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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1876.

No. 28

### The Volunteer Review

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

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly  
in advance.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

First insertion, measured by } 10cts. per line.  
solid nonpareil type.

Subsequent insertions..... 5cts. " "

Professional Card six lines or under, \$6 per  
year; over six lines and under fifteen, \$10 per  
year.

A. Announcements or Notices of a personal  
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a line for the first insertion and 12½ Cents for  
each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Fifty Cents  
the first insertion, and Twenty-Five Cents  
each subsequent insertion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### THE PIONEER PAPER.

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

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

The following are the prices of the *Messenger*:

1 copy	\$ 0.30
10 copies	2.50
25 copies	6.00
50 copies	11.50
100 copies	22.00
1,000 copies	260.00

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

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

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

#### LIST OF PRIZES.

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

JOHN DOWDALL & SON,  
Publishers, Montreal

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**BEST INVESTMENT!**

AN  
**INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BOND.**

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

**EIGHT ALLOTMENTS ANNUALLY.**

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

A whole Bond must receive one of the following Premiums:

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

Portions of Bonds receive their proper proportion.

**ALLOTMENT, MARCH 6,**

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

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

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

**SEND FOR INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.**

**HOW TO PURCHASE!**

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

**A Palace of Industry.**

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

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(EX Lieut. Gov. of New York.) Pres't

**HON. W. L. GRANT, Vice-Pres't.**

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It draws less than \$5. Company will take it at \$5 in the purchase of a whole bond of the Industrial Exhibition Co. of New York.

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

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

**BOYNTON'S PATENT LIGHTNING SAW.**

\$500 CHALLENGE,

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

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

**E. M. BOYNTON,**

121 50 Beekman St., N. Y.

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

**\$275.00**

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

**CAUVASSERS** Wanted, male or female. Send 10 cents for sample Magazine and full particulars. Address **ZEB. CRUMMETT'S MAGAZINE,** Washington, New Jersey. 8.

**CANCERS**

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

**Drs. PARK & McLEISH,**

No. 21 East 16th Street, New York.

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

**THE WEEKLY SUN.**

1776. New York. 1876.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The **DAILY SUN,** a large four page newspaper of twenty eight columns, gives all the news for two cents a copy. Subscriptions, postage prepaid, 50c a month or \$6.50 a year. **SUNDAY** edition extra, \$1.00 per year. We have no travelling agents.

Address: **THE S. N., New York City.**

**TASTELESS MEDICINES.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**SOFT CAPSULES** are put up in tin-foil and neat boxes, fifty in each, and are the only Capsules prescribed by physicians.

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

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

Send for Circular to 35 Wooster street, N. Y.

**Sold at all Drug Stores Here.**

*Price, Twenty-five Cents.*

**NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.**

**NINETY EIGHTH EDITION.**

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

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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1876

No. 28

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Major General Selby Smyth leaves Ottawa on Friday morning *en route* for England. The gallant officer carries with him the good wishes of the people of Ottawa for a pleasant and safe journey home, and will be glad to greet him on his return.

On the 13th the vessel *John Harris* was seized by the Customs authorities at Gananoque for engaging in the Canadian coasting trade, the boat being an American bottom. Upon giving the necessary bonds the *Harris* was released.

The Canadian team arrived at Wimbledon on the 8th. On the 10th, at Altcar, near Liverpool, the team was defeated by the First Lancashire, but they beat the Liverpool Rifle Brigade, which is considered the best corps in Lancashire. In this latter match Lieut. Colonel Kirkpatrick, M.P., (captain of the team) Captain Arnold, (second officer) Mrs. Frith, and Miss Demill gave prizes. The first was won by Sergt. T. Mitchell, 13th Battalion, Hamilton, Ont.; second by Lieut. Barnhill, N.S.; third by Sergt. D. Mitchell, 13th Battalion, Hamilton, Ont.; fourth by Private Turnbull, Quebec, Que. In the aggregate for the Alfred prize; Sergt. T. Mitchell, 13th Battalion, Hamilton, won the twelfth prize of £5. The Canadians also shot on the 10th for the Windmill and Alexandra prizes, but the winners were not declared at the time the despatch was sent.

On the 13th the Australians challenged the Canadians to shoot in the international match which was accepted.

In the first stage for the Queen's prize at 200, 500 and 600 yards' ranges, the Canadian scores, out of a possible 105, are:—Lieut. Cole, 42nd Batt., Ont., 82; Qr.-Mr. Cleveland, 54th Batt., Que., 77; Captain Graham, Halifax Field Battery, N.S., 69; Sergt. T. Mitchell, 13th Batt., Ont., 69; Sergt. D. Mitchell, 13th Batt., Ont., 68; Sergt. Flynn, 10th Batt., Ont., 68; Lieut. Barnhill, 78th Batt., N.S., 67. The weather is hot and shooting difficult.

On the 15th the heat was intense and, as a consequence, the shooting was inferior. In St. George's challenge vase competition. Sergt. T. Mitchell, 13th Batt., Ont.; Lieut. Filch, 28th Batt., N.S., and Bomadier Crowe, W. F. B., Ont., won prizes. In Prince of Wales' prize open only to medallists Sergt. D. Mitchell, 13th Battalion, Ont., and Sergt. Corbin, 53rd Battalion, N.S., also won prizes.

On the 17th, Corporal Throop, of the Governor General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, wins a prize of £5 in the Windmill competition. His score was 82 out of a possible 105 points. The weather is fine, but the heat is intense.

The weather for the past four days in London, England, has been excessively hot

the thermometer reaching 96° in the shade. There has been numerous sun strokes.

In the House of Commons on the 14th, numerous petitions were presented by both sides in favor of the abrogation of the Treaty of Paris.

Lord Derby in answering a deputation of members from the House of Commons on the 14th, who urged that England maintain strict neutrality in the Turkish war, said that the policy of the English Government was peace. He did not apprehend a general European war, and he believed that Russia was most anxious to avoid a war.

Reports from all the European capitals say that Lord Derby's statement has made a very favorable impression.

A fatal explosion took place on the 14th on board Her Majesty's Warship *Thunderer*, by the bursting of a boiler while on her trial trip, and, we regret to add, thirty-four of the crew were killed, and several severely injured.

The Turco-Servian war still progresses, and it is more than probable before very long all the Christian Provinces will join Serbia, in which case the Turks will undoubtedly be defeated, and the Slavonic Empire once more be restored. In the meantime the news from the seat of war is very unsatisfactory and conflicting. Not only do the Turkish and Servian bulletins differ, but the reports of special correspondents also according to their sympathies and points of observation. However, the following is the latest intelligence from the seat of war:—

Constantinople, 15th.—The newspapers publish a declaration of the Turkish Government throwing upon Servia the responsibility of the present struggle and adding that the Porte will attempt to bring it to a prompt close in order to carry out her projected reforms and improvements. An official despatch from Nissa, dated today, announces that a body of irregular Turkish troops attacked the Servians near Churkeny and defeated them, inflicting considerable loss.

Constantinople, 17th.—The Governor-General of Herzegovina telegraphs from Mostar as follows:—All bulletins respecting pretended insurgent victories in Herzegovina are false; there has been no engagement except a combat sustained by Selim Pasha in the defiles of Scallin, of which I reported on the 13th inst. The Montenegrins, who are operating on the mountains and in deserted villages, have approached the positions where the imperial troops are concentrated. The reported capture of Gatzeko, Belek, Stalatz and Menesinja is a pure invention. On the 13th inst. a company of Turkish troops from Klek fell into under Gen. Paulovics. They suffered a

great loss while sustaining an attack of superior forces until the arrival of reinforcements, when the insurgents retreated.

Belgrade, 17th.—A Servian detachment has invaded the whole valley of Teplitz between Novi Bazar and Misci. The Villages therein have risen and furnished volunteers for the Servian army. A statement published here, denying the various reports unfavorable to Servia, says:—"Gen. Tchermayeff has neither been surrounded nor beaten. No important battle is expected for a fortnight. Gen. O'Lympics reports that the Turks are committing fearful atrocities, burning several Bosnian villages and massacring their inhabitants. The Servians are still before Novi Bazar, despite the Turkish assertions to the contrary. The Servians have not yet lost a single cannon. The mother of Prince Milan has just died at Wurzburg, in Bavaria."

Ragusa, 17th.—A great panic exists at Mostar, because of the Montenegrin success. The Christians fear the vengeance of the Turks. The Montenegrins have interrupted communication between Trebany and Ragusa.

London, 17th.—Reuter's Telegram Company have a despatch from Vienna to the following effect:—The Roumanian Memorandum enumerates the various points upon which Roumania wishes to maintain a settlement by a friendly understanding with the Porte. The principal of these are the admission of a Roumanian representative to the Diplomatic Corps at Constantinople, the recognition of his jurisdiction in matters concerning Roumanian subjects in Turkey, the definition of the boundary relative to the islands in the Danube, conclusion of the Pashal telegraphic and extradition conventions, with Roumanian passports.

London, 17th.—In the House of Lords this evening Earl Derby, in reply to a question of Earl Pembroke, Conservative, said:—"I cannot advise Parliament to abrogate the declaration of the Treaty of Paris, that protects an enemy's goods, except contraband of war. This declaration has been in force for 20 years. England has pressed it upon other Governments, and if she now withdraws it, it would raise a suspicion that she was preparing for war."

In the House of Commons on the same evening Mr. Disraeli stated that a despatch from Mr. Elliott, Turkish Minister at Constantinople, says—"Excesses in Bulgaria are deplorable, but the published reports are grossly exaggerated. There has been no wholesale slaughter. The Christian inhabitants are volunteering against Servia. The loyalty of the Christians and Mohammedans against Servia is extraordinary."

The following description of the means of raising sunken vessels is copied from *Broad Arrow*—it shows the means proposed to raise the *Vanguard* as well as the difference between it and the scientific method proposed by the lecturer.

On the 15th inst., Mr. H. Reece read a paper at the United Service Institution, on a method of raising sunken vessels by the submarine production of hydrogen. Admiral Sir H. Coldrington, K. C. B., occupied the chair. After a few opening remarks in which Mr. Reece showed the importance of the matter to us as a maritime people, he went on to say:—

Everyone knows that air is lighter than water. Every ship that has ever floated has done so because air is lighter than water; how much lighter everyone, perhaps, may not know. This bottle, filled partly with water and partly with air, weighs 2lbs. 2ozs., or 16,320 grains; but the air within the bottle weighs less than half a grain, and when the bottle is thrown into the water, this half-grain of air prevents its sinking. I need not remind you that there are gases much lighter than atmospheric air. For example, the quantity of hydrogen gas required to replace the air in this bottle would be less than 1-28th of a grain in weight.—It appears, then that the problem to be solved is this: to introduce into the vessel, or attach to her, a body of air, which, by its buoyancy, shall suffice to raise her to the surface. In the case of a ship sunk close to the shore, where the receding tide would leave her dry, this would involve but little difficulty; but the case is far otherwise when the vessel lies in deep water, and numberless ingenious appliances have been invented for the purpose of making the buoyancy of air available in such circumstances. Large cylinders full of water have been sunk alongside the wreck, and secured to it, the water being then pumped out and replaced by air. Somewhat of this nature was the india rubber bag kindly sent by the Emperor of Russia for the purpose of raising the *Vanguard*, it being well known that bags made from this substance, though they will sink when filled with water, are exceedingly buoyant when filled with air; hence their use as life belts and buoys. But the difficulty of pumping in a sufficient amount of air is very great. Let us take the *Vanguard* for an example. This ship lies in 96 feet of water; no great depth, it is true, but sufficient to subject every inch of her surface, and that of any cylinder, air bag, or other vessel affixed to her, to a pressure of 45lbs. To counteract a pressure of 45lbs, to the inch would put the valves of the air pump to a severe test, and I believe that in some experiments tried on the *Vanguard*, they actually gave way. I may observe, in passing, that one great objection to the employment of india rubber is the great cost of the material. You are probably aware that the task of raising the *Vanguard* has been undertaken by a French firm. From reports derived from official sources, it appears that they intend to introduce into the ship's hold 4000 air vessels, each one yard square, and capable of sustaining a pressure equal to three atmospheres. Why they should incur the expense of constructing vessels of such strength, and also of pumping into them such a large quantity of air, is not clear; but probably they have their reasons. ]

\* The weight of air required to raise the *Vanguard* would be 20170lbs.; if this is increased three times, as proposed, the weight would be 60510lbs.

have succeeded in conveying my meaning to you, I shall, I think, have shown that the great difficulty in the way of all these plans is that supplying the necessary amount of air under the pressure of a great depth of water. Pipes leak, joints start, valves give way; and the occurrence of any one of these mischances may be fatal to success. Again, apart from the risk of failure, the expense of these operations must of necessity be enormous. But suppose all this were unnecessary? Suppose we can, without the aid of air-pumps or pipes, supply a floating power very much greater than atmospheric air? In the first place, I propose to employ hydrogen gas instead of atmospheric air as a raising power. This fluid possesses about fourteen times the buoyancy of the atmosphere; and, therefore, in order to raise a given weight, the quantity of hydrogen required would bear but a small proportion to that of atmospheric air. It has been ascertained that a cubic yard of this gas is sufficient to lift 2000lbs., or nearly a ton. The room in which we are assembled probably contains about 105 cubic yards, and would, therefore, if filled with hydrogen, possess a raising power equal to two millions of pounds, or 2000 tons. But this superior buoyancy and insolubility are by no means the only advantages we gain by using hydrogen instead of common air. We are enabled to dispense with the pumping apparatus which is so objectionable, and so liable to injury. The gas can be generated under water, and in the air vessels themselves. It is in this respect that I consider the present mode of raising sunken ships the best that has yet been proposed, and I hope that all who will take the trouble to think the matter over, will have no difficulty at arriving at the same conclusion. I am unable here to do more by way of illustration than to offer you a very slight and simple experiment; but the process has been tried on a much larger scale, with an actual model of the *Vanguard*, and with most signal success, at the St. James's Swimming Baths. At that place, the model, whose weight was such that the strength of two men failed to raise her from the bottom of the water, was in a very short time rendered so buoyant by means of hydrogen gas, generated under water, as I have described already, that it required the united efforts of four men to force her beneath the surface. All I can do here is to show you how the gas is generated from zinc, exposed to the action of an acid. One ounce of zinc will produce 676 inches of hydrogen, with a raising power of close on twenty-nine pounds. This being known, and the weight to be raised being also approximately known, it is only necessary to go into a few simple calculations in order to find the amount of gas required, and the materials wanted for its production. These, being placed in cylinders of the proper capacity, will be sunk alongside the vessel to be raised, and fixed, by divers, to chains or bands of iron passed under the wreck. Once there they may be left to do their work. Each, as it becomes filled with gas, exerts its lifting power, and we add to their number until it suffices for its purpose. Thus we run no risk of failure, having no pumps to get out of order, or pipes to break. Only let a ship lie in a spot accessible to the diver, so that our cylinder may be affixed to her, and she must inevitably be floated, because air is lighter than water, and hydrogen gas more than fourteen times as buoyant as air. Something, of course, depends on the nature of the ground on which the wreck lies. On the muddy bottom of the Thames, for instance, a vessel

would soon be covered. The *Vanguard* is reported to have sunk nine feet in the sand. Supposing we had to attempt the raising of this ship, it would be requisite, first of all to dislodge her from the sandy bed in which she lies. For this purpose the gases liberated by the combustion of materials resembling those of gunpowder, mechanically mixed, would supply ample power. When gunpowder is fired, the disengagement of gas is too sudden to be manageable; but in rocket composition, the nitre, sulphur, and charcoal are only mechanically mixed; and while the volume of gas is the same, it is evolved so much more slowly that it is capable of being employed as a raising force. An inch of this gas would raise 45lbs at a depth of 96 feet under water; and one large Congreve rocket applied in this way would generate gas enough to move 100 tons. Six hundred such rockets would lift the *Vanguard* from the adhesive sand, and leave nothing but the weight of the ship itself to be raised by the hydrogen gas. I have now endeavoured very briefly to lay before you a plan by means of which our imaginary ironclad may be removed from her position, so full of peril to other ships, and it remains for you to say whether the plan appears to be—as I promised that it should be—"at once simple, cheap and effectual."

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Reece for his interesting paper.

The following description of the "Prussian Rifle Practice" is condensed from the correspondence of the *Army and Navy Journal*. The details are interesting, for it is merely intended to make the practitioners good soldiers, not *turkey* shooters.

The Prussian Musketry Regulations differ in many points from the Hythe and Creedmoor systems. The Prussian instruction for the employment of firearms on the battle field is divided into three paragraphs—1st, "Individual Firing;" 2nd, "Firing in Mass;" 3rd, "Rules for firing;" and runs as follows:

"Individual Firing.—A man firing singly has no chance of hitting the object amid at unless his fire is within the following limits: Up to 100 metres against a man lying down, or having more than half his body concealed; up to 250 metres against a middle; up to 350 metres against a group of men standing and visible as far as their middle; up to 400 metres against a group standing and entirely seen. The limits fixed for these two last cases may be increased to 450 and 650 metres respectively if the distance is accurately known.

"Firing in Mass. Beyond the preceding distances individual firing will not give any useful results, and recourse must be had to firing in mass. This fire comprises the "swarm volley" and "skirmishing fire." The "swarm volley" is directed by an officer and executed by all the men who can be united by him without deranging the position which they occupy in the fighting line. In the "skirmishing fire" it is necessary before opening fire to state the object to be fixed at, the sight to employ, and even the number of rounds to be used, if this latter indication is judged necessary. With regard to "firing in mass," the instruction remarks that in proportion as the distances increase, the dangerous zones corresponding to each elevation of the sight become narrow and narrower, whilst the exact estimation of the distances becomes, on the other hand, more and more difficult. From this it deduces that the "firing in mass" itself would be most often

ineffective if it was executed by all firing with the same sight, and therefore, recommends the simultaneous employment of two, or even three, different sights whenever it is deemed necessary to fire at an object whose distance is not known with certainty.

"Rules for firing—Depend upon two different principles, according as the firing is at a defined object or at an extended one. In the first case, the aim of all should be concentrated on the centre of the object aimed at; in the second, as it is sufficient to strike it anywhere, the apparent bottom should be fired at, the chances of hitting being thus increased.

The practical instruction of recruits and old soldiers proceeds on these principles, substantially in the following manner: The firing exercises are divided into three categories—1st, 'Target Practices;' 2nd, 'Battle Practices;' 3rd, 'Instructional firing.' The total number of rounds employed varies from year to year, but is generally about 120, in 1872, 170 were fired. The targets may be thus briefly described: They are all made of either paper, or canvas with paper pasted on it, stretched on wooden frames.

"TARGETS.—No 1 target is 5ft. 10in. high, 4ft. wide, and has a black vertical band 4½ in. wide running down its centre; it is generally used for the practices at which a rest is employed.

No. 2 target is of the same height and width as No. 1, but the vertical band is only 2in. wide. The whole target is divided into three bands, each 16in. wide, and representing a man's breadth; the outer ones are painted blue and the central one white. Around the centre are traced twelve circles, forming twelve rings, each 2in. broad, and numbered from the exterior to the interior line to 12in.; thus representing the value of each shot striking in them. Rings 10 and 11 form a black circle 4in. thick, enclosing a white centre; these together form the bull's eye. This target is chiefly used by the men in the second and third classes.

No. 3 target is 5ft. 10in. high and 16in. wide, and has a Prussian Infantry soldier painted on it. This target is varied in the following manner: No. 3 A, 'Head target,' is the upper quarter of No. 3; No. 3 B, 'Chest target,' is the third of No. 3; No. 3 C, 'Bust target,' is the half of No. 3; No. 3 D, 'Knee target,' is 2ft. of No. 3 raised 3ft. 10in. above the ground. This target is employed especially by the men in the first class, and also in the 'battle practices' and 'inspection firing,' in these two latter cases, the white remaining round the edges of the figure is removed.

No. 4 target, called the 'column target,' is 5ft. 10in. high, 8ft. wide, white, and has a vertical black band 6in. wide down its centre; it is used for individual firing from 350 to 600 metres. For the practices beyond 600 metres several targets are placed in columns, one behind the other; their height is 5ft. 10in.; their width and their number depend on the distance and the nature of the practice. Besides the above, these targets are sometimes placed in the same alignment, but then greater or lesser intervals are always left between them."

All men in their first year of service fire in the third class; those who fulfil the necessary conditions fire in the second class in their second year; and those who succeed in passing out of the second class fire in the first class in their third year of service. Each class, however, must succeed in fulfilling the conditions attached to the "preparatory practice" before entering the "principal practice." The conditions are as follows:

*Third Class.*—"Preparatory," 5 practices, the first four standing, with a rest, the last offhand. Each practice has five shots. The first and second are at No. 1 target, the rest at No. 2. In each practice there must be five hits, 2 of which must be in the "band." Distance, 100 yards. "Principal," 10 practices, from 150 to 500 yards, retreating from target by 50 yards at a time, and practised alternately standing with rest, lying down with rest, and standing, kneeling and laying down without rest. The targets are Nos. 2 and 3, and the number of hits necessary 5 or 4, with 30 points on the ring target. At 500 yards there are no conditions.

*Second Class.*—There are 4 preparatory and 9 principal practices, from 100 to 600 yards. As in the third class the conditions are strict up to 350 yards, but at 600 there are none. The targets are 1, 2, 3 and 4.

*First Class.*—4 preparatory, 9 principal practices, conditions still closer up to 350 yards, none at 400 and 600.

Last come the result of the system as embodied in the "battle" and "instructional" practices, as follows:

"Battle Practices.—The object of these practices is to apply the knowledge gained in the 'target practices.' They take place as much as possible on undulating ground affording cover. They are never executed at the ranges unless there is no means of doing otherwise, and then the appearance of the range is changed by some rapid works, such as ditches, parapets, abattis, etc. The firing ought to be at unknown distances. The men belonging to all three classes take part in these practices; those of the third class fire at least twenty rounds, and those of the other two classes at least twenty five. The rounds are expended in the following manner: 1st. Five rounds in volley-firing by sections, in close order with bayonets fixed at No. 4 target, or one larger still. 2nd. The remaining rounds are individual firing against No. 3, 3 'A,' 3 'B,' 3 'C,' and 3 'D' targets. The second series is, as a rule, fired man by man; the distance and the dimensions of the target are regulated for each man according to his individual skill.

Instructional practices.—These are only executed by men in the first class in the presence of those of the two other classes, who take part as spectators. Each man fires ten rounds lying down, or kneeling at distances between 800 and 1,600 metres. These practices are intended to show the efficacy of the firearm up to the longest ranges.

"Inspection Firing.—It will be seen from what has gone before that no one can pass into a higher class until he has satisfied all the conditions in the lower one; and that the 'Battle practices' are executed at different distances according to the individual skill of each man; hence it follows that there is no means of comparison between companies, battalions, or regiments. To supply this deficiency an examination in firing takes place every year before the commencement of the Autumn Manœuvres, under the supervision of the colonel of the regiment. The programme is drawn up by the War Minister, and is identical for every regiment. Officers mark in the butts, and the register is filled in on the ground; and a duplicate, signed and certified to by the colonel, is forwarded to the Emperor. If necessary, any special circumstance which might influence the firing is inserted on the register.

"Dress.—The 'Preparatory practices' are fired by men in forage caps without their knapsacks, and with only one ammunition pouch on. In the 'principal practices,'

'battle practices,' and the 'inspection firing' the men have their helmets and knapsacks on, the latter either full, or containing a weight equal to its contents on service; they also carry two ammunition pouches, a cooking pot, and the great coat *en bandero &c.* In the instructional firing the dress is optional."

The United States Army and Navy Journal gives us the following very interesting article on "Military Telegraphy"—and as the officers of the U. S. Army obtained great experience in its use during the late internecine contest, the subject has peculiar value for the military student.

Where troops are widely separated, and it is contemplated that they should act in concert in times of emergencies, it is highly necessary that sure and rapid communication should be secured, and what, for this purpose, could be better than the modern telegraph, which to our improved warfare is now, as well as the railroad, absolutely necessary, and has frequently conduced to the most decided successes? Gen Sherman remarks on this subject, that "for the transmission of orders in an army covering a large space of ground, the magnetic telegraph is far the best, though habitually the paper and pencil, with good mounted orderlies, answer every purpose; but the value of the magnetic telegraph in war cannot be exaggerated, as was illustrated by the perfect concert of action between the armies of Virginia and Georgia during 1864. Hardly a day intervened when General Grant did not know the exact state of facts with me, more than fifteen hundred miles away as the wires ran. So, on the field, a thin insulated wire may be run on improvised stakes, or from tree to tree, for six or more miles in a couple of hours. I have seen operators so skilful, that by cutting the wire, they would receive a message with their tongues from a distant station. As a matter of course, the ordinary commercial wires along the railways form the usual telegraph lines for an army, and these are easily repaired and extended as the army advances; but each army and wing should have a small party of skilled men to put up the field wire, and take it down when done. This is far better than the signal flags and torches. Our commercial telegraph lines will always supply for war enough skillful operators."

It was during the war of the Rebellion that the telegraph played a most conspicuous part. Within a space of three years the Army laid upwards of 5,000 miles of wire on land and 100 miles of cable in the sea. This war showed how useful the military telegraph might be made to carry out daring projects to effect surprises, reconnoissances, requisitions, etc. The troops of partisans that were constantly operating upon the flanks of the armies, were always accompanied by an experienced telegraphic operator, and important intelligence was thus frequently received by the leader of the band.

Even when telegraphy was in its infancy it accomplished wonders. Napoleon owed his astonishing success at Ratisbon, in 1809, to the fact of his having established a telegraphic communication between the headquarters of the army and France. He was still at Paris when the Austrian army crossed the Inn at Brunnen, with the intention of invading Bavaria and breaking through his line of cantonnements. Informed, in twenty-four hours, of what was passing at a distance of seven hundred miles, he threw

himself into his travelling carriage, and a week later he had gained two victories under the walls of Ratisbon. Without the telegraph the campaign would have been lost. This single fact is sufficient to impress us with an idea of its value.

It seems that the most complete and extensive telegraphic organization is possessed by Russia. Since the changes effected in 1873, seven parks have been established, each comprising three divisions—the first, destined to establish, in time of war, telegraphic communication on the advanced line; the second, unite the headquarters, with all necessary points; the third, to repair the conductors. The material of the first two divisions enables them to put up the wires for a length of between ten and twelve miles, to which the reserve brigade can add others ten miles long.

It is only since 1856 that measures were taken in Prussia to organize a system of portable telegraphs. This material was utilized in 1854, during the war with Denmark, and in 1866, in the war with Austria. During the first campaign it was composed of two divisions; in the second, of four. It was during the war of 1866, that it was shown what invaluable services a military telegraph could render. The lesson then learned was immediately utilized, and when the war of 1870 broke out, the field telegraph was composed of twelve divisions, commanded by a superior officer. The service as at present constituted has no organization for times of peace; and the battalion of pioneers of the guard, and the fourth battalion of pioneers in garrison at Berlin, or at Magdeburg, supply the elements. The first furnishes seven divisions, the second five, each division consisting of a detachment of pioneers, seven telegraph employees, one officer, and fifty soldiers of the Military Train, and each park having thirteen wagons. Each wagon carries the material for a line one and a half miles of wire, besides a 1,000 feet of cable, together with the Morse apparatus, with terpente batteries for the establishment of stations.

At the end of the war, in the month of February, 1871, the Germans in France had 1,587 miles of telegraph, and 91 stations in working order. Their telegraphic system at this period—besides the principal lines centered near Paris, and circular lines around the capital—embraced St. Quentin, Amiens, Rouen, and Dieppe in the North; Alençon, Le Mans, and Tours in the West, and Orleans, Gien, Auxerre, Montbard, Dole, etc., in the South. Besides this, the telegraphic system in Germany was necessarily extended on the coasts of the Baltic and the North Sea for strategical purposes. Official military intelligence from headquarters was despatched during the war to 1,860 telegraphic stations in North Germany, and to 37 stations on the theatre of war itself.\*

General Sherman, in his Memoirs, says: "I have little faith in the signal service by flags and torches, though we always used them; because almost invariably when they were most needed, the view was cut off by intervening fires, or by mists and fogs. There was one notable instance in my experience, when the signal flags carried a message of vital importance over the heads of Hood's army, which interposed between me and Allatoona, and had broken the telegraph wires."

This together with Napoleon's successes at Ratisbon, referred to above, speaks highly for the Signal Corps of our Army, notwithstanding mists, fogs, and other obstructions.

\*Most of this has been compiled from the *Journal of the Telegraph*.

In early times they tried a system of telegraphic signals, operated by men on horseback posted on high ground, so that the orders of the centre might be communicated to the extremities of a line of battle, as the reports of the wings to the headquarters. But after repeated trials it was given up. Jomini says of it: "These communications could only be very brief, and in misty weather the method could not be depended upon. A vocabulary for such purposes could be reduced to a few short phrases, which might easily be represented by signs. I think the method by no means useless, even if it should be necessary to send duplicates of the orders by officers capable of transmitting them with accuracy. There would certainly be a gain of rapidity." Since, however, the introduction of telegraphy, and the perfected system of signals, a number of methods and contrivances have been devised, which are vastly better and more practicable than the above.

Two company commanders at this post have private telegraph lines, extending from their quarters to the orderly rooms of the company quarters. If this could be generally introduced, and a system of instruction devised by the chief signal officer of the Army, its effect would be highly beneficial. Every commissioned officer, at least, should understand telegraphy, and should be capable of cutting a line and using the pocket instrument. There can be conceived a number of predicaments of a most critical character in which this knowledge would be of the greatest importance.

### The Extradition Question.

#### EARL DERBY'S LAST NOTE.

London 13th.—Earl Derby in his final note on the extradition question says:—"The essential principles of extradition as practised on England are, that the person surrendered by the Extradition Treaty can be tried on no other offence except the one for which he is surrendered. This is the proper construction of the treaty of 1842. Her Majesty's Government thinks that the act of 1870 is important, but without it, it would maintain the same position. The Government maintains the right of asylum until criminality according to the law of England is shown. This applies forcibly in the case of political offences. The great object in requiring evidence not merely establishing the offence called by the name of the offence specified in the treaty but establishing the offence of that name according to the law of the surrendering country is to prevent the surrender of a person on a charge of a crime of uncertain meaning and his subsequent trial on facts considered here as establishing a political offence, and not for the crime for which the surrender was made. The surrendering country must have the facts to judge whether the offence is political. Secretary Fish's assurance that no administration dare violate the rights of political asylum by obtaining a prisoner on one charge and trying him for a political offence is not sufficient, as the Attorney General cannot interfere when the offence is committed against the law of any one State. The Act of Congress of August 12th, 1848, c. 47, s. 3, shows the construction put on the Treaty by the United States. Lord Derby briefly reviews the regulations in 1871, 1872 and 1873, and says:—"Violation in the case of Heilbrown was not the act of Her Majesty's Government, but it regretted it. The Government believes the United States is actuated by a sincere desire to maintain the rights which, in their judg-

ment, are demanded by the Treaty of 1842, and they wish the same construction put on England's motives." The note deplors the misunderstanding between the two Governments, and says the British Government is ready to join in negotiating a new Treaty.

The *Standard* this morning reviews Earl Derby's note favorably to the British argument and repudiates the suggestion that England endeavored to enforce her construction of the treaty by menace. The *Standard* concludes:—"We can see no serious obstacle except Mr. Fish's ill-adviced punctilio to the immediate negotiations of the new treaty. Common sense, the interest and self-respect of both countries demand a speedy arrangement."

The *Times* this morning, reviews at some length Earl Derby's note:—"On the whole Secretary Fish sets up a case not to be easily repelled, but while he passes to the substance of the question at issue it is harder to follow him with cordial agreement. We cannot dismiss the hope that the American Government, upon a calm review of the circumstances, will agree that if a new treaty is to be framed the principles which Secretary Fish was willing to accept in 1872, 1873 and 1874, may be taken as the basis rather than those for whom he now argues so vigorously."

### The Turkish Atrocities.

#### THE NIGHT AT DRAVNO.

These Bashi Bazouks and their brethren the Tchirkesses, have been let loose all over this unhappy country to punish the insurgents. It would be disbelieved were I to state all the horrors whose vestiges I saw during the four and twenty hours which I spent near Dravno. Corpses of men and women and children lay about the streets. At Karakilissi one entire school of fifty children is said to have been butchered. I saw a Bulgarian priest, hanging to the rafters of a house which had been half burned down, and, not a dozen yards away, was the headless body of a peasant, whose belt showed that he had been taken in arms. I intend to collect the exact dates and cites of the recent atrocities. For the present, I shall only tell what I saw. The raiders were making a gallant stand; they were only about 400 in number; their enemies mustered nearly 3,000, and had, besides, a couple of cannon, with which they were pounding away at the old monastery. Dravno is a town of about 4,000 inhabitants, which used to do a flourishing trade, but it certainly is not at present a commercially attractive place. Built at the foot of a spur of the Bulkan, it is sheltered by a succession of hills by which the substantial stone buildings are entirely commanded. On these heights the leader of the Turkish forces had established his guns, which, although they had been at work for some six hours, had as yet done no damage. They were firing at the walls and the hollow shot seemed powerless to injure the massive granite which had stood for centuries. The practice was wretched, for many of the projectiles fell short, but the guns made a noise; and after every discharge there rose a yell of satisfaction from the troops, mingled with a volley of curses against the unbelieving dogs who dared to dispute Moslem authority. The Bey told me that the raiders had killed several small detachments on their way from the river, and he had only come up with them here, where they had stopped to eat, for the poor fellows had marched fifty miles without meeting the reinforcements which evidently they had been led to sup-

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MONTREAL, 13th July, 1870.

The heat has been intense, this week and I can compare it with good reason to about the same standard as that of the West Indies, Demerara for instance; minus, the refreshing sea breezes in the evening.

The Mount Royals, as well as the 5th Fusiliers have received their uniforms from England, Colonel Labranche commanding the former reports that the material, is not what it should be.

The Lacrosse Team on its arrival from Europe, received an ovation not likely to be forgotten. They speak in the highest terms of their reception in the *Old Country* and the condensation evinced in abolishing all etiquette on their presentation after playing a match before Her Majesty.

The saving of two men from drowning by a young lad twelve years old, the son of Mr. Edger Lovelace, and grandson of our fellow citizen Colonel Lovelace, took place at Longueuil a short time since, the boy was out in a small boat at an early hour of the morning, and hearing cries of distress, rowed at once to the spot when he found two young men clinging to a bark canoe that had been upset and was drifting bottom upmost, after some trouble he succeeded in rescuing them from their perilous situation and landing them safely on shore. "The Evening Star" heads the article "Gallant Rescue by a Lad."

I see by the *United Service Gazette*, that the head dress of the Artillery, Engineers and Infantry of the Line, is to be changed to black leather helmets, similar to those worn by the German troops.

The Montreal Hussars have commenced their annual drill. It is probable that the law students of the city who are desirous of joining some of our volunteer corps as a body, may be formed into a second troop, thus making up the Cavalry to a full squadron as in Quebec, and other large towns of the Dominion.

The remains of ex-mayor Bernard are to be interred on Saturday next with Masonic honors.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—If the Government really wish to give their Infantry Militia any training this year it would certainly seem advisable to issue some amended orders, men cannot be got, as volunteers, to do 8 days full drill, and board themselves, for only fifty cents a day. Their nett pay would be little more than 25 cents each, and in many cases not that. More than half of the men of the regiment I belong to live in the country,

peace would join them. The Bashi Bazouks had been hanging on their rear of several hours, but had been repulsed, and so resigned themselves to play the part of blood hounds. Brought to bay, they had thrown themselves into the old monastery, where they meant to sell their lives as dearly as possible. One assault had been tried, but the result had not been satisfactory, and Hussein Bey thought that it would be far safer to trust to starvation and to 'bombardment.' An immense amount of powder must have been burned without any effect, and as I began to get tired of the monotony, I went into the town, where the women and children were huddled into corners moaning with fear. There were a good many Tchirkesses, in high fur caps and long pelisses, with cross belts stuffed full of cartridges, looking about for booty, and an occasional scream told of some act of violence, but even my Zaptiehs could not have protected me, if I had ventured too intimately among these demons, exasperated by the loss of several of their number in the attack made early in the day. The besieged kept very quiet, the occasional singing of a bullet being the only indication of the resistance still offered. It must have been 8 p.m. when my attention was attracted by a bright glare on the southern side of the village; there was a loud shout, a tumultuous rush of redifs, Tchirkesses and Bashi Bazouks, the artillery ceased, and the sharp rattle of musketry. It did not last more than fifteen minutes, and then was a dead silence, almost painful in its contrast to the noise of the last six hours. The church and monastery were in flames, and before morning nothing remained but the blackened walls. As soon as the fire first appeared, I rode over to the headquarters, and, a litter later, to the field. Finding that succour was hopeless without food or water, and fully aware of the fate in store for them if captured, the besieged had determined to cut their way out and get to the mountains. So they applied the torch to the church, and under cover of the flames dashed into the ranks of the Turkish soldiery, which had crowded down in disorder to witness the burning of the Giarours. With their yataghans between their teeth and revolvers in hand they fought their way through ten times their number. I counted 130 dead Bulgarians, but did not see a single prisoner. The Turks say the wounded shot themselves rather than surrender. A powerful looking Bulgarian, with his thigh broken by a ball, was lying on one side of the church amid the bodies of five Turks, an empty revolver in his hand, and a bullet in his head, as if he had blown his own brains out. How many men the Turks lost it is impossible to state, but I should think between five and six hundred killed and wounded. The sally had taken them quite by surprise, and the fighting was at such close quarters that, until the insurgents had almost reached the outer circle of encampment, they could scarcely make use of their muskets. I noticed, however, that the fighting parties were very busy on the field, and that the best houses of Dravno were deprived of their ordinary inmates in order to serve as hospitals. I rode away as soon as the fight was over, for I had no wish to witness atrocities which I was powerless to prevent, but from the screams and yells I knew that pandemonium was at large, and the sickening sight of Bulgarian heads carried about on the ends of Arab bayonets was not calculated to prolong my stay. My journey has taught me that the Osmanli, despite the assertions to the contrary are still brutal and bloodthirsty, and that the Bulgarians will fight if cornered, and, perhaps, if well led,

outside the limits of the town or villages where their company Head quarters are situated. Many of the men live 5 and 10 miles from Company Head Quarters: some even further, such men could not possibly come in for evening drills; and if they come in and took to doings in town they would not have enough left for beer even. This evening drill system can only answer in large cities like Montreal or Toronto where all the men presumably live within the city limits. If the Government want to train even a portion of their country Regiments of Infantry this year let them choose one Regiment out of every two, by lot, and pay the men and officers according to their respective grades, as done last year. The money voted would suffice for this.

Another good plan would be to have only staff or Skeleton Drill (as already proposed by a correspondent in your paper); call out only the Officers and Non Commissioned Officers, and perhaps a few men per Company, and pay them all according to their grades for as many days as the money voted would allow. It would be a sorry exhibition, to the world if the Mother Country were set upon by Russia or Germany, as seems by no means unlikely at the present moment, and Canada (which boasts herself to be England's greatest Colony) were unable from want of training to send even our soldiers across the seas to her help. If England were conquered by Russia or Germany, how long would Canada stand alone against either of those powers, or against the United States? very possibly Germany would make it one of the conditions of peace to extort Canada from England, just as she took Alsace and Lorraine from France. Germany would thus at one stroke have the largest Colony and the greatest amount of ships of any nation in the world. What a "coup" for ambition like Bismark's!

Your obedient,

RED JACKET.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The N. Y. *World* says:—Two additional illustrations of the differences between the Canadian and American way of manging Indians have been afforded us during the past week. At Winnipeg four white men have been arraigned for the murder of an Indian, the crime having been committed a long way out in the wilds, and a magistrate has been sent to Fort Pelly, in the Rocky Mountains, who is punishing with impartial hand offences committed by whites and Indians. The mounted police have scoured the country of whiskey traders and destroyed the stills, and now their numbers have been reduced till the whole force that keeps order between Red Liver and the Pacific coast is something less than sixty sabres, and its object is to protect the Indian. Settlers are pouring into the country, and the line of the projected Pacific Railway is dotted with surveying parties, but there has not been and will not be an outrage heard of. Is it not about time that we should teach the Indian by example that treaties are to be observed, and that the law of the land affords them the same protection and confers on them the same responsibilities that whites enjoy and incur?



CONTENTS OF No. 27, VOL. X.

POETRY:—  
 The Social Fly ..... 322

EDITORIAL:—  
 Franco-German War ..... 318  
 Great Guns and Armor Plating ..... 319  
 Field Artillery ..... 320  
 The Eastern Question ..... 321  
 New of the Week ..... 313

CORRESPONDENCE:—  
 Attention ..... 317

SELECTIONS:—  
 The Riot at Gibraltar ..... 317  
 The Indian War ..... 317  
 Floods and Loss of Life ..... 317  
 An other Warning Voice from 1865 ..... 322  
 Field Artillery ..... 323  
 The Indian Massacre ..... 321  
 Canadian Press Association ..... 321



The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1876.

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

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—It is painful to us to be obliged so often to call upon our delinquent subscribers to pay up. Early in the year every subscriber had his account sent him, five months of the year are gone by and no response made by the most of them to our just demand—our patience, therefore, has become exhausted—and an account un-settled by the 1st August next will be placed in court for collection and interest charged from time of last payment. *This is the last call that will be made by us upon them*

More than ten years have elapsed, says the London *Engineer*, "since Mr. Fraser took the control of the gun factories at Woolwich. At that time the heavy-t gun which had attained any measure of success certainly did not weigh more than about 5½ tons. Practically speaking, the best gun in the British navy was a cast iron smooth-bore gun, weighing 95 cwt."

Every attempt to make a really trustworthy heavy gun on the Armstrong system, it goes on to say, failed. Sir Wm. Armstrong's idea of building up a gun was theoretically perfect; it failed because it was too perfect; it became a complex and expensive structure, with a multitude of parts the failure of any one of which imperilled the safety of the whole. This was not all. The designer of the gun thought—apparently with good reason—that the iron which was used in its manufacture should be as good as iron could be; so a beautifully ductile metal was used, for which no less than £20 a ton was paid. Un fortunately, this iron would not bear heating, and cooling, and welding. It blistered persistently, and it is not too much to say that hundreds of tons of coils went to scrap heap for this reason. When Mr. Fraser commenced operations, he at once rejected this costly and pure iron, and took into his confidence instead a much commoner metal, costing not more than half the price. With this, beautiful welds were made. There was no more blistering—no more "wasters"—and it became certain that out of any given bars of iron a gun could be made. Then he abandoned the multiple system of his predecessor, and, instead of using a multitude of parts, he contented himself with a few heavy coils carefully fitted and shrunk together. Next came the steel tube, bored out of the solid, to get rid of scoring, and make the gun durable as well as safe. As time went on he produced heavier and heavier guns. The 12-ton was followed by the 18-ton gun; then came one of 25 tons; next the 35 ton; and, last of all, the 80-ton gun; and in four or five years we shall have a gun of 160 tons, should one be wanted—which we doubt, so powerful is the 80 ton piece.

All this time earnest efforts were made by other makers to produce heavy guns on a different system. America tried cast iron. The utter collapse of the 15in. cast iron gun tested at Shoeburyness, some years since, did much to put Brother Jonathan out of conceit with his favorite metal. America has practically at present nothing that can compare with English guns; it is not too much to say that she has really no guns at all, because her cast iron cannon will not admit of being used with any effect under the conditions of modern warfare. Sir Wm. Armstrong has to a larger extent adopted the Fraser system of construction at Elswick, and with, beyond question, very great success. Herr Krupp, pinning his faith on breech-loaders, has produced hundreds of steel guns, about the real merits of which little is known in this country, that little not being of a character to persuade us that they are, in any sense or way, better than Woolwich guns costing much less money. A review of the history of guns will prove that iron is the most reliable material which it is possible to use in their construction; that it is essential they should be lined with a steel tube to give surface hardness to the chase; that the iron should not be too pure, or it will not weld well; and that it can be used to more advantage in the shape of a few heavy coils than in that of a great many light ones. If we are asked for reasons for making this assertion, we point to past experience at Woolwich; we suggest an inspection of such details as are available of the work done by Krupp

guns; we cite American practice and its results.

All experience goes to show that, even if steel were as good a material for guns as wrought iron, it has certainly no advantage over it. A steel gun is a dearer gun than one of wrought iron; it is not more durable; it is not stronger; and it is very much less safe. What, then, is to be gained by the use of cast steel? Not a single point has ever been proved by extended experiment in its favor. It is quite true that certain successes have been achieved by steel guns, but they are not equivalent to the successes of Woolwich guns. If we turn to the hexagonal system of rifling, we find that it has been uniformly rejected for small arms by every great military power. The use of the hexagonal barrels is confined to a few match rifles of no remarkable excellence. As regards projectiles of abnormal length little can be said, except that they are used by Sir Joseph Whitworth in the face of the overwhelming evidence that they possess no peculiar merits, and that their use is attended with grave troubles. . . . The new Whitworth gun has, it appears, at last been tried at Gavre, in France, and although minute details of the trial have not yet reached this country, enough information is available to prove that the principles adopted by St. Joseph are utterly unsound. In one word, the gun has totally failed to realise the expectations formed concerning it. The gun tried at Gavre weighed 35 tons, and was, we need hardly state, made as well as a gun could be made. It was tested first with pebble powder, and it was found impossible to get sufficient initial velocity. The weapon failed to perform the work it ought to have done with ease. This being the case, Sir Joseph resorted to the somewhat desperate measure of using a charge of 120lb. R.L.G.—a very violent powder, the employment of which in such quantities could not be thought of in actual service. Sir Joseph, confident in the powers of compressed steel, adopted it, however, with the immediate result that he split the inner tube of his gun, and, according to the *Standard*, disabled the breech screw, thus bringing the experiments to an abrupt conclusion.

We are sorry that Sir Joseph Whitworth's venture should have so disastrous a termination, for no effort should be spared to attain to perfection in such matters. But there really was no alternative. The whole theory of steel guns, hexagonal rifling, long shot, etc., has been worked out over and over again. The evidence available that the Woolwich method of constructing heavy guns is the only reliable method, is overwhelming. It may yet be improved upon in small matters of detail; thus, for example, the adoption of a gas check has stopped scoring.

The above article on "Heavy Guns" is valuable from the clear way in which the relative questions involved are put; while satisfied that the *Warwick* is a good gun, we are not so satisfied that the *breech loading* system for heavy guns was either a failure or a mistake.

In another contemporary we find the following article on comparisons between the products of the Essen and Woolwich factories, as well as the radical differences of the two systems—it is very evident that the Krupp gun is no match for the Woolwich in endurance or power.

In Italy, the Government instituted experiments with the compressed bronze at the Turin foundry, under the direction of Gen. Rosset; the results were so decisively unfay-

orable to this metal that the Government have definitely abandoned it, and have just ordered 400 field-pieces from Krupp. The great success which attended experiments with heavy Krupp guns, calibre 30.5 cent. (11 9 inches), in 1872-73, excited the zeal of the English, and Woolwich Arsenal turned out guns of eighty tons for piercing armor plates. Sir Wm. Armstrong concluded a contract with the Italian Government for 8 100-ton guns for armament of plated vessels now in progress, at the price of over £16,000 each (400,000 francs or \$80,000) for the gun alone, without carriage; these, however, have not yet been made. Hereupon Krupp has constructed a gun of the calibre of 35.5 cent. (13 9 inches), weighing 57.5 metrical (fifty eight English) tons—that is, nearly a third less than the Woolwich guns, and little more than half that of Armstrong's. This gun was tried on the 27th of December, 1875. It is of cast steel, and weighs with Krupp's cylindro conical breech closer, 57,500 kil. (56.5 tons); length, 8 metres, or 22 1/2 calibres, the calibre of the rifled part being 35.9 cent. (14 inches). The grooves are eighty in number. The carriage, which has the modern elevating arcs and hydraulic check, weighs 34,000 kil. (33 tons), making the total weight of gun and carriage, 91,500 kil. (90 tons); 10,000 kil. (9 8 tons) less than Armstrong's new gun, even without its carriage.

The projectiles are of shell of three kinds, steel, hard cast iron, and ordinary cast iron with a fuse. Their length is 2.8 calibre (39 inches). The weight of the steel shell is 495 kil. (1,089 lbs.), bursting charge 15 kil. (33 lbs.); of the ordinary cast iron shell is 380 kil. (836 lbs.), charge 30 kil. (66 lbs.). The experiments were made at Essen with cylindrical flat-headed projectiles of an average weight of 520 kil. (1,144 lbs.). The best results were obtained with a prismatic powder with single channel, of which 100 prisms weighed 3 80 kil. (83 lbs.). With the ordinary charge of 125 kil. (275 lbs.), the result surpassed even what had been expected; with 135 kil. (297 lb) the pressure of gas was not excessive. As compared with the Woolwich gun, the results of the firing with the maximum charges are as follows:

Name of gun.	Weight.			Initial velocity.	Total vis viva in metric tons
	of gun.	of shell.	of charge.		
Woolwich 80-ton.	81,200 k. 89 tons.	571 k. 1,250 lbs.	1043 k. 2,315 lbs.	470 m. 1015 f.	6150
Krupps 35.5 cent.	57,600 k. 59 tons.	520 k. 1,144 lbs.	185 k. 407 lbs.	497 m. 1,079 f.	

From this we see: 1st, That the Woolwich guns weigh 29 or 100 more than Krupp's, yet uses much less powder. 2nd, That although the Krupp projectile is only nine-tenths the weight of the Woolwich one, it possesses a greatly higher initial velocity. The Woolwich experiments were upon this renewed with a heavier shell and charge, but with no greater success; the charge of 135 kil. (297 lbs.), with a shell of 665 kil. (1,466 lbs.), having given an initial velocity of only 466 m. (1,533 feet). The enormous price of such guns will, no doubt, limit their use. The price of Armstrong's 30-ton gun, above given, makes its cost about four francs a kilogramme. The Essen Foundry, considering their steel much better than the English (Firth's), have fixed its price at five and a half francs. Taking into account the difference of weight, the Krupp gun, with carriage and appliances complete, actually costs less than Armstrong's gun, without anything else. The price of the Woolwich gun is not known.

Each shot, including powder and shell, will cost about 1,000 francs (\$200). The Krupp factory is said to be now undertaking a gun of 40 cent. calibre (15 6 inches), 10 metres long weighing 124,000 kil. (121 1/2 tons); price 240,000 francs (£35,000); weight of projectile, 1,030 kil. (2,269 lb.)

We had occasion in a recent issue to notice the outcry made in the British House of Commons by the champions of the commercial class with reference to Mr. Brassey's committee on naval affairs; and the declaration made by *Broad Arrow* that the owners of the mercantile marine of Great Britain would not submit to measures that would in any way interfere with the unrestricted pursuits of their own interests.

On that occasion we remarked that this class had involved Great Britain in more than one unjustifiable contest, the lightest part of the burden of which, if any at all, was only borne by them. We now republish on another page from *Broad Arrow* of 10th June, an article entitled "Securities—Political and Commercial"—one paragraph of which is of such an astounding character as to cause the reader to pause and ask can human villainy possibly descend to the depth portrayed by the writer?—yet there it is, and public documents appealed to in confirmation of the most atrocious of human crimes.

It was long a matter of wonder to the student of the strategy of the Crimean war why the Isthmus of Perikop, connecting that peninsula with the main land, was not seized by the British as the direct road to Odessa, and Kherson ran through it, and all the supplies as well as reinforcements for the Russian army passed over it. Its occupation by the Allies would have isolated Sebastopol, while the possession of the Sea of Azor, which was effected at the close of the war, would have rendered the siege unnecessary and have insured the capture of the fortress as well as the surrender of the Russian fleet without the loss in blood, treasure, and prestige the operations actually undertaken involved; but now it turns out that all this was rendered impossible because some English merchants owned valuable property on the Isthmus and were afraid its value would be lessened if military operations were carried on there.

To the lasting disgrace and eternal shame of the Ministry of the Day those reasons were allowed to prevail, and no attempt was made to close the only highway the Russian Emperor had to his beleaguered fortress, kept only for him by the rascality of the Ministry and the cupidity of English speculators.

We question very much whether the pages of history furnish an instance of deeper villainy. Those men—Ministers and Merchants—are answerable for the blood needlessly shed on this occasion, and the latter are the men the English press would make the world believe to be the representatives of the British race. The world can well understand why the Tory premier gave the English workman household suffrage. If

this other contest which is impending, and is the direct outcome of the imbecility and treachery detected, comes off—it is to be hoped the present Ministry will not only disregard mercantile interests, so called, but will make that class feel that those interests are no longer apart from those of the Empire.

The "Maritime Defence" of England is taken from *Broad Arrow* of 17th June, it will be found on another page, and will amply repay perusal. With the practical knowledge of a true seaman Captain Scott utilises every available vessel and man for his purposes, and properly grouped, as he indicates, the power organised would be irresistible.

The value of the following Torpedo experiments will be appreciated by those who have given the subject due consideration.

It reduces the efficiency of the weapon to a surface charge in contact, a condition which could not be secured once in a thousand attempts in actual warlike operations.

Three torpedo experiments were made at Portsmouth on Monday under the superintendence of the *Oberon* Committee at Fareham Creek, the north-western arm of Portsmouth Harbour. The ship was moored at about 400 yards from the shore in 11 feet of water, and three charges were fired against her. No 1 was Harvey torpedo, containing 66 lb. of gunpowder, primed with the laboratory bolt and case, filled with gunpowder, and to be ignited by means of a powder fuse to be fired electrically, and placed on the starboard bow. The centre of the torpedo was placed 9 1/2 feet below the surface and 3 feet from the nearest point of the vessel's side. No. 2 was a rectangular iron case, containing 33 lb. of slab gun-cotton, 25 per cent. of water being added, and was placed on the port side, the centre of the charge being 4 feet distant, and 9 1/2 below the surface. No. 3 was similar to the last, the charge being, however, 33 lb. granulated gun-cotton, 25 per cent. of water added, and was placed on the starboard side.

All three charges were fired simultaneously by means of a dynamic machine, under the superintendence of Captain Heneage, R. E., assisted by Lieutenant Rhodes, R. E., and a small party of Royal Engineers. The result was a loud explosion, followed by a great upheaval of the water. The *Oberon* swayed slightly to and fro, and then began to settle down astern. She was at once grounded, and was then found to have sunk some five or six feet astern, and to have shipped a large body of water. It was not expected that the Harvey torpedo would do any material damage, but it was found that the rivets in the plates in its immediate vicinity had been started. Further aft, however, as was anticipated, much mischief had been done. Water was rushing through the sides of the ship, and a rent was discovered on either side, opposite Nos. 2 and 3 charges. The roof of a wooden house had been lifted, heavy iron bodies were scattered about, and the deck started in several places. It was believed that the greatest amount of damage had been caused by the explosion of gun-cotton, but this will be ascertained upon a minute examination. It is understood that the *Oberon* experiments have led the committee to the conclusion that large ground and buoyant mines, having to be placed much too deep, and at a distance of thirty

or forty feet below the surface, are not so effective as were anticipated by some; but the smaller charge, in contact with a vessel and contained in bodies that are floating, or just below the surface of the water, are thoroughly efficient and trustworthy. A large number of naval officers were present, including representatives of France, Germany, Austria, and several other countries."

The following article on "Modern Cavalry" will be read with interest, as it shows in what light the recent development of that arm is viewed in Europe. With us there is this essential difference that any war we may be engaged in for the next fifty years will not be one of great battles, and our Cavalry will only be needed for scout and outpost duties.

As our contemporary says, "history often repeats itself," but there is no fear for the next five hundred years of an invasion of Huns, Vandals, or Tartars. Central Asia has ceased to produce food for the increase of the barbarians, and till Russia or some other power restores peace, revives the lost art of irrigation and remedy, if it can be remedied, the physical changer which have turned a land of plenty into a wilderness—we need not look for a successor to ATILIA or TAMERLANE. Meantime the hordes of Cossacks will only be available against foes of their own calibre, and will be able to add very little indeed to the efficiency of the Russian army against a civilized foe—their employment in the Crimea proved of what little value such levies really are in warfare, they could not for an instant stand against trained infantry and would be no match for well organized cavalry—their value as scouts is problematical.

"The influences of the progress of science upon the art of modern war have become the commonplaces of history. When breech-loading weapons were first introduced on the continent for sporting purposes they were generally by Englishmen stigmatised as vain and trumpery inventions. Who could then foresee that within a quarter of a century the breechloading long-range rifle would have revolutionised armies and necessitated a total change in military tactics? Even now there is a perfect rage throughout Europe for new inventions that may render further developments absolutely requisite. No branch of the Service has felt these improvements more decidedly than the cavalry, or has been compelled to accommodate itself more quickly to the conditions of its altered rôle. For more than half a century the palmy days of cavalry had been gradually declining; and, after the meeting of France and Austria on the plains of Lombardy, the students of war openly declared that its use had passed away for ever in the face of improved small arms and rifled cannon. Undoubtedly the cavalry on both sides in that short and sharp campaign had shown themselves singularly impressive. France had never been very eminent in its native mounted warriors, and even the brilliant successes of Murat in former days were mainly due to a strong admixture of German and Polish horsemen. In the Italian campaign the mismanagement of the Austrian cavalry was as remarkable as the apathy of the French. Yet when the former met the Prussians in 1866 they completely

retrieved their lost laurels. No more splendid feat of arms has ever been performed than that which stemmed for a time the onward rush of the victorious Prussians at the close of the day of Koniggratz, and thus enabled the shattered and demoralised legions of Benedek to pass the Elbe and escape the disgrace of a surrender. But the brilliant conduct of the Austrian horsemen was lost sight of in the signal defeat of the Austrian nation, and the needle gun seemed to have rung the last knell of that arm around which still hung some of the halo of ancient chivalry. Prussia immediately took the lead in military progress, which she has since successfully maintained. But, to the surprise of every one, instead of making reductions in the cavalry branch of her army, she largely increased that arm of her military service, while at the same time she introduced a complete change in its system of use and action. When, in 1870, she swept on in one tide of unbroken success up to the very gates of Paris, no troops earned a more brilliant reputation than the regenerated cavalry of the German army. Then it was that the horsemen of every Power in Europe felt that a new era had dawned for them; and while some of the old school still lingered with regret over the simple but heroic action of the cavalry of ancient days, the young and energetic recognised the higher and nobler career before them, as one that specially demanded and developed the exercise of individual gallantry, boldness, and enterprise.

"What was the great change that had led to such splendid results as were achieved by the German Horse? The military capacity of Von Moltke had recognised that in the rapid movements of modern armies early and trustworthy information must become of paramount importance. The old system of using large bodies of cavalry was made subservient to the employment of numberless small parties that, spreading like a fan far in advance of the gathering German hosts, screened all their movements and detected those of the enemy. The French were utterly wanting in the special instruction that made this system of action so valuable, and they yielded before it almost without an effort. They proved at Woerth, at Mars-la-Tour, and at Sedan that in heroic devotion and aimless gallantry they yielded in no whit to their adversaries, but in that intelligent development of this arm which had been so carefully studied by their opponents they were entirely deficient. While every lieutenant of the German "Uhlan" carried his map and carefully recorded and transmitted all the information he could collect, the mass of the French cavalry officers were not only unsupplied with maps, but incapable of even reading them with profitable accuracy. No wonder that they succumbed as a novice might before a practised fencer, and then, vexed with their evident inferiority, shattered themselves when occasion offered in useless but gallant charges against the deadly small arms of the German infantry.

"How little they had studied the special duties that modern war demanded was sadly proved by the surprises of Weissemberg and Beaumont and the fatal neglect of the unwatched bridge of Donchery on the night preceding Sedan. But there were innumerable other instances during the war equally glaring, although less important in their results; and so fully was this recognised, that the mounted levies which subsequently did the cavalry duties for the armies of Aurelle de Paladines and Chanzy on the Loire strove to imitate the tactics of their opponents, and entirely discarded combined action in large masses. When, after a gallant but useless

resistance, France was compelled to yield to her powerful and highly organised enemy, and peace was at length proclaimed, all the cavalry of Europe eagerly studied the tactics which had achieved such a rare and complete success. It was shown that the cavalry officer of the future, to be useful, must be no idle and showy loungee in a garrison town, but a bold, active, and highly instructed horseman, intimately acquainted with both the action and organisation of all branches of the Service, and ready to report upon their movements in the field. So much was this felt, that even among the lower ranks all strove to imitate that intelligence for war and outpost work which had ever been a characteristic of the German trooper.

"The drill of all the cavalry of Europe was remodelled, and simplicity and rapidity were substituted for the useless, complicated, and numerous formations of earlier days. Among the many theories that found warm advocates was one which had been tested on a large scale in the long and fratricidal war that only a few years before had devastated the American continent. Commencing war with untrained troops on both sides, the Americans had aimed at producing the old and discarded dragoon, or mounted rifleman, rather than that cavalry proper which required so high a degree of previous training. But, although the Germans had paid more attention than heretofore to occasional dismounted duties, the hybrid soldier found no favor with the brilliant leaders of the German horsemen. They laid greater stress than ever upon maintaining the *prestige* of cavalry, but decided that high training was absolutely necessary, and that the young mounted recruit should never be taken into the field. In order to carry out this theory, Germany maintained her cavalry at a war strength in time of peace; and all the military Powers, recognising the value of the arrangement, quickly imitated her example. England alone still kept up her beautiful toy regiments at so weak a strength as to be utterly useless for purposes of war, and entirely without reserves either of men or horses. Russia determined to maintain both her cavalry and horse artillery upon a war strength, so that these two arms that must open the game of war should leave nothing to create at the sudden commencement of hostilities. Russian military students began carefully to consider whether the enormous hordes of Cossack horsemen which were at her disposal might not be turned to greater use than of old, in the new rôle that seemed to be dawning. They argued that these men, accustomed to independent action, and able to maintain both themselves and horses in countries where regular cavalry would starve, were just the sort of troops to be employed on these forward raids, while the numbers of such men at Russia's disposal would enable her to swarm around even the largest of modern armies, and thus to cut off the enemy's supplies and imperil his communications. And Russia, in case of need, could rally nearly 400,000 of these wild horsemen to her standards. The argument was not without a show of plausibility, and is one that only the great test of war can surely solve.

"History often repeats itself; but it would be strange indeed if the descendants of those wild hordes, that in the days of old followed Genghis Khan and Tamerlane to the West, were once again to devastate the plains of Europe."—*The World*.

The practical results of the experiments with the monster artillery proves that there is a limit to its usefulness. England has manu-

factured an 81-ton gun throwing a 1260lb projectile, but the experiments seem to be against its practical application to any useful purpose. In consequence of the complicated machinery necessary to work it—its value as a weapon on shipboard would be more than problematical—for land defence it is merely useless, and mounted in a floating battery a chance shot might render it useless. The following paragraphs speak for themselves, and show very conclusively that there is little prospect of any more "Infants" being manufactured.

"The 81 ton gun was again tried at the proof butts, at the Royal Arsenal, on the 2nd, when charges as high as 310lbs. of powder, and the usual projectile of 1260lbs. were fired. The greatest velocity obtained was 1553 feet per second at the muzzle, and this by 310lbs. of 1½-inch powder cubes. So great a velocity has only once been equalled during the experiments with this gun, and that was before the enlargement of the chamber, when a like quantity of the same description of powder imparted to the shot a muzzle velocity of 1554 feet, but at the sacrifice of much higher strain upon the gun. The pressure on Friday, marked by the gauges, was low by comparison, while the energy imparted to the projectile was practically equal to the best of the series. The gun is now to have the bore further enlarged throughout."

"Our big gun is still under trial at Woolwich, and as the experiments are likely to last a long time yet, the weapon will prove far more costly than was at first supposed. The War Office put the cost at £3,000, the Duke of Cambridge said £15,000, and opposition gun-makers now tell us that not less than £25,000 has been expended in the experiment. This is only the cost of producing the gun, and there is still its transport from one place to another to be considered, as well as its carriage, and the ammunition expended in testing the arm. The conveyance of this mass of 80 tons to the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness alone, after it has been fairly proved at Woolwich, was calculated to cost £1,500, but now it seems no contractor can be found to do the work under £7,000 or £8,000, and the transport of the gun is to be left in the hands of the Admiralty officials, who hope to manage it for something like £5,000. As to the expense incurred in testing the weapon, some guess may be made when we mention that at each discharge about £25 sterling is blown from the muzzle in the form of 250 or 300 pounds of gunpowder and a smooth and neatly turned iron bolt weighing nearly three quarters of a ton. A hundred such rounds will certainly be fired before the gun leaves the Woolwich Marshes, if that number has not already been reached, so that the item of powder and shot will form no inconsiderable portion of the preliminary expenses. What the gun carriage and loading gear will cost is a matter upon which it would be idle to speculate at the present moment; but as the weapon can never be trailed and loaded without the aid of machinery, a further sum of several thousands will certainly be necessary before the monster cannon, of which we have been boasting so much, is in a position to fire a single shot in action. The expenditure of these sums may amuse our readers, but they will be still more surprised when we tell them that, after all this expense, the gun at Woolwich is not to be employed on service at all, but is to be regarded as an experiment—rather a costly one, perhaps, but still only as an experiment."

The constitutional law of the Turkish Empire is taken from the *Koran*, and its exponents are the ULEMAS, the chief of whom is the SHEIK UL-ISLAM—the agents of the late revolution are what we know as theological students—the following will give an idea of their position:—

"The *Softas*, who may be looked upon as the author of the revolution in Turkey, are thus described by the *Journal des Debats*. The persons who have frequented the *medresses*, or secondary schools of theology attached to the mosques in Constantinople, are called *Softas*. The *Softas* attend the lectures of their professors (*Khodjas*) in the buildings of the *medresses*, and are lodged and fed gratuitously *imarets*, or hosteleries, which are kept up by the gifts of pious founders. If their relations have money they provide them with clothing; if not, they ask alms for it. The number of *Softas* is very great, as this vocation procures exemption from military service. After a long study of the *Koran*, the *Softas* go through an examination, in which there are rarely any candidates "plucked" for the right of assuming the title of *Khodja*. The *Khodjas*, or former *Softas*, who have obtained their degree from the Council of the *Medresseh* teach for several years. After having acted as tutor for several years to a new generation of *Softas*, *Khodja* applies through the Ministry of Public Worship to the Sheik-ul-Islam for the title of *ulema*, or doctor of theology or holy law. This distinction, which is not accorded until after strict enquiry, is generally obtained at the age of from thirty to five and thirty. The *ulema* are exempt from military service, except in the case of a "holy war," and often become judges of the *Chen* tribunal, priests in the mosques, professors in the *medresses* and similar schools, or functionaries in certain Ministries. The *imams* perform the ceremonies of public worship, and are the true priests. The *imams* are generally selected from the *ulema*, and there is one to each secondary mosque; three to each of the principal mosques. The word *mollah* does not signify any particular class, but is an honorary designation given to all persons who have acquired esteem by the purity of their lives or the functions they have discharged in matters appertaining to religion. Nearly all the *ulema* who have occupied important posts in the Administration have the title of *mollah* given them, as a matter of usage, though it is not conferred upon them by any official document."

As Servia has declared war against her Sovereign the Emperor of Turkey, the following information respecting her military resources will be interesting:—

"The *Politische Correspondenz* of Vienna prints very full reports of the Servian armaments, which the correspondent in Belgrade pronounces to be practically complete for war. The Ministry of War has at its disposal 200,000 breechloading rifles, and 100,000 good muzzleloaders, moreover 25 batteries of artillery, of 12 guns each, and ample stores of ammunition. Extensive preparations are reported to have been made for provisioning the army in the field. Steam machinery has been sent to the frontier for baking bread sufficient to turn out 250,000 rations a day. Even the field telegraph department is fully organised. Mills for grinding corn have been put up along the entire frontier. Schools have been closed in order to be converted into hospitals. The monasteries situated near the frontier are about to undergo the same transformation; public buildings have

been converted for the time into magazines, arsenals, and provision stores. General Tchernayeff will command a fine force. The only thing still wanting is money, and that is to be supplied by the "National Loan," towards which the Minister of the Interior states, in a circular addressed to the prefects in the frontier districts, he expects every Servian to subscribe at least 50 dinars. By this means it is hoped that a sum of 12,000,000 dinars may have been raised. The *Cologne Gazette*, advertent to this intelligence, gives it as its own opinion that, however true all this may be, there is still no cause for Turkey to be frightened. Notwithstanding Tchernayeff and his staff of Russian officers, breech and muzzleloaders, powder and shot, mills and ovens, the Turks have little to fear from the Servian army, and may even be relied upon to give a good account of them, if they are but left to deal with them without foreign aid."

### REVIEWS.

MESSRS. DAWSON BROTHERS, Publishers of Montreal, has sent us a most valuable little book, "The Rifleman's Register of Practice," which should be in the hands of every amateur as well as practical rifleman—the former because he has much to learn from comparison, the latter for the facility afforded for recording his score.

It is a regular *repertoire* of the most useful information containing illustrative diagrams—"A key for Murrell's Venier sight elevator; Wimbledon targets, and scoring 1874 and 1875; Regulations for military breech loaders." "On the use of the front and back sights of the Snider Rifle as wind gauges, illustrated," by E. S. NORCOMBER; with the following explanatory paragraphs: Since the use of the reversed slider has been allowed, one of the first objects of the rifle shot is to ascertain how to make use of its great capabilities as a wind gauge with approximate certainty. "Now, to my mind, the easiest way of doing this is by a series of diagrams—a glance at which will inform us whether it will be the better place to aim inside or outside the Bar or upright. I have found it of considerable advantage to have the diagram to refer to in case of either an increase or decreasing wind. As an example—we will suppose the wind to have been blowing from the right requiring about 7 feet allowance—the last shot a bull's eye made by aiming on the right edge of the target the front sight being inside the bar—the wind suddenly increasing to 11 feet would necessitate our aiming 4 feet off the target, thus risking loss of elevation—in place of which on referring to the diagram for 11 feet we perceive that by aiming outside the bar and on the left centre line we have obtained what we require, in fact bettered our chance of making another eye by being enabled to aim nearer to it. Frustrating my brother shots will experience the same advantage by its use as E. S. N. 145 Grove St., Liverpool.

Three pages of diagrams follow this very interesting practical explanation of the use the back sights may be turned to, and they show the duration for all ranges.

The score registry occupies one page and diagrams of the targets opposite; in fact this little book (it measures six by four) and contains seventy three pages for registry and a like number for diagrams.

The enterprising Publishers deserve the thanks of the Rifleman of Canada, as we hope their efforts will meet with deserved success as well as extensive patronage. They also publish the current Military Guide Books and Literature of the Day.

## THE FARMING KING.

The Lumbarat in his old arm chair,  
 Rosy and fair,  
 Contented there,  
 "Kate, I declare,"  
 He said to his wife, who was knitting near,  
 "We need not fear  
 The hard time here,  
 Though the leaf of life is yellow and sore."  
 "I'm the King, and you are the queen  
 Of this fair scene,  
 These fields of green  
 And gold between,  
 These cattle grazing upon the hill,  
 Taking their fill,  
 And sheep so still,  
 Like many held by a single will."  
 "These barnyard fowls are our subjects all,  
 They heed the call,  
 And like a quail  
 On fast springs fall,  
 Whenever we scattered for them the grain.  
 'Tis not in vain  
 We live and reign  
 In this our happy and calm domain."  
 "And whether the day be dim or fine,  
 In rain or shine,  
 These ends of mine,  
 These fields of thine,  
 In cloudy shade and in sunny glow,  
 Will overflow  
 With crops that grow,  
 When gold is high and when it is low."  
 "Unvexed with shifting of stocks and shares,  
 And bulks and fears,  
 Stripes and cares,  
 And the affairs  
 Of speculation in mart and street,  
 In this retreat  
 Sweet peace can meet  
 With plenty on her rural beat."

## Securities—Political and Commercial.

A great deal of the earlier successes of the Third Napoleon, as a ruler, was unquestionably due to his recognition of the fact that the State is but a commercial firm of a larger growth, and that "diplomacy" in its restricted sense is readily baffled by a simple and straightforward mode of conducting public business. Indeed, this Sovereign was in some respects indebted for the reputation of being a deep designer to the unusual and therefore perplexing, superficiality and candour of many of his acts.

Now, it is one of the most remarkable features of our great commercial speculations that comparatively few of those who embark in them adequately comprehend the political situation of the occasion, or seem to be aware that the study of politics does not in reality involve any special training, but is best pursued by the aid of the analogies of history, and an ordinary knowledge of human nature, with the assistance of such common sense as will carry a man forward to success in the minor affairs of life.

But many men of great business capacity, and remarkable for their shrewdness in speculating amongst their own countrymen at home, very frequently bring a singular want of judgment when their transactions are with foreign States.

While observers of the political aspect of Europe for many years past have regarded as utterly worthless many of the most popular foreign securities, we have seen the same strangely allured by the meretricious charms of a high rate of interest investing their money in Turkish bonds, quite confident in the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, merely because they had read or been assured that there was no danger, instead of looking into the political situation and judging for themselves.

The confidence placed, for instance, in such a security as the Turkish wool tax appears quite unreasonable. For, putting aside all political considerations connected with an astonishing accession to a prudent

speculator or investor, knowing a country and its people probably only from hearsay, ought surely to bear in mind that securities based upon things having life and growth—such as sheep, subject to decimating disease and to the risks of invasion or intestine war, when they generally are foremost in the prey, or the indigo crops of Bengal, which a few days' drought may utterly destroy—cannot be considered sound, but are in their nature precarious.

As regards mineral and other foreign securities, it is not enough to know that the minerals exist and that the machinery is perfect. The security of great national works is also open to the same objection, that (with apparently every prospect of endurance on paper) a want of personal knowledge of the locality and of the small agencies that often bring about the greatest calamities (which may be detected on the spot), makes them, if foreign, not to be relied on; whereas, if at home, of course the principal governing such a security would be very different.

For example, as a security, the Suez Canal is only valuable so long as an enemy does not succeed in sinking ballast-laden ships in it. Our East Indian Railways cease to be securities should they fall into the hands of an enemy, and for this contingency the State has actually provided by disowning responsibility should it ever occur. In Turkey, again, the lately-projected purchase of the railway system there, with a view to its completion, by a Frankfort House, and the intromission of Austria in the same proposal, fell through, ostensibly because the security was to have been created after the event by colonization from other countries along the lines.

Another objection was that such a colonization would have been an invasion of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and would have handed over the key of the Eastern Question to Austria.

But, valid as these objections may appear at the present moment, the time is perhaps closer at hand than many seem to suspect when under a joint occupation by certain great Powers, Turkey, without any serious struggle, will be farmed to great European commercial companies. Such a scheme, however, if carried out could only be, at the best, tentative, and prelude to involving other States than those forming the Protectorate in the ultimate designs of the latter.

During the Crimean war, it is a curious fact, to be discovered in the official correspondence of the time, but not generally known, that the success of our arms was greatly neutralized by the efforts made by some of our own countrymen who owned valuable property at the Lybmas of Perikop, and who, as was said, had sufficient influence with Government to prevent our occupation of the neck of land by which supplies were poured into Sebastopol.

In the meantime, notwithstanding the illusory anticipation of "Correspondents," and the assurances of diplomats of a pacification of Herzegovina and Bosnia, we may rest assured that the struggle of the Christian population of Turkey against their brutal and treacherous oppressors will not be "stamped out" or allowed to subside. It is not what we are told about the restoration of peace that ought to be relied on, but the fact that Servia has just made a disposition of her forces which she refuses to account for, but which points to action (taken in conjunction with the extensive importation of arms into the revolted districts, and the recent concentration of the forces of Russia on the frontier of Turkey in

Asia) occurring as it does at that significant season of the year when diplomacy generally ceases, and the field is taken by those whose interests are too complicated for arbitration, and must inevitably be settled by the sword.

## The Maritime Defence of England.

Yesterday (16th June) Captain R. A. E. Scott, R.N., read a paper at the Royal United Service Institution on "The Maritime Defence of England, including Offensive and Defensive Warfare." After a few preliminary remarks in which he showed the importance of the subject, contended that our ships of war should be "unsinkable," that they should be more extensively provided and that our projectiles should be of steel instead of cast-iron, the lecturer went on to say.—When we turn from the weapons to those who are to direct and wield them, we find our preparations equally backward. This great country possesses rather less than 20,000 naval seamen; it has no reserve, except old pensioners, and no plan for supplying the large number of men that would be needed in a prolonged struggle. The so-called Naval Reserve force, expected to number 20,000 enrolled men this summer, could not be removed from the mercantile navy without destroying our trade; and the number of Coastguard men who could be advantageously sent from their stations on shore, is much too small to supply the gaps in our trained men in time of peace, and would prove but a drop in the ocean in time of war. The royal marine force has been reduced to the number which is sufficient only for ships in commission, and very recently it was proposed to abolish it altogether. Really the lessons of former wars appear to be wholly thrown away upon us! Here is a force to which we ought to look for keeping up the supply of trained gunners, with "sea legs and sea-stomachs" (as Captain Wilson expresses it), a force of infinitely more importance to us than troops of the line, consisting as it does, not only of soldiers but of skilled naval artillerymen, and we quietly contemplate supplying their place with raw recruits obtained at enormous cost in times of danger, and, when obtained, likely to require nursing to look after them, until the time of sea-sickness is got over. Marines, on the other hand, on being embarked, are at once at home, adding to the power and discipline of our ships while they remain on board, and ready at a moment's notice to land and show themselves, as they have ever done, enduring, reliable, and loyal soldiers, and hold tenaciously such of our dependencies or coaling stations, as it might be of vital importance to us to keep fast hold of during a European struggle. The rising sailor boys, instead of being trained in that practical gunnery which they will hereafter be called upon to use, are still drilled to run about with handspikes and tackle; and, by and by, when past the age at which the eye and hand can be taught to act in unison, will be required to exhibit the thoughtful and steady precision needed for working guns by steam power. At the present moment (continued the lecturer) our first line of defence consists of a few small turret ships and gunboats, which would be unable to keep the sea in heavy weather. It will take months to fit out another sea-keeping ironclad squadron, and long before the fleet on which we pride ourselves could be brought from the Mediterranean, a combination of two or more hostile Powers might send to our shores a feet and an army which, by a sudden and unexpected blow would do us incalculable damage. And now for the remedies I would propose. I will

commence with the last defect I commented upon—the absence of an organisation of the personnel of our maritime resources. This is, perhaps, the most important point, and it is the one which should be first attended to. We have in our veteran Coastguardmen the best possible nucleus for a defensive coast force. These men have been trained as gunners, have been long accustomed to judge distances at sea, and are familiar with the powers of their guns. Next there are our yachtsmen, consisting of the pick of English sailors and fishermen, and numbering not far short of 5000 men, who might all be trained with advantage to themselves as well as to the country to the use of guns and the working of gun-carriages of the newest type. Then again we have at all our seaports numbers of fishermen and boatmen, as intrepid and bold as heart could desire, who would by trifling encouragement be made to swell this reserve force, and to find pleasure in learning to fire well. The dockyard men could be trained to be stokers, so as to be available as a reserve of stokers in time of war, their places being supplied by naval pensioners, who should, as far as possible, be employed when extra hands are required at our dockyards and arsenals. Lastly, there is our large body of Volunteer artillery and infantry, who have already made themselves skilled marksmen, either with the large guns or rifles, and whose natural aptitude for shooting might be kept up and increased by periodical competitions and drills under the direction of our Admiralty and naval commanders-in-chief. Wherever, therefore, landing places exist on our coast—and at all these coastguard stations are to be found; I would have stations to which the above mentioned forces should be told off; and these stations should be provided with suitable guns, and be connected with London by telegraph, and with each other by good roads and railways, as well as by telegraphic wires and other modes of signalling. These forces should be practised as far as possible afloat as well as on shore; and both for purposes of drill and defence, gunboats mounting plate-piercing guns should be stationed at all our seaports and off our principal landing places. The fast river steamers should, in time of war, supplement these gunboats by acting as torpedo craft, whilst our steam tugs, acting as rocket boats, should be in readiness to ram and run down the enemy's transports and boats. If the whole of our available craft of these descriptions were told off to the stations nearest the places where they ply, they would easily, under the skillful commanders of these river vessels, throw a hostile force into confusion and render a landing impossible. The addition of a fire-ship, or an explosive vessel or two, would complete their work upon the fleet which brought over the forces intended for our destruction, and the result would be such as to leave us in security from a similar attempt for many years to come. Captain Scott next proceeded to show the mercantile marine might be utilised. He said:—The mercantile marine comprises numerous swift ocean-keeping passenger steamers, which in time of war would doubtless become the carriers of a large part of the most valuable portion of our merchandise, as well as of the munitions of war required at our more distant naval stations. Such vessels would, if war were now to break out, owing to the absence of organisation, be dependent for safety on speed alone, and be a source of weakness rather than of strength to our fighting ships. What seems to me to be required is, to arm them with light guns, torpedoes, and Congreves or Hale rockets, and to enrol the crews to be trained to handle

these weapons as part of the Royal Naval Reserve, and by appropriate rewards to induce them to take an interest in their drills, which should be taught them at the expense of the nation. Provision should be made by the arrangements at our ports as already indicated for imparting the necessary instruction, and for exciting interest in the work without interference with their ordinary duties, and the effect on their morale would be very great. Whilst waiting for another engagement, the better class of our seamen would hail any employment of this kind with satisfaction, and their feelings would influence others. The merchant navy, thus organised and commanded by its own officers, duly trained for such work and rewarded by honorary rank as lieutenants and captains, would when moving within certain pre-arranged parallels, be enabled to defend itself against privateers, and would likewise be enabled to act as a medium of communication or connecting link between our war cruisers, stationed to protect them against ironclads or heavy war vessels. In conclusion, Captain Scott urged the necessity which exists for the better organisation and teaching of our crews, and for giving every facility, both to officers and men, of acquainting themselves thoroughly with the handling of our newest weapons, under all the varied conditions of maritime warfare. If all these preparations were postponed, owing to our self-gratulations at the immediate results of our recent unexpectedly vigorous policy, it was to be feared that our pre-eminent pluck and dash would not prevent our being landed in disaster, when opposed to the better disciplined skill of more paustaking nations.

—Broad Arrow.

Lieut.-Colonel E. O. Hewitt, R. E.

A late number of the *Canadian Illustrated News* contains several views of scenery on the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, a view of the Military College, and an excellent portrait of Colonel Hewitt, accompanied by the following sketch of that gentleman:

Among the many heroic deeds recorded in English history few surpass in romantic interest that performed by the young and valiant Edward Osborne, who three centuries ago, leaped from London bridge and rescued from drowning the beautiful daughter of Sir William Hewitt, who afterwards bestowed upon her gallant preserver that most precious woman's gift—her hand and heart. It was the noble youth who was afterwards created first Duke of Leeds, and thus became the founder of one of England's most honourable and ancient houses.

The distinguished military officer, Lieut. Col. Edward Osborne Hewitt, whose portrait we have the pleasure of presenting to our readers—as his name indicates—is a direct descendant of the hero Edward Osborne, and was born in 1835, at Ty-mab Ellis, Glamorganshire, Wales, the country seat of his father Col. John Hewitt, Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Glamorganshire, who distinguished himself upon many occasions, during a long military career, and notably during the American war of 1812, when at Oswego he gallantly, amid showers of bullets, ascended the mast and took down the enemy's colors. This gallant veteran died a few years ago, at the advanced age of 84. The subject of our sketch was educated at Cheltenham College, England, and entered as cadet in the Royal Military College, Woolwich, in 1851, or, until his commission in the Royal Engineers, in August,

1854. In 1861, during the "Frent affair," he was ordered to Canada where he was stationed in command of the Royal Engineers at London, Ont., where he remained until 1863, when he preceded with his command to Halifax, N. S., returning to England in 1867. The subsequent military career of Col. Hewitt, from what we can gather from Army records, seems to have been as arduous and variable as it has been highly honourable. Besides his active services in the West Indies, and spending a considerable time upon a tour of observation with the armies of the North and South, during the American war, and travelling throughout every portion of British North America and the United States, he has identified himself particularly in the development of the higher branches of the military sciences and art, having held the responsible position of Professor at the Military Academy, Woolwich, England. We also find that Col. Hewitt had charge of the construction of the celebrated fortifications defending Spithead at Portsmouth. These Forts—four in number—are the largest, most powerful, and perhaps the most wonderful in the world, being built in deep water several miles from the shore and armed with 150 guns of the very largest calibre, viz: 81 ton and 35 ton guns, and each Fort protected by about 10,000 of iron armour. Not alone in the art of war has the Colonel distinguished himself, but with the more gentle weapon of the printer he has found time to cultivate a skill that is of the highest order of merit, and which will doubtless have an important influence in developing the artistic talents of the military cadets who will be so fortunate as to come under his supervision. Colonel Hewitt married in 1864, in Toronto, Miss Biscoe, daughter of Colonel Biscoe, Royal Engineers, who saw active service in Canada. Mrs. Hewitt's grandfather, an officer in H. M. Service, was killed in carrying despatches for the Governor General of Canada, during the war. Canada is fortunate in having at the head of its new Military College and officer ripe with the practical experience obtained during an extended career of activity, and, lastly, while guiding with his intellectual powers one of the greatest military engineering achievements of the age. In connection with Colonel Hewitt's administration at the Military College, we will add that he will be most ably assisted by Captain Kidout, who served with distinction in several Indian campaigns. This gentleman is a member of an old Canadian family, and has been for many years on the staff of the School of Musketry, Hyth, England. He is also widely known by his connection with the staff at Wimbledon, at the annual competition open to all comers.

Captain Kensington and Prof. Ferguson are also members of the Military College Staff, and are widely known, the former having served five years in Canada with his regiment, and was subsequently Professor of Mathematics at Woolwich, England, while the latter is Professor of Modern Languages and History at Queen's College Kingston.

THE INDIAN WAR—General Sheridan in a despatch to General Sherman says— "A message from the Red Cloud agency reports all quiet, and the probability is that the Indians there will keep quiet." In a letter from Lieut. Garland, dated the Mouth of Little Horn River, July 9th, after describing the battle-field, he says— "These Sioux were all from the same agency as we found camp equipments that had never been used, also blankets that were new, and branded U.S. Indian Dept."

### "Time and my Right."

The coat of arms of the Princes of Servia is a white cross on a red field, with a drawn sword between two dates—1389 1815—and the legend "Time and my Right." A whole history is in this heraldic device. For nearly five centuries the the Servians have upheld the cross on bloody fields against the Turks. Through the Middle Ages they were the border-guard of Europe. The date "1389" represents the year of the great battle when the free Christian Empire of Servia was broken by Amurath and Bajazet, and the brave people was trodden under foot by the Turks. The intervening centuries are long periods of oppression servitude, and suffering, under a conqueror who never knew the meaning of the word mercy to a Christian. When we recall that in this long era the best youth of Servia were taken as children to be trained for Mohammedan slaves or janisseries, and that a Christian mother often beheld her boys carried away by violence to serve the unnatural vices of Viziers and Pashas, and grow up as Mohammedan servants, and that in later years no property or harvest was safe from the rapacity of Turkish tax-gatherers and Governors—that in this long history of tyranny religion was insulted, and all rights trampled on—we may understand the deep and bitter passions which lie back of the present Servian outbreak. The date "1815" is the year of Servian independence, won by the valour of the people; and though a nominal tribute has been paid to the Porte, Servia since that year has been a free and self governing State. Her progress and freedom, the happiness and courage of the peasantry, the advance of public improvements, are a perpetual model to the subject Slavonic Provinces in their servitude and barbarism of what they would be, freed from the tyranny of the Turks.

"Time and my Right" is the legend which expresses the ambition of the Servian people as well as of the ruling house. More than four centuries of defeat and disaster have not quenched the passion to be revenged on the Moslem and to restore the "right" of the Servian empire. Before 1389 the Servian monarchy extended from Belgrade to the Black sea, from the Danube to the Adriatic, and even over Macedonia and Thessaly. Montenegro is still a cliff from that primitive formation, standing over the later drift of the Mohammedan invasion. Bosnia and Herzegovina are only fragments of that ancient Slavonic State. The Servians have waited almost five centuries to avenge Kossowa, to advance the cross again over bloody fields, and to drive the crescent from Europe.

It might be thought that a little State like Servia, with only a million and a quarter inhabitants, could hardly thus venture to throw down the glove to a great Empire like Turkey. But it should be remembered that the population of this State is peculiarly warlike and animated by the most bitter traditional hatred against the Turks. The militia has been trained to arms, and is remarkably numerous for so small a community—numbering, it is stated, some 90,000. The whole Turkish regular force in all European Turkey is reported to be only 60,000. Then the territory of Servia and all the surrounding provinces has been fought over and over again in the incessant wars with the Ottomans. Every feature has been studied in a strategical view. So natural are the battle grounds that history repeats scene of the battles, generation after generation. The Servians and the insurgents knew their ground. Then just outside of

Servia is Bulgaria, with a population of six millions of kindred race, flaming in insurrection and burning with resentment at the recent cruelties of the Mohammedans. To the west are Bosnia and Herzegovina, the kinsmen of Servia, and holding their own against their former master. Little Montenegro is but another Servia, and we doubt if any jealousies of the princely houses can keep her brave army from the fray when Servia declares war.

In European Turkey are eight or nine millions of Slavonians; in Austria, close by the scene of war, four millions more of the same race. Still beyond is the great Slavonic Empire, with millions burning with ardour to aid their southern brethren in their unequal struggle with the ancient enemy of their faith and race. Despite the inequality we should be inclined to predict the success of the weaker combatant, if it were not for the peculiarity of the Turkish race. The Turks, in their degeneracy, preserved one of the qualities of a once commanding race, the "staying" power. They do not know when they are beaten. And, if put on the last defensive, they may hold their lines of communication with Constantinople and protract the war for years. They had repudiated practically their debt, and can now fight on with all they can bring from an oppressed people. The new Soffa or devotee faction ought to have something of the ancient fanaticism, and therefore should fight to the end. The European Powers will counter-balance one another, and the crescent and the cross fight their own battles on the historic fields of the Danube, as they have so often done before. —*New York Times*.

### Dead Sultan.

A correspondent at Constantinople reports a conversation with one who has long been a resident there, and who has an intimate acquaintance with Turkish life and manners. He says:—"And how are the Sultans buried?" I asked. "I will tell you," was the reply, "what was told me by a Turk among Turks—one who knew and would tell the truth. The dead Sultans have always been buried like dogs. The great thing is to get rid altogether of the idea of a dead sultan; for never was there a people among whom is so literally carried out the idea that 'Le Roi ne meurt pas.' When it is quite certain that a Sultan is about to die, those around him hardly wait for the breath to leave the body. Most of them run away to be ready to do homage to the new occupant of the throne. Then follows an odd arrangement: All homage is due to the living sovereign; nothing must interfere with that, not even the corpse of the late Sovereign. So one or two of his old servants only remain with the body, and when it is quite dead, they roll it up in straw matting and prop it up behind the door of his room, to be as much out of sight as possible, and, when night falls, it is carried out of the palace and buried very quietly. No train of mourning coaches here, you see—but, then, they never are used in Turkey; no elaborate preparation for the last resting place of one all-powerful a few hours before.

With us in fact, a dead Sultan is nobody—his sacredness has descended to his successor. To him we turn our thoughts. We Osmanlis could not do as you Franks do—have a grand lying-in-state. We should bewail at the sight, and that would be incongruous with the rejoicing demanded of us on the accession of our new Sovereign, and would be displeasing to him. Therefore, the custom of burying the sultans, in this

manner has never been interfered with; and it is best so." "But how are grandees buried in Turkey?" I continued. "Ah!" was the reply. "I myself saw the funerals of Ali Pasha, Faud Pasha, and Djemil Pasha, so I can make you understand what the ordinary ceremony is at the burial of a person of rank. Neither Turkish ladies nor Turks ever wear mourning. That they dispense with. Let me tell you about the late Faud Pasha's funeral, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Well, he, you know, died in Italy, and his body was brought back to Stamboul for burial. They dug three different graves for him, because in preparing the first came upon some animal (a scorpion, I believe), and it was thought that Turkish ground (sacred in the eyes of Turks) would not receive the body of him who had died among unbelievers. The second grave was not completed when they found water, and again it was believed the earth in this way refused to let the body lie there. But the third time no such impediments appeared, and the grave was dug on a hill within Stamboul, in a desolate place on a site once occupied by houses, and belonging to a mosque; but this waste place had been devastated by one of the great fires so common in Constantinople, and there were the ruins standing out like pillars on the burnt-up ground." "But about the cortege to the burial-place?" asked I. "Well, this is the manner of it: First of all the body is taken to a mosque. Over the simple coffin of cypress wood which contains the body, magnificent shawls are thrown, many sent by friends of the dead Pasha, some provided by his own household. These shawls are very costly. Several Pashas help to carry the body to the grave, and, as the procession goes on, every one rushes forward to help to bear the coffin for a moment, as this is thought to be holy work. Imams wearing blue, green, or violet turbans, according to the school to which they belong, walk before and after the body. At Faud Pasha's funeral they walked four abreast in green turbans, to escort the body to the mosque, chanting verses from the Koran. The dead are always taken to a mosque before burial, and there, after prayers recited by the Imams, the Pashas present spoke of the virtues of the deceased over his bier, as is the custom, and then the funeral party started for the grave. The route to it lay through the beautiful new street of Constantinople, called the Yeni Sokak. There were lines of carriages filled with Turkish ladies in bright coloured serdices, these ladies having waited there since 9 o'clock that morning to see the sight. Among that multitude I mingled, dressed as a Turk, and, as I understood the Turkish language, I overheard much of the conversation and remarks of the crowd. A wooden railing only was placed at first round the grave. You see that a Pasha has the respect paid him of a ceremonious burial; but, as for the Sultans, you may depend on me when I assure you that a dead Sultan is got out of sight as speedily and quietly as possible."

REMITTANCES Received on Subscriptions to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 15th inst.—

Acron, Ont.—Major W. Adams, 10 April, 1877. \$2  
 Kingston, Ont.—Capt. McMillan, 10 June, 1877. 2  
 Spencerville, Ont.—Maj. G. Michael, 10 Jan. 77. 2  
 Montreal, Que.—Major S. Pope, 10 Jan. 1877. 2  
 Danville, Que.—Maj. C. Lovell, 10 Jan. 1877.  
 Peterboro', Ont.—Sergt. Major Maguire, 10 Sept. 77. 2  
 (Per Captain and Advt. P. 144.)  
 Halifax, N.S.—Capt. W. A. Percell, 10 Mar. 1876. 4  
 " " Capt. J. Deane, 10 Sept. 1876. 4

Annual Drill.

The 62nd Battalion commenced their annual drill at the Barracks a few days ago, as already mentioned in the Telegraph. As no camps are allowed by Government this year the several Corps who have been selected by lot to drill will have to be instructed at headquarters. Only eight days drill (of three hours each) are allowed, and the pay for this will be fifty cents a day for non-commissioned officers and men and \$1 for officers (considering this very small allowance, the attendance at the Barracks Monday evening was very good. During the course of the drill there will be a Company competition drill cup presented by Mrs. Col. Thur. It was expected that the Government would issue new uniforms to the 62nd this year, as the clothing now in use is very much worn. They will have to make them last for another year, however, as they cannot obtain new ones till the five years are up. The officers of the Battalion have provided themselves with the new regulation forage cap, which is found to be much more comfortable than the Glengarry cap. The following are the companies represented.

Lt. Colonel, Thomas Sullivan; Major, A. Blain; Acting Adjutant, Captain McLean; Surgeon, S. Z. Earle; Assistant Surgeon, T. J. O. Earle; Paymaster, Brevet Major, Maher; Quartermaster Ensign, G. Wallace.

No. 1 Company—Captain Devlin, Lieut. Earle, 34 non-commissioned officers and men.

No. 2 Company—Captain Sturdee, Ensign Magee, 31 non-commissioned officers and men.

No. 3 Company—Captain Farrer, Ensign Thomas, 30 non-commissioned officers and men.

No. 4 Company—Captain Hazen, Ensign Coster, 28 non-commissioned officers and men.

No. 5 Company—Captain McLean, 32 non-commissioned officers and men.

No. 6 Company—Captain Likely, Lieut. Harit, 30 non-commissioned officers and men.

The number of men per Company must not exceed 42 including non-commissioned officers.—St. John Telegraph, 7th July.

Ragusa, 16th.—The Turkish corps which is surrounded at Metochij proposed to capitulate on Thursday. The Montenegrins have occupied the whole district of Gatchka with the exception of an entrenchment commanding the town in which 2,000 Turks are surrounded. A considerable body of Montenegrins is marching towards Mevesinjo where a battle will probably be fought.

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REFERENCES.—By kind permission we refer to the following: Franklin S. Lane, Louisville, drew \$15,000; Miss Hattie Baker, Charleston, \$5,000; Mrs. Louisa T. Blake, Saint Paul, Piano, \$7,000; Samuel V. Raymond, Boston, \$5,500; Eugene P. Brackett, Pittsburg, Watch, \$300; Miss Anne Oswood, New Orleans, \$5,000; Emory L. Pratt, Columbus, Ohio, \$7,000.

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