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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. V.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1871.

No. 1.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "CAPTAIN."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT MARTIAL ON THE CAUSE OF HER LOSS.

(From the Broad Arrow.)

[CONTINUED.]

The Naval Court, under the presidency of Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B., to inquire into the cause of the loss of the *Captain*, and try, *pro forma*, the survivors, resumed its sitting on Thursday, the 29th ultimo, on the Her Majesty's ship *Duke of Wellington*. The first witness examined was Admiral Sir A. Milne, lately commanding her Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean. After stating, in answer to the Court, that he was entirely satisfied with the conduct of Mr. James May and the other survivors of the crew of the *Captain*, he proceeded to state what occurred on the day previous to the accident in the following terms:—

Sir A. MILNE: When I took command of the combined squadrons I received special instructions from the Admiralty to report on the capabilities of the *Monarch*, the *Captain* and the *Hercules*. I acquainted the captains of those ships and Captain Coles that from time to time I should go aboard those ships at sea. After leaving Gibraltar on the 19th of August until the morning of the 6th of September, we had nothing but light air and calms, and I had no opportunity for trying the ships under sail. I was twice on board the *Captain* and once on board the *Monarch*, when they were under steam and in smooth water for gun practice. Early on the morning of the 6th I telegraphed to Captain Burgoyne that I should visit the *Captain* at half-past 9, and did so, visiting the ship thoroughly in every part, on deck and below. As the breeze was freshening, I made a signal a little before 1 p.m. for a trial of sail, and at 1 all the ships made sail with all topsails, royals and courses, the *Captain's* funnel being got down to set her mainsail, and the trial was continued until 5 p.m. The ships tacked three times between 1 and 5. Some of the ships took in their royals, but the *Captain* carried hers till 4 p.m. The angle of heel made by signal from all the ships during the trial was:—at 1 p.m., *Lord Warden*, 4 deg.; *Captain*, 9½; *Bellerophon*, 9; *Inconstant*, 11; *Warrior*, 5; *Bristol*, 10; *Minotaur*, 4; *Northumberland*, 5; *Monarch*, 7; *Agincourt*, 3; *Hercules*, 3. At 3 p.m.—*Lord Warden*, 6½; *Monarch*, 9; *Agincourt*, 3½; *Hercules*, 7; *Captain*, 11;

Bellerophon, 6½; *Inconstant*, 11; *Warrior*, 6; *Bristol*, 10; *Minotaur*, 4; *Northumberland*, 4. At 4 p.m.—*Lord Warden*, 4; *Captain*, 11; *Bellerophon*, not given; *Inconstant*, 15½; *Warrior*, 5; *Bristol*, 7; *Minotaur*, 6; *Northumberland*, 5; *Monarch*, 9; *Agincourt*, 3½; *Hercules* not given. During the period of the trial I personally observed, by the bridge battens, that the heel of the *Captain* averaged 12½ degrees, and on several occasions reached 14 degrees. Without any special lurch, but heeling down slowly and quietly, she made 12 degrees. I observed to Captain Burgoyne that it struck me her yards were braced up unnecessarily sharp. I said, "Don't you think the ship would be better with the yards a little braced in?" He replied that it was Captain Coles's idea and plan, and he therefore carried out his wishes. Captain Coles, on my speaking to him, said that it was the best plan to keep to windward, to brace the yards sharp up; to which I made no further remark. About 5 p.m. I desired Captain Burgoyne to man one of the turrets. The fore turret was manned, and I went down with Captain Burgoyne, Captain Coles, my flag captain and flag lieutenant. I desired that the guns might be trained at the water line of the *Lord Warden*, then about seven cables on the starboard on lee beam. The report was "that the guns could not be brought to bear, nothing being visible but the hurricane deck." I then directed the guns to be trained on the *Monarch's* water line, then about the same distance on the weather beam, but the reply was the same. Captain Coles made the observation, a very proper one, that the guns were not intended to be fought under sail at the then permanent angle of inclination, ten degrees, and that the sights were only fitted for five degrees. I said that I looked upon it as an extreme case, but, as I was on board the ship, I wished to see what could be done. When the turret was turned to leeward and the guns run out the ship heeled over very perceptibly, and my flag captain and myself observed the ship's bow to be depressed. After going on deck again I took Captain Coles to the lee side of the ship, where the gunwale was level with the water. The sea was on the bow and it was washing over the deck and striking the base of the after turret to the depth of about 18 in. or 2 ft. I said to Captain Coles that I could not reconcile myself to such a state of things, so contrary to all my experience. He replied, "There is not the slightest danger." I said, "The thought of danger never entered my head; but do you think that it is right, to have a powerful ship like this with her gunwale in the water and royals set?" He replied, "Well, I think I should

be prepared to compromise it; but of this I am certain, the guns ought to be 2 ft. or 2 ft. 6 in., higher out of the water." On former days I had asked Captain Burgoyne, the commander, staff commander, and a sub-lieutenant on watch whether they were satisfied with the ship, and I received from all the same answer, "that they had the most perfect confidence in her." Indirectly I learned the opinion of the other officers of the ship, and theirs was the same. On September 2, before leaving Vigo, the *Captain* had 412 tons of coal on board. Up to the morning of the 6th, the expenditure being reported by the squadron at 8 a.m. daily, the *Captain* had expended, after leaving Vigo, 51 tons, and a probable further consumption of 10 tons more would leave on board at the time of her loss 348 tons. At 5 p.m. the trial of sailing was closed by the recal of the ships, and I directed Captain Burgoyne to get his funnel up, connect screws and have steam ready, as we should stand off the land for the night under easy sail, and that in the morning I would let him know what I should do. I left the *Captain* at 5:30, and signaled the fleet to take in two reefs and have steam ready for use when required. I wish now to add that, at the time Captain Coles made the remark that there was "no danger;" he also said that she would go over four or five strakes of the deck, and even up to the foot of the ladder from the deck to the bridge—from 8 ft. to 10 ft. over the deck, with perfect safety.

The Court was here closed for a short time and on its re-opening Sir Alexander Milne was recalled, and replying to questions put by the President said:—I was told that I would receive full information relative to the *Captain* from the officer commanding the Channel Squadron. The only papers I did receive were Sir Robert Symonds' report on the ship, but I never received any plans either from the Admiralty or the builders of the *Captain*. I do not know whether any such information was supplied to Captain Burgoyne, nor am I aware whether any such information was in Captain Coles's possession. We had a short trial on the afternoon of the 4th and 5th in sailing, and with very light winds and of no importance whatever. I cannot say whether Captain Burgoyne followed Captain Coles's wishes in other professional matters as well as in bracing the ship's yards sharp up. The five degrees to which the sights of the guns were fitted applied to depression. When the turret was turned round to leeward the guns were then run out.

Did the lurch or sudden inclination of the ship on that occasion give you an idea that she was very sensitive as regards her stability?

ty?—No, it did not. I only felt the ship depressed, and I know with all the guns run out on one side, she heeled over four degrees.

You have stated that in conversation with Captain Coles he said he would like to have the guns 2ft. 6in. higher. Now, the *Captain* drew that much more than she was originally designed to draw. Do you understand that he would like to have had the guns 2ft. 6in. higher than they actually were, or 2ft. 6in. higher than the original design?—I consider Captain Coles's remark to apply entirely to the ship as she then stood.

Are you able to state about what number of degrees the ship would be heeling when you observed the water to rise to the foot of the ladder leading from the deck to the bridge, as described by Captain Coles?—I am not aware that the water ever rose to the foot of the ladder, nor can I tell what would be the angle of the heel if it did so. The Court must recollect that my visit to the *Captain* was only one of several that would follow, and that I was unable when on board to obtain matters of detail which I should have obtained at a future period.

By Captain Rice: I saw the water wash against the turret. The ship was heeling and rising through an arc from 12 to 14 degrees. Probably the water on deck washing from the bow to right aft was from four to six inches deep, and it nearly swamped the cutter in which I was when leaving.

By Captain May: The state of the barometer on the morning of the 6th September was rising, and it began to fall towards six o'clock. At noon I think it was just below 30 inches—an average barometer. I first noticed the barometer fall near 11 p.m.

By Captain Commerell: My impression in looking at the *Captain* from outside when end on was that her lower yards were very square, and her masts, especially her topgallant masts, were heavy. When I went aboard her sails did not appear to me so large as I expected, and when I looked at a report made to me of the area of the sails of the ships, I was surprised to find that the area of the *Captain's* was 28,602 feet., while the *Monarch's* was 35,325 feet.

By Captain Brandreth: I was looking for a gale to try the *Captain* and the *Monarch* in from the day I left Gibraltar, with the object of carrying out the Admiral's instructions. I did not expect on the evening of the 6th that the gale would have been so sudden, but I did expect that on the following morning we should meet with the strong breeze for which I was so anxious. With regard to the question of freeboard, Captain Coles and myself had no further conversation than I have already stated.

By the President: On the night of the 6th of September the weather was not such as to cause me any anxiety whatever as to the safety of any ship of the fleet. When I left the *Captain* on the 6th to return to my flagship the former was hoisted under full topsails, jib, and driver. I am not sure about topgallant sails. She was at that time lurching, having partially fallen off, with the sea on her broadside, her gunwale at times being close down to the water. My cutter alongside was then higher than her deck, and I had to take the opportunity of jumping into the boat. As the ship rose her water fell off her decks into the boat alongside. I was in the stern walk of the flagship the greater part of the night the *Captain* foundered, and was probably there at the time, as I was watching the ships that were astern of us as well as those that were to leeward. There was a heavy squall and

a thick rain at a few minutes past midnight, which continued for about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes. The sea was confused and cross at the time. I should have thought that Captain Burgoyne or the officer of the watch would have lowered the *Captain's* topsails in the squall, but I think the topsails would have gone before any such ship as the *Captain* would have gone over. I mean that had the *Captain* possessed the stability due to her size the topsails should have gone before she could have upset. The *Captain* would probably have been more safe under steam and without square sails, and I have reason to believe that her lee screw was going, because both Captain Burgoyne and Captain Coles told me they were constantly in the habit of using the lee screw. I have no doubt that a ship under steam alone would be capable of keeping the sea, with her bow to it, better than she could under sail. I have every inclination to give my opinion to the Court, but the *Captain* was in the hands of an able and experienced seaman. He had steam at his command to do whatever he considered best for the ship's safety. If I had been in command it is very probable I should have furled sails and used steam. But, commanded as the *Captain* was, I cannot say what were Captain Burgoyne's views and feelings on the occasion.

Will you describe to the Court to what you consider the actual foundering of the *Captain* was owing?—I think she must have heeled over beyond the angle that I saw when on board, and most probably some portion of her lee deck was under water, and at the same time she had been struck by a heavy sea to windward and thrown over. If a ship on a squally night is compelled to haul out of the line for safety under steam, and so leave the fleet or compel other ships to do the same, can she be considered fit to go to sea with a fleet?—No.

The Court at this stage was cleared for half an hour.

(To be continued.)

RUSSIA'S POSITION IN THE EAST.

In spite of the semi-official disclaimers of the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, there can be no doubt that the note of the Russian Government announcing the modification of the treaty of 1856, in regard to the closing of the Black Sea to that fleet, may be accepted as a determination to abolish the whole treaty.

Not only does the discretionary right of withdrawing in one particular, claimed by Russia, imply, as Earl Granville says in his reply, its right to withdraw in any other, but this restriction was really the only one which Russia has not in substance long ago invaded, and to her purposes, practically abolished. The cession of territory which consecrated that treaty has been more than neutralized by active Pan-Slavic propaganda in all the Slavonic Provinces of Turkey; so that not only are the population of that race, as far as Macedonia, perfectly docile to the word from St. Petersburg, but the Hellenic national feeling on which alone England and Turkey could if they were wise, have based an Anti-Slavic organization, has been utterly paralyzed by the indifference of the Western Powers to its claims and utility. To-day, by force of Slavonic schools and conspiracies in the mixed provinces, and conspiracies alone in the Danubian, the Slavonic subjects of Turkey are ready to rise at a word from the Czar, whose moral boundary is not, therefore, that of the treaty of 1856 but that of the next Slavonic insurrection.

By the same treaty Russia was bound not to construct any arsenal or fortress on the shores of the Black Sea. But while only clearing the harbour of Sebastopol of obstructions, she has completely evaded the restriction by building at Nicholaieff, on the River Bug, twenty miles from its mouth a fortress far stronger than Sebastopol, and more adapted to the new requirements of warfare, while the interval of river affords facilities for defences which makes it impregnable to naval attack. Its harbour advantages, though not naturally so great as those of Sebastopol, have been improved to a degree known to no one outside the administration connected therewith. Iron-clad gunboats have been constructed at interior arsenals, and transported piecemeal to Nicholaieff, where a fleet of them sufficient to sweep the Bosphorus and Dardanelles of all the Turkish ships, or defy all Turkish shore defences, is now ready. They are said to be of the monitor plan. So that, without having a ship or cannon mounted on the Black Sea, Russia is better prepared for a war on its waters than in the Crimean campaigns. The proffered opening of the Straits for the entry of the Turkish fleet is simply the invitation of the spider to the fly.

But the Muscovite astuteness has been no less successful in clearing away the diplomatic than the military obstacles to success. When the Cretan insurrection was fortuitously precipitated by the intrigues of the Emperor of France, it fell naturally and speedily into the hands of the Russian Government, who by its able and prescient Minister at Constantinople directed it (mainly through the American agents in Crete, Athens and Constantinople), according to Russian plans. During this insurrection the Turkish provinces in Europe, one after the other, made demonstrations of revolutionary activity which were never allowed to pass beyond control, but went far enough to secure concessions which were never contemplated by the treaty of 1856. Among others the union of Moldavia and Wallachia, though in the Russian interest and agitated by Russian agents, was, when effected, protested against by the Czar as an infraction of the treaty in question. This diplomatic ruse, then inexplicable, becomes now clear—it is the pretext for the abolition of the treaty on the ground that broken agreements hold no one.

Having thus by able intrigue, and abler strategic constructions and preparations, paralyzed the Turkish administration in its European provinces, and enabled itself to pour on any point of its Turkish frontier and number of soldiers, it only remains to Russia to precipitate a collision, and with all its railways to flood European Turkey with its armies, sweep the Turkish fleet, weak, ill-provided and undisciplined from the Straits, and, if England is not prompt and provided, to seize and hold the Dardanelles against English ships from the Mediterranean.

The Russian fleet will be fitted with all the results of experience in ordnance and defence, their sailors are admirably disciplined and drilled, and Admiral Bontakoff, to whom probably the command of the fleet will fall, is an able, energetic officer, a disciplinarian of the Suwaroff type, a veteran of Sebastopol, and intimately acquainted with the Turkish forces, as well as with the English Marine. He is one of a family of Admirals, "Fighting Bontakoff," in command at Cronstadt, being his elder brother, and he enjoys the unlimited confidence of the Czar and the passionate devotion of his subordinates. Of Ignatieff, Ambassador at Constantinople, it is not necessary to speak.

The oldest diplomatist in the Russian service, he has devoted many years to the preparation of this field, is fertile in expedient and knows every weak spot in the Turkish Empire, as well as every foible of his European colleagues.

GERMAN IMPUDENCE.

A semi-official German paper, the *Zeitung für Nord Deutschland*, threatens England's naval power in a remarkably impudent way. It says:

"In England people look with philosophic calmness on the struggle of continental nations. They believe they are in no danger of invasion * * * Germany not being a naval power. But let them not forget that we are well aware of our weakness on the sea and that we are striving with the utmost eagerness to remedy this defect."

The writer then argues that there is nothing to prevent Germany from making her fleet equal to that of any other power in a few years, and proceeds as follows:

"In 1864, Alsen was no obstacle to the progress of our victorious army; and the time will come when neither the North Sea nor the British Channel will stop us. On a German sea, near the mouth of the two German rivers, lies a German island" (Heligoland) which was torn from us by force in the days of our weakness; and its possessor is that same England which now wishes to prevent us from recovering what was ours on the Rhine. We must recover that piece of ground too. That its possession is of great importance to us has been shown by the present war. If Heligoland had belonged to us, the French fleet could not have found a shelter or pilots to lead it into the harbors of the North Sea."

Suppose, however, good contemporary, that it should happen that Prussia should be crumpled up within a short time. Has it ever occurred that the hand has been stretched out too far, and cannot be withdrawn? That a few defeats of the army around Paris would roll back the war into Prussia, and frightful would be the retribution for the savage conduct since Sedan? It all depends upon finding a genius in a general and there is a pretty strong belief that Trochu is the man.—*Court Journal*.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S LADIES IN WAITING.

An English correspondent writes:—With one exception, all Queen Victoria's "ladies in waiting" are widows. Since her husband's death her Majesty has always selected ladies similarly bereaved. They receive £800 a year, which is a very acceptable addition to the jointure of an Irish peeress. They are always wives or widows of peers.

Young ladies are not considered eligible as "maids of honor" unless they are granddaughters of a peer, not of lower rank than an earl. They are almost invariably selected from among the daughters of the daughters or younger sons of peers, and are in a position which renders their salary of £800 a year an object. The life of a maid of honor at the court of Queen Victoria has been as free from all temptations to stoop to folly as that of the young ladies whom we read of in De Grammont's *Memoirs* was full, and "la belle Jennings" and the other two charming subjects of Lely's pencil which have been handed down by him to posterity, would have been dreadfully bored by the Windsor of to-day, which, never lively for young ladies during the present reign, even at the best of times, is now duller than ever.

The maids of honor retain their title of "honorable," which they receive on appointment, after they marry, but it is notable that their position is not considered to advance their prospects of making a good match, and in fact, in a worldly point of view, they rarely marry well.

The Queen generally presents a maid of honor with a handsome present in money on her marriage, besides the hundred guinea cashmere shawl which is her Majesty's almost invariable gift. Many of them retain their positions long after they have reached middle life, and one lady, now retired, who was removed, turned a deaf ear to repeated intimations that her resignation would be accepted, was old enough to have been her Majesty's mother. There are always numerous applicants for all the positions about the court, but at the same time many of those whom the Queen would particularly like to have about her, decline, and indeed, unless money is a decided object, there is little inducement to persons in a high position to undertake such duties. In former days a close connection existed between court places and politics, and it is a matter of history that the late Sir Robert Peel, at an early period in the present reign, declined to form a government because the Queen refused to part with certain members of her household "friends of her youth," whose influence Sir Robert considered would frustrate his own. Now, however, except in the case of the mistress of the robes, which is a high office of state, a Minister very rarely raises objection to the presence of any particular lady, although no doubt if he did so she would be obliged to resign.

In London the ladies in waiting do not actually live at the palace, but are fetched and carried according as their attendance is required, by a royal carriage placed at their disposal; but the maids of honor live at the palace both in town and country. The Queen always shows kindly recollection of old servants deserving it, whether of high or low degree.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* protests, in a well condensed and timely article against the proposal to repeal the bonding privileges conceded to Canada, and says: "She has not to go far to find a screw, the turning of which would press severely upon our western commerce. It is the Welland Canal, through which much of the trade of the lakes passes to Canada and the Atlantic Ocean. The American traffic through this canal for the year ending June 30, 1870, was 2,884 steam and sailing vessels, with a capacity of 763,742 tons. For Canada to deny to the commerce of Chicago, Cleveland, &c., the use of this outlet would occasion great loss to that interest. Of course, too, it would be a damage to Canada; but the evil spirit of retaliation does not stop to reckon up that; if it did, reprisals would cease to be inflicted and wars to be waged the world over. A despatch from Ottawa indicates that the Dominion Government are thinking over this matter of retaliation as seriously as the Washington Cabinet are contemplating that suggested by the President. We have little fear that the threat will be executed by either party. The American people do not respond with the least heartiness to the President's imprudent recommendation. We cannot believe that the bonding privilege will be repealed by Congress, or Canadian ships turned back from our ports, or the Welland Canal locked against our vessels; but confidently trust that the better sense of the two countries will insist on a friendly and mutually advantageous settlement of all outstanding questions between

them. The more retaliations are threatened by each, the more will, or should, each see the folly of allowing the dispute to go beyond the buncombes of messages and the loose talk of reckless party journals and demagogues. If not bullied by Congress, the public opinion of Canada will probably not disapprove of removing the peculiar hardships of which American fishermen complain. It then virtually goes on to show that our canals are essential to the development of the trade of the Western States; inasmuch as it is impossible to deepen the Erie Canal, the chief difficulty being the insufficiency of the water supply. "In a dry season like the past the water is so low that ordinary canal boats are obliged to lie up at times—the river feeders along the line failing to give the needed depth of water. With every inch of deepening and widening the canal this difficulty will be increased; and the State or the general government may well pause before entering upon a work so arduous and doubtful of results as cutting a ship canal between Lake Erie and the North River." This is a grave admission; it fully accounts for the preposterous pretensions set forth with regard to the navigation of the St. Lawrence in the President's last message.

THE MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE.—We should be very glad to confirm the announcement in the *Times* that a first step had been taken towards the rearmament of the British infantry with a superior weapon by the issue to the 2nd battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the men of the various depots attached to the general depot battalion at Chatham, of Martini-Henry rifles. Unfortunately, this announcement, like that of the *Army and Navy Gazette* respecting the definitive adoption of the weapon (which our contemporary repeats in his last issue), is premature. The Martini-Henry rifle has not been adopted; and as for its alleged issue to the troops at Chatham we believe that only twelve Martini Henry rifles of the proposed pattern (with the "short chamber,") are in existence. It is probable that the *Times* correspondent has mistaken the issue of one or two of these rifles for experiment for a general rearmament of the troops. We are afraid that many months must elapse after the rifle is finally adopted before a supply will be ready for issue to the troops; and we believe we are correct in stating that it is impossible, under any circumstances, that the manufacture of Martini-Henry rifles will commence before the 1st of April next if so soon.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

The Legislative Assembly of Quebec was prorogued on Saturday by the Lieutenant Governor. His Excellency, after thanking in Her Majesty's name her loyal subjects for their benevolence, expressed his satisfaction with the work of the session, particularizing the Act granting liberal aid to iron and wooden railways, which he was confident would be the means of developing the commerce of the Province and attracting immigration, the Civil Procedure Act, and the Acts respecting public instruction and agriculture. The careful examination given to the correspondence relating to arbitration received the warm approval of His Excellency who has no doubt that the country would sustain the Legislature in their determination, unanimously expressed, "to obtain justice for the Province." This being the last session of this Parliament, His Excellency cancelled moderation in the approaching elections.

THE "ALABAMA" CLAIMS.

Writing on the 3rd inst., the Washington correspondent of the New York *World* says.

The appearance of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's remarkably lucid presentation of the *Alabama* claims and his negotiations for their settlement recalls certain facts and suggests others, relating to Mr. Sumner's opposition. Ben. Butler's war policy and several other things belonging thereto. A New York weekly charged, once on a time, that Mr. Sumner wrote two letters to John Bright approving of the Clarendon-Johnson convention. It has been strenuously denied. Mr. Reverdy Johnson has within a few days past stated to personal friends that he had been shown these letters or made acquainted with their purport by Mr. Bright himself. There are two or three very curious things which may shed some light on this change of front. About that time or not long before, there came here some gentlemen from Nova Scotia interested in annexation—at least bitterly hostile to the "New Dominion" confederation. Robert J. Walker was employed by them as agent for the annexation scheme, and appeared not long after in a labored plea thereon. New England wants capital, free coal and the British American fisheries far more than she does a settlement of the *Alabama* claims. Mr. Sumner has a pet theory and a great cherished ambition. His theory is that Russian emancipation has paved the way for the republicanization of the Muscovite and Cossack. He has declared the past two years that within four years Europe would not see a king at the head of any government—that is 1871. This it will be remembered is the close of that half century which the elder Napoleon prognosticated would see Europe republican or Cossack. According to Mr. Sumner's theory, Russia is the great agent for the republicanization of Europe—its emancipation and commune system the "leaven which is to leaven the whole lump." Any one who has heard, or will take the trouble to read the "Franco-Prussian duel" lecture will remember a passage in which he recalls that utterance of Napoleon, and proceeds to say that it cannot be unless the Cossack has turned republican, which may well be, when the emancipation of 24,000,000 serfs and the establishment of more than 100,000 free schools are taken into consideration. However, Mr. Sumner's theory is perhaps harmless enough but his ambition may be otherwise, as one looks at the matter. It is a policy whose results would be eminently serviceable to Russia—if Mr. Sumner managed it at least. The chairman of the Committee on Foreign relations holds the opinion that the contest by which Europe is to be Russianized or republicanized—since the singular anomaly prevails of his considering these terms convertible—the United States is to take a decisive part, not as a belligerent but as an arbitrator. Many curious facts might be gathered to establish this. One will be sufficient. After the delivery of the *Alabama* speech, the papers had a number of articles sustaining Mr. Sumner's position. They were written by a young man now in the Secretary of the Treasury's office. All the articles were inspired by Mr. Sumner, the writer calling at his residence before preparing them. In one was a significant sentence in which, after setting forth the great influence to be obtained by us in our international intercourse through sustaining the bold but dignified position Mr. Sumner's speech assumed towards Great Britain, it proceeded to say: Such influence would be of the greatest import in the day which any person versed in

statescraft could see was not far distant, when the United States would assume the leading position in settling the balance of power question in Europe. Writing from memory I do not quote accurately, though it is substantially correct as stated. Here then we have two motives for opposing the ratification of the Clarendon-Johnson treaty; one of the hopes for aggrandizement of the United States by annexation of British America as payment for the *Alabama* claims, and the other the crippling of Great Britain while republicanization of Europe through Russia was going forward. Is there then not motive enough for the bold policy adopted by Mr. Sumner, Russian diplomacy appears to own leading New England statesmen: Butler and Banks both chirp the same way.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE IN RETALIATION TO CANADA.

(From the *Scottish American*.)

On the fisheries question the document is very offensive. It is dishonest in the extreme. There was no trouble about the fisheries while the Reciprocity Treaty lasted and there would be none now if Congress were wise and liberal enough to concur in the re-establishment of some plan of reciprocity, the benefits of which would be felt by both countries. If Massachusetts fishermen are excluded from the rich fishing grounds of the Provinces, it is because the products of the Provinces are excluded from the United States markets. All this General Grant conveniently forgets. He chooses rather to represent the action of the Dominion of Canada as wantonly vexatious and unfriendly—the truth being that it is only defensive in its nature, and is made inevitable by the folly, the greed and intolerance of the monopolists at Washington.

The President insults Canada by calling it "semi independent, but irresponsible," and he reveals the magnanimity of his nature and the lofty purpose of the Republican party by threatening reprisals if the Provinces do not abate their pretensions. He gives utterances to a similar threat in regard to the navigation of the St. Lawrence. And what are the reprisals threatened? First the abrogation of the system by which the right to transport goods in bond through the United States is accorded to Canada; secondly the exclusion of Canadian vessels from United States waters. We shall not deary either as unimportant. These measures would undoubtedly entail some loss and much inconvenience upon the Province of Ontario. The privileges of transit in bond is of no inconsiderable importance to its merchants, who thus receive goods at a time when the St. Lawrence route is closed. On the other hand, the exclusive policy recommended while it might prove injurious to Toronto and Hamilton, would contribute to the commercial growth of Montreal, and ultimately at Halifax also. Besides, as has been pointed out, American railroads would experience some ill effect from the contemplated blow.

It is to be hoped that the retaliatory policy will not be pushed to extremes, and that the people of the Dominion will not allow themselves to be goaded into defiant legislation by the menaces of the President, whose main object just now is to engineer his re-election two years hence. Let the braggadoci, the silly threats, the wretched display of international law, remain altogether on his side. The Dominion will act most wisely if it pursue the even tenor of its way—surrendering no pretension which it

may rightfully maintain, but doing nothing simply by way of retaliation.

BUTLER A FIRST-CLASS SCAMP.

The *United States Economist* has a vigorous article upon Butler's speech. After referring briefly to the arguments advanced in the Boston lecture, it says:—

"Gen. Butler's remedies are as peculiar and reckless as his argument. He would not demand reparation for individual merchants, but he would insist on the making use of all that this nation has lost, from first to last, by the unfriendly policy of Great Britain. If England refuses the demand, he would then prohibit all commercial intercourse between the two countries. This policy is expected to produce a revolution in England within six months. But if not, the United States Government is to assume the *Alabama* claims, and demand indemnity in the withdrawal of British rule from the North American Provinces, so as to permit them to vote on the question of annexation to the United States. Gen. Butler foresees that England will refuse these demands, and then he states that war will be a duty for the reasons above in his own language.

"There is probably no example in history or anything so unprincipled and nefarious as the project here deliberately advanced as a desirable policy for adoption by the people and Government of the United States. It is not tenable or defensible upon any principle of international law or equity, and if seriously adopted it would render our country the brigand of nations. It is just here that the danger comes in. Corporations are said to have no soul. But in modern times, it appears that parties have no principles. There is just a possibility that under the presence of party necessity, and as a means of gratifying individual ambition and rapacity, the views of Gen. Butler may shape the policy of the Administration for the next two years. There is bitter shame and humiliation in the thought. The mere announcement in foreign nations of the promulgation of such sentiments by a politician of Gen. Butler's reputation and aspirations will inflict more real damage to our country than was sustained from the Anglo-Confederate cruisers.

"Gen. Butler's views are as false economically as they are politically. The idea that this nation would be benefited by non-intercourse with England is a relic of the dark ages, and should not be so much as heard of in this era of progress. Non-intercourse would inflict if possible, more injury upon us than upon England. It would paralyze every branch of home industry, and lose all that we have gained during the last few years of our former supremacy in cotton and breadstuffs exports. But the mere discussion of such views inspires distrust in all that we have been accustomed to prize most dearly in our form of government. It looks as if we were intent only on demonstrating to the world how the worst in place of the best men can be elevated to power and influence in our country."

SEIZURE OF FENIAN ARMS.—On Thursday evening last U. S. Marshal Blanchard seized at a saloon in Detroit 150 breech loading rifles and several cases of uniforms, sent forward from the East by the Fenian leaders and believed to be intended for use in a raid upon Windsor at an early day. Although we are not much concerned about Fenian doings hereabouts we nevertheless accord due praise to the official who has shown honesty enough to enforce the law.—*Essex Record*.

THE PIVOT OF THE ALABAMA CONTROVERSY.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

We do not propose to discuss the chances of Mr. Morton's declaring war against the British empire, merely remarking by the way that the bloody struggle now proceeding in Europe is not of promising omen to nations or governments who pick quarrels with their neighbors after this "lighthearted" fashion. But, war or no war, the American Minister, whoever he may be, must be prepared to find the whole group of Alabama questions discussed by the British public certainly, and probably by the British Government, in a somewhat different spirit from that which presided over the original negotiations. The subject has ripened by keeping. We have learned much from the present European war and have taken the lesson to heart. The domestic character of the struggle with the Confederates first blinded the Americans, and next in some degree ourselves, to the bearing of the incidents which marked its course and close upon the public law of the civilized world.—There could hardly, in fact, be a greater misfortune for mankind than that the whole of the American claims should be successful. The one tenable pretension among them, that demands redress of the grievances founded on the alleged carelessness of the authorities in letting the Alabama escape, wears a wholly new and different air when illustrated by later passages in diplomatic history. We now see clearly that the rule sought to be enforced against us was a very modern and a very doubtful innovation on international law. The law of Nations regarded in its integrity and as a system deduced from a number of definite principles, did not in any way impose on the British Government the duty of preventing ships of war constructed by private traders from getting to sea. The general public obligation which that law created was the duty of submitting without complaint to the capture or confiscation of such vessels by the ships of the United States. Nor did the passing of the first Foreign Enlistment act alter the question between nation and nation. The new duties which this legislation established were duties of a purely municipal order, and their neglect or infringement by British citizens or the British Government raised a question, which properly speaking was of wholly domestic concern. The novelty in public law made its appearance a little later. Insensibly a number of precedents were allowed to collect which afforded some basis for a new public rule that one nation might complain if another did not enforce municipal legislation of the nature of the Foreign Enlistment acts. These precedents were comparatively few and very modern, and they derived their principal importance from the fact that some of them were set by ourselves. After we had once complained, in the year 1854, that the Russian Government did not enforce its own legislative decrees against the transit of arms and ammunition from Belgium to Russia, we could scarcely consider the Americans out of court when they made it a grievance that the British Custom House authorities had not shown sufficient alacrity in stopping the Alabama. A rule had been established which we entirely agreed with Lord Penzance in regarding as a rule full of the germs of future trouble. Although, however, the English Foreign Office had stopped itself from resisting the American claim on the question of public law, it is much to be regretted that its admissions of the principle were as broad and unqualifi-

ed as they were. The novelty of the new international obligation which the Americans accused us of violating its departure from international principals, its doubtfulness and its dangerousness might have been insisted upon; and it might, at least, have been argued that the claim to enforce it should be construed with the utmost strictness.

One of the great dangers of these American novelties consists in their contagiousness. What was the origin of that now famous doctrine of benevolent neutrality which, though explained away by its author, was not withdrawn till it had been honored with the astonishment of the world? We believe that an American origin can be confidently assigned to it. It will be recollected that the first news the English public had of the Prussian complaints about the export of contraband to France reached us in the form of a telegraphic announcement to this effect: that the North German Minister at Washington had publicly stated that the English were interpreting neutrality in respect of the Germans just as they construed it in respect of the Americans in the Alabama case. The incident was not much noticed, but it does not seem impossible that Count Bismarck made a stroke at Washington not unlike that which he made in London with such distinguished success by the publication of the Benedetti treaty. He may be suspected of trying to utilize American susceptibility on the Alabama question just as he utilized English susceptibilities about Belgian independence. Whether the attempt succeeded nobody can say. Minute variations of topic in the habitual abuse of this country indulged in by American writers and speakers are difficult to trace; and, for all we know, the doctrine of benevolent neutrality may have its day with American journalism. However that may be, the local parentage of Count Bernstorff's doctrine is not to be doubted. The notion that an unfriendly neutral incurs responsibility through his unfriendliness produced the notion that a benevolent neutral incurs duties through his benevolence. It is time that both notions should be energetically repudiated, as fraught with every sort of risk to the permanent interest of mankind.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

NOTES ON THE NEW FIELD EXERCISE, 1870.

BY MAJOR G. H. F. BARTNELL, LATE 31ST REG'T.

SQUAD DRILL IN TWO RANKS.

Sec. 37. Men to be sized as for a company. Left file of right half squad to be centre.

Sec. 40. Cautions and commands for opening and closing ranks to be *Open order, March*, and *Close order, March*.

Sec. 45. In forming fours on the march rear rank to step short two paces (the stepping short pace being now 21 inches.) When moving to a flank in fours, each man, on the words *Half right (or left) Turn*, to make a half turn to the ordered flank, as in the diagonal march; and a squad moving to a flank by the diagonal march may be ordered to form fours to that flank, by turning into file and forming fours as when in file.

SKIRMISHING.

The rules for skirmishing are introduced into recruit drill at this point.

Skirmishers to come to attention at the *last executive word*.

When skirmishers in motion are ordered to halt, they are to *stand, kneel or lie down*, as ordered, taking advantage of any cover.

Sec. 49. *Extending*. The number of paces is always to be named. The front rank man of the named file stands, kneels or lies down as ordered, remainder turn outwards, stepping off in quick time, &c.; the rear rank man of the named file continues moving to the flank until he decides the ordered interval between his front rank man and the front rank man on his outer flank, when he also fronts and moves up into the alignment. As each file gains the ordered interval the rear rank man taps the front rank man, who at once halts and fronts, the rear rank man moves up into the alignment on gaining his proper interval. A line of skirmishers in single rank is thus formed.

All corrections of interval, &c., to be made while the men are in motion.

Sec. 50. *Cl sing*—From the halt. The front rank man of the named file to rise and stand at ease. Remainder rise turn towards him, and close in quick time, front rank on front rank rear rank (disengaging to rear) on rear rank, each man to halt front and stand at ease as he arrives at his place.

Front rank man of named file may be turned in any direction, the remainder to form up in the named direction.

Sec. 55. Skirmishers to change front (1) by *wheeling* on the principal laid down for a wheel; or (2) by *file formation*, in which the men of the named file are first placed in the required direction, on the word *double*, the rest move across by the nearest way to their place in the new alignment.

DISMISSING.

Sec. 5. The words to be *Right, Turn, Dismiss*. When drilling without arms, the hands not to be struck together.

PART II.—COMPANY DRILL.

Sizing a Company.—Men in single rank. Right hand man to take three paces to front, next to place himself three paces in front of left, 3rd tallest man in rear of right hand man, 4th in rear of left hand man, and so on; the half companies closing on each other and dressing.

The former direction to tell off as a right (or left) company is omitted; when the number of files is odd, the right half company to be the stronger.

Companies are to be exercised with the *rank changed* during the drill. On the words *Change ranks* the company is to turn about and the supernumeraries and captain are to turn outwards and double around to the new rear. The men to be told off afresh if intended to remain in that formation. While drilling certain files or men to be ordered to fall out without re-telling off. Companies

to be exercised so as to ensure the ready formation of fours under all circumstances. The captain's usual post is in rear of the centre of his company, but when in motion to take up such position as will best enable him to superintend its movement, without obstructing the covering.

A COMPANY IN LINE AND COLUMN.

Sec. 3. In marching to the rear of the company as in line, the right guide falls to the rear of the centre to superintend the covering.

Sec. 5. The words are "Break into column to the right."

Sub-sections 6 and 7 are struck out.

Sec. 6. The words are change front quarter, half or three-quarters right (or left), or to the right (or left) on the right (or left) company. The words "to the right (or left)" signify the quarter circle, the others, the intermediate angles.

Sub-sections 8 and 9 are struck out.

WHEELING OR FORMING ON THE MARCH.

Sec. 7. A company in column may wheel, or form into line, but if in line only wheels into column.

Sec. 9. *Marching past.* At 2nd wheel the right guide moves up, and captain moves towards right of his company; on its completion the officers move out in front to same places as when at open order. In the salute, as the left foot comes to the ground the sword be brought, smartly to the recover, and the next time the foot comes to the ground to be lowered to the salute.—Point of the sword to be 12 inches from the ground in the direction of the right foot.

Sub-sections 14, 15 and 16 are struck out.

Sec. 16. *Countermarching* done both from the halt and on the march, the caution and command slightly altered.

Sub-sections 24 to 29 are struck out.

Sec. 19. Company squares formed by the company forming fours deep and closing on the centre. When the closing is completed the men fix bayonets and the flank fours turn outwards. The officers and sergeants form in rear of the company. In preparing for cavalry the officers move in between the fours, the two rear ranks turn about and the outer ranks kneel. Company is re-formed two deep from the centre.

Formations of half-companies and sections are still retained for the purpose of forming Battalion squares, and also on the line of march to comply with the rule to move with as large a front as the ground will admit.

SKIRMISHING.

Directions are given for skirmishing by sections, the captain warning the section and file of extension, the number of paces and the intervals between sections.

The *Commence Firing* is now termed the *Fire*, the command being permissive instead of mandatory. The *Alarm* is now called *Prepare for Cavalry*. A new sound, the *Alert*, is introduced, implying unexpected danger, upon which the men in movement are to halt and await further orders.

Sec. 21. The commander of the line to name the number of men in each section who are to fire. Section commanders to select the men who are to fire.

Sec. 26. In presence of cavalry skirmishers may be ordered to *Form Files*, when the rear rank will cover their front rank as in close order; or the word may be given to *Form Groups* where the right and left files of every four will close to each other. This is similar with but slight modification to the American drill.

Sec. 27. New details for inspecting and proving a Company are given.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—As you take an interest in rifle practice and of course company matches, I seek a small space in your columns to ask the opinion of those who can inform me on this matter.

Two years ago I joined a Rifle company, in this city, and through constant attendance to drill and the practice of rifle shooting have become one of the best shots in the company; but this fall the officers of the Battalion calling for volunteers for a band, formed for our use, I joined it, and am now informed that I cannot fire in the company matches. Now, Sir, I believe in the regular army the bandsmen are attached to different companies from which they draw their pay, rations, etc., and are also counted on the strength of the company. Now, if this be the case, will we not be the same? and, if so, surely we can also fire for the company medals, etc.?

I am not the only one in this position, as another of the same company who joined has held the prize medal for one year, as well as two or three others from other companies who would all wish to know whether we will be allowed to fire or not. Perhaps some officer of a battalion or company who has had a similar case can inform me and so confer a lasting favour on.

Your obed't. servant,

Quebec, Dec. 22nd, 1870. FERR.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW

DEAR SIR:—Please inform me through the REVIEW why Cadets in the Volunteer force, holding certificates from the Military Schools, have not received commissions?

CADET.

[It does not follow that Cadets in the Volunteer force should receive commissions because they have qualified in the Military Schools—they are simply in a better position as candidates therefor—but the mere certificate does not entitle the holder to be gazetted as an officer of the force.—Ed. Vol. Rev.]

In Queen Victoria's crown there are 1,362 brilliant diamonds, 1,272 rose diamonds and 147 table diamonds; 1 large ruby, 17 sapphires, 11 emeralds, 4 small rubies, and 277 pearls—a total of 1,855 precious stones.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The state papers of any power, no matter how insignificant, are generally free from any marked historical ignorance, and avoid open and unmistakable violation of the truth. They are supposed to be the dispassionate views of the deepest intellect of the people, and are regarded with more respect by the rest of the world than the resolutions of a debating club, or the opinions of tavern politicians. The message, however of President Grant is below criticism or refutation. It is a compound of nonsense and bluster, and so far as Canada is concerned deserves but one reply:—"If you mean to insist on what you pretend to demand, fight for it; if you don't, retract." Any school-boy can inform the President of the United States that the free navigation of the rivers to which he refers was not obtained without expenditure of blood and money; if the United States want the St. Lawrence to be opened to them they must be prepared to pay the price for it. We have been cheated, and bullied, and insulted long enough; any further demands must be enforced by the strong hand, the hand of the robber and oppressor, and resisted by a free people.

This is the only way of regarding the President's message. There is in it neither logic to be answered, facts to be considered, nor right, nor reason; it is purely and simply the message of a bully, and can only be met by the answer bullies can best appreciate. Since 1812 the American people have been "spoiling for a fight," but hitherto they have taken very good care to keep out of one. They have depended on the reluctance of England to go to war, and the assumed inferiority of Canadians, but that assumption melted away before the crucial test—before the cats paws of rebellion and Fenianism—and the reluctance of England to go to war at this present moment is to be found only in Mr. Bright.

The demands of the President are few but cool, and there is this one feature to be noticed in them, that they are addressed not to England but to Canada. The *Alabama* claims are noticed with studious moderation, but the right to steal our fish or navigate our river is demanded in the most virulent language. We pass over, for the present, the glaring misquotation of treaties, the ignoring of the law of nations that gives a sea jurisdiction of three miles from the shore; the demand for the free navigation of a river whose source and mouth are both in our own territory; these are things that are practical—we turn to the sentimental dodg of Jonathan. That "tarnation cute" individual, after making a profit on everything else he could lay his hands on, (including his honor) now puts his feelings in the market. It is not for the injury inflicted on his commerce by the *Alabama* that he demands reparation, but for the grief he experienced in supposing that John Bull entertained a thought that was hostile to him; and it is not now the codfish that he deprecates so much as the angry feelings that have induced Canada to deprive him of his means of keeping Lent as a pious Jonathan should do. After all we ought not to blame him. Truth and honor were bartered for the boundary line; shame and self-respect were abjured when treaties made with Denmark and Great Britain were put aside; consistency went long ago; there is nothing left for poor Jonathan to sell but his "phelinks" and of course he makes the most of them.

The worst of it is that Jonathan's feelings are getting stale; they are a drug in the market. Russia and Prussia may "bull"

them, but John Bull can go a little further and "see" the partners of the joint concern. At any rate he is not disposed to pay money for sham, and the biggest of all shams is Jonathan. It is not very long ago that Jonathan reported that he had offered to force the Dardanelles for Russia with seventeen iron-clads. Of course, Russia rejected the offer with thanks, for the United States has not seventeen sea-going iron-clads in the world, nor one vessel that can pass the Straits of Gibraltar without permission, to say nothing of the Dardanelles. But the offer was never refused because it was never made. It was Ben Butler from beginning to end—a brag and a sham.—*Couticoke Observer.*

THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.

The beginning of the British aristocracy dates at the time the Duke of Normandy of France, overthrew the Saxons at the battle of Hastings. The Conqueror possessed himself of the entire kingdom, and thus took place one of the greatest property revolutions ever known in Europe. At one fell blow the rights of every Saxon were annihilated, and they were treated with nearly the same respect as were the serfs of Russia in modern times. William the Conqueror and his officers, in seizing the fine estates of the Britons, appended to their titles such local names as were suggested, and thus arose the nobility.

The English peers of the present day, who do not trace their lineage to some officer of William the Conqueror, derive their titles by the favor of William's successors, the kings of England, and a multitude of causes led to this favor. Some peers are descended from the illegitimate children of the monarch; for, although "aristocracy" is a compound Greek word, signifying "the government of the best," and good birth is defined by Aristotle to be "ancient (long inherited) wealth and virtue," yet I doubt whether the most barefaced American politician of our time would commend to office such beings as began many ducal lines in England. It was a frequent custom for the sovereign to give a husband an office, a title or a grant of land and take his wife for a mistress. This was the case close down to the reign in which we write. Dukes a grade higher were the fruit of intimacies between the king and some actress. Many families were enobled for military service, for opportune loans of money to the king, or for mere reward of good company.

The sovereign is the head of the British aristocracy. Then follows her family, the princes, or those immediately of the royal blood. After that come three royal dukes, partly of royal blood, twenty-six dukes, thirty-eight marquesses, two hundred and two earls, sixty-one viscounts, and two hundred and fifty barons—in all, close to five hundred and fifty peers or nobles, including fourteen women peeresses in their own right (1854). Besides these peers there are nearly nine hundred baronets, who are not noblemen, and cannot sit in the House of Lords, but are allowed the prefix of "sir," which gives them rank and precedence without privilege. They belong to the aristocracy, however, and so do the gentry or untitled folks of ancient families.

Let us go back into the origin of these titles, for curiosity's sake.

The duke and the count were Roman titles, military words (Latin *dux* from the Latin verb *ducere*, to lead) invented by the later Roman emperors. The count was half magistrate of the Roman Provinces; the duke was general of the same. When the

northern nations descended upon Rome they appropriated these titles. Very soon the military dukes turned about and put themselves ahead of the count-magistrates. After a time, the duke became so powerful in his distant province, that he held it in his own right; and this was the case with the Duke of Normandy when he invaded England. Himself and several other French dukes had reduced the possessions of the crown of France to a couple of cities. A marquis was the guardian of the Roman frontier marches, and this title also the nations of the middle ages appropriated from Italy.

There were no dukos in England except the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, till two hundred and sixty-nine years after the conquest the only titles in William's army being baron and count.

Marquis, the second rank of nobility, is old as the reign of Richard II. The first marquis was Robert Vere raised from Earl of Oxford to Marquis of Dublin. The oldest marquisate existing is that of Winchester. Probably the richest is that of the Marquis of Westminster, who owns almost the whole of that vast and luxurious district of London called Belgravia. A marquis is addressed, "My Lord Marquis."

Earl is a Scandinavian title of lost antiquity. When first unearthed it was applied to the custodian of an English county. Shrewsbury is the oldest earl; and the second in time—perhaps the first in wealth and power—is Derby, whose name and whose son's name (Lord Stanley) are well known to us in America as associated with our late civil war, and the treaties attempted to be negotiated after it.

Viscount, as an English title, goes back to about the time of the discovery of America and the eldest viscount is he of Hereford. This was the rank of Lord Palmerston, English Prime Minister during our recent civil war, whose title expired at his death.

Baron is a title of vague origin. The earliest extant, Le do Spencer, dates as remotely as the year 1264.

The term "cousin," applied by the sovereign to all peers save a baron, arose from the fact that there was one English monarch, Henry IV., who was related to every earl in the Kingdom.

The above five grades of nobles constitute the peers of England, and they make a body nearly twice as numerous as both Houses of the United States Congress. They were created in two ways besides original military rank and investiture of lands—namely, by writ of summons to come to Parliament and help the Queen with counsel, or by letters patent, naming the exact rank and the circumstances under which the patent is conferred. In former times with every such writ or patent an estate was given. At present it is an expensive favor to be made a peer. The stamps on a duke's patent cost one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars in gold. A baron pays for his creation two thousand one hundred dollars in gold. The privileges of the peerage are now of little consequence, if except right of exemption from sitting on juries, freedom from common arrest, privilege of seeing the Queen on public business, and trial by one's peers in case of treason or felony.

The baronets, next below the peers, were created out of the pecuniary necessities of James I., who wanted money, first to settle Ulster in Ireland, then to "plant" Nova Scotia, the present discontented neighbour of the United States. He asked five thousand five hundred dollars a head to make baronets in this way.

The sovereign creates a peer to be in him-

self and his issue defender and adviser of the crown, and protector of the royal prerogatives. The nearer a peer is to the throne in office or duty, the closer is he to the fountain of honor and power. Hence many of the nobility are merely attendants upon the Queen.

A private letter from Christiania, received in London, gives some details concerning the French balloon which fell in Norway. It appears that the balloon was sent up from Paris on the morning of the 24th. The wind carried it in a northerly direction with such rapidity that it soon passed over the North Sea, without the occupants of the car knowing where they were. When, however, they found themselves dangerously close to the sea they sent off a carrier pigeon with a message that they thought themselves lost, at the same time throwing out ballast. Ultimately the balloon reached Norway, and when over Mandel a small town on the southern coast, twenty-three miles west-south-west of Christiansand, a sack of letters and newspapers were thrown out, which fell among the astonished inhabitants, who were watching the balloon pass over their heads. After having been many hours in the balloon the aeronauts, whose names are not given, descended several miles further north, on a snow covered mountain, as best they could, and without even knowing in what country they were, there being no habitations near. For nineteen hours they wandered about in the snow in light boots, which later had to be cut off, so saturated had they become. In the meantime the balloon was discovered by some of the natives. The aeronauts were not to be seen, but the remains of the meat, bread and wine in the car showed plainly enough that it had recently contained passengers. Six carrier pigeons were also found in it, seemingly none the worse for the journey. Eventually the voyagers reached one of the small cabins which are to be seen at wide intervals among the mountains, which give shelter to those who look after cattle, and where an aged and poor woman gave them some food. They then discovered, by seeing upon a match box the word "Christania," that they were in Norway, and made the woman understand as well as they could that they desired to proceed to the town. They were then shown the way to a farmer's house, where they received the attention of which they stood so much in need, as well as dry clothes and shoes. The news of the arrival of balloon passengers did not reach Christiania till Sunday, the 27th ult. On the evening of the 28th thousands of people went to meet them on their entry into Christiania. They were feasted in Christiania that night, and on the following day were to start for Tours, via London.

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

THE
VOLUNTEER REVIEW
And Military and Naval Gazette.

VOLUME V
1871.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1871.

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

The VOLUNTEER REVIEW will be supplied to clubs at the usual reduced rates, viz:

CLUBS of Five and upwards will be supplied at \$1.50 per annum for each copy.

CLUBS of Ten and upwards at the same rate, the getter up of the Club to receive one copy *free* for one year. Payment strictly in advance.

No Volunteer officer can be well posted concerning the condition, movements, and prospects of the Force unless he receives the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

We number amongst our Correspondents and Contributors some of the ablest writers on military subjects in America.

Full and reliable reports of BATTLE MATCHES, INSPECTIONS, and other matters connected with the Force appear regularly in our Columns.

AGENTS.

Liberal terms will be offered to Adjutants, Instructors, and others who act as agents for us in their several corps.

LT.-COL. R. LOVEBLACE, is our General Agent for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

MR. ROGER HUNTER, for that of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

REMITTANCES should be addressed to DAWSON KERR, Proprietor VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW commences with this number the Fifth year of its publication, and has to thank its patrons for the steady support accorded throughout its career—established for the purpose of disseminating correct ideas on the science and practice of the Military profession—with the view of advocating the principle of an *Armed Nationality* as better adapted to the social condition of British North America than a *National army*—it is with feelings of no little exultation the conductors of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW look back upon the past history of the *Canadian Army*, its present proud position and the high promise of its future efficiency, satisfied that they have done their duty in the advocacy of those measures which have developed the best and most effective military force on the American continent.

The first Fenian invasion found Canada in a totally unprepared state—its militia with out efficient organization, hardly disciplined and badly officered.—(By this latter term is meant that the organization being in a great measure that of independent companies there had been no opportunity afforded the officers of practising battalion movements and consequently when brought together great difficulty was encountered in making those combined dispositions which would render any operation attempted by the force effective.)—At this juncture THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW was ushered into existence for the purpose of "*tending assistance to the great task of mapping out a system of National defence for British America*,"—throughout the whole of 1867 this primary object was kept in view—by essays on military subjects connected with the previous History of Canada—by articles on the military science and practice of other nations, and earnest appeals to the patriotism of the people. During all this time the Volunteer force was gradually assuming consistency, Provincial battalions had been formed, the discipline of the force had assumed a more marked character, and a spirit of enquiry and emulation was excited amongst the officers. In 1868 a thorough reorganization of the whole militia force was effected by the now justly celebrated *Militia Bill*; like all measures of the kind it gave rise to acrimonious controversy, to a good deal of dissatisfaction, and to great alterations in the *morale* of the Volunteer force—throughout all this THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW steadily held

on to the course marked out—the value of the *Militia Bill* and its complete adaptation to the wants and social condition of British America was thoroughly appreciated and understood, while at the expense of a good deal of popularity the Public interests were sturdily advocated against the theories of many personal friends. Valuable essays on the defence of Canada and a "*critical historical review*" of the great contest by which this country became an appanage of the British Crown distinguished our second volume. Throughout the year 1869 the reorganization of the *Canadian Army* proceeded slowly but surely under the hands of the *best practical soldier* in the British service, the present Adjutant General, whose *Reports*, marvels of skill and industry, are themselves military essays of a high character. THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW endeavoured to keep abreast of the requirements of the force in furnishing historical and military knowledge and advocating measures for its advantage. The pretensions of our neighbours, the people of the United States, the unfriendly attitude they have always assumed towards us, and the falsification of history chargeable alike to themselves and their English admirers, compelled the conductors of the REVIEW to furnish a military critique on the *Naval Operations* of the War of 1812-15 and that styled the American Revolution under the caption of the Revolt of the *British American Colonies* in 1764-84, thus completing a consecutive historical review of the period between the years 1754 and 1784, for the purpose of placing before the officers and soldiers of the *Canadian Army* a true narrative of the causes of victory or defeat, and to establish the fact that the solution of the problem of Canadian defence had been long since successfully effected, as well as to confirm those sentiments of loyalty and patriotism so distinguishing a trait of every true Canadian. The year closed with the difficult problem of the Red River *enquete* unsettled and grave considerations connected therewith was before the Public mind. That of 1870 opened on a scene of uneasiness and Public anxiety; early in the season two battalions were organized for service at Red River—the rapidity with which the ranks of both were filled augured well for the efficiency of the Volunteer force. Previous to that Expedition leaving for its destination the Fenian organization began again to show symptoms of energy, and at length on the 25th of May attempted to pollute the soil of Canada, what followed is a matter of history, but the measures of the Hon. Minister of Militia—the value of the Militia Bill and the completeness of the organization effected under it by the Adjutant General was amply vindicated—from the fact that in forty-eight hours after the first intimation of the Fenian intentions 15,000 men and eighteen pieces of artillery were on the frontier. Well might the Hon. Minister of Militia Sir G. E. Cartier, in addressing the 43rd Battalion at Ottawa, proudly call them the "*Soldiers of the Can-*

adian Army," for any country might well feel confidence in such defenders. The success of the Red River expedition is well known, and the Canadian troops there are an honor to the country. Throughout all this mighty movement THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW did its duty by the force and the country, and it can well look back on the record with justifiable exultation in which neither selfishness nor personal vanity has a part—an advocate of the true principles on which a military force should be founded it has the proud satisfaction of witnessing the triumphant establishment of the two following axioms which appeared on the first page of the first number ever issued, on January 7th, 1857, viz: "First—To make an army effective it must comprise the great mass of the healthy male population of the country to which it belongs. Second—Its organization must absorb the minimum of time and cost. The *Militia Bill* by making these great truths the foundation of its provisions has worked out a system the most effective and best adapted to the condition of the people. That its principles are deservedly popular the patronage extended to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW decidedly proves, and while yet in the process of development its future will be sure to bear out its early promise.

While thanking our kind friends for the steady support extended to the REVIEW, we would remind them that knowledge is never stationary, and this is especially true as respects military science—it is emphatically a subject of continual study—and only by such means will their services be available for their country's need. THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW will endeavor to keep that kind of useful military knowledge before its readers which admits of direct practical application—will always keep its columns open to the officers of the force to state calmly and temperately their views, and while not accountable for the opinions of correspondents, will endeavor to give the force and its readers both sides of every case affecting the *Canadian Army*.

The issue of breech-loading arms has necessitated an entire revolution in the manual and platoon exercise—that this will prove no obstacle to Canadian Volunteers their alacrity and intelligence assures us—but the necessity for acquiring a thorough knowledge of his weapon is an indispensable condition for the young men of this country. The present contest in Europe proves what can be done with a *Militia* force, as the best appointed and most powerful regular army in the world was broken and scattered like chaff by men who had marched in at one door of an arsenal *citizens* and out at the other door equipped *soldiers*! Without being in any sense servile imitators our Canadian *Militia* Law will provide for a similar state of affairs when it is fully developed, and each Military District becomes the locality of its own *corps d'armes*—drill, rifle shooting and brigade movements are provided for by the new organization, and the past autumn has witness-

ed all those carried out on a scale commensurate with the consequence of the country. Conscious that they are not the slaves of a military despotism, harsh, unfeeling and exacting, the people of Canada take a just pride in acquiring the knowledge that enables them to make their hands keep their heads. Satisfied that their *Militia Law* is an amplification of the good old English constitutional measure which provided a defensive force they serve, because they are free men and submit to discipline because by it they are enabled to defend their country—content with developing their own resources they are not embodied for conquest—and are just the sort of people to make that operation as regards themselves impossible.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW thanks its patrons—rejoices over the past and present, and has, as far as Canada is concerned, no fears for the future.

THE President of the Republic of the United States in sovereign contempt for treaties, following in this respect his Russian ally, charges in his message that Canada in protecting her marine rights has acted with discourtesy to the United States and assumed rights to which she was not entitled. The treaty of 1818, which was accorded to the United States, defines at once and for ever her claims to participate in the fisheries of our Eastern bays and straits as follows:—

"The inhabitants of the United States shall have for ever in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the Southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Race to the Quiripon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, also on the coast, bays, harbours and creeks from Mount Jolly on the Southern coast of Labrador to and through the Straits of Belle Isle and thence Northwards indefinitely along the coast, and that the American fishermen shall also be at liberty forever to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks of the Southern ports of Newfoundland, above described, and of the coast of Labrador. But so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portions settled without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground; and the United States hereby renounce forever any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof to take, dry or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbours of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within the above mentioned limits."

The framers of this treaty would be the best exponents of the meaning of the *three marine miles clause*; but that there may be no doubt about it Wheaton, the highest American authority on International law, lays down as a rule that "the maritime territory of every state extends to the ports, harbours, bays, mouths of rivers and adjacent parts of the sea enclosed by head lands belonging to the same state. The general usage of nations super-adds to this extent of territorial

jurisdiction a distance of a marine league, or as far as a cannon shot will reach from the shore along all the coasts of the state. Within these limits its rights of property and territorial jurisdiction are absolute, and exclude those of every other nation." Such was International law and usage when the treaty of 1818 was passed, there can be no doubt on the mind of any man that it was intended to measure the line of exclusion as three miles outside a straight line from headland to headland according to Wheaton's definition—of the adjacent parts of the sea enclosed between headlands; so that the Canadian people so far from acting with discourtesy have forborne a positive right and one that should be enforced from this time forward. It is not only insolent and presumptuous on the part of President Grant to charge the Dominion with discourtesy, but he is either ignorant of or wilfully ignores a simple question of right.

It is useless reiterating to bullies of his description that he cannot have those fisheries his people know full well he dare not demand them. As far as this country is concerned the case is clear—we will compel that respect to the treaty of 1818 which the United States Government think it their interest to ignore. Russia wants the treaty of 1856 abrogated to suit her own ideas of right and wrong, the United States wants that of 1818 set aside for her own profit, while Prussia declares she won't be bound by the treaty of 1867 as regards the Duchy of Luxembourg, —but neither the Russian Bear, the Black Eagle, nor Yankee Rooster are yet free to carry out their desires—the old Lion can growl and the cubs can bite.

THE Canadian Press exhibits singular unanimity in their mode of dealing with the message of the President of the United States. We publish in another column a leading article from the *Coaticook Observer*, remarkable for the vigor and perspicuity of its tone and argument; it portrays accurately the feelings of contempt with which President Grant's attempt at bullying are viewed. What is most remarkable about the matter is, our contemporary has been a strenuous advocate for friendly relations with the United States, and pursued that policy of conciliation to such lengths as to draw down a charge of annexation proclivities on the conductors of that Journal—indeed the *Vigette* on its first page shows that peace and good will were the principal objects kept in view, as it represents two hands clasped together under the cover of the United States and British flags. Even our peace-loving contemporary cannot stand bullying any longer and at once throws down the gauntlet determined if such conduct is persisted in to do his share of the fighting; and for the benefit of whom it may concern, it is as well to say at once that this is the feelings of ninety-nine out of every hundred in Canada. If President Grant wants fighting he can be accommodated at the shortest possible notice.

We commend to our English readers the following, from the *Coaticoke Observer*, as an evidence of the spirit of the Canadian press on the subject matter of the President's speech, and faithfully they reflect public opinion thereon in this country. We are glad to see that, with one or two exceptions, the English press approach this subject in a similar spirit, because it gives a guarantee that whoever is appointed to conduct the diplomacy on this occasion will not be fettered by craven fears or likely to barter away our undeniable rights through any absurd sentimentalism as to the extension of the Anglo Saxon race. It is as well once for all to understand the United States is a foreign and rival country; its people are aliens and will be enemies whenever occasion offer, and therefore no British right should be sacrificed to claims which are only distinguished by their flagrant dishonesty and the impertinence with which they are put forth:

The *New York Times* has come out with an article defending President Grant's views on the question of the fisheries, and threatens war in case the Dominion does not also coincide with President Grant. "Neither Great Britain nor the Dominion should delude itself," says the *Times*, "with the idea that a doctrine invented by Nova Scotia pettifoggers long after the convention had been agreed upon, and by the application of which the most valuable fishing grounds are monopolized by the provincials, ever was or ever will be acquiesced in by the United States. Its assertion in 1852 brought the two countries to the verge of war; its reassertion in 1870 brings us face to face with the same contingency." Our readers need not be in the least alarmed, Jonathan has been "face to face with the same contingency" many times since 1812, but he retains a sufficiently vivid recollection of his two years experience of a war with Great Britain to make him very cautious to be in no other position than "face to face with a contingency."

The new demand of the Yankees is cool. The three miles off the coast is now asserted to be "three miles of the ports of the British coasts," whereas by the terms of the treaty the United States renounced forever "any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, inlets, or harbours of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America not included within the above mentioned limits."

The President continues: "It has been claimed by Her Majesty's officers that the fishing vessels of the United States have no right to enter the open ports of the British possessions in North America, except for the purposes of shelter and repairing damages, of purchasing wood and obtaining water. So far as the claim is founded on *alleged* construction of the Convention of 1818, it cannot be acquiesced in by the United States." Now, it so happens there is no allegation about the matter at all, and one would think that unless President Grant and his advisers know as little of English as they do of history and geography, such a sentence would never have been ventured on in the face of the plain and express words of the treaty: "American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter and of repairing

damages therein, of purchasing wood and obtaining water;" (almost the precise words in which President Grant represents the claim he would disallow), "AND FOR NO OTHER PURPOSE WATER.".

Again, the President objects to the Dominion of Canada authorizing officers "to bring vessels hovering within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of Canada; to search the cargo, examine the master on oath as to what the cargo consists of, and to inflict upon him a heavy pecuniary fine if true answers are not given," etc., and complains also that this has been done without giving due warning; but that the President's complaint is as ill founded as his objection, the following extract from the circular issued by his own Secretary of the Treasury to the American fishermen, last spring, will amply prove: "Any officer of the British Government, employed in the service of protecting the fisheries, may go on board of any vessel within any harbor of Canada, or hovering within three miles of the coast, and stay on board as long as she may remain within such a place or distance. Also, if such vessel shall delay sailing for 24 hours after her master shall have been required to depart, she will render herself liable to be seized and brought into port, her cargo searched, and the master required, under a penalty of \$400, to answer truthfully all questions put to him touching the cargo and voyage;" and a warning was given that American fishermen need expect no redress from the American Government if they transgressed the law. The world has never witnessed an example of more thorough ignorance and unblushing falsehood as has been displayed by the American Government in the fisheries question, but there!—it was Ben Butler's bantling.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The situation of the European belligerents remains unchanged, the siege or rather blockade of Paris is slowly progressing; there has been a partial bombardment of the outer works, but nothing tending to make an impression on them.

Meantime grave complications are arising, six English vessels have been sunk in the Seine by a Prussian officer. Bismarck offers indemnification and says that the officer has been tried by Court-Martial and dismissed. The transaction has created a storm of discontent in England which bears hard on the Administration. If this had been expended on them for not taking a decided course on the commencement of hostilities it would have been all right, but it is now too late and England must wait her turn; Bismarck is not ready yet, and she is to be kept in good humour if possible.

The declaration of the independence of the Danubian principalities has been announced at Constantinople—the hand of Prussian and Russian intrigue is perceptible in the movement. There will be neither peace, safety, or honor for the British Empire till the *cotton spinners* administration is relegated to their normal business of demagogism.

Although there are rumours that in the north General Faidherbe is in jeopardy from a concentration of German forces against

him, the cause of France on the whole appears to improve in its prospects. Faidherbe reports a successful engagement on the 23rd, which, after an artillery contest of several hours, ended in the enemy being driven from the field, the French remaining masters of the position. The fact that another grand sortie has taken place from Paris is also confirmed. The French claim to have captured several strong posts from the besiegers, and to have taken some hundreds of prisoners. King William, on the other hand, says they were easily repulsed.

Tours appears to be free from the presence of German troops, the result probably of a concentration of the latter near Orleans. There is a rumour, in fact, that by a combination of their forces the Duke of Mecklenburg and Prince Frederick Charles have defeated Gen. Chausey, who commanded one portion of the army of the Loire. Cherbourg, Havre and Dieppe are reported to be so strongly fortified by land, as well as protected by war vessels in port, as to be practically impregnable.

Bismarck, in a circular to the representatives of the North German Confederation at foreign courts, calls their attention to the fact that French officers are breaking their parole, and declares that the French Government sanctions this proceeding. He threatens to deprive French officers, now at Prussian headquarters, of certain privileges they have been allowed to enjoy.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies a bill providing for the removal of the capital to Rome within six months was passed by a vote of 192 to 18. A resolution of thanks to the citizens of Rome for their patriotism during the siege of the city was also adopted.

M. Thiers will, it is said, represent France at the London Conference, a safe conduct being obtained for the veteran statesman by England. Should the question of Luxemburg's neutrality come up for arbitration, Great Britain is spoken of as the probable referee.

Society in Rome is still in a disordered state. Murder in the streets are said to be nightly occurrences.

Ex Empress Eugene is said to be negotiating for the use of Drury Lane Theatre for a performance in aid of French prisoners.

An asylum has been offered to the Pope by Austria, Prussia and England. Malta is said to be the place he will probably accept.

A special telegram from Wilhelmshohe says that Napoleon is in perfect health; he has declared he will never return to Paris by military power; that the people four times approved his election, they alone have the right to restore him. He further declared that with his own knowledge the Duc d'Avonvale had for years persuaded the Orleanists to enter the army, hence the opposition of officers to the restoration of the Emperor.

The King of Holland has telegraphed to the Government of Luxemburg that he will defend the treaty of '67, and the honor and

independence of the Duchy. He also approves of the acts of the Government of Luxemburg.

The Turkish Government has in a note urged upon the powers its objection to the discussion of all questions concerning the Danubian Principalities in the London Conference.

Information has been received that the Porte has ordered the Bosphorous and Dardanelle coasts to be protected by torpedoes.

It is said that the French Army of the North has left Arras, retreating towards Vitry, and it was thought were falling back on their strongholds in the extreme north of France.

The Roumanian Government declares its independence, and repudiates the treaty of 1854.

The following notice will be interesting to our Volunteers. We had hoped that the Dominion Rifle Association would have organized a team to send to Wimbledon at the next annual meeting, and that it should be something more than a mere Provincial representation; as that body has failed to do so, we hope Colonel Skinner will have every success. It is not yet too late to make it a Colonial affair.

"Lieut.-Colonel Skinner, of Hamilton, has been selected Captain of the team of Canadian riflemen who are going next summer to England to represent Ontario at the annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association to be held at Wimbledon. This team will consist of twenty marksmen, selected as far as practicable to represent all parts of the Province. The commanders of battalions have been requested by Colonel Skinner to send him the names of the crack shots in their companies who are willing to go to England. In the spring, matches will be held at central points in order to test the capabilities of the candidates, and to enable him to select his twenty men. Colonel Skinner intends to make a tour of the Province to collect the funds necessary to defray the expenses of the team, and has already written to the County Councils asking their co-operation."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

FIFER.—There is no order or regulation preventing a bandsman from firing in the *Company's Match* as long as he is a member thereof.—*Ev. Vol. Rev.*

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday, the 31st inst.

STRATFORD.—(Per Agent.)—Lieut. N. W. Sugden, \$5; Capt. G. Stephenson, \$2; Capt. D. Scott, \$2; Dr. Jackson, M. D., \$2; Sergt. J. Horner, \$4.

CLINTON.—(Per Agent.)—Lieut. J. Einsley, \$4.

GOBERNICH.—(Per Agent.)—Lieut. J. Peck, \$4.

ST. MARYS.—(Per Agent.)—Major M. Stephenson, \$2; Alex. Beattie, \$2; Dr. Wilson, M. D., \$3; Major Guest, \$4.

BRANTFORD.—(Per Agent.)—Capt. D. Cur-

tis, \$2; Corporal W. Pierce, \$2; Capt. Hardman, \$2; Capt. W. H. Penfold, \$4.

POINT EDWARD.—(Per Agent.)—Captain Jones, \$2; Lieut. W. Dent, \$6; Lieut. Weafcr, \$2.

SARINIA.—(Per Agent.)—Col. F. Davis, \$6; Qr.-Mr. C. Taylor, \$2.

WOODSTOCK.—Capt. W. Chambers, \$2.50.

VANKLEEK HILL.—(Per Agent.)—Dr. Harkins, \$2; Capt. S. Shields, \$2.

QUEBEC.—(Per Agent.)—Col. Lamontagne, \$2.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

CONDEMNATION OF THE AMERICAN FISHING SCHOONER "WAMPATUCK"—LEGAL INTERPRETATION OF THE TREATY.

The Wampatuck was forfeited by a decree of the Vice Admiralty Court at Halifax on the 6th Dec, for illegally fishing within the three mile limit at Aspy Bay. We have since received the full text of Sir William Young's important judgment and from this take the following extract:

"An attempt was made at the argument to import into it wider and more comprehensive inquiries than properly belong to it. I am here to administer the law as I find it, not to determine its expediency or its justice, still less to inquire into the wisdom of a treaty deliberately made by the two Governments of Great Britain and the United States and acknowledged by both. If the people of the United States, inadvertently, as it is alleged, or unwisely (which I by no means admit) renounced their inherent rights, and sought to fall back on the Treaty of 1783, rather than abide by the existing Treaty of 1818, that is a matter for negotiation between the two contracting powers—it belongs to the higher region of international and political action and not to the humbler, but still the highly responsible and honorable duty imposed upon me, of interpreting and enforcing the law as it is.

"By the first Article of the Treaty of 1818, after certain privileges or rights within certain limits are conceded to American fishermen, it is declared that "the United States hereby renounce forever any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish, on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbours of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America not included within the above mentioned limits. Provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbours for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing damage therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them."

"Every word of this Article should be studied and understood by the people of these Provinces. They perfectly appreciate the value of their exclusive right to the in-shore fishery, thus formally and clearly recognized, and they must take care temperately but firmly to preserve and guard it. It was argued in this case, that the restrictions applied only to fishing vessels: that is, vessels fitted out for the purpose of fishing—that it did not extend to other vessels which might find it convenient or profitable to fish within the limits. But that is not the language of the Treaty nor of the Acts founded on it. The United States renounce the liberty enjoyed or claimed by the inhabi-

tants, not merely by the fishermen thereof, and any vessel, fishing or otherwise, within the limits prescribed by the Treaty, is liable to forfeiture.

"Extreme cases were put to me at this hearing, and I have seen them frequently stated elsewhere, of a trading vessel or an American citizen catching a few fish for food or for pleasure, and the Court was asked whether in such and the like cases it would impose forfeiture or penalties. When such cases arise there will be no difficulty, I think in dealing with them. Neither the Government nor the Courts of the Dominion would favour a narrow and illiberal construction, or sanction a forfeiture or penalty inconsistent with national comity and usage, and with the plain object and intent of the Treaty. The rights of a people as of an individual, are never so much respected as when they are exercised in the spirit of fairness and moderation. Besides, by a clause of the Dominion Act of 1868, which is not to be found in the Imperial Act of 1819, nor in our Nova Scotia Act of 1837, which formed the code of rules and regulations under the Treaty of 1818, with the sanction of his Majesty, the Governor General in Council, in cases of seizure under the Act, may, by order, direct a stay of proceedings; and, in cases of condemnation, may relieve from the penalty, in whole or in part, and on such terms as may be deemed right. Any undue straining of the law or harshness in its application may thus be softened or redressed, and although I was told that little confidence was to be placed in the moderation of Government, it is obvious that confidence is placed in it by the authorities and by the people of the United States; and it is a fact honorable to both parties, that the naval forces employed on the fishing grounds in the past season, have acted in perfect harmony, and carried out the provisions of the Treaty in good faith. The organs of public opinion, indeed, in the United States, of the highest stamp, have denounced open and deliberate violations of the Treaty in terms as decided as we ourselves could use."

ARMY REFORM.—Mr. G. O. Trevelyan M. P. delivered an address at a meeting called by the Liberal Association of Brighton. After referring to the criticisms of Mr C. S. Parker and Colonel Anson, he said that he should in the next session lay before Parliament resolutions to enable the Legislature to pronounce for or against a truly national army system. These resolutions were, in effect, "That to insure an effective re-organization of the army, the purchase system should be abolished; that the tenure of the Commander-in-Chief should be so arranged as to enable the War Minister to avail himself of the best administrative talent in the army; that the battalions of the Line and Militia should be brought together into regiments and sub-divisions; that the Militia should be officered partly by officers of the line and partly by officers of military training similar to the Prussian system in the one-year volunteers; that the men of the Militia should be enlisted for not more than twelve years, the first year to be continuous service, and should be balloted for in case the requisite number is not forthcoming to raise the strength to three battalions; and that the military social and financial interests of the country demand that short service in the line should eventually be the rule in our army."

Mr. E. K. Collins, former owner of Collin's line of Steamers, is now superintendent of a coal mine.

THE SERGEANT OF THE FIFTEETH.

Out of blackened clouds of powder,
Gazed the moon upon the sight;
Where had rolled the battle's thunder,
Ere the coming of the night.
An old sergeant of the Fifteenth
To his general made report :
"Present four, and I—all wounded—
Praised be God we hold the fort!"

Weak and trembling were his accents,
For his blood was almost spent,
But the general asked him gruffly
What this foolish trifling meant;
Where his company was quartered,
Turning to his comrades four,
He made answer: "Pardon general;
Shot and shell have left no more!"

"These the mitrailleuse have spared us,
Five poor wounded, these alone;
Sharp and fierce the snooks of battle,
But the enemy are gone!"
Then return to your battalion,
Comrade brave," the general said,
"Pardon, general; here you see them,
On the crimson sod are laid!"

"All the rest!" the general murmured,
Gnawing at his moustache gray,
"Sorely my poor boys are beaten;
Cursed be their task to-day!
Still, we took those murderous cannon:
To your regiment repair."
With low voice, replied the sergeant:
"Pardon, general; they are here."

Solacing with his hand the sergeant's,
Tears dissolved the general's pride,
"God avert more such misfortunes!"
In a quivering voice he cried.
"Friends, the eagle which we followed,
And the flag, are they lost too?"
"Never!" and the bloody tatters
From his breast the soldier drew!

—From the French of *Le Guillot*.

NAVAL POWER OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(From the *New York Herald*.)

London, Nov. 27, 1870.

Orders have been despatched from London to all the home ports requiring that returns shall be made out of all the men who are able to serve afloat at sea who are now resident within each district, and of the number of pensioners who are available to take their places in the reserves should they be called off for duty.

Many of the papers in reply have already come in, and it is said that the number of men in both classes falls below the mark which was anticipated by the official estimates.

A number of extra hands have been placed at work on the war vessels which are under repair and building.

The "pet" ironclad *Bellerophon* is in dock at Portsmouth. Stringent orders have been issued that she shall be made completely ready for service by the middle of next month.

The *Hercules*, iron-clad, will be ready for sea during the next week, when she will proceed to join the Channel Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Wellesley and Rear Admiral Wilmot.

The "Flying Squadron" is ordered to be ready for sea by the 10th of December.

The squadron will be made up of the screw steam frigate *Narcissus*, thirty-five guns, Capt. Codrington, flagship of Rear Admiral Paget Seymour; the *Immortalité*, screw frigate, twenty-eight guns; the *Cadmus*, screw corvette, sixteen guns; the *Volage*, iron screw corvette (cased with wood), eight guns, and one corvette and one sloop of war, not yet selected.

Her Majesty's ship *Vanguard*, double screw and armour plated, fourteen guns has been ordered home from Lisbon.

In a speech delivered to Parliament at the close of last session, Mr. Childers made a

very interesting statement with regard to England's naval strength. He said:—

First as to iron-clads not yet completed. At Woolwich, the *Repulse*, launched, but which will not be ready for sea till July; at Chatham, the *Monarch*, which will be ready for sea in May, and the *Sultan* and the *Station*, which will be three-fourths complete at the end of the financial year, and ready for sea about July, 1870; at Pembroke the *Iron Duke*, which will be launched in winter and will be completed in May, 1870. The ships building by contract are:—In the yard of Laird Brothers, the *Captain*, turret, which ought to be ready in April, but will not, I fear, be ready till July; in Napier's yard, the *Audacious*, which ought to be ready in July, and the *Invincible*, which ought to be ready in October; in the yard of Laird Brothers, the *Vanguard*, which ought to be ready in October; in Palmer's yard, the *Swiftsure* and the *Triumph*, both of which will be half finished this financial year and in Napier's yard, the *Hotspur*, which will be all but finished this year. The unarmored ships are these:—At Woolwich, the *Thalia*, corvette-troop ship, which will leave Woolwich in September to be fitted at Sheerness; the *Druid*, corvette, which will be ready in July, and the *Spartan*, corvette, which will be ready in April. At Sheerness, we have the *Briton*, corvette; at Portsmouth, the *Dido*, corvette; and at Devonport, the *Tenedos*, corvette—all of which will be completed in the course of the present financial year. At Pembroke we have the *Inconstant* frigate which will be completed in May next. In addition to these ships we have two small gun vessels, which will be ready in a short period. We have building by contract only two large corvettes, the *Active* and the *Volage*, which are being built by the Thames Company, and which will be ready for sea in June or July. The result will be that at the end of the financial year 1869-70 the only unfinished ships will be—at Chatham, the *Sultan* and the *Glutton*, which will require three months to complete, and at Pembroke the *Iron Duke*, which will require one month to complete. The ships building by contract—namely, the *Triumph* and the *Swiftsure*—will require nine months and the *Hotspur* one month to complete. There will be no unarmored ships in hand at the end of the financial year, except a small gun vessel at Chatham, and the *Osborne*, which was to have been built in the course of the present year, but the building of which has been postponed in consequence of the expenditure incurred in the repair of the *Victoria* and *Albert*. Having shown to the House what our work in hand consists of and how small a portion will remain to be performed at the end of the financial year, I will now proceed to give them the particulars of the new ships we are about to lay down in the dockyards. The two vessels of which I am speaking will be turret ships, each of 4400 tons and of 800 nominal horse power, but really of 5600 horse power. They will have double screws and four engines, and their speed will be twelve and a-half knots per hour. Their construction will enable them to carry 1750 tons of coal—a quantity sufficient to last twelve days' consumption at a speed of ten knots. They will carry four 25-ton guns, while their freeboard will be 4 ft., 6 in. The base of the turrets will be protected by a raised breastwork of oval form 7 feet high. Their armor will consist of plates 12-inch and 10-inch thick on the sides and breastworks, of 14-inch and 12-inch on the turrets, while the backing will be from 13-inch to 20-inch thick, having an inner skin of armor 1½ inch to 1½-inch behind. Their deck armour will consist of 2-inch and 2½-

inch plates. They will have no masts, and, therefore, their turrets will have an all round fire. Their crews will consist of 250 men and officers, and the cost of each will be £286,000, including their engines. Their draught will be between 25 and 26 feet, I believe. We propose to build, thirdly, at Portsmouth, a turret ram, a sort of improved *Hotspur*. The difference between the proposed vessel and the *Hotspur* will be that the former will be somewhat larger, will have thicker armor and will have a revolving instead of a fixed turret. The new vessel will be of 3200 tons burden, of 700 horse power, working up to 4300, of a speed of 12 knots and will carry 250 tons of coal, sufficient for three and a-half days steaming, at ten knots per hour. It will carry two 18-ton guns in one turret, its freeboard will be one foot six inches, and it will have a 7 feet breastwork around its turret. Its armor plates will be of the following thickness:—9-inch and 11-inch on sides, 12-inch on breastwork, 12-inch and 14-inch on turret, and 2-inch on deck. It will carry a straight fore and aft rig, without shrouds, and its crew will consist of 200 men and officers. Its cost will be £295,000, including the engines. The only other ship we propose to build in the dockyards will be one or two small vessels, like the *Staunch*, either at Portsmouth or Devonport. (Hear, hear.) I stated just now that the building of the *Osborne* yachts had been postponed. I have to state that in consequence of the repairs required by the *Victoria* and the *Albert*, her Majesty, with her usual gracious consideration, expressed her approval of the proposal to postpone the building of the new vessel until the following year. (Cheers.) If I have not already wearied them, perhaps the House will allow me to state in a few words what will be the state of the English navy when the proposed new ships will have been built. We shall have altogether thirty-six broadside vessels, carrying 555 guns, and these vessels I have, with the assistance of my naval colleagues, classed in a way that I think will be intelligible to the House. The first class includes two vessels, the *Hercules* and the *Sultan*, protected by 6-inch to 14-inch armour, of a speed of 14½ knots per hour, and carrying 18-ton 10-inch guns and under, their engines being nominally of 400 horse power. Class 2 consists of six vessels—namely, the *Audacious*, the *Invincible*, the *Vanguard*, the *Iron Duke*, the *Swiftsure* and the *Triumph*. These vessels are protected by 8-inch to 16-inch armour, possess a speed of 13½ knots per hour, and carry 12-ton 9-inch guns and under, their engines being of 250 horse power. Class 3 consists of nine vessels—namely, the *Bellerophon*, the *Lord Warden*, the *Lord Clyde*, the *Minotaur*, the *Agincourt*, the *Northumberland*, the *Royal Alfred*, the *Repulse*, and the *Penelope*. These vessels are protected by 5½-inch to 6-inch armour, possess a speed of 13 to 14 knots per hour, and carry 12-ton guns and under. Class 4 contains eight vessels—namely, the *Achilles*, the *Royal Oak*, the *Prince Consort*, the *Caledonia*, the *Ocean*, the *Valiant*, the *Hector* (the two last being badly protected), and the *Zelus*. These vessels are protected by 4½-inch armour, have a speed of 12½ knots per hour, carry 9-ton 8-inch guns and under, while their engines are of 180 horse power, nominal. Class 5 consists of four vessels—namely, the *Warrior*, the *Black Prince*, the *Defence*, and the *Resistance* (the two latter being badly protected). These vessels are protected by 4½-inch armour, having a speed of 12 to 14 knots per hour, and carrying 9-ton guns and under. Class 6 consists of two vessels—namely, the *Pallas* and the *Favourite*, pro-

tocted by 4½ inch armour, having a speed of twelve to thirteen knots per hour, and carrying 9-ton guns and under. Class 7 consists of two sloops—namely, the *Enterprise*, and *Research*, protected by 4½-inch armour, and having a speed of nine and a half knots per hour, and carrying 6½ ton guns, their engines being of 115 nominal horse power; and three gunboats, namely, the *Viper*, the *Vixen*, and the *Waterwich*, protected by 6½ inch armour, having a speed of 9½ knots per hour, and carrying 6½ ton guns. We shall possess eleven turret and special vessels, carrying two guns, which are classed as follows:—Class 1 will include 20, vessels of a new design protected by 10-inch to 14-inch armour, having a speed of twelve and a half knots per hour, and carrying 25 ton 12 inch 600-pounders.

Class 2 will consist of the *Monarch* and the *Captain*, protected by 7-inch to 8-inch armour, having a speed of 14 knots per hour, and carrying 25-ton guns.

Class 3 will consist of the *Glutton* protected by 10-inch to 12-inch armour having a speed of nine and a quarter knots per hour, and carrying 25 ton guns.

Class 4 will consist of the *Hotspur*, protected by 10 inch to 14-inch armour, and the second *Hotspur*, protected by 8-inch and 12 inch armour, both possessing a speed of 12 knots per hour and carrying 18 to 25 ton guns.

Class 5 will consist of the *Royal Sovereign* and the *Prince Albert*, protected by 4½-inch to 5½-inch armour, having a speed of 12 knots and carrying 12 ton guns.

Class 6 will consist of the *Scorpion* and *Wyvern*, protected by 4½ inch armour, possessing a speed of 10 knots per hour and carrying 12-ton guns.

The grand total of these figures will give us 47 armoured ships, carrying 598 guns, of which 18 are 25 tons, 9 are 18 tons, and 111 are 12 tons.

Our unarmoured fleet may be described in general terms thus:—We have at the present time available for service about 12 old line-of-battle and heavy frigates, including the *Galatea*, and *Ariadne*. In addition to these vessels we have the *Inconstant*, heavy frigate, having a speed of 15 knots per hour, and carrying 12½-ton guns; the *Active* and the *Volga*, large corvettes, having a speed of 15 knots per hour, and carrying 6½-ton guns; 12 *Blanche* class corvettes, having a speed of 13 knots per hour, and carrying 6½-ton guns; two of the *Drauid* class, having the same speed and armament; 12 gun vessels of the new type, having a speed of 11 knots per hour, and carrying 6½-ton guns, besides others of the old type, including eight heavy corvettes. The total of our unarmoured fleet therefore will be sixty-six vessels, besides a number of old sloops and gunboats. It must not be forgotten that the maritime defensive and offensive power of England will consist in the future, not only of ships and guns, but also of torpedoes, to the importance of which the naval authorities of this country are fully alive. It is not an easy thing to make an accurate comparison between the strength of the navy of this country as it will be at the end of the next financial year and that of any other maritime power. But I may say that, in comparison with our forty-seven armoured ships, France will have thirty-seven, besides eleven floating batteries for harbour use. She, however, has no vessels that can compare with our first or second-class broadside or turret-ships, although she is strong in the third-class. Her old unarmoured class is in better condition than ours, but she has only two or three of the new type to compare with ours. The

United States possess no seagoing armoured ships, but they have an immense fleet available for defensive purposes. The value of their recent unarmoured fleet is very doubtful; some persons regarding it as utterly worthless, while others think that it is of the utmost value. For my part I should think the truth lay half way between the two suppositions.

CREWS AND STATIONS.

It appears by a Parliamentary return that on the 1st March 1868-69, 20 English vessels of war, of 34,617 tons, and a complement of 5,313 officers and men, were in the Mediterranean; 29 vessels of 14,827 tons and a complement of 5,488 men in North America and the West Indies; 9 vessels of 7,647 tons and 1,115 men on the south-east coast of America; 7 vessels of 7,590 tons and 1,275 men at the East Indies; 3 vessels of 3,078 tons and 416 men at the Cape of Good Hope; 19 vessels of 15,179 tons and 1,894 men on the West Coast of Africa station; 14 vessels of 19,342 tons and 3,321 men in the Pacific; 40 vessels of 30,246 tons and 4,628 men off the China station; 6 vessels of 6,703 tons and 1,367 men in Australia; and 1 surveying vessel with 90 men detached in the Straits of Magellan.

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

In view of the possibility of the Eastern Question ripening to actual war, it cannot be without interest to examine of what character is this Empire of the Sublime Porte which demands perpetual maintenance in Europe from the Western powers. The enquiry will, we believe, show a considerable blending of good and evil; the most abominable principles of despotism checked and tempered by no inconsiderable influence of practical liberality; a democratic equality of persons asserting itself unabashed in the very face of an unchallenged autocracy. Warp and woof are so cunningly woven together that it is difficult to unlay the strands. And, while on the one hand the Commander of the Faithful has not, most decidedly, established a Utopia, on the other he does not at least permit the existence of an anarchy.

At the close of the last war, in 1856, Abdul Medjid granted to his people a charter of liberties which evinces a highly satisfactory disposition to profit by the lessons of intercourse with his Western allies. The principal provisions of this Imperial order (Hatti Humayoun) decree full liberty of worship to every religious profession; immunity from all compulsion to apostacy; the legal acknowledgement of the absolute equality of all Turkish subjects of every religion, race and language; the permission of all foreigners to hold landed property while obeying the laws and paying the taxes.

The legislative and executive authority is exercised, under the supreme direction of the Sultan, by the Grand Vizier, the head of the State, and the Sheik-ul-Islam, the head of the Church. Both are appointed by the Sovereign, but the latter must be approved by the Ulema, a nondescript body comprising clergy and lawyers. The whole of the empire is governed by deputy; the pashas of local provinces deputed administrators of provinces, and each of these in turn deputed resident magistrates of districts. All subjects, however humble their origin, are eligible to the highest offices of the State. Birth conveys no privilege, all true believers standing on a common footing. Whatever other vices are inherent in the system, there can be no reproach levelled at it as oligarchical in its restrictions.

The population of the empire is estimated at 35,350,000, of whom 15,500,000 are resident in Europe, 16,050,000 in Asia and 3,800,000 in Africa. Of the Europeans but 4,550,000 are Mussalmans, against 10,000,000 Greeks and Armenians, the balance being mainly Catholics or Jews. On both sides of the Hellespont there are about 900,000 subjects acknowledging the authority of the See of Rome, of whom the great majority use the Roman liturgy, the remainder being composed of united Greeks, united Armenians, united Chaldeans and Maronites. These five denominations, as also Jews and Protestants, are acknowledged by the Government as independent religious communities, possessing their own ecclesiastical rule. The patriarchs of the Greeks and Armenians, and the High-Rabbi of the Jews enjoy, in consequence, considerable political power.

ADMIXTURE OF RACES.—Nowhere, perhaps, says Prof. Agassiz, is the physical and moral deterioration of pure race, so clearly shown as in Brazil. The hybrid between the Indian and the negro, called *catuzos* has none of the delicacy of the mulatto; his complexion is dark, his hair long, wavy and curling, and his character, instead of being confiding but indolent, is described by Agassiz as exhibiting a happy combination between the jolly disposition of the negro and the energetic, enduring powers of the Indian. The hybrid between the white and half-breed is called *mameluco*, and is described as being pallid, effeminate, feeble and lazy and rather obstinate, the Indian influence having apparently obliterated the higher characteristics of the white, without imparting its own energies to the offspring. Noticeable exceptions to this picture may be found in the half breeds of the semi-civilized communities of our Southern Indians. It is very remarkable that the Indian, crossing with either a negro or a white, makes a deeper impression on his progeny than the other races, and, in accordance with this fact, it is observed that, in further crossings, the pure Indian characteristics are resumed, and those of the other races thrown off. "Let any one," says Professor Agassiz, "who doubts the evil of mixture of races, and is inclined, from a mistaken philanthropy to draw all barriers between them, visit Brazil."

Mr. Macfie, member of Parliament for the Leith burghs, Scotland, in reply to a question put to him at a meeting of his constituents whether he was willing that the Princess Louise should receive a dowry from the nation on the occasion of her marriage with the Marquis of Lorne, said:—"That precedents for such gifts already existed, and that it would be individious to show less appreciation of their countryman than of a German stranger." This reply is said to have been received "with rounds of applause."

THE BROKEN CABLES.—A despatch from St. John N. F., dated the 12th, says the Atlantic Cable Company's steamer, 'Robert Lowe,' returned there yesterday from her attempt to repair the Atlantic cable. She would take in coals and supplies and sail again on the 13th. Captain Kerr, who has for many years been on the coast of Newfoundland making soundings, will go out on the next cruise; his assistance will no doubt be of great value. The weather continues stormy.

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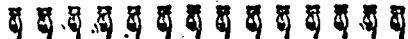
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To those desirous of having their places of business engraved, and published in the Handbook, it may be well to state the terms on which it can be done. It is proposed that the work shall be of a size similar to the Handbook of the Parliamentary Buildings, recently published by Mr. Bureau, and that the engravings shall each fill half a page—the other half to be filled with such matter as the owners may desire.

The illustrations of private residences may occupy a page, if desired, and the descriptive portion may extend over any number of pages which their interest may justify.

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