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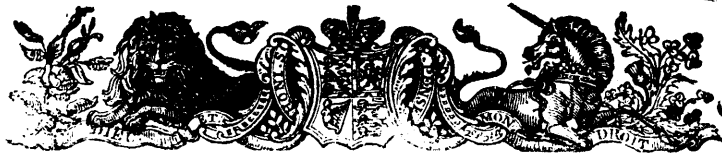
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1875.

No. 26.

The Volunteer Review

is published EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR, Proprietor, to whom all Business Correspondence should be addressed.
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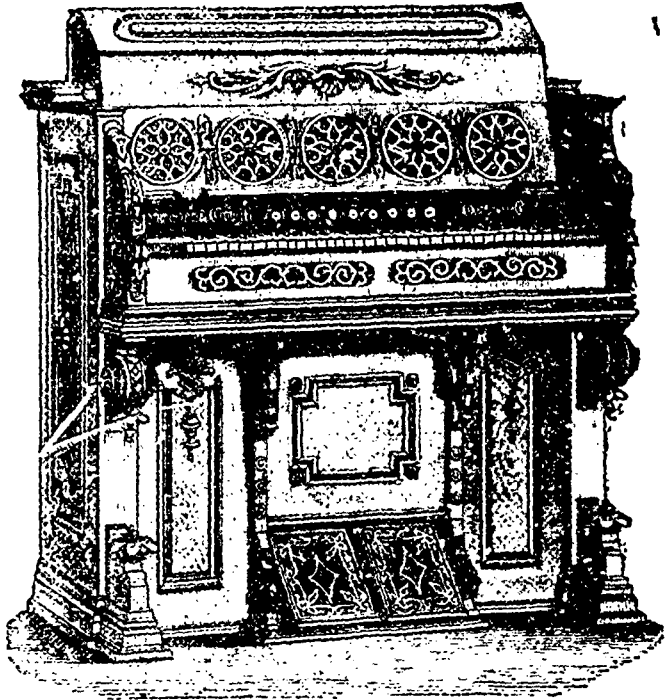
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VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1875.

No. 26.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Col. James Egleston, consisting of 7 batteries, 42 rank and file each, left Ottawa last Tuesday for the Brockville camp by the Canada Central Railway. The Field Battery, commanded by Captain John Stewart, left on Wednesday morning via Richmond, and expected to reach camp by noon on Friday. They mustered three officers, 75 men, and 60 horses, and have 4 guns fully equipped. This is without doubt one of the finest batteries in the Dominion. The Ottawa Troop of Cavalry, under the command of Captain N. Sparks and Lieut. J. A. Slater, also took the overland route.

The long desired and earnestly prayed for rain came down on Thursday afternoon about half past five o'clock, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and a heavy squall of wind which did considerable damage in different parts of the country to the growing crops, to houses, fences, trees, and also we regret to say to the taking of life itself. The storm, however, has had the effect of cooling the atmosphere, and it is to be hoped also of checking the bush fires.

The Belleville *Intelligencer* says: "A very fine representation of the mineral products of North Hastings is now being made at the Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company. The collection will be sent to Philadelphia for exhibition at the Centennial Exposition, and we venture to say will do credit to the Province at large and this section in particular."

The change of gauge on the Intercolonial Railway between St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., from the wide to the narrow has been made, so as to correspond with the Grand Trunk line.

The Halifax *Evening Reporter* of June 19, says:—"The military authorities (Imperial) are in negotiation for the purchase of a portion of the Portobello estate, near Dartmouth, for the purpose of converting it into a range for rifle practice. The Sackville range, near Bedford, is only under lease, and is somewhat objectionable, owing to the swampy character of the ground. The proposed new range will admit of gunnery practice, as it faces on a lake on which floating targets can be erected. A party of Royal Engineers are to go out on Monday and survey the site."

The Cumberland Provisional Battalion, and the 78th (Highland) of Hants and Colchester, numbering in all 500 rank and file, went into camp at Debert, Chelchester, on the 22nd, and will remain for 12 days.

The recruits for the Mounted Police Force arrived safely at Fort Garry on the 14th. They left the following day for Fort Pelly.

The men and horses were reported to be in the best of health, and altogether very comfortable.

Mr. Alfred Reeve and Mr. G. F. Franklyn, of Toronto, cattle dealer, have chartered one of the Dominion Line steamers to carry 150 head of cattle to Liverpool for the English market. This will be the first shipment of cattle from Ontario.

Again the report is revived that the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise intend making a tour of Canada and the United States this summer.

H. M. steamships *Swallow* and *Commodore*, who were despatched to look after the missing boats of the ill-fated steamer *Vicksburg*, have returned to St. John's, N.F., without finding a vestige of them. They are supposed to have foundered.

J. B. Johnson, an English swimmer, and Thomas Coyle, of Chester, Pa. have made arrangements to swim a match in July for \$1,000 aside in the Delaware river, from Chester to Philadelphia; distance 16 miles.

A gigantic Indian war is predicted in Uncle Sam's dominions, if it has not already been inaugurated. Advices from Spotted Tail's agency states that three large war parties left that vicinity on the 17th inst.

A Fort Laramie special says that many thousand miners are preparing to go back to the hills. Three large Sioux parties are on the war path, and an Indian war is not improbable.

A despatch from Omaha, June 23, says: "Prominent frontiersmen and army officers express the opinion that there will be great trouble with the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes this summer and fall. At least five large war parties have left the reservation during the past two weeks. The cavalry in this department are unable to keep them on the reservation. Through their limited numbers it will be impossible for the soldiers to guard the Black Hills and attend to the Indians."

The United States Secretary of the Navy has made a requisition for \$360,000 on the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the remainder of the *Farragut* prize awards.

The Governor of Ceylon has issued a prohibition against the destruction of elephants, which are becoming scarce on account of the slaughter by sportsmen.

The British steamship *Amaga* is reported by telegram to have sunk off Para. The crew and passengers were saved, and it was expected that at least a large part of the cargo would be got out.

Iron beds and furniture, artistically worked, and by a new system of painting imitating perfectly rosewood, are to be one of the chief contributions of Italy at the Centennial Fair.

The London Tavern was offered for sale the other day, but was bought in, after a lively competition, for £84,500, to which sum the bidding had advanced from a first offer of £65,000. Ten years ago the property changed proprietors for £41,000.

There is a strong military party in the German Empire disposed to disturb the peace of Europe. A feverish belligerent agitation pervades all over the Continent, and big and little powers are putting new hinges and locks on their doors, for fear they will be broken open.

Germany is Germanizing the names of the streets of Metz. Strasburg's always were Germanized.

The ships of the British Arctic expedition are provided with carrier pigeons, to be used by sledge parties in communicating with the ships.

The shooting match for the Dublin Club's long range Prize Cup, in which the American Riflemen participated, took place at Dolly. The best scores were as follows: Irish—Rigby 135; Hamilton 33; J. Rigby 125; Black 112; Miller 113; Bodine 129; Dakin 127; Gilderslieve 123; Coleman 112. The total score of the Irish, 745. Of Americans, 739. The match won by Rigby.

At the rifle contest in Belfast on the 22d, to complete the Irish Team, Johnston and McKenna defeated Rigby and Fulton. Johnston scored 218 out of a possible 225.

The American Rifle Team visited the Curragh Camp on the 23rd. A grand review and sham fight by troops was given in honor of the Americans. The team lunched with officers and afterwards witnessed the Curragh Races. The scorers and markers for the great International Rifle Match has been selected from among the members of the 55th Regiment. The selection has been approved of by members of the Irish and American teams.

A despatch, dated Paris 23rd, says: "The recent heavy rains have caused an unprecedented overflow of the river Garonne. Two bridges and many houses have been carried away. Toulouse is inundated, the waters are still rising, and the situation is serious. The hospital is threatened, and patients have been removed." Later.—The damage to property and loss of life by the flood in the River Garonne is greater than previously reported. At Toulouse alone the bodies of 100 persons, who were drowned, were found in houses which were flooded but left standing. Many other people perished; their bodies were carried off in the houses that were swept away.

A sword fish attacked a skiff occupied by three gentlemen in New York Bay, but they managed to overcome it. It was more than 19 feet long, and weighed 350 pounds.

Memoirs of General W. T. Sherman.

(Continued from page 293.)

THE STORY OF INSANITY.

Three unpleasant episodes in Sherman's otherwise most satisfactory military career, stand out prominently in this history. One is the set back he received at the opening of the war, by Cameron's fastening upon him for a time the reputation of insanity; the second is the intrigue of McClernand against him, and the third the disapproval of his convention with Johnston after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and the accession of President Johnson. To each of these considerable space is given in the narrative and the circumstances are detailed at some length.

It was in October, 1861, that Mr. Cameron visited Sherman at Louisville, attended by Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas, and six or seven gentlemen who turned out to be newspaper reporters, one of whom was Sam. Wilkeson, a well known veteran at the quill. All of these gentlemen were admitted to a military conference in Sherman's room at the Galt House, in which room the General some years later repeated to the writer the incidents of this visit as they were brought up fresh to his recollection by the association of the place, and substantially as they are recorded in his volume. He says:

About this time my attention was drawn to the publication in all the Eastern papers, which of course was copied at the West, of the report that I was "crazy, insane, and mad," that "I had demanded two hundred thousand men for the defence of Kentucky," and the authority given for this report was stated to be the Secretary of War himself, Mr. Cameron, who never, to my knowledge, took pains to affirm or deny it. My position was therefore simply unbearable, and it is probable I resented the cruel insult with language of intense feeling. Still I received no orders, no reinforcements, not a word of encouragement or relief, and . . . Brigadier General Don Carlos Buell arrived at Louisville about the middle of November, with orders to relieve me, and I was transferred for duty to the Department of the Missouri, and ordered to report in person to Major General H. W. Halleck, at St. Louis. . . . At the time I was so relieved I thought, of course, it was done in the fulfillment of Mr. Lincoln's promise to me (that he would not tax him with an independent command), and as a necessary result of my repeated demand for the fulfillment of that promise; but I saw and felt, and was of course deeply moved to observe, the manifest belief that there was more or less of truth in the rumor that the cares, perplexities, and anxiety of the situation had unbalanced my judgment and mind. Still, on a review of the only official documents before the War Department at the time, it was cruel for a Secretary of War to give a tacit credence to a rumor which probably started without his wish or intention, yet through his instrumentality. Of course, I could not deny the fact, and had to submit to all its painful consequences for months; and, moreover, I could not hide from myself that many of the officers and soldiers subsequently placed under my command looked at me askance and with suspicion. Indeed, it was not until the following April that the battle of Shiloh gave me personally the chance to redeem my good name.

.....
The newspapers, he adds, "kept harping on my insanity and paralyzed my efforts. In spite of myself, they tortured from me some words and acts of imprudence." The result

was Sherman was ordered from Sedalia back to St. Louis, where he found Mrs. Sherman, who, "naturally and properly distressed at the continued newspaper reports of the insanity of her husband, had come on to see him. The chief sinner, it appears, was Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who "was generally believed to be an honorable man;" but when asked why he, who certainly knew better, would reiterate such a damaging slander, "answered, quite cavalierly, that it was one of the news items of the day, and he had to keep up with the time; but he would be most happy to publish any correction I might make, as though I could deny such a malicious piece of scandal affecting myself." "This recall from Sedalia simply swelled the cry. It was alleged that I was recalled by reason of something foolish I had done at Sedalia, though in fact I had done absolutely nothing, except to recommend what was done immediately thereafter on the advice of Colonel McPherson, on a subsequent inspection. Seeing and realizing that my efforts were useless, I concluded to ask for a twenty days' leave of absence, to accompany Mrs. Sherman to our home in Lancaster, and to allow the storm to blow over somewhat. It also happened to be mid-winter, when nothing was doing; so Mrs. Sherman and I returned to Lancaster, where I was born, and where I supposed I was better known and appreciated."

At the expiration of this leave Sherman was assigned to the camp of instruction at Benton Barracks. Though it was mid winter, Halleck was pushing his preparations most vigorously, and with him, General Sherman tells us, originated the movement up the Tennessee, carried out in February by Grant, who was then under Halleck's orders, and which resulted in the capture of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson—"the first real success on our side in the civil war." The battle of Shiloh followed, of which we are told that "Hildebrand's brigade was soon knocked to pieces, but Buckland's and McDowell's kept their organization throughout. Stuart's was driven back to the river, and did not join me in person till the second day of the battle." Out of this battle "a controversy was started and kept up, mostly to the personal prejudice of General Grant, who as usual maintained an imperturbable silence." As a consequence Grant was substantially left out of the subsequent reorganization, "and was named 'second in command,' according to some French notion with no clear well defined command or authority." He rarely complained, but "I could see," says Sherman, "that he felt deeply the indignity, if not insult, heaped upon him." One day Sherman learned casually that Grant had applied for a thirty days' leave, and immediately called to see what it meant:

I found him seated on a camp stool, with papers on a rude camp table, he seemed to be employed in assorting letters, and tying them up with red tape into convenient bundles. After passing the usual compliments, I inquired if it were true that he was going away. He said, "Yes." I then inquired the reason, and he said, "Sherman, you know. You know that I am in the way here. I have stood it as long as I can, and can endure it no longer." I inquired where he was going to, and he said, "St. Louis." I then asked if he had any business there, and he said, "Not a bit." I then begged him to stay, illustrating his case by my own.

Before the battle of Shiloh, I had been cast down by a mere newspaper assertion of "crazy;" but that single battle had given me new life, and now I was in high feather; and I argued with him that, if he went away,

events would go right along, and he would be left out; whereas, if he remained, some happy accident might restore him to favor and his true place. He certainly appreciated my friendly advice, and promised to wait awhile; at all events not to go without seeing me again, or communicating with me. Very soon after this, I was ordered to Chewalla, where, on the 6th of June, I received a note from him, saying that he had reconsidered his intention, and would remain.

INTRIGUES AGAINST SHERMAN AND GRANT.

Sherman's own turn came again soon, and he found need of all the philosophy he had so kindly put at the disposal of his friend, when on the morning of January 2, 1863, during the movement against Vicksburg, Admiral Porter told him that General McClernand had arrived at the mouth of the Yazoo, and it was rumored he had come down to supersede him. General Sherman went down at once to meet him, and put himself under his orders, explaining the position of affairs:

General McClernand was appointed to this command by President Lincoln in person, who had no knowledge of what was then going on down the river. Still, my relief, on the heels of a failure, (the failure of the attempt against Vicksburg from the Yazoo,) raised the usual cry, at the North, of "repulse, failure, and bungling." There was no bungling on my part, for I never worked harder or with more intensity of purpose in my life; and General Grant, long after, in his report of the operations of the siege of Vicksburg, gave us all full credit for the skill of the movement, and described the almost impregnable nature of the ground; and, although in all official reports I assumed the whole responsibility, I have ever felt that had General Morgan promptly and skillfully sustained the lead of Frank Blair's brigade on that day, we should have broken the rebel line, and effected a lodgment on the hills behind Vicksburg. General Frank Blair was outspoken and indignant against Generals Morgan and DeCoursey at the time, and always abused me for assuming the whole blame. But, had we succeeded, we might have found ourselves in a worse trap, when General Pemberton was at full liberty to turn his whole force against us. . . . Porter's manner to McClernand was so curt that I invited him out into a forward cabin where he had his charts, and asked him what he meant by it. He said that "he did not like him;" that in Washington, before coming West, he had been introduced to him by President Lincoln, and he had taken a strong prejudice against him. I begged him, for the sake of harmony, to waive that, which he promised to do.

Further on in the siege of Vicksburg Gen. Sherman tell us:

We all knew, what was notorious, that General McClernand was still intriguing against General Grant, in hopes to regain the command of the whole expedition, and that others were raising a clamor against Gen. Grant in the newspapers at the North. Even Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Halleck seemed to be shaken; but at no instant of time did we (his personal friends) stacken in our loyalty to him. One night, after such a discussion, and believing that General McClernand had no real plan of action shaped in his mind, I wrote my letter of April 8, 1863, to Colonel Rawlins, which letter is embraced in full at page 616 of Badeau's book. . . . This is the letter which some critics have styled a "protest." We never had a council of war at any time during the Vicksburg campaign. We often met casually, regardless of rank or

power, and talked and gossiped of things in general, as officers do and should. But my letter speaks for itself. It shows my opinions clearly at that stage of the game, and was meant partially to induce General Grant to call on General McClernand for a similar expression of opinion, but, so far as I know, he did not. He went on quietly to work out his own designs; and he has told me, since the war, that had we possessed in December, 1862, the experience of marching and maintaining armies without a regular base, which we afterwards acquired, he would have gone on from Oxford as first contemplated, and would not have turned back because of the destruction of his depot at Holly Springs by Van Dorn. The distance from Oxford to the rear of Vicksburg is little greater than by the circuitous route we afterward followed, from Brunswick to Jackson and Vicksburg, during which we had neither depot or train of supplies. I have never criticised General Grant's strategy on this or any other occasion, but I thought then that he had lost an opportunity, which cost him and us six months' extra hard work, for we might have captured Vicksburg from the direction of Oxford in January, quite as easily as was afterwards done in July, 1863.

At one time of the failure of the assault of the 22d of May on Vicksburg, General Grant, who was in company with Sherman, was handed a note in pencil on a loose piece of paper, and in McClernand's handwriting "his troops had captured the rebel parapet in his front," that "the flag of the Union waved over the stronghold of Vicksburg," and asking him (General Grant) to give renewed orders to McPherson and Sherman to press their attacks on their respective fronts, lest the enemy should concentrate on him (McClernand.) General Grant said, "I don't believe a word of it; but Sherman reasoned with him, that this note was official, and must be credited; so the assault was ordered, and greatly to the damage of the assaulters and equally to the damage of McClernand whose removal from the command of the Thirteenth Corps to which Ord succeeded, speedily followed.

The immediate cause, however, of General McClernand's removal was the publication of a sort of congratulatory order addressed to his troops, first published in St. Louis, in which he claimed that he had actually succeeded in making a lodgment in Vicksburg, but had lost it, owing to the fact that McPherson and Sherman did not fulfil their parts of the general plan of attack. This was simply untrue. The two several assaults made May 22nd, on the lines of Vicksburg, had failed, by reason of the great strength of the position and the determined fighting of its garrison. I have seen since the position at Sevastopol, and without hesitation I declare that at Vicksburg to have been the more difficult of the two.

The campaign of Vicksburg, in its conception and execution, belonged exclusively to General Grant, not only in the great whole, but in the thousands of its details. I still retain many of his letters and notes, all in his own handwriting, prescribing the routes of march for divisions and detachments, specifying over the amount of food and tools to be carried along. Many persons gave his Adjutant General, Rawlins, the credit for these things, but they were in error, for no commanding general of an Army ever gave more of his personal attention to details, or wrote so many of his own orders, reports, and letters, as General Grant. His success at Vicksburg justly gave him great fame at home and abroad. The President conferred

on him the rank of Major-General in the Regular Army, the highest grade then existing by law; and General McPherson and I shared in his success by receiving similar commissions as Brigadier-Generals in the Regular Army.

THE CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.

But the most valuable portion of the two volumes is the account of the Atlantic Campaign and the March to the Sea, the great military operations for which Sherman was immediately responsible and with which his name will be associated so long as the story of the great Captains is told. This, with the concluding chapters, occupies the whole of the second volume. Though there is no direct reply to Joe Johnston's book, his statements in regard to the comparative losses of the contending armies are answered by a most conclusive array of official reports of losses, the accuracy of which cannot well be questioned. From these it appears that from Dalton to New Hope Johnston's losses were (including prisoners) 8,638 against Sherman's 9,299, the forces being about two to one. The comparative losses in the entire campaign, from May to September inclusive, were for the Union Army:

Killed.....	4,423
Wounded.....	22,822
Missing.....	4,443
Aggregate loss.....	31,688
In the Southern army, according to the reports of Surgeon Ford (pp. 576, 577, Johnston's "Narrative"):	
Killed (Johnston).....	1,221
" (Hood).....	1,823
Total killed and wounded.....	3,044
Wounded (Johnston).....	8,229
" (Hood).....	10,723
Total killed and wounded.....	21,998
And prisoners captured by us, and officially reported at the time.....	12,998
Aggregate loss to southern army.....	34,996

General Sherman also gives a careful tabular statement compiled from the official records of the Adjutant-General's office, giving the "effective strength" of the Army under his command for each of the months of May, June, July, August and September, 1864, which enumerates every man (infantry, artillery and cavalry) for duty. The recapitulation clearly exhibits the actual truth. He opened the campaign with 98,797 men. Blair's two divisions joined early in June, giving 112,819, which number gradually became reduced to 106,070, 91,675 and 81,758 at the end of the campaign. This gradual reduction was not altogether owing to death and wounds, but to the expiration of service, or by detachments sent to points at the rear.

General Sherman publishes letters to show that neither Grant nor Thomas at first heartily favored his proposed march to the sea, General Grant telegraphing, "if you can see a chance of destroying Hood's army, attend to that first, and make your other move secondary." To this Sherman replied, May 2, 1864. "No single army can catch Hood, and I am convinced the best results will follow from our defeating Jeff. Davis's cherished plan of making me leave Georgia by maneuvering. Thus far I have confined my efforts to thwart this plan, and have reduced baggage so that I can pick up and start in any direction; but I regard the pursuit of Hood as useless." Consent came in reply to this, and this, General Sherman tells us, "was the first time that General Grant assented to the 'march to the sea,' and, altho' many of his warm friends and admirers insist that he was the author and projector of that march, and that I simply executed his plans,

General Grant has never, in my opinion, thought so or said so."

On the 12th of November Sherman, with a full staff, started from Kingston for Atlanta; the last despatch came over the wires from Thomas, and was received by the operator with a pocket instrument held in his lap. Sherman adds:

I answered simply: "Despatch received—all right." About that instant of time, some of our men burned a bridge, which severed the telegraph wire, and all communication with the rear ceased thenceforth. As we rode on toward Atlanta that night, I remember the railroad trains going to the rear with a furious speed; the engineers and the few men about the trains waving us an affectionate adieu. It surely was a strange event—two hostile Armies marching in opposite directions, each in the full belief that it was achieving a final and conclusive result in a great war; and I was strongly inspired with the feeling that the movement on our part was a direct attack upon the Rebel army and Rebel capital at Richmond, though a full thousand miles of hostile country intervened, and that, for better or worse, it would end the war. a feeling of something to come, vague and undefined, still full of venture and intense interest. Even the common soldiers caught the inspiration, and many a group called out to me as I worked my way past them, "Uncle Billy, I guess Grant is waiting for us at Richmond!" Indeed, the general sentiment was that we were marching for Richmond, and that there we should end the war, but how and when they seemed to care not; nor did they measure the distance, or count the cost in life, or bother their brains about the great rivers to be crossed, and the food required for man and beast, that had to be gathered by the way. There was a "devil-me-care" feeling pervading officers and men, that made me feel the full load of responsibility, for success would be accepted as a matter of course, whereas, should we fail, this "march" would be adjudged the wild adventure of a crazy fool.

For the history of that march, so full of dramatic incident, we must refer to the narrative itself, where it is told with a rare power of graphic description, which shows that the author can write as well as he fought. Of it he says:

"I only regard the march from Atlanta to Savannah as a 'shift of base,' as the transfer of a strong Army, which had no opponent, and had finished its then work, from the interior to a point on the sea-coast, from which it could achieve other important results. I consider this march as a means to an end, and not as an essential act of war. Still, then, as now, the march to the sea was generally regarded as something extraordinary, something anomalous, something out of the usual order of events; whereas, in fact, I simply moved from Atlanta to Savannah, as one step in the direction of Richmond, a movement that had to be met and defeated, or the war was necessarily at an end. Were I to express my measure of the relative importance of the march to the sea, and of that from Savannah northward, I would place the former at one, and the latter at ten, or the maximum. (To be Continued.)

RIOTS IN GERMANY.—A cable despatch from Berlin, June 22nd, says serious riots, caused by the Ultramontanes, occurred yesterday in the town of Rhein in East Prussia. The burgomaster was stabbed and dangerously wounded.

The Carlists have entered Castile in strong force, and have been well received everywhere

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

OTTAWA, 25th June, 1875.

GENERAL ORDERS (17).

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

London Field Battery of Artillery.

To be Captain :

1st Lieutenant and Captain John Peters, G. S., vice Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James Shanly who is hereby permitted to retire retaining his Brevet rank.

*Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.**No. 5 Battery, Napan.*

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionay, from 21 June, 1875 :

James Simpson Brough, Gentleman, vice Maingy, promoted.

*12th Battalion of Infantry or "Fork Rangers."**No. 1 Company, Scarborough.*

To be Ensign :

Color Sergeant Robert Woods, M.S., vice Burke, resigned.

14th Battalion or "the Princess of Wales" Own Rifles.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally, from 18th June, 1875 :

John Hinds, Gentleman, vice Wilkinson, promoted.

16th "Prince Edward" Battalion of Infantry

To be Surgeon :

Assistant Surgeon John Milton Platt, vice John E. Rankin, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Assistant Surgeon :

Isaac Frederick Ingersoll, Esquire, vice Platt, promoted.

29th "Waterloo" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Lieutenant Colonel :

Major Thomas Peck, V.B., vice McMillan retired.

No. 6 Company, Berlin.

To be Captain provisionally :

John H. Zeigler, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

Augustus Mencko, Gentleman.

*30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles.**No. 6 Company, Eramosa.*

To be Captain, from 22nd June, 1875 :

Lieutenant Robert Scott, vice James Kennedy, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

No. 9 Company, Hollen.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

Sergeant John Booth, vice Donald McDonald, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

*32nd "Bruce" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 2 Company, Kincardine.*

To be Lieutenant, from 22nd June, 1875 :

Sergeant Robert Millar, M. S., vice Theophilus F. Buckley, left limits.
The resignation of Ensign Samuel Hevnar is hereby accepted.

*42nd "Brockville" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 7 Company, Pembroke.*

To be Captain, from 18th June, 1875 :

Ensign Andrew Irving, Junior, M.S., vice William Welland Dickson who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

*47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 6 Company, Wolfe Island.*

To be Lieutenant, from 23rd June, 1875 :

Hiram Davis, Gentleman, M.S., vice Busch.

To be Ensign, from 23rd June, 1875 :

Hugh Abbott, Gentleman, M.S., vice Radford.

49th "Hastings" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Assistant Surgeon :

John Jay Farley, Esquire, M. D., vice Tracy promoted.

50th "Grenville" Battalion or "The Lisgar Rifles."

To be Paymaster :

Ensign David Philip Snyder, from No 7 Company, vice Mooney retired.

59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major, from 18th June 1875 :

Captain James Henry Bredin, M. S. from No. 5. Company, vice William Stephen Wood who is hereby permitted to retire with the rank of Captain.

No. 5 Company, Furrans Point.

To be Captain, provisionally, from 18th June, 1875 :

John Alvinza Baker, Esquire, vice Bredin promoted,

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

Sergeant Major John Danneroy, vice Simon P. Shaver deceased

The resignation of Ensign Richard William Garrett is hereby accepted.

BREVER.

To be Majors :

Captain and Adjutant William J. McMurry, M. S., 45th Battalion, from 10th September 1748.

Captain John Butterfield, M. S., No. 3 Company, 18th Battalion, from 24th June, 1875.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

*51th Battalion of Infantry, or "Hemmingford Rangers."**No. 8 Company, St. Remi.*

To be Lieutenant provisionally :

Sergeant Ludger Dumontete, vice Finlay M. Dewey whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Sergeant William Struthers, vice Ernest Bureau, left limits.

55th "Megantic" Light Infantry Battalion.

To be Major :

Captain and Brevet Major William James Ward, M. S., from No. 3 Company, vice Irvine retired.

No. 3 Company, Lower Ireland Clapham.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant George Hall Porter, M.S., vice Ward, promoted.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Alexander McLean, M. S., vice Porter, promoted.

79th "Shefford" Battalion of Infantry or "Highlanders."

To be Surgeon :
Assistant Surgeon T. Guernon Lussier, M. D., vice John Erskine whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Assistant Surgeon :
Hiram Leroy Fuller, Esquire, vice Lussier promoted.

80th "Nicolet" Battalion of Infantry.

A Battalion of Infantry is hereby authorized to be styled the "80th Nicolet Battalion of Infantry," with Head Quarters at Gentilly, to be composed as follows :

- St. Edouard de Gentilly Infantry Company, as No. 1 Company.
- Nicolet Infantry Company, as No. 2 Company.
- Becancour Infantry Company, as No. 3 Company.
- St. Gertrude Infantry Company, as No. 4 Company.
- St. Gregoire Infantry Company, as No. 5 Company.
- Victoriaville Infantry Company, as No. 6 Company.

To be Major Commanding, provisionally :
Captain Edouard de Foy, M.S., 2nd. from No 1 Company.

To be Paymaster :
Lieutenant Isaie Bergeron, M.S., from No. 5 Company.

To be Adjutant :
Lieutenant J. B. A. Rousseau, V.B., from No. 2 Company.

To be Surgeon :
L. C. Landry, Esquire.

No. 1 Company, St. Edouard de Gentilly.

To be Captain :
Ensign Athanase Gaudet, M.S., vice de Foy, promoted.

To be Ensign :
Joseph C. Brunel, Gentleman, M.S., vice Gaudet, promoted.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

8th Regiment of Cavalry.

No. 7 Troop, Springfield.

To be Lieutenant :
Cornet Isaac Anderson Worden, M.S., vice Thomas L. Hay, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Cornet :
Frederick Phillipse Robinson, M.S., vice Worden, promoted.

Newcastle Field Battery of Artillery.

To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally :

Sergeant Charles Foster Bourne, vice Tozer.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally :
Sergeant Richard Alvin Lawlor, vice White.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

2nd "Halifax" Brigade of Garrison Artillery

No. 5 Battery, Purcell's Cove.

To be 2nd Lieutenant .
Robert Murray, Gentleman, M.S., vice Stairs, promoted.

78th "Colchester and Hants" or "Highlanders" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Quarter Master .
George Rawstone Gibson, Gentleman, vice James Dickson, deceased.

Cumberland Provisional Battalion of Infantry

To be Major, Commanding, from 21st June, 1875 :

Captain and Brevet Major M. B. Harrison, M.S., from No. 3 Company, vice Stewart transferred to Reserve Militia.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown Battery of Garrison Artillery.

A Battery of Garrison Artillery is hereby authorized at Charlottetown, in Queen's County.

To be Captain :
Major James B. Pollard.

To be 1st Lieutenant :
2nd Lieutenant George Passmore.

To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally :
Allan Macdougall, Gentleman.

Georgetown Battery of Garrison Artillery.

A Battery of Garrison Artillery is hereby authorized at Georgetown, in King's County.

To be Captain :
Captain Charles Owen.

To be 1st Lieutenant provisionally :
D. F. Kennedy, Gentleman.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally :
Joseph R. Macdonald, Gentleman.

Queen's County Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

A Provisional Battalion of Infantry is hereby authorized, to be styled the "Queen's County Provisional Battalion of Infantry," with Head Quarters at Charlottetown, to be composed as follows :

- An Infantry Company at Strathalbyn as No. 1 Company.
- An Infantry Company at Wheatley River as No. 2 Company.
- An Infantry Company at Crapaud as No. 3 Company.

To be Major Commanding :
Lt.-Colonel William McGill.

To be Paymaster :
Louis Hoath DeBlois, Esquire.

To be Adjutant, with rank of Captain, provisionally and specially :

Robert Arthur Haviland, Esquire.

To be Surgeon :
Thomas Dawson, Esquire, M.D.

No. 1 Company, Strathalbyn.

To be Captain :
Lieutenant Colonel William Campbell.

To be Lieutenant :
Major Robert Sutherland.

No. 2 Company, Wheatley River.

To be Captain, provisionally :
Alexander McMillan, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :
John Hughes, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company, Crapaud.

To be Captain, provisionally :
Thomas Rogerson, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :
Benjamin D. Howatt, Esquire.

King's County Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

A Provisional Battalion of Infantry is hereby authorized to be styled the "King's County Provisional Battalion of Infantry," with Head Quarters at St. Peter's Bay, to be composed as follows.

- An Infantry Company at Montague as No. 1 Company.
- An Infantry Company at St. Peter's Bay as No. 2 Company.
- An Infantry Company at Souris as No. 3 Company.

To be Paymaster :
Lieutenant Michel Gregory.

To be Surgeon :
Surgeon E. M. Mut'art.

(For continuation see page 312.)

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Wanted,

AN APPRENTICE to the Printing business, a Lad between fifteen and sixteen years of age, possessed of a good English education. Apply at the VOLUNTEER REVIEW OFFICE, Rideau Street, Ottawa.



The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1875.

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

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

We give our readers in this issue a series of extracts from General SHERMAN's Autobiography of a most instructive character, as it shows the reader the materials out of which the vast, well organized, and better commanded armies of the United States were formed. Lawyers, Merchants, Clerks, Civil Engineers, and Country Store Keepers furnished the officers of the lower and higher grades—how well and truly they played the parts and performed the duties assigned to them will be understood by those memoirs which are the best possible tests of the ability of those superior officers on whom the organization of a military force *ab initio* rested.

It teaches us that our duty is to develop our Militia Law without adding to the burthens of the country the expenses of a "small, but thoroughly disciplined regular army," or imposing a direct tax on its in-

dustrial pursuits by the nonsense of compulsory service—as it shows that the small and *highly disciplined regular army* of the United States (about 16,000 men) was perfectly useless for any purpose, and that its officers created no end of trouble by their pretensions. All the arms of SHERMAN's brigades were drawn from civil life, trained in actual service for their varied and particular duties, and history does not furnish better examples of all the qualities of soldiers than was produced by the simple principle of *adaptation* employed.

Great Britain might also learn a lesson from the experiences furnished by this autobiography—her "Regular Service" is said to be worthless, but its officers by pretended superiority over mere civilians has discouraged the military spirit of her people, and endeavoured to laugh her citizen soldiers out of the field. From *Broad Arrow* of 8th May, we take the following piece of intelligence:

"Thirty one volunteer officers resigned their commissions last week, thirteen of whom were holders of certificates of proficiency. They consisted of one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, three Captains, and twenty five Subalterns. Twenty nine new appointments reduce the week's loss to two. The exodus of the junior officers of the Volunteer force is most marked, and is attracting official attention; as well it may, because it is a most serious sign, view it in any light we may, and reveals the unwillingness or inability of those who should be the leading officers of the future, to qualify themselves for a moderately efficient service."

It is not much matter for astonishment when we find the treatment the Volunteer Service of Great Britain has met with at the hands of the Regular Service and of the Executive Government.

The very doubtful boon of giving the force *Adjutants* from the regular service has been resorted to—a measure that at once precludes the possibility of the officers of the corps so honored ever being good regimental staff officers, and are sure to work disastrously for the force in other ways—but one of those gentlemen in a letter addressed to our contemporary lets in a flood of light on matters generally hard to be understood by mere outsiders, and fully accounts for the apathy displayed by men, no matter what their social standing may be, really qualified to hold military commands and do the State good service:

Sir,—Would the *Gazette*, whose elaborately written article of some days ago proved, to its own satisfaction, that Volunteer officers had no claim to their army rank, as given to them in a Queen's Commission, kindly explain to me how I am to act?

I am an adjutant of Volunteers, and placed by the War Office under the orders of a gentleman (neither butcher, tinker, nor tailor), whom they designate Lieutenant Colonel. From him I receive orders to circulate to Captains and Lieutenants, who also are not tinkers, butchers, &c. Now, if my Lieutenant Colonel be no Lieutenant Colonel, and my Captains not entitled to their rank, why should I be obliged to obey a

non-existent authority, or these captains to accept my directions as being the Lieutenant-Colonel's mouthpiece?

It is petty jealousy—not by any man of position or standing in the Line—this cavilling at an army rank given to men who yield time and money to keep together a body of men who, if not first-rate soldiers, are the most magnificent material in the world from which to obtain home defenders. It ought not to be, and is low. The Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, on duty every day, always learning, responsible to Government for arms, ammunition, and the discipline of very many hundreds of men, cannot be an officer for the moment!

The intimation that these officers are not very high born makes them none the less responsible to Her Majesty for the commission given, and to those placed under them none the less obliged to obey.

I write in no bad spirit against the Militia. It is from these—almost solely—that we read this rubbish of denying rank. As an old Adjutant of Volunteers, and an old Captain in the Line, I can aver that they cannot interfere with each other, and that if officers were exchanged, neither in knowledge of military drill, general education, or position in society would there be much to choose.

I believe the majority of Volunteers, officers and men, would like "efficiency" made less evasive, and at a far higher figure. Their ambition is to act with the Line, and to this branch only will they submit to be considered inferior in everything which makes a soldier trained and useful to his country.

AN ADJUTANT.

The writer fearlessly puts the whole case before the world and shows reasons why the military spirit of the people will not respond to the necessities of the time—it is the positive duty of the State, to put this matter right by relegating its regular service to its proper position as the developed product of the Volunteers and Militia, which should stand in the order named—and put the officers of that service in the way of discharging their duties without mixing up all kinds of employment with what ought only to be a soldier's role.

Another extract from our contemporary of this same date, shows how a *Volunteer Officer*, who has successfully solved one of the most difficult problems connected with Artillery, is treated by the country he served too well for his own interests:

"The War Office have decided to pay to Major Mcnerieff the sum of £5000 to terminate the arrangements by which his services and inventions have been secured to the Government. The arrangement was that he should be paid £15,000 at the rate of £1000 per annum, and, having served ten years, he is to receive the balance and the engagement will terminate."

The gallant Major's invention not only enabled the heaviest artillery to be mounted, worked with ease, and fought with comparative safety as compared with the old system, but it gave the key to a system of fortification which would supersede the costly and now inefficient systems in use, if official ignorance and prejudice did not stand in the way of its adoption. Yet he was only a *Volunteer Officer*—as the English militia is only a bad copy of the regular service, and

as it is officered, as far as its regimental staff is concerned, by retired officers from the regular service, we do not wonder at the snobbery complained of by "Adjutant," especially as the "Gold Medalist," Captain Hume, R.A., has done something very similar in his prize essay on *conscription*.

Our correspondents have repeatedly directed attention to the alleged defects of the *Martini-Henry* rifle—the improved weapon with which it is proposed to arm the regular forces of Great Britain—for very obvious reasons we did not take up the question, as it was one of those capable of being made serve any or every interest except the true one, and up to the present we have let the battle be fought out between the marksmen and specialists without interfering; but as the last *Militia Report* contained a recommendation to procure a large quantity of arms for the use of our local forces, it is time to take into serious consideration of what type those weapons should be, as this country cannot afford costly experiments.

The following extract from *Broad Arrow*, of 3rd April, puts the *Martini-Henry* rifle out of the field of competition in any case, as the reduction of the charge and weight of bullet materially alters the trajectory, as well as the range and power of the weapon:

"The principal objection which the critics of the *Martini-Henry* rifle have directed against that arm has been the heavy recoil or "kick" of the rifle, and although the soldiers and the Volunteers who have been accustomed to fire with it have experienced no inconvenience from this cause, and although, except in a few cases, general satisfaction has been expressed both with the arm and its ammunition, the strength of the latter is now being considerably reduced in order to diminish the recoil. The original charge was eighty-five grains of gunpowder, and the weight of the bullets 480 grains; the former has now been reduced to eighty grains and the latter to 410 grains. The proportionate reduction in the powder and bullet will probably preserve the accuracy of the sighting, but it is understood that the inventors of the rifle and the best marksmen with it declare that the powers of the weapon have been disastrously impaired by the change in the ammunition."

That there are grave faults in the mechanism as well as in the theory of the *Martini-Henry* rifle seems to be beyond doubt, and our contemporary is not alone in objections to the weapon. Mr. R. H. W. DUNTON, captain of the Scottish Eight, writes as follows to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

"Referring to your 'Occasional Note' in last Saturday's impression, and assuming that you are willing to let your readers hear both sides of the '*Martini-Henry*' controversy, I would suggest that some portions of your note may mislead the public as to the real question at issue last autumn. The point in dispute was not whether the rank-and-file of the army would approve the *Martini-Henry* when they got it, but whether the weapon in its then form was or was not deficient and faulty in many respects, as compared to what it ought to be, and would

have been, if more attention had been paid to the opinion of experts by the late 'Small Arms Committee.' We have a few (very few) scientific and practical experts in rifle-making among our military officers, but the supposition that any one with a military title must 'know all about rifles' is a popular and mischievous delusion. The rank-and-file are, as a rule, necessarily ignorant of the relative merits of the multifarious actions and systems adopted by experts. They have no standard of comparison for the new weapon except the old regulation arm, and, as might be expected—after the first awkwardness of a new handling is over, and especially after the various alterations both in the weapon and ammunition lately adopted—they prefer the small bore to the large. The position as to musketry merit of the four *Martini-Henry* battalions, at the bottom (*i.e.* in the last six) of the seventy-eight regiments reported on in 1874, was a singular confirmation of *Wimbledon* criticisms. The difficulties resulting from a spiral spring with a pressure of 70lb. to 80lb., fully explained last August, have as yet had no solution; but practical men at Enfield have lately adopted improvements which were urged on the committee four or five years ago by myself. Further alterations may further diminish the defects of our new arm; but the method used for reducing the kick, by reducing the powder charge and weight of bullet, is an unnecessary reduction of the power of the weapon. It is a concealment, not a removal, of a defect. No competent critics complained of the 'abstruse recoil' of the old pattern *Martini-Henry*, but of the kick only, *i.e.* the direction or distribution of the recoil, due chiefly to the defective shape and deficient length of the stock. The recoil of any gun is absolutely correlated with the weights of the weapon and projectile, and the initial velocity imparted to the latter. The recoil of the match *Metford* is seven pounds more than that of the *Martini-Henry* as it stood last autumn, but while the kick of the 'miserable malformation' was intolerable, that of the wretched *Metford* was comparatively nil. Your own view as to that particular alteration will, I believe, be endorsed by all qualified engineers and most practical riflemen."

Lieut. Low (late of H. M. Indian Navy) has addressed a letter to us on certain comments in the issue of the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* of 27th April, on an article which appeared in the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of 20th March, and his reply thereto—both of which are to be found in this issue.

It was not our intention to apply any "derisive term" to our gallant correspondent, either in a *Pickwickian* or any other sense. *Horse Marine* is surely as expressive a term as can be applied to any seaman who undertakes to write *critical military history*—and for ourselves we can see nothing contemptuous in it. We believe our correspondent has written a very clever memoir of a distinguished military officer—we claim the right to criticise as to its facts and inferences what must become more or less a matter of history, and in doing so will be as likely to deal hard blows as to indulge in unlimited praise—at the same time there is no personal animus in the case. We disclaim all idea or intention of rudeness in fact or design.

It is quite enough for us to know that Lieut. Low is, or was an officer in the late Indian Navy to assume that he is a gentleman, and we do not call in question his personal motives in any way—but we have a duty (circumscribed though it may be) to perform as Public Journalists, and in doing so, it is necessary to tread on any one's corns, we can only regret the circumstances and make the action as light as possible. We shall be happy to afford any courtesy in our power to our gallant correspondent, while differing altogether from his conclusions.

As our readers will be curious to know the manner in which the *United States Army and Navy Journal* received the letter referred to, we give its comments thereon which appeared in its issue of 1st May, as follows:

"We give space this week to a letter from Lieutenant Low, late of the Indian Navy, complaining of an article in our issue of March 20th, entitled 'Wolsley on Leo.' To the article and letter themselves we refer our readers for a full understanding of the matter. It seems that we did Mr. Low less than justice, and Sir Garnet Wolsley more than justice, in that article, and we are glad so to apologize to both for the misjudgment. Before, we felt sorry for Mr. Low, now our sorrow is transferred to Sir Garnet. In the remarks on the Ashantee campaign, Mr. Low is of course excusable in magnifying his hero's deeds, and we do not wish to undervalue the difficulties of the campaign. It was a creditable campaign through jungles against naked and ill-armed savages, just as the Magdala campaign was a good one against a similar class, but conducted over mountains. In both cases, nature was the great antagonist, nay the little one. We do not wish to be disagreeable, but we do think enough fuss has been made over it. To compare a monkey imitation of drill, in which the negroes 'were all talking,' to English discipline, as Mr. Low seems to do by implication, tells the whole story of the claims of the Ashantee campaign to future distinction. England has enough heroes and leaders of the stamp of Cromwell, Marlborough, Clive, and Wellington, to give occasion for real pride. Holding up marauding expeditions against savages for admiration, whilst these names exist, only excites regret that the involuntary comparison should be forced on us."

Broad Arrow of 22nd May gives its readers a very amusing and life like account of the manners of "Modern Young Men," which we have repeated in another place—while it is hardly possible to refrain from laughter at the boorish donkey. It is a saddening reflection to think that the march of so-called democratic ideas should have the effect of destroying all sensibility and banishing from barrack and mess room that refinement and culture which always distinguished the British officer. Our contemporary has awoke to the fact that something more than a successful debut at a competitive examination is necessary to make an officer and a gentleman, and that CARROLL'S men are not all perfection.

MAJOR GENERAL SELBY SMITH and Staff, left Ottawa on Wednesday last, on his tour of Brigade Camp inspection in the Province of Ontario. The first Camp to be visited was Cobourg, which he inspected on Thursday, the Kingston Camp on Friday, and the Brockville Camp on Saturday last. This week he will inspect the Holland Landing Camp, to-day (Tuesday), and the Guelph Camp on Thursday; after which he proceeds on his over land journey through the North West Territory to British Columbia. He will leave Sarnia for Duluth and Fort Garry on the 2nd July, and Fort Garry for Victoria, B. C., on the 12th July, proceeding via Fort McLeod and the Kootenay pass through the Rocky Mountains. The transport through the North West Territories will be supplied by the Police force. We wish the General and party a pleasant and prosperous journey and safe return to Ottawa.

On Saturday, the 19th inst., a Rifle Match took place at the Rideau Rifle Range between five members of the Ottawa Rifle Club. Shooting with the steel-barrel Snider, and five using the common iron-barrel Snider, to test the relative merits of the two arms; and if we are to judge by the results the common Snider has it—taking for granted that they were equally matched in skill.

IRON BARRELS.

	20 yds.	50 yds.	100 yds.	Total
Throop	22	19	29	70
Roardon	25	22	14	61
Grey	18	24	18	60
Cotton	25	22	11	58
Symes	33	23	14	59
Total				299

STEEL BARRELS.

	20 yds.	50 yds.	100 yds.	Total
O'Graburn	21	28	12	61
Sutherland	22	22	15	59
McPherson	20	13	24	57
Todd	20	18	17	55
K Graburn	14	20	20	54
Total				286

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir,—On Friday last, I saw two Quebec members of this year's Wimbledon Team in Montreal, they were waiting orders to proceed to Quebec to report to the officer in charge.

I find there were men at Quebec from another Province waiting for a chance to go. By dint of repeated telegrams these men obtained orders to start, and were on board the steamer on Saturday, much to the disappointment of some.

Query,—Why were the Quebec men not notified like other members, was it desired to leave Quebec without proper representatives again?

Montreal, 21th June.

S.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir.—In your issue of 27th April, you have inserted an article from the *New York Army and Navy Journal*, on that portion of my memoir of the military services of Sir Garnet Wolseley, dealing with his visit to the head quarters of Generals Lee and Jackson, and I trust you will in fairness also give circulation to the enclosed letter, a copy of which I addressed to the Editor of your *American contemporary*, and which he inserted in the number of his journal for the 1st May. With regard to your comments founded on the article to which I have taken exception, I would merely ask to whom the derisive term *horse marine* is applied? It cannot refer to Sir Garnet Wolseley, and I conclude must be intended for me; should it be so, it is a taunt without either wit or point to recommend it. As an officer who has served his country (I trust with credit to himself) for 10 years in such climates as China, the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, and the Zanzibar Coast, and whose father and grandfather, 6 uncles and brothers, have served in the Indian or Royal Armies during the past and present century; I think I can afford to pass over such amenities of literature with the observation that their employment can never advance an argument, but must recoil on the head of the person who uses them.

I trust that with the fair dealing that has characterized your *New York contemporary*, you will give insertion to this letter and the enclosed, and I beg to sign myself,

Yours faithfully,

C. R. Low, Lieutenant.

late of Her Majesty's Indian Navy.
London, 25th May, 1875.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*.

Sir,—I have just had my attention drawn to the article in your impression of March 20, criticizing that portion of my memoir of the services of Sir Garnet Wolseley, dealing with his visit to the head quarters of Generals Lee and Jackson, and his opinion of those leaders. As I believe that fair play is a quality on which Americans pride themselves equally with us Britishers, I trust you will give me the necessary space in your columns to reply to your strictures. In the first place, it is evident that you have not perused the chapter of my memoirs which you criticize, but that your knowledge of its contents is derived from an article in the *New York World*, which I am pleased to see is of a favourable character. Passing over your statement that I am very proud of my memoir of Sir Garnet Wolseley, (though how you became possessed of this knowledge I know not), I would observe that had you taken the trouble to glance at the work in question before criticizing its contents, you would have seen that Wolseley in 1862, was not "Military Secretary or something of the kind in Canada," but was Assistant Qr Mr. General.

Accuracy on such points, I should have thought, essential in a high class military journal. Your misstatements further on are, however, of far greater importance. You say, speaking of the impressions Sir Garnet Wolseley brought away with him from his visit to General Lee's head quarters, "The only trouble was that he rashly confided in Mr. Low, or that Mr. Low elicited opinions

and statements from him, which no cool and unbiased critic would pronounce, and that Mr. Low has paraded these statements and opinions to the world as coming from Sir Garnet Wolseley, while the *World*—*New York Journal* of that name—has very gravely printed them as authentic and weighty utterances. If Sir Garnet Wolseley ever did say what Mr. Low asserts, and which we print elsewhere, the probability is that he so spoke after dinner. There is a positive warmth in his opinions and statements, a rosy coloring and gilded exaggeration, that are very common in post-praudal conversations over the Madeira and under the blue clouds from Aromatic Portagas. There are few men, however clear-headed, who will not at such times 'talk wild,' but it is hardly fair to report such conversations verbatim, and gravely retail them to the world as the deliberate opinions of the speaker."

I will leave it to your readers candidly to judge who is "talking wild"—Sir Garnet Wolseley, you, or me, when I inform you that the utterances and opinions of Sir Garnet referred to above, were written and published in *Blackwood's Magazine* for January, 1863, directly after his return from his visit down South. Whatever may be your reviewer's experiences of "post praudal conversations over the Madeira and under the blue clouds from Aromatic Portagas," those who know Sir Garnet Wolseley's abstemious habits, will smile at the inference that anything emanating from him was said or written under such influences. Sir Garnet more than once talked over his article in *Blackwood* with me, but the "rosy columns of gilded exaggeration," to which you eloquently allude as marking his opinions and statements, was certainly not due to the surroundings or concomitants of our conversations, which were held within the sternly prosaic walls of the War Office. On these occasions he more than once spoke of General Lee in the terms that have offended you so highly, and he has seen these statements in print and approved of them as emanating from him and as his deliberate opinion.

Further on in your article you mix up in the most perplexing manner Sir Garnet Wolseley's views, and those of the *New York World* and the "military critics" referred to by that journal. You say: "The assertions paraded as coming from Sir Garnet, and attributed to 'military critics,' that Lee was the greatest General the world has seen since Napoleon; that the Army of the Potomac would have marched to Washington, and proclaimed McClellan dictator had not Lincoln given him the Maryland command; that the little Ashantee campaign against a crowd of naked savages, was equal to Wellington's campaign of 1814; the clashing of Raglan at Sebastopol, Napier at Magdala, and Wolseley at Coomassie with the Iron Duke at Paris, after his long and arduous campaigns; all these assertions and comparisons are so inflexibly stilted and exaggerated, that the after dinner inference is irresistible if we accept them as coming from Sir Garnet or any other *bona fide* military critic."

I need not say that neither Sir Garnet nor I committed the absurdity of comparing the Ashantee campaign with Wellington's in 1814; neither for the matter of that does the *New York World*, as I read their comments in the above extracts. All Sir Garnet Wolseley is responsible for are his views as to General Lee's generalship, and the temper of the army of the Potomac shortly before Antietam. On these points, which may be found treated in full in the extracts from *Blackwood*, he spoke the opinions of an un

biased and competent military critic, and their value will doubtless be variously estimated. But, although these statements have been abstracted by me as from *Blackwood's Magazine*, and were brought to my notice by Sir Garnet himself, who reiterated to me, you persist in asserting your "disbelief in Sir Garnet as the author," and that you "cannot credit them as coming from any one but Mr. Low himself, unless Sir Garnet were distinctly to own them." As you thus use your columns to accuse me (not to put too fine a point upon it,) of lying, and as I have substantiated the truth of my statements, perhaps my demand for a retraction may not be considered excessive by any man of honor.

In your criticisms of Sir Garnet Wolseley's advance through Ashantee, you say, he "moved through the midst of the naked savages with little or no difficulty;" further that the "negroes lacked discipline." Both these statements are contrary to fact. At Amoaful the force numbered 134 Officers, 1,375 Europeans, and 708 Natives; of these 22 officers and 176 men were placed *hors de combat* in that action, and 6 officers and 60 men at Ordahsu. This was exclusive of the sick, and it appears by the Hospital Returns that, before the action at Amoaful, 218 Europeans were sick out of a total of 1,800 landed from the ships. It is not generally known that no less than 42 officers were killed or died during those short months. The fighting was desperate, and had the Ashantees been armed with good muskets, and supplied with serviceable ammunition, it is the opinion of those best qualified to judge, that the expedition would have ended in failure or disaster. So far from the Ashantees lacking discipline, Sir Garnet Wolseley informed me that "their discipline was perfect, and that any infraction was punishable with death." A staff officer, who watched the march of a party of 150 Ashantees at Ordahsu, mistook them for men of Colonel Wood's regiment. He writes—"Their arms were all sloped; every man was closed up to what we call fronting distance; their pace was quite regular, though much slower than our quick march, and, except for that, and the fact that they were all talking, they moved as do our best drilled soldiers."

Your obedient servant,
C. R. Low, Lieutenant,
late of H. M.'s. Indian Navy.
London, April 14th, 1875.

The Brigade Camps.

BROCKVILLE CAMP.

The Brockville camp was formally inaugurated on the 22nd. It is pleasantly situated on the slope of a gentle hill to the west of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, with every convenience for water and other necessities for camp life. The tents are pitched in a grove of magnificent oaks, thus affording a delightful shade for the men during the warmth which exists. Colonel Jackson has shown considerable military capacity in the selection of the ground and in the arrangement of the large force here brought together. By nightfall all the men were comfortably settled in their tents, and the regular routine of camp life begun. The officers of the camp have fitted up commodious reception tents for visitors.

Brigade Staff—Commandant, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Jackson, D. A. G.; Brigade Major, Mattice; District Paymaster, Major Wylie; Supply Officer, Capt. D. B. Jones, Paymaster of the 41st Battalion; Musketry Instructor, Lieut. Dartnell, Adjutant 18th Battalion;

Camp Quartermaster, Captain Weatherly, Governor General's Foot Guards; Orderly Officer, Captain Butterfield, 18th Battalion. The following corps form the brigade:—Ottawa Field Battery, Captain Stewart; Ottawa Garrison Artillery, Lieut. Col. Egleson; Prescott Troop of Cavalry, Major Walsh; Ottawa Troop of Cavalry, Captain Sparks; 41st Battalion, Lieut. Col. Cole; 42nd Battalion, Lieut. Col. Buell. 43rd Battalion, Lieut. Bearman; 56th Battalion, Lieut. Col. Jessup; 59th Battalion, Lieut. Col. Bergin.

On Wednesday the regular exercises in the district camp commenced. Every man answered to his name on the muster roll-call. Ball practice commenced. There are about 1,812 men, all told, and they deserve high praise for their sobriety and orderly conduct. A train runs from Brockville to the camp six times a day. There has been no sickness, accidents, or breach of discipline since the camp was formed, a fact that speaks highly for the volunteers of No. 4 District.

KINGSTON CAMP.

The location of the Military Camp is on Reddon's Farm, about four miles from the city, immediately on the lake shore. The place is most delightful—in fact, could scarcely be more so. Should the weather prove favorable the troops will enjoy a very pleasant time during their stay. Driving out by the front road, past the Penitentiary and Asylum, no difficulty is experienced in reaching the ground, as the tents, on the left side of the road, can be seen from a considerable distance. Entering the field the visitor first comes within the lines of the 48th Battalion, and then, straight along, those of the 47th, 15th and 14th Battalions are entered in succession, running from the road to the lake shore. The Cavalry occupy the right, and the Artillery are located in front, in another field between the 14th and the Cavalry. The Staff head quarters and Brigade office (a marquee tent) are quite close to the shore in a wooded enclosure. The District Store Keeper keeps the Camp equipage in a large marquee tent in rear of the 15th lines. That officer, Captain King, had all the necessaries promptly on the ground ready for the troops on their arrival yesterday. There was neither grumbling nor the slightest manifestation of any dissatisfaction, so complete and business like were Captain King's arrangements. It is an indispensable necessity to have an active, capable and obliging officer at the head of this by no means unimportant Department, and when the Government placed Captain King there they chose the right man for the right place. The Supply Department is to the right of the 48th Battalion, not a very central position. Captain Gordon, of the 14th P. W. O. Rifles, is again at the head of this Department. Last year he performed the very onerous duties of the position in a manner which called forth the unanimous praise of all who had to have official contact with him. His arrangements yesterday were of a very complete character, and judging from the past no doubt Captain Gordon will have an equally creditably record at the close of the Camp as that which he left behind him last year. Oh the first day of course it could not be expected that everything in the Camp would be in perfect order. Men were employed in erecting tents and arranging them internally, and the officers were not less busy. Some of the men were engaged in amusing themselves at base ball, others in bathing (a splendid place for it), and in many ways they were employed in putting in the time. The canteens, one for each corps, did a thriving business, as usual. Mr. William Richardson, Princess street, will supply the mess of the Staff, and those of

the 14th and 47th Battalions. Marquee tents have been appropriated for the purpose. The camp will be commanded by Lieut. Colonel Jarvis, D. A. G. Col. Campbell, of the 15th Battalion, Belleville, who was in command last year, was chosen for the position, but he is detained at home through illness. Colonel Jarvis was actively engaged all day yesterday exercising a general supervision of the movements. The fact that he is at the head of the Staff is a sufficient guarantee that military discipline will be strictly maintained in the camp, and that every duty will have to be performed. Colonel Phillips being still confined to his home through illness, the duties of Brigade Major are being performed by Lieut.-Colonel Worsley, of the late Grand Trunk Brigade. Colonel Worsley is a most obliging officer, and will doubtless become popular in camp when he becomes known. He was actively engaged all day yesterday in looking after the affairs of the camp. Captain Bryne, of the 47th Battalion, is Musketry Instructor. He had considerable experience in this position last year, and therefore is acquainted with the duties. The ranges are some distance in front from the camp. Captain Crozier, of the 15th Battalion, is Camp Quartermaster, and Lieut. Wilson, A Battery, Orderly Officer to the Commanding Officer. The following the composed staff:

Commandant—Lieut. Col. Jarvis, C.M.G., D.A.G.; Brigade Major, Lieut. Col. Worsley; Supply Officer, Capt. Gordon, 14th P.W.O. Rifles; Musketry Instructor, Capt. Byrne, 47th Battalion; Quartermaster, Capt. Crozier, 15th Argyll Light Infantry; Orderly Officer, Lieut. Wilson, of A Battery; Staff Sergeants, Sergeants Ryan, Smith, O'Connor and Rawson.—*Chronicle and News, June 25th.*

COBOURG CAMP.

From early morning on Monday last red-coated orderlies might have been seen hurrying hither and thither and getting everything ready for the several battalions who were expected to arrive during the day. Companies Nos. 5 and 6, of the 40th., from Brighton and Campbellford, were the first to arrive by the G. T. R. They were escorted from the Station by our band to the Town Hall, and thence to the grounds; the rest of the batt. came up later and the train delivered them right at the camp. About three o'clock the *Norseman* arrived, having on board three companies of the 45th and four of the 46th, with the Port Hope and Lindsay bands. They had no sooner got under way for the camp than the 5th arrived on the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway via Harwood, accompanied by the Peterboro' band. Soon after the Peterboro' troop of cavalry arrived, they having marched in on the road. Our cavalry, preceded by the mounted band followed speedily after, and the whole contingent was filled when the Port Hope troop came down. The camp is facing the east, and is splendidly located on a beautiful piece of rising ground, directly west of the Factory Creek, alongside the G. T. R. track.

District Staff—Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Boulton of the Third Cavalry Regiment; Brigade Major Smith; Aide de Camp, Lieutenant Morrow, Third Cavalry; Camp Quartermaster, Major McDermid, 46th Battalion; Supply Officers, Quartermaster Van Ingen, 40th Battalion; Musketry Instructor, Captain Johnson, 57th Battalion; Principal Medical Officer, Dr Reid, 45th Battalion; Brigade Sergeant Major, Burke, 57th Battalion; Brigade Clerk, Sergeant Major Polkinghorne, of the Cobourg Garrison Battery; Provost Sergeant, Colour Sergeant Shea, of the 40th Battalion; Supply Clerk, Sergeant Howes, of the 40th Battalion.—*Sentinel, June 19th.*

NORTHWARD, HO!

A GOD-SPEED TO THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

(From Punch.)

Yet once again the Sea-kings' blood
Stirs in the adventurous island brood;
Yet once again our peaked prows
Point northward gaily.
And, rising from the Solent shore,
In as right hearty British roar
As e'er did English echoes to ise,
Sounds forth our Vale!

Yet not as a sad or last farewell,
Whose sound is like a parting knell,
But as a Jubilant God-speed
Our "good-bye" follows
The lessening hulks, whose hoped-for goal
Is the ice-girded Arctic pole,
And thence when pluck has won its meed,
Back; like the swallows.

Southward again, and safe, we hope,
To see your ships' white pinions slope,
Helped by a happy homeward breeze,
That secret bearing
Which still the chill grey warders hold,
Spite of all seekers, stout and bold,
Whom yet the far and frozen seas
Have fired with daring.

Hurrah! The cry is "Northward, Ho!"
Chill-washing wave, and frozen foe,
Are cheerly challenged once again
By brain and muscle
Of British breed; and now not aught
That science's fore-reaching thought
Can shape, there lacks to arm the twain
For Titan tussle.

We know the North has taken tithes
Of English blood ere now; yet blithe
Is every heart that dares and shares
The strife, the glory.
On then! for, hap what happen may,
This chance shall not be cast away,—
To write our names with gallant Nares
In English story!

Where stainless Franklin strove and fell,
To die were surely more than well;
And if capricious fortune crown
A kindred merit,—
Though later yet, not greater,—then
There is no fear that history's pen
Will miss or mar the fair renown
We shall inherit.

Two million miles, untracked, unknown,
Lie in that ice-girt Arctic Zone;
Or which, as yet the Knot's* wild wing
Alone hath travelled.
Our Argonauts will urge their quest;
And hope is high in every breast.
The White World's Secret back to bring,
At last unravelled.

God-speed! may England's parting cheers,
Ring high and hopeful in your ears,
'Midst all the unknown frets and fears,
Before you lying.
God speed! We wish you bravely back,
Safe from the frozen Polar pack,
Leaving our British Union Jack
O'er the pole flying?

* *Fringilla canutus*.—a bird whose nidification is conjectured to take place further northward than explorers have yet penetrated.

The Sherman Autobiography.

We continue this week our extracts from General Sherman's book, the general and intense interest aroused therein among his old Army comrades convincing us that they will be relished and appreciated by our readers. The fact is that the whole work is so full of racy life that it is difficult to refrain from quoting it bodily, and not a dull chapter is to be found in it. The estimates of personal character of different generals are never unduly severe, and it is observable that Sherman never criticises his superiors, and always prefers to supplement his own opinions by those of his superior officers. Apropos of General Hooker and his troubles and dissatisfaction in the Western Army, he quotes a letter from General Halleck, of Sept. 16, 1864:

"Hooker certainly made a mistake in leaving before the capture of Atlanta. I understand that, when here, he said that you would fail; your army was discouraged

and dissatisfied, etc., etc. He is most unmeasured in his abuse of me. I enclose you a specimen of what he publishes in Northern papers, wherever he goes. They are dictated by himself and written by W. B. and such worthies. The funny part of the business is that I had nothing whatever to do with his being relieved on either occasion. Moreover, I have never said anything to the President or Secretary of War to injure him in the slightest degree, and he knows that perfectly well. His animosity arises from another source. He is aware that I know some things about his character and conduct in California, and, fearing that I may use that information against him, he seeks to ward off its effect by making it appear that I am his personal enemy, am jealous of him, etc. I know of no other reason for his hostility to me. He is welcome to abuse me as much as he pleases; I don't think it will do him much good, or me much harm. I know very little of General Howard, but believe him to be a true, honorable man. Thomas is also a noble old war-horse. It is true, as you say, that he is slow, but he is always sure. I have seen enough of politics here to last me for life. You are right in avoiding them. McClellan may possibly reach the White House, but he will lose the respect of all honest, high minded patriots, by his affiliation with such traitors, and Copperheads as B—, V—, W—, S—, and Co. He would not stand upon the traitorous Chicago platform, but he had not the manliness to oppose it. A major-general in the United States Army, and yet not one word to utter against rebels or the rebellion! I had much respect for McClellan before he became a politician, but very little after reading his letter accepting the nomination."

The following will be amusing as showing the materials out of which our subsequent Corps and Division commanders were made:

"I instituted drills, and was specially ordered by General Halleck to watch Generals Hurlbut and Strong, and report as to their fitness for their commissions as brigadier-generals. I had known Hurlbut as a young lawyer, in Charleston, South Carolina before the Mexican War, at which time he took a special interest in military matters, and I found him far above the average in the knowledge of regimental and brigade drill, and so reported. General Strong had been a merchant, and he told me he never professed to be a soldier, but had been urged on the Secretary of War for the commission of a Brigadier General, with the expectation of becoming Quartermaster or Commissary-General. He was a good, kind hearted gentleman, boiling over with patriotism and zeal. I advised him what to read and study, was considerably amused at his receiving instruction from a young Lieutenant who knew the company and battalion drill, and could hear him practice in his room the words of his command, and tone of voice. 'Break from the right, to march to the left!' 'Battalion, halt!' 'Forward into line!' etc. Of course I made a favorable report in his case. Among the Infantry and Cavalry Colonels were some who afterward rose to distinction—David Stuart, Gordon Granger, Bussev, etc., etc."

Having consented to write a book at all, it is not in Sherman's straightforward nature to make it any other than a truthful one. No matter whom it hits, he blurts it out, just as he sees and thinks, and assumes the full responsibility of his words, however sorry to bestow censure. As a commander he writes:

"The object of the Meridian expedition was to strike the roads inland, so as to paralyze the rebel forces that we could take from the defence of the Mississippi River the equivalent of a Corps of twenty thousand men, to be used in the next Georgia campaign; and this was actually done. At the same time, I wanted to destroy General Forrest, who, with an irregular force of Cavalry, was constantly threatening Memphis and the river above, as well as our routes of supply in Middle Tennessee. In this we failed utterly, because General W. Sooy Smith did not fulfil his orders, which were clear and specific, as contained in my letter of instruction to him of January 27th, at Memphis, and my personal explanations to him at the same time. Instead of starting at the date ordered, February 1st, he did not leave Memphis, till the 11th, waiting for some regiment that was ice-bound near Columbus, Kentucky; and then when he did start, he allowed General Forrest to head him off and to defeat him with an inferior force, near West Point Below Okalona, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

"We waited at Meridian till the 20th to hear from General Smith, but hearing nothing whatever, and having utterly destroyed the railroads in and around the junction, I ordered General McPherson to move back slowly toward Canton. With Wildon's Cavalry and Hurlbut's infantry I turned north to Marion, and thence to a place called 'Union,' whence I despatched the Cavalry further north to Philadelphia and Louisville, to feel as it were for General Smith, and then turned all the Infantry columns toward Canton, Mississippi. On the 26th we all reached Canton, but we had not heard a word of General Smith, nor was it until some time after (at Vicksburg) that I learned the whole truth of General Smith's movement and of his failure. Of course I did not and could not approve of his conduct, and I know that he yet chafes under the censure. I had set so much store on his part of the project that I was disappointed, and so officially reported to General Grant. General Smith never regained my confidence as a soldier, though I still regard him as a most accomplished gentleman and skilful Engineer. Since the close of the war he has appealed to me to relieve him of that censure, but I could not do it, because it would falsify history."

Of the management of the railroads in his rear during the Atlanta Campaign, Sherman is prodigal of praise. It comes out constantly, and the following story will exemplify the entire justice of the commendation:

"A good story is told of one who was on Kenesaw Mountain during our advance in the previous June or July. A group of rebels lay in the shade of a tree, one hot day, overlooking our camps about Big Shanty. One soldier remarked to his fellows:

"Well, the Yanks will have to git up and git now, for I heard General Johnson himself say that General Wheeler had blown up the tunnel ner Dalton, and that the Yanks would have to retreat, because they could get no more rations."

"Oh, hell!" said a listener, "don't you know that old Sherman carries a duplicate tunnel along?"

"After the war was over, General Johnson inquired of me who was our chief railroad engineer. When I told him that it was Colonel W. W. Wright a civilian, he was much surprised, said that our feats of bridge building and repairs of roads had excited his admiration; and he instanced

the occasion at Kencsaw in June, when an officer from Wheeler's Cavalry had reported to him in person that he had come from General Wheeler, who had made a bad break in our road about Tilton Station, which he said would take at least a fortnight to repair; and, while they were talking a train was seen coming down the road, which had passed that very break, and had reached me at Big Shanty as soon as the fleet horseman had reached him (General Johnston) at Marietta!"

"This passage is full of interest now, to those of us who remember those early days:

"Among these was the intended assignment to duty of many officers of note and influence, who had, by the force of events, drifted into inactivity and discontent. Among these stood prominent Generals McClellan, Burnside, and Fremont, in the East; and Generals Buell, McCook, Negley, and Crittenden, at the West. My understanding was that General Grant thought it wise and prudent to give all these officers appropriate commands, that would enable them to regain the influence they had lost; and, as a general reorganization of all the armies was then necessary, he directed me to keep in mind especially the claims of Generals Buell, McCook and Crittenden, and endeavor to give them commands that would be as near their rank and dates of commission as possible; but I was to do nothing until I heard further from him on the subject, as he explained that he would have to consult the Secretary of War before making final orders. General Buell and his officers had been subjected to a long ordeal by a court of inquiry, touching their conduct of the campaign in Tennessee and Kentucky, that resulted in the battle of Perryville, or Chaplin's Hills October 8, 1862, and they had been substantially acquitted; and, as it was manifest that we were to have some hard fighting, we were anxious to bring into harmony every man and every officer of skill in the profession of arms. Of these, Generals Buell and McClellan were prominent in rank, and also by reason of their fame acquired in Mexico, as well as in earlier part of the civil war.

"After my return to Nashville I addressed myself to the task of organization and preparation, which involved the general security of the vast region of the South which had been already conquered, more especially the several routes of supply and communication with the active armies at the front, and to organize a large army to move into Georgia, coincident with the advance of the Eastern armies against Richmond. I soon received from Colonel J. B. Fry—now of the Adjutant-General's Department, but then at Washington in charge of the Provost Marshal-General's office—a letter asking me to do something for General Buell. I answered him frankly, telling him of my understanding with General Grant, and that I was still awaiting the expected order of the War Department, assigning General Buell to my command. Colonel Fry, as General Buell's special friend, replied that he was very anxious that I should make specific application for the services of General Buell by name, and inquired what I proposed to offer him. To this I answered that, after the agreement with General Grant that he would notify me from Washington, I could not with propriety press the matter, but if General Buell should be assigned to me specifically I was prepared to assign him to command all the troops on the Mississippi River from Cairo to Natchez, comprising about three di-

visions, or the equivalent of a *corps d'armee*. General Grant never afterward communicated to me on the subject at all; and I inferred that Mr Stanton, who was notoriously vindictive in his prejudices, would not consent to the employment of these high officers. General Buell, toward the close of the war, published a bitter political letter, aimed at General Grant, reflecting on his general management of the war, and stated that both Generals Canby and Sherman had offered him a subordinate command, which he had declined because he had once outranked us. This was not true as to me, or Canby either I think, for both General Canby, and I ranked him at West Point and in the old Army, and he (General Buell) was only superior to us in the date of his commission as Major General, for a short period in 1862. This newspaper communication, though aimed at General Grant, reacted on himself, for it closed his military career. General Crittenden afterward obtained authority for service, and I offered him a division, but he declined it for the reason, as I understood it, that he had at one time commanded a Corps. He is now in the United States Service, commanding the Seventeenth Infantry. General McCook obtained a command under General Canby, in the Department of the Gulf, where he rendered good service, and he is also in the Regular Service, Lieutenant Colonel Tenth Infantry."

The old text about a proud stomach recurs to the mind very forcibly in reading all this.

Modern Young Men.

"Young men are not what they used to be," is a remark no one can fail to hear constantly made by many a veteran and many a finished gentleman of the old school, and attention being thus called to the subject, few of us can avoid making observations and comparing the facts of the present with the well remembered incidents of the past. The conclusion is then inevitable, that young men generally, but more especially young officers, are not what they were. We will not say that in essential quality the young man has degenerated, or that when the actualities of service have worn off the superficial incrustation which has accumulated on him, just as barnacles accumulate on the supports of a scapier, he may not present himself with a very different aspect to that which he now frequently presents in a garrison town. But in some cases the young officer of the present day is not either a good or a fair specimen of what the young Englishman should be, nor is the young man of the present day what he used to be even a very few years ago.

It is not a popular thing in such cases that the truth should be spoken plainly, and yet the evil pointed at is so great that we content ourselves with the approval of those who blush for the present state of things, and are content to bear the odium which others may cast on our endeavors to further an amendment.

Imagine a friend of the ordinary positions in which the young man of the present day displays his character. Take a Channel steamer crossing from Folkestone to Boulogne; notice two young men whose incipient moustaches and general appearance proclaim them to experienced eyes as young English officers. A name on a bag tells us that one at least belongs to a marching regiment.

There is much in an attitude, and one of our specimens is leaning back with his

arms spread widely out on each side of him occupying much room. His legs also widely splayed, whilst his head thrown back and half-closed eyes indicate that this young gentleman is excessively well pleased with the figure he thus cuts. A lady and an old feeble gentleman approach the seat and look for room, but the gallant youth, immovable, gazes at them, so they walk past him, and avoiding with difficulty his outstretched legs seek a seat further in. Now listen attentively to that young man's remark when at length he deigns to speak in reply to some words of his companion, "Not if this child knows it," is the deliverance of the oracle, and both individuals maintain a most rigid expression of countenance.

Into conversation the pair do not descend. They talk, but in jerky sentences, somewhat trite and weak, and not always too refined, these sentences are uttered as though they were the result of profound thought and the deepest meditation, skimmed from the conversation or writings of philosophers, as cream is taken off milk, and presented to listeners in homœopathic quantities only, lest a stronger dose should be too powerful for their nerves.

After a while the young man changes his attitude; he now folds his arms, and having looked round him, and been satisfied that all is worthless, he simply nods his head confidentially to his companion, and loses his eyes.

Our impression is that a few years ago such a specimen of the youth of England did not exist, that formerly no gentleman would allow a lady and a feeble old man to stumble past him in search of a seat, whilst he sat immovable occupying a double space, with the attitude and style of a man of unbounded conceit and selfishness.

We may perhaps speculate as to the causes which can have produced such a youth as that before us, and nothing his length of limb and certain other peculiarities, may imagine his antecedents in a very matter-of-fact way. The youngster was, perhaps, successful as an athlete at school, passed well at his competitive examination, is in a regiment where prominent self-sufficiency is not put down as it ought to be, a lion among the ladies in the garrison, and not lacking in private means.

These antecedents, simple as they are tend, with very large development of self-esteem, to produce about as obnoxious a specimen of the *genus homo* as can be found.

Again, we are in a drag proceeding to some sports; there are some young ladies, and two young officers, guests of a gentleman and lady who are on duty as chaperones. The young officers, are of course, occupied with the young ladies, and conversation is carried on freely, rather too freely, we conclude, as we listen to the remarks, and hear how particularly slangy is the tone, and how the young ladies seem rather to make advances to the other sex, than to be the retiring parties in the affair.

"It is nearly eleven o'clock!" exclaims one of the subs., and I have not had a pipe yet. Miss A., you don't mind smoking, I know. Do you, Miss B.?"

"Oh, no! Mr. C. I like it!"

Straightway, without reference to the host, without even a word to the lady chaperone, who is close to the party, a pipe is lighted, and the smoke is freely puffed in the faces of the elders, who, after a moment's hesitation, politely ask that the pipe may be put out.

"Young men are not what they used to be," remarks the lady. "A few years ago

a man who acted like this would be set down as a snob."

"I'm not certain but what he is now by the right thinking men in a regiment," was the reply.

That which seems to attract the attention of experienced men, is that there is on the part of the rising generation a tendency to unjustified self-assertion, to ignore what may be called stock knowledge, to have but little respect for age and superior experience, and to be much impressed with one's own knowledge and wisdom. Much of the cause for this change is, we believe, due to the greater refinement of the present middle-aged man. In former times men, particularly in the Army, and having rank, had no hesitation in expressing their opinions freely, and somewhat coarsely to any youngster whose style or conduct was not to their idea what it should be. There was no mistaking the words made use of in former times, nor was there any hesitation about making the presuming youngster very quickly learn his proper position, and thus have the conceit taken out of him. Now, however, it is rare to find seniors who are bullies, or who have not such consideration for the feelings of others that they would rather let matters alone, or give hints only as to future conduct, instead of giving their opinions in the rough manner formerly practised.

This being the case, young undisciplined men, or overgrown boys, presume on such forbearance, and glide into a style of independence which when overdone makes the difference between the modern youth and the modest lout, somewhat difficult to define.

Referring to this subject in its military aspect, it is noticeable to all observers, how much the character of a young officer and his manners depend on the regiment he is in, and how, consequently, you can judge the style of a regiment in a great measure by means of any young officer belonging to it. In some regiments the tone and discipline is such that the young officer obtains as much training in his manners and style as if he were been coached for a court page. Any peculiarity of mannerism is quietly but decidedly quizzed or pointed out, and never overlooked, the result being that from even rough materials a well trained gentleman is eventually turned out. In other regiments such is not the case, or what is still worse, there are one or two men of bad style who are imitated by the youngsters, and looked up to as prophets.

The worst position in which a young officer can be placed is either to join with a large batch of other youngsters to be alone on detachment, or to be quartered with only one or two seniors whose style is bad.

In the first case, the youngsters all associate together, and the influence of seniors is not felt as it should be; a clique of inexperienced youths is formed, whose wisdom or jokes, admiringly applauded by each other, are in reality the veriest trash, and deficient usually even in originality.

When an officer is alone on detachment he is in a trying position; he may develop into anything. He may become the morning snoker and beer drinker, whose brain is always more or less tuddled, and who can rarely be trusted in cases where judgment is concerned; or he may suddenly take what is improperly termed a religious turn, and will imagine and assert himself to be more holy than other men.

When young men thus develop they usually depart from the Church of England, and select some sect where they can take

a more prominent position than they could in the plain Church sphere. They are impressed with the belief that nearly everyone except themselves is in a bad way, and they are usually of a melancholy tone of mind. Though conscientiously erudite and frequently injudicious in their duties, self reliance and an ignoring of the opinions of others are frequently a marked peculiarity of their condition. They mean well, but are under the conviction that they themselves are guided by something higher and quite different from common sense and reason.

Although by no means harmless, these men are far less detrimental than the fast, horsey, betting youngster, who, having money, spends it at a rate that will soon bring his purse to zero. It is this stamp of man who is continually voting for mess entertainments, for pic-nics, and balls, and who thinks all who do not live at the same rate and in the same horsey fashion unmitigated muffs. They judge of the merits of a man solely and entirely from his horsiness, for they have no other standard by which they can judge. A frequent peculiarity of such specimens is the perpetual toothpick, and the special horsey cut trousers.

Some may have seen in former times the types of these modern youths, but they were rare formerly where they are common now. Perhaps the most marked change noticeable in the young man of the present day is in the disregard which youngsters too often have for the conventionalities of society, and in the lack of respect due to age, rank, and sex, while the vulgar self-assertion which more than all else was in olden times the great characteristic of the low-bred upstart, is now a very common attribute with those whose birth and position would lead you to expect from them the bearing of gentlemen.—*Broad Arrow*, 22nd May.

66th Battalion Rifle Association.

The Rifle Association of the 66th Halifax Volunteer Battalion held their annual meeting last evening, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Lieut. Col. Jas. J. Bremner, (re-elected).
Vice President—Lieut. Col. John R. Murray.
Secretary and Treasurer—Major E. H. Reeves.

Council—Surgeon Slator, Assistant Surgeon Trenain, Captain Herbin, Lieutenant West, Sergts. Cameron, Stevens, Fader Longueil and McDowell.

Sergeant Stevens, a member of the Association, having been selected to go to Wimbledon as one of the Canadian Team, and it being represented that certain funds would be required to enable him to compete in the different competitions, a subscription list was started and the handsome sum of \$107 was raised in a few minutes. Mr. Stevens leaves by the *Falmouth* on Tuesday evening next to proceed to Quebec to join the Wimbledon Team.

Major E. H. Reeves, the Secretary, submitted an elaborate and detailed report, showing very great improvement in the shooting of the members for the past year; also, that the sum of \$429 had been spent in prizes during the year. The membership is 107. The fixing of the date of the Battalion match was referred to the Council.—*Acadian Recorder*, June 14.

(Continued from page 305)

No. 1 Company, Montague.

To be Captain, provisionally:

Donald McLeod, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Charles B. Fraser, Gentleman.

To be Ensign provisionally:

R. W. Sprague, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company, St. Peter's Bay.

To be Captain, provisionally:

Peter J. Ryan, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

John McIsaac, Gentleman.

To be Ensign provisionally:

Peter J. McKinnon, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company, Scuris.

To be Captain:

Captain Malcolm Lealio.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

James Moynagh, Gentleman.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

James McQuinn, Gentleman.

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel.

Adjutant General of Militia,

Canada.

Wimbledon Team of 1875.

The Canadian Wimbledon Team sailed by the Nova Scotian on Saturday for England, under command of Lieut.-Col. MacKinnlay of Halifax, and Major Cotton of "A" Battery, Kingston, as second officer.

The following names comprise the Team selected in the several Provinces this year:

WIMBLEDON TEAM FOR 1875.

No.	RANK.	NAME.	COMP.	PROV.
1.	Captain	E. Arnold,	74th Batt.,	N.E.
2.	Private	A. Bell,	10th "	Ont.
3.	Sergeant	Crutt,	10th "	Ont.
4.	Private	Copping,	Three Rivers bt.Q.	
5.	Private	J. Loggie,	71st batt.,	N.R.
6.	Ensign	C. Waters,	25th "	Ont.
7.	Captain	A. Nelson,	78th "	N.S.
8.	Ensign	J. E. Fitch,	78th "	N.S.
9.	Private	H. Pinder,	71st "	N.R.
10.	Sergeant	H. Power,	61st "	Ont.
11.	Private	J. R. Mills,	10th "	N.S.
12.	Major	J. W. Gibson,	13th "	Ont.
13.	Sergeant	W. H. Stevens,	69th "	N.S.
14.	Sergeant	H. J. Harris,	1st U'y Gar. Art.	N.S.
15.	Sergeant	Hill,	1st batt.,	Q.
16.	Ensign	Wright,	50th "	Q.
17.	Private	J. Little,	10th "	Ont.
18.	Private	Paulin,	61st "	N.S.
19.	Sergeant	J. Hunter,	Engineers,	N.R.
20.	Private	Ward,	65th batt.,	N.S.
ONTARIO.....				6
QUEBEC.....				3
NEW BRUNSWICK.....				4
NOVA SCOTIA.....				7
Total.....				20

The team is considered a good one, and we hope the members will give good account of their shooting at Wimbledon. Unusual interest will attend the competition this year, in view of the contemplated visit of a team from Australia, to compete with the Canadian and English teams for the Rajah of Kolapore's prize. His Excellency the Governor General, the Premier (Hon. Mr. Mackenzie), and Lieut. Col. Gzowski, President of the Dominion Rifle Association, will be present at the Wimbledon meeting, which commences on the 12th July next.

HARDEE'S RIFLE & LIGHT INFANTRY

Tactics, for the instruction, exercises and maintenance of RIFLEMEN and Light Infantry—inhalting, School of the Soldier and School of the Company by Brevet Lieut. W. J. Hardee, to which is added Duties of Non-commissioned Officers, Military Honors to be paid by Troops. The articles of war, containing rules by which armies are governed, Relating to Courts-Martial; Suppressing Mutiny or Sedition; Granting Furloughs, Commissary of Musters; Accepting a Challenge; Chaplains; Sailors; To whom any Officer may apply for Redress; Sentinels; False Alarms; Misbehaviour; Making Known the Watchword; Engineers; Spies; How Courts-Martial must be Authenticated, etc. Sent on receipt of price 1s.6d. EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD HAVE ONE.

TIMOTHY L. BROPHY,
3rd.20 3 Sheriff St., New York.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 11th day of June, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th and 5th sections of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 5 and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Out Port of St. Hyacinthe, in the County of St. Hyacinthe, and Province of Quebec, be and it is hereby constituted a Port of Entry, and a Warehousing Port—the same to take effect from the first day of July next.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

3rd.20 Clerk, Privy Council.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 11th day of June, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th and 5th sections of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 4 and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Out Port of Galt, in the County of Waterloo, and Province of Ontario, be and it is hereby constituted a Port of Entry and a Warehousing Port—the same to take effect from the first day of July next.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

3rd.20 Clerk, Privy Council.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 4th June, 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN
INVOICES until further notice, 15 per cent

J. JOHNSON.

Commissioner of Customs.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 11th day of June, 1875

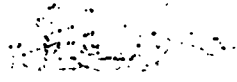
PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th and 5th sections of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 6 and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Town of Pembroke, in the County of Renfrew, and Province of Ontario, be and the same is constituted an Out Port of Entry, and a Warehousing Port, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs of the Port of Ottawa—the same to take effect from the first day of July next.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

3rd.20 Clerk, Privy Council.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 11th day of June, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 5th section of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 6 and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Port Credit, an Out Port of Customs now under the survey of the Port of Toronto and Wellington Square, an Out Port of Customs now under the survey of the Port of Hamilton, be and they are hereby detached from the said Ports of Toronto and Hamilton respectively, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Oakville.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

3rd.20 Clerk, Privy Council.



Department of Militia and Defence.

TENDERS will be received until noon on the 15th day of June, 1875, for the supply of such Cloth of Canadian Manufacture as may be required for Uniform Clothing for the Militia, during the current year, the cloth to be regulation colours, viz: Oxford Mixture, Scarlet, Green and Blue; and to be furnished in such proportions as may be required.

Patterns may be seen, and further information will be given on application.

The department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant-General.

Ottawa, April 30th, 1875.

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that the hour for making the last or evening collection from the Street Letter Boxes has been changed from 8.30 p.m., to 7.30 p.m.

J. P. FRENCH,

P. O. Inspector.

Ottawa, 15th June, 1875.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED!

An Agent wanted for each Town and County in the United States.

Parties desiring to act as agents must accompany their application by a letter of recommendation as to character and responsibility from and signed by the Editor of a newspaper published in the town or county for which agent proposes to act. The agency is to sell the bonds of the Industrial Exhibition Company.

BONDS \$20 EACH.

The Industrial Exhibition Company will furnish agents with Circulars, etc., etc.

Each newspaper published in the town where agent is located will, as soon as agency is established, be given an advertisement, advertising such agency and the Company, and fully explaining the plans, purposes and objects of the Company. Such advertisement will continue in such papers as long as agency is successfully conducted.

The Industrial Exhibition Company is the first to adopt the plan so long in use by the European governments of issuing bonds when the principal is made secure and not risked, but where there is a chance for a large premium, an investment of \$20 is sure to return to the investor \$21—one dollar more than cost—and the holder of a \$20 bond may obtain a premium either of \$50, \$100, \$200, \$400, \$1,000, \$3,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$25,000 or \$100,000. The interest, which is ordinarily distributed to all the bond-holders pro rata, is in this loan distributed by chance. The purchaser of a bond knows he will receive back his investment, with a small rate of interest added, and in consideration of taking this small rate of interest, he has a chance in the above named premiums, which are simply the distribution of interest on the whole loan.

Each bond participates in four drawings each year, until it has drawn a premium, when it is surrendered, the premium paid, and the bond cancelled.

The Industrial Exhibition Company, under a special charter, granted by the State of New York, is given authority to issue these bonds. The Legislature of the State, recognizing the great benefits which will arise from the success of this enterprise, have exempted all the real estate and property of the Company from taxation and assessments for five years, and has also conferred other great privileges.

Every American who understands the purposes of this Company will, of a necessity, feel a pride in aiding it to a successful termination.

Each individual who buys a bond becomes an owner and an interested party, and when he views the structure erected with his money can say, "I aided to erect in our country the most magnificent building the world has ever seen, a palace which, in truth, represents the industry, energy and mechanical genius of the American people."

The manufacturers and the inventors of America are peculiarly interested in the success of this enterprise, for the reason that it is to be their home, where all their inventions and manufactures can be exhibited and sold.

The building will contain 3,329,000 square feet of space.

Purchasers desiring bonds before an agency is established where they reside, will communicate direct with this office, from where they can be supplied.

Parties desiring to act as agents or to purchase bonds will address

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.,

No. 12 East 17th Street,

bet. B'WAY & 5th AVE.,

NEW YORK CITY.

NOTE—All moneys by draft on New York, or Express, or postal order—charges paid by sender.

THE SUN.

WEEKLY, AND DAILY FOR 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavour to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavour to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the 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. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported in its columns.

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