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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, MARCH 7, 1876.

No. 9.

The Volunteer Review
published EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at
OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON
KERR, Proprietor, to whom all Business Corres-
pondences should be addressed.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly
in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "WITNESS."

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

Successive attacks upon the *Witness* during
each of the past three years, culminating in
what has been called "The Ban" of the Roman
Catholic Bishop of Montreal; although not other-
wise desirable circumstances, have done a great
deal to concentrate and intensify the zeal of the
lands 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 reli-
gious belief. The actual diminution of the circula-
tion of the *Daily Witness* is of course, compar-
atively small, amounting to about 500 out of 13,000,
or less than four per cent., and does not affect us
peculiarly, as we can still claim a circulation
equal in volume to that of all the rest of the daily
city press, probably the majority of our old Ro-
man Catholic reading being such still.

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

	Cir. Daily	Cir. Semi-Weekly	ir. Weekly
1st Sept.	10,700	3,000	8,000
1871,	10,700	3,000	8,000
1872,	10,400	3,600	8,000
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 subscrib-
ers to increase the subscription list. This com-
petition 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 evange-
lical truth, and for the suppression of the liquor
traffic. Our effort is to produce a *Christian Tem-
perance Newspaper*, unattached to any political
party or religious denomination, seeking only to
winners fearlessly for the truth and against evil
doing under all circumstances, and to keep its
readers abreast with the news and the knowledge
of the day. It devotes much space to Social,
Agricultural and Sanitary matters, and is espe-
cially the paper for the home circle. It is freely
embellished with engravings.

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

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

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

All of course, are post-paid by Publishers.
Subscribers remitting new subscriptions beside
their own are entitled to the following discounts
on such subscriptions:
Daily Witness 50c.
Tri-Weekly 35c.
Weekly 25c.

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

THE PIONEER PAPER.

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

one to the Sunday School lessons of the In-
ternational Series, and a children's column. The
paper is magnificently illustrated. There has
been a very rapid increase in its circulation dur-
ing the past year, namely, from 15,000 to 25,000,
and the ratio of increase rises so rapidly that the
proprietors have sanguine hopes of doubling the
latter figure before the end of next year. There
has been, as a result of this prosperity, some im-
provement in the style of the paper, and it will,
of course, be possible to introduce more and more
improvements as circulation grows. Most of the
growth of the *Messenger* has been by the volun-
tary recommendation of it by friends who have
formed their own opinion of its worth, and by
the introduction of it into Sunday Schools. 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 considera-
bly improved, and it is intended to improve on
the present as much as the present is an im-
provement on the past, and the *Magazine* of
next year will be read with an ease and pleasure
greater than hitherto. When we say that these
improvements are not to be 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 *Domi-
nion* is henceforth to be clubbed with the "Wit-
ness" at \$1.25, and is better worth its cost than
ever before. Twenty-five cents, instead of fifty
will be the discount allowed to friends obtaining
for us new subscribers at full rates, the induc-
ements to subscribers being now put into the
magazine itself. The object of the publishers of
the *Dominion* is to develop a native Canadian
literature, and very much has been accomplished
in this way during its history of nine years, the
age of the *magazine* being that of the Dominion
of Canada. Those interested in the same object
will not, we think, waste their efforts if they do
what they can to make the *magazine* a pecuniary
success, what we presume no *magazine* in Cana-
da has ever yet been for any length of time.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1. To the person sending the largest
amount of money on or before last
Nov., as payment in advance for
our publications, \$50.00
 2. To the person sending 2nd lar't am't 40.00
 3. " " 3rd " 30.00
 4. " " 4th " 20.00
 5. " " 5th " 15.00
 6. " " 6th " 10.00
 7. " " 7th " 10.00
- Five prizes of \$5 each for the next
largest amounts 20.00

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers, Montreal.

THE BEST INVESTMENT!
AN
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BOND.

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

EIGHT ALLOTMENTS ANNUALLY.

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

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

Portions of Bonds receive their proper proportion.

ALLOTMENT MARCH 6,

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

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

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

SEND FOR INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

HOW TO PURCHASE!

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

A Palace of Industry.

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

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NOTE.—\$5 will purchase a Fraction participating in

MARCH 6 ALLOTMENT.

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

195,000. The DAILY and WEEKLY Editions of the
MONTREAL STAR.

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

BOYNTON'S PATENT LIGHTNING SAW.

\$500 CHALLENGE.

That it is the **PASTEST-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 cents per foot for cash in advance for one month. This is one-half my list price. Perfect quality guaranteed. Agents wanted.

13-1

E. M. BOYNTON,
80 Beekman St., N. Y.

DR. WARNER'S SANITARY CORSET,

With Shirt-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 Corset, \$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.,
51a-1 763 Broadway, N. Y.

THE WEEKLY SUN.
1876. New York. 1876.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The DAILY SUN, a large four page newspaper of twenty eight columns, gives all the news for two cents a copy. Subscriptions, postage prepaid, 50c. a month or \$5.50 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 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.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

NINETY EIGHTH EDITION.

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

Address **GEO. P. ROWELL, & CO.,**
83 41 Park Row, New York



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, MARCH 7, 1876.

No. 9.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Professor Dawson, of McGill College, Montreal, delivered a highly interesting and instructive lecture, on "Our Stores of Mineral Fuel," in the lecture room of Knox's Church, on Thursday evening last, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. There was a large attendance, and from the frequent applause that greeted the talented lecturer during the delivery of his eloquent and instructive discourse, thus evincing their great pleasure at what they had heard.

Mr. Ira Morgan, ex Warden of the County of Carleton, and recently elected President of the Arts and Agricultural Association of Ontario, was entertained at a dinner by a number of his friends at the St. Lawrence Hotel on Thursday evening last.

Lieut. Col. Fletcher, D. A. G., accompanied by Lieut. Col. Strange, inspected the warlike stores on St. Helen's Island this morning. A report will be sent to the Minister of Militia, Ottawa, recommending that a guard be stationed at the island to take charge of the stores. An estimate has been made of the necessary expenditure to rebuild the barracks, by order of the Government, calculating \$10,000 as requisite for this purpose.

It seems that there is some dissatisfaction prevailing in Manitoba at the Dominion Government in not sending supplies to the English speaking settlers as well as to the Icelanders.

In the English House of Commons, February 29, Mr. Goschen drew attention to a circumstance connected with the destruction of the ironclad "Vanguard." He censured the Admiralty for its action in reversing the finding of the Court martial, and moved for the minute showing the nature of the steps taken by the Admiralty in reference to the loss of the "Vanguard." Mr. Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty, defended the conduct of his colleagues. He said his naval colleagues unanimously concurred with him in dissenting from the conclusions of the court martial as to the persons responsible for the loss of the ship. He recounted the circumstances of the collision in order to prove the correctness of this view. Mr. Disraeli suggested that a definite motion on the subject could be submitted on a future occasion. Mr. Goschen's motion was then agreed to.

The "Investigator" and the "Edinburgh" have commenced laying the submarine cable between Australia and New Zealand.

It is announced by a cable despatch from London that for the payment of interest and drawn bonds due on the 2nd March on the Turkish loan of 1858, only £46,385 sterling of the £120,714 required has been received.

A handsome structure is to be erected on the Centennial grounds by the Association of Dairymen residing in Philadelphia, and the adjoining counties. It consists of an ornate building of unique design, after the Marie Antoinette style, and will be 50 feet wide and 100 feet in length. An acre of ground laid out with shrubbery, statues and fountains, and with tables and chairs for the accommodation of visitors, will surround the building. Over 100 young ladies will be in attendance, dressed in the picturesque costume of Normandy dairymaids. Milk, cream, buttermilk, curds and whey, pastry and berries will be dispensed by the attendants, and cows will be kept for the purpose of furnishing fresh milk for those who prefer it.

It costs the people of the United States about \$10,000 a day to support the House of Representatives. A session of the House consumes from three to four hours. Every hour's work is done at an expense of \$2,500. Every minute of the session costs \$40.

A Mr. Cooper, of California, has an orchard, near Santa Barbara, of 12,000 almond trees; 1,000 English walnut trees; 5,000 olive trees; 6,000 eucalyptus trees; and a vineyard of 6,000 grape vines.

The two great express companies of the United States, the Adams and American, employ about 8,000 men, 1,950 horses, 1,200 waggons, and use 3,000 iron safes. Their agents travel more than 100,000 miles daily, or more than 32,000,000 miles annually.

On New Year's Day, 1876, Garibaldi received from his friend, Victor Emmanuel, a superb mosaic picture, and returned the compliment with a small sized Capra goat.

Colonel Sir F. Fitzwigram, in a paper read at the Portsmouth Literary and Scientific Society, states as the result of his own experience, that veterinary sanitary science has reduced the loss of cavalry horses to a minimum, the average service, of each horse being now 10 years. The gallant colonel is amply justified in characterizing this as a result which should stimulate the cupidity, if it fails to touch the humanity, of the large numbers who neglect sanitary precautions and use up their horses in about two years and a half.

Garibaldi has accepted the Presidency of the International Arbitration Congress to be held at Rome.

As showing the rapid increase in the value of freehold property in Melbourne, the *Age* mentions that recently a piece of land, with a frontage of 36 feet, was sold for £19,000, which was at the rate of £527 15s 6d. per foot frontage.

Garibaldi receives visitors in an armchair. He is supported by pillows, and is incapable of moving without crutches. The fingers of both hands are stiffened into utter rigidity, with the exception of the thumbs. His face, however, bears the hue of health, his mind remains as vigorous as ever.

There have been some dreadful floods in Hungary and it is stated that from 12,000 to 18,000 persons are homeless.

Princess Fredericka, daughter of the blind ex King of Hanover, is said to be the most beautiful princess in Europe. She is the devoted and constant companion of her father.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says that the report of the subjugation of Kokand by Russia is confirmed. This leaves a distance of only 225 miles between the English and Russian frontiers in Central Asia.

A despatch from Paris says the inhabitants of Asniers have been driven from their homes by the overflow of the Seine. Some of the streets of Paris are already flooded.

It is said that the French Government has informed Spain that the most of the Carlists interned seemed to be very desirous of returning home, and are willing to make an engagement not to fight in future if pardoned, and amnesty is proclaimed.

A sanguinary battle was fought yesterday near Dabra, in which 800 Turks were killed. Plaeards posted in Ragusa, promulgating the Turkish reforms, have been pated over with figures of death's heads. Insurgents have issued manifestoes, scouting all proposition of peace.

The 45th Regiment, at present stationed in Limerick, has received orders to hold itself in readiness for service in the Mediterranean.

Thirty thousand persons were added to the permanent residents of London last year, and it is estimated that by the middle of the present year the population of the British metropolis will exceed four and a quarter millions.

On Monday evening, 23rd Feb. the steamer *Harlingen* while on her way from London to Rouen, struck the masts of the steamer *Strath Clyde*, recently sunk in the channel, and sank in 15 minutes. All on board were saved.

The Alfonsoists have taken 33 pieces of artillery and many thousands of rifles abandoned by the Carlists.

Annual Report on the State of the Militia for 1875.

HEAD QUARTERS,
OTTAWA 1st Jan., 1876.

The Honorable

The Minister of Militia and Defence, &c.,

Sir.—The usual period for submitting the annual report on the Militia has again approached, it becomes therefore my duty to touch briefly on the various points on which the Government should be informed.

In the course of the past year I have had the pleasure of inspecting several Brigades and of making myself thoroughly acquainted with the Dominion of Canada from the shores of the Atlantic to its most westerly confines on the Pacific Coast.

My report to the Honorable the Minister of Justice upon the general condition of the North West Mounted Police, and other subjects connected with the North West Territory, under the official instructions I had received from him, embraces a short sketch of my journey through the country and across the Rocky Mountains to British Columbia during the Summer and Autumn of this year. The report (B) is annexed.

Two other reports to the Honourable the Secretary of State having reference to the result of my conferences with the general officers of the U.S.A. commanding in Montana, Washington and Oregon Territories, to whom I was accredited by the American Government, have also been duly submitted.

These reports (A) were prepared in pursuance of instructions I received from the Secretary of State to confer with those officers in the course of my official tour, on the subject of the repression of crime and capture of criminals along the international line. They are also annexed.

The very friendly reception I met with from all the American officers with whom I was fortunate enough to become acquainted, in the course of that duty, will be seen in my special report on that subject.

My official tour between the 24th of May and the 15th November embraced a distance by the route travelled in going and returning of about 11,600 miles, of which over 2,000 miles were performed on horseback, and 600 with pack animals.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

On reaching this Island through the province of New Brunswick I found the Militia had not been reconstituted since Confederation and that considerable misconception existed on the subject.

In the year 1851, it had been disbanded, but at the time of the Fenian commotion a few independent companies were organized in consequence of a despatch from the Secretary of State—these were kept together until July 1873. I found considerable apathy existed when I arrived.

The quota for the Island is 700 men in 4 regimental divisions, with 4 batteries of Artillery and 12 Infantry Companies.

On my arrival I found there was a hesitation to enrol under apprehension that the companies might be liable to be sent into camp on the mainland, for which they could not afford time, but on my assembling as many officers as I could collect I set their minds at rest on that point, upon which I received assurance that no further obstacle existed. Permission was also given to carry out the drill at Company Head Quarters for this year.

Some dissatisfaction had existed on account of vested interests as to officer's rank

in the Provincial Militia, not having been observed in the reconstruction after Confederation. This has been satisfactorily disposed of.

I also heard complaints at no salute having been fired on the Queen's Birthday. There is a battery of 6 pounder brass field guns in excellent order, also an earthwork to command the entrance of the Bay of Charlottetown armed with 32 pounder guns and an old iron 6 pounder, but there was no powder in store. This has since been remedied.

Misconception also existed as to furnishing Guards of honor for the opening and closing of the Provincial Parliament. It was believed that such guards could only be furnished by Infantry. I desired it might be clearly understood in future they could be supplied by any available arm of the service, and that requisitions from the Lieutenant Governor should henceforth be punctually attended to, under provincial regulations for payment.

The Paymaster's Department required re-adjustment, which has been done.

In fact, from a very unsatisfactory state of things, I believe that since my visit, the Island Militia is restored to a proper footing, clothing for all the troops has since been supplied, and the greater portion have been trained in the past season.

It is suggested that a new platform for the 4 gun battery, referred to, should be laid down, to render it serviceable, and that some repairs be made to the parapets of the earthwork.

It is desirable that a school of instruction should be opened at Charlottetown for young officers and men. There are only two drill instructors for Infantry and one for Artillery in the Province, but few of the old Volunteer Officers will serve again, therefore those now appointed will require equal instruction with the men.

There is a District Adjutant at Charlottetown who was a Captain in the Army and retained since Confederation. I suggest he be confirmed; he would be useful in the Military School for giving general instruction, under the Deputy Adjutant General.

There are three drill sheds, viz: at Charlottetown, Summerside, and Georgetown in very good repair; that at Charlottetown is one of the best I have seen.

I suggest that the 6 pounder field guns in store at Charlottetown be distributed for practice, two to each battery of Artillery,

Returning by the Gulf of St. Lawrence I visited Gaspé, where an Artillery Company is formed, but without battery or guns. I suggest two 24 or 32 pounder guns should be supplied and mounted for practice; there is an excellent position for them at the entrance of the river.

Passing through Quebec and Ontario where I made inspections of several Brigade Camps, alluded to hereafter, I went by Lakes Huron and Superior, and so reached Manitoba.

For military purposes in years to come as well as for commercial intercourse with the North West, it will doubtless be found necessary to cut a canal on Canadian soil at the rapids of Sault Ste. Marie. The present canal, on the American side, has a depth of 12 feet, it could not, however, be used for the passage of armed Canadian troops. On the opposite side of the rapids, by cutting through a narrow neck only 500 yards broad, a canal would be approached at both ends water deep enough for large vessels.

This will naturally become the highway to Manitoba, and the North West, when the railroad now in progress of construction from Fort William on Kaministaqua River in

Thunder Bay, is open, even as far as the Red River.

On the South West side of St Joseph's Island, and close to Neobisch Rapids, there is some Ordnance property which is valuable as affording a suitable position for a battery to command the narrows between Lakes Huron and Superior.

MANITOBA.

When I reached Fort Garry, the provisional battalion consisted of only a few men, those whose time had expired had just gone, and the recruits had not come up. There is an excellent barrack half a mile west from Winnipeg, but a magazine is very much needed.

The Garrison now consists of only 100 men of whom 25 are Artillery, with two 9 pounder rifled guns, and two 7 pounder mountain howitzers; two of the latter description have been supplied to the Winnipeg battery of Militia Artillery.

The Militia of Manitoba is composed of two companies of Infantry and the battery of Artillery, the latter is in fair condition, while the Infantry has but little solidity. The Deputy Adjutant General was about to reconstitute the Infantry companies which he hoped to render more serviceable.

Owing to the fluctuating character of the population of this new province, however, I am not much impressed by the stability of the Militia at the present time.

I venture to make some observations here from reliable information given me on the spot, relating to the beneficent results arising from the presence of a military force at Winnipeg, since the troubles of 1859—70.

Since a force has been established in their midst, regularity and peace have prevailed, with protection to life and property, the presence of the military and their influence on the minds of the people are guarantees of good order.

Comments no doubt were made upon the expense of keeping troops when their service are not ostensibly required, but such remarks though reasonable enough from persons who don't thoroughly know the country are at variance with the opinions of good and true thinking men on the spot who desire peace and have interests at stake, looking to the security of the Community and the ascendancy of trade and commerce over strife and disorder. True enough there has happily been no occasion for calling on the intervention of these troops, except during a Fenian bubble, and though no troops can be maintained without expense, yet the money so expended gives security and is for the most part spent among the tradesmen of the Province.

Their being only once called out is hardly a criterion as to their use or uselessness. They are always ready and efficient when required and their presence alone is quite sufficient to keep order in a mixed population composed of different nationalities and prejudices, situated so close to the boundary line of a foreign State that the Province as yet continues a refuge for persons of lawless character from the other side, seeking as a pretext, employment in various capacities.

The withdrawal of troops at present from Winnipeg would cause a feeling of alarm and insecurity, and I am led to believe might result in disturbance among the cosmopolitan and as yet only partially settled population of that young but thriving province.

Some idea may be formed of the rapid increase of population in Manitoba by the fact that in 1872, the inhabitants of Winnipeg hardly numbered 600 souls, while now there are about 5 000.

But recently, an application has been made for military protection at Portage La-prairie, about 100 miles west of Winnipeg based upon a Minute of the Provincial Council, in pursuance of a report of the special commissioners ordered to inquire into the murder of a Sioux Indian by one of his tribe.

Many of the Sioux Indians have pitched their lodges in various parts of the country, having Portage La-prairie as a centre. They are considered a treacherous tribe and sought refuge on British soil after committing diabolical atrocities in Minnesota some few years ago, when numbers of persons were massacred. I don't therefore, doubt that an armed force, whether civil or military, would be very acceptable to the scattered settlers in that locality, which is about 90 miles from the nearest Mounted Police station at Shoal Lake.

I am not prepared to recommend that any military force should be placed there consisting of less than 50 men in a defensible post. The reduced corps at Winnipeg cannot now spare men for any detachment and the wood cutting party alluded to in the memorial no longer exists.

The proper arm for the objects in view is in my opinion a police force which can always enforce the law upon any emergency, while troops cannot interfere except on the requisition of a Magistrate, nor proceed to extremity without his personal orders.

Should any armed force be established, I consider Totogen a preferable position to Portage La-prairie, as more readily commanding a large sweep of sparsely settled country from White Mud River to the open plateau near Poplar Point, being respectively about 90 and 42 miles from Fort Garry, having also the advantage of water communication with the proposed line of the Canada Pacific Railway by Lake Manitoba. A police force there and another at Fort Francis west of Rainy Lake on the new line of railway, are much required for the security of the province.

My official route from Manitoba now led me 3000 miles to the remote west, along the spacious and beautiful prairies, in so many places rich with loamy alluvial soil, across deep and navigable rivers, over the rugged Rocky Mountains and through the dark glades of dense primeval forests, abounding with huge old giant monoliths of woods as yet untouched by the hand of man.

I eventually passed by British Columbia to Vancouver's Island.

At Kootenay Village and Joseph's Prairie lying west of Rocky Mountains I was specially solicited to intercede for some protective force. Their population amounts to 75 white permanent residents besides about 50 miners, packers and others who make their living in the district, together with about 80 Chinese and 500 Indians.

The whites and Chinese are chiefly engaged in gold mining, while the Indians attempt farming on a very limited scale, no reservations having been yet set apart for the Kootenay Indians by the local Government. Their pursuits and manner of existence at present consist in hunting buffalo on the prairies of the North West Territory, as well as cariboo, elk, bear, deer, &c., and trapping fur bearing animals in the woods and valleys adjacent. There are also some branches of Kootenay Indians located on American Territory and about the Tobacco plains on the border, numbering about 250 souls, as well as some of the Shushwab tribe at the Columbia Lakes, in the aggregate about 800 aborigines, all imbued with a common feeling whether for peace or war. The people of Kootenay District which comprise about

32,000 square miles, have on more than one occasion passed through a dangerous crisis in their relations with the Indians, who in the event of actual strife would sweep them off the earth.

Geographically, I think Kootenay at present one of the most isolated portions of the British Empire, on all sides enclosed by mountains, rivers and forests; and the scattered location of a sparse population in close proximity to 800 Indians whose number could be largely increased, renders it truly one of the most unprotected. It receives only six mails in the year from the capital of the province, 600 miles away.

The resources of Kootenay are ample, abounding in only partially developed gold mines and other precious metals in great quantity, which would fully remunerate industry; a healthy climate and soil in all the valleys and plains which are of excellent alluvial quality, capable of producing all the roots, fruits, vegetables and grain of a temperate climate in quantity and of good description; protection alone is wanted to ensure the presence of a large population. Militia is at present out of the question; but a police force of 50 men, whose presence and power would overawe the increasing insolence of the aborigines, would give security to the settlers, the remnants of the original pioneers of the country, who prefer to run desperate hazards rather than abandon the fruits of their industry.

Communication should also be opened through a known easy defile of the Rocky Mountains by the Elk River, by which means the produce of this productive soil would supply the N. W. Mounted Police more cheaply than at present, thus giving an impetus to the settlement and industry of the District, and through the consequent increase of the population, yield a revenue more than commensurate with the outlay.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

At Victoria and Nanaimo there are two Companies of Infantry clothed and equipped as Rifles, and in a very efficient state for any service. At New Westminster, on the Fraser River, there is a good Company of Infantry and also a Battery of Artillery. The latter I did not have the opportunity of inspecting as their clothing had been only just received; the Rifle Company is in an efficient condition in every respect.

It is suggested that a battery be mounted at McCaulay's Point on the promontory which projects between the harbours of Victoria and Esquimalt. In the absence of a ship of war which occasionally occurs, there is not a gun nor any kind of protection for the costly Naval Stores in the dockyards on the one side, nor for the City of Victoria on the other. A piratical cruiser of small force, entering by the straits of Fuca, could destroy the whole place.

On going over the dockyard, I found 27-inch and 40 pounder breechloading rifled guns about to be sent back to England as obsolete for Naval service. I requested these might be detained together with their shell and equipments, and have made application for their transfer to the Dominion Government for the purpose of arming the earthwork I propose, for McCaulay's Point.

This can be constructed at a trifling outlay for earth parapets and wooden platform.

It is suggested an Artillery Company should be enrolled at Victoria to man this battery. There are plenty of efficient men for the purpose, and an officer late of the Royal Artillery.

There are two bronze 24 pounder howitzers on travelling carriages in position at New

Westminster in charge of the Artillery, as well as a quantity of shot and shell. The gun carriages require painting. I suggest that the usual ammunition for practice be allowed the Seymour Artillery, the cost of which has heretofore been defrayed by the commanding officer.

There is a first class rifle range of 600 yards, which cost \$75 advanced out of the private funds of the Rifle Corps. Additional \$75 are necessary to complete the range to 800 yards with the view to competition for Wimbledon. I submit that an appropriation of \$150 is advisable in order that the range may become the property of the Dominion Government.

The drill shed as built by the Provincial Government in 1866, for the Volunteers, at a cost of \$1,400, and subsequently improved by private contribution of citizens of New Westminster. It requires a new foundation, the original being rotten and unsafe. The estimate cost of this is \$200. An armoury properly fitted for the arms, clothing and stores is also much required; this will cost about \$200; the men, several of whom served in the Royal Engineers, have expressed their willingness to contribute labour and money from the Corps fund.

There is also a Magazine here originally constructed by Royal Engineers upon the best principles, stone and brick with copper doors; the flooring is, however, rotten and the doorway dilapidated. \$100 are required to repair this.

The drill shed at Victoria is a very excellent one in good repair, but nearly useless from having no gas light which can be introduced for \$100. All drill in the shed being at night, the necessity for gas light is obvious. On the occasion of my inspection there were 24 candles and 10 coal oil lamps burning, and yet the place was incomparative obscurity. One of the spare rooms should also be fitted up at a cost of \$25, as an armoury and clothing room.

There is a first class rifle range here rented by the Rifle Association for 7 years at \$25 per annum. They have spent \$250 on it from private funds, which are not affluent. It is suggested this range should be taken over for the Militia as they have no other place of practice.

There is a store keeper, and a man employed as caretaker, but not paid. I suggest this man should receive pay as armourer, caretaker and drill instructor combined, which would make up a suitable salary for him.

At Nanaimo there is no drill shed; the Company has constructed the rifle range of 600 yards at a private cost \$100. The Vancouver's Coal Company will give a site for the former, if \$1,000 were forthcoming from public funds to erect the building, including armoury, &c.

Drill Instructors are much needed, and the aptitude for drill shown by these Companies deserves encouragement. An Instructor from the Royal Marines at Esquimalt would cost about \$60 a month while so employed.

There are at present upwards of 700 stand of arms of obsolete pattern, Enfield and Brunswick, which were passed over to the Dominion Government at Confederation; also a large quantity of ammunition adapted for those arms in the Naval Magazine at Esquimalt. The Admiral has applied for the immediate removal of the latter, to give room for powder expected from England. I ordered a board upon it and suggest it be broken up and the powder used for practice or salutes, the arms should be sold, I am informed the Indians would readily purchase them for shooting large game. The proceeds

of those arms if placed to the credit of the Militia Department would go far to execute many of the repairs now suggested.

Time did not admit of my ascending the Fraser River to visit Kamloops on the Thompson, though urged to do so by the Lieut. Governor and other persons, but from enquiry I am of opinion it would be very desirable to enrol a small body of Militia at that point, where there are some 200 or 300 white people within a radius of about 20 miles. This corps should be mounted in Infantry or Riflemen, who would furnish their own horses and be capable of any arduous service. Other small corps of 20 or 30 men could equally well be raised at Clinton, Cache Creek and Okanagan, all of which could drill independently once a month and assemble once a year at Kamloops, as the most central, as well as the most important point. Such corps would only require uniform and arms, with Camp equipment for general training. An organization of this kind would be most popular as well as effective, in case their services were required. The interior of the country being isolated during the severe winter months such an organization would give rise to a feeling of general security for a small outlay; they would partake more of a Yeomanry than a Militia force when the pass to which I have before alluded is opened through the Rocky Mountains, an almost continuous chain of communication and support if necessary would be formed with the North West Mounted Police as well as with the Militia forces of the West Coast.

I think it both practicable and advisable to organize very soon such a force in the interior of British Columbia for the security and protection of the population from any alarm that might occur to disturb the present peaceful relations between the white and colored inhabitants of the Country.

It is not, however, intended for a moment to convey the impression that any collision between races is probable, but it should not be overlooked that there are approximately 30,000 Indians in British Columbia whose land question is not yet settled and it is a duty to provide against possible contingencies, in the uncertain future.

(To be Continued.)

Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

The regular annual meeting of this Association was held in the Railway Committee Room of the House of Commons, on Wednesday last; Lieut. Colonel C. S. Gzowski, President of the Association in the chair. There were a goodly number present, all the Provinces being well represented viz:—Hon. J. Ferguson, Lieut. Col. Brunel, Lieut. Col. Jackson, Capt. Roscoe, M. P., Lieut. Col. Hon. A. S. Botsford, Hon. Mr. M. Girard, Hon. Mr. Bannatyne, Lieut. Col. Worsley, Capt. Macpherson, Major Macdonald, Capt. Cates, Mr. Sutherland, Dr. Schultz, M. P., W. McK. Wright, M. P., J. S. Thompson, M. P., J. Donhue, M. P., Lieut. Macnachten, Hon. T. H. Aylmer, M. P., G. Casey, M. P., Major Moore (13th), Lieut. Col. Macpherson (Treasurer), Hon. Mr. Haythorne, Hon. Mr. Haviland, Mr. Peter Mackenzie, (Manitoba), Capt. Pilton, Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Senate), Capt. Toller, Lieut. Col. Hanson, Lieut. Col. Ross, Col. Laurie, Lieut. Col. Stuart, (Secretary).

Lieut. Col. Gzowski on taking the chair, said the first thing he had to do was to present the annual report, which was a lengthy one, and which was now in the hands of those present. He was glad to say that the number of affiliated organizations has increased

during the past year, but he regretted that so much could not be said with regard to the increase of members in this organization. If a proper spirit was manifested the list at the end of the year in Ontario alone would probably number 5,000 persons. He said nothing positive had been arrived at as the result of the interview with the Premier as to the Government grant, but he presumed it would be forthcoming as usual. He paid a high compliment to Lieut. Col. Brunel's new target, which he said had excited great interest at Wimbledon and which he thought would be adopted for use there. He also paid a high compliment to the Canadian team to Wimbledon last year, and the very satisfactory manner in which they had won the Kolapore cups. In fact he had heard it remarked on the other side of the Atlantic that Canadians were not only good shots, but that they were plucky and almost too fair.

The Kolapore cups were placed on the table for the exhibition of members, and were received with three hearty cheers.

The following is a synopsis of the report:—

In presenting their eight annual report, the Council desire to draw attention to the increase in the Affiliated Associations, of which there were twenty three in 1874, and twenty five in 1875.

The Government continued the support previously given and granted aid in the following sums to:—

The Dominion of Canada Rifle Association	\$10,000
Ontario Provincial Rifle Association	1,800
Quebec " " "	1,700
Nova Scotia " " "	1,500
New Brunswick " " "	1,300
Manitoba " " "	400
British Columbia " " "	400
Prince Edward Island " "	400
	\$17,500

All the Provincial Rifle Associations affiliated with the Dominion Association this year.

Grants in aid of County and other local Rifle Associations, for the year ending June 30th, 1875, were made through the Department of Militia and Defence.

It will be observed, on reference to the Secretary's report, that the annual prize meeting of the association took place for the third time, at the Rideau Rifle Range, Ottawa, commencing on the 7th September—the proceedings being formally opened by the Adjutant General, (Colonel Powell,) who fired the first shot.

Records of the shooting at this meeting will be found in the appendix. The scores indicate that many of the best shots in the Dominion were present.

The ranges were in excellent order. Nine circular targets, on the new system, supplied by the Militia Department, from plans prepared by Lieut. Colonel Brunel, to test the principle, took the place of the old iron target formerly in use, and their superiority over the old style of target was more fully demonstrated this year than before. All competitors joined in expressing their satisfaction at the improvement over the old system.

The frames of the targets, and all the iron work connected with them were manufactured by Mr. Alexander Fleck, Vulcan Iron Works, Ottawa, by order of the Militia Department, and the Council are indebted to Colonel Powell, Adjutant General, and Lieut. Colonel Brunel for placing the improved targets at the disposal of the Association.

The work of excavating the trench and preparing butts, &c., was entrusted to Mr.

James Matthews, builder and contractor, Ottawa, to whom the thanks of the Council are due for the interest he took in the work.

To afford every facility to such of the Rifle Associations as may desire to adopt the "Brunel target," the Council have attached to the report a description of the target, with working drawings.

The markers in the butts being connected by telegraphic communication with the firing points, every irregularity in marking was speedily adjusted, and reference between these points was greatly facilitated. The delays which formerly took place under the old system entirely disappeared, and the accuracy of the marking met with general approval.

The Association is greatly indebted to Mr. Bethune, of the Montreal Telegraph Company, for the effective working of the telegraph, and for the interest he displayed in securing its success.

His Excellency the Governor General again presented three medals—gold, silver and bronze.

The President, Lieut. Colonel Gzowski, presented money prizes to the value of \$250.

The Vice President Lieutenant Colonel A. Gilmour, Ottawa, presented the sum of \$100.

E. Jenkins, M. P., also presented a sum of \$100 for competition as the Agent General's prize; and Mr. J. H. Steward, the London Optician, again presented a telescope and field glass as prizes.

The Council appropriated the sum of \$3,140, in money prizes, and prizes in kind to the value of \$1,328.50, including the Merchants' of London Vase, the McDougill Challenge Cup, the Telescope and Field Glass, the gift of Mr. J. H. Steward, Optician, and the silver and bronze medals of the Association.

The above sum of \$3,140 includes the prizes in the second stage of the "Wimbledon Match," which, under the regulations, are not payable until the winners report at Quebec, en route for Wimbledon, as accepted members of the Canadian Team for 1876.

The Council records with satisfaction that the meeting passed off without an accident.

Details of the matches will be found in the appendix.

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the Council, on the 25th February last, the prize list for the annual matches of 1875, was arranged with a view to the selection of the Wimbledon Team for 1876, and a special competition was provided, under the head of "Wimbledon Match," the condition of which will be found in the appendix.

Representatives were present from Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

The details of this competition will afford information as to the scores of any competitors from among whom the Wimbledon Team for 1876 may be selected.

The Martini Henry Rifles used in this competition, as well as in the preliminary practice of the Team selected in 1875 were kindly loaned by the Militia Department.

The Council, acting on the recommendation of the Association, at the last annual meeting amended the 7th rule of the regulations for the annual matches in so far as to admit rifles of bona fide Government pattern, and when not issued by Government, bearing the Government Viewer's mark; this modification allowed the use of steel barrelled

Snider rifles. Many of these rifles were ascertained to be in possession of members of the Association, and, in order to afford other members an opportunity for obtaining them at cost, the Council deemed it advisable to purchase from the London Armory Company, twenty five steel barrels of that pattern, bearing the Imperial Government Vlower's stamp, for issue at cost price to members of the Association. A statement under this head will be found annexed to the Treasurer's report.

The marking at the butts this year was carried out by non commissioned officers and men, selected from the Governor General's Foot Guards, and Garrison Artillery, under charge of Capt. Wetherley, assisted by Sergt. Major Keating, of the former corps.

The duty was performed most effectually, and gave general satisfaction.

The thanks of the Association are due to Colonel Powell, Adjutant General, and the officers commanding the G. G. Foot Guards and Artillery, for placing at the disposal of the Association, the services of marksmen from these corps, and to Capt. Wetherley, who had charge of them.

Thanks are also due to the Executive Committee, under whose direction the matches were carried out; and to Lieut. Colonel Jackson, D.A.G., as Executive Officer and commandant of camp, Major White, G. G. Foot Guards, as chief Range officer, Lieut. Colonel Bacon as statistical officer, and Capt. Grant, camp Quarter Master, for valuable assistance rendered by them, and also to Surgeon Malloch, of the G. G. Foot Guards, and Surgeon Bentley of the Artillery, for their attendance during the competition.

To Lieut. Colonel Wily, Director of Stores, the thanks of the Association are due, for facilities afforded by him in the issue of camp equipage and stores, on all occasions, when required by the Association.

The Council have much pleasure in recording the liberality shown by railway and steamboat companies, in conveying competitors, to and from their homes at reduced rates.

The report of Lieut. Colonel McKinlay, the officer commanding the Team for 1875, is annexed.

In submitting that officer's report, the Council note with great satisfaction the excellent behaviour of the members comprising the Team; a detail of their shooting will be found in his report.

The Council have much pleasure in recording the satisfactory manner in which Lieut. Colonel McKinlay, as officer commanding, and Major Cotton, as second officer, discharged the several duties assigned to them.

The Council record with the greatest satisfaction, that the "Kolaro Cups," were again won by the Canadian marksmen, in addition to the other prizes won at Wimbledon, as detailed in Lieut. Col. McKinlay's report, and they now congratulate the Association on the very marked success of the representation at Wimbledon.

The presence of the President, Lieut. Colonel Gzowski, in the Canadian camp at Wimbledon again this year, lent additional interests to the proceedings of the Canadian Team.

The Council gratefully acknowledge the liberal support and encouragement extended to them by the Dominion Government, through the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence, in aiding the funds of the Association, and for the money granted to the Provincial and Local Rifle Associations.

The Council record with pleasure the continued support extended to the Asso-

ciation by His Excellency the Governor General.

His Excellency's liberality in presenting prizes for competition, and the encouragement given by his presence at the Canadian camp at Wimbledon, is gratefully acknowledged.

The Council have to acknowledge the services rendered by the Treasurer and Secretary.

FINANCE.

For a full account of the finances of the Association, the Council refer to the Treasurer's statement, to which is attached the Auditor's report, for the period from the 10th February, 1875, to the 10th February, 1876.

The balance sheet exhibits the total receipts from all sources for that period to have been \$13,164, while the expenditure amounted to \$12,333 42, showing a balance of \$830.58 which, with the balance of \$1,948.83, carried forward from last year's financial statement, leaves a total balance of \$2,779 41 in favour of the Association.

Taking the credit side of the account, it will be found that there is a slight increase in the affiliation fees from rifle associations, the receipts being \$640, as against \$580 in 1874, the number of associations being as follows, viz:—

Provincial Associations	7
County and other Rifle Associations.....	18

In the "Special Donations" for prizes, the receipts are \$450, as against \$350 in 1875, an increase of \$100.

The "entrance fees," including sighting shots and pool target, have been well maintained the amount received from this source being \$1,010.37, as against \$612 75 in 1874, an increase of \$397 62.

The sum of \$256 75 was received from the Department of Militia and Defence, being a refund on account of expenditure incurred by the Association in permanent work on the Rideau Rifle Range in 1874.

A detailed statement of disbursements made by Lieut. Col. McKinlay, in connection with the Wimbledon Team of 1875, will be found in the appendix.

The Team having proceeded to England a week earlier this year, in order to afford ample time for practice at the Altcar Rifle Ranges near Liverpool, the cost of the expedition is consequently in excess of last year, the time spent at Altcar being ten days, necessitating additional expense for subsistence and ammunition, whilst at Wimbledon the entrance fees were almost double as compared with last year.

An extra allowance of one shilling per diem was paid to the members of the Team for subsistence in camp at Wimbledon. This increase was found to be necessary for the comfort of the Team.

An inventory of plant in store at Laprairie, Fredericton, Ottawa, and London, England, will be found in the appendix, the value of which may be estimated as follows:—

PLANT AND STORES

Plant and buildings at Laprairie, approximate value.....	\$ 203 75
Plant and stores at Fredericton ..	90 45
Plant and stores at Ottawa, approximate value.....	200 00
Ammunition at Quebec	2 40
Articles purchased for camp purposes at Wimbledon, for Canadian Team, approximate value..	360 00

CHALLENGE PRIZES.

Merchants of London vase, value..	1000 00
McDougall Cup, value.....	100 00

Cash in hand.....	2779 41
Cash value of 14 steel barrel Snider Rifles at \$17 each	238 08
Total	\$5019 09

C. S. Gzowski, Lt. Colonel,
Pres. Dom. of Can. Rifle Association.

Capt. Macpherson rose and proceeded to criticize the action of the Association in the past, holding that the Association had failed in the object of its formation, when Mr. W. McKay Wright M.P., raised a point of order to the effect that Mr Macpherson was introducing irrelevant matters in his remarks, and should be confined to dealing with the report now before the meeting.

Several gentlemen hold that Capt. Macpherson should be allowed to proceed.

The Chairman said he regretted that Capt. Macpherson should simply be faultfinding instead of suggesting improvements for the present or for the future management of the Association. He ruled however, that the gentleman was in order.

Capt. Macpherson continued reading from his notes for a length of time, pointing out that many changes in the way of management would be advisable.

The Chairman said that had Captain Macpherson taken another occasion to make his objections, or had he written to him the points of objection that he raised would have been submitted to the Council, and that whatever was worthy of consideration would have been taken advantage of, after which the following resolutions were put and carried:—

Moved by Lieut. Col. Ferguson, seconded by Hon. H. Aylmer.—That the thanks of this Association are due to His Excellency the Governor General for the marked interest he has taken in the Association, and his liberality in presenting medals to the Association for competition at the annual meeting. Carried.

On putting the motion, the President paid a well deserved compliment to His Excellency for the great interest he took in all the manly sports of the Dominion.

Moved by Capt. Casey, M.P., seconded by Capt. Roscoe, M.P.—That this Association wishes to thank the Government of the Dominion for the liberal grant made last year in aid of its operations, and to express the hope that it may be repeated in view of the annual visit of our riflemen to England, which depends largely on the said grant. Carried.

Moved by Lieut. Col. Brunel, seconded by Major Moore (13th battalion),—That the Secretary be instructed to convey the thanks of this Association to Mr. J. H. Steward, optician, London, for the prizes given by him at the last Dominion competition. Carried.

Moved by Col. Laurie, seconded by Mr. McKay Wright, M.P., that the Secretary be instructed to convey the thanks of the Association to E. Jenkins, M.P., for the prizes given by him at the last Dominion competition. Carried.

Moved by Lieut. Col. Jackson, seconded by Capt. Roscoe, M. P., that the thanks of this Association be tendered to Lieut. Col. McKinlay, the Captain, and to Major Cotton, second in command of the Wimbledon Team in 1875, for their services and general good management in connection with their trip to England.

Moved by Lieut. Col. Brunel, seconded by Mr. W. McKay Wright, M. P., that this Association desires to express its great gratification at the manner in which the "Kola-

(For continuation see page 105.)

CONTENTS OF No. 8, VOL. X.

POETRY:—	
Somebody's Darling.....	91
EDITORIAL:—	
News of the Week	85
SELECTIONS:—	
Militia Dress Regulations.....	80
Military.....	81
Big and Little Armies.....	84
Dominion Artillery Association.....	95
REVIEWS.....	91
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.....	80



The Volunteer Review,
AND
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 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 "Printed 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 *pro*. 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.

THE "Report on the State of the Militia," for 1875 is of unusual interest, as it contains a narrative of the journey of the General Commanding-in-Chief from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It includes his report and recommendations with the usual reports of the District Staff Officers as an appendix:

From it we learn that a force of 28,845 men of all arms and ranks have been mustered at annual training during the year, and the General remarks that "the training of the militia during the past season may be considered as having in a satisfactory degree carried out the principles of the organization," and that the system "is year by year assuming in a marked degree the evidence of greater solidity and permanent endurance"—while a high compliment is paid to "the many patriotic and zealous officers of

the Canadian Militia who have from the infancy of the movement, in spite of discouraging difficulties at the beginning, resolutely applied their minds and devoted their energies to build up by slow but sure degrees what has now become a permanent and powerful military organization."

It must afford the authors and advocates of the system supreme satisfaction to receive this assurance from a soldier of the standing and experience of the Commander in Chief, and to none more than the Adjutant General, to whom a handsome and well deserved compliment is paid.

This assurance is the more valuable, because it is the result of practical experience, the previous report for 1874 leading to the opinion which was very widely diffused that the organization as a system did not meet the approval of its gallant and talented Commander-in-Chief, because it wanted the cohesion inherent in a standing army; and we are of opinion that the idea of an approach to such an organization led in more than one instance to the diminution of the force.

The present report is however abundantly reassuring. The General holds to the opinion that small permanent organizations of the line arms are a necessity—serving as a nucleus around which the larger and more loosely organized bodies should form in case of war, and a school for training officers and non-commissioned officers for the force.

It is evident the latter clause of the proposition is the most useful and practical—we have no faith in *small trained nuclei*—war will be carried on in this country with such ever varying conditions that small trained bodies will in no wise affect it. At the opening of the late contest between the Northern and Southern States the United States had a small well trained army of 16,000 men—its effects on the issue were in no case appreciable.

The General naturally complains that the term of training is too short to give officers the necessary opportunities of acquiring sufficient tactical knowledge and habits of command—the remedy for this is very simple—it is only to recognize the fact of the company being the tactical unit and not the battalion as is now the case—compel company drill to be more attended to—let the larger organization be provisional and change Field Officers after five years service.

The law requires subalterns to be able to drill a company and handle it in battalion drill—*keep promotion within the company* and there will be no necessity to complain of want of tactical knowledge—the organization being territorial and local cannot be forced into exact conformity with the details of organization of the Imperial regular service, and we contend that efficiency in company drill is the first tactical requisite.

Moreover the yearly training should not be solely devoted to mere battalion or brigade manoeuvres; there is ample room in

Canada for lessons in major tactics and strategy, and as the General Commanding-in-Chief points out there are able Field Officers in the Canadian service capable of executing any movements confided to them. We look on this compliment as the highest which could be paid to the organizers of a system capable under confessedly adverse circumstances of producing such splendid results.

With respect to the "Staff," we may remark, that it only shares the faults of all organizations, military or otherwise, in this country or Great Britain which is under Parliamentary control—it has served its purpose admirably, and as it was organized with the express design of decentralization and local mobilization a change of names or rotation of duties in its administrative officers would not appear to be any improvement.

We believe a further acquaintance with the social conditions of the country and its local needs will persuade our talented Commander-in-Chief that *development*, not change, is the great need of the Canadian Militia organization; and it is certainly not the way to effect that by importing *trained officers* to fill the Staff appointments—where they acquire the knowledge from which our own officers are shut out—in the very interesting expedition across the continent we do not see the name of any Canadian officer on the General's Staff, and it was certainly a grave oversight to confine it exclusively to gentlemen whose services this country may not be able to acquire in a case of emergency.

Our readers will find the information in this valuable report exceedingly interesting—we commend it to their careful study, and if we may be allowed the expression, it reflects honor on the talents and experience of the high authority from whom it emanates.

CAPTAIN G. A. RAIKES, 3rd West York Light Infantry (militia), has added a valuable volume to the military literature of the Empire by an elaborate and beautifully written history of the "First Regiment of Militia," now known as the 3rd West York, the battalion which has the honor to number amongst its officers the gallant and talented historian.

Our readers are well aware that this is not the first literary essay of the gallant author, he has already given the military antiquarian, the history of the "Reserve Forces of the Crown," and a number of other valuable essays in which previous practical experience is condensed and placed at the service of those entrusted with the organization of the national forces of Great Britain and Ireland—thus rendering a public service of the most important character by enabling the military organizers to avoid errors and develop what is really valuable in all the systems hitherto tried.

We have to thank the gallant and talented

author for a copy of this valuable historical record, the scope and intention of which is cleverly put forth in the modest and admirable preface which is characteristically headed with that paragraph of the "Queen's Regulations," which commands an historical record of the organization and services of each regiment to be kept (sec. 23 par. 44)—an order first promulgated in 1836—since which time "the records of nearly all the Cavalry—upwards of twenty—and about forty regiments of Infantry were therefore prepared by RICHARD CANNON, Esq., of the Adjutant General's office, and published between the years 1837 and 1851, since which time they have been discontinued. It being impossible for any one individual to accomplish such a task as compiling the history of some seventy regiments in the space of a few years, especially without having access to the books in possession of regiments—these volumes are merely interesting sketches of some sixty or one hundred pages—no attempt having been made to give anything in detail.

We may add that many of the notices are distinguished for the absence of all records of the most striking incidents in the organization of the corps whose histories they do give.

The author then goes on to say that the records of only five regiments of militia have been hitherto published, and remarks that "having chiefly been used as depot battalions to supply the army with officers and men when required during war, and therefore having few exciting scenes or gallant deeds to recount, many think there is nothing worthy of record. To those, however, who take a pride or interest in the service, or in their regiments such records of the past although only of usefulness and not of glory cannot fail to have much interest, and they have also a beneficial effect in maintaining that *esprit de corps* without which a regiment loses half its value. Moreover, but little is known of the 'old constitutional force,' as no book yet published gives anything approaching to a complete or correct account of this branch of the service, which was always acknowledged to be the first, and often the only reserve, on which the country has been able to depend with confidence in time of need. Such a work is much wanted, and the subject is worthy of a good historian. NAPIER in his History of the Peninsular War (vol. 1 par. 11) in speaking of the regular troops says: 'Of these 50 or 60,000 were employed in the Colonies, and in India the remainder were disposable, because from 80 to 100,000 militia, differing from the regular troops in nothing but the name, were sufficient for home duties.'

The author puts plainly before the eyes of the army organizers of the day the practical precedent by which the solution of the problem of national defence can be effected without the aid of the Prussian or any other imported system—but there is a corollary

which must follow—and that is instead of placing the regular army before the constitutional force their relative positions should be reversed—the injustice and folly of subordinating the primary to the secondary organization is sufficiently obvious—all the reforms necessary to make the former embrace the whole fighting population of the British Isles is to abolish the ballot and consider every subject able to serve as a soldier—make every county furnish its quota, and from the force thus raised take out by volunteering the officers and men for the Foreign and Colonial Army. Captain RAIKES shews that this has been practically done at the period of Britain's greatest danger, and there is no good reason why it should not be done now when all advantages are on her side.

The opening chapter of this valuable volume gives a description of the territorial divisions of the County of York for political and military purposes—shews that the militia organization existed prior to the establishment of a regular army—a general sketch of the Anglo Saxon militia as it existed under the Feudal system under the STUARTS dynasty and up to the year 1757. It also give the names of the officers of the various military quotas furnished by Yorkshire under JAMES the First and the Volunteer organization of 1745.

The second chapter is an account of the organization under 30 GEORGE II cap. 25, in which 'the ballot clause' was for the first time introduced, and was a highly unpopular measure, could only be enforced by the exercise of all the power of the executive, and has remained to this day a clause which no ministry can render effective.

Under this act the first regiment of militia was organized and approved by the King on 27th January, 1759—two other regiments were organized immediately afterwards—but owing to the latter being commanded by a Peer and a Baronet respectively the first regiment only having a commoner, it was numbered as the third or West York. This chapter while giving lists of original officers, armament, &c., embraces the period between organization and the year 1796, about forty years. Chapter third embraces the period between that year and 1802. Fourth, 1803 and 1814. Fifth, 1814 to 1852. Sixth, 1852 to 1856. Seventh, 1857 to 1875. There are valuable and exhaustive appendices giving the succession of officers and other details the whole plan and scope of the work being designed to lay before the public a faithful record of every useful detail of so important an organization.

A cynical writer in *Blackwood* styles military ambition *vain glory*. It may be so, but it is just that kind of vain glory that requires absolute self denial as well as self-sacrifice—calling the latter by its more modest name of patriotism. We think the publication of such works as we have attempted to review will be far more likely to

produce generous emulation in doing and daring for ones country than all the philosophical essays which could be written, and the service should be proud of a man who has devoted so much valuable time and labour for the good of his country and the advancement of its best interests, without hope of profit or reward.

The volume has the following illustrations:—"The Regimental Colours; Uniform of Militia in 1759. A Private of the Grenadier Company 1804-1814; Portrait of Colonel BRITAN COOKE, M.P.; Head Quarters, Doncaster; Colonel FERRARS LECTUS. Badges won 1811-1852, Badges now worn by the Regiment."

We cannot compliment Captain RAIKES too much on the very valuable records he has produced, and we have to thank him for his kind consideration in placing it in our hands.

It will, we hope, be an inducement to others who have time and means at their disposal to do likewise. We have a militia record of our own in British North America full of stirring deeds, but we want the zeal to place them before the world. It is to be hoped Captain RAIKES's example will be followed by some of our officers and the stubborn valour of our peasantry duly chronicled as an incitement to their successors.

The volume is dedicated "to his brother officers" by the author, and they may well be proud of him.

The leading article of the *Canadian News* of 13th January entitled "A New Zollverein," we republish, because it shews so clearly what the effects of that beautiful arrangement which has taken such a fast hold on the imagination of third class politicians in the United States, but is so universally scouted in Canada that to declare in favor of it would be deemed a proper qualification for a lunatic asylum, or at the least, a preliminary softening of the brain, the ultimate end of which would lead to that destination.

The proposal is so palpably of the "spider and fly" order that it must have emanated from a political imbecile—our interest in the trade of the United States is simply to supply whatever agricultural or natural products she may require—and to take from her in a similar manner whatever our own country does not produce and she can supply.

As respects foreign trade, manufacturers' products, shipping interests, and all matters connected therewith our direct interest leads us to be rivals and competitors, and as far as maritime interests are concerned we rank next to our neighbors with about one tenth of her population and less than a two thousandth part of their indebtedness.

At the close of their great contest eleven years ago there were enthusiastic gentlemen citizens of the United States who gushingly invited us to come over and help them pay

the great debt they had then incurred—others propounded the sage policy of forcing us into the union by a system of exclusive duties, and others advocated a Customs Zollverein with the same intentions. Well they have tried all those and all have failed totally and ridiculously, and the answer of the "Dominion Board of Trade" at its last meeting, about a month ago, to all those blandishments has been in effect, to recommend a re-imposition of differential and discriminating duties against manufactured goods and importations from the United States, which said restrictions had been partially relaxed being found by experience most conducive to Canadian commercial prosperity.

We have no inducements politically, commercially, or morally, to enter into any alliance whatever with the United States. We can, as a people, gain nothing whatever by it; nor can we learn anything we don't know; our political destiny ends, and aims, are essentially different; and our English brothers may rest assured that if the course of events should cause us to drift out of the British Empire, annexation to or amalgamation with the States would be the last alternative we could seek.

If there is an universal belief in anything amongst the Canadian people—it is in this dogma—not that we either despise or are jealous of the United States, on the contrary, we love the people well, but are too near neighbors to desire any closer relationship.

Our contemporary can set down the propounder of the "Zollverein" as a donkey:

"We see that a proposal has been made by a private member of the United States Congress for the establishment between Canada and the United States of a system of customs duties founded on the same basis as the German Zollverein. We cannot for a moment suppose that the Canadian Government will give the slightest encouragement to such a proposal. We may remind our readers that the principle on which the Zollverein was based was the perfect equality of taxation on the products, and importations of the several States that were parties to the arrangement. Before such a system could be adopted between Canada and the United States it is manifest that a similar state of things must be brought about—that the basis of taxation should be the same in each country; and here arises the question, How is this to be done? Is the plan of levelling up, or levelling down to be adopted? Is Canada to raise her taxes to the United States standard, or is the United States to reduce her scale to the Canadian level? We may at once discard the latter solution of the question, for it is not at all probable that the United States, burdened with debt, would ever consent to place her financial system on the same footing as that of Canada, which has comparatively little debt. Is the other solution, then, one which recommends itself to the favour of the people of Canada? In reply to that question we will only say that it would be monstrous that Canada should be asked to adopt such a system. We cannot believe she will ever consent, out of pure love to the United States, to overtax her own energies and adopt a protective system totally opposed

to the financial policy of the United Kingdom.

"The arrangement which formerly existed under the Reciprocity Treaty worked to the satisfaction of both parties. Under it the United States received from Canada just those articles which she most required; while, on the other hand, Canada was in like manner benefited in being able to obtain machinery and mechanical appliances in the manufacture of which the United States excelled. In an evil hour, however, the United States, urged thereto not by the dictates of financial science, but rather by feelings of political rancour and distrust welling up out of the civil war, put an end to that treaty. Since then the attempts to frame another treaty upon the same principle have signally failed. A few months since, while yet the late Canadian Administration was in office, it was hoped that the treaty would have been renewed; but, unfortunately, all the efforts of Sir John Macdonald in that direction proved fruitless, and hence the continuance of a state of things which gives rise to constant irritation on both sides. Here we have a long line of frontier, on one side of which reigns Protection, on the other side Free Trade. Under the one all duties are high, under the other they are merely trivial, and hence there is such an inducement held out to smuggling that the lawless cannot resist. However desirable it may be that such a state of things were brought to an end, it is impossible it could be done by such a contrivance as a Zollverein. We shall watch with interest the course of public opinion in the discussion of this question. We hope that the good sense of the Canadian Government will prevent its giving either countenance or support to such a proposal."

A FRIEND has sent us the following item of news, which we have much pleasure in publishing—as it pays a just tribute to the worth of Lt. Col. D. R. JAGO, the present popular Assistant Inspector of Artillery for the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and regret that these Provinces are shortly to be deprived of his valuable services:—

ITEM.—The shortly intended removal to England of Lt. Col. D. R. Jago, the present Assistant Inspector of Artillery for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, is very much regretted by the officers of the New Brunswick Artillery. Since his association with the artillery of New Brunswick, some years previous to Confederation, first as Deputy Adjutant General of Artillery, and more recently as Assistant Inspector for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, he has manifested a kindly interest in the corps and has endeavoured in every way to improve it in all that pertained to that branch of the military service. That his exertions to that end have not been without avail, the present efficient state of the New Brunswick Artillery is ample proof. The New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery claim to be unsurpassed, if not unequalled among the artillery of the Dominion in the working and service of heavy guns, and especially in target practice with that nature of ordnance.

"ARTILLERY."

During the reign of the present Czar, Russia has gained 35 347 square miles of territory and 22,546,000 souls in population, and reduced the national debt by 50,000,000 roubles.

Our readers will be interested in the account of the first of those great devastating fires which has swept this country within the last half century. We have copied it from the *Charlottetown Examiner*, as it gives a graphic picture of the fearful visitation known as the "Miramichi fires," which devastated and destroyed a large amount of our most valuable forest timber, as well as caused fearful loss of life. It will be seen that it bore a close resemblance to late visitations of its class here.

Parliamentary.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.

Hon. Mr. Blake introduced a bill to make further provision in regard to the Supreme and Exchequer Court of Canada. He explained that the bill made provisions for taking evidence by Commission in various parts out of Canada, and furnished machinery to carry out the object. It also gave the Court the power, to be exercised at its discretion, to take the testimony of persons residing within its jurisdiction at a place other than the Court. The measure also placed the Crown, in Exchequer cases, in the same position as the subjects of each Province in regard to imprisonment for debt. The bill was read the first time.

Mr. Cimon asked whether, inasmuch as the Government last year remitted to the Northern Railway Company of Canada a sum of more than two million dollars, owing by that company to the Government of Canada, and also granted a considerable subsidy to the Canada Central Railway, in view of its extension from Douglas to the eastern terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway, it is their intention to ask this House to consent to a grant in aid of the railways of the Province of Quebec.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said it was entirely contrary to rules to answer questions couched this way. If the question was put in a simple manner he would answer it, but he declined to do so in its present shape.

Mr. Rouleau asked the Government whether it was their intention to continue the payment of the pension to the families of veterans of 1812, who have died since a grant was voted for that purpose. The Hon. Mr. Vail replied that it was not their intention to do so.

In answer to Mr. Frechette, the Hon. Mr. Vail said there still remained a number, perhaps twenty or thirty, militia men of 1812, who had sent in their claims to pensions. They were being considered and would probably be paid after the first July.

Mr. Young moved for a statement showing what steps had been taken by the Government touching the opening up of regular steam communication between Canada and the British and Foreign West Indies. He said it was not his intention so much to obtain the papers as to draw attention to the importance of this subject. He said that before Confederation a commission was sent to enquire into this matter, but nothing had resulted from the commission. He was sorry to say that the trade with these Islands, and it was a most valuable one, had not expanded. Since 1872 our total trade, exports and imports, had been \$24,934,431. In 1872 it had been \$6,773,973; in 1873, \$5,963,924; in 1874, \$6,036,624; in 1875, \$6,139,910. Our trade had remained stationary, he supposed, because our vessels did not obtain sufficient return cargoes,

MARCH 7, 1876.]

which he thought might be promoted by legislation. He found, on enquiry, that in the Government Departments was only to be found the tariff of one island; the whole of these should be obtained. Ontario was of these should be obtained. Ontario was anxious to see a direct trade opened up. It was the most valuable trade we had, the profits arising from it being larger than with any other country. Our exports during the four years of which he had spoken had been about sixteen million and our imports nine. The Province of Ontario took a great interest in the subject and desired to see our mercantile marine, one of our most valuable interests, trading with these islands.

Mr. Forbes said the subject was one which had engaged the attention of the House for several sessions. He was glad this matter had been brought up by a member from Ontario. The Lower Provinces had expected the Dominion Government to take steps to foster this trade, which was a very important one. If encouragement were given the cargoes would be brought to this country instead of being taken to the United States. He hoped the Government would do something in this matter.

Mr. Domville said any encouragement of trade with the West Indies would be without effect unless the sugar duties were reduced.

Mr. Workman referred to the sugar interests and read extracts from a letter he had received from the principal merchants engaged in the West Indian trade. They stated that the difficulty in the way of carrying out a direct trade was the want of a market here for sugar by reason of what was equal to an *ad valorem* duty of fifty per cent. If there were a re-adjustment of the tariff seventy-five additional vessels would ply between Montreal and Quebec and the West Indies but until a re-adjustment of the tariff was effected successful West Indian trade was impossible.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said the Government had had the question under consideration for a long time, but many difficulties had presented themselves. The trade of the principal West Indian islands with the United States last year amounted to \$35,562,966, of which Cuba took nearly one-half. A very large proportion of the entire volume, nearly ten millions, consisted chiefly of flour and meal of various kinds. Those who dealt in that particular class of products, and who knew the capacity of Canada as a grain and wheat growing country, well knew that we could only act in that matter as brokers, and whether the breadstuffs of the Dominion would enable us to compete successfully with Virginian and Southern millers was a question which admitted of very serious doubt. The imports of the West Indies in flour alone amounted to about seven millions of dollars. The wheat grown in Canada and the States in the lake region would, moreover, require to be specially treated to make it acceptable to the West Indian market. The question of sugar duties was a very difficult one, on account of the revenue requirements of the country. Considerable difficulty also presented itself from the chronic rebellion which prevailed in Cuba. The Government were, however, extremely anxious to promote a trade with the West Indies in those articles in which they could successfully compete with the United States, and they were endeavoring to procure exact information regarding that particular trade.

The motion was passed.

An English barrister has written a history of England in verse.

(Continued from Page 101.)

“pore Cups” were won at Wimbledon last year, and especially at the refusal of the representatives of Canada in the absence of any appearance of any unfairness on the part of their opponents—to take advantage of the accidental absence of the teams representing the United Kingdom, and thereby obtaining the opportunity of fairly winning the trophy, by a fairly fought out competition in the presence of the antagonists. Carried.

Moved by Lieut. Col. Worsley, seconded by Lieut. Col. Jackson—That the Dominion Rifle Association do express at the annual meeting, their thanks for the liberality and kindness which our representative riflemen have met with in all their visits to Wimbledon, from the Volunteers of Liverpool at Altcar, and this resolution to be addressed to the Ex-Major, Lieut. Col. Findlay, L.R.V., and to the officers in charge of the ranges at Altcar. Carried.

Moved by Capt. Casey, M.P., seconded by Capt. the Hon. Henry Aylmer, M.P. That this Association respectfully request the Minister of Militia and Defence to confer upon the members of the Kolapore Team of 1875, some medal, badge, or mark of distinction of a nature similar to that conferred on the members of the team who won the cup in 1872. Carried.

At this stage of the proceedings the President was requested to leave the chair, and Colonel Brunel was moved thereto, when it was moved by Lieut. Col. Botsford, seconded by Lieut. Col. Haviland, and Resolved, that the thanks of this Association be tendered to Lieut. Col. Gzowski, the President, for his presence at the Wimbledon meeting of 1875, during the competition, and for the liberal manner in which, as a representative of Canada, he reciprocated the hospitality shown by their fellow subjects of England to the team from Canada, and also for his munificent liberality to the Dominion Rifle Association. Carried.

Colonel Brunel in putting this resolution to the meeting, spoke of the valuable services rendered the Association, both in England and this country—that he was the right man in the right place, and that the Association owed him an everlasting debt of gratitude. Col. Gzowski suitably acknowledged the compliment.

The election of officers for the several Provinces for the year was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—

Ontario.—Lt. Col. Brunel, Lt. Col. Wiley, Lt. Col. Egleson, Lt. Col. Ross, Lt. Col. Gilmour, Lt. Col. Scoble, Lt. Col. Gzowski. Lt. Col. Buell, M.P.; Lieut. Colonel Walker, Major Macdonald, Capt. Mason, Hon. A. Mackenzie, Lt. McNachtan, G. Casey, M.P.

Quebec.—Lt. Col. Hanson, Lt. Col. Masson, M.P.; Lt. Col. McEachren, C.M.G.; Lt. Col. C. E. Pannet, Lt. Col. McKay, B.G.A.; Hon. H. Aylmer, M.P.; A. P. Caron, M.P.; Lt. Col. Alleyne, 8th Batt.; Lt. Col. Lamontagne, B.M.; Lt. Col. Bacon, Lt. Col. Blanchet.

New Brunswick.—Lt. Col. Ferguson, Lt. Col. E. B. Reer, Capt. Tilton, Lt. Col. Lester Peters, J. Domville, M.P., Capt. Perley, Major Arnold.

Nova Scotia.—Lt. Col. Carmichael, M.P.; Lt. Col. Jones, M.P.; T. McKay, M.P.; Major Goudge; Lt. Col. Champman, 68th; Lt. Col. Ritchie, 63rd; Lt. Col. Wilde, Reserve.

Prince Edward Island.—Hon. R. P. Haythorne, Lt. Col. Neil Rankin, Lt. Col. W. McGill, Lt. Col. H. Beer, Capt. Freeland.

Manitoba.—Hon. A. G. Bannantyne, Hon. Girard, Dr. Schultz, Major Kennedy, S. B. Spence.

British Columbia.—J. T. Thompson M.P.;

Ed. Dawdney, M.P.; Capt. Roscoe, M.P.; W. McKay Wright, M.P.; Hon. J. W. Macdonald

Before the adjournment, and in the absence of Col. Beer, Capt. Tilton moved that certain notices of motion given at last meeting, and which ought to be acted on at this meeting, be continued on the notice paper, as new notices for action at next meeting. Carried.

The President rose and said that there was nothing more before the meeting, the Executive Council would meet in room 46 in the House of Commons tomorrow at 12 o'clock. The meeting then adjourned.

The new Council of the Dominion Rifle Association met according to notice on Thursday afternoon and re-elected for the current year. Lieut. Col. C. S. Gzowski, of Toronto, President. The Vice Presidents for the several Provinces are:—

Ontario.—Lieut. Colonel Allan Gilmour, Ottawa.

Quebec.—Lieut. Col. C. J. Brydges, Montreal.

New Brunswick.—Lieut. Hon. A. E. Botsford, Sackville.

Nova Scotia.—Lieut. Col. A. K. McKinlay, Halifax.

Prince Edward Island.—Hon. H. Haviland, Charlottetown.

Manitoba.—Hon. D. A. Smith, Winnipeg.

British Columbia.—Hon. R. W. Carrall, Victoria.

Auditors.—Capt. John Langton, Auditor General, and T. D. Harrington, Esq. Deputy Receiver General.

Treasurer.—Lieut. Col. Macpherson, Militia Department, Ottawa.

Secretary.—Lieut. Col. Stuart, Militia Department, Ottawa.

The Wimbledon team for 1876 will be composed as follows:—Sergt. Corbin, 63rd Batt, N.S.; Corpl. Mitchell, 13th do, Ont; Sergt. Sutherland, G.G.F.G. Ont; Lieut. Cole, 42nd Batt, Ont; Private Ross, 1st P. W. P., Que; Lieut. Johnson, 71st Batt, N. B.; Pte. Turnbull, 1st P.W.R. Que; Sergt. Mitchell, 13th Batt, Ont; Lieut. Wright, 50th do. Que; Lieut. Barnhill, 78th do, N.B.; Sergt. Flynn, 10th do, Ont; Asst. Surgeon Macdonald, W. F. B., Ont; Qr.-Master Cleveland, 54th Batt, Que; Corpl. Langstroth, 8th do, Que; Lieut. Fitch, 78th do, N. B.; Capt. Mason, 13th do, Ont; Capt. Bailie, 10th do, Ont; Corpl. Throop, G.G.F.G. Ont; Capt. Graham, H.F.B, N.S.; Sergt. Butler, B.C.

REVIEWS.

Blackwood's Magazine for February has been republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York. The following are the contents:—Army Mobilization; An Unimportant Person; Bates's Tour—Personally Conducted; The Dilemma; Alphonse de Lamartine; Mr. Thackeray's Sketches; Party Prospects.

The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly*, *Edinburgh Westminster*, and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price, \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the Postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

REMITTANCES Received to Subscription on THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 4th inst:—

Burrill's Rapids, Ont.—Lt. Col. Geo. Shepherd, to March, 1877. \$2.00
Indiantown, N.B.—Major Wm. Cunard, to Dec. 1876. 2.00
Sault Ste Marie, Ont.—Capt. Joseph Wilson, to Feb., 1877. 2.00

THE CRUCIFIXION.

BY JOHN C. WHITTIER.

Sunlight upon Judaea's hills!
And on the waves of Galilee,—
On Jordan's stream and on the hills
That feed the dead and sleeping sea!
Most freely from the green wood springs
The light breeze on its scented wings;
And gaily quiver in the sun
The cedar tops of Lebanon!

A few more hours,—a change hath come!
The sky is dark without a cloud!
The shouts of wrath and joy are dumb,
And proud knees unto earth are bowed.
A change is on the hill of Death,
The helmed watchers pant for breath,
And turn with wild and maniac eyes
From the dark scene of sacrifice!

That sacrifice!—the death of him.—
The high and ever Holy one!
Well may the conscious Heaven grow dim
And blacken the beholding Sun.
The wonted light hath fled away,
Night settles on the middle day,
And earthquake from his caverned bed
Is walking with a thrill of dread!

The dead are waking underneath!
Their prison door is rent away!
And, gastly with the seal of death,
They wander in the eye of day!
The temple of the Cherubim,
The House of God is cold and dim;
A curse is on its trembling walls,
Its mighty veil asunder falls!

Well may the cavern depths of earth
Be shaken, and her mountains nod;
Well may the sheeted dead come forth
To gaze upon a suffering God;
Well may the temple shrine grow dim,
And shadows veil the Cherubim,
When He, the chosen one of heaven,
A sacrifice for guilt is given!

And shall the sinful heart, alone,
Behold unmoved the atoning hour,
When Nature trembles on the throne,
And death resigns his iron power?
O, shall the heart,—whose sinfulness
Gave keenness to his sore distress,
And added to his tears of blood,—
Refuse its trembling gratitude!

The Miramichi Fire of 1825.

(From the *Charlottetown Examiner*).

It is just half a century since, on the 7th day of October, in the year 1825, one of the most extensive conflagrations known in history occurred in the province of New Brunswick. The chief scene of the work of the devouring element was in that part of the province through which flow the waters of the Miramichi River and its branches. This river rises in the northern part of the province, and not far from the boundary line between the province of New Brunswick and Quebec. The river rolls pretty evenly onward in south easterly direction, until its volume having been increased meanwhile by many tributaries, it enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence in about 47 deg. north latitude and about 240 miles from the place of its beginning. Fifty years ago a considerable proportion of the population of New Brunswick dwelt along the shores of the Miramichi. On the northern bank of the river and at the head of ship navigation, were the towns of Newcastle and Douglastown, and on the opposite side was the more important town of Chatham. During the summer of 1825 an unusually small amount of rain had fallen. The weather had been remarkably warm, the forests were therefore extremely dry and highly combustible. The drought and the heat continued throughout the whole of the month of September. During the first week of October extensive fires were raging in the forests. The extreme heat continued, and seemed not only extraordinary but unnatural. On the fifth night of October the forest fires were obviously drawing nearer the towns and settlements along the coasts. There were strange

flashings of light apparent throughout the day. The flashings towards evening became more vivid, and when the night came the gleamings of light were frequent and ominous, and were accompanied by a noise resembling distant thunder. The fire raged throughout the following day with unabated fury and over a wider area of country.

On the morning of the 7th of October the vast wilderness northward of the Miramichi appeared to be everywhere overspread with the rampant flames. The temperature was exceedingly hot and enervating. About noon a thick mist hung over the land. This was soon followed by a dense cloud which darkened the heavens. By three o'clock the cloud had drifted away. The heat then became oppressive, as if waves of hot air were passing by. For a short time during the afternoon a strange stillness existed; not a breath of wind was stirring. About four o'clock a slight breeze sprang up. An immense pillar of smoke then arose from the burning forest and overspread the sky. About the time of the setting of the sun the northern heavens seemed all ablaze. By nine o'clock at night the wind had grown into a hurricane. Then came sharp and quickly repeated flashes of lightning, accompanied with terrific peals of thunder. In the intervals between the flashings and thunderings the heavens were filled with a lurid glare and with the dreadful roarings of the burning woods. The devouring flames were obviously approaching the habitations of the people. As midnight was drawing near, and the storm of thunder and lightning still raging, the flames, brought from the woods by the furious wind, swept over the settled part of the country for a hundred miles and more. Wild beasts from the forest, affrighted, tamed and trembling, domestic animals with wild fear; and men, women and children fled for refuge to the waters of the Miramichi; and in some instances men and beasts huddling together in their common peril. Women with newly born children and others who were prostrate with sickness were quickly carried into the flowing stream. Many persons overtaken by the flames were burned to death in their flight. The waters of the river became heated, and on the morrow immense numbers of fish of various kinds lay dead along the shores. A cry of distress and wail of sorrow rent the heavens, and the affrighted people during the night sought shelter from the fury of the fiery stream by escaping across the river, or by repeated immersions under its surface. Many, in attempting to cross the wide river, sank into its waters to rise no more. Those who survived the perils of that fearful night found it difficult to sustain life on account of the impregnation of the atmosphere with smoke. In many places the only air which could be received into the lungs at all was found in close proximity to the surface of the earth and river.

Towards the breaking of the following day a drenching rain came down all over the land, which stayed the progress of the flames. The morning of the 8th of October dawned upon a desolate land. Where had been the thriving town of Newcastle only twelve buildings remained. In Douglastown only six buildings escaped. More than four hundred towns of settled country were now a scene of smoking ruins. Five thousand and five hundred square miles of wilderness lands were overrun by the burning element, and its valuable timber of many kinds was reduced to ashes. From the Miramichi and the Bartibog river in the

east, to the St. John, the Nashwag, and the Oromocto rivers in the interior of the province, the smoke rose up to the heavens as if the whole land was one great fiery furnace. Fredricton, the capital of the province, contributed its proportion to the general destruction on the memorable day by giving several acres of its best buildings, and out of the very heart of the city, to the consuming fire. The smoke of the widespread burning extended not only throughout New Brunswick but over all of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, as far as the southern part of Newfoundland. Throughout Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia burned leaves and cinders fell in considerable abundance, and for several days the sun had a deep red appearance which is peculiar to it when seen through a densely smoked glass. The remains of one hundred and sixty persons, more or less burned, or who were drowned in their attempt to escape, were buried in a few days. Many others, through exposure, were prostrated with sickness, which in some instances terminated in recovery and in other instances in death. The loss in buildings, stock, and the gathered harvest and other property, and especially as the winter was near, was appalling in the extreme. Relief committees were appointed. The sympathies of public bodies and private individuals were aroused.

The papers of the relief committees, which are still preserved, show receipts of moneys and of other valuables from various places which are not without interest. Amounts were received from the sufferers as follows:—From Prince Edward Island, \$630; from Newfoundland, \$2,800; from Nova Scotia, \$14,459; from old Lower Canada, a legislative grant of \$10,000 and subscriptions amounting to \$21,337; from the United States and other places, \$73,891; from New Brunswick, \$22,587; and from Great Britain, £4,604.

The fifty years that have passed away since that fearful havoc was wrought have witnessed important changes in the valley and in the vicinity of Miramichi. But few traces of the fire are now to be found. Another forest has since grown where the forest of 1825 was consumed. A prosperous people inhabit the soil. And here and there a few elderly persons still live who remember that disastrous visitation, and who ever and anon repeat with thrilling interest the oft-told tale of the terrible scourge, and who declare, with intense enthusiasm, their conviction that nothing was wanting on that terrible night but the blast of the trumpet and the voice of the archangel and the resurrection of the dead to make that occasion equal, in solemnity and terrible-ness, to the great day of final judgment.

The Prince of Wales.

A GROUP OF NATIVE POTENTATES.

It was irritating to note the disregard of opportunities for spectacular display; but as we waited for the landing of His Royal Highness, the scene on the ghát was full of intrinsic interest. There had gathered in the open reserved space the bearers of names familiar to every reader of Indian history—the descendants or representatives of native potentates with whom John Company had fought, made treaties, tinkered up alliances, quarrelled, intrigued, and whom ultimately that institution had deprived of more or less of their independence—generally more. Look at this tall, square-built man, with the keen, wily eyes, the

wide, smiling mouth, the strong, massive chin—a masterful-looking man who looks as if on occasion he could both give and take. His dress is worth examining as well as his face. On his broad breast are stretched chords of pearls and diamonds worth a king's ransom; there is a blaze of diamonds from his yellow topes, his jewelled scimitar flashes in the sun, his feet are stuck in golden shoes, from the heels of which project massive gold spurs. This is Scindia—the man who clung to us in the mutiny when his own troops, the Gwalior Contingent, revolted, and sweeping down on Cawnpore, would have driven Wyndham into the Ganges but for the opportune arrival of Colin Campbell. He has not all his life stood thus amicably shoulder to shoulder with Britons. As a boy, still in his tutelage, he was within sound of the cannon thunder of Maharajpore, and there stood by him now British officers on whose breasts hung by the famous rainbow ribbon the bronze star won in the fierce conflict where British valour alone retrieved Gough's reckless carelessness. Scindia is talking jocularly with Holkar, in whose bosom, to all appearance, there lingers no *arrière pensee* concerning the fell day of Mahidpore, when Sir John Malcolm crossed the Sipree by a single ford in the face of 20,000 foes, when the young Holkar, the father of this man, shed tears as his troops fled and his sister Beema charged Hislop's infantry with lance in hand; and when its free independence was finally wrested from the realm of Holkar. Sir Salar Jung, the Prime Minister of the Nizam, attired in long black gown and white topes, and with the light blue ribbons of the Star of India over his shoulder, is chatting with Bishop Millman in his purple apron. The three sons of Sir Jung Bahadour, who constitute the Nepaulese deputation, move throughout the throng attired as British staff officers, with heavy aiguellettes in addition, but instead of cocked hat and helmet they wear barret caps, set thick with priceless diamonds, surmounted each by a glittering aigrette, whence waves a tall plume of horsehair. Among the native princes stands Count Seckendorff, of the Prussian Guard Corps, with his plumed helmet and his medal-laden bosom; and essaying conversation is the Maharajah of Jaend, in yellow and gold flowered coat, the bosom of which is a mass of diamonds and pearls. He wears a richly jewelled skullcap, with plume rising behind, and underneath the edges of the skull cap there falls a cloud of light green muslin on either side of his grave dignified face, covered with iron gray hair. In long purple velvet gown, studded with stars of gold, and wearing a tiara like hat, set close with diamonds, whence fall pendants all around, with sigrette of princely value, with earrings linked by heavily jewelled chains, with jewel encrusted scimitar stuck in the yellow sash: his face ruddied a dark red with chilli-die to conceal the fell ravages of leprosy, sits silent, lowering and sombre, the saturnine Rajah of Rewah. In dark pink brocade over white, with string upon string of emeralds on his bosom, of great size and of surpassing lustre, sits, quietly excoiating, the dignified and benign looking Maharajah of Jodhpore. Look at the Maharajah of Pultialah as he sails along the alley in navy blue satin coat, with yellow sleeves—sleeves and coat alike encrusted with pearls. His huge white turban is studded with devices in great cut diamonds which once belonged—when as yet the sun had not wholly gone down upon the Napoleonic dynasty—to the ex-Empress Eugenie. What a reverse of fate for the diamonds! Tassels of big

pearls dangle from the turban. On his bosom are strings of uncut pearls, each one as big as a small oyster—full of transparency, but destitute of glitter. Sir Jamstee Jehnjeebhoy, the Parsee baronet, in plain blue frock with gold braid, is conversing with General Latchfield, the American Consul, whose yellow plume dances on his dark helmet. One whole row of seats is occupied by the dilapidated remnants of the once puissant dynasty of Mysore. Up among the spectators on the tiers of benches sit the sons of the ex-King of Oude, with whom days have so greatly changed since he revelled in the picturesque recesses of the Kaiser Bagh. Up there, too, sits the Maharajah of Burdwan, a Bengalee minor Rajah, arrayed in black satin and silver lace, with diamonds on his head dress valued at £60,000 every stone of which he would freely give in exchange for the empty honour of the title to salute. The Maharajah of Cashmere, a potentate actually and really independent in virtue of Gold Singh's opportune payment of the crore of rupees, which were the expenses incurred by the company in the first Sikh war, in conversing with his Highness of Lahore on whose tiara are the richest specimens of the richest diamond mines in India. In scarlet robes, with tall crimson mitres, faced with figured gold work, stand the Burmese Embassy, broad shouldered, Tartar faced chiefs, who resemble in feature more the princes of Nepal than any of the chiefs from Hindostan Peninsula. Square and firm, with his quiet air of self contained self-reliance, stands at the top of the lower flight of steps General Lord Napier of Magdala, the Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's forces in India. He has already been on board the Seraphis, and is now here, returned to bid the Prince a formal welcome in the name of the army. Near him is Sir Henry Norman, who made good his claim to repute in the mutiny. And there stand around many a soldier, and many a civilian, who have deserved well of their country, each in his own degree, and according to his respective opportunities. About a quarter past four there arrived from the "Seraphis," Lords Aylesford, Harrington, and Alfred Paget, with Colonel Ellis and Dr. Fyner. At 4.20 the Viceroy passed down the ghat, and with constrained greetings to the native chiefs, went on down the jetty to the pontoon. Thither, too, there presently proceeded, in batches, the gentlemen, English and native, who constituted the deputation that were to present the address to the Prince when he should land on the pontoon. Conspicuous among these were Mr. Stuart Hogg, to whom it was obvious, by his nervousness that there had been confided the duty of reading the address. Mr. Turnbull, the Secretary to the Justices passed down, bearing on a cushion of red, the richly ornamented casket containing the address—"looking," remarked a lady, "very like a bride-cake." Last of all there passed down Sir Richard Temple.

Wonderful Swimming.

A FEAT PERFORMED MORE THAN FORTY YEARS AGO.

A correspondent of the *Saturday Review* calls the editor's attention to a feat of swimming performed just forty years ago—a feat more remarkable than any that the world has ever known up to the time of Captain Webb's remarkable natatory exploits. The paragraph, it appears, is abridged from volume 21 of the *Saturday Magazine*, of the

6th of November, 1842, and runs as follows:

At about half past six o'clock in the evening of the 6th October, 1835, the yawl Increase, manned by nine men, including Brock capsized in a terrible squall off the Newark floating light, at a distance of six miles from the nearest land; seven of the men went down with the boat, and Brock, believing himself the only survivor. It was dead low water, and the flood tide would set off shore, so if ever he should reach the land he would first drift at least fifteen miles before the ebb would assist him. Still he determined to make the attempt and putting his arm through a rush horse collar (lately used as a fender to the boat), which floated by, he rid himself by the aid of his knife of his petticoat trousers, striped frock, waistcoat, and neckcloth, but did not venture attempting to free himself of his oiled trousers, drawers, or shirt, fearing his legs would become entangled, nor of his boots. The horse collar retarded his swimming, so he left it, and as he swam on, to his surprise perceived one of his companions ahead of him. He, too, sunk, and Brock was left alone upon the waters. Winterton light served to direct his course but the tide eventually carrying him out of sight of it, he made for a bright star, in the same position, and with his eyes steadily fixed upon it, continued swimming and calculating when the tide would turn. The sky became overcast, and a storm of thunder, with forked lightning followed. This passed, and was succeeded by a calm. His heavy laced boots encumbered him greatly, and he succeeded in freeing himself from them. The Lowestoft light came in sight, and occasionally the tops of the cliff beyond Gorleston on the Suffolk coast were visible. Driven by the swell of the sea over Cross Sand bridge, the checkered buoy of St. Nicholas Gatt told him he was distant from the land four miles, and opposite his own door. The tide did not run strong, and fearing to stay by the buoy even for a few minutes, lest his limbs might not again resume their office, he set off for the shore. Just then he was startled by a whizzing sound followed by a splash in the water close to his ear; it was a large gray gull, which mistook him for a corpse, and made a dash at him. The whole flock came up, but he frightened them away. Afterwards he caught sight of a vessel at anchor a great way off, and to get within hail he must swim over Corton Sands, where, owing to the breakers meeting him, he swallowed a great deal of salt water, but before utter exhaustion some change fortunately occurred in the direction of the swell as he was driven over the sands into smooth water, and he felt his strength revive so that he could swim to the shore. If however, he were to attempt this and succeed, there was no certainty of getting out of the surf, or that he could walk, climb the cliffs, or get to a house. If he could not do all this the cold wind would kill him, so he made for the vessel, though it was more difficult than to swim on shore. The nearest approach he could make to the vessel was about 200 yards, and as he was drifting by he mustered all his strength and cried out. His cry was heard, a boat lowered, and he was taken on board fourteen miles from the spot where the yawl capsized, after he had been seven hours and a half in the water. Once safe he fainted, and for some time continued insensible. Though treated with the utmost kindness his sufferings were intense. His throat was in high inflammation and much swollen; round his neck and chest he was perfectly flayed, and the soles of his feet, his hands and his ham

strings were equally exoriated. But in five days he had so far recovered as to be able to walk into Yarmouth to receive the congratulations of his friends and kindred.

District of Bedford Rifle Association.

Lieut. Col. Fletcher, D. A. G., returned to town on Saturday a. m., from Sweetsburg where he was attending the annual meeting of the District of Bedford Rifle Association. The meeting was held on Thursday last, the President, Colonel Fletcher, in the chair, and was largely attended by the officers commanding the various District Battalions.

After some routine business and fixing the next annual rifle match to take place in August next at Sweetsburg, the election of officers for the present year was then proceeded with when Colonel Rowe was unanimously elected President, and Major the Hon. M. Aylmer Secretary Treasurer.

Colonel Fletcher reports that the Rifle Association is working most satisfactorily and that the greatest interest is manifested among the different Battalions in annual contest. He further reports that all the Battalions along the frontier are in a most efficient condition, both as regards numbers and proficiency in drill, and the *esprit de corps* is rather increasing than diminishing in all the Battalions. Major Aylmer also reports most favorably of the different regiments and started out yesterday on a tour of inspection of the warlike stores of his District. Lieut. Colonel Strange, R. A., will inspect the warlike stores at present in store on St. Helen's Island on Monday next.—*Montreal Star*, February 28th.

Death of an Old Soldier.

HE FOUGHT THE ALGERINE PIRATES AND NEARLY BROUGHT ON A WAR WITH SPAIN.

Capt. Victor M. Randolph died near Blount Springs, Ala., on Jan. 28. He was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, July 24, 1797, was commissioned from that State a midshipman in the United States Navy in the year 1814, and sailed under Capt. Stephen Decatur. He served with great credit in the fierce conflicts with the Algerine pirates, that ended in their extermination. He was with the late Capt. Josiah Tattnall at the bombardment of Vera Cruz, and caught the latter in his arms when he fell dangerously wounded by a Mexican missile. During President Taylor's administration he was given then the command of the United States ship Albany, and in obedience to orders from Washington, he disbanded the several hundred adventurers, who had collected on Round Island for the unlawful purpose of invading Cuba. Soon thereafter, by the merest accident, war between the United States and Spain was averted, as follows: The United States sloop-of-war Albany and Germantown, each carrying twenty two guns, under the command of Capt. Randolph happened to cast anchor in the harbour of Havana at the time when a reign of terror prevailed, just following the executions of Lopez and Crittenden. A Spanish frigate and brig had captured the crew of an American merchantman, under pretence that they were filibusterers. Capt. Randolph visited Captain General Concha, demanded their release, and was refused. After a stormy interview the former left, informing the latter that he would set free the American crew before sundown. The Albany and Germantown were immediately

put under way, and sailed out under the bristling guns of Moro Castle. In sight were the Spanish frigate and brig, conveying the captured American merchantman toward the mouth of the harbor. Thousands of the citizens of Havana thronged the shore to witness the expected naval battle. The guns of the United States vessels were shot, and all hands ordered on decks to prepare for action, and then the two bore down upon the Spaniards. When the distance between them was less than a league the United States steam frigate Saranac, commanded by Capt. Tattnall, appeared and made signals to the Albany to heave to. As Capt. Tattnall ranked Capt. Randolph, the latter was compelled to obey, much to the chagrin of the now excited and expectant crews of the two vessels that had been prepared for action. The Saranac, whose commander had gotten wind of the situation that morning, had been put under full headway of steam, in order to prevent hostilities that would have resulted in a final declaration of war between the two countries. He had his orders from Washington to keep peace at all hazards. A delay of less than twenty minutes and the Saranac would have reached the scene too late to prevent a fight that would have been speedily followed by the invasion and capture of the island of Cuba by the United States forces.—*New York Sun*.

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.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MONTREAL, March 3rd 1876.

Your correspondent had the pleasure of attending one of the Social Entertainments at the Reading room of that crack corps the 1st Prince of Wales Rifles a few evenings since: The programme consisted of Vocal and Instrumental Music, readings, recitations &c., which was well and ably carried out. The Prince of Wales Rifles appear determined to stand by their motto *Nulli Secundus* in all their doings and to them the public of Montreal are indebted to the many excellent concerts given in the city. The reading room is adorned with maps, military prints, good likenesses of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, Nelson, Wellington, and other eminent individuals. On the tables are to be found the local daily newspapers, the Army and Navy list, the United Service Gazette, the Broad Arrow, and the *Volunteer Review* of the Dominion, together with Pamphlets on Military and Scientific subjects. To their worthy and efficient Sergeant Major W. Johnston, much is due to the first establishment of a military reading room for the Volunteers, and the kind feeling evinced in throwing it open to all their sister corps this example is being followed up by other City Battalions. The 5th Royal Fusiliers have already inaugurated a reading room in Notre Dame Street under the superintendence of the Adjutant Major

Atkinson, late of H. M. 60th Rifles, and is well attended by the members of the corps. Satisfaction is expressed at the promulgation of the Dress Regulations, and in the Cavalry in particular, as those officers who have gone to the expense of providing themselves with the full dress of Hussars, will now have the N. C. officers and men of their corps, uniformed of course in a similar style to themselves, for although the last clothing of the Cavalry (that of the 6th Dragoon Guards or "Carbineers") was neat and serviceable, yet it must be confessed it looked rather extraordinary to see the officers of the City Corps turn out as Hussars, and the men as Carbineers minus the helmet.

The funeral of Mr. H. W. Alloway, late Sergeant Major of the Guides, was well attended; he was the oldest son of Mr. Alloway, well known in connection with the Montreal Fox Hunt, and formerly an officer in H. M. Service; the deceased died at the early age of 32 years on the 26th ultimo.

For the past week the cold has been intense, but has now moderated. Our friends, the imported English sparrows, have weathered through the winter; well, they are thought a good deal of by the citizens who in many localities have put up boxes for them on the shade trees, and accustomed them to come daily for their food.

It is great trouble and annoyance to the Volunteers not having a proper drill shed; such a wealthy City as Montreal, who were to do so much for us all at the time of the Fenian Scare, might look a little after those men who when danger threatened went boldly to the front! But this is all forgotten long since.

The Montreal Hussars, Garrison Artillery, and other City Corps still drill, when, where, and how they can.

The Victorias paraded for church last Sunday and had a full muster, their new Busbies looked well, the men are well sized, light, and active and just the cut for a smart rifleman.

An indication of the advance which is being made in the power of modern artillery, even in respect of guns which have been long in the Service, is afforded by an order just issued to regulate the charge of the 64 pounder. Guns of this capacity, constructed on the most modern and approval principles, have now being finally adopted for the siege train; and the charge, which for the 64 pounder has hitherto been but 8lb., is in their case to be increased to 12lb. for exceptional purposes and 10lb. for ordinary service. In consequence of the great accession of power thus acquired it has been also decided to extend the 10lb charge as far as the nature of the guns will permit, to the 64 pounders used in the royal navy. In the navy, however, there are 64 pounders of four different classes—one being the converted cast iron gun lined with a steel tube, two others being old patterns of wrought iron and wrought iron tubes, while the fourth, and largest class are the guns of latest manufacture, strongly coiled, and lined for the most part with steel.

Naval Mobilization.

The military authorities having set the example of mobilizing the army for the defence of our shores, it certainly would not be out of place were the naval authorities to follow suit. Although the capability for organization may not hitherto have proved to be one of the specialties of the Admiralty, it does not follow that, if put to the test in time of peace, at least a good and efficient programme might not be submitted to the country. It is true that the navy has no special Intelligence Department at Whitehall to assist the naval authorities, but it has a department which would serve equally well, and that is the Hydrographic. In drawing out any scheme for naval home defence, the Hydrographer and his able staff must of necessity be especially consulted. When, however, we speak of naval mobilization, it is not with the purpose of confining it to a system of home defence. It must be extended to our possessions all over the world. No inconsiderable portion of our naval strength, in the event of war, would be frittered away for want of organization—for war, when it comes, let it be from whatever quarter it may, will not give much warning of its advent. Are the Admiralty, then, prepared with a well-digested scheme of organization for getting the utmost powers of offence and defence out of our fleet throughout the world? Able and distinguished naval officers have for years past been pressing this question upon various Admiralties, and have suggested practical means by which the muscle and sinew of the fishermen and boatmen around our coasts might be—in fact, should be—utilized. The Admiralty may rely upon it that no foreign European power is without as much, if not more, information, respecting the approaches to the various ports around the coasts of the United Kingdom as is their own department: as are they also of our means for defending them. The German Admiralty have every mile of our coasts laid down on a scale larger than any our own Hydrographic Department can show, and doubtless more plans than one of making a descent upon them are laid down with equal precision. It may not be that any invasion is probable, but it would be worse than foolhardy to deem it impossible. Being therefore possible, however remote such possibility may be, it is the duty of those entrusted with the naval, that is, the chief defence of the country, to be ready to meet an enemy at all points by such a pre-arranged disposal, or, in other words, organization of our naval matériel and personnel, that assured defeat must attend any such attempt. It is much to be feared that in respect of such organization, the Admiralty would be found wanting, and the country would be in the position of a ship in which drill at general quarters was altogether unknown, being suddenly called upon to do and herself against a superior or even an equal force. All would be perplexity, disorder, and tumult, and the waste of strength would be enormous.—*United Service Gazette.*

The following intelligence has been sent to the Spanish Minister at London: "The Carlist war is at an end. Carlos has asked France for hospitality. He informed the General commanding Bayonne that he would enter France at nine o'clock this morning, by the bridge at Arrequi. Three thousand Carlists have entered France at St. Jean Pied de Port. They are crossing the frontier at Aldudes. The French will immediately intern them. King Alfonso has retired at Pampeluna."

It is said that the Marine and Fisheries Department have determined to close the Navigation School at Quebec, the Government having withdrawn the usual subsidy to the institution.

The Island of Ceylon possesses a remarkable antique known as the "Lion of Pollanaruwa," which has just been removed from the jungle where it has lain for centuries to the new museum at Colombo. It is a huge lion finely sculptured in white stone, and is said to have been used as a judgment seat by the Lingaleso king, Nissal Mala, who reigned at Pollanaruwa in the twelfth century. The arrival of the lion has caused some excitement in Colombo.

The favorite English pastime of parlor skating, now so much the rage in London, is to be introduced into New York under conditions which promise to insure its success. Several members of the Union Club, among others Mr J G Bennett, Mr. McDougllass, Mr. A. Wright Sanford, and Mr. Howland, have engaged Lyric Hall, on Sixth avenue, near Forty-first street and are organizing a parlor skating rink on the London plan. A large number of fashionable folks are joining the rink, which will be open only to members and their friends. Reunions will be held during the Lenten season, when society eschews balls, parties, and receptions and needs some new and innocent excitement. A large number of roller skates have been ordered for the members of the rink, and Lyric Hall will be renovated for its new use without delay.

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Prospectus for 1876...Ninth Year.

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

Undaunted by the misfortune which in a few moments made ashes and waste of the beautiful work of years, the lapses 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 leaders of substantial aid, poured from every quarter; and while relying wholly upon their own resources, the conductors of THE ALDINE were deeply moved and strengthened for the work by these evidences of the general anxiety for the welfare of their charge.

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

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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 super-added processes of illustration because the plates are to be had second-hand because there was a popular prejudice, preceding education, that valued "steel-plates" by comparative expense rather than by excellence.

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

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 still 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. The Aldine and the American Centennial. 1876.

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