

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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



The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1875.

No. 52

The Volunteer Review

Published EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON & CO., Editor, Proprietor, to whom all Business Correspondences should be addressed.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

First insertion, measured by solid nonpareil type, 10cts. per line. Subsequent insertions... 5cts. " " Professional Card six lines or under, \$6 per year; over six lines and under fifteen, \$10 per year. Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-Five Cents a line for the first insertion and 12½ Cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Fifty Cents the first insertion, and Twenty-Five Cents each subsequent insertion. Special arrangements of an advantageous character made with Merchants for the Year, Half Year or 2 arts.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "WITNESS."

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

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

favor of the *Witness*. Indeed, the fact that the last assault has been followed up for six months with the most untiring efforts to break down the paper on the part of the most avowed opponents that could be organized on earth, and has resulted in cutting us off from some of the best of those Roman Catholic readers whose good will we formerly enjoyed and highly prized, give us perhaps, some claim on the kind offices of those who value free speech and freedom of religious belief. The actual diminution of the circulation of the *Daily Witness* is, of course, comparatively small, amounting to about \$10 out of 13,000, or less than four per cent., and does not affect us peculiarly, as we can still claim a circulation equal in volume to that of all the rest of the daily city press, probably the majority of our old Roman Catholic readers being such still.

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

	Cir Semi-Weekly		
	Cir. Daily, 1st Sept.	and Tri-Weekly 1st Sept.	Cir. Weekly 1st Sept.
1871,	10,700	3,000	8,100
1872,	10,000	3,600	9,000
1873,	11,000	3,600	10,750
1874,	12,000	3,800	17,000
1875,	12,400	3,200	19,700

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "CANADIAN MESSENGER."

THE PIONEER PAPER.

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

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

The following are the prices of the *Messenger*

1 copy	\$ 0.37
10 copies	2.50
25 copies	6.00
50 copies	11.50
100 copies	22.00
1,000 copies	200.00

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

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "NEW DOMINION MONTHLY."

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

Five prizes of \$5 each for the next largest amounts 20.00

JOHN DOWELL & SON,
Publishers, Montreal.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 15th day of November, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th and 5th sections of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter 6 and intitled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario, be and the same is hereby constituted an Outport of Customs and Warehousing Port, under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Quebec, to take effect from the 1st December next.

W. A. HIMSWORD, Clerk, Privy Council.

315

QUARTER BONDS

OF THE

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO'Y.,

FIVE DOLLARS EACH,

\$5.00,

Will buy a quarter Bond of The Industrial Exhibition Co. of New York.

Each Quarter Bond participates in Four series allotments every year, until it is redeemed.

The following Premiums show what any Bond may receive. A quarter bond would receive one quarter of the below named premiums:

JANUARY & JULY.		Cash
1 premium of		\$100,000
1 premium of		0,000
1 premium of		5,000
1 premium of		3,000
1 premium of		1,000
10 premiums of \$500 each		5,000
10 premiums of 200 each		2,000
27 premiums of 100 each		2,700
35 premiums of 50 each		2,450
900 premiums of 21 each		18,900
Total		\$150,000
APRIL & OCTOBER.		Cash
1 premium of		\$5,000
1 premium of		10,000
1 premium of		5,000
1 premium of		3,000
3 premiums of \$1,000 each		3,000
10 premiums of 500 each		5,000
10 premiums of 200 each		2,000
20 premiums of 100 each		2,000
41 premiums of 50 each		2,200
500 premiums of 21 each		10,500
Total		\$150,000

The Company is not responsible for any money sent, except it be by check, Postal order, draft or express payable to the order of The Industrial Exhibition Co.

Circular sent on application.

Address,
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.,
No 12 East 17th Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

CANCERS

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

Dr. PARK & McLEISH,
No. 21 East 16th Street, New York.

FASHIONS and GOLD COIN PRESENTS!

Smith's "Instant Dress Elevator." This cut shows the upper part of the skirt (wrong side out), with the "Elevator" fixed in. You raise your skirt while passing a mid-day party, and then let it fall, or you can keep it raised. It keeps the skirt from the Fifth. It loops the skirt in a Tasteless and Fashionable Manner. It draws all the fullness to the back, making the "straight front." It has more than Ten Times its Cost. It can be changed from One Dress to another. Price, 45 cents each. Mailed.

No. 315. This Costume wins the admiration of all. It is one of those styles that is sure to please, especially as it is appropriate for any material, and requires less goods to make than any other suit of equal beauty. It is one of the leading costumes of our city. The stout lady will find it possesses just the secret charm that improves her figure, while the slight or perfect form may feel they were never so advantageously attired. The waist is the regular tablier shape; the overskirt is draped to form a wide ruffle each side of the cash, which may be of the same, or Ribbon. Requires 10 yards of 27-inch goods for entire suit. No. of waist, 3723; pattern, with cloth model, 25 cts. No. of overskirt, 3724; pattern, with cloth model, 25 cts. No. of underskirt, 3725; pattern, with cloth model, 50 cts. Mailed on receipt of price.

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

A. BURDETTE SMITH'S
Monthly "World of Fashion,"

FINE ARTS and POLITE Literature.

Single Copies 25 Cents.

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

We send our CERTIFICATES for this amount upon receipt of subscription. (TWO of our DRESS ELEVATORS will be given IN PLACE of One Dollar's worth of Patterns, if desired).

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



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

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

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

Largest Club	\$300.00 in gold coin
2d largest club	200.00 in gold coin
3d largest club	150.00 in gold coin
4th largest club	100.00 in gold coin
5th largest club	120.00 in gold coin
6th largest club	110.00 in gold coin
7th largest club	100.00 in gold coin
8th largest club	75.00 in gold coin
9th largest club	50.00 in gold coin
10th largest club	35.00 in gold coin
11th largest club	25.00 in gold coin
and so on to the 65th largest club.	

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

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

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

We will give \$2,500.00 in Gold Coin to 137 persons who send us the largest number of subscribers to our "Bazaar," at \$1.10 each, before March 1, 1876.

As follows: To the Gutter-up of the

Largest Club	\$300.00 in gold coin
2d largest club	200.00 in gold coin
3d largest club	150.00 in gold coin
4th largest club	100.00 in gold coin
5th largest club	120.00 in gold coin
6th largest club	110.00 in gold coin
7th largest club	100.00 in gold coin
8th largest club	75.00 in gold coin
9th largest club	50.00 in gold coin
10th largest club	35.00 in gold coin
11th largest club	25.00 in gold coin
and so on to the 137th largest club.	

A. BURDETTE SMITH,

P. O. Box 3055.

914 Broadway New York City.

HARDEE'S RIFLE & LIGHT INFANTRY

Tactics for the instruction, exercises and maneuvers of RIFLEMEN and LIGHT INFANTRY—including, School of the Soldier and School of the Company by Brevet Lieut. W. J. Hardee, to which is added Duties of Non-commissioned Officers, Military Honors to be paid by Troops. The articles of war, containing rules by which armies are governed. Relating to Courts-Martial; Suppressing Mutiny or Sedition; Granting Furloughs, Commissary of Musters; Accepting a Challenge; Chaplains; Sutlers; to whom any Officer may apply for Redress; Sentinels; False Alarms; Misbehaviour; Making Known the Watchword; Engineers; Spies; How Courts-Martial must be Anticipated, etc. Sent on receipt of price 18. 61. EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD HAVE ONE.

TIMOTHY L. BROPHY,
3m.26 3 Sheriff St., New York.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 12th Nov., 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 12 per cent

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs

10 PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand, No. 3 PRINTING PRESS with all the tools for each. Apply at this office.



The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1875.

No. 52.

English and American Finances.

(From the Edinburgh Scotsman, Oct. 17th.)

Are the United States bankrupt? They may not be, for they have immense resources; but if they go on increasing their indebtedness as they have done during the past five years, they will most inevitably find themselves involved in the most serious embarrassments. The National Debt for some years past has been steadily decreased, until it now represents the not very formidable aggregate of £454,000,000 in round numbers—a decrease of about £41,000,000 in five years. But while this decrease has been going on, the State, county, and municipal debts have been increased to an almost incredible extent. The whole debt of the United States at the present moment, as nearly as it can be ascertained, amounts to about £718,000,000—that is National Debt, £454,000,000; Municipal Debts, £152,000,000; State Debts, £76,000,000; and County Debts, £36,000,000. The interest on the National Debt, including that paid on the Pacific railway bonds, is £20,600,000, and on the municipal State, and county debts, £18,600,000—so that for interest on debt alone the American national and local Governments require £39,200,000 yearly from their people. A comparison will best bring into view the enormous character of this burden. For interest on our own national debt we pay £27,000,000 a year, while our local indebtedness, amounting, according to the report of the Local Government Board, to £72,000,000, bears a yearly interest of about £3,000,000. Thus the Americans, for the same purpose as ourselves, pay £39,000,000, while we pay only £30,000,000; and yet we never heard any one here express the opinion that our taxation for our debt was too light. There is really little comparison between the actual wealth of Great Britain and the United States; the former is almost incomparably richer; but the Americans are bearing a burden, for interest on debt alone, heavier by £9,000,000 a year than our own.

The fact that the local indebtedness of the United States—the county, municipal, and State debts—has increased by more than £92,000,000, since 1870, throws much light upon the hitherto rather mysterious question of the cause of the present depressed condition of trade and industry in the Republic. The actual amount of this indebtedness, in 1870, was \$868,676,758, and this has now increased to \$1,331,970,517. The State debts have increased about 30 millions of dollars, and the municipal debts about 440 millions. It is in the cities that the "Rings" have had full sway—there, where

the non-taxpaying voters outnumber the property holders, the practice of voting appropriations for public works, and of expending large sums upon improvements, has been carried on almost without limit. The city of New York, with a population less than one million, has a debt of £31,515,678, while London has a debt of only £4,181,600. Baltimore and Boston, the first with 267,354 people, and the second with a population of 250,556, each have debts much larger than London. New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Jersey City, Louisville, Newark, Providence, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Portland, Charleston, Memphis, Savannah, San Francisco, Albany, Mobile, Milwaukee, Detroit, Bangor, Augusta, St. Joseph, Indianapolis, St. Paul, Lynchburg, and Columbus—the 32 principal cities in the United States, with a population of 4,835,706—have a debt of £105,126,545; while London, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Bradford, Bristol, Millfax, Bolton, Brighton, Birmingham, Oldham, Salford, Rochdale, Newcastle, Blackburn, Ashton, Sunderland, and Swansea—the 21 principal English cities, with a population of 6,385,173—have a debt of only £22,332,730—less by £9,182,948 than the debt of New York city alone. These facts are staggering, but, as we have said, they carry their lesson with them.

The Imperial revenue of Great Britain is about £75,266,000, and the amount raised by taxation for local purposes is about £28,186,000; so that the whole cost of governing the country, with what our American friends regard as our expensive luxuries of a monarchy, is £103,452,000. But the revenue of the Federal Government of the United States is £57,805,750, and the amount raised by taxation for local purposes is about £71,000,000, so that the whole cost of the "self-government" of the Americans is nearly £129,000,000. We have an efficient army and navy—the Americans have neither; we have our colonies and our great Eastern Empire, while the United States have no colony, and still we get along with tolerable comfort by the expenditure of £25,000,000 a year less than the Republic costs. "Local government" in the United States costs in taxes and debt £76,000,000 a year, and the whole revenue of the British Empire is not so large a sum. An American writer, to whom we are indebted for the facts which we have thus set forth, says that "this steady growth of municipal burdens" is the "natural result of a system which entrusts to the many who congregate in a city, and not the majority of the votes, unlimited power to impose taxes and debts upon the few who own most of the property." . . . "Finding that

its debt is increasing, a city increases its revenue, either by a higher valuation of property or higher rate of taxation. Then a new set of officials comes in, for we are governing ourselves and delight in rotation in office. Men who are both corrupt and hungry take the place of men who were corrupt but had grown fat. The late regime had borne the odium of increasing the taxes; to the new rulers falls the more pleasant task of contriving how to spend or steal the larger revenue. . . . As if by an immutable law of human progress, every change of administration was to create a new set of men to live on the public, and enjoy it for ever. Thus, actual reduction of the cost of municipal Government is not the rule, but the rare exception, even when the people, complaining of extravagance, have changed their rulers." The source of the evil is here plainly pointed out—but where is the remedy?

A DANISH WAR GALLEY.—About 2½ miles from Botley, on the bank of the Hamble, which runs out of the Southampton Water, there lie exposed at low spring tides two tires of old piles covered with mud and seaweed, which have long been a favourite haunt of the cormorant and other seabirds. The piles extend from the water's edge for some distance into the bank of the river in the direction of Swanwich, and according to tradition they formed part of the wreck of a Danish war galley burnt and sunk at the time of the Danish invasion of England in the year 870. Within the last few days a gentleman who has lately taken residence in the neighbourhood conceived the idea of raising the presumed wreck, and employed a number of men in making explorations. When at a depth of some 8ft. or 10ft. in the mud planks were found attached to the piles, and the shape of the vessel was traced. These planks were attached to the timbers in three thicknesses, each planed to a bevel and bent to the shape of the ship. The thickness of the planks was from 4in. to 6in., and the timbers 14in. by 10in. The searches were continued to the keel, the measurement of which was found to be 130ft. in length. A quantity of cement was embedded between the keel and timbers, and the planks were caulked with moss. The timber appeared to be of oak, but the colour being changed, it resembled coal, and was extremely hard, otherwise it was perfectly sound, and even saw marks were visible in places, the instruments used being of a much thicker make than those of the present day. It is hoped these examinations will be continued and further information obtained respecting this remarkable relic of past ages.—London Times.

CONTENTS OF No. 51, VOL. IX.

POETRY:—	
A Literary Curiosity.....	610
EDITORIAL:—	
Major General Smyth's Tour	606
Floating Batteries	607
Commodore Foxhall A. Parker	608
Monster Artillery	609
Uniform System of Saluting	609
News of the Week	611
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
Active	610
SELECTIONS:—	
Army (Military Ballot)	611
The Struggling Cubans	615
Compulsory Military Service	610
Major General Smyth's Tour Across the Continent	611
Fighting African Pirates	611



The Volunteer Review,
AND
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1875.

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

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

We have to call the attention of our readers to the very valuable article from the Edinburgh Scotsman entitled, "English and American Finances," in which the mismanagement of municipal funds under the free and easy system of our neighbours is strongly contrasted with the economy and real progress evident in British municipalities.

As an instance, the city of London has laid out over £13,000,000 sterling within the last ten years on the Thames embankment and drainage, and her debt is only a little over four millions sterling, her population is over four millions of souls; while New York with about 700,000 of a population and without any great public works, has a debt of £31,515,678 sterling, equal to £45 sterling for each inhabitant. The lesson is one deserving attention.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of No. LXXXII. Vol. XIX. of the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution. It contains the following articles:—On the Organization of the Communications of an Army, including Railways; On Training Boys for Soldiers; The Gatling Gun, its place in Tactics; Naval Guns and Gunnery; Some account of the Observations recently made by the Corporation of Trinity House on

Fog Signals; Fog Signalling by Explosions; Fog Signals for Vessels under way; Discussion on Fog Signals; A New System of Naval Tactics; Innes' Self-acting Gun Carriage with Evaporating Muzzle; Plan for Protecting Ships (at anchor) Blockading a Port from attacks by outriggered Whitehead or Harvey Torpedoes; Delinquents of Hair's Minute Sea surface Animals, from coloured drawings by Mrs. Tynbee—Part III. This number has an unusual amount of interesting matter, of which we propose to take advantage at a future time. The delicate coloured drawings by the lady contributor deserve great praise, as they much command admiration.

We are indebted to the courtesy of a friend for a copy of the London Times, of 4th October, from which we extract an article on the recent "Prussian Army Manœuvres in Silesia," which will be found acceptable to our readers for many reasons, especially, as the completeness of organization is contrasted with the short comings of the regular British army, especially in those departments of the general staff in which the higher qualities of intelligence, as manifested in the transmission of orders in the field reconnaissance and the many onerous duties appertaining thereto.

In order that the whole bearing of the case may be more easily seen, we have reprinted the original letter in another page, and the comments of the Times thereon is as follows.

"A Military Correspondent has lately furnished us with some interesting sketches of the Prussian Army and of its Manœuvres in Silesia; in his letter this morning contains a general review of some of the strong points in the Prussian system. The spectacle he depicts may well be fascinating to a soldier's eye, for it is one in which every circumstance and consideration is absolutely subordinated to the object of producing the highest possible degree of military efficiency. The Manœuvres are rendered as near to the reality of war as is practicable without bloodshed, but they are only a visible illustration of the intensity with which every element of the Army is maintained at the full strain of warlike energy. It is reported, indeed, that the physical exertion imposed on the troops in such Manœuvres has inflicted casualties resembling those of a campaign, and that in Germany itself remonstrances against this severity are beginning to be heard. But if the work is overdone, it is in pursuance of a system which applies to all ranks and deals with every detail. The Emperor, by universal admission, sets the example; and, from the Chief of the Staff to the newest recruit, every one is called upon to exert himself to the uttermost of his powers. The last war was no sooner over than, without allowing themselves a moment's repose, the military authorities began to extend their Army and improve its organization; and no degree of success achieved by any arm of their Force relieves it from continual criticism and amendment. If there was one branch of the German Forces which won especial admiration in the late war, it was the Cavalry. Four years have barely passed, and our Correspondent has been attending Manœuvres the special

object of which is to test by practice some plans, which have been slowly matured, for improving the art of handling Cavalry. The German Staff have come to the conclusion that much has still to be learnt on the subject, and they are consequently studying it in the field as diligently as in the closet. It is still more characteristic of their vigilance and thoroughness that on the very field of victory they recognized some grave defects in the management of their Infantry, and that they are now endeavouring to remedy errors which, as our Correspondent has already explained, they candidly admit ought to have cost them dear. In fact, every part of the Army is equally maintained in practice. From Companies and Regiments to Army Corps, every subdivision of the Force receives its special training, and the working of the whole machine, from the highest point to the lowest, is effectually tested. No part is suffered to rest, or left to be refurnished when the occasion arises. The Army, for practical purposes, is little less than always at war, and its condition is almost that of a perpetual bivouac.

"It is to this established habit that the various excellencies detailed by our Correspondent may mainly be traced. The ordinary administration of the Prussian Army is a War Administration, and the necessities which war imposes are perpetually present to the minds of its chiefs. Our correspondent cannot avoid reflecting obliquely on the strange contrast which in some respects the English Army presents, and our soldiers doubtless need to learn many lessons from the great military model of the day. The only justification of the cost in men and money entailed on a country by the maintenance of a Regular Army is that all its members, Men and Officers alike, should keep themselves ever prepared and ready, both in discipline and in military intelligence, to take the field. But the difficulty of our task cannot be understood until it is recognized that we work under precisely the opposite condition to that which prevails in Germany. Our thoughts and habits are all of Peace, and our administration of the Army is consequently too much of a Peace administration. We centralize the departments and the commands, not because Englishmen have any particular love for centralization, or any considerable capacity for it, but because the advantages of decentralization have never been forced on us with the terrible urgency which Prussia has experienced. We ought, indeed, to have learnt something of this lesson from the Crimean War; but when the war was over we reverted to our peaceful habits and aims. Our War Office and our Horse Guards seem to us like any other public Department; and we have scarcely thought about the matter sufficiently to recognize and carry out the essential differences which ought to distinguish them from the rest. It is certainly time, however, that in some particulars we imitated the Prussians without delay. Nothing can be more admirable than the system of individual independence and responsibility which our Correspondent describes. In any future war commanders of subordinate rank will certainly be obliged, whether they like it or not, to act as much on their own responsibility as the captain of a ship in the heat and obscurity of a naval action. The rapidity of movements, the unexpected effects which are sure to be produced by artillery, combined with the vast size of modern Armies, will in an increasing degree throw officers on their own resources of judgment and resolution. But if they have not been trained to act independently beforehand, they will be unable to do so when

the occasion arises. The Germans, accordingly, aim at raising all officers to such a standard of efficiency that the General in command may be equally confident of being well served at every point of the field under his control, and may be able to devote his attention entirely to his special duties as the commander of the whole Force. The officer commanding an Army Corps is only concerned to give orders to his Generals of Division, and they in turn are only concerned with the officers immediately below them. In Germany, *maître de camp* are not seen incessantly gilloping across the field with orders and counter-orders. Each man knows his place, and receives his orders directly from those immediately above him. This system, which is evidently the ideal of management, is, however, only possible under a rigorous appreciation of those necessities of active warfare of which we have already spoken. Officers who are thus to be left to themselves on any emergency must be always efficient, and for this purpose two conditions are essential. The first is that they must be always studying their profession, and qualifying themselves, step by step, for the successive advances of responsibility which may be thrown upon them. This, accordingly, our Correspondent describes as the cardinal principle of the Prussian Army. The idea of the military profession being one of mere drill and fighting has been banished by them from every rank. Drill is strict, and extends, as our Correspondent has described, to so complete an imitation of the reality that rallying is practised amid the confusion of a *Cavalry mêlée*; but intelligence, reflection, scientific and historical knowledge are equally indispensable qualifications in an officer. This condition, however, could hardly be enforced without another which bespeaks still more the atmosphere of actual service. An incompetent officer is ruthlessly superseded. In our peaceable atmosphere there is no end to the remonstrances which are heard whenever an officer has been debarred from some post to which, in the natural course of seniority, he would have succeeded. Mere selection was, a little time ago, declared on high authority to be impracticable. What would be said among us to a system of seniority tempered by rejection? That, however, is of necessity the rule in time of war, and the Germans, with equal wisdom and justice, make it the rule, in what they regard as merely a time of preparation for War, or Peace. It is something little short of criminal to expose the lives of hundreds and thousands of men to danger rather than hurt the feelings of a single officer, and it is cruel to wait till actual War exposes his inefficiency. German officers consequently hold their commissions on as precarious a tenure in Peace as on the battle-field; and every man throughout the Army knows that if he would retain his place he must qualify himself in accordance with the newest standard of military knowledge. The General Staff, at the head of the whole Force, is engaged, not merely in sustaining, but in perpetually elevating this standard. Its members accumulate, year by year, all new and old information on the art and practice of War, and it is their business to see that there is not an enterprise the Army could be called on to undertake to-morrow for which the requisite information would not be ready. We have a germ of such a Staff in our recently created Intelligence Department, but it is at present on the tentative Peace scale of the other parts of our administration.

It is well that our deficiency in points like these should be forcibly urged upon us. However economical we may deem it right

to be in the general scale of our armaments, it is the most foolish parsimony to grudge expenditure on Departments which in any emergency are the motive and directing power of the whole. If we dismantle our ships, let us at least take care that the engines do not rust. An Intelligence Department and a thoroughly efficient body of officers cannot be created on the spur of a critical occasion, and there is no reason why in this respect we should be behind Prussia and Germany. That portion of our Forces at least may well imagine themselves always at war and be perpetually preparing for it, while the comparatively small numbers of rank and file which we maintain should be, if possible, even more thoroughly exercised than the larger Forces of the Continent. With respect, however, to our military system as a whole there are other considerations to be taken into account. The reader will not fail to observe from our Correspondent's letters some intimation of the price the Prussians and Germans in general pay for being thus constantly in military order. How would our young men like to be draughted into the ranks by wholesale for three years' service for a pay of 9s. a month, from which the Government deducts nearly 4s. for a meagre ration? What would the inhabitants of our country villages say to having regiments and corps quartered on them at the pleasure of the military authorities? What is the cost to a young doctor who, after spending three or four years in the study of his profession, has to abandon it and submit to a year's service in the ranks? The real cost of this system is not calculated, and is, in fact, incalculable; but if it were seen as distinctly as it must sooner or later be felt in Germany, the first sentiment of admiration inspired by the mere military spectacle would be considerably qualified. The Germans, we are told, cannot understand our system of subjecting the Army to civilian control. The proper reply is that we, in our turn, cannot understand their contentment with a system which subjects the whole population to military control. From a merely military point of view there may be much to be said against our hybrid organization; but the difference between ourselves and the Prussians is that we refuse to regard this matter from an exclusively military point of view. The Secretary for War is simply the embodiment of our conviction that the Army, like all other branches of the national life, must be controlled by the Legislature, with due regard to the rights of other branches and of the whole nation. To borrow the illustration our correspondent quotes, we think it necessary to do with the Army what the Prussians just now think it necessary to do with the Church. We acknowledge that we have much to learn from the Prussians in military matters, but the day perhaps will come when they will recognize that they may learn something from us in civil matters. A nation cannot permanently be transformed into an army."

ENGLAND has to thank its late Government for the following complications—"The Inducement Bill" of which Lord Chief Justice Cockburn says, it is probable the legal profession will understand the mode of procedure in a few years—the Reconstruction of the Navy with the result that no one knows what the naval strength of the country or its resources really and truly are, and of which a leading Journal speaking on this wise:

"The *Pall Mall Gazette*, after remarking that no single authority, except perhaps the

Admiralty officials past or present, will undertake to say that our ships are even approximately what they ought to be, either as regards numbers or efficiency or equipment, goes on to observe there was a time when it would have been necessary to prove to the taxpayer that he would be acting wisely in providing additional money for naval purposes, and the process would have been rendered needlessly hard by the faults of our system of taxation. Those faults have now been removed. Without attributing absolute perfection to our fiscal arrangements, it is but fair to say that they do not cripple any considerable industry or harass any important interest or bear harshly on any large class of persons. With the faults of the system have disappeared, as we believe, all traces of unwillingness to bear reasonable burdens for great public ends. There is no longer any need, therefore, to insist upon the prudence of incurring against future risks or upon the folly of spending ten millions annually in making our navy something less than efficient, and withholding the extra million or two which would make it genuinely efficient. The persons who have to be convinced on this point are the Government of the day. No matter which party is in power, there seems to be an equal dislike to spend money upon the highest object on which English money can be spent—the making England safe at home and dreaded abroad. The Liberals have fallen into the habit of making economy the first quality of statesmanship. The Conservatives, who do not particularly care for economy for its own sake, are terribly afraid of tying themselves open to the charge of disregarding it. Will not the Government try the experiment of telling the country plainly what are the shortcomings that must be supplied in order to make the navy efficient; how much money it will take to supply them, and by what means it is proposed to raise that money? We feel sure that the assent to such an appeal would be unmistakable. No Opposition would take the responsibility of overthrowing a Government whose only sin was that they had frankly revealed the weakness of the country, and asked to be allowed to make it strong. Even if the assent imposed a heavy additional burden upon the community we shall still be quite at ease as to its being given; but as a matter of fact there is not the least reason to imagine that the burden imposed would be heavy. Ironclads are not built in a day, and, however large might be the necessary additions to the fleet, the cost of them must necessarily be spread over several years. In all probability the natural increase of the revenue during that period would be fully sufficient to defray the whole of the increased outlay. England would regain her old position on the seas without either new taxes or new loans."

To this is to be added the re-organization of the army which was heroically effected with such a total disregard of personal and public interest as to compel another leading Journal to give utterance to the following:

"The *Morning Post* observes that of all the measures proposed and intended apparently to be carried into effect by the late Minister of War, by far the most important, as regards the practical working of the army, was the plan of relieving regiments on foreign service by their linked battalions from home, and of maintaining them while abroad by drafts from those battalions and from the brigade depots, which were to be common to both corps. Among other prospective advantages, it was asserted by the promoters

of the proposed scheme that the pernicious system of calling for volunteers on every occasion of a corps embarking for foreign service, in order to bring up its strength to its colonial establishment, which is so hateful to every well wisher of the army, would for ever disappear. It is evident, however, that these anticipations have not as yet any chance of being realised. Let us take, for example, as an instance of what is continually going on, the case of the 35th Regiment, which embarked from Dublin for Jamaica last week. Previous to embarkation the strength of this corps had to be brought up, as usual, to its colonial establishment. According to the original intention of the new scheme, as described in the three reports of the "Committee on Organisation," which were drawn up in 1872 and 1873, a regiment going on foreign service was to draw for any additional men it might require both on its linked battalion and on its depot brigade. We were assured, moreover, that of each pair of battalions one was always to be abroad, while the other was at home, and it is plain indeed that, if this rule be not adhered to, the plan of making the home battalion supply the battalion on foreign service with recruits could not be carried out. But in the present instance the linked battalion of the 35th—viz, the 107th—is, for some reason or other, at Madras. Naturally, therefore, not a man was procurable from that source, while the brigade depot, which is at Chichester, was as might be expected, wholly unable to supply the required number of men. The consequence of this state of affairs was that the system of volunteering had to be resorted to, and appears, indeed, in spite of our promised new organisation, to be flourishing in full force. Volunteers from numbers of different regiments were called for for the 35th, and were sent on to Dublin at the eleventh hour, so that, on their final inspection before embarkation on the 12th instant, the major general commanding the division, instead of seeing before him a corps completely clothed and equipped, had to review a regiment made up to its complement by some two hundred men or so clothed in the different uniforms of their own corps which they had just left. Nor is the case of the 35th Regiment by any means an exceptional one. At the present moment the 33rd is under orders for India, and during the last week or ten days orders have been sent to call for volunteers from different regiments in order to complete this corps to its established strength. In this case also the linked battalion, which is the 76th, is also in India, while the brigade depot, which is to be at Halifax, is not yet formed. The present War Office administration can scarcely be held responsible for the present state of affairs, inasmuch as they have, for the present at any rate, to make the best of the very awkward legacy they have inherited from their predecessors. The legacy is, there is too much reason to fear, a disorganised army and an unworkable system. This result is an eminently unsatisfactory one for the taxpayers of the country, who have during the last few years paid such large sums on the strength of the assurance that in process of time they would have in return for their money a system of organisation upon which the country could rely. If, during ordinary times of peace, such shifts as these have to be resorted to, what would be our position if, in the course of the next five years, the country were surprised by a sudden outbreak of war?"

England has a long catalogue of disasters to balance Lord CARDWELL's heroic's and Mr. GLADSTONE's rhetoric.

The great event of the day is the purchase by the British Government of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal. Of the 400,000 shares into which the original stock in that speculation was divided by its originator, M. DE LESSEPS, the great French Engineer, 177,000 were held by the ruler of Egypt. The recent bankruptcy of his Suzorain, the SULTAN, and the threatening collapse of Egyptian Finance, which appears to have been managed in the usual fashion of semi-civilized Governments, are quite sufficient reasons why the KHEDIVÉ should seek the readiest way of solving a difficult problem without any deep political motives, although it is quite possible that those lie below the surface.

The English press are quite jubilant over the boldness displayed by English statesmen on this occasion, and it is well for her interests as it is for those of humanity in general that statesmen and not "rhetoricians" held the helm of state during this great crisis.

A conviction has forced itself on the minds of the British people that it would be necessary in view of future European complications, to acquire complete control of the Suez Canal as requisite for the maintenance of her Indian Empire, and the seizure of Egypt was openly advocated. Consequently the acquisition in a peaceful and legitimate manner of a controlling influence in the Canal will deprive after political movements of any appearance of mere selfish aggression. But how the folly of the Whig Radicals becomes apparent, Mr. GLADSTONE in the plenitude of his wisdom abandoned the command of the Adriatic by surrendering the Ionian Islands to Greece—a power wholly unequal to the task of even governing them—and as a consequence, England, if she seizes Egypt, will also be obliged to seize Syria and erect the Turkish Provinces of Asia Minor into a Protectorate of some kind in order to counter balance Russian acquisitions at Constantinople. For this purpose, the line of the Caucasus from Anapa on the Black Sea, to Cape Apsheron on the Caspian, would be a natural and proper boundary, for it will not be consistent with the peace of the world to allow Russia to make a private Lake of the Black Sea; a consummation by the way Mr. GLADSTONE and his foreign Secretary did their best to further.

A glance at a map will show that with some arrangement of this kind Russian progress in Central Asia would be merely the march of Russian civilization, which the "Euphrates Valley Railway and its adjuncts" would circumscribe within due bounds.

It cannot be denied, however, that the questions raised by this action of the British Government are fearfully complicated by the insane folly of their predecessors, and the possession of the "Ionian Islands" seems to be a necessary factor in solving the difficult political problems to which the purchase of the Suez Canal will give rise.

"The purchase by Great Britain of a controlling interest in the stock of the Suez Canal Company, is the first decisive step in Oriental affairs that has been taken by that nation for many years. Taken in connection with the nervous anxiety constantly displayed by England, as to Russian influence in Central Asia, and the hitherto unprecedented visit of the Prince of Wales to India, it means a probable English station before many years at Suez, and a possible future occupation of Egypt. The foresight of the first Napoleon, eighty years ago, perceived in Egypt the proper gateway to India, and at this late date England recognizes the justice of his reasoning by paying a heavy price for the interest in question. The next Parliament will probably decide the question of whether this bargain shall be perfected and extended to ultimate ownership and occupation of the soil. Having begun, there is little doubt that England will go on until the end, and in that case the independence of the Khedive will probably be secured as to Turkey, although how long it will last as to England is a different question. American officers of the Khedive are not likely to find their position improved in such an event, and if it came to a fight, the recent advices from Alexandria, if the same should prove entirely reliable, indicate that the Egyptian troops are not to be depended upon, a whole brigade, 1,200 strong, having been recently slaughtered by the same cowardly and undisciplined Abyssinians, who broke like sheep before Napier's little band of Englishmen. It is probable that there were no American officers in this detachment, as all of them have been hitherto occupied on higher Staff duties, not in command of troops. Judging from the tenor of the recent telegrams, it is plain that English interference in the affairs of the East looks bolder to-day than it has ever since the struggle between Clive and La Bourdonnais, a century ago."

The foregoing paragraph from the United States Army and Navy Journal, of 4th December, shews how the most striking Coup d'Etat of the present day is viewed by our neighbours.

It does not strike us, however, as being a matter of necessity for England to interfere with the administration of Egyptian affairs or the Independence of the KHEDIVÉ, further than is necessary to see that the finances of the country are judiciously and economically expended, and that an end is put to the oppression of the Fellaheen or peasant farmers. If this was done the transference of the Suzerainty would be a real blessing to the people and would make, or go a long way towards making Egypt again the granary of Europe. It is to be hoped her present action will have immediate effect in compelling a reduction in the military and naval expenditure of the Government, but we fail to see in what way it will affect the condition of American officers in the employ of the KHEDIVÉ, except indeed, that cast iron oath of allegiance which disgraces the statute books of the United States would compel those soldiers of fortune to decline service under a British Sovereign, although quite willing to accept it under an eastern despot. Otherwise, if England did annex this country their experience might be worth having, if it was even of a less heroic kind than what

is usually ascribed to some of them, seeing they must be acclimatised, understand the local dialect, and be conversant with the habits and manners of the people.

Not only is the course adopted the statesmanlike and wise course for Great Britain, but it is the best guarantee for peace Europe has seen since 1832.

No. 1 Company, Sixth Fusiliers.

MILITARY SUPPER

A short time ago Capt. R. Gardner, of the 6th Fusiliers, (late 6th Hochelagas), was promoted to the rank of Major in that regiment, and Lieutenant W. S. Gardner (his brother) was appointed Capt. of No. 1 Company in his place. Major Gardner is one of the most efficient military officers in this city. He has been connected with the volunteer force for many years, and by his happy and genial disposition, and his thorough acquaintance with his duties, commanded the respect and appreciation, not only of every man in his own company, but also of the entire regiment. His promotion, as might be expected, has given general satisfaction, and we have no doubt but that in his new position he shall take fully as deep an interest in the affairs of the Battalion as he has done in the past, while occupying a less responsible office. On Saturday night the officers and men of No. 1 Company held their annual supper at the Terrapin. Nearly all the members were present, besides several of the officers of other companies.

The chair was occupied by Major Gardner. He was supported on the right and left by the staff officers of the Regiment. The supper was got up in excellent style, and was done ample justice to by the company. The cloth having been removed, Major Gardner proposed the health of the Queen, which was received with that intense enthusiasm which is always witnessed in military gatherings when the name of our sovereign Lady is introduced.

The Chairman next proposed "Success to the Sixth Fusiliers." He spoke of the present efficient condition of the regiment, and hoped that in the future every man would, as in the past, attend regularly to his duty, so as to maintain the reputation for efficiency and good discipline, which has already been acquired. The support and co-operation of each individual member of the company are necessary to achieve that desirable result, and he trusted, that although the season for the annual drill had expired, the attendance at the fortnightly meetings which are now being held would be quite as large as usual.

In the absence of Col. Martin, Adjutant David responded. He read a letter addressed by Judge Coursal to the commanding officers of the different regiments in the city, thanking them and the men for their services in connection with the Guibord funeral.

Adjutant David then proposed the health of Major Gardner, late Captain of No. 1 Company. He spoke of the deep interest he had always taken in the affairs of the regiment. His promotion to the rank of Major deprives No. 1 Company of an excellent officer—one whose thorough knowledge of military matters made him specially qualified to discharge the duties devolving upon him in that capacity. In his new position his duties will be still more onerous, because he will be in a measure responsible, not merely for the efficiency of one com-

pany, but of the whole regiment. He (Adjutant David) was confident that Major Gardner would perform his duties in a manner which would give entire satisfaction, not only to those under his command, but also to his superiors.

The toast was received with the greatest enthusiasm, the company singing "For his a jolly good fellow."

Major Gardner, on rising to respond, was loudly applauded. He thanked his brother officers and the men of No. 1 Company for their attendance and for the enthusiastic manner in which they had received the toast. He had been connected with the volunteer force nearly one third of his life, eight years of which were spent in the 6th Fusiliers. On joining the regiment he accepted the rank of Ensign, but shortly afterwards was gazetted as Captain of No. 1 Company. Although he felt sorry that he was no longer specially connected with that Company, he could but feel proud of the honor conferred upon him by the Militia Department in promoting him to the rank of Major. His duties and responsibilities were hitherto particularly confined to one company; now they were general, but he trusted he would be pardoned if he took a deeper interest in and cherished a warm feeling towards No. 1 Company, of which he had command for so many years. By the men he had always been treated with the greatest respect; during the time he had charge of the company he had never been obliged to punish a single individual. They worked heartily and harmoniously together, and succeeded in making No. 1 Company second to none in point of efficiency in the regiment. He trusted the same kindly feeling would subsist between them and his successor, and that they would give their new captain the same support which they had always given him. In No. 1 Company there is at present only one of the men who originally composed it; he had been under the impression that he had withdrawn, as he seldom appeared at drill, but when the regiment was called out lately, to assist in carrying out the decree of the Privy Council, he found this man—who was a Frenchman too—at his post ready and willing to support his comrades in any emergency. He was confident a genuine feeling of patriotism pervaded the whole regiment, and he knew that should at any time their services be required in defence of their country, no man would shrink from his self imposed duties or responsibilities. The regiment has already achieved a reputation second to none in the Dominion, and he trusted that they would all endeavour to retain that reputation. Regular attendance at drill and careful attention to the instruction imparted would alone keep the Company in its present state of efficiency. He spoke of the part the regiment took in protecting the country from the depredations of the Fenian marauders; recommended the men to join the regimental reading room and library, and hoped that under the command of his brother, Captain Gardner, No. 1 Company would prosper, and retain its present reputation for efficiency and good discipline. Major Gardner, on concluding his speech, was heartily cheered.

The health of the new commanding officer of No. 1 Company was proposed, and drunk with enthusiasm.

Captain Gardner, in reply stated he felt proud of his promotion, but at the same time fully realized the great responsibility he had incurred in assuming command. As far as he was concerned he would do all in his power to promote the interests of the Company, and he had no doubt that with their support he would be able to keep it in quite

as efficient a condition as when under the command of his brother. He urged upon them the importance of connecting themselves with the regimental rooms and library, where they could find some of the most valuable military works in the Dominion.

Several complimentary toasts followed, among them "the non commissioned officers," "the band," "the press," "pipers Weir and Campbell," and "the ladies," all of which were suitably acknowledged.

The proceedings of the evening were enlivened by songs from various members, which were highly appreciated.

The band, which is a most efficient one, also played some popular airs.

Pipers Weir and Campbell were in attendance, and played several selections on the bag pipes. The last tune—the "Reel o' Lulloch"—was most artistically rendered.

The company broke up about 11:30 after singing "God Save the Queen."—*Montreal Herald* Dec. 16th.

REVIEWS.

The *New Dominion Monthly* for December has been received—the contents are—Christmas with Cousin Joe; Tantalus; The Hundredth Anniversary of Montgomery's Death; The Sisters; Reminiscences of a Missionary Pastor and Collector, &c., &c. Price \$1.50 per annum.

The *Illustrated Household Magazine* for December, has also been received. The following are the contents:—Song: O, Darling tell me why; The Mermaid, a Reverie; Autumn—poetry; Twenty-four hours in Egypt; Blue and Gray—poetry; A Day's Gleaning (Continued); The True Man of Letters; A Word for the Drunkard; The American School Teacher; How Pitapat found Papa; Sea Ventures—poetry &c., &c.

The reprint of Blackwood's Magazine for December has just been issued by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York. The following are the contents:—The Dilemma, Part VIII; Sundry Subjects.—Statistics; In a Studio.—Conversation IV; Left-handed Elsa; Notes from the Crimea; Elizabeth; The Scot at Home; Index. The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company (41 Barclay Street, N.Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly*, *Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price, \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the Postage is prepaid by the publishers.

San Francisco, Dec. 27.—A despatch from Camp Grant, Arizona Territory, says that two companies of cavalry left last evening for the frontier; Colonel Biddle, commanding, will be joined by a company from Camp Lowell. No late news has been received concerning the Mexican belligerents.

London, Dec. 25.—A Berlin despatch to the *Times* says information has been received that the disorders in Northern Khokand will soon be made the occasion by Russia for the annexation of the remainder of that country.

A telegram to the *Morning Post* from Berlin reports that the leading American residents in that city have called a meeting for the purpose of protesting against the strictures of the German press, on American character in their comments on the Bremer haven plot.

THE FROST KING.

From out his winter palace
The King has started forth;
The birds have left their summer nests;
The wind is in the north.
The river and the mountain,
The brown and wintery sod
Begin to show already where
His messengers have trod.

The clouds unroll their ermine,
And o'er men, low, lane, and street,
Like courtiers, spread their mantles down
Before their royal feet.
Close to the friendly corners
The hot-terred ivies cling,
And we in their emerald cloaks despite
The coming of the King.

His mien and look were haughty,
His voice is cold and stern,
And yet his kisses on the cheek
Like crimson roses burn.
Down from the crest of mountain,
With grandeur in his tread,
The Winter King is coming with
A white crown on his head.

Not amid waving banners,
Or to the sound of drums
Beating their gladdest music,
This conquering hero comes;
But silently and solemnly
He enters his domain,
With twenty and a hundred good
Stout yeomen in his train.

Clasping the old earth tightly
Against his frozen breast,
As if she were his chosen Queen,
He says, "I bring thee rest,
Thou hast reigned long and nobly,
Thy virtues all are known
And thou wilt not forgotten be,
Though I possess the throne!"

Contentedly resigning
Her sceptre and her crown,
Beneath a downy coverlet
The weary queen lay down,
To sleep with her companions,
Who, at the touch of spring,
Shall rise again in time to see
The going of a King.

The Prussian Army.

(From a Military Correspondent.)

BERLIN, Sept.

A General once told me he had come to the conclusion that "science in war was a mistake; that success depends not on long studied combinations, not on careful and painstaking preparation, but on accident and hard fighting." This General has the reputation of being an excellent officer. He is, I believe, a first rate drill-sergeant; and when he commanded a regiment it was in excellent order. He is almost certain in the event of a European war to have an important command. If he has, I pity him, unless he has changed his opinion. But I pity still more the poor fellows whom he will lead to certain destruction. Mr. Sidney Herbert, in his celebrated speech delivered in 1856 on the instruction of the officers of the Army, quotes the following remarkable passage, dictated by Napoleon to Montholon at St. Helena, in allusion to some observations he had made to his brother Louis at Toulon:—

"Brought to France when 14, Louis entered on the life of a man at the siege of Toulon on hearing me say to him, in the midst of the corpses of 200 grenadiers, in through the ignorance of their commander at the assault of an impregnable side of Fort Pharon, 'If I had commanded here, all these brave men would be still alive. Learn, Louis, from this example how absolutely necessary instruction is to those who aspire to command others.'"

It may be said that Napoleon was a heaven born genius, an innate commander. So he was. But those who imagine that he arrived at such a pitch of excellence without the deepest study, continued over a period of years, never ceasing—nay, more, never flagging—are grievously deceived. I cannot

do better than recommend them to read "Lantrey's Life of Napoleon." They will there learn how complete was his early education and how continued was his subsequent industry. As has been said—"In all matters relating to war Napoleon was the most learned of men."—he repeatedly declared that the way to learn his art was "to read over and over again what has been accomplished by the best Generals." There was no war that had ever been waged with which he was not familiar, and the first intimation which his Staff had of the prospect of a campaign was the close manner in which he pored over maps and histories for many months previously. In the latter days of 1811 he wrote to his librarians for "information as complete as possible on the campaign of Charles XII in Poland and Russia." It would have been well for him, had he profited more by its study.

This cardinal and all-important principle, that by work and study alone can military excellence be attained, has long been recognized in the Prussian Army. There is none in which military science is more highly valued and none in which it is more universally cultivated. Work and diligence are conceived to be the only sure road to success in war as in other sciences, and the events of recent years have not tended to contradict or falsify this doctrine. It may be said that Germany has been especially fortunate in possessing a number of able men to lead her armies to victory. In the words of Napoleon himself, "a General is the head, the soul of his army. It was Cæsar, not the Roman Army, who conquered Gaul; it was Hannibal, not the Carthaginians, who brought terror to the gates of Rome; it was Alexander, not the Macedonian Army, who made a way to the Indus; it was Turenne, not the French, who reached Weser and the Inn; it was Frederick the Great, not the Prussian Army, who defeated Prussia during the seven years against the three chief Powers of Europe." This may have been true in former days when armies were small, when means of communication were slow and limited, when campaigns lasted years in place of weeks—when, in fact, the command of an army could be under the control of a single commander. It is different now. A Frederick the Great at Gitschin could scarcely have won the victory of Mâché; a Turenne at Wöth would not have defeated Froissard at Spicheren; a Hannibal at Metz would not have achieved the triumph of Sedan. Not even a Napoleon commanding the besieging hosts round Paris could have driven back successive armies that from all sides and for many months vainly attempted to effect its release. The secret of the extraordinary successes of the Prussian Army lies not in the genius of any one commander, nor of any number of her commanders, but in the military system, by which her officers are educated and her armies are trained. Among the many Marshals that served the first Napoleon, among the many Generals that assisted Wellington to win his victories, was there any one who displayed any marvellous talent or who has bequeathed a great name to posterity? All springs of action were in those days centralized in those two extraordinary men, and when they passed away there was no system left behind to perpetuate the military efficiency which, by themselves, they had created. It is different in this country. Of the many Generals that the last campaigns have made renowned, there is not one whose loss need be considered irreparable, nor need it be said that another equally competent would not be found to take his place. Power is

controlled from Berlin, not centralized there. Nor is there any vast machinery relieving in peace, and ordaining from the responsibility which in war they necessarily must assume. Such a system must break down when put to a severe strain and trial, as it always has done. The English War Office, heaven knows, is large enough, confused enough, and intricate enough; fancy what the German War Office would be if managed on the same system, with about 19 army corps under its control and in time of war a million and a quarter of men under arms.

It is easy for strangers when visiting any country to pick holes in customs and to ridicule manners, which they but imperfectly understand. Similarly it is not difficult for any man possessed of a certain amount of professional and technical knowledge to point out various details in which he considers the same profession in his own country is superior. I do not think that this is the object at which those who see other countries and armies should endeavor to aim. They should seek to improve themselves, and, as far as lies in their power, to convey information to others—they should try and find out the merits and excellencies, not the faults of their neighbors. In my remarks on what I have seen of the German Army I have endeavored to follow out this principle, and have striven to avoid any needless and profitless remarks on small things in which I may fancy that other armies have an advantage.

The one point above all others which appears to me worthy of admiration in the German Army, from the highest to the lowest ranks is the distribution of responsibility. Each one in his own grade is permitted to do his work without undue interference from his superiors. The War Office has little to do compared with ours, since the Generals commanding corps are supreme in almost all matters, pecuniary as well as military, and settle questions with reference to the officials in Berlin. Officers commanding army corps are not overworked, because the Generals of Divisions under them have also their duties, and are allowed to perform them without interference. So on down to the more detailed and minute branches, the officer commanding a battalion does not attempt to command every company in it, and hence can do his own work efficiently and easily. This principle of delegation of authority is illustrated in Germany in the field as well as in the office. What specially strikes a stranger at the field-days I have seen is absence of flurry and haste; there is but little galloping hither and thither with orders, and I have never yet seen here a General taking command of a company as I have elsewhere. How much better to leave subordinates to do their own work, and not imperil great matters for the sake of some trifling detail. In real war, after a General has made his first dispositions, once his troops have gone into action, it may be said that the fate of the day is out of his hands. The tides of battle ebb and flows, but he is powerless to influence its result, except by the use of reserves on the needed spot at the critical moment, should even they serve to help him.

There is also another point which has struck me as being specially remarkable. From all I have seen and heard of other armies, a number of notoriously inefficient and incapable officers—men with physical or mental infirmities—are allowed to remain in them. The remark is often made, "Ob, it is only poor so-and-so." "He is as blind as a bat, or as deaf as a post," or "is known

to be utterly useless." This was, I believe, specially the case in the French Army, before the last war. Here, as far as my experience goes, it scarcely ever happens. Incapable officers are ruthlessly weeded out, it being considered better to hurt the feelings of one man than to risk the lives of a thousand by the results of his incompetency. Here the rule of promotion is seniority, tempered not generally by selection, but by rejection very rigidly carried out. In special cases only there is selection; and employment on the Staff, as a rule, lays open the road to quicker promotion than is otherwise usual. In the junior ranks advancement is somewhat slower than in the English Army; in the higher ranks infinitely quicker. Five years' service in the rank of Major gives that of Lieutenant Colonel, and three in that of Lieutenant Colonel the rank of Colonel. I am told that the average length of service in order to command a regiment is 23 years, and the ordinary duration of command six years. The higher ranks, too, are very much better paid than in the English Army, where indeed the rise of pay in proportion to rank is lower than in that of any other service. A General commanding an army corps has 10,000 thalers, or about £2,500, a year, forage free for eight horses, a roomy house, and other advantages. A General commanding a division has 5,500 thalers a year, forage for six horses, and lodging allowance; a Brigadier has 3,300 thalers, forage for five horses, and lodging money; an officer commanding a regiment or of a corresponding rank has 2,600 thalers a year in the Cavalry forage for five horses, and in the Infantry for three. Considering how much cheaper the style of living is in this country than in England; and, except in Berlin and one or two of the large towns, how much cheaper are the necessaries of life, a regimental commanding officer, with his £390 a year and allowances, is far better off than his comrade in England. The junior ranks are most indifferently paid. As regards money they do not receive actually as much as in England, but there again the cost of living more than counterbalances the difference in actual money. A subaltern in Cavalry regiment told me the other day that he could dine well on 10 groschen, or 1s., a day, which is the price of his usual mess dinner; and that for 20 groschen, or 2s., a day he could live comfortably. Forage entirely free is given for two horses to subalterns in the Cavalry, and for three to Captains. In addition to this privilege they can buy forage from Government at a very cheap rate for any extra horses they may like to keep. An officer told me that the keep of his extra horses cost him about 10s. a piece per month, or about half as much as his charges—for which he receives an allowance from Government—cost an English officer. Besides, nearly all German officers, and all without exception in the Guards and Cavalry, have considerable means beyond their pay—in fact, in many regiments commanding officers will not receive young men into their regiments unless they can show that they are possessed of a private income. The amount necessary varies with the regiment and the place where it is quartered. It may here be remarked that commanding officers of regiments are very nearly supreme regarding the acceptance or rejection in the first instance of candidates for commissions. After first nomination, moreover, they have to serve six months on probation before they have any claim to look for a commission.

As of course is well known, the rank and file in the Prussian Army are miserably

paid and equally badly fed according to our ideas. The only ration which a private soldier receives in peace is 1½ lb. of coarse bread. His pay is 36 thalers a year or about 9s. a month; from this a deduction of 1½ groschen, or about 1½d., a day is made for messing, and to this is added an allowance made by Government, which varies according to the garrison, and is fixed quarterly. On the whole, it may be said, that each German soldier has a bowl of gruel or coffee in the morning, and one meal in the middle of the day provided for him, also that he has about 2½d. remaining over from his pay to provide his supper. It certainly seems strange how healthy and well fed they all appear to be; the only explanation is that they receive assistance from their friends. Sergeants are proportionately much better paid than in England; but, as far as I can gather, there is at present no fixed rate of pay laid down for the non-commissioned ranks. A bargain is made with each non-commissioned officer, as with a servant, varying from one time to another, to induce him to serve on according as his services are considered valuable or not. Above all, after they quit the Army they are well provided for, and in this country it is wholly unknown that a deserving non-commissioned officer should be seen seeking for some employment and unprovided for after he has served his time. That this should occur in England reflects but little credit on our Government.

I think that many new and valuable ideas may be derived from conversation with people who, like the Germans, have devoted so much time and energy to the study of the military profession. As a rule, German officers are very imperfectly acquainted with English institutions or with the English Army. They obtain but little leave of absence, and but rarely go as far as England. Some few, however, have been there, and retain unpleasant recollections of English hotels, where they have been badly treated and overcharged. Those who have visited Aldershot speak of the kind way in which they have been received and mounted and of the excellent luncheons there provided for them. Although, however, German military men know very little personally of English life, of English sport or of the English Army, they are most assiduous in the manner in which they have read and studied all books and reports connected with England, and on the whole they have a good theoretical knowledge of our institutions. There is one point regarding which they are never tired of expressing their astonishment, and that is the civilian government of the Army. They say that they would as soon have thought of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Breslau to go out in command of the 6th Corps when it attacked the 5th during the recent manoeuvres in Silesia as of placing a civilian to control their Army. When told that the English taxpayer requires some guarantee that his money is not wasted, and that this is only to be obtained by placing a civilian in charge of the money bags they argue that to hand over the expenditure of money to a man who can have no experience as to how it ought to be laid out is the best guarantee for its being wasted, that such a system leaves the responsible Minister of the Crown in the hands of permanent clerks until he learns his business by which time he probably goes out of office, and hence that these permanent and irresponsible clerks rule the Army. They further point out that the fact of the War Minister being a civilian disarms suspicion, and hence that his estimates are not subject to such close

scrutiny and dissection as is wholesome, and as would be the case if he were a professional man.

There is also another matter regarding which I have heard distinguished German officers express very strong opinions and very great astonishment. They cannot understand how we get on without a "General Staff" Department, and profess great curiosity to know where and by whom the work of this Department is performed. It may be well to remark that this office in Berlin, connected with which about 70 officers are employed, is presided over by Count Moltke, and is perfectly distinct from the War Office, or that Department which answers to our Horse Guards. Count Moltke has nothing on earth to do with promotion or appointments in the Army, or with any patronage or routine work. He is the Chief of the General Staff, and as such the Emperor's chief adviser in time of war; but he in no way controls the Army. Indeed, it would be wholly impossible for him to work out the great questions and problems submitted to him if he did.

It is asked, I say, in Germany by whom and where are the duties of the General Staff performed in England. The reply I have been obliged to give is that some few, and very few, are carried out by our Intelligence Department, as far as it goes; others, again, are left to clerks at the War Office; others, again, are handed over to officials at the Horse Guards, who are already more than overburdened by the routine work of their office; other duties are left undone; and, lastly, many questions which ought to be worked out by the General Staff Department are deputed to irresponsible Commissions and Committees, the members of which are often, many of them, entirely ignorant of the matters which they are called upon to decide, and whose decisions, good or bad, are not unfrequently pigeon-holed and forgotten, or are deliberately disregarded. A very distinguished general officer of this Army some days since declared to me his conviction that until we had a General Staff Department, organized on a proper footing, we should never be able to do justice to the admirable qualities of our soldiers, to the zeal and intelligence of our officers, or to the vast amount of money which is expended on our Army.

The Future of the Colonies.

Few subjects have of late years attracted more attention, or excited more deep and anxious thought, either at home or abroad, than the Future of the Colonies. Some time ago, under the leadership of a certain school of politicians, the theory was advocated very generally that separation was necessary and unavoidable, and that it was the duty of all concerned to be prepared for such an issue, when the clock of destiny had struck the fullness of the time. The cost of keeping such an establishment, the various and conflicting interests to be cared for; the wide distance from which they lie from each other, and from the Mother Country; and the danger of the whole becoming involved in war through the contiguity of some weak and exposed portion to some strong and hostile power, were the arguments usually adduced in favor of the dismemberment of the Empire, what was to become of the Colonies was an after consideration, and one that was little thought of, and less cared for. Whether they would imitate the example of the petty States of South America, and set up for themselves, so weak and small that their only safety would be in their insignificance;

or to be absorbed by their stronger neighbors and thus become alienated from, and the opponents of, the parent land, was a matter with which these *large hearted* patriots did not trouble themselves. Assuming that the colonies, and especially that Canada, was a source of weakness to the Empire, dreading the effect upon trade of any complications with the United States and looking at the question from a purely economic point of view, they were sought to be gotten rid of as speedily as possible. And time and again the mighty but often mistaken Thunderer has assumed the attitude of Benediction, and with uplifted hands and tremulous voice has been ready to say "Depart in peace!"

The natural and necessary result of all this has been that we have been both grieved and humility, and true to our native born instincts we have indicated our readiness to accept the situation. Any other feeling would have been unworthy our Anglo-Saxon origin, and discreditable to the proud and high spirited people from which we have sprung. We are proud of nationality, and feel to be united to Great Britain by the affinities and sympathies of race, language, literature, religion, interest, and rule, is an honor not lightly to be thrown away. Her fleets ride triumphant in every sea, her Colonies girdle the earth, her literature is read by the learned in all lands, her political institutions are admired by the friends of freedom everywhere, her morning gun awakens to activity a fifth of the human family, while over every seventh acre of earth her flag is floating to day. Separation is not of our seeking; we have never desired, but have always opposed it; we have advocated the upholding of the integrity of the Empire, and have ever been willing to bear our full share of the burdens and responsibilities involved thereby. For nearly a hundred years there has been a standing invitation to enter the American Union, and many and various have been the reasons urged, the arguments presented for our acceptance of the same, but we have never encouraged such a course. By our strongly expressed sympathy for the Mother Country in her times of trouble, by the promptitude with which we have responded to the appeal to repel the invader, by the reception we gave her soldiers who came to fight for imperial rather than Colonial interests; and by the readiness with which our Legislatures pledged the resources of the country for the common weal, we have unmistakably declared our wish and will. And if a contrary opinion has ever been entertained, the blame, if blame there be, is wholly chargeable to a few weak-kneed politicians of the Manchester School.

And with us upon this subject the great mass of the British people are in full accord, and very few of them have been won over to the ranks of the Separationists. Indeed no policy could be more distasteful to them, and no amount of special pleading could ever make it popular. It is the boast of the Briton that he can go to the ends of the earth and yet be at home, and that he is everywhere under the shadow and protection of the Red Cross banner. He remembers what his country was before the dawning of the Colonial era, and is afraid that cooped up within the narrow limits of the British Isles, her greatness, her glory, and her prestige would pass away. And so general and strongly pronounced is this feeling, that a Ministry believed to favour the casting adrift of the Colonies would be hurled from power, as guilty of the gravest offence, and meriting the severest censure. ut how is this connection to be kept up,

and what relation are the Colonies to sustain to the Mother Country. That "something will have to be done" is evident, but what that something ought to be is not so easy to be determined. The Reorganization of the Empire must and will become the great question of the near future, in the presence of which all others will pale away, requiring time, patience, lofty patriotism, and enlightened statesmanship for its satisfactory settlement. The task will undoubtedly be a difficult one, many an obstacle will have to be removed, many a prejudice overcome, and many a concession made. Many a battle will be fought both in and out of Parliament, many a side issue will be brought in, and all the old arguments against Confederation together with a multitude of new ones will be reproduced and brought to bear against it. Many a dark and dismal prophecy will be uttered, the bugbear of taxation and ruin will be presented, and the support of the Army, the Navy, the Royal Family, &c., will be made the theme of many an oration. But grave and serious as may be the difficulties to be grappled with, we have full faith in the ability of the British people to overcome them all when the time for action arrives. In the meantime, things are working favorably, the question is being calmly and thoughtfully considered, and proposals are being submitted, the public mind is being familiarized with the subject, the colonies are being grouped into Confederations, and the way is gradually but surely being opened up for the realization of this magnificent idea.

Quite in harmony with the foregoing views, is a speech recently delivered before the Edinburgh Philosophical Association by the Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster M. P., on "our Colonial Empire;" the perusal of which has afforded us very great pleasure. Such a subject, before such an audience, and by such a man, could not fail to be deeply interesting, and the notice that has been taken of it by the British press, is a strong endorsement of its doctrines. We have no time now to review it, but will simply say that it was worthy the man and the subject, and content ourselves with quoting the closing paragraph:—

"If there be one fact more evident than another in that page of the history of humanity that is now being written, it is the strength of what we may call the natal force, the tendency, the longing of men speaking one tongue to bind themselves together in a common nationality. But remember that, with the exception of ourselves, this tendency is making itself felt in the creation and maintenance of enormous standing armies. It would appear as though the nations of Europe suppose that they can only hold themselves from disruption by being armed camps. Now turn to the other fact peculiar to ourselves. Our islands are so well situated for colonizing, the inhabitants so industrious, so persevering, so gifted—in a word, with the colonizing faculty, we have encircled the earth by the free and orderly communities we have founded. Remember also that if these communities remain united they are so strong in their inherited courage, and are so quickly increasing in strength, and that it will matter not to any one of them how easily soever these armed and drilled nations also may grow. Remember also that science has brought together the ends of the earth and made it possible for a nation to have oceans roll between its provinces. Why then should we, alone among the nations, set ourselves against that desire for nationality which is one of the most powerful ideas of the age? What right

have we to entail on the men of our race the danger and disadvantages of disunion? Why should we reject the gifts of science and neglect these possibilities of union which steam and electricity afford. The time is come that all Governments—even military and despotic Governments—must, without delay, do what their subjects wish. Can, we not, by the example of peaceful union, tempt subjects to induce their Governments to disarm? May not we and our colonists together, by the exercise of some mutual forbearance, by willingness to incur some mutual sacrifice, hope to transform our colonial empire into a federation of peaceful, industrious, law-abiding commonwealths, so that in due time our British brotherhood may prove to the world as no nation has ever proved before. 'How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.' —*Frederickton Reporter*, December 1.

Origin of the Title of "Admiral."

A discussion having arisen in France as to the origin of the word "Admiral," it has been proved beyond doubt, says the *London Daily News*, that St. Louis, who introduced that title into France, borrowed it from the Arab *amir al bahr*, which signifies chief or commander of the sea.

The rank of Admiral was formerly equivalent to that of Marshal of France, and a decree of Philippe-le-Bel ordains that "each wing of an army must be commanded by a Prince, an Admiral, or a Marshal." It also constituted the fourth dignity of the Order of Malta. The Admirals of France formerly possessed such great prerogatives that Richelieu suppressed the title, and invested himself with their functions under the name of General Master, Chief, and Superintendent General of Navigation and Commerce. Louis XIV. revived the rank of Grand Admiral in 1669, but he reserved to himself the nomination of officers. Notwithstanding these restrictions, the privileges attaching to this post were still enormous (comprising the nomination of the officers belonging to the naval courts of justice, the delivery of passports, permissions, and furloughs, the countersigning of the royal decrees, and the receipt of a tithe upon all prize money and fines levied by the Admiralty Courts). So valuable were these privileges, that when the Duc de Penthièvre abandoned his claims to them in 1759, he received in compensation an annual grant of £6,000, which was regularly paid until the Revolution.

The first Admiral of France was Florent de Varennes, who, appointed by St. Louis, accompanied his sovereign in the expedition to Tunis, and since his day down to 1791, when the title of Admiral of France or Sea Admiral—which is quite distinct from that of General of the Gallies—was abolished by the National Assembly, it was conferred upon fifty nine different personages. The most celebrated of these naval commanders were Nicolas Béluchet, who seized Portsmouth in 1339; Jean de Vienne, Seigneur de Clairvaux, who was killed at the battle of Nicopolis; Gaspard, Comte de Coligny, a victim of the St. Bartholomew; Anne de Joyeuse, one of the most devoted adherents of Henri III., killed at the battle of Coutras; François de Coligny, the eldest son of the murdered Admiral; Charles de Goutant, Duc de Biron, the trusted councillor of Henry IV., who was afterwards beheaded for high treason; Henry II., Duc de Montmorency and de Damville, Governor of Languedoc, also beheaded for high treason and François de

Vendome, Duc de Beaufort, nicknamed "Le Roi des Halles," who, appointed Grand Master of Navigation, was killed at the siege of Candia. The Comte de Vermandois and the Comte de Toulouse were also appointed Admirals of France, one at the age of two, and the other at the age of five years. In 1505 Napoleon conferred the dignity of Grand Admiral on Murat, but the post abolished at the Revolution, was merely honorary, and as such was held by the Duc d'Angouleme after the Restoration. It was finally suppressed after the Revolution of 1830.

Minister Foster has stated that if the Mexican Government did not afford protection to the citizens of Texas from the raids of marauders, the United States authorities would take the matter into their own hands.

A despatch from Madrid says that the old Royal Palace in Barcelona was partially destroyed by fire on the 26th inst.

Herr Renner, the correspondent of the *Schleische Zeitung*, in Bosnia, has been imprisoned by the Turkish troops and the Berlin foreign office has been asked to interfere in his behalf.

A report from Avon, New York, brings the tidings of a most destructive fire which seems to have made a clean sweep of most of the principal stores and places of business in the village. The property destroyed is valued at about \$100,000.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

1876. New York. 1876.

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

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

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

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

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

THE WEEKLY SUN, eight pages with fifty-six broad columns is only \$1.25 a year postage prepaid. As this price barely repays the cost of the paper, no discount can be made from this rate to clubs, agents, Postmasters, or anyone.

THE DAILY SUN, a large four page newspaper of twenty eight columns, gives all the news for two cents a copy. Subscriptions, postage prepaid, \$5 a month or \$6.50 a year. SUNDAY edition extra, \$1.10 per year. We have no travelling agents.

Address: THE SUN, New York City.

AN AGENT is wanted in every State's newspapers and magazines in America. They are now first offered to canvassers, who will, if they secure an agency and exclusive territory, be enabled to introduce Twelve First-class Illustrated Periodicals, suited to the most discriminating tastes and wants, and, with the choice from six new and beautiful chromos, given free of cost to each annual subscriber, so enabled to secure one or more subscriptions in every family in their district. To skillful canvassers this will secure permanent employment, and the renewal each year will be a source of steady and assured revenue. Specimen papers and most liberal terms sent to all applicants who name the territory they desire to canvass. Address, Agency Department, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 377 Pearl Street, New York. 5-19

Prospectus for 1876--Ninth Year.

THE ALDINE,

THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

THE REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION OF AMERICAN TASTE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It will not hinder art cultivation by using superseded processes of illustration because the plates are to be had second-hand because there was a popular prejudice, preceding education, that valued "steel-plates" by comparative expense rather than by excellence.

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

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

It will furnish communications on art topics from a corps of regular correspondents at the

principal art centres of the world—making a connected contemporaneous history of the higher branches of human industry.

THE ALDINE AND AMERICAN SCENERY

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

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

1876.

1876.

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

THE ALDINE AND PICTURESQUE EUROPE.

While all proper attention is given to national topics as a distinctive characteristic of the work, no fear need be entertained that its scope will be contracted or the cosmopolitan features of art neglected. The publishers are happy to announce the success of arrangements for placing before their readers a series of views of the grandest and most interesting scenes of Europe on a scale which is possible only with the broad pages of THE ALDINE. These pictures are no mere repetitions of the peculiarities of two or three artists, dealing with nature on so small a scale as to afford no opportunity for variety of detail or effect, but they are magnificent full-page plates in every way worthy of costly frames, were they not so appropriately placed in a work which is in fact an ornamental portfolio of high art. This new series of European landscape will demonstrate the intention and ability of *The Art Journal of America*, to satisfy all demands and to occupy every field of high art illustration.

The art of THE ALDINE, national and cosmopolitan, is permitted to range the entire world of reality, and to soar to the heights of the imaginative, so that a surfeit of one thing, however sweet, is impossible. Its subscribers shall recognize that they are supplied not only with the best, but with a healthful and refreshing succession of topics, as comprehensive and exhaustless as the appetite which is so carefully considered.

PRESENTATION PLATES.

Four beautiful designs by John S. Davis, artistically printed in colors, will be presented gratis to subscribers with the March number.

TERMS.

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

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

THE ALDINE COMPANY,

15 and 27 Essex Street, New York.

JAMES GUTTON, President.
ISAAC NEWTON, Jr., Secretary.

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

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

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

A CHANCE FOR ALL.

100,000 GIVEN AWAY.

THE Union Pocket Book Company having secured by cash purchase the entire bankrupt stock of Messrs. H. Morton & Co., consisting of 400,000 PORTMONIES (POCKET BOOKS.)

of the best manufacture and superb quality, each pocket book being made of *Real Morocco Leather*; to effect a speedy clearance sale and having in view the old motto of the house,

CERTAIN PROFITS WITH QUICK RETURNS.

The Company have decided on giving each individual purchaser

THE FULL BENEFIT

of this remunerative bargain by

GIVING AWAY ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

—IN—

2818 MONEY PRIZES.

The First Prizes Being \$20,000 CASH.

" 2d " " 10,000 "

" 3rd " " 5,000 "

and 2815 other money prizes as follows, viz:

25 PRIZES OF \$100 CASH, EACH.

40 " " 500 "

50 " " 100 "

100 " " 50 "

200 " " 20 "

400 " " 10 "

2000 " " 1 "

The above prizes with the cost of advertising and other incidental expenses,

GIVING THE PURCHASERS

two thirds of the profits that accrue on the entire sale, and to enable every one to have an equal share in the profits, with the certainty of receiving treble the value for their small investment and the further opportunity of surely gaining a share in

THE DISTRIBUTION OF \$100,000,

and this to be the riskless outlay of \$1 only. THE UNION POCKET BOOK COMPANY will deliver to you on any address on receipt of our dollar.

A GENUINE MOROCCO LEATHER POCKET BOOK.

together with a

COUPON TICKET,

entitling and giving the holder a share in the drawing of

2818 CASH PRIZES

of the aggregate value of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS CURRENCY.

The Company guarantee to return to each purchaser at least, treble the value for its money.

HOW CAN THIS BE ACCOMPLISHED?

is a question many will doubtless ask themselves and for seeing this we offer the following lucid explanation:

The Trade asthene, anxious to dispose of and realize on the entire stock of the bankrupts in one sale, accepted our offer of \$20,000 cash for the lot; after advertising same for sale for one month, and not receiving a single offer, which in the present depression of business and almost total stagnation of trade is not to be wondered at; notwithstanding that our offer was one third less than the actual cost of the manufacture of the Pocket Books. The assignee having to at once realize the effects of the bankrupts, in the interests of the creditors he had no alternative but to accept this offer and sell us the lot at our own price, thereby enabling us to

DISTRIBUTE IN PRIZES \$100,000

amongst the purchasers, and at the same time retain a fair marginal profit for ourselves; thus you obtain fully double the value of the amount you forward us and it depends on your luck what amount you gain of the

One Hundred Thousand Dollar Money Prizes

The sale will positively close on

Monday, the 22nd day of November, 1875,

and orders for pocket books should therefore be forwarded us at once—no application by letter after Saturday November 21st can be entertained.

1000 of the Pocket Books are of the pretented manufacture, superior in value to the remainder, their retail price of the same being \$3, and these will be forwarded to early purchasers until disposed of.

Therefore those that send immediate orders will reap the advantage of receiving a superior article.

Remittances can be sent us either for one or any number of pocket books by draft, post office order, or green backs in registered letter, by express, etc.

Post Office orders and drafts to be made payable in favor of Frank Stewart (the Company's Manager) Post Office orders to be drawn on General Post Office, Philadelphia, and drafts on the first national bank:

THE DRAWING OF PRIZES

will take place at the Company's Principal Office, 539 Locust Street, Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, November 21st, 1875, and

THE WINNING NUMBERS

will be advertised in this Journal and the principal Philadelphia and New York newspapers of Saturday November 21st.

THE PRIZES

will be forwarded in drafts, greenbacks, or by post office order per registered letter by Monday's morning mails, November 21st, or if preferred prizes can be sent by express, or in any other manner purchasers may select providing same be signified by them when forwarding orders for pocket books.

REMEMBER THIS IS NO LOTTERY.

but a bona-fide business system founded on a true financial basis which enables the Company to convert into money an otherwise surplus stock, and this to the good profit to both the purchasers and themselves, effecting a speedy clearance stock which in the present dull times is the great desideratum. In no other way can we so successfully attain.

We guarantee each pocket book to be of the best manufacture; of pure morocco leather and intrinsically worth in retail trade at the lowest rate of from \$3 to \$4.

This is an opportunity that should not be let pass by; one and all should embrace this chance; We afford every one an opportunity of realizing a share in \$100,000 at the insignificant outlay of \$1 (one dollar) for which they receive value three fold and those who let this fortuitous chance escape them will have only themselves to blame.

All letters replied to same day as received. We advise intending purchasers to forward orders immediately which will prevent disappointment and receive prompt attention.

Remember, every one that sends ONE DOLLAR before November 21st, 1875, receives

A Morocco Leather Pocket Book

of the value of from \$3 to 4 and a COUPON, giving them a share in the drawing of \$100,000.

Address all orders, letters, etc.

The Union Pocket Book Company,

South East Corner 6th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.

P.S.—Drawing absolute on Wednesday, November 21st. No postponement in the remote contingency of any number of the pocket books remaining unsold a slight reduction not exceeding \$500 may be made proportionately from the prizes. 4in.43

TASTELESS MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Send for Circular to 36 Wooster street, N. Y.

Sold at all Drug Stores Here.

Price, Twenty five Cents.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

NINETY EIGHTH EDITION.

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

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

CHOICE PERIODICALS FOR 1876.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,

41 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK.

Continue their authorized Reprints of the

FOUR LEADING QUARTERLY REVIEWS:

Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)

London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)

Westminster Review, (Liberal.)

British Quarterly Review, (Evangelical.)

Containing masterly criticisms and summaries of all that is fresh and valuable in Literature, Science and Art; and

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

The most powerful monthly in the English Language, famous for Stories, Essays, and Sketches,

of the Highest Literary Merit.

TERMS, Including Postage:

Payable strictly in advance.

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

CLUBS.

A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs or four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood and one Review will be sent to one address for \$12.50; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$18, and so on.

Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO

41 Barclay Street, New-York.

A POSITIVE REMEDY

MORTIMER'S

CHOLERA MIXTURE.

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

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

Price only twenty-five cents a bottle.

GEO. MORTIMER,

Chemist and Druggist,

25 Nassau street.

Ottawa, November 5th, 1875.