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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, MAY. 30, 1876.

No 21

**The Volunteer Review**  
Published **EVERY THURSDAY MORNING**, at  
OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON  
GERR, Proprietor, to whom all *Business Corres-*  
*pondence* should be addressed.  
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly  
in advance.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications regarding the Militia or  
Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial De-  
partment, 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 com-  
munications. 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 in-  
formation of this kind as early as possible, so that  
it may reach us in time for publication.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

### PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "WITNESS."

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

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

favor of the *Witness*. Indeed, the fact that the  
last assault has been followed up for six months  
with the most untiring efforts to break down  
the paper on the part of the most powerful moral  
opposition that could be organized on earth, and  
has resulted in cutting us out from some, at least,  
of those Roman Catholic readers whose good  
will we formerly enjoyed and highly prized, gives  
us perhaps, some claim on the kind offices of  
those who value free speech and freedom of reli-  
gious belief. The actual diminution of the circula-  
tion of the *Daily Witness* is of course, compar-  
atively small, amounting to about 500 out of 13,000,  
or less than four per cent., and does not effect us  
peculiarly, as we can still claim a circulation  
equal in volume to that of all the rest of the daily  
city press, probably the majority of our old Ro-  
man Catholic reading being such still.

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

	Cir. Semi-Weekly		
	Cir. Daily.	and Tri-Weekly	Ir. Weekly
1871,	1st Sept. 10,700	1st Sept. 3,000	1st Sept. 8,700
1872,	10,000	3,600	9,000
1873,	11,000	3,600	10,750
1874,	12,900	3,800	17,000
1875,	12,100	3,200	10,700

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "CA- NADIAN MESSENGER."

#### THE PIONEER PAPER.

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

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

The following are the prices of the *Messenger*

1 copy	\$ 0 20
10 copies	2 50
25 copies	6 00
50 copies	11 50
100 copies	22 00
1,000 copies	200 00

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

### PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "NEW DOMINION MONTHLY."

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

#### LIST OF PRIZES.

1. To the person sending the largest  
amount of money on or before 1st  
Nov., as payment in advance for  
our publications..... \$50 00
2. To the person sending 2nd lar't am't 40 00
3. " " 3rd " 30.00
4. " " 4th " 20.00
5. " " 5th " 15.00
6. " " 6th " 10.00
7. " " 7th " 10.00

Five prizes of \$5 each for the next  
largest amounts..... 20.0

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,  
Publishers, Montreal.

**THE BEST INVESTMENT!**  
AN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BOND.

**WHOLE BONDS, \$20 EACH.**  
**HALF " \$10 "**  
**QUARTER " \$5 "**

**EIGHT ALLOTMENTS ANNUALLY.**

All Bonds participate in each Series drawing until redeemed.  
Each Bond will receive more than its cost.  
All the risk a purchaser runs is the loss of a portion of the interest.  
A whole Bond must receive one of the following Premiums:

\$21, \$50, \$100, \$200, \$500, \$1,000, \$3,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$35,000, \$100,000.

Portions of Bonds receive their proper proportion.

**ALLOTMENT, MARCH 6,**

And in April, June, July, September, October, December, 1876.

**BUY A BOND NOW AND IT PARTICIPATES IN EVERY DRAWING TILL IT IS REDEEMED.**

Fractions of Drawing Bonds, in March 6th Premium Allotment, \$5 each.

**SEND FOR INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS, HOW TO PURCHASE!**

Repaid by Express, Postal Order, Bank Draft, Certified Check, Registered Letter, or Order through any Bank or Banking House, payable to the order of the Secretary of The Industrial Exhibition Company, 12 East 17th Street, New York. Specially chartered by the State of New York, for the purpose of building in New York,

**A Palace of Industry.**

It is officered and controlled by the ablest and most distinguished business men of New York.

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If it draws less than \$5, Company will take it back as \$5 in the purchase of a whole bond of the Industrial Exhibition Co. of New York.

**195,000.** The DAILY and WEEKLY Editions of the

**MONTREAL STAR**

have now (it is estimated) an audience of One Hundred and Ninety-five Thousand Readers, which makes them the most widely circulated and influential newspapers published in Canada.

**BOYNTON'S PATENT LIGHTNING SAW.**

**\$500 CHALLENGE,**

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

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

**E. M. BOYNTON,**

80 Beekman St., N. Y.

**\$5 TO \$20** per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. **STRINSON & Co.,** Portland, Maine, 1y-10

**\$275.00**

**PARLOR ORGAN EARNED BY A LADY IN TWO WEEKS.**

**CAUVASSERS** Wanted, male or female. Send 10 cents for sample Magazine and full particulars. Address **ZEP. CRUMMET'S MAGAZINE,** Washington, New Jersey.

**CANCERS**

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

**Drs. PARK & McLEISH,**

No. 21 East 10th Street, New York.

**\$12** a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. **TRUE & CO.,** Augusta, Maine, 1y-10

**THE WEEKLY SUN.**

1776. New York. 1876.

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

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

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

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

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

The **WEEKLY SUN,** eight pages with fifty-six broad columns is only \$1.20 a year postage prepaid. As this price barely repays the cost of the paper, no discount can be made from this rate to clubs, agents, Postmasters, or anyone.

The **DAILY SUN,** a large four page newspaper of twenty eight columns, gives all the news for two cents a copy. Subscriptions, postage prepaid, 50c. a month or \$4.50 a year. **SUNDAY** edition extra, \$1.10 per year. We have no travelling agents.

Address,

**THE SUN, New York City.**

**TASTELESS MEDICINES.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Send for Circular to 55 Wooster street, N. Y.

Sold at all Drug Stores Here.

Price, Twenty five Cents.

**NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.**

**NINETY EIGHTH EDITION.**

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers, having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving the greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Miscellaneous and other special class journals, very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 100 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know.

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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X.

OTTAWA, (CANADA), TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1876.

No. 21.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

At a special meeting of the New York Yacht Club, held on the evening of the 25th, the challenge of Major Gifford, of the yacht *Countess of Dufferin*, was accepted, to sail three races on the 10th, 12th, and 14th of July, for the American cup against only one yacht, to be named on or before the 1st July. If either yacht be disabled time is to be given for repairs.

It is feared that there will be no improvement in the square timber market this year; and in such a case a good many lumbermen will find themselves in a critical position; owing to the destruction of improvements up the Ottawa River by the recent floods, some timber will we fear fail to get down this season to market.

The British Columbia Pacific Railway surveying parties arrived at Victoria on the 4th instant, and have proceeded to the scene of their labors. Mr. Cambie, under Mr. Smith, has charge of the surveys which comprise the parties under Messrs. Jennings, Gainsby, Hunter, Trutch and McMillan, which, with the two parties now out, will make seven divisions in the field this year. The Fraser route will be located this summer; Mr. Dawson, of the Geological Survey, will accompany Mr. Cambie through British Columbia during the coming season.

Senator Skead has accepted the position of Lumber Judge at the Centennial. Senator Christie will probably be Judge of Agriculture. The United States Commission allows Canada four judges in various departments; two more have yet to be appointed. An indemnity of one thousand dollars is set apart for each judge.

It is reported that Sir Hugh Allan will tender for the construction of the Eastern Extension Railway to the Strait of Canso, that he has bought out the Vale Colliery, and that he intends to utilize, as part of the extension, the six or seven miles of railway already in operation between New Glasgow and the colliery.

The rifle match shot at Belleville on the 25th, by teams from the 29th Rifles of Belleville, and the 48th Regiment of National Guards of Oswego, N. Y., was won by the latter. The score was as follows: Oswego, 372; Belleville, 352.

On Wednesday evening last an enthusiastic meeting was held in Philadelphia, endorsing the action of the Centennial Commissioners in keeping the Exhibition closed on the Sabbath day. This will doubtless be an incentive to the Commissioners to adhere to their determination, though there is a strong pressure in the other direction being brought to bear on them.

The Ottawa Field Battery go into Camp on the 20th of June, for their annual drill. The Garrison Artillery assemble on the evenings of Tuesday and Friday each week for drill.

His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, has been appointed by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, a Knight Grand Cross of the most distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George. The honor thus conferred upon His Excellency, is one to which he is well entitled, and which he will worthily wear.

Canada is making rapid strides in importing the finest breed of cattle to be found in England. The *Illustrated London News* states that the Hon. George Brown lately paid the Duke of Devonshire \$12,500 for the short-horn cow "Grand Duchess, of Oxford 29th." The same authority states that this is the largest sum ever paid in Europe for a cow. It shows with what spirit Canadians have entered into the business.

On the 23rd inst. the Commissioners representing Her Majesty's Colonies at the Centennial entertained at dinner the British Commissioners—Colonel Sanford and Prof. Archer—at the St. George's House, in the exhibition grounds. The Hon. Senator Penny, of the Canadian Commission, presided, and probably on no previous occasion have so many representatives of the British Colonies assembled together. The principal toasts were: The President of the United States, The Queen, The Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family, The Army, Navy and Volunteer Forces, and The British Commissioners, all of which were responded to with enthusiasm. Thirty eight Colonial Commissioners were present, including Sir Redmond Barry, Victoria; Mr. S. Davenport, South Australia; Dr. Hector, C.M.G., New Zealand; Mr. Angus Mackay, Queensland; Mr. Augustus Morris, Mr. Cameron and Mr. Forbes, Australia, including New South Wales; Mr. Welsh Tasmania. The Crown Colonies were well represented.

The *Birmingham Post* says: "When the Queen was in Germany she made immense purchases of toys—so numerous, indeed, that they filled a special baggage van. It was stated at the time that they were intended for the Royal grandchildren, but Her Majesty had also in view other little children to whom such playthings would be very welcome—those who are lying sick and suffering on their little pallets at the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond street. With thoughtful kindness, Her Majesty has sent a large supply of the toys there. Queen or Empress, she never forgets that she is a woman and a mother."

A despatch from London, says the *Court Circular*, announces that the Prince of Wales is suffering from inflammation of the veins of the leg, and will be compelled to keep in the house for some days. A rumor on the Stock Exchange says this attack is more serious than the announcement indicates.

A painting of the Duchess of Devonshire, by Gainsborough, recently purchased by a firm of Bond street (London, England) picture dealers for \$52,500, was on the night of the 26th cut from the frame and stolen. A reward of \$5,000 has been offered for the apprehension of the person who stole the portrait.

The *Standard's* Vienna despatch says the preliminaries of the new armistice are already under consideration in both the Turkish and insurgent camps. The Porte has authorized Mukhtar Pasha to suspend hostilities whenever feasible.

A special despatch from Vienna to *Le Temps* reports that the Sultans require the Sultan to deposit \$26,000,000 in the public treasury, reduce the civil list to \$5,000,000, establish a National Council and appoint a European Minister of Finance. *Le Temps* reports that the Sultans have, in addition to their other demands, asked the Sultan to renounce the title of Caliph, which means his abdication of the spiritual headship of Mahomedans.

A Belgrade telegram says it is reported that 30,000 Bulgarians rose in insurrection on the 24th, from Sivo to Ihtiman, on the occasion of the feast of their patron, St. Cyril. Twelve thousand Turks were sent against them from Uissa and Widdin.

The *Courrier d'Orient* asserts that in that part of Bulgaria where the insurrection prevails, 1,8 villages, which contained 100,000 inhabitants, have been burned.

The London *Standard* of the 29th says one hundred tons of gunpowder and a million of cartridges have just been despatched from Woolwich to Gibraltar, Malta and Mediterranean fleets. This is quite independent of the ordinary supply. It was stated in Portsmouth on Saturday that all available workmen are to be placed at work on ships which are nearest to seagoing condition. The turret ship *Thunderer* is understood to be the first whose completion will be thus pushed forward.

It is reported that a superior Spanish official has been arrested in Madrid, upon a warrant from the authorities of Havana.

The Spanish Congress has passed the whole draft of the constitution by a majority of 235.

The Spanish administration in Cuba is negotiating with some English houses for a loan of fifty million pesetas at 8 per cent., guaranteed by the custom revenues of the Island.

Annual Report on the State of the Militia  
for 1875.

(Continued from page 232.)

APPENDIX No. 1.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 12.

HEAD QUARTERS, CHARLOTTETOWN.

20th November, 1875.

SIR,—In transmitting the accompanying Inspection Report, I have the honor to state for the information of the Major General Commanding, that in accordance with your instructions of the 23rd April last, I immediately proceeded to call for Volunteers for the purpose of enrolling the quota of Active Militia required in this district; but as these instructions arrived simultaneously with the issue of the General Order of the same date prescribing the annual drill of the Militia of the Dominion, I was met with much hesitation on the part of the population in coming forward to volunteer, the employers in the towns intimating to the young men in their service that they would be discharged if absent from their engagements for twelve days in camp, while in the rural districts the inhabitants being chiefly small landholders, much distaste was expressed at the prospects of having to leave their farms and live stock for so many days without their oversight. While endeavoring to overcome these obstacles the timely visit of the Major General Commanding, and his permission being given for the drills to be performed for this year at Company head quarters, enabled me to complete the service rolls without much further delay.

The localities determined on by the Major General for the head quarters of the several companies are without doubt the very best which could be selected; in King's County the four seaports of Georgetown, Montague, Souris, and St. Peter's have each the advantage of one company; and in Prince County the harbors of Summerside, Alberton, Port Hill, and Tryon, have a similar number, and I have been assured by many of the residents in these counties that they viewed with much gratification the action of the Government in affording them this very desirable and much need protection, particularly in harbors where so many as three hundred sail of foreign fishing vessels have congregated at the same time, and the landing of some hundreds of their crew keeping the inhabitants in fear and anxiety for days together. In Queen's County the head quarters of five companies are within two miles of the City of Charlottetown, and immediately available for any duty required, while the remaining, three companies are judiciously posted at Crapaud, Wheatley River, and Strathalbyn.

The King's County Provisional Battalion being the first to complete the annual drill I commenced my inspection on the 30th August, and considering the very short time since their enrolment I had reason to be satisfied with both officers and men; Capt. Owen, commanding the Georgetown Battery of Garrison Artillery, is an attentive good officer and I would strongly recommend his being supplied with two nine pounder guns for the service of his fine battery; for as the drill shed in town has been lately put in fair repair there is every facility for his instructing his men during the winter season. Major MacDonald commanding this battalion has provided a good six hundred yard range and

erected Butts thereon at his head quarters, he has shewn himself most zealous in the organization and drill of the several companies.

I next inspected in September the Prince County Provisional Battalion. There was considerable difficulty in enrolling any company in Summerside, but owing to the indefatigable exertions of the Lieut. Colonel Hunter Duvar a battery of Garrison Artillery has been raised and performed the annual drill under command of Acting Captain Bethune, the two officers who were gazetted to this battery having resigned at the commencement of the drill. I would recommend that this Battery be also supplied with two nine pounder guns, there being a good drill shed in the city now in course of construction. The three companies of this Battalion are a fine body of men, well commanded, with much future promise.

In Charlottetown the first Battery of Garrison Artillery under Major Pollard, which has been very much benefited by the supervision of Lieutenant Colonel McGill commanding the Queen's County Provisional Battalion, finished the annual drill, on the ninth instant, and I inspected it the following day. Having had the advantage of preliminary instruction prior to the commencement of the twelve days, annual drill, their performance on parade shewed a proficiency far in advance of what could have been otherwise looked for and proves how much may be accomplished by a little extra zeal on the part of both officers and men.

As there is an excellent drill shed with gas lights at his service Major Pollard promises to instruct his Battery in heavy gun drill during the winter. The Queen's County Provisional Battalion on the representation of its commanding officer was relieved from the performance of the annual drill by your authority of 31st August; the companies have not yet been supplied with arms, clothing or equipment, which await the requisition of the officer commanding.

The 2nd Battery of the Charlottetown Garrison Artillery under command of Major Morris, and the Charlottetown Provisional Battalion under command of Lieut. Colonel Beer, having deferred the annual drill until the end of September had only commenced when the order arrived for the suspension of all drill from the 27th September to the 23rd October; since the latter date the drills have been resumed and I am informed will be completed on or before the first proximo.

A Provincial Rifle Association has been organized this autumn under the influence and direction of Lieut. Colonel Rankin of the late local Militia, an officer of experience and sound judgment. The first meeting of the Association was held at Kensington on the first and second of October when upwards of one hundred and fifty of the Active Militia attended to compete for the prizes; with the liberal assistance of the general Government and the subscriptions from the members there is every reason to expect the Association will prosper, and it may be confidently anticipated that excellent results will follow the opportunity thus afforded both to officers and men to prove their skill in the use of their fine weapons at the annual meetings.

The quota of Active Militia now in this District consists of

No. 1. Charlottetown Battery Garrison Artillery Major Pollard—officers 3; non commissioned officers and men 40.

Georgetown Battery Garrison Artillery Captain Owen—officers 2; non commissioned officers and men 40.

No. 2 Charlottetown Battery Garrison Ar-

tillery Major Morris—officers 3; non commissioned officers and men 40.

Summerside Battery Garrison Artillery Acting Captain Bethune—officers 2; non commissioned officers and men 40.

Queen's County Provisional Battalion Lt. Colonel McGill—officers 10; non commissioned officers and men 120.

King's County Provisional Battalion Major MacDonald—officers 13; non commissioned officers and men 120.

Charlottetown Provisional Battalion Lieut. Colonel Beer—officers 12; non commissioned officers and men 120.

Prince County Provisional Battalion Lt. Col. Hunter Duvar—officers 9; non commissioned officers and men 120.

Total officers 54; non commissioned officers and men 640.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY, Lt. Col.

Deputy Adjutant General,

Commanding Military District No. 12.

To the Adjutant General,

Head Quarters, Ottawa.

Our Unarmoured Navy.

The importance of unarmoured vessels as ships of war is increasing day by day. Their value and necessity are, and have been for years, admitted, but not to the extent which is justifiable. Ironclad construction has engrossed public attention, if not to the exclusion, at all events to the detriment, of unarmoured construction. It has been felt that, whatever principles may be adopted in building vessels for subordinate purposes in the Royal Navy, and whatever number it may be thought fit to keep or destroy, our most important concern was to see that our ironclads were not neglected, and that in regard to ironclad construction, we kept ourselves ahead of the other navies of the world. The loss of the *Vanguard*, amongst other benefits it has conferred, has created not only a profound sense of insecurity in regard to these ironclads, but it has also brought, incidentally, into prominence the questionable policy of confining the construction of men of war to them. This is, of course, purely an accident, so far as the *Vanguard* is concerned. Other causes have nevertheless contributed to emphasise the necessity of increasing our unarmoured fleet; the chief being the rapidly increasing power of artillery. So long as it was possible, without serious difficulty, to build ships with shot-proof armour, the value, and, indeed, the necessity, or rather, we should say, the unquestionable superiority, of ironclad construction was unassailable.

Now, however, while the necessity still exists—but the unquestionable superiority is doubtful—the argument in favor of unarmoured construction increases in strength every day. What has been found, practically, is that ironclads capable of carrying or defying modern artillery are limited in their construction to the service of coast defence. To accept this fact with contentment, and to go on confining our shipbuilding policy to the construction of heavy ironclads, is to accept the view that our Navy must be satisfied to retain the power of defence, but to discard all serious thought of offence. Thus, by confining our attention to ironclad construction, we should find we had, no doubt, acquired a powerful, possibly an impregnable, means of coast defence, but had gradually impoverished, if not paralysed, our power afloat by neglecting to provide properly for the decay of impotence of our unarmoured ships. We do not, in saying this, disregard

the existence of sea-going ironclads, or deny that, for some time to come, they must be regarded as a necessity in naval warfare. But the objection to them is that their opportunities and use are circumscribed; and that in being employed to attack unarmoured vessels of less speed, they will be simply expensive and unnecessarily powerful vessels for the purpose. In fact, while ironclads, both monitors and cruisers, are indispensable, there is in such a Navy as ours, room and ample scope for squadrons of unarmoured ships, a scope which is rapidly increasing and converting what is undoubtedly desirable into what is absolutely necessary. Naval warfare thus has not only increased the difficulty and cost of coast defence, but it has done nothing to diminish the terms on which it has to be waged afloat. In fact, we are left with this conviction, that an unarmoured Navy is as much a necessity now as it was in the days of Nelson.

To understand the absolute necessity of a powerful unarmoured fleet, the civil war in America furnishes the most prominent example. Then every available ship of war was employed on strictly military service, and merchant vessels were left virtually unprotected. The result was that the Federal States saw with dismay destruction committed by the *Sumter* and *Alabama*, which they were powerless to avert. What was done, then, was what might occur again: ironclads employed on coast defence, an unarmoured fleet either powerless or decayed, and a mercantile marine exposed to depredations by an enemy whose source of strength and evidence of superiority consisted in the possession of a few moderately powerful unarmoured ships. What was found and admitted, though tardily and with halfheartedness in this country, was that *Alabamas*, or swift unarmoured vessels, are an important factor in naval war. They would exercise the function of protecting our own merchantmen and attacking the enemy's, and would, in performing this most important service, be doing what ironclads would be unfit for, or be incapable of doing. Dr. Boynton, an American, in writing of his Navy during this war, says: "Let one of these enormous sea-racers take in a full supply of coal, and then, using her engines only when absolutely necessary, cross the ocean under sail, and place herself on one of the highways of British commerce, prepared then to use steam or sail as might best suit her purpose; who can measure the havoc she would make? Suppose thirty such were scattered over the seas, how long would the merchant marine of England remain afloat? Such are the formidable weapons by which Great Britain, by her unfriendly and deceitful course, has prepared against herself whenever the occasion comes."

In the face of such facts as these, what have we done? and in what state is the Navy at the present moment to meet such a contingency as this?

Since 1860, when ironclad construction became a necessity, we may be said to have added on the frigates which were then in existence. Since that date, with the exception of the *Inconstant* and her three or four sister vessels, there have been no additions to the large unarmoured class of vessels, though great numbers of sloops, corvettes, gun vessels, and gunboats have been added. But, as Mr. Goschen said two years ago, it was melancholy to reflect that, as regards our unarmoured fleet, so far from having kept up to the standard, the rate of construction had barely kept pace with the waste.

Coming now to the unarmoured vessels of importance which have been added to the

Navy, the *Inconstant* hold the first place. The idea of building swift frigates, in which speed was the first object, did not originate with the *Inconstant*. The *Orlando* is an order of frigate built expressly for speed, her lines being drawn exceptionally fine. It was not long, however, before it was discovered that these fine built wooden vessels could not stand the wear and tear of the engines which were put into them. They were shattered in no time, and were practically a failure. The Americans had, however, built one of these fast vessels, the *Wampanoag*, but instead of wood, it was built of iron, with a casing of wood. The *Inconstant* was framed on this model, and it has proved, in every way, a perfect success. The magnificent engines supplied to her have shown that under, of course, exceptionally favourable circumstances, a speed of seventeen knots, or nearly twenty miles, can be obtained from her. In the construction of this vessel, the American designs were kept closely in view, except that she was built as a frigate instead of as a corvette. The Committee on Ships' Designs report that in her construction, "the object aimed at was to combine good sailing with the very highest steaming power." Her armament was chosen so as to be superior to that of any vessel of equivalent speed. In fact, she was constructed so as to fulfill, as nearly as and successfully as possible, Dr. Boynton's idea of the vessels which were to swoop on and destroy British merchantmen. The *Inconstant* having proved a success, it was thought that vessels might be constructed on a similar principle, but of much smaller dimensions. The *Volage* and *Active* were, therefore, commenced. They are corvettes with a measurement, each, of 2322 tons, or about half that of the *Inconstant*, and a nominal engine power of 600 against the latter's 1000. The armament, however, of these corvettes, was much weaker than that of the *Inconstant*, their guns being carried on the upper deck only. They consist of six 6½ ton guns, two on each side of the quarter deck, and one on each side forward of the funnel, with a 64-pounder pivot on the top gallant forecabin, and another of the same calibre on her poop. Comparing this armament with that of the *Inconstant* it is perceptibly deficient. It is, indeed, only equal in strength to the upper deck armament of the *Inconstant*, and, having no main deck battery, she has nothing to compare with the larger vessels' ten 12 ton guns. While, however, in general, these three corvettes may fairly be described as miniature *Inconstants*, there are points of difference worth notice. Their rudders are of the ordinary form, hung on a fixed after stern post, instead of having "balance" rudders like the *Inconstant*. How far this is an advantage or not it would be difficult to settle in a few words. The "balance" rudder is ingenious, but difficult to work under circumstances, and, though strongly upheld by theoretical shipbuilders, finds small favour with practical men. In the *Hercules*, it may be remarked, incidentally, that by an ingenious contrivance, the "balance rudder" is made to act like an ordinary rudder when necessary. These corvettes are well fitted up, and provided each with four watertight bulkheads. Experience has not proved favourable to these small vessels. In spite of their speed and power, they are not swift enough to get out of the way of heavier armed vessels, and they cannot stand the strain of the powerful engines they are made to carry.

Since then the *Raleigh*, *Shah*, *Brodicea*, and *Bacchante* have been constructed to carry out the same ideas in slightly modified forms as experience suggested. But, in the two

new vessels, the *Iris* and *Mercury*, which are to be laid down this year, and in which steel is to be the prominent feature, it is expected we shall not only have found our way to the swiftest and most powerfully armed despatch vessels afloat, but have strengthened materially our unarmoured fleet. Independently of these vessels, strenuous efforts are being made to strengthen the Navy in the smaller and less important classes of unarmoured vessels, but these can only be regarded as efforts to supply the larger gaps made by the wear and tear or waste of recent years. The serious attitude of the Government in regard to unarmoured vessels is marked by its increasing the Navy Estimates by half a million sterling for this purpose; and the explanation of its appropriation in detail on Monday evening, we expect not only with interest, but anxiety.

### The Institution of Naval Architects.

Seldom has the hall of the Society of Arts presented a more animated appearance than it did on Thursday morning when the Institution of Naval Architects commenced its annual meetings. The usefulness of this Institution seems to increase yearly, and the number of papers set down for the present session is so great, and they bear upon questions of such importance, that the period of three days is not found sufficient for their discussion, and it is now decided to resume some of the debates at a future date.

The meetings were opened with an inaugural address from the President, Lord Hampton, in which reference was made to the Merchant Shipping Bill now before Parliament, and to a general consideration of the subject set down for discussion during the meetings. The first paper was by Mr. N. Barnaby, Director of Construction to the Admiralty, and was upon "Ships of War." Perhaps no paper read before the Institution was ever received with more applause, nor has any contained more distinct marks of originality, both as regards the idea expressed and the mode of expressing them.

Mr. Barnaby said:—

The circumstances and conditions of naval warfare stand as follows:—(1.) Looking at the relative distance within which the gun, the torpedo, and the ram are operative, and the risk of failure in striking with them, the gun occupies the first place, and the ram the last, as instruments of naval warfare. (2.) From this it follows that ships built only for ramming forego the use of two more important weapons. That a ship built wholly for torpedo service is better than a ram, but is still superior to one built for service with guns only. The advantages of combinations of these weapons follow the same rule. (3.) That while the gun is on the whole the superior weapon, it can be resisted more easily than either of the others. If it were as difficult to resist the effects of the blow of the torpedo or the ram, naval warfare would cease to be practicable. (4.) The growth of resistance to the gun encourages further increase in the power of the gun, and there appears at first sight to be no limit to this increase. The limit will probably be found in the cost of putting the gun afloat with proper protection for it and proper speed. The cost will be reckoned in view of the exposure of each such gun to loss by the power of the ram and the torpedo, when they can be brought within the proper range of their operations. (5.) The torpedo can be made, within the proper range of its operations, irresistible. (6.) If the blows of the torpedo are to remain irresistible when fairly delivered, it remains to be considered in what manner and to what extent the attack can

be met; because it would appear that it only needs high speed and armour defence in the torpedo ship to give her control over the situation, and enable her to come down upon her adversary, in the open day, and deliver her fatal blows; and under the cover of darkness she would not even need armour. The attack, moreover, of several fast unarmoured rams of torpedo ships upon a somewhat slower armoured ship, although involving the probable destruction of some of the attacking vessels, would still expose the armoured ship to fatal blows. (7) The possibility of such attacks by armoured rams or torpedo ships, or by unarmoured vessels of this kind, exposes the costly armour clads to a risk which they ought never to encounter alone. The assailants ought to be brought to bay before they could get within striking distance of the ironclad, by consorts armed like the attacking vessels, with the ram and the torpedo, which may take, like them, the chances of being sunk. In other words, I contend that the defence against the ram and the torpedo must be sought for, not in the construction of the ship, alone or mainly, but also, and chiefly, in the proper grouping of the forces at the points of attack. Each costly ironclad ought to be a division defended against the torpedo and the ram but by smaller, numerous, but less important, parts of the general forces. (8) If the foregoing considerations are correct, there is still place in naval warfare for costly ironclads with thick armour and powerful guns. There is place also for association with them of unarmoured vessels, armed with the torpedo, and manned by brave men. (9) There is work also for lightly armoured and partially armoured ships, because any armour obliges the adversary to increase the power and diminish the number of his guns. A thinly armoured ship will receive fewer effective hits than an unarmoured ship, and of the hits which are effective, only a small portion will have any chance of bursting within the ship, because thin armour explodes most shells in the act of perforation, whereas with no armour the explosion would take place after perforation. It may be said that with no armour there might be no explosion but the chances are small of an explosive projectile getting into a ship across the decks, and out at the other side, without meeting with enough resistance to explode it. (10) Under the name of armoured ship I include all ships in which the means of propulsion and of offence are protected against artillery by iron plating, whether that plating be vertical or horizontal. Horizontal armour is displacing or supplementing, and is likely to displace or to supplement still more in the future, vertical armour must always be retained to protect the opening in the horizontal armour, the buoyancy and stability of the ship, and to some extent the guns and gunners. (11) The introducing of armour plating has tended to the advantage of England as compared with her rivals, because it has admitted of the use of iron instead of wood in the construction of ships of war; and it is now established that it not only admits of the use of iron but it absolutely excludes the use of wood, except for secondary purposes. The establishment of this fact has greatly depreciated the value of Continental ironclads. Our dependence upon foreign markets for supply of materials has, therefore, been got rid of, and our rivals are obliged to come to us for their materials and follow us in the modes of construction. (12) The torpedo has served, and will serve, England also, by giving us the means of defending our coasts and harbours effectively, and the invention of the Whitehead and Harvey tor-

pedoes in particular has placed in the control of our grand fleets a weapon with which the most powerful ships of war may be disabled. It therefore raises the value of unarmoured ships for fighting purposes, and this makes our possession of numerous unarmoured and inexpensive peace vessels, and of vastly more numerous and swift merchant steamers a source of great strength in war. (13) The effect of these conditions upon the matter of speed, which is always a vexed question, is to reduce the speed necessary in the ironclad for line of battle to maintain it at about the present standard for armoured cruisers, and to increase it in special vessels for despatch service. I know that these positions are not unassailable but I believe them to be impregnable. Whoever accepts them will find in them a security against any alarm about our position as compared with foreign Powers. But he will not find any excuse for ceasing to build ironclad ships. In my view the ironclad must continue to occupy the first place in naval warfare, and we have only to remember in how many different and distant parts of the globe we should require to be present in force in a time of war with any great maritime power, to see how far short the number of our ironclads falls off that which our extended and proud dominion requires.

Sir Spencer Robinson said that the officials at the head of the Admiralty Office appeared to be all at sea in regard to what type of ship is the best for the Navy, and while they are hesitating, other nations are making good use of the time, producing ships, which, if not perfect, are infinitely better than none at all. He ridiculed the idea of referring such questions to Royal Commissions when we have such an able staff of constructors at the Admiralty. He said he was of opinion we cannot yet discard armour plating, nor did he think we were near upon doing so. As for torpedo ships there were plenty of excellent designs for such vessels at the Admiralty, if their Lordships would only use them. Sir Spencer admired Mr. Barnaby's very original proposal of surrounding each principal ironclad with what might be termed "pilot fish," to protect her from the attacks of rams and torpedoes. Indeed, each such an assemblage of ships would be a fleet in itself, composed of units, each of which would have its proper functions.

Mr. E. J. Reed thought Mr. Barnaby's views excellent, but said he would like to hear the opinions of naval officers regarding the practicability of ships acting in company at sea in the mode proposed.

Mr. J. Scott Russell also considered Mr. Barnaby's ideas very sound, and said that with such constructive talent at his disposal as there is at the Admiralty, all we wanted was money in order to have a fleet worthy of the nation, and such as is much needed.

In reply to the various remarks made upon his paper, Mr. Barnaby said that he had no need to build many torpedo ships. For our mercantile fleet could easily be adapted for the purpose of discharging these destructive missiles.

Papers by Mr. Brassey, M.P., on "Unarmoured Ships," by Lieutenant Goulaeff, of the Imperial Russian Navy on "Circular Ironclads," and by Mr. Boold's on "Circular Ships of War," were next read. These papers and the discussions which followed are too voluminous for insertion this week, but we hope to refer to them at length in our next number.

The press comments favorably upon the attitude of the British Government towards the Berlin conference.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW. The real name of the writer must invariably accompany each communication to insure insertion, but not necessarily for publication.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR.—As you invite discussion from officers of practical experience on the manner of drilling the Active Militia of this country, and having seen eight years service in both Cavalry and Infantry (holding a commission in the latter), I take the opportunity of addressing you on the subject, in the hope that it may do good in some way.

I would recommend that camps assemble only once in three or four years, and then in as large camps as possible. The drills of intervening years to be performed in drill sheds in the Winter, which would be built in the most convenient, not the most central place.

The expense incurred in building the Drill sheds to be defrayed by retaining half of the pay (of both officers and men) allowed in camp; for nearly all the men would rather take half pay in Winter than full pay in Summer, and risk losing a good situation, or actually lose it as a good many do. This applies to both city and country corps, and I think would make recruiting much easier.

The money saved in this way from six Battalions (which would be about the number that would find it convenient to go to the same Drillshed) in two years would be more than fifteen thousand dollars. A drill shed sufficiently large to drill a battalion in could be built for ten thousand dollars; which might have Company Officers' rooms on one side, cooking rooms on the other (rations to be issued by the Government), with Field Officers' rooms at one end and the Caretaker's at the other. A building could be put up for 170 thousand dollars. Cities or towns would always offer to bear half of the expense as an inducement to have them erected in their vicinity.

Four or five blankets might be allowed to each man, and a couple of stoves could be put up, the expense of which would be more than covered by the pay of extra officers who would be required if in camp.

Only one Battalion at a time could use a Drillshed of this size. The Winter is long enough to allow each Battalion to put in its drill at separate times, with a few days interval between the departure of one and the arrival of another.

The advantages of this plan are that all ranks could get more thorough instruction; because they would be closer under the eyes of the Dep. Adj. General and Brigade Major. A knowledge of drill could be more quickly gained on the level hard floor of the drill shed than out in the open field where so many things can be seen to attract from

the Drill Instructor. Only a short time is allowed for training and the most should be made of it. Cavalry when there are no camps could put in their annual drill at Troop Head Quarters at the most convenient time.

One thing more I would like to say to readers of your valuable paper (as it is the only one published in Canada devoted to the Volunteers); present subscribers should try to increase its circulation among those at all likely to be interested by it.

Yours truly,  
BAYONET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MONTREAL, 27th May, 1874.

We had truly "Queen's weather" on Her Gracious Majesty's Birthday; and early in the morning Montreal was alive with our Volunteers hurrying to their armouries, and a dense crowd of well dressed citizens wending their way towards Mount Royal and Fletcher's Field to view the inauguration of the Mountain Park and muster of the city forces. The Parade and Field day was a success, although the absence from want of uniforms of the 5th Royals and 65th Rifles reduced the strength of the Brigade very considerably. At 10. A.M., the Deputy Adjutant General Colonel Fletcher C. M. G., rode on the ground accompanied by the following officers attached to his staff: Colonel Bacon, Brigade Major 5th Military District, Colonel Lovelace, V. Hussars, Colonel Crawford 5th Royals, Major Bond, Prince of Wales Rifles, and Surgeon Lussier, 79th Highlanders. The line, drawn up at order, was composed of the *Montreal Hussars*, under the command of Captain Tees. The *Garrison Artillery*, Colonel McKay. The *Engineers*, Lieut. Berry. The *Prince of Wales Rifles*, Colonel Bond. The *6th Fusiliers*, Col. Martin, and the *Victoria Rifles*, Colonel Bethune. The total strength of the force was about 1,100. The Deputy Adjutant General here took the command and the Brigade marched past in open Column, the Hussars being well mounted leading. The Artillery and Engineers came next, played past by the Fife and Drum band of the former; then the Prince of Wales Rifles headed by their splendid Band and looking smart and soldierlike. The 6th Fusiliers with their newly imported Bear skin head dress were the observed of all observers, and the Vics in their light and well fitting busbies made a gallant show.

At 12 o'clock precisely, the first gun from Colonel Stevenson's Field Battery, stationed on the highest side of the mountain, was the signal for the *feu de joie* and the Royal Salute, the Standard of the Cavalry and Colors of the Infantry being lowered in the customary manner, followed by three loyal and hearty cheers, led off by Colonel Fletcher, and taken up by the Troops and Spectators, for Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and Empress of India. A sham fight terminated the day's proceedings as far as the

military were concerned. The inauguration of the Mountain Park took place at 1, P.M., of which the details are too lengthy I fear to send to your columns.

X.

### Canada at the Centennial.

AN AMERICAN OPINION.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:—"Adjoining that of the India is the Canadian department—one rich in furs, mining and metal products, cotton and woollen fabrics and manufactured goods. The Canadian exhibit is large and fine and embraces all manner of articles. Many of the goods are displayed in highly ornamental cases, neatly arranged and classified. The miscellaneous products extend north to the main aisle to the educational department, and in the rear of the latter is the display in mining and metallurgy.

"The first case on the main aisle is rich in fancy goods, comprising mink furs, wolverine mats, snow shoes, musk ox robes, moose deer hooks and moccasins and other goods, prettily set off by two large sized moose heads, with antlers.

"Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and St. John's contribute largely to the display, which, taken altogether, is a most valuable one. Halifax is also well represented, especially by a case of elaborately wrought skates, brilliantly furnished and ornamented.

"A case of furs exhibited by the Hudson Bay Company contains elegant specimens of the white, brown and black bear; also, Esquimaux deerskin coats, buffalo robes and other goods. Along the main aisle are a number of highly polished marble mantels, with mirrors, besides several cases of ladies goods.

"The display of cutlery, farming implements and edge tools is remarkably good, particularly in the latter class. Such is the case also with the Shoe Department, and the spaces devoted to saddlery, patent leathers, muslins and cloths and tweeds. A number of highly finished samples of morocco goods, of various colors, also, several cases of dressed hides, are exhibited to excellent advantage.

"Canada, in fact, has contributions from all her products and industries, and her collection will afford a good opportunity of making comparisons with other sections. There are about ten or twelve pianos and cabinet organs in the department, and they are finished and ornamented with great ingenuity and first glass workmanship.

"Then there are several exhibitors of sewing machines, billiard tables, iron safes, trunks and valises, and specimens of sign painting, ropes and twines, etc. A large case of zephyrs and zephyr goods are arranged so as to form a pleasant aspect from the mingling of colors. Decorated china-ware, ship supplies, exhibits of buttons, castings, house furnishing goods, etc., complete the display of miscellaneous articles. Singularly enough, a plaster model of the skeleton of the restored *Hadrosaurus*, towering about twelve feet high, overlooks the Canadian section, back to the Department of Education and Mining, but before coming to this latter, several samples of skilled workmanship in the form of wood turning engage the attention.

"The Department of Education is represented by six or eight large cases, containing works of art, plaster busts, books, birds, animals, geographical, electrical and geometrical apparatus, besides maps, charts, and the various appliances used in the arts and

sciences. The electrical apparatus is highly burnished, and contains the latest improvements in the science.

"The Department of Mining and Metallurgy occupies a long space at the north side of the Building. It includes numerous varieties of marbles, ores, minerals and some very fine crystals. Here, too, are located the drugs, admirably arranged for inspection. Specimens of stained glass, of pretty designs, are inserted in spaces of the side wall of the building.

"The exhibits of coal from Cape Berton and other places are piled up in pyramids and fantastic shapes, and near them are displayed samples of terra cotta, pottery, &c.

"Altogether the Canadian section will compare favourably with any other in the building in proportion to the goods displayed."

The *Toronto Globe's* correspondent at the Centennial writes as follows concerning the display of plumbago and petroleum:

"Closely connected with the geological section, both in position and character, are two exhibits by private firms, which in their own way equal anything in the whole Exhibition, and have attracted more general attention than almost anything else in it. These are a display of plumbago and its products by the Dominion of Canada Plumbago Company, and one of petroleum and its products by Waterman Bros., of London, Ontario. The plumbago mine is situated in the town ship of Buckingham, some eighteen miles from the city of Ottawa. As yet owing to the position of the lode, no mining proper has been necessary. The mineral occurs in horizontal layers interstratified with rock, each seam of the plumbago being thicker than the one above it. The lowest seam yet worked, which is on the ground level, has an average depth of three and one half feet, and the company have on exhibition a block of almost pure plumbago of this thickness, and weighing 4,870 pounds—the largest block ever taken out. The mineral is of extraordinary purity, the most careful assays having failed to detect the presence of more than four per cent. of foreign matter. After being taken up the plumbago is reduced to powder of varying degrees of coarseness, and few are aware of the number of uses to which it can be put. Specimens of these various powders are now on exhibition, together with pencils and crucibles, both of which are made by mixing the plumbago with clay. The crucibles and pencils are not yet manufactured at Ottawa, but it is expected that they will be before long. Some crucibles made in Birmingham, England, and Taunton, Mass., out of the Canadian plumbago have stood remarkably well a large number of severe tests in the melting of iron and brass. The different powders are used in electrotyping, lubricating, painting, hat making, glass manufacture, organ building, and as a stove polish and powder and shot polish. The case is tastefully arranged, and forms a valuable and attractive addition to the Canadian geological section.

There is a rumor in London to the effect that the Rothschilds are sellers of consols to the amount of nearly a million pounds sterling, which transaction is supposed to be based on the knowledge that the political situation in Europe is likely to grow worse.

The official enquiry into the origin of the Salonica outrage shows that the American consul was absent when the Bulgarian girl arrived, and that his brother sheltered her on that night. The investigation is still progressing.



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The Volunteer Review,  
AND  
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1876.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—Letters addressed to either the Editor or Publisher, as well as Communications intended for publication, must, invariably, be pre-paid. Correspondents will also bear in mind that one end of the envelope should be left open, and at the corner the words "Printer's Copy" written and a two or five cent stamp (according to the weight of the communication) placed thereon will pay the postage. No communication, however, will be inserted unless the writer's name is given, not necessarily for publication, but that we may know from whom it is sent.

We have for the past nine years endeavored to furnish the Volunteer Force of Canada with a paper worthy of their support, but, we regret to say, have not met with that tangible encouragement which we confidently expected when we undertook the publication of a paper wholly devoted to their interests. We now appeal to their chivalry and ask each of our subscribers to procure another, or to a person sending us the names of four or five new subscribers and the money—will be entitled to receive one copy for the year free. A little exertion on the part of our friends would materially assist us, besides extending the usefulness of the paper among the Force—keeping them thoroughly posted in all the changes and improvements in the art of war so essential for a military man to know. Our ambition is to improve the *Volunteer Review* in every respect, so as to make it second to none. Will our friends help us to do it? Premiums will be given to those getting up the largest lists. The *Review* being the only military paper published in Canada, it ought to be liberally supported by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of each Battalion.

*Broad Arrow* of 5th April has an article on "Our Unarmoured Navy," which will be found on another page. From it and the tone of Commander Noel's prize Essay, it would appear that the people of England are at last awaking to the knowledge that Naval Warfare is not to be carried on below the deck of impregnable ironclad floating batteries; and that those costly constructions, the offsprings of Mr. E. J. REED's great mechanical ingenuity and fertile brains, are only after all fit for coast defence; a conclusion at which, amongst hundreds of others, the VOLUNTEER REVIEW had arrived before the loss of the ill-fated *Captain*

for ed the current of Public Opinion out of the groove so ingeniously prepared for it by theorists.

Our contemporary while giving up one theoretical fallacy flies to the authority of another theorist in the person of "Dr. BOXTON," whoever he may be, but whose sole claim to the distinction appears to be taken from an enlargement of Admiral PORTER's *spread eagle* report, which had the effect of frightening GLADSTONE, BRIGHT & Co. into the *faux pas* of the Washington Treaty with its corollary the thivish blunder of the Geneva arbitration.

Sensible people would naturally ask if the United States could build those *fleet and enormous sea racers*, why did they not do so during the four years of their own internal contest? The force of the *Alabama* and *Sumpter* were too contemptible to take into account, yet it would appear that neither the "Admiral" nor the "Doctor" had such faith in their own prescriptions as to offer advice to their own Government who were obliged to look helplessly on while their mercantile maine were swept from the seas by a small *passenger* steamer and her tender. Neither can be complimented on their patriotism to say nothing of the foresight which kept their valuable theories cool till after the close of the war.

In jumping from one theory to another mischief is likely to ensue. Our contemporary is right in the major propositions of his argument, but the minor are untenable, because a sea going cruiser must be a light handy vessel working equally well under canvass or steam, and it is necessary that she should carry the heaviest possible armament.

Commander NOEL says the weight of the battery of H. M. S. *Hercules* including allowance of ammunition is 640 tons or *one thirtieth* of her displacement. A sea going cruiser to carry a similar amount should not exceed 2,500 displacement, and would not be enormous in any sense of the term. But after all this question of Ocean cruising depends as much on strategy as on the class of vessels employed therein. Admiral SEMMES, in his "Narrative of the Cruise of the *Alabama*," shews conclusively and very plainly too, that if the United States Secretary of the Navy, or any of the superior officers of that service, understood this question of Naval Strategy, the career of that famous cruiser would be of brief duration, and would meet a sudden termination by a vessel or vessels of less speed. The lesson taught is that of having powerfully armed vessels at certain well known points, with a few swift cruisers to keep up communications &c., and none of those need be *ironclads*—the return to the old type of frigate is therefore a necessity—for harbour coast or river defence *ironclad floating batteries* should be employed; and for line of battle, ships partially armoured vessels carrying the heaviest artillery.

Commander NOEL says the present types cannot carry a sufficient armament owing to the great weight of armor which he shews to be useless for purposes of defence.

As an auxiliary guard against improvised *Alabamas* or merchant vessels, steamers and sailing ships over 500 tons burthen should carry a proportionate armament; this would be merely a return to the practice of a century ago, and would lessen the risks of capture considerably as well as secure convenient advantages.

The following notice of a most instructive essay on gunpowder is taken from *Broad Arrow*, of 18th March, and displays the value of the principle affirmed in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW that the "real improvement in modern fire-arms was to be sought for in the direction of obtaining complete control over the action of the explosive agent or motive power." The invention of the *large grained* gunpowder is a step in that direction:

"An interesting paper was read by Major Morgan at the Royal United Service Institution on the 20th inst., on 'Some Special Features in Large and Small Grain Powders.' Lieutenant Colonel Lord Eustace B. H. Gascoyne Cecil, M.P., presided. Major Morgan stated that it was not many years since two sorts of powder only were sufficient for nearly every requirement of the Service, viz., large grain, or i.g., for guns, and fine grain, or f.g., for small arms. Both of those powders were manufactured in the same manner from the same description of charcoal—alder or willow—differing only in the size of the grain. On the introduction of rifled small arms, f.g. was found unsuitable, and the first and most important alteration was the substitution of dogwood for alder or willow charcoal. That necessitated the entire separation of the manufacture of small arm powder from that of powder for guns. The first powder of the new description was made in 1850, and was known as Enfield rifle. In 1860 the size of grain was increased, and in 1865 the name was changed to rifle fine grain, or r.f.g., and no powder excelled that in shooting qualities in the Enfield rifle. When the Martini Henry rifle was introduced it was found that r.f.g. could not be used because it fouled the rifle. Shortening the charge by chambering simplified the problem of finding a suitable powder, but still it was found that it was only by increasing the charge from seventy to eighty-five grains, using a very slow-burning powder, that satisfactory results were to be obtained. After numerous experiments a powder was made which was first called q, and afterwards r.f.g. 2, which continued to give satisfactory results. The charcoal was burned for eight hours at a low temperature, and the milling was continued for eight hours. The glazing was for twelve hours, and seemed to be a refinement by which the density of the exterior of the grain was increased, and thus more time was given for thorough and complete ignition. Slow burning of the charcoal and long milling had considerable effect in quickening the powder, and with both sizes of grain in dogwood powders the longer milling had proved beneficial in increasing the velocity and reducing the pressure; a longer milled powder was very much the best able to resist the action of the weather. Major Morgan then proceeded to speak of powder for guns, and summed up the different features in powders

for large guns by which the rate of burning might be modified:—1. A quick burning powder, with a high density and no appreciable porosity. 2. A moderate burning powder, with a moderate density, leaving moderate porosity. 3. A very slow burning powder, with very large porosity. Another method was that by which powder has hitherto been made at Waltham Abbey. It was the cheapest, but it depended to a great extent on the most uncertain of all qualities, namely, porosity. That uncertainty could, however, be neutralized. In all cases the size of grain was a most important element, which never could be dispensed with, owing to the facility which it gave for the complete ignition of the charge; and with large grains, such as 2-inch cubes, no wave action was to be discovered. It was therefore a safe and sound principle to keep the grains as large as possible, provided other qualities were not unnecessarily sacrificed. He should prefer, however, to see heavy guns breech-loading and the cartridge ignited along the whole centre from the rear, when smaller powder could be safely used and greater efficiency thus obtained. The Chairman, in thanking Major Morgan for his instructive paper, said that for some years past the whole of the military institutions of the country, and with them the arms and powders, had been more or less in review. Next to keeping their powder dry, the most important thing was to have the best possible powder. He, however, did not believe in finality in anything, and it was quite possible that an explosive superior to gunpowder would be discovered. Pending that time he thought they had arrived at almost a perfect solution of the powder question. For small arms it appeared that the best powder was produced by long milling and slack-burnt charcoal, while in powder for big guns almost the opposite was found to be best."

At Page 575, Volume IX of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, our readers will find an article on "Artillery Experiments" which had taken place at Okehampton, England, in August and September, 1875.

The London Times, in a recent number, has published a long abstract of the Report of the Committee under whose superintendence the experiments were carried out. The following portion thereof will be found most interesting to our artilleryists.

For Field Artillery, we should say, the results are most valuable, and it is to be hoped that a series of experiments with the heavier guns will follow as a matter of prudence.

"The batteries ordered to take part in the experiments represented one of 9 pdr. guns, one of 16 pdr. guns, and a half battery of the 10th Brigade. The projectiles used by the committee were common shell, with percussion fuse; Abel's water shell, with percussion fuse, and Boxer Shrapnel shell, with time fuse. The common shell is a cast iron, hollow projectile, filled with gunpowder, and fitted in the apex with a brass fuse, which explodes on impact, and thus bursts the shell into about thirty or forty pieces. The common shell is converted into a water shell by filling it with water instead of gunpowder, and inserting a small gun metal cylinder, containing fulminating mercury and gun cotton, into the fuse-hole in the apex, in addition to the ordinary fuse. On striking the ground, or any object, the percussion fuse acts and fires the fulminating mixture,

which detonates the gun cotton. The force of the explosion, acting through the incompressible substance water, is then instantaneously and completely transmitted in all directions, and the shell is thus broken up into a far greater number of pieces than that obtained by employing the full charge of gunpowder which it would contain. Boxer Shrapnel shell is of the same general exterior dimensions as common shell, but is filled with bullets cemented in resin, and contains a small bursting charge in the base. This charge is calculated only just to open the shell and free the bullets.

"As regards the value of the several projectiles tried at Okehampton, the committee consider the common shell ill adapted for use against troops, and recommend that the proportion carried of this projectile should be reduced from one third, as at present, to one fifth. They are of opinion that the water shell is capable of producing a greater effect against troops as a percussion shell than any projectile which they are acquainted. Owing, however, to the absence of a puff of smoke on bursting, it is difficult to mark the spot where the shell grazes, and one of the advantages of a percussion shell is thus lost. Further, it has yet to be proved whether the detonator and dry gun-cotton primer will successfully withstand the effects of travelling and climate. The committee recommend that further trials be made to ascertain these points, and that meantime Shrapnel shells should be used both as time and percussion shells. They consider the Boxer Shrapnel thoroughly efficient as a time shell, but point out that the effect of this projectile depends greatly on the accuracy with which, when firing at objects in motion, the varying distances are estimated, and the judgment exercised in boiling the fuses to correspond with these conditions. On the other hand, they look upon the extreme simplicity of the service of percussion shells and the valuable aid they offer in readily picking up the range as advantages that cannot be overestimated in the excitement and heat of action. Boxer Shrapnel, being designed specially for bursting in the air, is not calculated to afford the best results as a percussion shell—indeed, its use as such is opposed to the principles upon which it is constructed. Still, the committee are of opinion that the results of the Okehampton experiments show that these projectiles when burst under proper conditions are very destructive, and may safely be relied on until some other percussion shell, less expensive and equally efficient, has been produced. They are therefore unanimous in thinking that both time and percussion shells have their role and are indispensable to the efficiency of field artillery. With respect to the effective zone of artillery fire, the committee state that having proved the accuracy of shooting of the guns at ranges exceeding the effective range laid down in the rules approved for the Umpire Staff at the Aldershot manoeuvres of 1875—namely, 2000 yards for 9-pounder and 2,500 yards for 16-pounders—they carried out successful practice at troops with the 9-pounder up to 3,500 yards, and with the 16-pounder up to 4,000 yards. At a range of about 4,000 yards, as measured by the range-finder, the 16-pounder battery, with one salvo (six shells) of percussion Shrapnel, made 140 hits, and disabled 25 troopers in a target representing four squadrons of cavalry (288 men) in quarter distance column. On another occasion the 9-pounder battery, firing at the same target at 3,500 yards, by a lucky salvo of time Shrapnel, made no less than 233 hits, disabling sixty troopers. It was further shown that a column of infantry, consisting of 400

men in very open order, may experience in a very few minutes a loss of over one fourth by the fire of one battery of six guns, at 3000 yards, or nearly two miles. In these circumstances the committee are justified in coming to the conclusion that bodies of troops cannot with impunity remain stationary, or even move deliberately, in front of guns at any distance under 4,000 yards, if the ground is at all open, the artillery posted so that they can see the distance, and the atmosphere clear.

"In favorable circumstances of weather and of open ground, such as it may fairly be assumed an attacking force would have to pass over, it would be impossible, without great loss, to maintain column formation under the fire of rifled artillery at any distance under four thousand yards, more over, in favorable circumstances of weather and ground, permitting objects to be readily seen, a well-sustained and concentrated fire of rifled field artillery will prove more formidable than is generally believed to the advance of troops in any formation, and well served time Shrapnel could be used with considerable effect, even against skirmishers, at ranges under two thousand yards.

"During the experiments at Okehampton, the committee used two experimental sets of Nolan's small pattern "range finders," and during a month's very constant and, occasionally, very rough work, the readings of the instruments remained constant. Judging from their knowledge of the requisites and their experience at Okehampton, they are of opinion that there is great room for improvement in systematic and accurate shooting and in judging distance."

COMMANDER NOEL, Mr. BARBY and other authorities, have assigned a place in Naval tactics and future warfare to the Torpedo—only inferior to artillery. We have always held a very poor opinion of it as a naval weapon, in the proper sense—admitting that it is applicable to harbor defence, and that only under certain favorable conditions.

The following articles copied from the *Correspondence of the New York World* of 25th April, only tends to confirm our conclusions on the subject. In this case, as in all others, the experiments were made in still water against an object at rest.

"Yesterday a large number of invitations were given members of Congress and others to witness an exhibition and practical trial of the Lay moveable torpedo-boat at the Washington Navy yard. About 10.30 o'clock a long dark coloured object, resembling, as it lay in the water, a gigantic cigar, was towed alongside the Alarm. Two sets of wires were attached to the top of this object, the moveable torpedo boat. The ends of these wires were carried to the top of an ancient hulk which lay near the Alarm. Suddenly a splash of water, which revealed to the observers a propeller on the rear of the torpedo boat, was heard, and it darted forward through the water at the rate of about twelve miles an hour. It was intended to run the machine about a mile down the river, and stakes had been planted in the water to mark the course, but low tide and a dangerous bar precluded that arrangement, and it was found necessary to send the boat down the river channel. Opera glasses and telescopes were directed toward the rapidly receding boat. Two flags served to mark its course. In an incredibly short space of time it was almost beyond sight of the naked eye, and then persons who were looking through

glasses said it had stopped. Next a quivering motion in the water was visible; the boat moved slightly, and with a graceful turn it was seen moving back again in the direction of the Alarm. When within easy view, Colonel Ly, who manipulated the boat, gave the spectators a view of the mysterious manner in which he could direct its movements. Again it approached rapidly, and when within fifty feet of the Alarm stopped. The ladies looked at the uncomfortable appearing craft suspiciously, and the gentlemen grow warm in discussing the dangers of marine warfare. Simultaneously a sharp report was heard, and a column of water ascended about ten feet above the smoke, which hid the boat from view. A cheer was given and the rising smoke disclosed a number of wires on the extreme prow of the boat which before the explosion had connected with the submerged torpedo, and were invisible. After a few extra manoeuvres to give all an opportunity to observe its workings so far as visible in the water, it was disconnected from the battery and removed to a building adjoining the wharf, where by a pulley it was hoisted to a dry and safe position.

"The internal machinery of Mr. Ly's boat is a secret belonging to the inventor alone. The motive power is carbonic acid gas, generated in a receptacle similar to those used in the manufacture of soda water. This receptacle is placed in the centre of the boat and connected with the propeller by machinery. The boat exhibited today was constructed of galvanized iron or a similar metallic substance, of course water-tight. It is cylindrical and elongated in shape, and its dimensions are sixteen feet long, and nineteen inches in diameter at the centre. It is calculated to carry 100 pounds of explosive material in its magazine, although the charge this morning consisted of only one and three quarters pounds of powder. Directly under the propeller at the stern is an iron rudder. Electricity regulates the motive power and directs the rudder. The applications of electricity, which are a secret, must be wonderfully ingenious, for the boat moves with the accuracy of a well-trained horse under the guidance of an experienced driver. The blades of the propeller, which is about 18 inches in diameter are of tempered brass. The magazine is fixed at the prow of the boat. As seen floating in the water today observers could obtain only a general idea of the boat when in action. When in a conflict it will be submerged between three and four feet under the water, and two flags will afford the only guide to the operator. It was several inches above the surface of the water in the exhibition today.

"Mr. Ly's invention is calculated to revolutionize the entire system of naval warfare, particularly that branch pertaining to harbour defences and protection of fortifications, as well as open combat between floating navies. So fast as shipbuilders have been able to construct the thickest metallic defences for naval vessels, so fast have manufacturers of guns been able to invent projectiles that will pierce them. The submerged torpedo is impregnable to attack. With its explosion it carries far wider destruction than the most terrific storm of shot and shell, and the loss of life inevitable upon a close naval conflict is entirely avoided. The advantages of the moveable torpedo over fixed mines and the spar torpedo are so apparent that it is not necessary to enumerate them. The torpedo boat is calculated to be used in a most efficient manner for offensive warfare. It can be used as a towing-boat to effect an entrance to the harbour or fortifications of an enemy or approach his fortifications even if they are protected with fixed

mines or torpedoes in the channel. To the Ly torpedo-boat may be attached a line of floating explosive mines connected with the operator's station as the torpedo itself, with electric cable. The torpedo boat may be despatched with these floating mines in tow to open the channel. The mines can be detached from the boat at any given point and sunk in position by an arrangement peculiar to their construction, still retaining their electrical cable connection with the operator's station. They may be fixed at will. Mr. Ly has invented a submarine torpedo battery for harbour and coast defence. It is similar to the ship floating torpedo."

The proposal to raise the *Vanguard* has taken tangible shape, and the following paragraph from *Broad Arrow* of 15th April, shows that a contract has been entered into for the purpose of effecting that object. Its success depends on a method of generating gas under water of which the contractor is the Inventor or Patentee :-

There were 450 answers to the advertisements for tenders to raise the *Vanguard* and, as has been already stated, the Admiralty accepted the tender of a French civil engineer, who has for a considerable time been resident in England. A contemporary describing the method to be adopted to raise the sunken vessel, states that it is proposed to have caissons 10 feet in diameter and 11 feet long, provided with two rings at the top and bottom, each of the lower rings having about 2 feet of chain, with a hook attached. The caissons will be attached to any good holdfast of the ship, and as the vessel is now lying on her starboard side at an angle of about 70 deg, the contractor intends to right her and to pass a chain round her, so as to make a cradle. This chain he will attach to the caissons. In the interior of the ship about 2000 air balloons will be placed, each having a lifting power in water of one ton. The first work of the divers below water will be to attach the caissons by the chains to the vessel until a sufficient number have been lowered to float the ship. Of course, she will only raise gradually, so the contractor intends to draw her to shallow water, and when he has brought her 60 feet, or thereabouts, from the level of the sea to her keel he will lower a floating dock and catch her. The contract provides that the Admiralty, or any officer appointed by them, are to have free access at all times during the operation of raising. The hull must be delivered whole and entire, not cut or broken, except what was done by the accident; the stern post, no doubt, having suffered from the shock when it struck the ground. Operations are to be commenced as quickly as possible, and carried on with due diligence whenever the weather allows. No assistance is bound to be given, but should the contractor require anything which the Admiralty have at their disposal, the contractor is at liberty to have it, by paying for it at a reduced rate. For all the stores saved salvage will be paid. The contractor is at liberty to have any dry dock without paying for it, provided he raises the *Vanguard*, and the Admiralty will dock her, but at the expense and risk of the contractor, who is responsible for any patent rights which he may infringe upon. Should the inspector appointed to watch the operations disapprove of any procedure on the part of the contractor, he may give him notice to discontinue the work, and, if the Admiralty wish, all operations are to cease and the plant be removed. Should the

Admiralty find the *modus operandi* inapplicable, they are at liberty to cancel the agreement. If the contractor fails to carry out his agreement, the Admiralty are at liberty to continue the operations and use any patent or method the contractor has been using.

If the weather permit, the contractor will start in a fortnight for the scene of the disaster, and it is understood that an English engineer will have the entire superintendence of the work, which will commence in earnest in the first week in May. In November the *Vanguard* was 8 feet 6 inches in the sand, since then more sand has drifted round her.

Mr. N. BARNABY, Director of Construction to the Royal Navy, has read a paper before the "Institution of Naval Architects" on "Ships of War"—a synopsis of which, from *Broad Arrow* of 8th April, we republish in another page.

The propositions laid down seem to be founded on incontrovertible facts, and are most valuable.

It will be seen by the following that an invitation is likely to be given to Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, to visit the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia by the 4th July; and, as an inducement to Her Majesty, it is proposed to erect a monument in the Exhibition to the late PRINCE CONSORT, who was the originator of International Exhibitions. The following is from the *New York Sun* :-

"The opportunity of inviting Queen Victoria to be present at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition has not been improved, and has gone by; but it is still possible to invite her for the more interesting ceremony on the 4th of July, when Mr. Evarts will deliver his Centennial oration.

"We print on another page of this paper a very interesting letter on this subject, which Mr. Edwin Chadwick, Sanitary Commissioner in London, has written to his brother, Mr. Henry Chadwick, in this city. Mr. Edwin Chadwick evidently appreciates the importance to the two nations of making the Queen personally acquainted with the Americans, and of enabling her to understand and appreciate the energetic and powerful republic which has been raised up here in America by men of every race, with British institutions and British laws as their guide. Mr. Chadwick advises, in order to induce the Queen to undertake so long a journey by sea, that in the Centennial Exhibition some suitable monument should be erected to Prince Albert as the great promoter of the first Exhibition of the kind. Whether adopted or not, this is a valuable suggestion, and we trust that those whose official duty it is to shape and direct the Centennial, will give it all due weight and consideration.

"If Queen Victoria should come to the United States in order to be present at the ceremonies of Independence Day in Philadelphia, she would receive from all our forty millions a warmer welcome than was ever proffered to any other visitor, and would do more to increase the good will and cement the friendship between Great Britain and the United States than could be done by a hundred years of ordinary commerce and ordinary visits."

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, will shortly marry one of the daughters of the ex-King of Hanover.

**The Queen's Birthday.**

The 25th anniversary of the Queen's birthday was right loyally observed throughout the entire length and breadth of Canada with a heartiness and unanimity not excelled on any previous occasion—and, we are happy to say, passed off without any very serious casualties save those of Cobourg and Montreal. As a team was driving into Cobourg, containing four persons, horses took fright when passing the G. T. R. station, and ran away, throwing out a young lady named Miss Sharpe, from Hastings, who was coming into Cobourg for pleasure, with some friends from Baltimore, with whom she was staying. The young lady was instantly killed, her neck having been broken by the fall. The other occupants of the vehicle escaped unhurt, but the carriage was smashed.

The Montreal one is still more serious in its results. While a wagon containing five persons was being driven across the railway near the city, it was run into by a train and smashed to pieces. The party consisted of five persons who had been spending the day fishing at River St. Pierre, and were returning when the lamentable affair happened. Though the wagon was smashed to pieces, the horses escaped with but a slight injury, the traces and shafts having been cut as with a knife. The unfortunate occupants did not fare so well. Joseph Minard, 12 years of age, was killed; his head and one arm were severed completely from his body, and both legs were taken off, while his left arm was smashed. Ferdinand Pare, 37 years old, received a cut six inches long on his head, and was badly hurt in the side. His son, Michael, 6 years old, was also badly injured by a cut in the head and other severe bruises. Dominique Robideau, 53 years of age, had his leg severely bruised, a cut in the head, and injured internally. Eugene Raymond, 34 years, received a compound fracture of the skull, and was carried to the General Hospital, where at last accounts he was not expected to survive.

The day was all that could be wished for—clear balmy and invigorating—inducing a general turn out of the people. In Ottawa business was completely suspended, and the day was observed with great rejoicings. The place, however, of chief attraction was Carter Square where the military display was to take place. Precisely at half past eleven o'clock the Field Battery, under command of Captain John Stewart, and the Governor General's Foot Guards, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Thos. Ross, took up their positions on the ground. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Dufferin, and suite, shortly after arrived. They were received by the Guard's fine band playing the National Anthem, and the Battery firing a salute of seventeen guns. Their Excellencies, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Yail, Minister of Militia, Hon. Mr. MacKenzie, Col. Hon. E. G. P. Littleton, Captain Hamilton, Captain Ward, A. D. C., Colonel W. Powell, A. G. M., Capt. Smyth, A. D. C.,

and Lieut. Colonel Jackson, D. A. G., M. D. No. 4, (Major General Smyth from illness was unable to be present) passed up and down the ranks, and made a thorough inspection expressing themselves at its close of their entire satisfaction of the clean, smart, military bearing and efficiency of the troops, the several evolutions they were put through being performed with accuracy and smartness equal to Imperial troops. The Field Battery too displayed much efficiency in their drill, when going down the square at a "double quick." The brigade of Garrison Artillery, under the command Lieut. Colonel Egleson, also acquitted themselves very creditably.

Before the review closed a miniature sham fight took place. The Field Artillery taking up a position on the front near the canal the supposed position of an enemy, and the Guards formed the attacking party. Several rounds were fired and some excellent movements made.

At 12 o'clock the usual *feu de joie* was fired, the Garrison Artillery stationed on Parliament Hill firing the usual salute of 21 guns, after which they marched to Cartier Square headed by their band. Here they joined the other troops, and after giving a royal salute the whole body marched by way of Elgin, Sparks and Rideau streets to the drill shed. Lieut. Colonel Ross before dismissing the Foot Guards addressed them, informing them that at the request of Lieut. Colonel Jackson it was his duty to convey to them His Excellency's admiration of their cleanliness and steadiness in the ranks; and, for his own part, he considered that they were as perfect as volunteers could be.

The following is a list of the officers of the day:—

**Staff.**—His Excellency the Governor General; Lieut. Col. Hon. E. G. P. Littleton and Captain Hamilton, A. D. C.; Colonel Powell, A. G. M.; Lieut. Col. Jackson, D. A. G. (officer of the day); Lieut. Stewart, of the Ottawa Cavalry, acting as A. D. C. to the Officer of the Day.

**Ottawa Field Battery.**—Captain Stewart, Lieut. B. Billings, Surgeon Bentley, Lieut. Harris, V. S.

**Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.**—Lieut. Col. Egleson, commanding; Major Graham; Acting Adjutant Russell; Captains Evans and Patrick; Lieutenants Grant, Manning Heron, Ryan, Brough; Surgeon Corbett, Assistant Surgeon Carmichael.

**Governor General's Foot Guards.**—Lieut. Col. Ross, commanding; Majors White and Macpherson, Capt. Walsh, Paymaster Wicksteed, Surgeon Malloch, Assistant Surgeon Bell, Quartermaster Grant. This regiment mustered 246 strong, including officers and men. The officers in charge of their respective companies were Captains Tilton, Wetherly, Dunlevie and Lee; Lieut. Toller; Ensigns Griffin, Fleming, White and Aumont.

The usual steamboat and railroad excursions took place; the cricketers, base ball

and lacrosse players, indulged in their favorite games. Take it all together it was a very enjoyable day, no accident of any kind occurring to mar its pleasure.

**RIFLE COMPETITION.**

The first competition for the challenge cup of the St. John County Rifle Association took place at the range on Saturday afternoon. The sun was very bright and the wind strong and changeable, rendering high scoring very difficult. Firing commenced shortly after two o'clock, and was carried on with much interest throughout the competition. The ranges were 300, 500 and 600 yards, 7 rounds at each range. The cup was won by Lieut Hart, 62nd Batt., with a score of 76 points. The following is a list of the highest competitors and their scores.

	Points.
Lt. Hart, 62nd Batt.	76
Sapper Mills, N. B. E.	73
Sapper Fiske, N. B. E.	70
Capt. Perley, N. B. E.	70
Gunner Purrah, N. B. G., A.	65
Corpl Thompson, N. B. E.	63
Sergt. Hunter, N. B. E.	59
K. Shives.	59
Sergt. Carmichael, N. B. E.	57
Lt. Andrews	51
Bugler Hart,	46
Sapper Boyd,	45
G. E. McLaughlan,	44
J. Hegan.	42

The cup will be competed for on the third Saturday in June, and monthly during the season, at the end of which time the winners will shoot off for its possession. The motive of the Association in offering this cup is to encourage shooting at these ranges, and the better to do so by having the competition frequently.—*St. John Telegraph, May 22.*

A special from Vienna to the *Telegraph* says England's note relating to the memorandum agreed upon by the three Chancellors assigned as reasons for her refusal to accede thereto that the powers were substantially agreed that the original note of Count Andrassy went so far as it could without an infringement of the Porte's sovereignty; that sufficient time had not been allowed that the execution of accepted reforms; that Montenegrin breaches of neutrality had prevented the pacification which powers considered necessary to the execution of the reforms, that the proposed military disposition of Turks and insurgents, seems to England a premium for renewed hostilities—that the gigantic system of gratuitous relief proposed would be beyond Turkey's ability to grant, and would be seriously destructive of the morality and industry of the people—that the proposal to take more effectual measures at the end of two months' armistice is sufficient encouragement to the insurgents to continue the rebellion, and inducement to Montenegro to persevere in her breaches of neutrality, hoping thereby to obtain accession of territory—that the proposal to bring war ships into the Dardanelles amounts to a proposal to violate the treaty of 1856, and is directly contrary to the long established custom of preventing vessels of war passing those Straits.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* accepts the foregoing as a correct indication of England's reasons for its refusal, and says it is a reply with which there is every reason to be satisfied.

**THE SECRET OF ENGLAND'S GLORY AND GREATNESS.**

At England's Court, where princes grand and ladies fair are seen,  
A dark skinned chief from heathen land sought audience of the Queen.  
The costly present from his King he spread upon the ground,  
Then rose with happy, wondering smile, to gaze on all around.

There everything that met the eye bespoke the cultured mind.  
The Ministers that waited high were tutored and refined.  
How civilization's favored ones contrast with Nature's child!—  
The gaudy dress the chieftain wore was picturesque and wild.

His dusky form was rendered gay with paint and feathers bright;  
His warlike weapons, touched with gold, shone garnish in the light;  
His showy robe, a leopard's skin, was bead-bedecked o'er,  
And heavy were the rings of gold that arm and ankle wore.

In all his native grandeur dight, with bearing far from rude,  
A noble he in Nature's right 'mong England's nobles stood.  
He hears the theme, his head bowed low, his hand upon his breast,  
And thus, in short, emphatic speech, the Island Queen addressed:—

"My King has heard, in our far land, of England many a story;  
He bade me learn the secret of her greatness and her glory."  
With swelling heart Victoria hears, then sweetly bent her eyes  
Where, on a stand beside her hand, the Holy Bible lies.  
Her only eye one moment roams o'er many a landscape fair—  
The blessings of an open Bible meet her everywhere.  
The vision swells, like wave on wave that laves her native shore;  
"Ah! would," she said, with wishful sigh, "my people read it more."

"Oh! blessed, blessed Book of Books, my grand-sire's wish is mine,  
That every one may read and prize Thy precepts all divine."  
Not one of all her palace doors she bids them go unopened;  
She dazzles not the simple eye with wealth of gems or gold.

Unheeded all her treasures lie, in many a glittering heap;  
The long-stored gifts of England's kings remain in castle keep;  
She speaks not of her army's might in many a bloody field,  
Or how her sons victorious fight, who sword and bayonet wield.

She points not to the sea, where her navies sweep the main,  
Nor boasts what British prowess wins, her valor can maintain.  
She raised the Bible, bade him look on England's charter free—  
With awe-struck soul and wistful eye, the savage bent the knee.

With yearning glance Victoria scanned the earnest speaking face,  
Then placed the Bible in his hand with reverential grace.  
"His book," she said, "whose throne is fixed eternal in the skies;  
Your monarch tell to read it well—'tis there the secret lies."

**South Africa and Her Colonies.**

BY MILIT. GEN. MISSET, C. B.

(Continued from Page 240.)

**ORANGE FREE STATE.**

Your Grace, I shall now proceed to give a short account of the two Dutch States adjoining the English Colonies in South Africa. They are both of them offshoots, as it were from the Cape Colony. The Orange Free State was, up to 1835, inhabited by small native tribes under petty chiefs, viz. Betsjuane, Korannas, Basutos, Borolongs, &c, and also by some settlements of Hottentots and halfcastes from the Colony under Cap-

tain Adam Kok, Waterboer, and others. The country up to that time was covered with vast herds of game of every description.

When the Dutch emigrant farmers passed over the Orange River (the boundary of the Cape Colony) in 1836, large tracts of this country fell an easy conquest to them; a few of them remained in occupation of the country, living in their waggons and tents tending their flocks and herds, but being almost as migratory as the game. The great body of these "pioneers of South Africa" passed on, however, inland, one portion of them diverging over the Drakensburg into what is now Natal country, where those battles previously described took place with the Zulus.

The other portion of these Dutch farmers also had their troubles with the natives of the interior, and had a good deal of fighting with the then powerful Matebele nation under Mazulekatze, before they conquered the country which is now the Trans Vaal Republic.

The Orange Free State, and Trans Vaal Republic were for a long time under one general government, if such it could be called, and the names of Boshoff, Potgieter, Pretorius, and others, will be found enrolled as their chief magistrates. In 1861 the last named was at the head of both states; in that year a separation of the governments took place, and they are now two distinct governments, with a President and Volksraad, or council, to each.

The Free State has passed through two or three phases, and two collisions with the British troops, before it was recognized as an independent state. In 1846 Sir Harry Smith as High Commissioner took possession of the country, and it was held by the British Crown, under the name of the "Sovereignty," until January 1852, when it was surrendered by Sir G. Clarke, who was sent out from this country as Her Majesty's Special Commissioner, with full powers to relinquish the territory.

Under his authority a convention was entered into by two commissioners (Messrs. Hogge and Owen) on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and a deputation of Dutch authorities on behalf of the emigrant farmers. Under the terms of this convention the country was relinquished to the Dutch, who now claim and hold both these states.

It was most unwise policy to relinquish this country. Many English subjects had settled there on the faith of its being British territory, and petitioned, without avail, that it should not be surrendered.

The capital of the Free State, Bloemfontein, is situated in latitude 29° south, and is from 90 to 100 miles from the diamond fields. The level of the country is about 5,000 feet above the sea, with splendid pastoral plains, intersected here and there with low ranges of hills, and dotted over with little hillocks called "koppies," apparently upheaves of rock. It is a very healthy country for Europeans, and suited for all kinds of stock, particularly for wool sheep.

This state held a portion of its present territory by agreement from Adam Kok, Captain of the Griqua people (Hottentots and half-castes), but as many disputes arose therefrom Sir George Grey, Her Majesty's High Commissioner, offered that chief a portion of "Norman's land," then vacant, between the Cape Colony and Natal, to which he and his people removed in 1864-5, selling his lands over the Orange River to the Free State.

They also acquired about 2,000,000 acres formerly belonging to the Basutos; this

addition to the Free State was ceded by the Chief Mosheh as war indemnity, in 1865, and confirmed to the Dutch by the award of Her Majesty's High Commissioner in 1869.

The Free State now contains an area of about 70,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 50,000 Europeans, and about the same number of colored races, including servants and farm labourers.

The country abounds in mineral wealth. Diamonds, garnets, and other precious stones are found in considerable numbers, and the State has a great future before it. Wheat, and grain of all sorts can be raised there to any extent, only requiring capital and enterprise, and means of carriage to a port.

It is divided into fourteen districts, with twenty-five towns and villages, each returning so many members to the Volksraad or Council, presided over by His Honor President Brand, a gentleman of Dutch descent, and formerly a barrister of the Cape Colony.

**TRANS VAAL REPUBLIC.**

The Trans Vaal Republic is the second Dutch state in South Africa, but by far the most important one of the two; it extends at present between latitudes 22° to 27° south, and from longitudes 25° to 32° east, but to the north its real limits are almost unbounded. It adjoins the Orange Free State, part of Basuto-land, Natal, Zulu land north of the Tugela, and there is only a small tract of country in possession of natives between the Trans Vaal territory and the Portuguese settlement at Delagoa Bay.

The area is said to be 120,000 square miles, with a population of 40,000 whites (Europeans) and 250,000 coloured. The revenue and expenditure is about £72,000 a year, but this sum gives very little idea of the present or future of the country; the people are of primitive habits, and object to taxation, but they are rich in lands and in flocks and herds.

The Trans Vaal, like the Free State, is situated on a higher plateau than the English Colonies, and embraces a healthy climate for Europeans, but as you proceed north-east, some of the districts are subject to fever and the "Tzitzo" fly.

The pasturage is well adapted for all kinds of stock, and the soil most productive. The country is divided into twelve districts, viz. Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Rustenberg, Lydenberg, Marabastad, Waterberg, Heidelberg, Wakkerstrom, Utrecht, Christiansa, Nazareth, and Marico.

The country is governed by a President (His Honour Thos. F. Burgers), elected in 1872, with an executive Council, and a Legislative Council, consisting of a Speaker and thirty members.

The great future of the Trans Vaal exists in its mineral wealth. The first diamond discovered in South Africa was found north of the Vaal River in 1866, in a portion of the country claimed by the Griqua chief Waterboer, a territory the boundaries of which are in dispute between the English, the Free State, and the Trans Vaal Republic.

Diamonds have since been found in the districts of Pretoria, Marico, Rustenberg, and Waterberg. Gold is found in alluvial deposits, and in reefs of quartz, in Marabastad and Pretoria; while the gold-bearing strata extend for 200 miles north of the seat of government (Pretoria); auriferous quartz existing also through Lydenburg and Rustenberg districts down to the Griqua country.

The Trans Vaal is also rich in coal, iron, cobalt, copper, nickel, lead, tin, and silver, besides sulphur and saltpetre.

The country is well watered and healthy for both human beings and for stock of every description. The soil is fertile, and suited for the production of all sorts of grain and cereals; some of the districts are semitropical, and produce coffee, sugar, cotton, rice, &c., particularly the districts of Rustenburg and Marabastad.

The white population consists mostly of emigrant farmers from the Cape Colony and Natal; the Republic was first formed in 1840, and is recognised as an independent State by the Sand River Convention of 1852. The revenue is derived from simple taxes, viz. quit-rent on farms, transfer, and import duties, capitation tax, and Kaffir taxes. The exports consist of gold and other metals; wool, hides, skins, ostrich feathers, and stock—many thousands of oxen being sent to the Cape Colony and Natal for slaughter and draught purposes, and thousands of sheep for the butcher.

The relationship between the Dutch States and the English Colonies in South Africa have not heretofore been very cordial. Both States consider they have grievances: the one for our assumption of Griqua-land West, and for taking the Basutos under British protection, just at the time they were about to be conquered after a protracted war; and the other, on the long disputed boundary question between the Republic and the natives on the Vaal River, the Free State, and Griqua-land; and also on their construction of the terms of the Convention of 1852, claiming that the words "free trade" include exemption from custom dues at English ports.

While Lieut. Governor of Natal in 1866, I induced the then President of the Trans Vaal (Pretorius) to pay me a visit. I received him with the usual honours, and from that time a better feeling has existed with that Colony. I submitted the question of "custom dues" to the Legislative Council, and obtained a remission of duty on all *Government stores* and on *machinery*, but this has not entirely satisfied the Republic, and they are now about to open up a trade through Delagoa Bay with a view to save the import duties charged at English ports, and have entered into a treaty with the Portuguese Government on the subject.

Since the discovery of gold and mineral wealth in the Trans Vaal, an influx of many thousands of English and other nationalities have proceeded there, and very marked effects have been produced. Land and fixed property has considerably risen in value, and that country will soon occupy a most important position in South Africa.

#### GRIQUA LAND WEST.

Griqua Land West, or the Diamond Fields, is but a small territory in South Africa, but I need not say it is a most important one, for since the discovery of the first diamond in 1866, the prosperity of that small dependency, and of the South African Colonies and States generally, has rapidly advanced.

The country was at the time occupied by a Griqua captain named Waterboer and his people, who declined to migrate with Adam Kok when Sir George Grey offered a portion of "No-man's land" to them. Between 1868 and 1870, so many thousands of Europeans flocked to the Diamond Fields, that it became necessary for some sort of government to be organised.

From the pressure of these circumstances, Captain Waterboer offered his territory to the British Government, and on the 27th October, 1871, a proclamation was issued accepting the proffered allegiance of the Griqua chief and his people, while other proclamations were also issued extending

Colonial law to the new province and appointing commissioners to administer the government.

Subsequently a Lieutenant Governor and a regular Government staff was appointed, and the territory vested by commission in the "Governor" of the Cape Colony; but the Province has not been yet regularly annexed to the Cape Colony, and is consequently a matter of dispute between the Dutch and English Colonies in South Africa.

It now includes a large tract of land heretofore claimed by petty native tribes, including Waterboer and his people, the country being but sparsely populated.

Since the diamond discoveries the population has increased to between 60,000 and 70,000, of which about 15,000 are Europeans, but the numbers vary by emigration to and going from the fields. The revenue is already about £70,000 a year.

The "Farm" on which the town of Kimberley has been erected was purchased by the Local Government only the other day for £100,000, since which time more than that sum has been realised in building lots sold to residents, while the mines on it remain in the hands of the Government.

The pasture lands of the country are very good, and the Government have lately sold a number of farms, realising about £25,000 for the land, but retaining the mineral rights.

#### BASUTO LAND.

Basuto-land is a native territory adjoining the Orange Free State, north of the Orange River, annexed to the Cape Colony by Sir P. Wodehouse, in 1871. It contains about 7,000 square miles, with a native population (Basutos) of 120,000 souls. The lowlands or plains are like the Free States, about 5,000 feet above the sea, but the mountains which bound the country on the south and east are from 7,000 to 9,000 feet high. It is a very rich, fertile, and prolific territory. Large quantities of grain and corn are annually raised, and the pasture lands are good for all kinds of stock; while coal, copper, and iron also abound.

The Basutos were at war with the Orange Free State when the former applied to come under British protection, and the war was thus put an end to. They now pay a hut-tax to the Government which yields a revenue of about £12,000 a year, and is more than enough to pay their able chief magistrate (C. Griffiths, Esq.), and other officers to govern the country by special laws and regulations. French, London, and Wesleyan missionaries have laboured amongst these tribes for many years, with more success than is usual amongst South African tribes.

In 1852, whilst what is now the Orange Free State was still in British possession as the "Sovereignty," and while the Cape Colony and the Kaffirs were at war, the Basutos threatened the small English force left to protect the country, and Sir George Cathcart marched a column of troops over the Orange River, when an engagement took place with the Basutos, and they showed themselves to be formidable enemies.

In 1865 a portion of this tribe also made an inroad into Natal and carried off a considerable quantity of stock, for which compensation was not fully made. They were then at war with the Free States, and hostilities continued until they were taken under British protection in 1868.

The tribe itself is of recent origin, and became powerful from the ability of the chief, Moshesh. There are several table topped mountains in the country, with almost inaccessible approaches, to which the natives retreat in war time, and from which it is almost impossible to dislodge them.

Tribe Bosigo has never been taken, although attacked several times by the Dutch forces. The area on the top of the mountain is considerable, water and pasturage abundant, while approach is narrow, steep, and easily defended.

Moshesh partly made his tribe by what is called "lending wives" to his people. The African custom is to buy your wife, and when a follower could not afford to pay for the luxury he would go to the chief, who would buy the wife for him, and according to native law the children would owe double allegiance to the chief.

I shall only allude to two other native reserves which are under British protection: one under Mr. Austin, near the Witberg, on the left bank of the Orange River, numbering about 15,000; the other a Fingere settlement formed in a portion of Kruif's country, east of the Kei River, from which that Chief and his tribe were expelled in 1857-8.

These reserves were a portion of those residing in the Cape Colony, where the settlements became overcrowded; the country was offered to them while vacant, and from 10,000 to 50,000 moved into it, and are now very prosperous.

#### FEDERATION.

Mr. President, ladies, and gentlemen, - I propose concluding this address with a few words on a subject which I consider most important for the future prosperity of South Africa, and that subject may be summed up in the word Federation. I do not bring forward this "idea" from any recent excitement prevailing in the South African Colonies; I bring it forward from conviction that South Africa, as a whole, can never become a great and prosperous country without it.

I was stationed in Canada soon after a similar scheme had been carried into effect in that now great Dominion; a country that had hitherto been divided against itself, with a series of petty governments, the one antagonistic to the other, their rules and regulations clashing, and the people almost at enmity with each other.

At the present moment it is one united power for all good and general purposes, each State, nevertheless, arranging and providing for its own local Government. It is at once apparent how strong such unity makes a country, when I tell you that there are now 650,000 fighting men enrolled in Canada, and that 40,000 of them come out voluntarily for drill every year. This will evince how strong she has become within herself, and what an adjunct to the British Crown.

So also must South Africa, in my opinion, federate into one great Colony. Canada has no internal enemies; South Africa has vast hordes of savages, and without unity each separate Colony is powerless to stem or oppose a rising of the natives, or to enact *universal* regulations for the good Government of them, particularly as regards the acquisition of arms and ammunition. At present one Colony prohibits the possession of arms by the natives, except under certain circumstances, while the other Colony admits free-trade in fire arms, and no less than 500,000 lbs. of powder were imported last year alone. This bears a most serious aspect for the future of South Africa, for these arms will certainly circulate throughout the whole country, while separate legislation is likely to bring on local wars.

This is only one feature of the case, but unity is equally necessary in a commercial point of view. I have endeavored to show you the wealth of the country lying within the limits of the four Colonies—viz. the Cape, Natal, the Orange Free State, and the

Trans Vaal Republic—the exports and imports of which now yearly amount to over seventeen millions of pounds sterling; but I will not again go into statistics. My object is to show you the importance of Federation. The interior of South Africa is boundless, the future wealth of it is enormous, the high table lands and fertile valleys are capable of producing everything in the world, and Dame Nature has been so lavish in her bounties that, in some of these tracts, man does not live by the "sweat of his brow," but subsists, like the beasts of the field, on what nature provides. The very grass yields seed like corn, I have seen it sold in the market at Grahamstown under the name of "wanna," the food from heaven.

Well, sir, as the flood circulates through man, going from and returning to the heart, so, with Federation, will commerce flow through South Africa, to and from England; but without this unity, the great interior will be tapped by arteries, that will run crossways and cut off the smaller streams flowing inwards, thus carrying the commerce of the great future eastward, away from England and into other countries. Gentlemen this is a most important consideration for this country and for South Africa.

But, sir, I go beyond this in my idea of Federation: I say that England should herself federate with all the British Colonies. The present ties are becoming rarer and more broken, whereas they should be brought closer and closer together. You may ask, How is this to be done? and I will tell you. Each British Colony should have a representative in this country, and that representative should have a seat in the British House of Parliament. It might be said that such a member would be incompatible with the Constitution, as the Colonies do not *directly* contribute to the expenditure of this country. Granted; but let the representative member sit in the House all the same. Do not let him vote, but let him *speak*, particularly upon all *Colonial* subjects.

I say, sir, that the ignorance displayed in the House of Commons when any Colonial subject crops up is something monstrous, not only by members, but by ex-Colonial Ministers, who ought to know better; and I assure this fact will present itself to most Colonists here to night.

It would be the duty of such representative to bring forward the requirements and wishes of the Colony from which he is deputed, and when any case arises in the House concerning the Colony, he should be able to rise and make a clear statement of facts on the subject. This would bring the bond of union between England and her Colonies into more harmony.

I would go beyond even this. I would offer Federation to every people or nation speaking the English language. I would offer it to the great Anglo-Saxon Race who parted from England on this very question: it would be holding out the right hand of fellowship to the great American people, and if it did nothing else it would draw us closer together in friendship and alliance.

Such nationality has become the great policy of the day. Look at Italy: look at Germany and Prussia. The latter from a series of independent kingdoms, has become a vast empire, and almost a standing menace to Europe. Her organized army now consists of 2,420,000 men, with a standing army in peace time (1874) of 401,659 exclusive of the one year volunteers. In opposition to this, I say, gentlemen, that if England federated with her great Colonies, they

could and would, in the event of war or any great calamity, bring great resources in both men and money to aid the parent country.

Ladies and gentlemen, looking round me, and seeing as I do many Cape friends and South African Colonists, I am impelled as a last word to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of one of South Africa's most worthy heroes and defenders—a man who would have been great had he lived in any part of the world, but one who made that country his home, gave his substance for the good of it, and his life in its defence. I am sure I need not tell you that I allude to the late Sir Walter Currie, a man loved and respected by his friends, and respected yet dread by his country's enemies; followed so soon to the grave by his devoted wife, a lady beloved equally by rich and poor—by the one for her virtues and hospitality, by the other for her friendliness and charity.

#### Mr. Lowe's Apology.

In the House of Commons on the 4th instant, Mr. Lowe, as the telegraph has already informed us, apologized for his speech at Retford, in which he said that the Queen had twice tried to induce Prime Ministers to introduce a bill to give her the title of Empress of India. The following are his remarks in full:—

Mr. Lowe—May I ask the permission of the House to make a short personal statement? (Hear, hear.) I was on Tuesday evening precluded by the strict rules of the House from saying anything with respect to the communication from Her Majesty which was then made to the House. At the same time I feel little doubt that, had I asked the House for their indulgence, it would have been granted to me. (Hear, hear.) I thought on the whole, being entirely unprepared for any such statement, that it would be more respectful to Her Majesty, and that I should be more likely to conduct myself with due propriety in the matter if I took forty eight hours to consider in what manner I should deal with so very new and unexpected an event. (Hear, hear.) I have employed that time in consideration, and I humbly request the House to listen to me while I tell them the little I have to say upon the subject. (Hear, hear.) The statement I made at Retford, and has been made the subject of Her Majesty's communication, I believed to be true at the time I made it; but although I believed it to be true, I must frankly acknowledge that I ought not to have made the statement. (Cheers.) I acknowledge that it was wrong to make it; and it was wrong because no one has a right—and no one looking at the matter calmly and dispassionately, feels this more than I do to drag the name of the Sovereign, even directly, into our disputes in this House. (Cheers.) I sincerely regret that I did not remember the fact that in the whole of the Queen's dominions Her Majesty is, by reason of her sovereign dignity, the only person upon whom is imposed the disability of not being able to say anything in personal defence. (Hear, hear.) That alone, if there was no other reason, ought to have closed my mouth, and I hope the House will consider my acknowledgment both full and ample. (Cheers.) But, sir, that is not all. After the communication which Her Majesty has been pleased to make I cannot doubt for a moment that I was entirely mistaken in what I asserted (cheers); and nothing remains for me except to express my most sincere and extreme regret, as one who is wholly and heartily a dutiful and

loyal subject of Her Majesty, that by my fault—a fault that I admit I have caused Her Majesty to have been put to what she will have felt the disagreeable necessity of making a communication on such a subject to the House—a necessity that ought never to have been imposed upon her. (Cheers.) I most sincerely regret that I was the means of fixing the necessity upon Her Majesty. I cannot doubt that I was entirely mistaken. I retract everything that I said, and, if such a thing be proper from a subject to his sovereign, I humbly offer my most sincere apologies to Her Majesty for the error that I have committed. (Loud cheers.)

#### REVIEWS.

The *Edinburgh Review*, for April, reprint ed by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Braclay Street, New York, is now on our table. Contents as follows:

1. Cannon Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's.
2. Recent Scotch Novels.
3. Railway Receipts and Railway Losses.
4. Lord Mayo's Indian Administration.
5. Merchant Shipping and Ancient Commerce.
6. Lord Albermarle's Reminiscences.
7. Cipponi's History of the Republic of Florence.
8. Secondary Education in Scotland.
9. Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay.

The article on Thirlwall, of whose writings the most widely known are the *History of Greece* and the pamphlet on the admission of Dissenters to academic degrees, gives a sketch of his career, dwelling at some length on his literary labors, his character, and teachings, and especially his manner of dealing with Ritualism.

"Recent Scotch Novels" is a brief history of Scotch Novels, from the time of Sir Walter Scott to the present day, illustrated with many extracts and critical comments.

The article on Railway discusses the comparative cost of merchandise and passenger traffic, and the effect of increase of speed on running expenses.

In the following article we have an account of the condition of India, at the time when Lord Mayo was appointed Viceroy, and of the beneficial effects of his rule.

The review of Landsay's *Merchant Shipping and Commerce* treats of the early history of navigation, and the development of naval energy and maritime enterprise. Many curious details will be found here early relative to early maritime law and usages, the galleys of the middle ages, early battles by sea, the difficulties of ancient navigation, origin of nautical terms, and piracy (in early naval history not a term of opprobrium): "capturing a foreign merchant ship, throwing her crew overboard, or selling them as slaves, and appropriating the cargo, was a slightly irregular but by no means dishonorable proceeding."

"Lord Abermarle's Reminiscences" is reviewed, with many extracts, and described as one of the most amusing books of its class.

"Cipponi's History of Florence" affords a text for an exposition of the internal workings of the Florentine democracy; and the review of the *Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay* furnishes a portrait of the man which will be prized by those who have hitherto only known the historian.

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Wimbledon Team—1876.

The following is a list of the Canadian Team, to sail for England on the 28th June next:

1. Sergeant Corbin, 63rd Battalion, Nova Scotia.
  2. Sergeant Mitchell, 13th Battalion, Ontario.
  3. Sergeant Sutherland, G. G. F. Guards, Ontario.
  4. Bomb. Crowe, Wellington Field Battery, Ontario.
  5. Lieutenant Cole, 42nd Battalion Ontario.
  6. Private Ross, 1st Battalion, Quebec.
  7. Lieutenant Johnson, 71st Battalion, New Brunswick.
  8. Private Turnbull, 1st Battalion, Quebec.
  9. Sergeant Mitchell, 13th Battalion, Ontario.
  10. Lieut. Wright, 50th Battalion Quebec.
  11. Lieut. Burnhill, 78th Battalion, Nova Scotia.
  12. Sergeant Flynn, 10th Battalion, Ontario.
  13. Quarter Master Cleveland, 54th Battalion, Quebec.
  14. Corporal Longstruth, 8th Cavalry, New Brunswick.
  15. Lieut. Fitch, 78th Battalion, Nova Scotia.
  16. Capt. Ballie, 10th Battalion, Ontario.
  17. Corporal Throop, G.G.F. Guards, Ontario.
  18. Sergt. Butler, Rifles, British Columbia.
  19. Private Chambers, Militia, Manitoba.
  20. Captain Graham Field Battery, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
- Recapitulation: Ontario, 8; Quebec, 4; Nova Scotia, 4; New Brunswick, 2; Manitoba, 1, British Columbia, 1. Total 20.

Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, M. P., commanding 47th Battalion, Kingston, is to command the team this year; and Captain O. R. Arnold of the 57th Battalion, of Sussex, New Brunswick, has been appointed second officer.

Mr. Disraeli has had a great triumph on Mr. James' motion of censure in regard to the terms of the proclamation, which gave effect to the Royal Titles Bill. The Ministerial majority was one hundred and four, about double what it has been on ordinary occasions of late. Mr. Lowe's speech at Bedford, in which he untruly, however unintentional the untruth may have been, stated that two previous Premiers, understood to be Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone, had refused to make a change in the royal titles, at the request of the Queen, was without doubt the principal cause of the increased majority, and it is noticeable that neither he nor Mr. Gladstone spoke in the debate, although they are by far the strongest men of the Liberal part in the Commons. Such speeches go Mr. Lowe, as the one alluded to, will, it is stated, ensure that Mr. Forester, his great rival, will yet be First Minister in a Liberal Government. The conflict in the Royal circle in England over the question of precedence when the Princess Maria, Duchess of Edinburgh, arrived in the country, was perhaps the chief cause of the recent addition to the titles of the Queen.

The annual convention of riflemen was held at Creedmoor on the 26th. Col. Gildersleeve, presiding; and Col. Wingate, Secretary. Resolutions were passed requesting the National Rifle Association to provide a cartoon shooting at all the ranges in future matches, also an off hand time match, at 200 yards; also, that in military matches they use the rifle in use by the organization which they represent.



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