one hundred yards, and notwithstanding the fact that it struck in the weakest part of the shield gave the greatest evidence of the effects of the terrific bombardment she received, being considerably shaken, and the plating in many places torn from the bolts.

Four of the principal vessels of Admiral Farragut's fleet were so seriously injured as to render it necessary for them to return to the North for repairs, and the steam-pipe of one of them was cut, by which several of her crew were scalded to death and otherwise seriously wounded. The admiral's official report acknowledged the killing and wounding of nearly as many as composed the entire force under Admiral Buchanan, and the fact that several of the invading fleet were not sunk is mainly attributable to the slow rate of speed of the *Tennessee*, a defect which has yet to be overcome in the construction of iron-clad vessels.

Hoping that the foregoing account of my naval experience at Mobile may be found interesting by your readers, and with great personal esteem, I remain respectfully yours,

J. D. JOHNSTON.

### VOLUNTEER FIELD BATTERIES.

The following letters on this subject, referring to Lord Elcho's letter, which was published last week, have appeared in the columns of several of our contemporaries. Letters on the subject from Colonel Harcourt and Major Ray will be found among our own Correspondence, and we have made some remarks on the whole controversy in a leading article:

To the Editor of the Times, Sir.—In your number of this day Lord Elcho pleads for the Volunteer Field Artillery, and argues that it would have been wise to give that class of our Volunteers an opportunity of showing what they could do during the present Hampshire Campaign, even at the charge to the public of 100*l.* per gun. He justly remarks that if Volunteer Field Artillery is to be discouraged by the War office, it is time to decide whether it be advisable to retain that description of force at all.

Now, from the first, many experienced officers of Artillery doubted the wisdom of attempting to create so elaborate and complex an arm as Field Artillery out of Volunteers, however intelligent and zealous they might be as individuals.

Without going as far as an old Peninsular officer of the Artillery, who used to say that "a perfect shaft driver was the most perfect of God's creatures, and more difficult to find than a Lord Chancellor," it is apparent that a body of men, many of them, it is believed, gentlemen, unaccustomed to grooming and working horses in harness, cannot be expected to do and endure through a campaign all the rough and hard work of looking after a pair of horses, and driving over all kinds of roads and ground where a gun can possibly go. They may drive tolerably under certain circumstances, and with hired help from men accustomed to horses; they may get through their duties incident to a Brighton Review or do a week or two of campaigning; but could a battery with such drivers be depended upon for command of such work before an enemy.

There are more questions than that of the efficiency of the drivers.

Unless the horses are efficient, and kept permanently at the command of the Volunteers, it is not to be conceived that these Volunteer batteries could be fit for service if called out at short notice, which is the case to be provided for.

Again Volunteers may learn to work their guns respectfully and fire blank cartridges at a sham fight, but is it to be looked for that they can have practice enough, and receive instruction enough, to fire round shot, canister, and shells, and fix fuzes under fire with the requisite accuracy and rapidity?

There are also the duties of foraging, encamping, bivouacking, and getting the guns out of difficulties, and the ceaseless work of keeping the whole *material* of the battery in good order.

Above all, there is the question of the efficiency of the officers for without duly qualified officers a battery can be of little value.

With every respect for the officers of Volunteer Artillery, they can scarcely be efficient unless the greater part of the instruction given to the officers of the Regular Artillery be deemed superfluous.

How can it be expected that the Volunteer officer can have that knowledge of the tactics of infantry and cavalry, of the best choice of positions for the action of his guns of the mode of attacking field-works by artillery fire, and of many other branches of the art of war which go to make a good commander of a field battery? In truth, sufficiently good field artillery cannot be improvised cannot be got together in a hurry, and if inefficient, may be little more than an encumbrance to any army in the field.

Lord Elcho estimates that an army of 40,000 men should have 130 guns. This seems to be somewhat of an over-estimate—120, or three guns per 1,000 men, would be a very full proportion for a British army, for it is a well-established maxim, the better the infantry the smaller the proportion of artillery they require. Assuming that 100,000 men is the greatest stable force that could be landed in this country, we may well consider that 336 guns, or more than are requisite for a defensive army of that amount, constitute a very satisfactory provision of Field Artillery in time of peace, and in case of danger threatening it would be probably easier to expand that force of Regular Artillery, so as to increase the number of batteries we now possess by drawing upon the garrison Artillery, than to prepare for the field thoroughly efficient batteries of Volunteers.

The Volunteer Field Artillery deserve the greatest credit for their zeal, patriotic exertions, and for the pecuniary sacrifices they make, but they seem to many military observers to be attempting impossibilities under the circumstances in which they are placed.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. N. WILFORD, Major-General.

Winchester, September 20.

To the Editor of the Times, Sir.—I must ask the favor of a small space in your paper to correct a mistake into which Colonel Harcourt has fallen as regards the comparative cost of Royal and Volunteer Field Artillery. Colonel Harcourt says, in the *Times* of today, "I believe I am giving more than a personal opinion when I refuse to admit that 'half a loaf is better than no bread,' if the result is that for an expense of 15,000*l.* we are to have 100 half-trained Volunteer field guns instead of seventy five Royal Artillery guns." His mistake arises from his having taken the figures 75 as they originally appeared in my published letter, without having regard to the sense, context and other figures of the passage upon which they bore. Had he done this, he would at once have seen that the figures 75 ought to have had a dot between them—as I subsequently explained in a note to the *Times*—and that, instead of reading as 75 guns, they should have read 7·5, or 7½ guns. I can hardly believe that Colonel Harcourt, or any Royal Artillerist, will maintain that 7½ Royal Artillery field-guns could hope successfully to encounter in the field in actual war 100 Volunteer field-guns such as Colonel Shakespeare's which, I am glad to see, Colonel Harcourt admits to be "in a state of creditable efficiency." He nevertheless thinks that "in the name of economy and common sense" Volunteer Field Artillery would have been better dispensed with, and he ends his letter by an expression of opinion that any further Government assistance should be given to the Volunteer Garrison and Movable Siege Artillery. It is, perhaps, not unnatural that on the principle of nothing like leather, a garrison gunner should take this view of Volunteer Field Artillery,

but, with all due respect for Colonel Harcourt's opinion, and that of Royal Artillerists, who are also inclined to the nothing like leather view of this question, I venture again to express a hope that taxpayers and economists will not allow our Volunteer Field Artillery to be knocked on the head until it has been fully and publicly tested in the surest way by actual work in the field in the manoeuvres of 1872. If the 1st Middlesex Volunteer Field Artillery (Colonel Shakespeare's) have attained to "a creditable state of efficiency," there can be no reason why a sufficiently high standard, having been attained by one brigade or battery, others should not be forced to work up to the same standard by making their existence dependent upon their so doing.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

ELCHO.

St. James's place, Sept. 26

To the Editor of the Times, Sir.—Major General Wilford thinks we may learn to work our guns respectfully, and to fire blank cartridge at a sham fight, but doubt the possibility of our ever being able to "fire round shot, canister, and shells, and to fix fuzes under fire with the requisite and rapidity." This opinion is somewhat unfortunate and damaging to his whole argument, if what has been stated in the United Service Institution in reference to the relative use of arms be correct, and not having been contradicted, it may be assumed as true.

"Everywhere the Regulars, the long continuous service corps, are beaten by the Volunteers."

"The scientific corps, the Regulars of the Artillery, are beaten by the Volunteers."

As to the fixing fuzes, &c.—why, from the nature of the operation, both Regulars and Volunteers learn in the same school of inoffensive target practice, a target with a return *feu d'enfer* being inadmissible, even if invented. I believe there is no doubt that the Volunteer gunners have beaten the Regulars; I can only say, speaking personally, I wish they had not, but the success is only the result of the law of nature which gives greatest power to most thinking men, and is unavoidable.

To reply to General Wilford seriatim would necessitate an amount of repetition which would be wearisome; so I will go straight to my point, with definite ideas.

I do not want 40 pounders, such as we are threatened with, because their weight is excessive, requiring eight horses to drag them; all the details about them are clumsily heavy for inland service, and the ammunition must be carried on another carriage. I understand 50 rounds only accompany each gun in that carriage. But two 12-pounders, each carrying 33 rounds on their own carriages, will travel very well indeed with four horses each, as I saw one doing at the "Buttle of Fox Hill," but to please my opponents I will say six horses each.

So we have one 40 pounder, two carriages, 40 rounds, and 14 horses, against two 12 pounders, two carriages, 66 rounds, and eight or twelve horses.

Now, as a good blow from one or the other would shut up either, and as the elevation up to 1,500 yards is in favour of the smaller guns, and up to 3,000 yards the larger has not as much as one degree in its favour, it is reasonable to believe that with half the number the two 12-pounders would lick the 40-pounder out of the field in no time.

We want then the 12 pounder breech-loading Armstrong gun, which is an exceedingly good gun, and which is shortly to be obsolete. Give us that, let me then equip

it as I like, and leave me alone, is all I want or care for on the subject.

Considering as I do that a 12-pounder gun, carrying with itself on its own limbers 33 rounds, is a most formidable arm with a reasonable supply of ammunition, I do not propose the encumbrance of waggons, each carrying 90 rounds in addition, as when the exceptional case is about to arise in this country of more than the 33 being required, the occasion will readily be met by special arrangement.

Our gunners must march on foot and mount on limbers and axletree seats for a trot, as they have long been in the habit of doing.

By no means am I the only Artillery officer favourable to such an organization, though I may be from circumstances the only one who can give his name with impunity.

Yours obediently,

S. D. SHAKESPEAR, *h. p. R. A.*

Lieut.-Col. Commanding

South Middlesex Artillery.

Thatched-house Club, Sept. 25.

*To the Editor of the Morning Advertiser.* Sir:—In the columns of the *Times* of Saturday last, the 23rd inst., Major-General E. N. Wilford, R. A., has entered the lists in this controversy, with a view of throwing the weight of his professional rank into the scale against Volunteer field batteries; thus forcing me, their chief professional supporter, to call in question his practical knowledge of the subject.

Knowing him very well as a clever man, an old soldier and personal friend, I confess it would have been more agreeable had he left me to deal with those for whom I have less regard.

It appears that he entered the service about eight years before I was born. When yet a lad, about thirty years ago, I well remember him, a captain of artillery and professor of history, I think, at the Royal Military Academy, and afterwards instructor of practical artillery; essentially was he looked upon as a scientific garrison artillery officer of these days, and during his long service, chiefly spent at home, was mostly employed in the ways above stated. He never was on active service, to the best of my belief, and my impression is he never commanded a horse field-gun. I may be slightly in error in this statement, but exceedingly do I doubt his knowing anything practically of horses, harness, and driving; and these are three things in which theory and imagination are greatly at fault.

Now, General Wilford kindly gives us credit for intelligence, zeal, and patriotic exertions. Surely those are three elements in success which usually carry all before them. Let me ask, is driving a field-gun an exception to that law of nature? Is it not a fact that uneducated country lads are taught to drive in a short time? I well know they are, having taught many; but I do not mean to say perfection is arrived at always in a short time, nor is it in anything else.

General Wilford thinks we might get through a week or two of campaigning, and no more. Here I differ greatly as my practice tells me the first few days would be the rub; those over, all circumstances requiring it, we could keep the field as well as any troops. As to keeping our horses permanent, he evidently entertains the same fallacy as others—that horses for artillery purposes must of necessity be specially trained. Of course, a young, unbroken horse must be trained, but omnibus, van, and town carriage horses, I submit, hardly require training to harness; and amongst their disadvan-

tages they certainly possess two or three advantages—viz., from constant hard work, they are extremely tough, and are accustomed to odd sights and noises; and while military horses are so little worked that they are apt to fall off when doing anything in excess of "watering order," our horses would fatten on the comparative idleness of campaigning. As to standing fire, how many carriages and pairs, with ladies in them, how many civilian riders were in the midst of the fire at "the Battle of Foxhill," where, for a few minutes, the "roar" was as great as I remember at the Alma? How many of those horses became seriously restive? I can only reply, so very few that I did not see one!

General Wilford considers that though we may learn to work our guns respectably, and to fire blank cartridge, yet to fire round shot, canister, and shells, and to fix fuzes under fire, is beyond us. In this opinion he is somewhat unfortunate, if what has been stated in the United Service Institution, in reference to the use of arms, be correct, and not having been contradicted, it may be assumed as true:—

"Everywhere, the Regulars, the long-continuous service force, are beaten by the Volunteers."

"The scientific corps, the Regulars of the Artillery, are beaten by the Volunteers."

As to our not being able to receive sufficient instruction, to "fix fuzes under fire with requisite accuracy and rapidity"—why from the nature of the thing, both Regulars and Volunteers learn in the same school of inoffensive target practice, a target with a return *feu d'enfer* being inadmissible, even if invented.

As to gentlemen not being likely to put up with the hard work, dirty work, grooming, and drudgery of campaigning, I think the General has mistaken the qualities of some of these animals. We have heard of a Q. C. cleaning his boots: but I know a deal more of that, and of gentlemen "learned in the law" doing the dirty work of soldiers on fatigue, and have laughed heartily at the story told by one who crossed the country, during the recent camping, with a quarter of a bullock on his back. Now, "the gentleman" may not stick to play of the kind for long, having other occupations, but he is the man for work in the time of necessity. However, those who are up to the work may and will never appear at it, they being free to do as they like. Nay, it so happens we drive very fairly as it is, we groom the horses ourselves as well as are groomed those which do the daily work of the country, and we do whatever else comes in our way as field artillerymen. What possible use, then is it for major-generals to tell the public, from their imaginative theories, that such and such cannot be done, while others and myself are witnesses, proof positive, to those things being done?

It is more than probable that officers of the Royal Artillery are taught a vast deal which may be superfluous to many of them, they being instructed in everything connected with the service, which is so various in its details as to be utterly beyond human capacity. For instance—to say nothing of the manufacturing and scientific branches—a perfect knowledge of the 35 ton gun is hardly a training for the little Abyssinian guns, the "steelpens;" nor does carbino drill form a dashing horse artilleryman. Every man to his branch or calling is, to my understanding, the sounder doctrine; and I know nothing so complex in any one branch of the ordinary work of artillerymen that a Volunteer cannot readily master.

All we Volunteers want is a useful style

of gun for the field, not so light that it won't range, nor so heavy that it is next to impossible to bring up sufficient ammunition, as would be the case with the 40 pounder: and then to be left to our acknowledged energies and instincts to use it.

As to Volunteers not being able to select positions for their guns in the field, or to attack field works, equally might it be said they are deficient in inventive talent and powers of observation; but who is it that pushes on the Army, eh?

It is known to me practically that the choice of positions for guns follows the same instinct as prompts a man when stalking the noble deer, the blackcock, or humbler rabbit. Does General Wilford think us innocent of such things, and that knowledge of the country is better learnt in the barrack-yard than in the hunting field? For many years, as did my father before me, I had the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance with the late Field-Marshal Sir H. Ross than whom never was a finer and more experienced horse artilleryman. On the eve of going to the Crimea as a second captain of horse artillery, I dined with him, and asked him this question—What is the connection, when in the presence of the enemy between a captain of horse artillery and his brigadier? His answer was much as follows; "If he gives a definite order, it must be carried out, otherwise there is your enemy, and you must deal with him according to your judgment, and on your own responsibility." My belief is that that principle obtained prior to that pernicious year of changes and fancies, 1859, when the system of snubbing captains of artillery, now so happily swept away, was first introduced. The emancipation is also a boon to us of no small moment, as a knowledge of cavalry and infantry parade movements is now of very secondary importance.

At gunnery we have beaten the "Regulars;" personally, I wish we had not, but our success has probably followed a law of nature, and is unavoidable.

I consider Lord Elcho's showing to be correct, that 100 Volunteer field-guns could be kept reasonably efficient for service at home for 15,000*l.* a year—that is, 10,000*l.* for horses, and 5,000*l.* capitation grant, or at the cost of 7½ R. A. field-guns, and that our guns should be supplementary.

It is extremely annoying being continually forced into apparent collision with some of my brother officers of a few years back; but I had no alternative short of quietly permitting theories and erroneous imaginations to take the place of my practice, and that is rather too unreasonable for one who by character was always independent, and who, while understanding military matters as well as most, is practically a civilian.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

J. D. SHAKESPEAR, *h. p. R. A.*

Lt.-Col. commanding

1st Middlesex Artillery.

Thatched house Club, Sept. 25

*To the Editor of the Observer.* Sir:—Any one specially interested in draught horses can gather much instruction from the work on "Modern Artillery," lately published, by Colonel Owen, Professor of Artillery at the R. M. Academy, Woolwich, from which I will now quote.

"It is generally considered that a horse moving at the rate of about three miles an hour can exert a force of 126lb. for eight or ten hours. If the rate be seven miles an hour, the draught should be reduced to about 90lb. and be continued for a shorter time, viz., five or six hours; and should

greater speed be required, the horse ought not to have to draw with a force exceeding 50lb. or 60lb., and for a period of from one to three hours, depending upon the speed."

Mr. Youatt, in his treatise on draught, than which none I believe is superior, tells us that in heavy four-horse coach work the average force exerted by each horse is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb in travelling eleven miles in one hour.

Now I propose to use these two authorities, and my own practical experience as an Artillery officer, to show the error of Sir Hope Grant when saying the Volunteer batteries at Brighton were under-horsed. Of all the field guns there the dead weight behind the teams of four horses varied between 30cwt. and 40cwt., wheels included.

I will take the heavier for my argument, and must give a short mathematical calculation in explanation. The 40cwt. travelling on 60 inch wheels, revolving on 3-inch axles, reduces power to weight in the proportion of 20 to 1, as 60.3=20; but each horse only had to draw 10cwt., which, being divided as 20 to 1, gives the required exertion for each horse as only 50lb., which is less than the force required to move at speed during one hour continuously, as before shown.

Those calculations apply to good ground, I believe, but I will venture to say the pull at Brighton even never exceeded the 125lb., while the pressure on the breeching, which was as frequent as the force in the collar, relieved the horses temporarily.

Now in the history of war probably no field battery ever moved for fifteen minutes continuously at speed, and I will suggest that the real speed in practice is more like a five minutes' trot when changing position. Long and continuous exertion over good or moderate ground is an equivalent for short and quick over rough or bad.

In addition to the above theory is the fact that for many years none of our artillery had other than four-horse gun teams.

It happened to a six-horse gun team in a troop R. U. A. under my command, that one shot killed both wheel-horses; there were still four to get on with; but I do submit that calculating for such a distant contingency in this country is somewhat absurd.

It has been urged by a correspondent in the *Times* that Volunteer batteries can do nothing, because they are not grooms, carriages and harness makers, farriers, nor postillions. To that I reply, our horses are as well groomed by us as are those which do the daily work of the country. Artificers are all over the country, and abound in the Volunteer Service; and as to postillions, see what has been done for years without accident.

I showed in the *Times*, the 13th inst., that whereas a Royal field battery gun cost at least 2,000*l.* a year, a Volunteer field battery gun had only cost in the same time 50*l.* Surely that is anything but a reason for our annihilation by the War Department!

I have seen the threat that we are to be abolished because Sir Hope Grant said our guns were not equipped for real war when attending a review at Brighton. The same line of reasoning would abolish the whole army, as no portion of it is equipped for war.

However, we would rather be removed from the *Army List* than continue on sufferance while armed with a weapon suitable to the days of Marlborough, and being snubbed withal.

Yours obediently,

J. D SHAKESPEAR, *Lt. Col. M. A. V.*

*Lt.-Col. Commandant 7<sup>th</sup> M. A. V.*

Thatched House Club, September 20, 1871.

*To the Editor of the Volunteer Service Gazette.* Sir:—In your impression of last week you give a copy of a letter addressed by Lord Elcho to the *Times*, on the subject of "Field Artillery."

In common with all who are acquainted with Lord Elcho, I am convinced that what he writes on such subjects is written with the deep purpose of promoting the real efficiency of the Force of which he may be called the "father."

At the same time, I should be sorry to think that his solution of the question, "either it is desirable to encourage Volunteer Field Artillery or it is not," is the one accepted by the majority of Volunteer gunners.

I have been naturally brought in contact with most of the commanding officers of Volunteer Artillery, and can speak with some certainty of the views of the majority. I have also been in constant communication with the most distinguished officers of the Royal Artillery, and I believe that the opinion of almost all officers of both services is in accordance with that of the War office, "that it is not desirable to encourage Volunteer Field Artillery." Lord Elcho may very properly and logically object, "Then why nominally have such a force at all?" My belief is that the authorities would most gladly dispense with such a force; the official "snub" complained of by Lord Elcho is the best possible proof in support of this belief. At the first formation of the Volunteers, Field Artillery was allowed to be formed in towns destitute of Artillery ranges. But it is a fact that the mistake was acknowledged and regretted as far back as ten years ago. "To dissolve corps, however, already in existence, whose existence was their only fault, would have been an awkward matter for the authors of their existence, and so they were allowed to remain, when, "in the name of economy and common sense," they would have been far better dispensed with. Far be it from me to assert that individual batteries or corps of Volunteer Field Artillery may not exist in a state of respectable efficiency, "if properly commanded and worked" by distinguished officers like Col. Shakespear, and if composed of men of independent means like the 1st Middlesex and the Honourable Artillery Company; but such rare exceptions would surely not justify the authorities in attempting to "diminish alarmism" by giving their sanction to an impression that Volunteer Field Artillery can ever "be made a valuable element of national strength for home defence."

Practical men must be aware that time and money are two insuperable obstacles in the way of any general extension of Field Artillery service amongst the Volunteers, or of its ever rising above mediocrity. With the exception of rare holidays, the drill of the Volunteer Artillery is carried on at night, and usually commences at 8 p. m. Under such circumstances, garrison or siege-gun drill and repository exercises may be brought, as is proved at Shoeburyness, to some perfection, but as regards the question of the training of drivers and horses necessary to secure the field guns against becoming an embarrassment to their friends the commanders of Volunteers are well aware that the requisite time could never be afforded by the men; and I believe that I am giving more than a personal opinion when I refuse to admit that "half a loaf is better than no bread," if the result is to be that for an expense of 15,000*l.* we are to have half-trained Volunteer field-guns instead of 75 Royal Artillery guns. I quite agree with Lord Elcho in thinking it would

be far better that "this disputed point should be definitely settled one way or another;" but I believe I am only speaking the sentiments of the great majority of both Volunteer and Royal Artillery officers when I say that I believe the Government has come to a practically wise decision in the matter, and that what further assistance is given should go to that really useful and reliable force the Volunteer garrison and movable siege artillery, or, if need be, in increasing the strength of the Royal Field Artillery.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
E. W. HARCOURT.

September 23.

*To the Editor of the Volunteer Service Gazette.* Sir:—The decision of the authorities to abolish Field Artillery in the Volunteer Service can hardly be considered unwise or unreasonable, if an unprejudiced view be taken of the matter as it now stands, for at the present moment, and with the suggested allowance of 100*l.* a year per gun for horses, a Volunteer field battery is, and would be, utterly unable to take the field for actual service. The following statistics fully demonstrate this:—

*Royal Artillery, Peace Establishment.*—6 Guns, 6 Waggons, 1 Store wagon, 1 Store cart, 1 Field forge, 31 Horses, 192 of all ranks.

*Royal Artillery, War Establishment.*—6 Guns, 6 Waggons, 1 Store wagon, 1 Store cart, 1 Field forge, 203 Horses, 267 of all ranks, 3 Spare carriages.

*Volunteer Artillery.*—1 Guns, 16 Horses (not including officers and servants). About 50 of all ranks.

The ammunition waggons are the rear rank, so to speak, of a field battery; and I think even Lord Elcho would hesitate to go into action, or even to appear at a review, with a battalion composed of single rank companies. Again, we have not trained drivers, and should not have trained horses; but, on the other hand, our field gunners are excellent, as is admitted on all sides. Why then, cannot the difficulty be met in some such manner as the following? A contingent of Volunteer artillerymen should be attached (as gunners only) to every battery of Regular Field Artillery in England and Scotland, in sufficient numbers to raise them to a war footing—assuming, of course, that the Royal Artillery will be localized with the cavalry and infantry in military districts throughout the country. Thus the *matériel* of a field battery would be at hand for the Volunteers under the immediate supervision of the Regulars. They would be instructed in all those miscellaneous duties of which they are now ignorant, and without which they are useless; and, moreover they would have the advantage of drilling at all times with the Regulars, which is so desirable; and in case of emergency there would be no "borrowing of Peter to pay Paul," as the brigades would be all up to their full strength in point of numbers. The same system would apply to Garrison Artillery, which of course, would be on the coast or in the neighbourhood of fortifications. Surely this would be better than playing at soldiers, which we are now doing, with a number of old-fashioned—I was going to say exploded—guns, no waggons, and omnibus horses. However, I trust you may think the suggestion sufficiently worthy of consideration to give it publicity.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
AMYATT E. RAY, Major,  
3rd Middlesex Art.

Head-quarters, 111, Regent-street,  
27th September, 1871.



THE  
VOLUNTEER REVIEW

And Military and Naval Gazette.

VOLUME V.  
1871.

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

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A GENTS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Volunteer Review,  
AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1871.

The Fenian raid on Manitoba having proved a *fasco*, like all previous demonstrations of the kind, the people of Canada have now to enquire as to the parties liable for the expense to which the Dominion has been put on this occasion. As the British Government has assumed the direct responsibility for previous losses, we suppose they are so delighted with the alliance secured by the "Treaty of Washington," that they will freely pay to save the susceptibilities of a hundred people, and as their dear relations are neither burdened with generosity nor a scrupulous sense of honor, they will, doubtless, give them ample occasion to exercise their gushing philanthropy. Already the Foreign Secretary has been making himself supremely ridiculous by his effusiveness on the value of the amicable relations existing between Britain and the United States, and we have all the English Radical press, headed by the *Times*, loudly braying forth the changes on the loyalty, honor and energy of President Grant, because Colonel Wheaton interfered to rescue a set of marauding scoundrels from the certain fate that awaited them. This is all very well; it may suit English Radicals to play the spaniel to the Yankees; we have no objec-

tion if they make their peck of dirt a bushel-ful and swallow it without a grimace, but we most decidedly object to be any longer the subjects of experimental filibustering, and if we are to remain a portion of the empire we must have some means of insisting on its protection not only for the present but in the futuro, and that our interests shall not be jeopardized by the theories of any doctrinaires whose knowledge of our relations are bounded by the circumscribed horizon of Downing Street. So far as our own interests have been jeopardized we should insist on full compensation and material guarantee against recurrence in the future. In this very question our frontier has been exposed to insult and its strength weakened through the ignorance or worse of British ministers and politicians—it would be a prostitution of the term to call them statesmen—and the first difficulty we have to meet is the question of boundary. The finding of the court at Pembina in the late Fenian case, was that there was no jurisdiction as the alleged offences had been committed in British territory. Colonel Wheaton claimed that he had "assumed the same to belong to the United States." The boundary at the disputed point is the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude. To decide on which side of the Hudson's Bay Company's stockade it lies cannot be difficult, but it must be done by a joint commission, and till the line is fairly traced the land belongs to us by right of possession. Setting aside the United States and Great Britain, our course is clear. We must maintain an efficient garrison at the stockade at Pembina, at the upper and lower forts at Fort Garry, Prairie Portage, at the North West angle Fort Francis, Thunder Bay, and if valuable gold deposits exist, as there is every reason to believe, at Saebandowan, a force will have to be stationed there. As it undoubtedly has become necessary to face the responsibilities of our position, it will be necessary to raise and maintain those forts at the expense of the Dominion; the more activity displayed in developing our resources the greater will be the incentive to plunder, and if we are defenceless the inducements to the ruffians raised and fostered by the absence of all restraining law in the neighbouring republic, will be greatly increased on all accounts, therefore, the duty of preparation is imperative. We have a comparatively large population of Indians—thoroughly loyal and orderly people; what is to hinder us utilizing this magnificent fighting material? Employing them as regular troops would go a good way towards their civilization, as it would bring their children within the teaching of the missionary. Moreover, they would be a perfectly reliable force without political sympathies, and the very best sort of frontier police. In order to strike a wholesome terror into those Fenian ruffians we really ought to maintain an efficient band or two on the frontiers west of Red

River under charge of a steady officer, who should have power to deal summarily with any marauding scoundrels who might fall into their hands. Half a dozen scalps would save us a great deal of trouble and very considerable expence.

The question of Volunteer Field Batteries is one now agitating the Public mind in Great Britain and possesses for us the fascination as well as force of a vital question, for it resolves itself into this form, "whether it is possible to organize an effective Field Artillery force from men and horses whose opportunities for drill are not continuous," or does the necessity exist for making the force a permanent one with a full establishment involving great cost? Our own opinion is that it is quite possible to create an artillery force with Volunteers whose drill opportunities are intermittent, and to supply the horse-power necessary from the ordinary working teams of the country. We are persuaded that complete efficiency can be attained by the gunners, that the manoeuvres necessary to take the guns into action and retire them, can be acquired by the drivers; as for parade and show movements, our people have neither time nor inclination to practice them.

In a former article we pointed out the divisions of artillery suited to modern warfare and it cannot be too strongly insisted on that artillery duels decide nothing, that it is only when the fire can be massed and concentrated on infantry that it is effective, and that artillery must be supported by infantry; consequently, without the soldier *the artilleryman is nowhere, and as a matter of course his movements must depend altogether on his coverers and supports*; this at once reduces the question of speed and horse-power to the ordinary march of an infantry soldier, with probably a burst of eight miles an hour for 1000 yards occasionally, a pace that country teams can well afford; indeed, if those people, like Sir Hope Grant can succeed in proving the converse of the problem involved, there is very little hope that the Canadian army will have an effective artillery for many years to come. In our issue to day we begin the publication of seven letters from the *Volunteer Service Gazette* (English), on this vexed question. If the weight of evidence was to be ascertained by the greatest number of witnesses, we have, on this occasion, three out of five writers against the Volunteer Field Batteries but the value of these opinions is not equal to the practical experience of Colonel Shakespeare, and as it coincides with what we have practically learnt in Canada, we believe it to be the correct idea and at all events must carry it out even although it is against theory. The letters will be interesting to our artillery friends, especially those that deal practically with the subject. Colonel Harcourt is an officer of Volunteer Garrison Artillery, and President of the National Artillery Association.

In another page will be found an article from *Lloyd's Weekly*, of Oct. 8th, entitled "The Seven Resolutions," which will be of surpassing interest to our readers; we have repeatedly heard of the spread of republican sentiment and Communistic ideas in old England; we could not accurately gauge the amount of changes which a fifth of a century would bring about in the political feelings of the people, and the Whig Radicals under Gladstone and Bright had brought the British name into such contempt that we thought it might have a shadow of reality and that Englishmen would endeavour to pull down that glorious constitutional fabric reared by years of patient endurance and defended at the expense of so much blood and treasure. We were led to believe that Manchester would rule and ruin the Empire, and it was with a kind of half shuddering dread we saw a majority of the press and apparently of the people arrayed against the grandest aristocracy the world has ever seen. It was sufficiently perplexing to see the leaders of that body calmly awaiting the result, and to hear it reiterated that the working men of England had desired the downfall of the landed proprietors, at the same time it was loudly proclaimed that the *Cotton Lords* held the suffrages of the working men, and that England had fallen into the hands of the commercial class. But it would appear that those very working men, with that sagacity which is so marked a characteristic of the British artisan, had deliberately chosen to ally themselves with the landed proprietors for the express purpose of effecting practical reforms in the relations between capital and labour, and that again, as on the glorious field of Staines, the nobility of England would force a new Magna Charta for the English people from the hands of the commercial monopolists, and prove themselves what history has acknowledged—the true safe guards of civil liberty and the natural leaders of the English people.

It is certainly a new turn to political affairs to thrust back on the Manchester humbugs the charges to which they must plead guilty, of tyranny and oppression, and to show the world that civil liberty is never endangered by a landed aristocracy, but is, and has always been, subverted by commercial tyranny. No man who has the welfare of his fellow men at heart can find one word of exception to these Seven Resolutions. They are reasonable, right, practicable and thoroughly well adapted to effect the end sought for—that of elevating the character of the working man in a natural and proper manner, without injustice to any other class of the community. The owners of capital have a perfect right to whatever they can make out of it, but they have no right, in enhancing the value of that capital, to enslave that class of the community through whose agency profits are increased, and this they do when by combination they regulate the price of wages or what is the same, that of the commodities produced. With all our

Tory proclivities we wish the English workmen God speed in their good work, and are only sorry that they did not append one more resolution and that would be "that emigration should not only be encouraged but should have direct State aid." This would have been the most powerful of all lovers to effect the end they have in view, viz: the equalization of capital and labor. It is most satisfactory to know that Bradlaugh, Odger and their blackguard confederates have had no part in this arrangement. After all D'Israeli's household suffrage will be probably the salvation of Great Britain as it will take her affairs out of the hands of doctrinaires, the tools of manufacturing monopolists and red republicans, their dupes, and place them in the keeping of those who have ever sought the honor of the empire and the welfare of its people. No event would be hailed with more satisfaction by the people of Canada *en masse* than the downfall of the Gladstone administration and the utter extermination of the peace at any price party.

The British squadron of evolution has proved what we have always asserted, a fair trial of iron-clad vessels as at present designed, would prove that they could not be manoeuvred advantageously under sail and that the war fleets of the future would be largely made up of modern sailing vessels. It would appear that no amount of spars and sails can force one of those unwieldy tubs through the water. "The *Topaze*, an unarmed wooden frigate, accompanied the fleet, running free before the wind she had only her three top-sails and top-gallant sails loose, very seldom hoisting the latter, and very often having to keep in her station as tern of the *Monarch* and *Hercules*, while the seven ironclads were under all plain sail to royals and with Port studding sails out. When chase was made to windward, the *Topaze* went away to windward of everything and in a few hours was nearly out of sight of the other ships. The ironclads bundled along as well as their dead weight in the water would permit, but the majority of them were evidently beating to leeward, rather than to windward." This trial so far goes to prove that the quality of speed was with the sailing vessel, and it is a question under the circumstances whether the ironclads under steam could have overhauled her, their maximum speed under sail being 5½ knots. It is very evident that the navy of the present day has yet to be built. There can be little doubt but those costly ironclads will be relegated to their proper purpose of coast defence; cruising will fall to the lot of the crack wooden frigates as in times gone by. Expert gunnery and thorough seamanship are the qualities on which England must depend for naval supremacy; her wooden walls and gallant hearts of oak have not all passed away, light sturdy ships, with heavy artillery, are best adapted for all purposes.

Most of our readers were under the impression that the Treaty of Washington had settled on a satisfactory basis the vexed question of the *Alabama* claims; the following article from the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of the 21st inst., show how entirely mistaken those who believe in that effort of diplomatic wisdom have been. It appears now that the whole is another of those sphinx riddles, the delight of great statesmen, and the affair appears to have been a social gathering for a purpose which history, perhaps, may reveal hereafter, but it is certainly beyond the comprehension of this generation. The question may well be asked, what has the Washington Treaty decided? We were of opinion that the progress of the age had established a time revered notion known as *national honor*; of course the pure republicans were so far ahead of us as to scout the idea; while they would interpret it all on their own side they would resort to the petifogger's plea to cheat the other. If those cotton bonds are not admitted as claims, on what grounds can the Yankees have the face to lay any claim at all? We have always said that the cheapest way of dealing with this question was to deny any obligation whatever and we are fully persuaded that it must result in "the last argument of Kings," if the *Army and Navy Journal* is the exponent of the Ethics of this case on the Yankee side.

"The *London Spectator* remarks in good time upon the common mistake of looking upon the Treaty of Washington as a settlement of the *Alabama* claims. When the Recorder of London was appointed on the part of the British Government, it was commonly reported in England that his business was to be the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, while the truth is he was to concern himself with claims *not* 'growing out of the acts of vessels.' It is degrading the action of the two governments to constantly weaken the force of what mankind may one day regard as one of the greatest works of statesmanship. When two powers meet with the determination of wiping out all present cause of quarrel, and placing their intercourse on the highest possible ground, all yielding is honorable and any that is necessary should be possible. Even the plainest rights may justly give way to the honorable purposes of the hour, and what one side cannot give the other must yield. A great deal remains to be done. The *Alabama* claims themselves are insignificant in comparison with the claims of the Confederate cotton bond holders. Suppose the commission decides that their due is just and that we owe four hundred millions paid by our rebellious brethren to procure, the means to fight against us. Does anyone believe we should pay it? The commission may decide what it will or must, certain we are that in a thousand years no government of the United States would find itself strong enough to comply with the verdict. We speak but the words of soberness when we say that if this people had the alternative between that payment and war, it would be with cheerfulness that it would take up arms. So we see the Treaty of Washington though signed has not yet been performed, and deals with such delicate questions that, great and praiseworthy as the agreement is, to carry

it out will be a far more remarkable work. When difficulties like that we have mentioned confront the two governments which have made this bold reach after future peace, we certainly cannot accuse them of any weakness in trying to arrange their troubles as they best can."

On the occasion of the surrender of Paris in common with other members of the Fourth Estate, we drew attention to the enormous war indemnity demanded by Prussia, and to the power it would place in the hands of an able and unscrupulous statesman like Bismarck for accomplishing ends apparently very remote and without necessary connection with the affairs of France and Germany.

We showed that the withdrawal of capital would seriously affect the English money market and to a very considerable extent, indeed, paralyse her power. Not only would its operations cover all the ground described, but it would seriously affect other parties not directly or necessarily interested on either side, and would give rise to political complications by disturbing commercial relations to an extent not dreamed of by the parties interested. That these conclusions have not been arrived at without good reason the following paragraph will show, and, although the source is noted for the manufacture and issuing of unprincipled *canards*, the conclusions arrived at are singularly logical. £25,000,000 sterling would have gone a long way to fit out a force sufficient, if properly employed, to save France from humiliation and robbery, and to avert threatened calamity to England. Gladstone and Bright's efforts as peace preservation may cost that sum many times over:—

"The *New York World* thinks that the rise of the Bank of England rate of interest to five per cent is as a precaution, adopted in view of the fact that Bismarck now holds in his hands the means of making a sudden demand upon London for twenty-five million pounds sterling being the amount of rates on London, in which the French Government paid its first dues to Germany. It is a true remark we should say, that the concentration of this enormous sum under the control of a single statesman on the continent puts commercial Europe, and especially England, in a certain danger though of a kind different from that suggested by the "Battle of Dorking." The idea of the strongest and richest government on the continent making a "corner" in gold, New York fashion appears laughable enough at first, but on a second thought it has a serious aspect as well.

The reinforcement for the garrison at Fort Garry sailed from Collingwood on Saturday, 21st inst., passed through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal on Sunday night and have every prospect of making a quick passage to their destination. Our readers will recollect that it was determined to send this reinforcement on the 12th inst. and that it was organized, equipped and started in eight days. The efficiency of our Militia Depart-

ment was never more ably illustrated. The facility with which this force of 200 men were equipped is a matter for admiration.

Lt.-Col. Wily left Ottawa on the 27th (Friday) for the purpose of receiving from the Imperial Officers the forts and citadel at Quebec with the stores, armaments and all other material thereto belonging. The citadel will be garrisoned by a battery of artillery, and such future dispositions made as may be required.

Colonel Wily proceeds on a highly honorable but melancholy duty. It is one hundred and twelve years, one month and nine days since the British flag first floated over the walls of the Gibraltar of America; it has been bravely, loyally and faithfully upheld there by the colonists, French and English, and it is struck now amidst the keen regrets of those whose fathers poured out their blood like water in defence of its honor. Thank God the hands of the colonists are clean in this matter and that it is by Englishmen the disgrace is to be consummated. No one can look on this transaction with greater regret than the gallant officer whose duty it is to witness it on behalf of the unwilling colonists, but as the fruits of the policy of the Whig Radicals, England will have cause to regret the step for all time, as an historical transaction it will mark an era in the British and Canadian history. Colonel Wily has a heavy and arduous task before him which will occupy some days.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTICE.—All communications addressed to the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW must be accompanied by the correct name and address of the writer.

In reply to our gallant correspondent "L.C.," whose letter appears in this issue, we beg leave to state that our answer to "Volunteer," in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW of the 16th was correct. A Captain's certificate of qualification is always *second class*, if he is gazetted before another officer of the same rank who holds a *first class* certificate, he takes precedence according to date of commission, and if promotion is open and he duly qualifies, he secures the step in rank although his certificate may be of later date than that of his *junior* by commission. An officer provisionally appointed holds no commission, the latter dates from the qualification. If "L.C." will please to read "Volunteer's" letter he will find our answer to the question put therein the correct one, viz:—the date of commission is the rule of precedence.

The General Orders cited by "L.C." prove exactly the point at issue, that of 5th April, 1867, has been cancelled by that of July 15th, 1871. A certificate from a Military School confers no rank and gives no right of precedence till a commission is obtained, then it will give precedence over the provisional appointments alone—but that was not the question put by "Volunteer."

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The health of Her Majesty the Queen still continues to improve. She has contributed £500 sterling to the Chicago relief fund.

English journals gravely assure the world that the idea of a regency has not been entertained, as it is very much the habit to "chronicle small beer" now-a-days. The utterance or ratings of a scamp named Bradlaugh, the leader of the Whitechapel lambs—the thieves and pick pockets of London—was the foundation for the rumor.

The real working Englishman naturally turns to the national leaders of the people, the nobility of England, as the proper champions of the rights of the people. The leaders of the trades unions, Messrs. Howell and Applegath, Scott, Russell and others have signed what is called a written treaty with the Lords, in other words the famous Seven Resolutions have been acceded to by the following noblemen:—Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Lorne, Earls of Litchfield and Carnarvon, Lord Henry Lennox, Lord John Manners, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. Hardy, on the part of the Tory Peers and Commons. Radicals are predicting all kinds of complications from this alliance, but it is very certain that they would bid for the support of the working men, if the latter would trust to their leadership. It is evident the revolutionary measures of Gladstone's administration found no favor in the eyes of the steady, honest English artisan, who never was either a communist or a socialist and who thoroughly understands the rights and value of property.

The fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fires amounted on the 25th inst. to £38,370 sterling at the Mansion House, London; Glasgow subscribes £5,350 sterling, Liverpool a large sum and all the other large towns of Great Britain and Ireland contributed handsomely.

The Geneva Tribunal on the *Alabama* claims is now complete, the Brazilian member of it having just been appointed. The Commissioners are: Sir Alexander Cockburn, for Great Britain; Charles Francis Adams, for the United States; Jacques Staempfli, of Berne, for Switzerland; Frederick Sclopis, Count of Solerana, for Italy; and Baron Itaguba, for Brazil. The Tribunal must meet on or before the 16th Dec. next.

Sir R. J. Murchison the great geologist is dead.

President Thiers seems to hold the reins of power on a very uncertain tenure in France.

Officers addressing their troops decline to use the term republic as applied to the government, but use the word France instead. It is stated that on more than one occasion the health of the ex-Emperor has been drunk openly by military officers, and the dread of a Bonapartist raid is so great that orders have been issued to the fleet to be

prepared to repel an invasion of the French coasts.

The courts martial for the trial of Communists have terminated their proceedings. 91 prisoners were sentenced and 9000 discharged.

The *Courier Diplomatique* publishes a communication which, it says, comes from a diplomatic personage of high rank, making important revelations in regard to the negotiations which preceded the war between Denmark and the allied powers of Prussia and Austria. The statement is, in substance as follows: In 1864, Earl Russell, then British Minister of Foreign Affairs, made overtures through Lord Cowley, British Ambassador at Paris, to M. Rouher, proposing an alliance, offensive and defensive, with France to help Denmark in case Prussia and Austria should declare war against her. England was to co-operate with France by sea and land, and was willing to promise France, in return for her assistance, the rectification of her frontiers on the Rhine by the annexation of a portion of the Rhenish provinces. Rouher asked time for the consideration of these proposals, but in three days from the time they were laid before Rouher, the Emperor Napoleon accepted them. Lord Cowley immediately communicated the fact of the Emperor's acceptance to his Government, whereupon Earl Russell replied that it was too late, as Her Majesty's Government, had decided not to interfere in the case of Denmark. This closed negotiations, and no attempt was made to re-open the subject.

The contributions for the relief of Chicago now amount to 178,430 francs.

A despatch from Ajaccio reports a stormy session of the Council General of the Island of Corsica. Prince Napoleon was not present, but his partisans, who proved to be in a minority, joined in a protest against the elections, which they claim were not conducted in a manner to allow the free expression of the wishes of the people.

A general strike has occurred amongst the railway employees in the city of Cologne and vicinity; over 1000 persons have joined in the demand for higher wages.

The customs treaty with France has been ratified.

The German expedition to the North Pole claims to have discovered a Polar sea free of ice.

Austrian political affairs appear to be in some confusion. Great difficulty has been experienced in dealing with the different nationalities forming the Empire; the latest complication is in relation to Bohemian affairs and the Emperor Francis Joseph is still undecided as to the course to be pursued in relation to the demand of the Bohemian Diet. All idea of accepting the compromise proposed by Count Androssy has been abandoned, as both the Hohenwarth Ministers and the Czech leaders object to its terms. It is now said that in case Bohemia

sends no Deputies to the Reichstag, Count Hohenwarth will resign office as President of the Council of the Empire.

The fires in Wisconsin have been of a most disastrous character. The summer had been the driest on record, and on the 8th inst. a furious tornado carried the fires which had been smouldering in the prairies and swamps of a large extent of country with a width of ten miles. About Green Bay on Lake Michigan the damage done to life and property has been fearful; whole villages with large numbers of their inhabitants destroyed, and it has been calculated that over 1500 lives have been destroyed by fire, including the Chicago disaster.

The prosecution of the Mormon leaders for adultery still goes on at Salt Lake City. Several convictions have been already obtained.

Advices from Brazil give details of the bills passed for the emancipation of slaves. The emancipation will be gradual, and a large money grant has been made to procure the freedom of the million and a half bondmen. Every child born after the passing of these measures will be free. This is wiser than spending \$300,000,000 in a fratricidal contest on the question of emancipation.

Mexico is in a state of turmoil once more, a part of the troops and people have pronounced against Juarez; there has been some fighting. Commerce has been driven from the country and the American consul at Monterey mulcted in a forced loan.

A heavy gale at Halifax and along the coast generally caused some loss of life and considerable loss of property.

The Hon. C. Dunkin has resigned his portfolio as Minister of Agriculture; he has been elevated to the Bench of the Supreme Court in the Province of Quebec and is succeeded in the Canadian Ministry by J. Pope, Esq., M.P. for Compton.

Reinforcements for Fort Garry sailed from Collingwood on Saturday afternoon, 21st inst., passing through the Sault Ste. Mary Canal on the evening of the 22nd and with this weather will reach their destination in three weeks.

A very considerable excitement is reported to exist over gold discoveries in Canada and it will doubtless cause a very large movement of population to what has till very lately been considered an inhospitable region. Lake Shebandowan, on whose shores the gold discoveries have been made, lies about 40 miles due west from Fort William, and at least 400 from Fort Garry. The lake is only 10 miles long by two or three wide. It forms one of a chain and on the south and west is bounded by mountains, through which flow a number of small rapid streams. The laborers employed on the government road between Fort William and the Red River Valley have all quit work and are now washing out gold, some averaging \$4 per day, others little or nothing, and some are making small fortunes. As there are large tracts of valuable land in the vicinity, a movement of population there cannot fail to be subservient to the interests of the Dominion.

## CANADIAN PATRIOTIC SONG.

Let other tongues in older lands,  
Loud vaunt their claims to glory,  
And chaunt in triumph of the past,  
Content to live in story;  
Though boasting no baronial halls,  
No Ivy-crested towers,  
What part can match thy glorious youth,  
Fair Canada of ours!

We love those far off ocean Isles,  
Where Britain's monarch reigns,  
We'll ne'er forget the good old blood  
That courses through our veins,  
Proud Scotia's fame, old Erin's name,  
And haughty Albon's powers,  
Reflect their matchless lustre on  
This Canada of ours!

Long may our country flourish then,  
A goodly land and free!  
When Celt and Saxon hand in hand,  
Hold sway from sea to sea,  
Strong hearts will guard our native homes,  
When darkest dangers lower,  
And with our life-blood we'll defend  
This Canada of ours.

CIVIL ENGINEERING AT THE TIME OF  
CHRIST.

Extensive surveys of the island of Britain were made by the Roman Agrimensores (country surveyors), who visited themselves of the ancient Druids barrows of Wiltshire, and artificial structures erected before the Roman conquests as points to and from which to draw their base lines. Mr. Blake announces this curious fact in his paper on the *Geometric Use of American Mounds* read before the London Antiquarian Society, and gives the proofs of his assertion in his edition of *Antoine Itineraries* prepared under the direction of the Master of the Rolls.

The Roman genius for construction was the grandest the world has seen. The traveller who visits the cathedral fanes of York and Bruges, Burgos and Seville, Cologne and Heidelberg, and St. Elmo, the temples at Paestum at Athens, at Baalbec, and at Thebes; the palaces of the Maharajas, on the banks of the Ganges, sees monuments of splendid beauty, unsurpassed in any age by any people, yet he returns to Rome, and says, while standing upon the vaulted ruins of the Baths of Caracalla, or while counting his steps across the floors of Constantine's Basilica, or while looking down from the uppermost tiers of seats into the arena of the Coliseum, that the constructive genius of all the rest of the world must bend before the Imperial Latin Engineer.

Never but once were thus combined in the political situations of a city, all elements needful for carrying up the culture of mere building talent to the highest pitch while at the same time were offered unlimited opportunities for its exercise. Rome was a seaport, backed by a country fertile in supplies, a peninsula of mountains made of marble, in the centre of a sea crowned with well settled islands, and girt about with coasts inhabited by the oldest, richest and most advanced communities of men. The Roman States were still physically undebauched, in the prime of its strength, irresponsible and unscrupulous, proud and vain, sensual and sensational, loving war only for the sake of its enjoyments. The bath house was the church of Rome, combining the essential quality of the exchange, the club, the museum, the bar room and the polls. The Emperors enriched themselves and confirmed their power by watering their political stock.

Caracalla could afford his horse a golden manger in a temple of its own, after affording his fellow citizens a bagnio as large as the Tuilleries, in which ten thousand bathers could enjoy themselves at once, the ceilings of which were eighty feet high the partition

walls as massive as the abutments of a bridge. The sweating-room alone was larger than the Philadelphia Cathedral, and surrounded by arcades, supported by costly Corinthian columns, the abstraction of which by the mediæval princes of modern Rome, for use in the construction of the private palaces, brought down the ceiling with a crash which shook the city as far off as the Castle of St. Angelo.

St. Peter's is built on the model of these ancient monuments. Its nave precisely of the size and shape of the great room in the Baths of Diocletian and of the nave of Constantine's great church. Its dome is precisely the shape of the Pantheon, which as is now well known was yet another Imperial bath-room, since then appropriated to the use of religion. The great Bath room of Diocletian is also one of the grandest churches of modern Rome.

The necessity of supplying an amphibious population with floods of fluid, developed the civil engineering talents of the Empire. Scores of aqueducts were constructed above ground to bring the waters of the Appennines into the city, and an elaborated system of Sewerages carried it away again to be purified in the bosom of the Ligurian Sea. While Signor De Rossi has been excavating the ancient Catacombs outside the walls; and the Government Antiquarian, Baron Visconti, the ancient marble yards, and police stations inside the walls; and the Emperor Napoleon, the foundation rooms of the palace of the Caesars; the British Archaeological Society of Rome has been digging along the ancient walls themselves, and opening up the underground water works, reservoirs and sewers of ancient days. They have determined the true site of the fountain Egeria and of King Numa's Palace, how Royal Rome, Republican Rome, and Imperial Rome were in succession fortified with longer and larger circumvallations; and how the water pipes of the engineers of the Middle Ages were ranged within and upon the conduit of Servius Tullius and the Tarquin's. Any civil engineer who is curious in such matters, or would like to see nice pictures of the rubble works of his predecessors in the profession, twenty two centuries ago, can gratify himself by looking over Mr. Parker's "Notices of recent Excavations in Rome," just published in Part I. of the forty-second volume of the *Archæologia*. By-the-by, Mr. Parker's little handbooks of Architecture are not only indispensable to the tourist, but should be in every American gentleman's library. And it is worth knowing, also, that the Archaeological Society which foreigners in Rome keep up, has upward of a thousand special photographs of Specimens of Roman Construction, arranged in the order of time.

The first part of this interesting collection is already for sale, and illustrates the historical construction of walls in a series of sixty four examples, beginning with the wall of Romulus, 750 B. C., and taking on an average one for each generation. The series is continued down to the 13th century A. D. In the time of the Empire the dated examples are so numerous that they are necessarily subdivided, afterwards the churches and monasteries supply us with a continuation of the series. This is really a great work for the history of architecture, such as had never been done before. Even D'Agin court, in his admirable work, overlooks construction, which is the foundation of all. It is sometimes impossible to get photographs from nature for want of sufficient space and it is generally necessary to fill up the excavations again immediately, so that the plans and drawings are the only mode of showing

what has been made out; but photographs are made of these and sent to the Oxford Architectural Society.—*R. R. Journal and Mining Register.*

## BYGONE FASHIONS.

The *People's Magazine* says: "Bring back the days of the old stage coaches, when all the conveyances that existed for transporting the inhabitants of this huge metropolis from town to country consisted of a couple of dozen or so of stage carriages carrying four inside and ten out. Why, a single Brighton excursion train now conveys more passengers at one journey than all the mails combined did in their four and twenty hours of sixty years ago. Cram back into those couple of dozen stage coaches all the travelling and locomotion of these days. It seems impossible for the world to have got on at all with such a state of things. Or to take a nearer instance. This house, this room for example, sixty or a hundred years ago. Shut your eyes and fill it once more with its old inhabitants. Then it was a most fashionable mansion, in the extreme West End, surrounded with nobility; the Belgrave Square of the eighteenth century. Fancy it on some gala or reception day, filled with gentlemen; ay, in this room, sipping their coffee, or engaged in a game of ombre. It may be that some one or more of the party have ridden over that day to Hyde Park corner, to where the Marble Arch now stands, to see some Jack Sheppard or Jonathan Wild drawn along in semi triumph through Oxford street—then a flaunting and irregular suburb—to make his exit at Tyburn; and here they are discussing the events and perils of the day. Was there over a more useless costume? Powdered wigs, knee-breeches, silk stockings, long ruffles and shoes. Here is a gentleman whose whole ingenuity for a month past has been expended in contriving and adjusting the curls of his wig, here is another in plum coloured satin coat and peech-coloured small clothes, talking to his neighbour in colours equally bright and varied. Here a third is grinding the high backed chair on which he is sitting with the hilt of his diamond studded sword. One is astonished how the gentlemen of those days could have taken the air at all. Their silk and satin dresses would not keep them warm or fence off the weather; their three cornered hats, not made for the head but the hand, afforded no protection from the rain, or from the long gutters and water spouts, which shot their contents from the roofs of the soaking houses into the streets below, on the heads of unwary passengers. Then those wigs, worn universally by all classes, high or low? No matter how poor the man, or how low his finances, a wig was indispensable. No citizen on Sunday, no clerk, no skillful mechanic, would think of appearing without this appendage. He would just as soon have thought of walking about in his night cap, or in no clothes at all, as show himself abroad without his wig. Those were the days when barbers flourished, when the spruce apprentice brought home his master's wig carefully suspended on a species of light bask, with its last puff of powder and last turn of curls, ready for church on the Sunday morning. Ah! those wigs, what consternation did they make among the ladies! How many a rich widow, how many a proud heiress whom no sighs, no protestations could move, yielded to the charms of a handsome wig! The barbers were the most important men in England. Nay, so universal was the fashion, so indispensable was this ornament, that, as I have heard my

father say, it gave a rise to particular occupation; and on the Saturday evenings, when men had left their work, and they were thinking of their Sunday dress, and their wives of their Sunday dinners, the Jews used to go about the streets with bags full of wigs crying out, "A dip for a penny." That is, every one who paid a penny dipped his hand in the bag and took his chance of the first wig that came up. It would happen that the man would fish up a wig too big or too small, or a black haired man got a red wig, or the reverse: or a most outrageous fit, in which no decent citizen or artisan could appear. Why, then he gave a penny and dipped again; and no doubt in this, as in all other lotteries, he found more blanks than prizes. In those days wigs afforded great temptation to thieves. In the ill-lighted streets a man and men were not very temperate then—a rich prize; if he had gambled away his money, his wig was more valuable than his watch. A brawney fellow sometimes with two or three more, is passing with his basket at his back; he seems a gardener or porter on his way to Covent Garden Market—the great centre of public amusements. In this basket a little boy is concealed, who suddenly clutches at the wig of the unsuspecting passer-by, and wig and boy disappear in a moment. These things look like fables; they are facts of the past age, not far removed. If we cannot realize them, it is because our own times and manners, though so near, have driven us away from them, and seem so much further from them than they are.

#### CURIOSITIES OF LANGUAGE.

Language shares in all the vicissitudes of man. It reflects all the changes in the character, taste, customs and opinions of a people and shows how they advance or recede in culture and morality. Often the meaning of a word changes imperceptibly, until it becomes just the opposite of what it once was. To let, in the common version of the Bible, means, to oppose; to-day, it means to permit. Anecdote means a short, amusing story; etymologically, it denotes something as yet unpublished. The instant an anecdote is published, it betrays its title; it is no longer an anecdote. To prevent, which now means to hinder or obstruct, signified, in its Latin etymology, to anticipate, to get the start of, and is thus used in the Old Testament. Girl, once designated a young person of either sex. Widow, was applied to men as well as women. Astonished literally means thunderstruck, as its derivation from *attonare* shows; Milton speaks of a knave who threw some heavy stones upon a certain king, "whereof the one smote the king upon his head, the other astonished his shoulder." Property and propriety come from the same French word, *proprie*; so that the Frenchman in New York was not far out of the way, when in the panic of '57, he said he "should lose all his propriety."

Words are elevated and ennobled in meaning, and they also deteriorate and degenerate. Humility, with the Greeks and Romans meant meanness of spirit; Paradise, in Oriental tongues, meant only a royal park; regeneration was spoken by the Greeks only of the earth in the spring time and of the recollection of forgotten knowledge; sacrament and mystery are words "fetched from the very dregs of paganism" to set forth the great truths of our redemption. On the other hand, knave formerly signified only lad: a villain was a peasant; a menial was one of the many; insolent meant unusual;

silly, weak,—the infant Jesus being termed by an old English poet "that harmless, silly babe;" officious signified ready to do kindly offices. Homely formerly meant secret and familiar; and brat, now a vulgar and contemptuous word, had anciently a very different signification, as in the following lines from an old hymn by Gascoigne:—

O Israel, O household of the Lord,  
O Abraham's brats, O brood of blessed seed,  
O chosen sheep, that loved the Lord indeed.

Impotence meant graft; Bacon speaks of "those most virtuous and goodly young imps" the Duke of Sussex and his brother.

Beldam was originally *belle dame* fair lady.

Saunterers were once pilgrims to the Holy Land (*la Sainte Terre*) who, it was found took their own time to go there. Bit is that which has been bit off, and exactly corresponds to the word "morsel," used in the same sense, and derived from the Latin *mordere*, to bite. Bankrupt means literally broken bench. It was the custom in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries for the Lombard merchants to expose their wares for sale in the market place on benches. When one of their number failed, all the other merchants set upon him, drove him from the market and broke his bench to pieces. *Banco rotto*, the Italian for bench broken, becomes *banquerotte* in French, and in English bankrupt. Captif, from the Latin *captivus*, is only another form of captive. The French *chétif*, mean, pitiful, has the same origin—both words referring to the moral degradation produced by captivity. Mountebank means a quack medicine vendor—from the Italian *montare*, to mount, and *banco*, a bench; literally one who mounts a bench to boast of his infallible skill in curing diseases. Food-eater is a metaphor taken from a mountebank's boy eating toads to show his master's skill in expelling poison. The propriety of the term rests on the fact that dependent persons are often forced to do the most nauseous things to please their patrons. Quandary is a corruption of the French "*qu'en dira-t-on?*" "what shall I say of it?" and expresses the feeling of uncertainty that would naturally prompt such a question. Faint is from the French *se feindre*, to pretend; so that originally fainting was a pretended weakness or inability. We have an example of the word, in the French theatres, where professional fainters are employed, whose business it is to sink to the floor, under the powerful acting of the tragedians. Topsy-turvy is said to be a contraction or corruption of "top-side t'other way," just as helter skelter is from *hilariter et celeriter*, "gaily and quickly."

Wiseacre has no connection to "acre." The word is a corruption, both in spelling and pronunciation, of the German *Weisager* a wise-sayer of wise maxims. The frontispiece of a book; is not a piece in front of a book; it denotes a front view, and is from the Latin *frontispicium*. Jerusalem atichoke is a corruption of *giasoliarichoke*. *Giasol*, French, means "turning toward the sun." Shamefaced does not mean having a face denoting shame. It is from *shamefast*, protected by shame. Surname is from the French *surnom*, meaning additional name, and should not, therefore, be spelled sir name, as if it meant the name of one's sire. Freemason is not half Saxon but is from the French *frere macon*, brother mason.—*Standard*.

It is said the Bonapartists are agitating the impeachment of the Government of the 14th September, the dissolution of the National Assembly, and Pöbiscitum to decide the future form of Government.

#### DISRAELI.

The London correspondence of the Boston *Advertiser* writes:—You must sit near Mr. Disraeli before you can discover that he is growing old. At a little distance he has the appearance of middle age: and in his oratory he retains the peculiarities of his youth. I sat in a low gallery opposite to him the other night, and for an hour watched his method and manner. Above all things I admired the art of his tailor. Never was there a finer triumph than in Mr. Disraeli's frock coat. The fit is perfect, but it is not the "fit." There is a finish and a poetry about his clothes which escape definition. And, oh, the carelessness of other men! There's Mr. Foster just opposite, with a rough, cut away coat, bobtailed and badly made, looking like a rough son of the woods. There's Mr. Gladstone, even dressed with a carelessness that would distress the artist's heart. But in the way of dress we have had nothing for years like the spectacle of a good, pious dissenter, a man of 60, who spoke in the House of Commons last week, wearing a scarlet uniform. Never in the history of masquerades was there such a curious sight. The honourable gentleman was stout, and the coat was alternately loose and tight. Long, ugly ridges crossed his breast. His arms were as if clothed in red night shirt, and the ludicrous expression of his face made the picture complete. Returning to the Tory leader, I may remark that his voice is clearer than it was, and the affectations in his accent is not so apparent. His peculiarity is his restlessness as to his hands. Ordinarily this is a mark of nervousness, but Mr. Disraeli, one would think, is not afflicted by misery of that description. However that may be, he cannot keep his hands for two minutes together. He puts them on the box which is on the table before him, he shut's them; opens them; places one in his coat pocket behind; puts two there: takes out his handkerchief and puts it in again, folds his hands, opens them, puts his fingers merely on a table; boldly sticks his thumbs under his arm pits and tosses the collar of his coat back; again droops them at his side—such are some of the movements he keeps up while delivering one of his set orations. Another peculiarity, I will jot down for the benefit of the curious in orator's distresses, I have observed that when he is about to say something satirical, one of those witty phrases that rest in the memory, and which are certainly not the creatures of the moment, he slightly opens his legs, and in a scarcely perceptible fashion bows down his body. As the cheers break out his figure seems quickened. If you are behind him you notice a change immediately. His accustomed confidence drops into audacity, and for a minute or two he appears to rule his audience.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks.—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately favoured beverage which saves us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1lb., 1/2, and 1/4, tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London England.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## DEATH OF LIEUT.-COLONEL PATTERSON, BRIGADE MAJOR AND LATE ACTING D.A.G.

It becomes my sorrowful duty, as your correspondent here, to inform you of the death, on Wednesday last, the 18th inst., of Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Patterson, Brigade Major of the 6th Brigade Division and for the past eighteen months Acting D.A.G. of No. 3 Military District. A more painstaking officer and a truer officer (for may say he died at his post, having caught a severe cold at the late camp at Cobourg which was the original cause of his death), the Militia Staff of this now vast Dominion never possessed.

The following extract from the "District Orders," issued by Lieut.-Colonel Jarvis, D.A.G., on Friday morning last, well express the feelings of those who ever came in contact with the deceased officially or otherwise:—

"No. 1.—The Deputy-Adjutant-General of the 3rd Military District announces with unfeigned regret the loss to the Dominion Staff of a valued and experienced officer, in the death, on the 18th inst., of the late lamented Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Patterson, Brigade-Major of the 6th Brigade Division and Acting Deputy-Adjutant-General of the 3rd Military District for the past eighteen months. As a public servant his loss is to be deplored, and as a private friend he will be mourned by all who had the good fortune to enjoy his acquaintance."

The funeral took place with military honors in Kingston on Saturday last and was attended by most of the Volunteer officers residing near the city as also by a large number of civilians.

At 2 o'clock P.M., on Saturday the escort was formed up in the Tete de Pont Barrack square facing the officers' quarters, the late residence of the deceased and received the corpse with arms presented. The coffin having been placed on the gun carriage the escort moved off, the band of the 14th P.W.O. Rifles playing a dead march. The procession proceeded to St. George's Cathedral, from whence, after service, it passed along King and up Princess streets to the Waterloo Cemetery. The body having been lowered into the grave and the Rev. Mr. Wilson, curate of St. George's, having read the prayers for the dead, the 1st honors were paid by the escort in the usual manner. The escort, which consisted of men from both the P.W.O. Rifles and the 47th Frontenac Battalion was under the command of Major G. A. Kirkpatrick, M.P., 47th Batt., and Capt. Barrow, 14th P.W.O. Rifles, in the absence of Major Phillips at Collingwood, performed the duties of Brigade Major.

The pall bearers were Lt.-Cols. French,

I.W.S.; Corbett, District Quartermaster; Boulton, Cobourg Cavalry; Sweetman, Adolphustown Cavalry; Smith, 40th "Northumberland;" and Callaghan, 14th P. W. O. Rifles.

Many will be the kindly regrets expressed both by officers and men in this district at the loss they have sustained, for we are sure that many a kindly remembrance of the deceased officer's kind and considerate attention to their wants and comfort at the last summer's camp at Point Frederick will long linger in the hearts of those who composed it.

Kingston, Oct. 23rd, 1870.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—Your answer to "Volunteer," in last week's REVIEW is clearly a mistake as the following orders will show, if you will be good enough to publish them, for the information of all parties concerned:—

HEADQUARTERS,

OTTAWA, April 5th, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.

After the 1st of August next, the commissions of all Volunteers officers holding acting appointments, will only be confirmed from the date on which they shall severally qualify by obtaining the certificates prescribed for their respective ranks, and all officers of the Force will, after the above date, take precedence according to the date of confirmation of their Commissions.

By command of His Excellency the Governor General.

(Signed), P. L. MACDOUGALL,  
Adjutant General of Militia,  
Canada.

HEADQUARTERS,

OTTAWA, Jan. 13th, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.

Memo.—With reference to Par. 50 of "Regulations and Orders, &c.," 1870, the rank and precedence of officers provisionally appointed, date only from the date of their certificate of qualification.

By command of His Excellency the Governor General.

(Signed), P. ROBERTSON-ROSS,  
Adjutant-General of Militia,  
Canada.

These two orders are intended to decide definitely, and do decide, that seniority counts from date of qualification and confirmation of rank.

Your obed't. servant,  
L. C.

The Washington Cabinet have notified the Canadian Government that they have taken legal proceedings against O'Neil, and the other leaders of the late raid on Manitoba.

At Los Angeles, in California, during a row, fifteen Chinese were hanged and several shot by the mob.

## TO THE SUFFERING.

The Rev. WILLIAM H. NORTON, while residing in Brazil as a Missionary, discovered in that land of medicines a remedy for CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, SORE THROAT, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, AND NERVOUS WEAKNESS. This remedy has cured myself after all other medicines had failed.

Wishing to benefit the suffering, I will send the recipe FREE OF CHARGE.

Please send an envelope, with your name and address on it. Address,

Rev. WILLIAM H. NORTON,  
670 BROADWAY,  
NEW YORK CITY.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Thursday, 12th day of October, 1871.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

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

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk, Privy Council.

[41-31a.]



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Thursday, 12th day of October, 1871.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

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

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk, Privy Council.

[41-31a.]



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

OTTAWA, October 27, 1871.

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,  
Commissioner of Customs

THE PICTORIAL PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY MAGAZINE.

THE SCIENCE OF MAN, and his Improvement by all the means indicated by SCIENCE, is the object.

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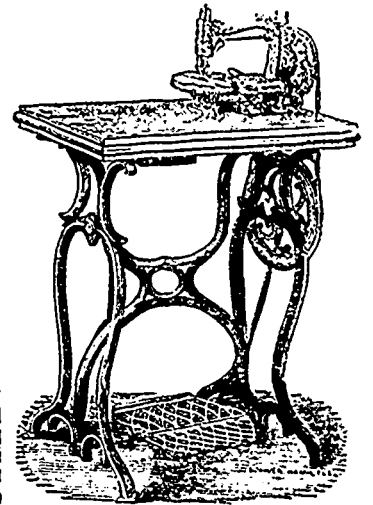
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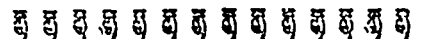
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