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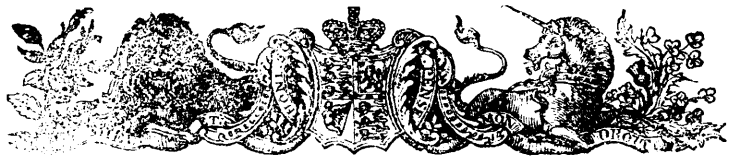
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X. OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1876. No. 13.

The Volunteer Review
published EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR, Proprietor, to whom all Business Correspondences should be addressed.
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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.
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Special arrangements of an advantageous character made with Merchants for the Year, Half Year or Quarter.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "WITNESS."

THE friends of healthy literature have, by persevering diligence, placed the *Montreal Witness* in the very first rank of newspapers. The rapid growth of trashy reading, and of what is positively vile, stimulating good people to more earnest efforts than ever to fill every household with sound mental food. A clergyman has lately secured for the *Witness* hundreds of subscribers, and declares his intention to make this one of his first duties in the present and every future field of labor, as he holds that by no other means could he do so much for the future of a neighborhood as by placing good reading in every family.
Successive attacks upon the *Witness* during each of the past three years, culminating in what has been called "The Ban" of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal; although not otherwise desirable circumstances, have done a great deal to concentrate and intensify the zeal of the friends of Temperance and religious liberty in

favor of the *Witness*. Indeed, the fact that the last assault has been followed up for six months with the most untiring efforts to break down the paper on the part of the most powerful moral opposition that could be organized on earth, and has resulted in cutting us off from some, at least, of those Roman Catholic readers whose good will we formerly enjoyed and highly prized, give us perhaps, some claim on the kind offices of those who value free speech and freedom of religious belief. The actual diminution of the circulation of the *Daily Witness* is of course, comparatively small, amounting to about 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 Roman Catholic reading being such still.

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

	Cir. Semi-Weekly		
	Cir. Daily, 1st Sept.	and Tri-Weekly 1st Sept.	ir. Weekly 1st Sept.
1871,	10,700	3,000	8,000
1872,	10,000	3,600	9,000
1873,	11,600	3,600	10,750
1874,	12,900	3,800	17,000
1875,	12,400	3,200	19,700

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "CANADIAN MESSENGER."

THE PIONEER PAPER.

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

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

The following are the prices of the *Messenger*

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

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

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "NEW DOMINION MONTHLY."

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

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

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers, Montreal.

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AN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BOND.

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Portions of Bonds receive their proper proportion.

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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.

DR. WARNER'S SANITARY CORSET.

With Skirt-Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.



Patented Sept. 28th, 1875.

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

We would particularly call attention to the following advantages:

- 1st. It affords a convenient and efficient support for the underclothing.
- 2d. The Self Adjusting Pads are the delight of every lady. They give elegance to the form, and are not in any way injurious or objectionable.
- 3d. It combines three garments in one—a corset, a skirt supporter, and self-adjusting pads—and yet costs no more than an ordinary corset.

In ordering, give size of waist instead of number of corset usually worn.

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

25 cts. will be allowed for this advertisement, if it is cut out and sent with the order.
 Great inducements to good Agents.
 Address,
 WARNER BROS.,
 763 Broadway, N. Y.

THE WEEKLY SUN.
 1776. New York. 1876.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The WEEKLY SUN, eight pages with fifty-six broad columns is only \$1.20 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, \$5 a month or \$6.50 a year. SUNDAY edition extra, \$1.10 per year. We have no travelling agents.
 Address,
 THE SUN, New York City.

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 35 Wooster street, N. Y.

Sold at all Drug Stores Here.

Price, Twenty five Cents.

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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, APRIL 4, 1876.

No. 13

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Death is busy! Another of our respected citizens is gone! Mr. PHILOMEN PENNOCK of Law firm of WALKER, PENNOCK & McINTYRE, is the victim this time; he died on Wednesday night of typhoid fever after a short illness, aged 33 years and 8 months. He was buried on Friday at 3 o'clock, Mr. JUSTICE GALT adjourned the Assize Court at noon to the following day, to give the members of the Bar and officials of the Court an opportunity of attending his funeral. Mr. PENNOCK was highly esteemed, and his funeral was numerously attended by the most respectable citizens of Ottawa. He leaves a wife and two children.

A correspondent writes us to say:—"Those old guns, recommended by Major General SMYTH to be sold for old metal, might be rifled at small expense, making them good effective guns, if that was done." We think the suggestion a good one and recommend it to the notice of the Major General and the Minister of Militia.

The following is good news for the lumbermen of the Ottawa:—"Recent advices received at Quebec from England bespeak a large Spring feet, owing to the active demand for Canadian timber and deals, and the small quantity in stock on the other side."

Mr. JOHN POUPORE, of Chichester, P. Q., is sending some specimens of yellow pine to the Philadelphia Exhibition. There are already at the Kenfrew station, waiting for others to arrive before shipment, two sawlogs 16 feet long and about 2 feet 9 inches in diameter, and one stick 24 feet long and 2 feet square. They are attracting much attention, especially on account of their superior quality.

The Dominion Plumbago Company are shipping splendid specimens of the mineral to Philadelphia for the Centennial.

The glass dome of the Centennial art gallery will be lighted by 2,000 gas jets. The dome is 266 feet above the level of the Schuylkill, and will be visible at night all over Philadelphia.

Brother Jonathon pays very dear for the support of his invalid soldiers. The Committee investigating the affairs of the Soldiers' Home came to the conclusion that it would be much cheaper to board all the inmates at first-class hotels dress them in broadcloth, and give them all the spending money they needed.

A society has been formed in London to promote the colonization and improvement of the Holy Land. More than a thousand Germans have already emigrated, and formed six settlements, one of which is at Jerusalem.

Sir H. Halford says he has received letters from Colonel Gilderleeve and Major Leach in relation to the proposed International Rifle Contest in America this season, but they do not alter the situation. The Scotch persists in separate representations of Scotch, and the Irish will go; but there will probably be no English team.

The gale of Tuesday last at the White Mountains was the severest known for years. Thirty feet of the roof of the Profile House, at Franconia Mountains, were blown off. Thirty rooms were uncovered, the parlor doors were blown in, and there were three inches of snow in the parlor. The carriage house, 100 feet long, was blown down, and the barn unroofed. A railroad bridge of the Mount Washington branch road was blown six feet out of line, rendering the passage of trains impossible. The Portland and Ogdensburg trains through the White Mountain Notch were cancelled on Tuesday.

The Cuban question, which has been submerged by the flood of investigations, will come to the surface in a short time. Don Carlos, now in England, it is said has received overtures to become a loyal member of the royal family, and that his pride may not suffer he will be offered the position of Governor General of Cuba, thus affiliating him with the home Government in the same manner that the Portugal royal family became rulers of Brazil after their expulsion from Portugal by Napoleon. It is the purpose of the Spanish Ministry to place a large force in Cuba and conquer peace at any sacrifice of life and money. The firmness with which this is to be done does not please the President of the United States, and Mr. Fish is wondering what will become of his State paper on foreign intervention. The Washington administration is exceedingly solicitous about the issue of events in Cuba.

The British naval estimates for the ensuing year amount to £11,288,872, a considerable increase over those of last year.

In the Italian army there now are 133 generals, 1,226 staff officers, and 9,927 captains and lieutenants.

England has spent \$1,000,000,000 on her navy within the last eighteen years.

Hong Kong advices to March 1st report increasing difficulties between the Portuguese in Mexico and the Chinese authorities at Canton. The Viceroy declares his intention to establish a Custom House on territory claimed by the Portuguese, who are preparing to resist forcibly.

The Queen gave £500 to the London Hospital on the occasion of her visit recently.

It is proposed to raise a memorial to Robert Raikes, the promoter of Sunday schools, in the city of his birth, Gloucester.

The *Times* special from Odessa says a million and a quarter is still wanting to complete the payment of Turkish coupons in January. The Ottoman Bank refuses advances. The breach between the Government and the Bank is widening.

In digging near Ceri Rome, there has been discovered a superb marble fragment of an ancient Roman calendar, containing the second half of the first five months of the year. Besides the usual indications of the days, feasts, and the different games, there is a list of principal solemnities; some of these last are quite new; others confirm conjectures which have been made by learned men on less certain indications. The most recent date which can be read is that of the dedication of the Altar of Peace by Augustus, in the 745th year of Rome.

Professor Rudolphe says that he has found out that the sun is a white, hot mass, 856,000 miles in diameter, having a surrounding ocean of burning gas 50,000 miles deep, with tongues of flame darting upward 50,000 miles, and volcanic forces that hurl luminous matter to the height of 160,000 miles.

The *Moscow Gazette*, which is always well informed in foreign matters, has suddenly changed its tone. It proposes that Turkish troops be withdrawn from the Herzegovina, and that Province either ceded to or placed under the administration of the Prince of Montenegro, who, in return, might be induced to recognize the Sultan as his suzerain. This suggestion is put forward because the *Gazette* thinks that all hope of carrying out the reform programme must be abandoned while there are Turkish troops in the Herzegovina, and while the Porte is penniless and impotent to do anything effectual, without mentioning Austria's well-known opposition to any such plans. The *Gazette* concludes by inviting England to co-operate with Russia for this purpose.

Intelligence from Slavonic sources announces that the insurgent leader Pektovic, repulsed an attack of the Turkish troops on the 25th inst., near Trebinge, capturing 300 head of cattle, 40 horses, &c. The Turks lost several men killed.

The *Nagasaki Rising Sun* says that the Buddhist religion is fast declining. In Yamashima Ken alone seventy-one Buddhist temples have been abandoned since 1873, and during the past six years nearly seven hundred temples have been converted to other purposes than those for which they were built.

Annual Report on the State of the Militia for 1875.

(Continued from page 136.)

APPENDIX No. 1.

MILITARY DISTRICT, NO. 1.

Head Quarters, London,
7th December, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward for submission to the Major General commanding, the enclosed Inspection Report of the corps in the District under my command which have performed their annual drill for the year 1875.

The Active Militia Force in this District consists of—

The 1st Regiment of Cavalry, 4 Troops.
The "London" Field Battery,
The "Wellington" Field Battery,
2 Garrison Batteries,
9 Regiments of Infantry,
2 Regiments of Rifles.

CAMPS.

In obedience to your instructions, the force above named performed their Drill in Brigade Camps under my command. The first Brigade at London; the 2nd Brigade at Guelph; for a period of 12 days each.

The first Brigade Division assembled at London on the 7th September on ground well situated a short distance from the town.

The strength of this Camp was—

1st Regiment of Cavalry, 4 Troop, 15 officers, 160 non commissioned officers and men, with 175 horses, under command of Lieut. Colonel Cole.

The London Field Battery with the Sarnia Garrison Battery attached, 7 officers, 113 non commissioned officers and men and 60 horses, under command of Major Peters.

The 7th Battalion Infantry, 21 officers, 299 non commissioned officers and men, under command of Lieut. Colonel Macbeth.

The 22nd Battalion Rifles, 24 officers, 306 non commissioned officers and men, under Lieut. Colonel Cowan.

The 24th Battalion Infantry, 19 officers, 274 non commissioned officers and men, under Lieut. Colonel Smith.

25th Battalion Infantry, 19 officers, 236 non commissioned officers and men, under Lieut. Colonel O'Malley.

The 26th Battalion Infantry, 23 officers, 314 non commissioned officers and men, under Lieut. Colonel Attwood.

The 27th Battalion Infantry, 21 officers, 290 non commissioned officers and men, under Lieut. Colonel Davis; being a total of 151 officers, and 2090 non commissioned officers and men, 4 guns and 235 horses.

The 2nd Brigade Division assembled at their usual camping ground near Guelph on the 22nd June in the following strength, viz.

The Wellington Field Battery, with Goderich Garrison Artillery attached, 6 officers, 113 men and 59 horses, under Major McDonald.

The 28th Battalion Infantry, 17 officers, 252 non commissioned officers and men, under Lieut. Colonel Smith.

The 29th Battalion Infantry, 17 officers, 208 non commissioned officers and men, under Lieut. Colonel Peck.

The 30th Battalion Rifles, 27 officers, 415 non commissioned officers and men, under Lieut. Colonel Clarke, M.P.L.

The 32nd Battalion Infantry, 23 officers, 291 non commissioned officers and men, under Lieut. Colonel Sproat.

The 33rd Battalion Infantry, 23 officers, 319 non commissioned officers and men, under Lieut. Colonel Ross, M. P. L; being a total of 113 officers, 1598 non commissioned officers and men, with 4 guns and 59 horses.

Thus the total numbers of the two camps was 264 officers, 3690 non commissioned officers and men, 314 horses with 8 guns.

I beg to call your attention to the fact that though the corps have been reduced in nominal strength, yet the general average of companies is so complete, that the number of men who have drilled this year is the third largest muster since the passing of the Militia Act in 1868.

The localities of Guelph and London appear to be the ones best suited for camps in this District on account of their central situation and the lines of railway which converge there, making the transport of men and stores much less expensive than at the more remote points.

The London Camp Ground is well suited for a camp, but there is no ground sufficiently extensive for Brigade Drill unless some were rented for this purpose, which would be very desirable.

The conveniences at Guelph are all that can be desired, and the Municipal Corporations there do all in their power to make the camp a success and pleasant to the Force.

CAVALRY.

The 1st Regiment of Cavalry under Lieut. Colonel Cole I found much improved in drill both of men and horses and the men more generally provided with those minor requirements, straps, spurs and gloves, &c., which mark the distinction between the smart and the slovenly cavalry soldier. The Regiment came provided for the first time with a mounted Band which promises to be a very good one.

It appears surprising that so efficient a body of Infantry and Artillery as were inspected by the Major General commanding at Guelph Camp, should fail of being complete on account of having no Cavalry to that Brigade Division; I would most respectfully urge that 2 Troops of Cavalry may be formed somewhere near the centre of the Division. I have frequently received offers to raise Cavalry corps there and require only the authority to do so, and I would suggest that action be taken at once, so that the officers have time in this winter to get all ready for camp next year.

ARTILLERY.

The Artillery as at former camps turn out the most efficient and soldier like body of men in the District, setting an excellent example to the others in Camp with them. The Field Batteries had 4 days extra at Camp for shot and shell practice which they much profited by.

I attached the Sarnia Garrison Battery to the London Field Battery and the Goderich Garrison Battery to the Wellington Field Battery, an arrangement that worked very well for both corps. They were inspected the Assistant Inspector of Artillery who appeared well satisfied.

INFANTRY.

I believe that one third of the Infantry were new men, but it is astonishing how soon they picked up the duties of camp life and improved rapidly in drill.

The Brigade which the Major General commanding inspected at Guelph on the 1st July was composed of a large proportion of recruits who after about a weeks Battalion Drill were put in Brigade and "marched past," performed several Brigade move-

ments, skirmishing &c., and ended by firing "Feu de joie." To attempt such a programme would appear an absurdity to one unacquainted with the naturally very quick perceptive faculties of Canadians which added to their generally good education makes the Canadian soldier pick up drill far more easily than his English brother, through it is more difficult to instil discipline and that unhesitating obedience to orders so fully carried out in Her Majesty's regular army and of such vital importance in all military bodies.

There can be no doubt but that these camps afford the best method of training the force at their annual drill and I can confidently assert that the two Brigades in this District are now more efficient and ready for active service than at any previous time during the last ten years, while each camp gives them more experience in cooking and making the best of their rations, and making themselves comfortable in their tents, the ignorance of which in a campaign fills the hospitals and makes men discontented and dispirited.

I believe the months of June and September are the best for camping in this district, the actual date for assembling must depend on the lateness of or earliness of the season, but the general time for each camp should be understood so that men can make their private arrangements beforehand.

TARGET PRACTICE.

All the men in camp with a few exceptions fired 15 rounds per man at Target practice, making as will be seen by the returns a fair average, but I have again to submit the great advantage that in my opinion would result if prizes were given for the best shots at Target practice performed during drill in camp, and I feel sure that money so granted would be highly appreciated by the men, while it is evident that it could not be divided among a few of the best shots, which is I fear too often the result of money granted to Rifle Associations.

MUSTER.

At both of these camps every man was mustered in my presence, and I personally inspected all the arms, accoutrements and clothing, which I found in serviceable condition, though the forage caps appear capable of improvement. Many corps require new issue of slings which have been fairly worn out, the issue having been made 15 years ago of old ones thrown aside from the regular army.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A marquee at each camp was set apart for use of the Young Men's Christian Association a most worthy institution and one that I believe gives a tone of morality generally to the men in camp, and supports those desirous of setting a good example.

I found it very difficult to stop the sale of spirituous liquors in the canteens in camp, and after consultation with the commanding officers I received with much pleasure an intimation from all of them at London Camp requesting that at the next camp no canteens should be allowed.

CARE OF ARMS, CLOTHING, &c.

In order that the man who loses any article of public property committed to his charge may be made responsible for it instead of too often falling a burden on the shoulders of the Captain, it would appear to me to be practicable to arrange for the payment of each man after his annual drill, by an order on the Paymaster, signed by his Captain to certify that the man has given into

Company Stores in good order the arms, accoutrements clothing, &c., &c., issued to him for use at camp, while any deficiencies and damages would be deducted from the amount due him for the annual drill pay and the order on the Paymaster be filled up for the balance to be paid him; this order for convenience sake might be made payable at any Bank.

The health of the men at both camps was excellent, and no casualties of any consequence occurred.

The rations were very good, no complaints of any kind and the quantity as well as the quality was satisfactory, but the forage ration of hay is not sufficient.

The general conduct of the men was very good, there were a few cases of breach of discipline which were promptly punished; each year I notice that discipline is improving.

I have to acknowledge the able and cordial support rendered me from the staff and commanding officers of the District—a support without which—or which given less heartily would make my position a very onerous one.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. TAYLOR,
Lt. Colonel,

Deputy Adjutant General,
Commanding Military District No. 1.

The Adjutant General
of Militia, Ottawa.

(To be Continued.)

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.

The Defence of the Dominion.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—As the government has decided not to have any camps for Military Instruction this year—it is apparent that in their scheme of retrenchment one of the first things to be sacrificed is the defence of the country. At the same time they say it is not their intention to change the present System of Instruction.

Now the question which naturally suggests itself is:—Is it advisable to continue the present system, and if not, what better system can be adopted? This country, in my opinion, is not able to support a standing army, nor do I think it would be advisable to have one, as there would be just so many men lost to the country; and as it has been found expedient to expend a very large sum annually to encourage emigration, it would not surely do to expend a much larger sum in keeping up an army which to be of the least efficiency to the country, would have to be five times as large as the army of emigrants that annually come to the country, and it appears to me that it would be sheer folly to keep so many men in idleness—for, at all events, they would not fill any of the stations for which we bring out emi-

grants, viz, agricultural, industrial and domestic employment. Provided a sufficient number of men could be obtained (in itself a very difficult task, as men here do not relish the idea of long service) they could only be expected to form the nucleus of the army necessary to defend our country and the remainder would have to be raised from our sedentary militia (or if that branch was abolished, then some other system, as, for instance, the Prussian, would have to be adopted) which in point of fact would amount to the same thing, as it would withdraw men from their ordinary calling to one for which they would be quite unprepared—still were a call made, from my own experience of the late Fenian raids—I know it would be nobly responded to.

Our sedentary militia, if properly maintained, would do very well for the reserve; but unfortunately at present they are very far from the mark—so much so that the Lieutenant of one of the companies of Sedentaries on the Island—in reply to my question—“Who is Captain of your company?” Replied that he did not know but thought it was Mr. — (naming the Captain of the other company) and on my informing him of the fact, he said he did not know that there was more than the one company here. He also said he had no squad roll, and did not know whether there was one or not. The facts of the case are that of the six officers whose names were last published in the Gazette—one is dead, one is an American citizen living in Michigan—another is out of the limits, and two do not reside permanently on the Island, and therefore but, one is available in case their services should be required. If no better report can be shown for all the other Townships, then indeed might it be said, that Sedentary Militia existed only on paper.

Of the system of conscription, a good deal might be said on both sides. For myself, I might say that I am in favour of it. But not as it is enforced in Prussia—a grinding tyranny amounting almost to slavery—where the whole burden falls on the poor and the rich escape (despite the boast of the Prussianizers in England and here—who point to Prussia as a nation of which every man is a soldier)—and where a system of espionage is maintained, which together with the galling yoke of military service—is rapidly depopulating the country—and will eventually compel them to adopt another method more in unison with the feelings of the people.

Again I would observe that under the present military system the captains of companies are sometimes obliged to use a great deal of their own money—(to say nothing of their time and trouble) in endeavouring to keep up some semblance of a company while in camp—often being obliged to take men both physically and morally unfit:—physically, because sometimes old men hardly able to walk and sometimes little boys scarcely able to carry their rifle—sometimes

deformed or in some other way unfitted to be a soldier—who should be sound and perfect physically, as in case of actual war all others would be rejected. Then is it not the height of folly to be paying money away in instructing a lot of men in military duties who in case their services should be required would be worse than useless. To be sure they are all supposed to pass an examination by the regimental surgeon but such examination is too often a sham.

The Question might be asked by some—What has morality to do with soldiers—To them I would answer—Much very much, for it is also too true that a large number of young men are prevented from joining the service by the persuasions of their friends who look down upon the poor soldiers and affect to despise them and say they are so low and immoral that they are not fit associates for respectable persons.

Now the Captain who has all that he can do to get together a sufficient number of men to pass muster cannot be too particular as to their stamina, and I have seen men putting in their drill who were aliens—nay—I might go a step farther and say—actual enemies to Canada. At the same time—there are large numbers of smart, honest, upright and Christian men—some of them wealthy and educated—found under the Flag, and ready to risk their lives in its defence;—enough to leaven the whole mass, and who, aided by the Young Men's Christian Association (now looked upon as a necessary part of camp life) do much to elevate and improve those with whom they are brought in contact.

The number of men ordered out last year was about 34,000, the number who actually performed their drill (officers, non commissioned officers and men) was 28,848 (see report on the state of the militia.) Now in case of a rigid examination—I believe 5,000 of these would be rejected—of the remainder—fully one half came into camp at a positive loss to themselves, and as year after year the same men are required to make sacrifices—it is too much to expect that they will continue to do so long—the burden on patriotic men is too heavy and that class has to furnish the greater number of the volunteers or the force would long ere this have been a thing of the past.

Now if every man from 18 to 45, unmarried, or widowers without children (excepting those exempt from military service) was liable (as in case of war they would be) to be drafted until the number required was full—then the burden of keeping up the nucleus of an army would fall equally on all classes, rich and poor alike, and as it would be but for a short season, it would not be so heavy to be borne and better discipline would be the result. Against this it might be argued that numbers would leave the country and I suppose some would,—but not so many as might be supposed, as any one having a stake in the country would not

leave it for a trifle and those who would go rather than put in 12 days' drill must be our enemies and I would say we were well rid of them—as an enemy in the camp is worse than ten out of it.

With respect to the time—I consider 12 days too short—as the idea of giving new recruits one or two days squad drill without arms and then giving them arms, is opposed to all my notions of military training—20 days is the very shortest time that men should be drilled in camp, as at 12 days they have just begun to get used to it and learnt something.

But considering the chance they have—to use the words of an intelligent American officer—"It is really surprising the proficiency they do attain"—and this brings me to the question—Which is the most advantageous method of utilizing the time when in camp?—and without pretending to be an authority, I give my opinion for what it is worth—having been 11 years a volunteer, seen a little service and filled every position from a full private in the rear rank to that of captain of as good a company of volunteers as ever I saw. And with considerable pride I point to their record in the Report on the State of the Militia for last year, they having made the highest company average score in the Dominion for the number of shots fired, and one member having made the highest individual score in any brigade or division where the same number of rounds were fired. Several of the other brigades fired 20 rounds and we had but 15, and not very favourable weather for our firing.

My opinion is this—instead of wasting four-fifths of our time in elaborate company battalion and brigade movements—(particularly marching past—which is very hard for recruits to do and is only intended for display and will do very well for large and standing armies which are perfect in their other branches) let the men be well grounded in company drill and then thoroughly instructed and perfected in the use of the rifle and skirmishing—as it is on the accuracy of our rifle practice we would have to depend in case of a war breaking out—which I hope may be long deferred. But the soldier-like proverb handed down to us—"In time of peace, prepare for war" holds good here as well as elsewhere, and in the event of a war—so can it be with. Either with the Americans, the Indians, or, as the Hon. Mr. Huntington says) a religious war. If with the Americans—we will have to depend on the rifle and act as a continual line of skirmishers, as we could not reasonably expect to stand one general engagement with such a difference in numbers—the Americans being 10 times as numerous as we are. But any military authority will admit that one skirmisher (particularly when fighting for his own home and fireside and on his own soil) is equal to ten men marching in a body in an enemy's country; and with the present destructive weapons, the marks-

manship of our Canadian militia, the knowledge that the Americans could not send all their army here, and their being hampered with their commissary department—the difference between us dwindles down until our prospects are very much better than most people would imagine. With some it has been a common remark—"The Americans could take Canada in a week!"—but with the example of the Americans themselves before their eyes—such people must be very foolish. Did not they gain their Independence from a country twelve times stronger than they were, and an Army which was never beaten before—and what was the reason? The Americans were acting as skirmishers, firing from behind stumps and ferns (themselves covered) on an enemy—who though brave as lions were in the open ground and the attacking party—and in case of war—it is very certain we should not be the attacking party, and therefore we should be placed in exactly the same position that the Americans occupied in their struggle for independence; and I trust and believe with the same result. And are we not fully as good men as they? Are we not as good marksmen? Aye, and better. For an answer to the first question—we have only to refer to the words of General Sheridan, and there are several Kingston boys who heard him use them—"The Canadians in my army are the hardest, toughest, and bravest men I have got," and the reason is we have a climate that makes us hardy—and we are the sons of toil and are used to hard work and such men are vastly superior to the effeminate of large cities. In reply to the 2nd question, let us look at the returns of the practice of our Wimbledon team and the practice at Creedmoor; and at the returns of the American regular army and our volunteer army, and then hold up our heads proudly.

Then is it not foolish to be teaching men that which they will never use and neglecting that which they will possibly stand some day in urgent need of.

If the Indians should ever be our enemies—which is not likely—I would ask any one who has ever read of an Indian fight whether it was a general engagement or fought from behind trees and horses backs, and they will answer the question themselves.

As to the religious war—I think that will only be fought in the brain of the honorable gentleman who spoke of it. The only foes we are likely to meet are the Fenians or some such rascallions, and as long as we keep up some sort of a force, they will not be likely to trouble us much—as they have not yet forgotten Pigeon Hill and the brave O'Neil (save the mark). At the same time, I believe that if we were totally unarmed and helpless, from the facilities the American Frontier affords—there would be numerous filibustering expeditions projected and carried into our country by lawless bands intent only on rapine and plunder—

but the knowledge that we were prepared would have the effect of retarding all such. Now in order to keep up some sort of force—the rank and file must be paid more—as to the regimental officers—they do not expect to come out clear, so it does not matter about them as they have something to work for—viz: promotion—but the men have not as a general rule any great wish for that and therefore must be satisfied in some other way, and what other way is there but to pay them more, and also have all classes respect them and make it an honor to belong to the Volunteer Force; remembering that

A soldier you should not offend—
Nor treat him as a stranger—
For you know he is your country's friend—
In the hour of toil and danger.

Now a part of the money that goes to the staff might very well be spared and added to the pay of the men as there are several staff appointments which are simply sinecures, and therefore should be done away with. Leave every rank open to the volunteer force and do not fill it with place-political friends or old regular officers, and you will have plenty of smart, intelligent officers join—who will endure the trouble and annoyance of keeping up a company in the face of all obstacles—but if you do not leave some incentive, smart pushing men will seek some other profession. And now I will explain what it is that prompted me to take up the pen in defence of the sword—it is this—in September last I made application for some ammunition through the proper authorities, in order to hold a company match and to keep up the "esprit de corps" amongst the men; and as the government would not give any prize, I and my brother officers made up a purse for the men and arranged a day to hold the match—never apprehending any difficulty about getting ammunition.

Not receiving any reply to my requisition, I endeavoured to get some from the officers of some other company or battalion—but I could not get a single round as there were none to be had. (What would we do in case of a sudden necessity for some?)

Twice I renewed my application and the Lieut. Colonel in command of the battalion wrote frequently about it and at length I received through him a reply from the Adjutant General—stating that clauses 171 of the Order and Regulations of the Militia is amended by General Order of the 23rd April, which restricts the number of rounds to 15—and yet the 1st and 2nd divisions and many others had 20 rounds served—and the brigades of which went into camp on the 7th of September. Now there is something wrong about this—if one battalion can have 20 and others are restricted to 15; and speaking for myself, I can only say that if it is done to save money by the government, it is a very cent wise and dollar-foolish thing to do, as the men should be very carefully taught the way in which to fire, and

there is not time to instruct them properly in camp—where thousands have to be rushed through their course in any way which is a very bad principle to work on. I wished to drill my men carefully in it, and their shooting shows that they do not need it worse than others. The firing a few rounds at home—where they have plenty of time to learn to fire and handle their rifles accurately—will do far more to make men good marksmen than firing a thousand rounds in camp.

Now if it is not on the ground of economy, it must be favourite-ism, and if it is, I am going to un-earth it and have the offender punished.

If on the ground of economy, I will let the Government into a little secret and give them a little of advice, whereby they can save sufficient money to supply every captain who ask for ammunition with all he wants and give him that much assistance in keeping up a national army. and not be throwing impediments in his way.

As from the result of the vote of Sir J. A. McDonald's amendment, it is evident the government is a free trade one—I will not ask for protection, but for a little more free trade, as in some things we have to much protection—to let some light on the subject, I will mention coal oil—which in Cape Vincent, just one mile from Wolfe Island, costs 10 cents per gallon and yet is sold in the stores here for 35— that is, to those who will encourage native industries at the rate of 25 cents per gallon. I am not one—as the Yankee product is much the best.

Now not one barrel in 100 of that which is used pays the duty, and for this reason—It is taken 150 per cent., or in other words, 15 cents per gallon, and when bought at that is often sent back as being below standard, when it is a well known fact that it is better than the Canadian product. Now there are a fewer number of men employed in the manufacture of refined petroleum than almost any other product—for instance—Iron, and yet iron is taxed 17½ per cent for the very highest grades, and coal oil 150 per cent, and yet the oil is more generally used than the iron—particularly and in proportion by the poor.

I would like some protective M P., to investigate this and see how many there are engaged in the manufacture of oil and just see what proportion they bear to the consumers, and whether the manufactures are in any way related to members of the government.

Now if the government would do the fair thing—give the manufacturers the 5 per cent excise and 5 per cent protection, or even have a fixed rate and say 5 cents per gall excise and 5 cts per gall protection as I am a believer in protection. and even then it would be taxed double as much as almost any other product. Let the standard be decided by the consumers and I will wager that no more oil would be smuggled across the border and a very large amount of revenue be realized.

Then let part of the money so saved be given to the Volunteers in the shape of prizes and ammunition, and they would hear no more on the subject from

J. H. RADFORD,
Capt. No. 6 Comy. 47th Battalion.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

MONTREAL, March 28, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—The Militia Report for 1875 being at the present time prominently before the public with the numerous recommendations and suggestions for improving the present Active Force, it may not come amiss to ask the question—where are a sufficient number of trained men to be had, and by what means are they to be trained to keep the Force in the future, up to the present state of efficiency? In the past we had the School of Military instruction, which have done great service in supplying the volunteer force with a large proportion of its best trained and most efficient officers, non-commissioned officers and men, whose services in the past during the Fenian excitements, Red River troubles &c, as well as at the present time, when so many of the cadets are to be found serving in the ranks of the companies on service and the Mounted Police on the plains of the North West, shows that the money expended by the Country in keeping the schools open has been of good service to the Country, and of the force, in furnishing so large a quota to reliable and well trained men.

In the past besides these schools we had the men of the British Regular Regiments who while serving here took their discharge, and remained in the country, a great many of whom joined the volunteer force.

Now that this source of obtaining trained men is in a great manner done away with, and the schools of instruction are abolished with the exception of those in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which are only opened for a short time in the year, and the Schools of Gunnery at Quebec and Kingston where but few are admitted during the year; the Active Force will not retain its present state of efficiency unless something is done to supply the vacuum that will soon be found. A good plan would be for a system of drill and Rifle instruction to be introduced into the public schools by government co-operation with the School Commissioners, this plan has worked well in other Countries, and even in Canada heretofore has worked well; wherever cadet corps or Drill Associations have been in existence in connection with Colleges or Schools, the ranks of the Local Corps have been swelled by many a man whose military ardour was just aroused and whose first insight into a soldier's duties was gained while at college or school.

At the present time a Gentleman well known in Military circles in Montreal has gone heartily into the matter, being supported by the commissioners of several of the Public Schools here, and is having made

for instructing the Boys in Arm drill a wooden gun with malleable iron, lock, trigger, and guard, that will fully answer the purpose and can be had for something less than 50 cents each, which, when taking into consideration the beneficial results to be obtained, will be found a very moderate outlay.

This movement only requires the favourable consideration and support of the Government, to be of great service to the Volunteer Force in the future.

I remain Sir,

Your Obt. Servant.

KANUCK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MONTREAL, 31st March, 1876.

Our City Corps deserve credit for the weekly attendance at drills, which they have kept up during the whole of the winter, notwithstanding, the want of proper accommodation.

On Monday the 27th inst, the Victoria Rifles turned out in full force with their splendid band, and went through several battalion movements in the City Hall, which was densely crowded with spectators to view this favorite regiment.

Colonel Labranche is busily employed in bringing the new Mount Royal Rifles into perfect organization.

The Royals or 5th Fusiliers are expecting the arrival of their uniform from England. The band of this gallant corps under the supervision of Mr. Hecker, late H.M. 82nd Regt., have given some very successful Concerts in the Mechanics' Hall.

The Prince of Wales Rifles give their last *Social Entertainment* on the 3rd of next month, and it is mentioned that Mr. Thomas Hurst, the bandmaster, who is so favourably known in Montreal as a vocalist (ready at all times to assist at the concerts or musical reunions of the volunteer force), will be tendered a complimentary benefit on his own behalf very shortly.

New saddlery is much required for the troop of Montreal Hussars, this corps is also unprovided with cloaks, and is in point of horse, and other appointments, far behind the lately raised troops of Cavalry, who have all been furnished with the new pattern saddle, wallets, sabres &c.

Owing to the recent heavy fall of snow the streets of Montreal are in a shocking state, and locomotion through pools of water and other obstructions is at the present time any thing but a pleasant undertaking.

The Montreal *Evening Star*, a paper that brings out any failings of the Corporation, in its duties to the citizens, impute the disgraceful state of the sidewalks to the negligence of the police in not forcing householders to attend to the regulations for keeping the same in order. This is certainly a true bill.

X.

Navigation on the Hudson is now regarded as open.

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Volunteer Review,
AND
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 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.

In a recent issue we had to call attention to the very important and remarkable paragraph in the "Militia Report for 1875," respecting the defenceless state of our great maritime ports and the necessity of providing for their security in a far more ample manner than that advised by the General Commanding in Chief.

The plan we proposed would be only capable of providing for the security of Quebec and Montreal from the danger of sudden naval raids, but would not provide for the safety of the communications with the

maritime Provinces, as the Intercolonial Railway would be under the guns of any petty cruiser below the mouth of the Saguenay.

The Bay of Chaleurs has become a most important strategical naval point in any future defence of Canada, and the maintenance of a naval force there similar to that proposed to cover Quebec (two armoured floating batteries) is a necessity.

Under the *ancien regime* France covered Canada by placing her chief naval station at Louisburgh, in the Island of Cape Breton. It was necessary when the propelling power was supplied by the wind to have a port which could be made or sailed from in all weathers, hence the reason of the selection. But with an Imperial naval station at Halifax with the advantage of steam power rendering naval manœuvres all but independent of atmospheric influences the value of a strategical station must now be measured more by its nearness to the direct interests to be defended, than to its capabilities in other and less important respects.

The position of the Bay of Chaleurs would enable a naval force stationed there to close the navigation of the St. Lawrence from the sea at any moment, and prevent the possibility of a sudden raid.

We do not despise in this connection the value of the system of fortifications which covers Quebec, but at best they are only auxiliaries to a naval force and could hardly be depended on to stop a military expedition; without them a fast wooden steamer could lay that city and Montreal under contribution, and they would therefore be open to the attempt of any filibustering free booter who could get a few daring associates and a few thousand dollars together. With them the same object could be effected by a very thinly armored ironclad. It follows then that the prudent policy in this case would be to organize a local naval service for the Dominion, and to have such an understanding with the Imperial authorities as would secure to a gun boat service on the lakes in case of necessity. That the country is face to face with the question of naval organization admits of no doubt; it is a part of the penalty demanded by propriety, and must be paid if Canada desires to maintain her institutions in peace.

"The German Government has always been supposed to be more or less opposed to emigration, for a very simple reason. For many years past a 'man' has signified a potential 'soldier' in the eyes of every Prussian official; and if too many individuals of the male sex are withdrawn from the possibility of bearing arms, this would amount to a real grievance in a military State. Thus it has been long established as a principle, that no man can emigrate from his country (except by special and rarely accorded permission) until he has at least served his time in the army. Those native Germans whose addresses are known, have always been summoned, we believe, to return to their duty, and, on refusal have suffered the loss of civil status, or even worse. It is no secret

that the large number of young men who now leave, or seek to leave, their native country as emigrants, mainly in order to avoid compulsory military service, is the cause of much anxiety to the Prussian authorities. A very able work, however, written mainly in support of the theory of emigration as tending to knit together the various nations of the earth, and to create a good impression of the mother country in those lands to which the emigrants resort, has just appeared in Berlin. The author is Herr J. J. Sturg, a well known and very successful German emigrant, who entered New York forty-five years ago. He discusses the question not only from the point of view of German emigration, but from that of other nations also."

This above paragraph is earnestly recommended to the consideration of those advocates of *compulsory service* and the *ballot* who occasionally favour the VOLUNTEER REVIEW with their ideas on the best form of military organization for Canada. We would also recommend to their perusal the article on "The Armed Peace of Europe" in the *London Quarterly Review* for January, 1876. At page 46 we have the following paragraph:

"Every State in which the law of conscription exists has by some device mitigated the severity of the rule, and in general, only a certain proportion of these liable have been actually called upon to serve the selection being made by lot. Conscription so regulated is certainly not free from the vice of inequality since it imposes a grievous hardship upon some men from which others are exempt, and the inequality is rendered all the more galling by the fact that the exemptions are distributed by blind chance. A ballot determines who are, and who are not, to be soldiers, and according to what is regarded as the most perfect system of conscription the selection thus made is final, those who are drawn for service not being allowed to seek for substitutes amongst those who have escaped. This regulation is held to be necessary to prevent rich men from eluding their fair share of service to their country, but its working is absurd and alike injurious to the State and the men themselves. Some men are fitted by nature for the life of soldiers—others detest it and can never become good ones though qualified to do excellent service to their country in peaceful pursuits. When chance alone determines the selection some of the last class must often be chosen to serve in the army and some of the first be left out."

This view of the case has been repeatedly urged in the columns of this journal and almost in the same words—yet people will be found who are so attached to their own theories—that they try to apply them to political and social conditions totally different to those on which the supposed facts which warrants such theories are held to have occurred.

THE following has been taken from the *United States Army and Navy Journal*. The individual *blower* is that some personage whose attempts to improve Rodman's splendid cast iron smooth bore artillery, by an absurd system of rifling, proved so destructively abortive as detailed at the time by our contemporary and noticed in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW:

"A San Francisco interviewer called on Norman Wiard, who was in that city recently, and learned from him that he was en route to China. As to the object of his mission, Mr. Wiard said: 'I am going out simply to give an opinion upon the Chinese ports that ought to be fortified, how they should be fortified, and what general measures should be taken to resist an invasion of iron-clad ships. As to small arms, the Chinese have factories of their own, but in the direction of fortification and artillery manufacture they are very ignorant. I shall start a foundry for them and show how it should be conducted, though it will take two or three years to get to manufacturing large guns in that country. In the meantime, they wish to be prepared for any emergency, and will get a great many guns from this country. They have discovered that they can get as good a gun in this country as anywhere in Europe, at about one-tenth the cost. A 12 inch 35-ton gun in England costs \$72,000, while we manufacture 15-inch cast iron guns, weighing 25 tons, for \$7,000, that will pierce an inch thicker iron plate than the English. I shall recommend the 15-inch cast iron Rodman gun, rifled on a new plan of my own, and throwing a new projectile, though any of the old projectiles can be used in it as well as in any other gun. I am to examine the various ports and recommend the fortification of those which need it. As it now stands, an ironclad could sail up any river in China, providing it be navigable, and burn her towns at will. I propose to supply fortifications and ordnance capable of resisting the attacks of any sea vessels whatever. By a new plan of my own, I propose to place in the center of the channel of the harbor or river, as the case may be, a brick fort 300 feet high. The centre only will be of brick, and the sides composed of a sand slope from the top reaching to the water line. Below that the slope will be continued with rubble stone. The brick centre will be perhaps 500 feet long by 100 feet wide, and the guns will be placed only on top. In shape the whole fort will be a truncated pyramid, with a parallelogram shaped base. The great height of the guns will place them out of the reach of ships' guns, and from the top of the fort a plunging fire can be sent that will sink any ship that attempts to pass. The channel will be altered by dredging or filling as may be necessary, that the vessel entering the harbor must pass within easy range of the fort. The only way that the fire could be returned from the vessels would be by the uncertain method of mortars, and as bomb-proofs would be constructed on the top of the fort, these would have little or no effect. This is the plan I shall recommend. Whether it will be adopted or not I can't say. The fortification itself is I think, impregnable to modern sea vessels. No ram can affect it at all. Torpedoes cannot injure it, and by various means the scaling of a sand slope by a force of men can be rendered impossible. The work can be done in a year, and by the time the fortifications are completed the guns, averaging 200 to a fort, would be ready. We can control about 400 or 500 guns, and the rifling of them, as I propose, would take a very short time. I can go into a fort and convert all the guns without taking them off their carriages. The expense is about \$500 per gun, and the power is quadrupled. It takes very little time to do it, too.'"

"We are glad so enterprising a reporter learned so much. If he will examine a file of the *Army and Navy Journal* he will learn some additional facts concerning Mr. N. Wiard and his great gun experiments. Mr. Wiard's scheme for preventing the ascent of

Chinese rivers by foreign ironclads is so admirable in its simplicity that we can suggest but one improvement upon it, and that is to fill up the rivers altogether. A calculation to determine what would be left of the channel of a river whose center was occupied with a truncated pyramid 300 feet high, 100 feet in diameter at the top, and with the proper slope, is one evidently much too trivial for so great a mind as that of Norman Wiard. There are 400,000,000 of people in China, so that the labor and expense of such an undertaking are of no consequence.

"All who are interested to know how a war on a great scale could be carried out by an army composed of simple Militia, says the *Army and Navy Gazette* should read the 'Campagne du Sonderbund,' published from the posthumous papers of General Dufour, by Desrois, of Geneva. This civil struggle brought 140,000 men in all under arms; and that it was not prolonged was due mainly to the decision and clear sightedness of the Federal commander, who struck hard and quickly. The reader will discover that some of the marches performed at the outset were worthy of the most veteran army, and fully justify the boast of the Swiss, that on this point their Militia can compete with any Regulars in the world. To those who are acquainted with the pure and unselfish character of Dufour, it will not be surprising to learn that his own monograph contains little of his after share in events when his immediately military duty was over. But this volume gives the best proof of the practical result in its simple statement, which the history of the day fully bears out, that when he headed the Swiss once more in 1856, to meet the attack they expected from Prussia, none of the Militia battalions obeyed his orders more cheerfully than those which, but a few years before, had formed the levies of the rebellious Sonderbund."

The population of Switzerland is about two and half millions of souls—the male population being nearly one half, so that on this occasion over one tenth of that society was placed in the field by a simple enough Military organization. Germany with a population of over thirty eight millions could not place one sixteenth of her male population under arms.

It is worthy of remark that the great military resources of our neighbors of the *United States* were brought out during their internecine struggle by most stringent conscription laws. The results of which will be seen by the following taken from the *United States Army and Navy Journal*:

"In a new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* the following tribute to the patriotism of our country is found in the article on 'Army,' by Colonel Colley: 'The military history of the United States is as strange as the rise and rapid growth of the nation. In 1790 the rank and file of the Army, as fixed by act of Congress, amounted to 1,216 men; and in 1814 an English expedition of 3,500 men was able to seize and burn Washington, the capital of a country which even then numbered 8,000,000 of inhabitants. In 1861, at the commencement of the war of Secession, the whole regular force amounted to only 14,000 men. In April of that year the President called out 75,000 volunteers for three months to defend the capital, which was threatened; and in May a further call for 42,000 was made. In July two calls

for 500,000 each were authorized by Congress, and as even this vast force proved insufficient for the gigantic struggle which America had now embarked in, it was found necessary to introduce the conscription. In October, 1863, a levy of 300,000 was ordered, and in February, 1864, a further call of 500,000 was made. Finally, in the beginning of 1865, two further levies, amounting to 500,000 men, were ordered, but were only partially carried out in consequence of the cessation of hostilities. The total number of men called under arms by the Government of the United States between April, 1861, and April, 1865, amounted to 2,752,019, of whom 2,656,053 were actually embodied in the armies. If to these be added 1,100,000 embodied by the Southern States during the same time, the total armed forces reach the enormous amount of nearly 4,000,000, drawn from a population of only 32,000,000—figures before which the celebrated uprising of the French nation in 1793, or the recent efforts of France and Germany in the war of 1870-71 sink into insignificance. And within three years the whole of these vast forces were peaceably disbanded, and the Army had sunk to a nominal strength of only 30,000 men.'

The following version of the "Death of NELSON" is taken from the columns of the *Revue de France*, and we reproduce it, as the French say, "with every reservation." It will be interesting to our readers:

"The author of the article attributes the death of Nelson to a sailor, called Gersalé, and he gives an account of the event as related to him by the Breton sailor:—A loud explosion resounded above the din of battle. A wild, triumphant cry rose from our ship. We had disabled two of the rascals which threatened us, and the admiral's ship, swinging round, fell to leeward with her stern towards us. Had we, then, done her any serious harm? Yes, indeed! From the mizen top, where I was stationed, I saw that the tiller ropes had been cut away. Some blue jackets rushed to reeve new ones, amidst the confusion caused by the hurrying to and fro of the men who were picking up and carrying below the dead and the wounded. A group of officers were standing at the top of the poop ladder, amongst them a little slim man, wearing three stars on his breast, who was giving some orders. I heard him speak. I cast my eyes downwards and on the taffrail of his ship, which a wave just then lifted up, I read, *The Victory*. I again looked earnestly at the officer. His thin face was haughty and calm, and one could have said that he smiled. I understood then that I saw Nelson. My heart gave one throb. I felt myself grow pale with anger. I raised my musket to my shoulder and took aim. But a storm of impressions passed through my brain. He was so quiet! So proud! He suspected his danger so little! He, the chief, the conqueror of Aboukir, a sort of Napoleon of the sea. I again raised my arm. No! As sure as there is a living God, I could not have fired. I did not wish to fire. Why, at that moment, did the English fire a broadside at us? Was that a brave act—ten against one? It seemed done on purpose. Volley followed volley. We were slaughtered—cut down. The mizen top alone stood erect amidst its drooping rigging. Our guns were dismounted, and no longer returned the enemy's fire. For the third time the voice of our commander reached us in the top. 'Courage, my children,' it cried, and 'Fire for France! France! . . . A vision swam before

my eyes; and the admiral for ever appearing through the smoke—always smiling—I aimed and fired. The admiral rolled on the deck as though one had pushed him violently from behind. Eagerly I looked over the top to look. What cries! What lamentations on board the English ship! The officers threw themselves on their knees, wringing their hands. One of them, with swollen countenance, turned towards us, and raising his clenched fist, hurled at us these words, which I have often repeated, and which I got explained to me later on, 'Dam your eyes! Dim your hand! (*sic*) You French scoundrels.' He mixed up his language and ours, which he didn't know well. I was quite giddy; it seemed to me that I was dreaming; when a violent blow on the head turned me over insensible.

"I awoke to find myself a prisoner in England."

Several new ironclad gunboats have been built for the Argentine Republic, nearly all of which are commanded by officers belonging to the English Royal navy, who have been granted leave by the admiralty to instruct the crews in seamanship and gunnery. Two of these vessels have recently sailed for Buenos Ayres, named the *Constitution* and the *Republica*, commanded respectively by Captain Frederick W. Hallows, R.N., and Lieutenant English, R.N. These gunboats are of a most powerful class, draw only 8 feet of water, are fitted with twin screws, and attain a speed of nearly 10 knots. They are of 450 tons, and each carries a 26½-ton 11-in. muzzle loading rifled gun, which is loaded by hydraulic machinery. They expect to arrive at their destination by the end of February, calling at Lisbon, Cape de Verde, and Bahia for coal.

The above class of gunboats would be just what Canada requires for the defence of her Riparian and Lacustrine frontiers. They could pass easily through our principal canals and would, in every respect, be an effective defence against the danger of sudden raids.

The weight of shot one of those guns could throw would be 600 lbs.

For service in shallow water the British admiralty have constructed gunboats known as the *Comet* or "floating gun" carriage class.

These vessels are eighty-five feet long, and twenty-six feet two inches beam—draw five feet nine inches forward, and six feet three inches aft, with a tonnage of 243, and a displacement of 254 tons. The speed is 8.73 knots per hour, the engines of a nominal H. P. of twenty-eight, developing 262 indicated H. P. They are twin screw iron vessels, and the armament is one 10-inch rifle weighing eighteen tons. The formidable nature of a fleet of these war hornets for harassing an enemy appearing on the coast, will be readily appreciated by every intelligent naval seaman, while the economy and usefulness of a similar class for the defence of our own Southern harbors and coast in the event of war, will not readily be questioned. The guns throw a 400 lb. shot and the vessels could pass through all our canals.

We have to thank T. D. SULLIVAN, Esq., Librarian to the Royal United Service Institution for copies of "A Key to the Rules of the War Game" (*Krieg-Spiel*); and of a

lecture delivered by T. BRASSEY, Esq., M.P., before the Institution, on "How best to Improve and keep up the Seamen of the Country."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE.—We are obliged to hold over to our next the following correspondence:—"Canadian Volunteer;" "Hussar Vedette;" and "Ex Liner." "Royal Blue" has not sent us his name, and in consequence lies over also.

Literary and Scientific.

CAPT. WICKSTEED'S LECTURE ON "THE RIFLE."

(From the *Free Press*.)

On Friday evening 24th ult., Capt. Wicksteed, G. S. & M. S., delivered his lecture on "The Rifle," under the auspices of the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society. Mr. Thorburn, the President, being in the chair. The lecture was of the most comprehensive and practical description, and evinced close study. The lecturer illustrated the various points in his lecture with scientific diagrams, which he explained in such a manner as to make them most intelligible to his audience. The Captain has taken a very deep interest in his subject, as will be seen from the lecture which we give below:

"The subject of this evening's lecture is given out as 'The Rifle.' It would have been more correct, though perhaps less attractive, to have stated my text to be 'Projectiles of modern warfare.' In one of the little Red books issued by the Horse Guards, we find this fitting and dogmatic sentence. 'A soldier who cannot shoot is useless, and an encumbrance to the battalion.'

I have often addressed men of my company to the following effect:—"Private Blank; what is that which you hold in your hand? Invariable answer, a rifle sir. What is it used for? Invariable answers, to shoot a man sir. In what does it differ from a shot gun? A look of despair, gradually brightening into an idiotic smile, has been the invariable answer.

No idea of the forces acting on the ball or gun, the nature of the rifling or the flight of the ball seemed ever to have entered Private Blank's head, nor did he think it at all necessary that it should.

What is the result? Private Blank. A fair representative of the rank and file of our volunteer militia force, might after an enormous expenditure of time and ammunition become a fair shot at known distances, and on a calm day. Whereas a few short lectures, or a little instruction previous to putting the rifle into his hands would have saved all this waste of time, money and patience. Even in the case of those who are somewhat skilled in the use of the rifle, a little reading on the motions of projectiles, etc., would beget more confidence and certainty in their practice than days of fatiguing toil, without it.

In the case of a wood axe, practice produces more skill than any instruction, written or oral, but the rifle being a delicate mathematical instrument, a man to do it and himself justice must study well the theories and principles on which its construction is based, before proceeding to practice by putting it to his shoulder in front of a target.

The object of the present paper is two fold:

"1st. To show partially the results of my studies in the principle of gunnery in the hope that they may prove of service to riflemen generally.

"2nd. To present an analysis of the various branches of the art of war, and shew the position held with respect to them by the subject with which we are more immediately concerned to-night, viz: Artillery.

Let us now proceed to an analysis of a full course of lectures on war:—1st, on the nature of war. War being an act of violence to compel our opponent to fulfil our will.

2nd. Branches of the art of war:—War in its literal meaning is fighting, for fighting alone is the efficient principle in the manifold activity which, in a wide sense is called war. The necessity of fighting very soon led men to special inventions to turn the advantage in it in their own favor; consequently, the mode of fighting has undergone great alterations; but in whatever way it is conducted its conception remains unaltered, and fighting is that which constitutes war.

The inventions have been, from the first, weapons and equipments for the individual combatants. These have to be provided, and the use of them learned before the war begins. They are made suitable to the nature of the fighting, consequently are ruled by it; but, plainly, the activity engaged in these appliances is a different thing from the fight itself; it is only the preparation for the combat. That arming and equipping are not essential to the conception of fighting is plain, because mere wrestling is also fighting.

Fighting has determined everything appertaining to arms and equipment, and these in turn modify the mode of fighting; there is, therefore, a reciprocity of action between the two. Nevertheless, the fight itself remains still an entirely special activity, more particularly because it moves in an entirely special element, namely, in the element of danger.

It is also nowadays difficult to separate in idea the one activity from the other, if we look at the combatant forces fully armed and equipped as a given means, the profitable use of which requires nothing more than a knowledge of general results. The art of war is, therefore, in its proper sense, the art of making use of the given means in fighting, and we cannot give a better name than the "conduct of war."

If we have clearly understood the results of our reflections, then the activities belonging to war divide themselves into two different classes, into such as are only "Preparations for war" and into the "War itself." This division must therefore also be made in theory.

All activities which have their existence on account of war, therefore the whole creation of troops, that is levying them, arming, equipping and exercising them, belong to the "art of war." But the "theory of war" occupies itself with the use of these prepared means for the object of the war. It needs of the first only the results, that is, the knowledge of the principal properties of the means taken in hand for use. This we call "the art of war" in a limited sense, or "theory of the conduct of war," or "theory of the employment of armed forces," all of them denoting for us the same thing.

To make a sound theory, it is most essential to separate these two activities, for it is easy to see that if every art of war is to begin with the preparation of military forces, and to presuppose forces so organized as a primary condition for conducting war, then the theory will only be applicable in the few cases to which the forces available happen to be exactly suited. If, on the other hand, we wish to have a theory which shall suit most cases, and will not be thoroughly useless in any case, it must be founded on those means which are in most general use, and,

in respect to these, only on the actual results springing from them.

The conduct of war is, therefore, the formation and conduct of the fighting. If this fighting was a single act, there would be no necessity for any further subdivisions; but the fight is composed of a greater or less number of single acts, complete in themselves, which we call combats. From this arises the totally different activities, that of the formation and conduct of these single combats in themselves, and the combination of them with one another, with a view to the ultimate object of the war. The first is called tactics the other strategy. According to our classification therefore, tactics is the theory of the use of military forces in combat; strategy is the theory of the use of combats for the object of the war. 3rd. Theory of war (or 1st class of activities). 4th. Art or science of war. 5th. Methodicism. 6th. Criticism. 7th. Examples. 8th. Strategy in general. 9th. The combat or tactics. 10th. Military forces, or the consideration of things appertaining to an army, which only come under the head of necessary conditions of fighting. 11th. Defence. 12th. Attack. 13th. Plan of war.

We now come to the second class of activities or preparations for war, the more important subdivisions being—

1. Artillery. 2. Permanent fortification and the attack and defence of fortresses. 3. Military and field fortification. 4. Military legislation and administration. 5. Military topography, reconnoissance and field sketching. 6. Higher geodesy and trigonometrical surveying. 7. Physical sciences in their military applications. 8. Applied mechanics and machinery. 9. Architectural and hydraulic construction. 10. Foreign languages. 11. Veterinary science. 12. Telegraphy. 13. Photography. 14. Gymnastics, fencing, swimming, etc. 15. Riding. 16. Drill.

ARTILLERY.

If treating of the great sub division of artillery, we should probably divide it into the following parts and sub-heads, viz.:

Part 1.—Ordnance, Carriages and Ammunition—*a*, gunpowder, manufacture and effects; *b*, construction of ordnance; *c*, systems of rifling; *d*, smooth bored ordnance; *e*, rifled ordnance; *f*, construction of artillery carriages; *g*, artillery travelling carriages; *h*, standing and sliding carriages, beds and platforms; *i*, ammunition for smooth bored guns; *j*, ammunition for rifled ordnance; *k*, means of firing ordnance, rockets; *l*, small arms.

Part 2.—Principles and Practice of Gunnery—*a*, importance of the knowledge of the principles of gunnery; *b*, the forces which act upon a projectile within the bore of a gun; *c*, initial velocity; *d*, forces which limit the trajectory of a projectile; *e*, deviation of projectiles and principles of rifling; *f*, penetration of projectiles; *g*, practice of gunnery; *h*, accuracy and rapidity of fire.

Part 3.—Organization and Use of Artillery in Warfare—*a*, progress of artillery in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries; *b*, artillery in the 19th century; *c*, organization and equipment of artillery.

Part 2.—I would break up into three sub-heads, viz. : *d*, Employment of Field Artillery; *e*, Siege Artillery; *f*, Artillery for Garrison and Coast Service. Our time, this evening limits us to the extended examination of but one sub-head, viz., sub-head *E* of part 2, or deviation of projectiles, and principles of rifling.

Projectile weapon, according to the manner of their flight, admit of a strictly philosophical division into two classes:—They may, like the arrow, keep one end foremost

throughout their flight, and strike with that end first; or they may, like a stone thrown from the hand, or a round shot, large or small, travel with any or all parts of the surface in, succession foremost, and strike indeterminately.

When a quality is two sided or two-ended, so that one side or one end is the exact reverse of the other, philosophers call such two-sidedness or two-endedness "polarity"; thus, magnetism is said to be a dual or twin joining of forces. There is a north pointing extremity of the suspended magnetic needle, there is also a south pointing extremity, hence the propriety of the designation "polar."

With equal propriety may the designation be applied to missiles, those which pursue their flight through the air always keeping one end or aspect foremost, are "polar projectiles"; those, on the contrary, which do not are "non-polar projectiles."

This distinction is not drawn for the mere sake of introducing a new word to the military vocabulary, but to simplify the consideration of projectiles. Knowing whether any particular missile be polar or the contrary, we can better adapt such missile to its intended purposes. Thus, of what avail would it be to furnish an arrow head with a barbed point, if no dependence could be placed on the arrow head being the part of the arrow to strike first? Of what avail would it be again to contrive an explosive shell that should be ignited by the percussion of a cap against the object aimed at, if we had not determined beforehand, whether or not the shell, by virtue of some polarity, (how conferred we need not enquire just now) could be depended upon for striking with its capped aspect foremost? The distinction into "polar" and "non-polar," embraces the widest principles I know of in relation to projectiles. When clearly apprehended, it shows how the greatest possible correctness of flight, in its projectile, may be obtained for each variety of missile weapon, and teaches us the limits within which artillerists may hope for success from the application of percussion shells.

Seldom can a better way be desired for teaching what has been done in any particular line, than to assume nothing of the sort already done, but all remaining to be done.

Suppose, then, a piece of sheet lead were given to an operator, accompanied by the request that he (the man to whom the lead is given) should fashion the lead into such a form as, according to his judgment, would go straight towards a target, when fired from an ordinary or smooth bored gun.

Guided by that knowledge of common things, which most of us possess to some extent—we know not how or why—ninety-nine men out of a hundred (I should say, perhaps the hundredth too) would fashion the lead into a sphere, or ball. A common smooth bore firearm, whether large or small, is not what I will venture to call a "polarizing weapon;" it does not impart to its missile the tendency of keeping one particular end foremost throughout the line of flight.

Very great irregularities occur in the path described by projectiles from smooth bored guns. It is a well known fact that if a number of spherical bullets be fired from the same gun with equal charges and elevation, and with gunpowder of the same quality—from fixed rests and with the greatest care—very few of the shot will range to the same distance, and moreover the greater part will be found to deflect considerably to the right or left of the line in which the gun is pointed, unless the range be very short.

With rifled guns the fire is far more accurate, but still the ranges and deflections are subject to variations of greater or less amount. The term deviation must be understood to mean not only the deflections right or left of the line of fire, but the differences between the ranges of similar projectiles fired under like conditions from the same gun.

Deviation of projectiles may be divided into:

- 1st. Deviation common to projectiles from S. B. or R. guns.
- 2nd. Deviation of projectiles from S. B. guns.
- 3rd. Deviation of projectiles from R. guns, or the deviation of elongated projectiles.

1st. The causes of the deviations of projectiles, whether fired from S. B. or R. guns, are (a) wind, (b) variable projectile force, and (c) rotation of the earth.

(a) The velocity of the wind is very low compared to that of the shot, but it remains usually nearly the same throughout the flight of the projectile, whereas the velocity of the latter decreases rapidly; it therefore frequently happens that the wind appears to have a greater effect towards the end of the range, and it may be often noticed in practice that shot deviate in a rapidly increasing curved line.

The wind, if strong, will greatly affect the ranges of projectiles, decreasing or increasing them according as it may be blowing up or down the practice ground. The lower the velocity of a projectile the greater will be the deflection or effect upon the range from the wind; as for instance upon mortar shells, or which, having low velocities and long times of flight, the wind exercises a very disturbing influence. The greater the density of the projectile, the less will its motion during flight be affected by wind, and thus shells are more influenced by wind than solid shot.

The wind exercises a very great disturbing effect upon an elongated shot during its flight, rendering it difficult to obtain very great accuracy of fire at long ranges, except in very calm weather. If the centre of gravity of an elongated shot be placed in, or very near the middle of, the long axis, the force of the wind will be pretty equally distributed over the whole length of the projectile. Should, however, the centre of gravity be placed far in advance of, or behind, the centre of figure, the force of the wind will press unequally upon the shot, and uncertain deflections will occur.

2nd cause of deviation, common to projectiles from R. or S. B. guns. (b) It is almost impossible to manufacture large quantities of powder of perfectly uniform quality; but, supposing it could be accomplished, the force from a given charge would be liable to variation according to the state of the atmosphere, and the condition of the powder as affected by the time it had been in store. The consequence is that very few projectiles fired from the same gun, with what are called equal charges, leave the bore with exactly the same initial velocity.

3rd cause of deviation, common to R. or S. B. projectiles. (c) The deviation of a projectile caused by the rotation of the earth from west to east is a problem in the composition of forces; the principle that this rotation will have impressed upon the shot on leaving the bore a tendency to move with the same velocity in the same direction as the point upon the surface from which the gun is fired. It will be sufficient for me to give the deductions generally accepted.

(To be Continued.)

WHERE CAN I MAKE A RAISE.

Tell me, ye flying clouds,
That through the heavens soar,
Is there no spot on earth
Where "hard times" are no more?
Where money's not so "tight"?
Where merchants do not "break"?
Bankers don't call you "fool"?
When all their cash they take?

The fleecy clouds hovered to earth, so low,
Then sighed in pity—"We really do not know!"

Tell me, ye distant lands,
"Way where the sun goes down,
Is there in your parts a place
Where "bust up" is unknown?
Some dear, delightful dell,
Some valley of the West,
Where free from toil and work,
A weary man finds rest?

From "Way out West" I hear the answer come!
"We know" of none—you'd better stay at home!"

Tell me, ye waters wild,
Whose billows ever play,
Is there 'midst ocean's depths,
No island far away,
Where "used up" men can find
From business cares a rest?
Where "Suspension" isn't known—
Some place with "banks" not blest?

The fierce waves broke upon the rocky shore,
And sighed—"In most places stocks are lower!"

Tell me, my empty purse,
Friend of those "better times,"
Is there no sort of place
Where I can raise the "dimes"?
Is there no lucky spot,
Where I can raise the gold,
Among all that were friends,
In happy days of old?

My empty purse says friends won't lend,
And sadly adds "suspend."

Headquarters Indian Territory Expedition.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
March 4th, 1875.

Assistant Adjutant General,
Department of the Missouri,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

(Continued from Page 144.)

RESULTS.

Incidental reference has been made to the results which have been accomplished by this command, in connection with those of other commands. Early in the campaign, Indians, in large and small bands, commenced moving towards their Agencies, and this continued for months. The troops were operating so constantly, and over such wide areas, that it became impossible for them to reach their agencies without pursuit, and loss of nearly all their material, if not capture itself; they have been fought in no less than nine (9) different engagements and affairs. In addition to those killed and wounded, to the loss to the Indians of ponies, lodges and property of every description has been very great and irreparable; their favorite haunts have been cleared and occupied, and though they tried every means to evade pursuit, or to make it impossible by burning the grass, they found no place of security, even, as they explained at their Agencies "to have a quiet night's sleep." Their usual depredations incident to a season of hostilities, have to a great extent been prevented, while they have been almost constantly harassed, hunted down and whipped in every engagement of importance, until the powerful tribes that a few months ago went forth confident in the possession of abundant weapons of war, their thousands of ponies, and their own prowess, have been thoroughly subjugated, humbled and impoverished, and have finally surrendered

their arms, their stock and their captives, and have placed themselves at the mercy of the Government.

These results have been accomplished with exceedingly light loss both in the personnel and material of the command, though the labor, exposure and privations have at times been very great, and cheerfully endured on the part of the troops.

Under the head of observations, it may be of some value, and not out of place in this connection, to briefly mention the following.

CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY.

During the recent hostilities, the confederated hostile tribes, (Cheyennes, Kiowas and Comanches,) occupied and sought refuge in the Western portion of the Indian Territory, Western Texas, and Eastern and Southern New Mexico. This country has features common to all the elevated regions of the interior, especially in respect to those that are the effect of climate, and these constitute nearly all that are of interest in a military point of view.

Being subject to long periods of excessive heat and drought, when its surface becomes impermeable to water and then to sudden and most violent storms every, considerable declivity is seamed and gashed by the floods of water which the hardened soil cannot receive into itself, and which rushes to the nearest outlet.

The portion which has maintained one general level, or with slight declivities, forms what is known as the Staked Plains, or "El Llano Estacado," of the Spanish. East of this vast plain lies a belt of country—principally between 96° 30' and 101°—which from its geological formation and surface, and the elevation of Mounts Rochester, Lyman and Lewis, the Antelope Hills, and many buttes and mounds farther south, shows the great washing away of the Staked Plains, which has evidently consumed ages of time. This region is broken into rolling prairie with the series of water courses heading in the Staked Plains, taking an easterly direction, and their breaks and ravines forming a rough and in places impassible surface. The Canadian River passes through the Llano Estacado, its almost innumerable tributaries affording most pleasant, well sheltered valleys with abundant timber, excellent water and grazing; while the Red River appears to have cut its course through the dead level plains, in deep and precipitous canons, with only four tributaries of importance. The soil of the plains in places is rich and well covered with good grazing, at others very light or sandy and destitute of grass. Water is only found in lagunas at favorable seasons of the year. In the section of country east, timber, rich soil and abundant grass are found along the water courses, while on the high divides fair grazing is found, but no timber. The above section, so favorable for pasturage, is bounded and diminished by a broad belt of gypsum country, extending northeast and southwest, west of the Wichita Mountains, and in a deep stratum apparently underlying the eastern portion of the Staked Plains. Near this stratum, vegetation is of very little or no value, and the water where it descends from the Highlands, though excellent at its source, becomes so thoroughly impregnated with mineral substances as to make it in places utterly useless, at others, although agreeable to the taste, it produces weakness and sickness to both men and animals.

The nomadic Indians, when hostile and not disturbed, naturally occupy the country west of the bitter waters of the gypsum re-

gion, and east of the timberless, dry and unprotected plains, and the tributaries of the Canadian and Red River. These afford them many advantages for their families and herds and are their most favorable hunting grounds. When pursued, they place some almost insurmountable natural obstacles behind them, passing over the rugged bluffs and through the deep and precipitous canons, by circuitous trails, impassible for wagons and difficult for a mounted force to follow, and seek refuge on the extensive plains, where a force can be seen at long distance. Yet with a knowledge of the country, (which has never heretofore been thoroughly explored,) the natural obstacles can be readily overcome or circumvented, and, knowing the habits of the hostile Indians and their methods of evading a force, the problem of overcoming them is simple as respects plan, and not necessarily difficult as respects its practical solution.

The same principles of warfare would apply, as would obtain, when contending against any irregular or partisan foe. The difficulty in overcoming them in actual combat is of secondary importance from the fact that they will not stand a charge, and if the offensive is assumed and persistently maintained, even by inferior numbers, they are sure to give way, yet will assail and pursue a timid, or retreating enemy, with savage ferocity. Neither is it impossible to trail them over any country, provided the requisite patience, care and labor are given to the work. The command acting as one body, or in detachments has trailed them upwards of 1,000 miles, and never been deceived as to their direction, though it has been obliged on nine (9) different occasions to turn back for supplies. The most important question is that of supplies, sources, routes and means of transportation.

IMPORTANT POINTS TO BE OCCUPIED.

In my opinion, the military posts are, as a general rule, too far East. I think it better to keep a sufficient force of troops out where the Indians would be likely to live with their families and herds when hostile, than along the line of settlements where small mobile bands would be likely to depredate. In other words, make their own haunts and retreats untenable, instead of allowing them to keep back the advance of our own settlements. Some point near the head of North Fork, or McClellan Creek, not far from the present Cantonment, is the key to that country between the Canadian and Red River. It is within striking distance of all the tributaries of those important streams, and with temporary field camps near the heads of Beautiful View Creek or Muster Creek, and the Tule, south of Red River, as auxiliaries to it, Indians could not safely remain in the region, from the Palo Duro (of the Beaver,) to the Brazos River in Texas.

Corresponding dispositions farther south, also on the western border of the Staked Plains, particularly the southern portion, would under judicious and enterprising officers, keep that country clear of any body of Indians. A small force of friendly Navajo Indians, enlisted as soldiers, on the west, with the same of Pawnees or Tonkaways acting from the east, (under good officers,) would be of great assistance on the Staked Plains proper.

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

At Fort Dodge is the nearest railroad depot of supplies, stores should be bought and shipped at the most favorable season of

the year, in quantities lasting six (6) and twelve (12) months. For movements against the Indians, or trains *owned by the Government* are most economical as regards expense of cost and supplies for moving the heavy stores. They require no grain, and if the movement is anticipated, grain for the animals and beef for the troops can be placed where they are required in ample time, or they furnish almost a moveable post for any position. As a mule-train can only carry over that country grain to last them about sixty (60) days, the above method has its advantages, besides the mule and pack trains are left free for light and rapid movements. And here let me remark in regard to forage, that by slow and short marches, good and sufficient grazing, without the danger of stampeding, horses or mules could march an unlimited distance for an indefinite period, for long and rapid pursuit of an enterprising enemy, frequently without grazing, with poor water, the strength of the Cavalry and animals must be preserved, or it results in a few weeks' campaigning and several months' remounting and recuperating. Hence I would prefer for effective and continuous campaigning, two (2) companies of Cavalry supplied with the regulation allowance of short forage, to eight (8) companies starved for want of grain, or weighed down by a superabundance of grass, especially when the command is expected to capture or exhaust the thousands of hardy ponies that afford the Indians convenient and valuable relays. As the greatest difficulty in Indian warfare is in finding or surprising the enemy, often requiring exhaustive marches, (in one instance nearly 500 miles,) it is emphatically the "one step further," the rapid pursuit, (of one or two hundred miles if necessary,) which strong horses can accomplish and weak ones cannot, that insures the victory. It is therefore economical and eminently advisable to have supplies at accessible points and that the transportation accompanying the force, be it great or small, should be sufficient to supply the command for from forty (40) to sixty (60) days.

Desultory scouting, often made without positive design and with less result, has a tiresome, exhaustive and injurious influence upon the Cavalry.

Friendly Indians or daring scouts can be more economically employed to hunt for the hostile camps, discover trails or movements of Indians, and Cavalry saved for the direct march, resistless dash and rapid pursuit for which that arm of the service is so well adapted.

COMMUNICATION.

It would be economy to connect all of the military posts by telegraphic communication. The signal service was found useful both by day and night; an additional means of communication by rockets, which, in exploding, should leave a dense smoke high in the air, for day, similar to the colored light used at night, and which could be seen at long distances, would be of service in any kind of warfare.

I believe that genuine carrier pigeons could be raised at the frontier posts, and used to great advantage; they would carry a message across the Staked Plains in a few hours, that would take weeks to send round by the usual route. I would recommend their trial.

THE BISON

which has from time immemorial furnished the Plains Indians their food, shelter and reindeer, is fast disappearing and will soon become extinct. When this is accomplish-

ed, the difficulty, as far as the Plains Indians are concerned, is settled permanently. Some idea of their destruction may be gathered from the fact, that a half million of hides have been shipped from a single station in one season, and a thousand men employed in the business; during the past three years the vast herd has diminished one fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$.) This is not to be regretted, as they range north and south over the middle belt, occupy a pastoral country which should be covered with domestic stock. This belt will become the great channel of trade between the cattle regions of Texas and the railroad communications and mining regions of the North. The fifteen to twenty million dollars in cattle that now are moved over a long and less direct route, will find their proper course along the head waters of the Red and Canadian rivers.

CAUSE OF HOSTILITIES AND MEANS OF PREVENTING A RECURRENCE.

The cause of hostilities is not generally understood by persons remote from the Indians' country, and unacquainted with the subject. In considering the subject it is useless to denounce the savage instincts of these people, or to allow sentiment to interfere with unbiased judgment. The plain ungarbled truth, as it appears to those who have an opportunity of observing, is most productive of good, and in this respect much might be said explanatory of the Indian's cause for disaffection but naught to mitigate the atrocity of his crimes.

Whatever may have given rise to previous outbreaks, it cannot be claimed that the difficulties during the past season have been occasioned by the intrusion of the white men upon any right or privilege of the Indian.

The real cause, in my opinion, arises from the fact that several thousand wild savages are gathered and placed on remote reservations, under no other control, restraint or influence than that exercised by one or two individuals, beyond, or on the verge of civilization, where they see only the worst features of the same, without ever having an opportunity of seeing or knowing any of the more elevating influences that govern civilized people.

The Indians, accustomed from childhood to the wild excitement of the chase, or conflict with some other hostile tribe, taught that murder is noble and lower degrading, cannot be expected to suddenly change their natures and become peaceful agriculturists. Without occupation, they lead an indolent, listless, life, the very foundation of vice and crime. Through direct and indirect means, they are allowed to provide themselves with the most improved weapons of war, and this inflames their savage natures and gives them confidence in their own strength. Another and still stronger reason for disaffection, (one that will demoralize any people and which tends to create great dissatisfaction and arouse their turbulent spirits,) is the fact that the provisions given them are insufficient to satisfy their wants—they have been for weeks without the bread ration, and their year's allowance of food is exhausted in six (6) or seven (7) months—thus they are half-fed or half-starved. Under these circumstances they become dissatisfied and hostile, "ripe for any crime," an annual outbreak is the result, with all its accompanying horrors. As these powerful tribes have been thoroughly subjugated and are now humble suppliants for pardon, charity and mercy, the remedy is as simple as it is apparent to every one acquainted with the subject.

Disarmed and dismounted, and kept so they should be placed under some government strong and just enough to command their respect. Their thousands of ponies, useful only for war or the chase, should be sold and the proceeds returned to them in domestic stock, they should be encouraged to become a pastoral people, thus introducing them to a semi-civilized condition as a gradual approach to a more enlightened state. As the Government has provided them ample and rich reservations, it would be better to place them within the pale of civilization, or the settlements can be thrown around them by opening the territory to the west. Well-clothed and well-fed, and some employment given them which would be somewhat in accordance with their former habits: their annuities given them, not in useless trinkets to gratify their savage tastes, but in useful property that they could improve. Under these treaties, they have land, (almost without limit,) food and clothing, and with these they have the elements of wealth which no other people on this continent possess. All they require is industry, and a careful and judicious management of their affairs for a number of years, to make them one of the richest classes in the country. But little could be expected of this generation, yet the benefits to the one that follows would be beyond the possibility of doing harm, and the vast frontier country freed from their terrifying and devastating presence; besides there would be an annual saving to the Government of many millions of dollars.

Wherever anything like the above has been tried, it has been eminently successful and a marked instance of this is the powerful and now prosperous tribe of Navajos of New Mexico; while the strong, industrious but degenerating tribe of Cheyennes prove the folly of the fruitless experiments and vitiating policy that have governed them for the past twenty (20) years. The sooner they are made to know and realize the benefits, advantages and blessings of civilization, the quicker will they become civilized and christened, and it is to be hoped that wisdom may be learned by the experience of the past, and a more humane, judicious and economical course pursued in the future.

I have in preparation recommendations that the following named officers, who have performed especially gallant and valuable services, be brevetted. As the rewards attainable are so slight, I trust that these recommendations will meet with such approval and prompt action as will assure these officers that their Government appreciates, and to the extent of its legal authority, rewards their services:

Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel Chase, E Compton, 6th Cavalry.

Captain and Brevet Major Fallius C, Tupper 6th Cavalry.

Captain and Brevet Major Anna R. Chaffee, 6th Cavalry.

1st Lieutenant Gilbert E. Overton, 6th Cavalry.

2nd Lieutenant Frank West 6th Cavalry.

2nd Lieutenant William B. Wetmore, 6th Cavalry.

2nd Lieutenant Austin E. Henely, 6th Cavalry.

2nd Lieutenant Thomas B. Nichols, 6th Cavalry.

Captain and Brevet Lieut. Colonel Chas. A. Hartwell, 8th Cavalry.

1st Lieutenant Henry W. Spool, 8th Cavalry.

Captain and Brevet Major Wylls Lyman, 5th Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Granville Lewis, 5th Infantry.

1st Lieutenant George W. Baird, 5th Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Quintin Campbell, 5th Infantry.

2nd Lieutenant J. W. Pope, 5th Infantry.

2nd Lieutenant Hobart K. Bailey, 5th Infantry.

The accompanying tracing, although less complete than it might have been made, had more time been employed, will, I think, show the different movements of the command, as well as indicate the extent and general character of the country in which the command operated, and serve to give accurate information regarding a region, some portions of which have never before been correctly represented on maps or tracings.

I remain, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.)

NELSON A. MILES.

Colonel 5th Infantry.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
Commanding.

The Turkish Forces.

In a late lecture in London, on the Turkish Forces, given by Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Howard Vincent, late of the 23rd, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the following analysis of the Turkish Military and Naval Strength, was given by the lecturer: The Ottoman dominions are divided into 120 military conscriptions, and nearly evenly among them are located the seven corps of which the Imperial Army is composed. Following exactly the northern model four units makes up the total of national defence. The standing Army, or Nizam; the reserve, or *Tkounat*, the *Militia*, *Landsturm*, or *Redif*; the National Guard, *Landsturm*, or *Mustafiz*; representing, without the aid of the latter force, a paper strength of 750,000 men. Make no note, however, of these figures, nor of any indeed taken from Turkish sources which I may adduce. I frame my data from the concurrence of testimony but cannot even thus hope to be near the mark. There is no doubt that it would be impossible to put more than half a million of Turks into the field. The standing army is recruited by conscription from the Mohammedan population of the Empire, and the conscript thus spells out his twenty years of service: 4 years in the standing army, 2 years in the Reserve, 3 years in the *Redif* (1st ban), 3 years in the *Redif* (2nd ban), and 8 years in the *Mustafiz*. The four years in the standing are usually reduced to three, or even two—a measure reducing battalion strength, but prudent alike on social and economical grounds. Of the seven *corps d'armee*, three are stationed in Europe, at Constantinople, Shumla, and Monastir; and four in Asia, at Erzeroum, Bagdad, Damascus, and Sanala. Each corps consists of 7 regiments (28 battalions) of infantry, 5 regiments (30 squadrons) of cavalry, and one regiment (84 guns) of artillery with a theoretical strength of 27,000 men, which in war is supposed to be supplemented by 34 battalions of *Redifs*. The Turkish infantry may be said to be without its superior in Europe as regards material. It consists of forty-nine regiments with four battalions of eight companies. The system of drill was devised by Hussein Avni Pasha, now Governor of Broussa, but under whose Grand Viz-

ierate and Presidency at the Seraskeriat, the flood-gates of improvement opened on the country and the army.

The rapidity with which the Osmanli soldiery move is extraordinary and unparalleled—compact independence, to which the neat yet easy uniform conduces. A fez, blue jacket and waistcoat trimmed with red, scarlet sash around the waist, trousers ample to the middle of the calf, then tight as a gaiter, and running into a soft boot of untanned leather. Such is the dress of gunner, trooper, and linesman. The infantry is completely armed with breech-loading rifles—long Sniders, short Sniders, original, converted, of Tower pattern, of American make, Winchester's, Remington's, Peabody's—every system, I believe, that inventive genius has devised. Rifles, though, are not of themselves engines of destruction. They present neglect and hard usage. Without cartridges they avail but little, and there is no machinery for issuing the complex ammunition required. In time the Henry-Martini rifles ordered from the Providence Tool Company will be supplied, and more uniformly insured. The Ottoman cavalry consists of thirty-five regiments of six squadrons each, with a supposed complement of 100 men, armed for the most part with Winchester repeating carbine, sword, and pistol. At best, the cavalry partakes considerably of an irregular character. The men are good Oriental horsemen, but the officers are no less untrained for field service than they are by nature unendowed with dash, energy, and spirit. The country is full of smart little horses, but there is no remounting system, and not unfrequently a fourth of the regiment is on foot, and another fourth are on worn-out screws ere a remount can be obtained. The Imperial artillery boast of seven regiments and one in reserve. Each regiment is composed of three horse and nine field batteries of six guns. The former have four pounders, the latter six. The whole of the guns are on Krupp's system and of his manufacture, with the exception of the six mountain guns made by Sir Joseph Whitworth's firm, and the six mitrail leuses attached to each regiment. Not only has the whole of the artillery been provided with breech-loading cannon, but there are sufficient in store to re-arm every battery.

As with the rifles, though, the feeding machinery has been neglected. The guns are there, but ammunition wagons are to a great extent wanting. The chief deficiency of the Turkish artillery lies, however, in the horses. The native animals are not adapted to the work, and the entire supply has to be drawn from Hungary. An annual commission is sent, and some good animals obtained at prices varying from £25 to £40. But it is on all sides agreed that the Hungarian horse is deficient in stamina, and in many eventualities it is obvious that even this market would be closed. The scarcity of draught horses becomes a more serious thing when the total absence of a transport corps is considered—in a country, moreover, where no levy on the inhabitants could produce any result. There is likewise no regular engineer corps, as the state of the defences throughout the Empire only too clearly shows, and of course both pontoon and telegraph trains are wanting. The medical department of the army, on the other hand, is well organized. The School of Medicine at Pera is turning out excellent graduates—not enough truly at present for the requirements of the Service, but in time the German surgeons now in the temporary employ of the Porte will be supplanted by Turkish practitioners. The officers of the Ottoman service form, with the exception of the surgeons, the weakest portion of the entire system. Ill-

trained from cradle to school, ill-regulated from school to life's close, they possess, though perhaps not by their fault, few physical or moral virtues. Forced to discount their pay at ruinous rates, the majority live to mouth, and military proficiency meets with but scant reward. The staff hardly deserves the name, although some of its members receive a kind of special training, so small is it numerically; so weak, for the most part, intellectually; so indolent physically. The military schools of the Empire form the peculiar pleasure of the Sultan. The shortcoming of Turkish officers are in no way traceable to any deficiency in the means of education. The schools are of two categories—primary, giving a general education, and receiving boys for four years between the ages of twelve and eighteen, secondary, receiving students under sixteen years of age, and after a four years' course drafting them into the army. I visited a school of each character in detail, and many are now the military colleges in Europe that I have visited, I never found a better system in any country. Now as to the Imperial navy, twenty-six ironclads, embracing every description of battery, but with, I understand, too thin plating for these days. The officers are *au complet*, the men about half. How far either the former or the latter are fit for sea, I will not presume to opine. Practice in navigation they certainly never have. All the year round this glorious fleet lies in idle state in front of the Imperial palace. The Sultan gazes thereon from the presence room of Dolma Bagtshé, and believes when he is told that he rules the world. There are none in his service who will undecieve him. He knows no foreign language, and the Turkish prints are under the censor. Financial difficulties are unknown, dreams of troubles to come do not disturb the Imperial slumber. Summing up his opinion of the Turkish forces, Lieut. Colonel Vincent said: The men are admirable, but the officers very imperfect. The guns are numerous, but there are no horses to drag them. The rifles are of the best type, and enough of them to give one to each Mussulman in Stamboul, but there are no cartridges. Truly the engines are ready, but there is no motive power. The ally of Turkey will have to supply it. Officers, horses, wagons, ammunition, method must be provided before the Turkish forces are really fitted for European service.

Sixty four pounder guns, constructed on the most modern and approved principles, have been finally adopted for the siege train of the Bengal army, the charge to be increased to 12lb. for exceptional purposes and 10lb. for ordinary service. In the navy, there are 64 pounders of four different classes—one the converted castiron gun lined with a steel tube; two others being old patterns of wrought iron and wrought iron tubes: the fourth and largest, the guns of latest manufacture, strongly coiled, and lined for the most part with steel. The first of these guns will retain the 8lb. charge of powder, while the others will be raised to 10lb., and those lined with steel may, in emergency, use the full charge of 12lb.

From the Black Sea we hear of the construction of a novel vessel for coast defence. The new ship is not to carry any guns, but it is to be armoured with exceedingly thick and massive iron, and to be armed with a strong spar. She is also to be fitted with an arrangement for employing torpedoes offensively, and is to be capable of steaming at a rate of fifteen knots.

England and Suez.

By this time the world knows that we are, as the Premier terms it, a great Mediterranean Power, and, what is more, that we have the will to remain so.

It is not always in a preponderating force of fleets and armies which constitutes the strength of a nation's position, and in our case more clearly than in that of any other nation in the world it has been and will continue to be shown that a legitimate and honest policy may better be maintained by moderate military power than the aggressive policy of other nations by their apparently overwhelming military force.

Europe has no misgivings as to any aggressive designs of England on any point of the Mediterranean shores; but she knows well that if there is one point on the surface of the globe where England must and will, at all hazards, secure the legitimate objects of her policy, it is on that little neck of land between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, which forms at present a most important link in our communications between England and India. Ever since the dream of M. Lesseps became a reality, the freedom and security of the Suez Canal has been the main and almost the sole point of our interest in what is called the Eastern Question.

The mouths of the Danube and Constantinople itself require no hand of ours to be raised as a warning against Russia. Germany and Austria-Hungary may be readily left to dispose of such contingencies as may arise with respect to those portions of the Sultan's dominions; and although it is manifest that we have indirectly a very considerable interest in staying off the evil day when the Turkish Empire in Europe is to become a thing of the past, we may very safely affirm that the line between Sinai and Jerusalem is the only portion of the Sultan's dominions where England must of necessity take up a position in force.

The policy of England is not one of aggression. She covets neither the valley of the Jordan nor that of the Nile. A strong and concentrated Mahomedan power in Asia Minor and the valley of the Euphrates would be more welcome to her than the annexation of the whole country between the Levant and the Persian Gulf—while as to Egypt her clearest interest must lie in the consolidation of the Khedive's power and independence, and in a close alliance with him of the most loyal and candid character.

But we possess a great chain of fortresses, extending by the Mediterranean route between England and India, and it cannot be concealed that, come what may, the line of the Suez Canal will have to be defended at all hazards, and that whatever phase the Eastern Question may develop in other respects, it is at this spot that England must discover her friends and meet her enemies.

We may dismiss the dream of Antwerp and Belgium in French or German hands, as a nightmare of the past. We are on the road, though we progress but slowly, towards placing our home defences in a somewhat better position than the old superstition about our wooden walls has, almost up to the present time, led us to maintain them. Suez is our Antwerp of the future, the thing for which we must fight, the little thing which none but a deadly enemy would desire to prevent us from securing.

The success of England in attaining this object will be the success of all countries which are interested in the freedom of the seas, and in maintaining their policy in the hands of a nation whose objects are honest and patent to all the world.

It is entirely beside the question to quibble about the words attributed to Lord Derby when speaking about the purchase of the Canal shares as a commercial or financial operation. We want to know nothing about what any noble lord says upon such a subject, for there cannot be two opinions as to what England thinks.

The Eastern Question has been to us quite long enough an abstract speculation. We can now dispense with the abstract, and accept in the Suez Canal matter a common sense view of the concrete. And whatever the language in which it is necessary to veil the discussion with regard to the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, and whatever the theoretical objections to the purchase of a bad commercial bargain, the common sense of the country, through the House of Commons, will unquestionably decide that the purchase was not a haphazard accident, but a prompt and well judged act of high state policy, well calculated to ensure to the benefit of the Empire.—Broad Arrow.

The Vanguard, it is stated, has now sunk so deeply that the sand is forming over the deck of the vessel a complete ridge. The heavy weather that has prevailed of late has assisted in the work, so that whatever might have been done, there is now no possible chance of raising the ship. It is suggested that orders should be taken to blow the ship to pieces with torpedoes to permit some of her fittings to be recovered, and it is asserted that if this be not done very shortly nothing whatever will be saved from the wreck.

Mr. Hercules Ross, son of Captain Horatio Ross, and the champion shot of India, has just carried off a cup offered by the Viceroy of India, with the remarkable score of 141, made with ten shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards. Including the two sighting shots at each distance, the score was made up of 30 bulls eyes, 3 centres, 2 inners, and an outer. At 900 yards 5 was registered for each of the 12 shots fired. Mr. Ross, who is to be home this year on leave, intends to compete for a place in the Scottish Eight for the Elcho Shield.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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1776.

1876.

The Aldine and the American Centennial.

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