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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA), TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1876.

No. 51.

The Volunteer Review

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

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

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

A. Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-Five Cents a line for the first insertion and 12½ Cents for each subsequent insertion.

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

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

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "WITNESS."

THE friends of healthy literature have, by persevering diligence, placed the *Montreal Witness* in the very first rank of newspapers. The rapid growth of trashy reading, and of what is positively vile, stimulating and 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 or every future field of labor, as he holds that by no other means could he do so much for the future of a neighborhood as by placing good reading in every family.

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

favor of the *Witness*. Indeed, the fact that the last assault has been followed up for six months with the most pushing 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 these Roman Catholic readers whose good will we formerly enjoyed and highly prized, give us perhaps, some claim on the kind offices of those who value free speech and freedom of religious belief. The actual diminution of the circulation of the *Daily Witness* is of course, comparatively small, amounting to about 50 out of 13,000, or less than four per cent., and does not effect us pecuniarily, as we can still claim a circulation equal in volume to that of all the rest of the daily city press, probably the majority of our old Roman Catholic reading being such still.

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

	Cir. Daily.		Cir. Semi-Weekly		Ir. Weekly	
	1st Sept.	31st Dec.	1st Sept.	31st Dec.	1st Sept.	31st Dec.
1871.	10,700	3,000	8,400	9,000		
1872.	10,000	3,600	3,600	9,000		
1873.	11,600	3,600	10,750			
1874.	12,900	3,800	17,000			
1875.	12,400	3,200	19,700			

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "CANADIAN MESSENGER."

THE PIONEER PAPER.

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

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

The following are the prices of the *Messenger*

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

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

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "NEW DOMINION MONTHLY."

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

- To the person sending the largest amount of money on or before 1st Nov., as payment in advance for our publications..... \$50.00
- To the person sending 2nd largest amount 40 00
- " " 3rd " 30 00
- " " 4th " 20 00
- " " 5th " 15 00
- " " 6th " 10 00
- " " 7th " 10 00

Five prizes of \$5 each for the next largest amounts..... 20.00

JOHN DOUGLAS & SON,
Publishers, Montreal.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 15th day of November, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th and 6th sections of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, hold in the 31st year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 6 and intitled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario, be and the same be hereby constituted an Outport of Customs and Warehousing Port, under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Guelph, to take effect from the 1st December next.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

Clerk, Privy Council.

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OF THE

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COM'Y.

FIVE DOLLARS EACH,

\$5.00.

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Each Quarter Bond participates in Four series allotments every year, until it is redeemed.

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JANUARY & JULY.		Cash
1 premium of		\$100,000
1 premium of		10,000
1 premium of		5,000
1 premium of		3,000
1 premium of		1,000
10 premiums of \$750 each		5,000
10 premiums of 200 each		2,000
27 premiums of 100 each		2,700
48 premiums of 50 each		2,400
900 premiums of 21 each		18,900
Total		\$150,000
APRIL & OCTOBER.		Cash
1 premium of		\$35,000
1 premium of		10,000
1 premium of		5,000
1 premium of		3,000
3 premiums of \$1,000 each		3,000
10 premiums of 500 each		5,000
10 premiums of 200 each		2,000
29 premiums of 100 each		2,900
44 premiums of 50 each		2,200
3900 premiums of 21 each		81,900
Total		\$150,000

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NEW YORK CITY.

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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.

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No. 21 East 16th Street, New York.

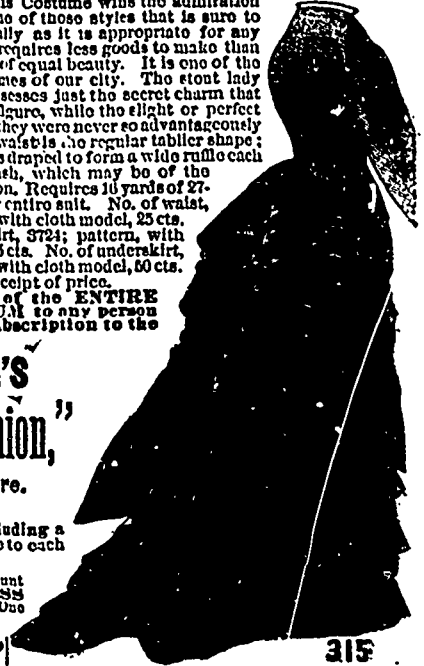
FASHIONS and GOLD COIN PRESENTS!

Smith's "Instant Dress Elevator."



This CUT shows the Upper Part of the Girdle, which is cut out with the "Elevator" fixed in. You raise your skirt while passing a needle place, and then let it fall, or you can keep it raised. It keeps the skirt from the Fifth. It keeps the skirt in a beautiful and fashionable manner. It draws all the fullness to the back, making the "straight front." It saves more than Ten Times its Cost. It can be changed from One Dress to another. Price, 25 cents each. Mailed.

No. 315. This Costume wins the admiration of all. It is one of those styles that is sure to please, especially as it is appropriate for any material, and requires less goods to make than any other suit of equal beauty. It is one of the leading costumes of our city. The stout lady will find it possesses just the secret charm that improves her figure, while the slight or perfect form may feel they were never so advantageously attired. The waist is no regular tablier shape; the overskirt is draped to form a wide ruffle each side of the sash, which may be of the same, or Ribbon. Requires 10 yards of 27-inch goods for entire suit. No. of waist, 3723; pattern, with cloth model, 25 cts. No. of overskirt, 3724; pattern, with cloth model, 25 cts. No. of underskirt, 3725; pattern, with cloth model, 60 cts. Mailed on receipt of price.



OR the Patterns and Cloth Models of the ENTIRE SUIT will be GIVEN FREE as PREMIUM to any person who sends \$1.10 to us, as one year's subscription to the "PATTERN BAZAAR."

A. BURDETTE SMITH'S Monthly "World of Fashion,"

FINE ARTS and POLITE Literature. Single Copies 25 Cents.

Subscription Price, \$3 a year, post-paid, including a premium of Two Dollars' worth of patterns free to each subscriber.

We send our CERTIFICATES for this amount upon receipt of subscription. TWO of our DRESS ELEVATORS will be given IN PLACE of One Dollar's worth of Patterns, if desired.

The "MONTHLY WORLD OF FASHION," the very finest, most beautiful, attractive magazine to be found in this country, and every person who begins with taking it, will NEVER discontinue it while it is published.

Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar Sample Copy, 25 cents. Subscription Price, \$1.10 a year, post-paid. One Dollar's worth of Patterns given to each subscriber free as premium.

\$4,500.00 IN GOLD COIN TO GIVE AWAY!

We will give \$2,000.00 in Gold Coin to 65 persons who send us the largest number of subscribers to our "World of Fashion" at \$3 each, before March 5, 1876. As follows: To the Getter-up of the

Largest Club	\$300.00 in gold coin
21 largest club	200.00 in gold coin
3d largest club	150.00 in gold coin
4th largest club	130.00 in gold coin
5th largest club	120.00 in gold coin
6th largest club	110.00 in gold coin
7th largest club	100.00 in gold coin
8th largest club	75.00 in gold coin
9th largest club	50.00 in gold coin
10th largest club	35.00 in gold coin
11th largest club	25.00 in gold coin
and so on to the 65th largest club.	

You get a premium for every subscriber you send us. And every subscriber gets a premium.

Both of these Gold Coin Presents offers will be found at full length in the September Number, besides the names and P. O. addresses of 102 persons to whom we have just paid \$2,135.00 in Gold, according to our previous offers. You can write to one or all of them, and they will tell you that we do exactly as we promise.

YOUR BEST way is to send your own subscription to either of our Magazines, when you will get the first number and your Certificates of Premiums, which you can show, and at once begin getting subscribers, or send 25 cts. for one copy. Send stamp for Fashion Catalogue.

We will give \$2,500.00 in Gold Coin to 133 persons who send us the largest number of subscribers to our "Bazaar," at \$1.10 each, before March 1, 1876.

As follows: To the Getter-up of the

Largest Club	\$400.00 in gold coin
2d largest club	50.00 in gold coin
3d largest club	150.00 in gold coin
4th largest club	125.00 in gold coin
5th largest club	100.00 in gold coin
6th largest club	75.00 in gold coin
7th largest club	50.00 in gold coin
8th largest club	25.00 in gold coin
9th largest club	25.00 in gold coin
10th largest club	25.00 in gold coin
11th largest club	25.00 in gold coin
and so on to the 133d largest club.	

You get a premium for every subscriber you send us. And every subscriber gets a premium.

A. BURDETTE SMITH,

P. O. Box 5035.

914 Broadway New York City

HARDEE'S RIFLE & LIGHT INFANTRY

Tactics for the Instruction, exercises and maneuvers of RIFLEMEN and Light Infantry—including, School of the Soldier and School of the Company by Brevet Lieut. W. J. Hardee, to which is added Duties of Non-commissioned Officers, Military Honors to be paid by Troops. The articles of war, containing rules by which armies are governed, Relating to Courts-Martial; Suppressing Mutiny or Sedition; Granting Furloughs, Commissary of Musters; Accepting a Challenge; Chaplains; Sutlers; To whom any Officer may apply for Redress; Sentinels; False Alarms; Misbehaviour; Making Known the Watchword; Engineers; Spies; How Courts-Martial must be Authenticated, etc. Sent on receipt of price 1s. 61. EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD HAVE ONE.

TIMOTHY L. BROPHY,

3rd St

3 Sheriff St., New York.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 12th Nov., 1875.

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J. JOHNSON.

Commissioner of Customs

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a Second hand, No. 3 PRINTING PRESS with rollers for cash. Apply at this Office.



The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1876.

No. 51.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Hon. Mr. Vail, Minister of Militia, and family arrived in Ottawa on the 14th from Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The examination in the several Military Districts for admission to the Military College at Kingston, is postponed from the 4th January, 1876, to Tuesday, the 8th February following. Applications for admission to the Military College will be received at Headquarters up to 25th January next.

In the War Office Gazette of 23rd November last, Lieut. Col. Hewitt, Royal Engineers, has been promoted to the local rank of Lieut Colonel in the Army, while holding the appointment of Commandant of the Military College in Canada.

A serious bread riot occurred in Montreal on the afternoon of Friday, while the City Council were in session. At 3 p.m., over 2,000 people, chiefly French Canadians, surrounded the Hall, crying for bread or work. At ten minutes past 3 o'clock, a fight took place, and it was with much difficulty that the police could restore order. His Worship the Mayor, addressed them, counselling the greatest moderation on their part, and not to resort to any violence, which would only make matters worse, he said the Council would do all in their power for them. He reflected on a few who, he feared, wanted to create disorder, but he was interrupted by cries of "we're suffering and want food!" The poor wretches attacked a bear sleigh and knocked in the heads of the barrels and drank the beer, while the baker's sleigh that was passing was also seized upon and the contents quickly distributed amongst them. A sergeant who attempted to seize one of the ruffians engaged in robbing the bread sleigh was surrounded, and the Chief of Police rushed through the crowd, and advised him to let the ruffian go. Scarcely had the Chief done this, than another ruffian rushed up to him and struck him on the left eye cutting the skin. The Chief thereupon laid round him with his cane right and left, smashing it over the head of the ruffian who had dealt him the cowardly blow. He was speedily joined by several of the Police, who soon cleared the way. In the meanwhile a messenger had been sent to the Central Police Station, ordering out all the available force, who thereupon marched up two deep, armed with Spencer rifles. Upon the head of the column being seen advancing up St. Paul street from Jacques Cartier Square the crowd fled in every direction. The Police then took up a position in front of the City

Hall, and were not further molested. The Council decided to employ as many men as it could, in earthworks, at 60 cents a day, each. Still trouble is anticipated, and the Police are out armed.

The Cuban Insurgents have been successful in several recent skirmishes with the Spanish troops.

The authorities of Montreal have provided employment for 500 destitute labourers.

The total number of persons killed and wounded by the tug boat disaster, is now estimated at 200.

Professor Francis A. Walker, of Yale College, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Awards of the Centennial Exhibition.

The Princess of Wales has gone to Copenhagen to spend the holidays.

Eleven of the mutinous crew of the British steamer *Lennie* are to be tried for murder on the high seas. The testimony of the Greek sailors, the principal witnesses against them, is to be taken before the British Consul at Nantes.

The Egyptian expedition to Zanzibar has been recalled.

From Bridgeport, Conn., we learn of the total destruction of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Works by fire on the 14th. Loss about \$500,000 insured for \$316,000.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, introduced a bill in the United States House of Representatives, to amend the Constitution by fixing the Presidential term at six years, and making the President ineligible to any term of twelve years.

Mr. Spilger, of Illinois, introduced a resolution directing the Commissioner on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reducing the regular army to 10,000 men, or to such a number as will insure an efficient public service at an expense not exceeding \$20,000,000 yearly which was adopted.

The examination papers for the entrance examination of Cadets to the Kingston-Military College, which were in course of preparation for some time, have been submitted for approval. It is expected that the Examining Boards, in all the eleven military districts, will shortly be appointed.

The British troops won a brilliant victory over the Penang Insurgents on the 7th inst., and the rebellion in the Peninsula is now believed to be practically at an end.

The Archbishop of Cologne, has left that city, and is not expected to return.

The British Royal Colonial Institute is about appointing a committee to consider the proposed exchange of territory with France on the west coast of Africa.

The Crown Princess of Germany has a studio arranged in the new palace, Potsdam,

where she and the Crown Prince reside. She has produced several very good portraits of the members of the royal family, which are at the same time creditable works of art.

Hon. Mr. Cavendish and Colonel Stokes, British Commissioners to Egypt, arrived at Alexandria yesterday.

The *Morning Standard* publishes a special despatch from St. Paul de Loanda, stating that Captain Cameron's exploring expedition arrived there on November the 19th, having traversed the continent from Ujiji. The expedition had been a complete success. All the men were well.

A Glasgow man recommends as a means of preventing the personal injury and damage to property which result from railway collisions, that passenger carriages should be constructed of strong vulcanized India rubber, which, he says, can be moulded up to any thickness and degree of elasticity. The carriages would be rounded at the ends instead of having buffers attached; and these convex ends would become concave in collision, but would not jerk the carriages off the rails like buffers. He proposes that the train should be united by a wire rope passed through eyes underneath each carriage to a windlass on a brake beam, which would tighten it up to any tenacity.

Since the Vanguard disaster the British Admiralty have been discussing fog signals and the result is an order that ships of the Channel squadron be provided with eight-pounder cannons for signalling purposes.

The German Reichstag have refused to grant the increased army estimates proposed by the Government.

A force of detectives and police are about to start for France to arrest the crew of the British ship *Lennie* on a charge of mutiny and murder.

William King Thompson, the principal in the plot to blow up the steamer *Mescal*, died at Bremen yesterday, from the effects of his self-inflicted wounds. He was a native of native of Brooklyn, N. Y., and commanded a blockade runner during the civil war in the United States.

A prize has been awarded by the Belgian Academy to Kari Marchal for his "History of Sculpture in Belgium in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries."

The second installment of the collection of fac-similes of ancient charters, which is being issued under the superintendence of the Trustees of the British Museum, will be ready about Christmas.

The French Minister of Public Instruction and the Bishop of Orleans, have been elected life Senators by the Assembly.

ARMY (MILITIA BALLOT.)

(Continued from page 59.)

107. II. The separate recruiting establishments for the two services, and the permanent staff for supervising and controlling the militia, pensioners, and reserve men, would be consolidated. The different obligations to foreign or home service under which the militia reserve and the army reserve of the first and second class have been engaged would continue, for the general militia so consolidated would necessarily comprise the two classes of men, viz., those engaged for foreign service, as the reserves, and those for home defence, as the militia and pensioners.

108. III. The *Property* qualifications for officers in the militia were (in 1869) abolished, and the *professional* qualifications may be best secured by a previous service in the army. The schools of instruction improvised for the militia may be useful in training officers for the force to be established in the place of the local militia, but with trained officers often unemployed in the army, and yet paid by the State, it is needless to withdraw gentlemen from their civil pursuits to command the general militia.

109. IV. The general militia, so constituted, would be brought into a closer relationship towards the army, than has hitherto existed. As its organisation would cease to be local, the command would be given to the generals of the several military districts into which the kingdom is divided. Hereafter, each regiment of the line might use a militia regiment as a training or depot battalion, under the charge of the permanent staff.

110. V. Assuming this plan to be accepted, all the militia statutes from 1802 (very many in number) would be withdrawn from the statute book, and a short Bill would be needed to enable the Crown to raise a general militia by voluntary enlistment. The conditions of service would be identical with those which are laid down (1) in the several general militia, (2) the militia reserve, and (3) the Army Reserve Acts. Divided into two classes for foreign service (a) and home service (b), the limitation of numbers would be that now imposed by Parliament, and the discipline the same as that which is now sanctioned, except that it would be carried out by the general in command of the district, and not by the lord lieutenant of each county.

111. Thus the whole military forces of the country would be reorganised under two (and only two) establishments, as these formerly existed, the army with the reserve and general militia on one establishment, under the Commander in Chief, the local militia and volunteers on another, under the Lords Lieutenant, till from dormant they became active forces.

C. M. Clode.

War Office, 8 December 1870.

APPENDIX No. 1. *

ANALYSIS OF MR. RAPER'S REPORT ON RAISING THE MILITIA, AND RECRUITING THE ARMY THEREFROM.

The questions which form the subject of Mr. Raper's remarks, as he states at the commencement of his Paper, relate, in the first instance, to the best mode of raising the militia, and secondly, the expediency of ap-

plying this force to the supply of the regular army.

The system of recruiting the army from the militia, when contrasted with the ordinary means adopted for that purpose, may be considered in two lights; either with reference simply to its comparative efficacy, or with reference simply to its comparative expense. Although the army of reserve and additional force may be said to form a portion of the militia force in general, I shall, for the sake of clearness, so far treat them as distinct bodies as to separate them under three distinct heads; giving an account of the number of persons who volunteered from each of these forces to the regular army, and of the expenses adherent to the different systems on which they were respectively based; this will, hope, facilitate the inquiry concerning the efficacy of recruiting the army from the militia, and the expense which the system involves. The ordinary means of recruiting the army will furnish a fourth subject for consideration.

MILITIA.

The mode of levying the militia by ballot was first introduced in the year 1757, and is too well known to require to be explained. It will be sufficient for the purpose of this paper to notice one or two of the provisions of the laws which have been enacted to carry this system into execution.

Every person drawn for the service of the militia, who instead of serving in person finds a substitute, is virtually ever after exempt. A balloted man not providing a substitute and not presenting himself for enrolment was subjected to a fine, in 1803, of 15*l.*, in 1807 of 20*l.*, and was again liable to be drawn at the end of five years. The service of a balloted man serving in person is limited to five years, but the substitute (should the militia be embodied during his five years) is bound to serve until the dis-embodiment of that force.

A man drawn when the militia is embodied, who does not possess property to the extent of 500*l.* receives from his parish one half of the current price of a substitute, whether he serves in person or provides a substitute; and when the militia is ordered out into actual service the captain receives one guinea from each man, to be laid out as he (the captain) may think fit; and the remainder, if any, is given to the man.

The proportion of balloted men who have served in person, to those who have found substitutes, appears to have been always small.

In 1807 there were 22,956 substitutes to 3,129 balloted men serving in person. In 1810, 8,101 substitutes to 797 balloted men serving in person.

The price of a substitute is necessarily fluctuating, depending upon the frequency, the extent, and urgency of the demand.

Of the actual price of substitutes we have the following particulars:—In 1807, it appears by a return from all the counties of England and Wales, one or two excepted, that the price of a militia substitute was—in three counties, from 41*l.* to 45*l.*; in six, from 16*l.* to 20*l.*; in the Isle of Wight, 10*l.*, in all the other counties, from 20*l.* to 40*l.*

In 1810 a return for about half the counties in Great Britain gives—Merioneth, 15*l.*; Tower Hamlets, 12*l.* 12*s.*; the rest of Middlesex, 20*l.*; Yorkshire, 46*l.* to 55*l.*; Wigton, 48*l.*; and in addition to these counties from the principals, the substitutes in the case of the ballot of 1810 received a further sum of 10 guineas from Government.

The system of recruiting the militia by beat of drum is now to be considered. The year 1810 appears to have been the last year

of the ballot during the war. In Great Britain the recruiting by beat of drum was in operation during a short period only of 1811, but continued throughout the years 1812 and 1813. In Ireland the recruiting by beat of drum was in force from the commencement of the war. The recruit for the British Militia always received a bounty of 10 guineas; for the Irish, eight guineas from June 1809; previously, from April 1803, four guineas; under the Act of December 1802, two guineas. The bounty on recruiting to the regular army was the same whether the militia was raised by ballot or beat of drum.

ARMY OF RESERVE.

The army of reserve was ordered to be raised in July 1803. The only difference in the terms of service between the British Militia and the army of reserve was that in the former the service was confined to Great Britain; in the latter it extended to all parts of the United Kingdom. The period was substantially the same in both cases,—namely, balloted men five years, substitutes for a further period,—in the militia until the disembodiment; in the army of reserve, until six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

In 1803 and 1804 the average price of substitutes for the army of reserve was 30*l.* During the latter months of the levy, which was superseded in July 1804 by the additional force, the price was 70*l.* and even 100*l.*

The bounty on volunteering from the army of reserve to the line was, in the first instance, 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, afterwards 10 guineas.

The bounty for volunteering from the militia ranged from six guineas to 14 guineas, according to circumstances.

Upon the whole the aggregate bounty of army reserve and militia substitutes volunteering to the line can hardly be taken at a lower average than 40*l.* per man; those enrolled for the militia in 1810 may be taken at 50*l.*

In the instance of the army of reserve, some extraordinary charges appear to have arisen on account of 5,651 men who deserted from that army, or who were claimed as deserters from other corps in the course of 10 months preceding 1st May 1804; also on account of 2,116 men who were claimed by civil law, &c. during the same period. But these, as I have said, were extraordinary expenses and ought not therefore, I am inclined to think, to be taken into account in considering the expenses relating to a particular system because every system must be liable, in some degree at least, to the same casualties.

It may be proper here to remark that the army of reserve was the only occasion on which a ballot is understood to have occurred in Ireland from 1803 to 1814. The Act of December 1802, for completing the Irish Militia, recites, "that the mode of raising men by ballot hath not been generally adopted in Ireland;" and in 1807, when a ballot was proposed, 20 counties remonstrated against this course of proceeding.

ADDITIONAL FORCE.

The Additional Force Act was passed on the 29th June, 1804. All deficiencies of the army of reserve were to be filled up under its provision, instead of by ballot. The terms of service were the same as for the army of reserve. The men to be raised by parish officers. If the quota was not completed by a prescribed period, the parish was subjected to a penalty of 20*l.* for each man deficient, and the deficiencies were to be supplied by regimental recruiting. Personal bounty, 12 guineas for the additional

* Obtained from Earl Gray, and printed at the War Office, 25th November 1870. It was referred to by him in 137 "Hansard's Debates" (3), p. 1291.

force and nine guineas—afterwards increased to 10 guineas for volunteering to the line; the aggregate being five or six guineas more than for the direct enlistment into the regular army. The parish officers or regimental party received a reward of two guineas until September 1805, when it was increased to four guineas.

It was intended that at least 14,800 men should be annually supplied by this force to the line:—

England ..	9,000
Scotland ..	1,800
Ireland ..	4,000

The numbers raised in the two years to July 1806, when the Act was repealed, were:—

By parish officers ..	10,907
By regimental officers ..	4,871

Thus distributed:—
 Volunteers to the line .. 8,562
 Deserters (one fifth of the total) .. 3,041
 The rest to garrison battalions, viz .. 4,175

REGULAR ARMY.

On the renewal of the war in May 1803, the personal bounty to the infantry recruit was raised from five guineas to 7l. 12s. 6d., at which amount it continued until May 1804, i.e., during the whole of the active period for raising the army of reserve and supplementary militia. It was afterwards increased to 10 guineas in May 1804; from June 1804 to July 1806, 16 guineas; from July 1806 to November following, 16 guineas for the limited period; from November 1806 to the end of the war, 11 guineas for the limited period; from April 1808 to the end of the war, 16 guineas for the unlimited period.

It appears from the above statement, that five different means of recruiting the army were resorted to during the last war:—

1. The ordinary means of recruiting the army, the highest cost of each recruit being 16 guineas for an unlimited period, or for the limited period from 1804 to 1806.

2. The recruiting from the militia raised by ballot, the average price being 40 guineas.

3. The recruiting from the militia by beat of drum, the highest price being 26 guineas.

4. The recruiting from the army of reserve (by ballot), the average price being 40 guineas.

5. The recruiting from the additional force (raised by parish officers), the highest price being 21 or 22 guineas.

The following statement will show the numbers of men who enlisted, and the numbers who were drafted into the regular army, from 1803 to 1813:—

Ordinary Recruiting.

YEARS.	Unlimited Period.	Limited	TOTAL.
1803 ..	11,233		11,233
1804 ..	9,430		9,430
1805 ..	10,180		10,180
1806 ..	4,099	6,221	10,320
1807 ..		17,760	17,760
1808 ..	3,519	6,958	10,477
1809 ..	7,033	2,642	9,675
1810 ..	6,027	1,340	7,367
1811 ..	7,893	1,639	9,532
1812 ..	10,650	1,913	12,563
1813 ..	10,917	1,877	12,824
TOTAL ..	81,031	40,350	121,381

Volunteers from the Militia.

1803 ..	13,580
1806 ..	2,968
1807 ..	27,505
1808 ..	3,378
1809 } ..	23,885
1810 } ..	
1811 ..	11,453
1812 ..	9,927
1813 ..	17,402

Total .. 110,098

From the army of reserve, 24,690 from 1803 to 1807; from the additional force 8,562 from 1804 to 1807.

It may be fairly concluded that many of the 110 and odd thousands of volunteers from the militia, of the 24,000 from the army of reserve, and 8,562 from the additional force, would have entered the army by the ordinary means, if these forces had not been in existence. Some counteraction to the ordinary means of recruiting would appear to be the inevitable consequence of recruiting from any other source, whether it be the militia, the army of reserve, or additional force; but the degree of counteraction will be found to depend in a great measure upon the principal that service is engendered upon. The question now to be considered is, whether the militia raised upon the system of ballot, is more injurious to the ordinary recruiting, than the militia raised upon the system of voluntary service.

On the renewal of the war in May 1803, the personal bounty on entering the army was increased from five guineas to 7l. 12s. 6d.; in May 1804 to 10 guineas; in June to 16 guineas. There were raised by ordinary recruiting, in June 1803, 1,129 men; in July, 1,827 men.

The ballot for the army of reserve and supplementary militia commenced about the end of July 1803, and continued until July 1804. During this period the ordinary recruiting produced the following numbers of men;—

August, 1803 ..	1,262
September ..	696
October ..	505
November ..	593
December ..	743
January, 1804 ..	700
February ..	692
March ..	486
April ..	586
May ..	647
June ..	666

11 Months .. 7,564

Average .. 688

Thus the ordinary recruiting, which in the month preceding the ballot had raised 1,827 men, raised only 688 men on the average in each of the 11 months after the commencement of the ballot.

The ballot ceased in July 1804, and did not re-commence until August 1807.

Mr Windham's plan took effect in part from the 25th June 1806. It stipulated there should be no counteraction to the ordinary recruiting; no draft for the militia. The Additional Force Act was repealed, and the ballot was suspended. The first six months the plan produced 6,321 men.

* This appears to me hardly a fair way of putting the case, for evidently there were some causes in operation which induced men to enlist in August, as it nearly doubles the other months, and the same causes might have been in operation during the month preceding the ballot.—J. W.

The preceding half year produced by the ordinary means of recruiting 4,119, the difference being 2,202. But in the preceding half year, 5,834 men were raised for the additional force, of whom a large proportion might be expected to extend their services.

It appears, however, Mr. Windham's plan was not considered to have come into full operation until the commencement of 1807. For it may be observed that the regulations concerning the increase of pensions were not circulated until the end of October 1806. During the first six months of 1807, the ordinary recruiting produced 10,418 men, being more than it had produced in the whole year of 1804, or 1805, or 1806. During the last six months of 1807, there was a heavy militia ballot for about 37,500 men. The ordinary recruiting produced 7,312 men, that is, above 3,000 men less than in the preceding half year. The aggregate yearly average of the augmentation to the line by the ordinary recruiting from July 1803 to July 1806, and by the volunteers from the army of reserve and additional force, including those who volunteered after July 1806, were as follows:

	Men.
Volunteers from the army of reserve ..	24,690
Do, from additional force ..	8,562
Ordinary recruiting:—	
Last six months of 1803 ..	5,631
Year 1804 ..	9,430
Year 1805 ..	10,177
First six months of 1806 ..	4,099
	6) 62,559
Average of half years ..	10,431

Of ordinary recruiting for the first six months of 1807, 10,418. Thus it appears the half year when Mr. Windham's plan was in full and free operation, produced within 13 of the number raised in the average of any one of the preceding half years, and more than double the average of the ordinary recruiting of an equal period.

There are three apparent causes for the increase of ordinary recruits during the operation of Mr. Windham's plan. First, there was no counteraction; second, the period of service was limited; third, the pension was increased.

It may be proper to mention a few particulars relating to the limited period, and to the increase of the out pension.

From June 1806 to March 1808, the army recruit could not engage otherwise than for the limited period. In 1803, the option was given to the limited or unlimited period, the experiment having been tried with the volunteers from the Militia in 1807; the additional bounty for the unlimited period was, to the army recruit 5 guineas, to the volunteer from the militia, 4 guineas.

Of the volunteers in 1807, a small proportion only of those from the British Militia took the unlimited period, viz, 2,756 to 16,396 for the limited. In the Irish Militia the numbers were about equal. Afterwards the limited period preponderated with the British Militia until 1813, when the scale turned in favour of the unlimited period, in the proportion of about 4 to 3. But subsequently to 1807 almost every man from the Irish militia volunteered for the unlimited period.

With respect to recruits for the line, the unlimited period prevailed throughout both England and Ireland; in 1812 and 1813 in the proportion of 5 or 6 to 1.

In regard to the increased pension, it is to

be remarked that the personal bounty continued the same from July 1806 for the limited period, as it had been for the unlimited, viz., 16 guineas until 28th November 1806, when it was reduced to 11 guineas. About the end of October or beginning of November 1806, the regulation respecting the increased pension was circulated. In comparing, therefore, the first six months of 1807 with a period previous to July 1806, some allowance ought, it is conceived, to be made for the increased pension, supposing the limited period to be balanced by the decrease in the bounty. In comparing with each other periods subsequent to November 1806, the pension can, of course, create no difference.

	The numbers of men raised in 1807, were:	Average per month.
March quarter,	5,014;	1,671
June "	5,404;	1,801
Sept. "	4,122;	1,374
Dec. "	3,220;	1,073

It should be observed that the Act for the ballot for the augmentation to the Militia did not pass till August 1807, but the Bill was brought in on the 22nd July. The number of men raised in July was 1,377 being more than 400 below the average of the preceding three months. The expectation of the ballot was considered to have affected the ordinary recruiting. There was certainly no want of men, as the ballot produced in five months, 31,900 men.

The ordinary recruiting raised, in January 1808, 632 men, in February 649 men. From March 1808, when the ballot was probably at an end, the ordinary recruiting revived, producing in that month 901 men.

By a General Order of the 21st April 1808 the additional bounty of 5 guineas was given for the unlimited period. The average from March to December 1808, both inclusive, was 920 men per month, extremes being 804 and 1,084.

In 1809 a further augmentation of about 25,000 men was directed to be made to the British militia by an Act passed 27th May 1809. A period of 16 months, namely, to 1st October 1810, was allowed for completing the number. Recruiting by beat of drum was permitted to 1st June 1810; but after the 1st April 1810, His Majesty might direct a ballot, if the deficiency rendered the measure eligible. The number of recruits raised by beat of drum in 1809 and 1810 was 11,283, thus nearly 14,000 remained to be raised by ballot.

The ballot commenced about August 1810.

Ordinary recruiting for the Army in 1809 and 1810 was effected in the following manner:—

Six months preceding the	Militia levy:	Men.	Mo'ly Average.
1809:			
March quarter.....		2,768	923
June ".....		3,348	1,116
Succeeding 18 months:			
From June to Sep.....		1,935	662
From Sep. to Dec.....		1,574	525
1810:			
March quarter....		1,815	605
June ".....		1,809	603
September quarter....		1,969	656
December ".....		1,774	591

Here it will be remarked that the average of the period of the actual ballot, say for the last six months of 1810, was 624 per month; the average of the period of recruiting by beat of drum (from July 1809 to July 1810) having been 600 men per month; but in 1812 and 1813, when the recruiting by beat of drum appears to have been altogether substituted for ballot, the monthly average for army recruiting for the whole of the

two years exceeded 1,000 men. During the 12 months preceding the ballot of 1810, therefore, the expectation of that ballot may be supposed to have kept recruits from the army, more especially when it is considered that the militia substitute was to receive from Government the same bounty as the militia recruit, viz., 10 guineas, in addition to the bounty from his principal, which in 1807 has generally run from 20l to 40l.

The above statement relates to nothing more than the effects of the ballot system as regards the army. It remains, therefore, to consider the principle of compulsive service on which it is based, and its general effects.

Balloted men serving in person, and substitutes serving for balloted men, are the two classes of soldiers which compose the militia force embodied on the principle of compulsion; but as the services of the latter are voluntary, it follows that balloted men serving in person constitute the whole advantage of the system. It is indeed true that by obliging the balloted men who are unwilling to serve in person to find substitutes, the system becomes the indirect means of raising a large force independent of those who do serve in person; but the manner of raising this force, which is the question under consideration, is upon the principle of voluntary enlistment, and not upon the principle of compulsion. The number of balloted men serving in person is so inconsiderable, that bounty after all is the means by which the militia force is raised, and the system of ballot acts as a partial tax upon a few individuals, rich or poor, as chance may determine, from which the community in general is altogether exempt. There is no question but that the system of compulsion originated upon an erroneous opinion that men could not be obtained by any other means, and because the community at large would have furnished more men than were requisite to form a defensive corps, it became necessary to make a selection of persons to serve for the rest. The question then was in what manner that selection should be made, and a ballot from which no one was exempt was a scheme as little open to the objection of partiality as any that could have been fixed upon for the purpose; but if in practice bounty is substituted for compulsive service, which the small proportion of balloted men serving in person shows to be the case, then there does not seem to be any sense in determining by ballot by whom that bounty is to be paid, since the money of all can be rendered available for the public benefit, although their personal service could not.

The second question, which relates to the expediency of applying the militia to the supply of the regular army, remains to be considered independently of the mode of raising the militia.

The plan of making the militia the means of recruiting the army is open to the objection that it destroys the efficiency of the militia as a force independent of the army; for what must be the state of a regiment when the men may quit it almost at any moment, and if not influenced by personal motives, are tempted to do so by a high bounty? At the volunteering of 1805 the militia commanding officer was allowed to select, and to prohibit from volunteering the half of his effectives; but the permission was afterwards confined to the regimental clerk, drummers, musicians, artificers, and, in Ireland, non-commissioned officers. The commanding officer might object to the discharge of particular individuals amongst the privates, but the General of the district, or the adjutant general, was to decide the

case. It is not the least thing which is to be regretted, as the consequence of this measure, that it made country gentlemen less disposed than before to accept commissions, more especially as many young men are supposed to have entered the militia who, unless officered by country gentlemen, would never have enlisted into this or any other military service.

On the other hand, if militiamen be precluded from enlisting into the line, a force equal to a third or fourth part of the army is rendered altogether unserviceable for foreign stations. The militia admits men of an age and standard that would disqualify them from the army, but it would be an ungracious thing to tell the militia that they must not engage men of a better description. To obviate these difficulties, it is suggested by Mr. Raper to constitute two corps upon the principle of the additional force, to be considered as succours to feed the army, and totally distinct from the militia. By attaching to regular regiments additional battalions or companies, for the purpose of receiving men (recruited by regimental parties, not by parish officers) who may in the first instance wish to engage for local service only, such men would, on extending their services, still remain in the same corps, and probably under some of the same officers.

There would thus be three descriptions of service, exclusive of the militia, viz.:

1. The army, or, in other words, unlimited service as to time and place.
2. Limited as to time, and unlimited as to place.
3. Limited as to time and place.

But these two last would be at liberty to extend their services by volunteering into the army.

It is proposed to make the bounty for the militia recruit lower than that given by the army for the local engagement, so that men unfit for the line, having no other alternative, might be willing to engage for the lower rate; and if eligible men accept the bounty when they might obtain a higher in the army for the same unlimited service, it may with reason be concluded that they would never have enlisted into the army. Both classes would thus be a gain to the Home Service, without bringing loss to the service abroad.

(Signed) J. W.*

APPENDIX, No. 2.

MEMORANDUM.

General Register Office,
Somerset House,

22 December 1859.

At the request of Her Majesty's Government, who are considering whether it may not be advisable at this juncture to take the necessary preliminary steps previous to having recourse to the ballot for the militia, I make the following observations:—

To obtain in 1860 the lists mentioned in 26th section of 42 Geo. 3, c. 90, the occupiers of about 4,000,000 dwellings must be visited and furnished with blank returns.

This is an immense operation, which can not be performed, as has been suggested, by the 2,200 officers serving under me, and employed in making the Civil Register of Births and Deaths. They are not persons, like Custom house and Excise officers, paid by salary, devoting their whole time to the service of the public; but they are union surgeons, shopkeepers, chemists, relieving

* Supposed to be Mr. John Wade, Clerk in the War Office.

officers, schoolmasters, &c., who are paid by fees for each entry, and who industriously obtain a small addition to their daily earnings by registering births and deaths, generally in the morning and evening.

For the same reason officers connected with the General Post Office, although much more numerous, cannot be called upon to perform this duty.

Neither are the officers serving under the Inland Revenue Board the best calculated to obtain these returns, although employed in collecting assessed and house taxes.

Nor does it seem to me that the police, either in town or country, are sufficiently numerous as they are in Ireland, to execute this office.

I also think that it cannot be done by parish constables, tythingmen, or head boroghs.

The number of dwellings to be visited and blank returns to be left there for the purpose of being filled up by the occupiers, and afterwards to be collected, will probably be in number next year about 4,000,000, instead of about 2,000,000 in 1811.

In like manner, in 1860, the names returned may be estimated as above 2,000,000, compared with about 1,000,000 in 1811.

The amount, therefore, of the primary work directed to be executed in the 26th section may be considered as doubled in the last 50 years.

So also will be doubled, as compared with 1811, the second portion of the work to be performed under the 28th section, viz., to make out a list for each parish or place of all the names included in the occupiers' returns for the use of the Lieutenantcy, and to make a copy of such list to be affixed to church doors.

Thus 4,000,000 returns must be printed and left with occupiers; afterwards they must be collected and examined, and the names of those who are entered in the returns must be recorded in a list containing four columns of particulars. The names also of those who by neglect have been omitted, are to be recorded in an additional list. These two lists will contain probably 2,000,000 names. Both lists must be copied for the purpose of being affixed to church doors. Altogether, 4,000,000 names, with at least one additional column, must be written by the persons employed to make out the lists.

The expense of these two processes must be great; but if the necessary expenditure of money be sanctioned, of course means may be found to obtain these statistics.

If I am asked what will probably be the expense, I should be unwilling to estimate it at less than 80,000*l*, perhaps more.

Again, if I am asked what existing machinery may probably be the best to institute this inquiry, I should say, the officers connected with the administration of the Poor Law; because I see, in a Parliamentary Return, No. 2, Session 1852, that in the year 1851, for purposes connected with Poor Law assessment, the Poor Law officers had cognizance of not fewer than 3,408,332 houses or tenements.

The rateable value of each of the houses recorded. I imagine, therefore, they must be well known to and be visited by Poor Law officers.

What public officers, then, are there so well qualified to obtain these lists for the Lieutenantcy as the persons serving under the authority of the Poor Law Board?

Under the system ordered in the 26th and 28th sections, if what I have above stated as to the numbers be accurate, viz., that there will be in 1860, 4,000,000 heads of families, and 2,000,000 persons only between

the specified ages, it is evident that the answers to more than half of the forms to be left with the 4,000,000 occupiers of dwellings will be "Nil Returns."

The duty imposed by 26th and 28th sections, will be most arduous; it will not be merely to ascertain the families with which the return is to be left, and to obtain a sufficient number of printed blank forms, and to leave them with the occupiers, and then to sit at home receiving those returns properly filled up, and to make therefrom the two copies of the lists required.

There is another duty to be executed.

The avowed object of the return is to obtain from the heads of families the names of inmates liable to compulsory military service—a species of penalty. The attempts at evasion would be most numerous: 1st, in omitting to make and deliver any return; 2nd, in omitting names which should be inserted; 3rd, in making wrong statements as to age and infirmity, &c., and claiming exemption upon false pleas and pretences.

Under the 28th section, it will be the duty of those who prepare the lists to make an inquisitive investigation in order to ascertain the names of those also within the specified ages who have not been returned, and to record them.

This is an inviolable and most difficult duty to perform, but it is one not to be shrunk from; because, unpalatable as this forced system of ballot, disused for so many years, will be to the masses, even were the system so perfect that not a single individual who was duly qualified evaded the law, how much more odious will it be when from the neglect of officers acting under Government, it will be notorious that certain skulkers and malingers have contrived that their names be excluded from the list? Those who honestly attend and stand the ballot having thereby their chances greatly increased of military service being forced upon them.

If in 1860 these returns are to be made by every occupier of a dwelling, returns which, if they are properly filled up, will entail annoyance and possible forced military service upon some inmates of half the families, I fear that it will be most difficult in the following year 1861 to obtain true and complete answers required to be recorded on taking the decennial census.

The ballot for militia, if it be taken in the preceding year, will greatly damage the accuracy of the results of that important and expensive inquiry; and it is to be regretted that the necessity for that additional means of defence should be thought by Her Majesty's Government now to exist.

I should have been glad if it could have been postponed until after the census of 1861.

(Signed) GEORGE GRAM,
Registrar General.

The Struggling Cubans.

Havana, Dec. 9.—The Cubans look forward to another year of war, and say that if they can sustain themselves twelve months longer they will certainly achieve their independence. As the rebel leaders not only promise to keep the war up but also maintain themselves in the Vilas, all who are interested in the fortunes of the young republic appear sanguine of success.

The Spaniards have had several encounters lately with insurgent columns, and it is said that the latter have captured two convoys, one of some importance. The official reports received here between the 25th of

November and the 5th inst. speak of an attack on the village of Reharcadero, where five houses were burnt in the suburbs without any casualties to the garrison. Another attack by a large body of Cubans on the town of Cumanayagu was repulsed by the garrison at that place without loss to itself, though the patriots had nine men killed and over thirty wounded, according to the Spaniards.

The operations throughout the island during the past fortnight have been of slight importance, but there are rumors that two of the combined movements of Count Valmaseda have failed of their object, which was the enclosing of Roloff and Maximo Gomez in "rings of iron," and utterly annihilating them. This proceeding they decidedly objected to, and with their customary skill they both managed to escape from the toils so laboriously prepared for them, and when the Spanish forces closed in upon the spot where they expected to find their enemy, they found their General had been out manoeuvred, and the Cubans under the immediate command of the Roloff and Gonzalez had got to the rear of the Spaniards and were briskly attacking them.

The financial combinations of Sr. Rubi have not yet greatly ameliorated the condition of affairs, but it is just to add that the Royal Commissioner shows a thorough determination to reform the administration. The determination of Rubi to get rid of speculators is likely to bring him in conflict with the Captain General, who has the reputation of having among his personal friends some very hard cases indeed. It is even supposed that Valmaseda will leave the island soon, and be succeeded by Gen. Sanz, of Porto Rico notoriety, who is expected here to-day or to-morrow. Gen. Sanz is extremely popular with the ultra Spanish party here, and preparations are being made to give him a grand reception.

The *Diario de la Marina* has published an article on the results of the last crop in this island, and deduces from the tables it publishes that the value of the total exports of this year to the 31st inst., will be \$75,000,000 in gold at least; and claims that this amount would have been still larger had not the weather been so unfavorable and the price of almost all the island produce so unremunerative.

In view of the success attending the efforts of the Spaniards to keep up the agricultural production of Cuba, in spite of the destruction of so many estates by insurgents, the *Diario* insists that the triumph of their party is the only solution of present difficulties which can be desirable either for foreigners, or islanders, and consequently calls upon the rebels to make unconditional submission, which will no doubt be responded to by Spain with unconditional pardon. This, the *Diario* says, is the only possible solution of the thousand questions involved in the rebellion, and foreign nations should use their influence to hasten such a termination of the struggle.

At a place called Fuelle de Gomez a rebel prisoner named Antonio Gomez was shot a day or two ago, together with a colored boy said to have been in communication with the rebels, and to have supplied them with some necessaries.—*N. Y. Sun*.

Since the *Vanguard* disaster the British Admiralty have been discussing fog signals, and the result is an order that ships of the Channel squadron be provided with eight poundercannonades for signalling purposes.

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The Volunteer Review,
AND
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1875.

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

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

With his week's paper we forward accounts against our subscribers in Victoria and New Westminster, British Columbia; Winnipeg South St. Andrews, Mapleton, Poplar Point, Headingly, Kildonan, St. Charles St Boniface, and Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg. And in the Province of Ontario, Prescott, Brockville, Gananoque, Kingston, Belleville, Cobourg, Port Hope, and Peterboro'. We trust prompt attention will be paid to these accounts and the money forwarded without delay.

We republish on another page an article from the *Army and Navy Gazette*, of 13th November, containing a very interesting account of the tour of the Canadian Commander-in-Chief and his staff, across the continent from Prince Edward's Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, North Atlantic, to Vancouver Island, at the mouth of the Gulf of Georgia, North Pacific Ocean.

The mission of the gallant General was one of military inspection, and possibly a little diplomatic, as his interview with United States officers commanding on the frontier would seem to indicate; at all events it was of an eminently satisfactory character, and we shall look forward to the forthcoming "Annual Report on the State of the Militia,"

for a most interesting memoir of, this memorable journey.

It is very gratifying to find that the "North-west Mounted Police" have fully succeeded in establishing law and order between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains, and that organized only as a *civil force*, they have been kept in such a high state of discipline and efficiency, which is due to Colonels FRENCH MAULEOD and the subordinate officers in command; but we hope the Major GENERAL will see his way towards having the force placed on the regular military establishment of Canada, as its originator, Colonel P. ROBERTSON ROSS, C.B., designed.

That gallant officer, in the summer of 1872, made the memorable "Reconnaissance" (an account of which will be found in the "Annual Report of the State of the Militia" for that year) over the same ground, his escort being two guides, and his only companion his son, a young gentleman of sixteen years of age. On his recommendation that a *military force* should be organized for the Northwest composed of Mounted Riflemen, the Ministry of the day organized the "North-west Police"—the change to a *mere constabulary* being made for some fancied political purpose in which the desire of pleasing our neighbors bore a principal part. The gallant Colonel commanded the *Canadian Militia* at that time made nearly the same tour of inspection previous to leaving the *settlements*, and travelled through what "uptown" (now Major) BUTLER calls the "Great Lone Land" without other escort than that described, making in all a round journey of not less than *sixteen thousand miles* by steamboat, canoe, waggon and on horseback, the latter for a distance of 3,000 miles.

The Northwest at that time might truly be called a howling wilderness infested by Sioux, Blackfeet and Yankee whiskey traders without law or force of any kind to fall back upon.

It does seem strange that English military journals are only now awaking to the fact that there has been some work of a truly professional character done in Canada, and we must say work of a description that does not come within the ordinary experience of the regular officer of the period.

Another strange thing is the manner in which rewards are apportioned for distinguished service. We say nothing about putting individuals forward in the category of those who have rendered good service to the Empire in this remote corner of it who had no claims to any such distinction, but it is really too bad that substantial claims for substantial service should be ignored to the manifest wrong of the individual and the material injury of the state.

We look on all rewards to soldiers and seamen as incentives to that zealous, energetic and conscientious discharge of their respective duties involving self-sacrifice and personal danger, and the interests of the state suffers if one individual is unjustly passed over. In this case the services of

Colonel P. ROBERTSON ROSS, C.B., and his claims to well-earned distinction cannot be ignored, and will, we trust, receive that share of consideration from the Canadian and Imperial Governments which they so richly deserve.

In connection with this subject we copy from the *Volunteer News* of November 17th, an article entitled "Army Officers on Colonial Service," in the spirit of which we entirely coincide, although in the minds of the distinguished officers which have rendered Canada and the Empire brilliant service—that of Colonel P. ROBERTSON ROSS, C.B., the officer whose services were the greatest, most important, and measured by their results and the means at hand to carry them out, the most brilliant of all, has been unaccountably passed over—but such might be expected from a prominent politician making a stump speech. Our contemporary gives us a poor idea of the results of Lord CAHDWELL's re-organization scheme; but we never anticipated that the measure contained one redeeming point.

"The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, in a most comprehensive lecture on the colonies to an Edinburgh audience on Friday week, took occasion to refer, among other colonial matters, to the question of colonial defence. In Canada we know that the militia system has been absorbed by the Volunteer institution, and that the loyalty of the Canadians, both of French and British extraction, is true and fervid. We need have no fear of Canada denying her origin or forgetting the allegiance in which she and her people pride themselves to the mother country. The notions of the Canadians are perhaps more Imperial than those of our people at home, and the proximity of the great bouncing Republic on her borders seems to strengthen rather than to weaken their loyalty to the British Empire. A great and growing people, with more of the native stolidity and prudence of character than their more frantic and fussy neighbours of the States, they pursue their industrious paths to national wealth by the sober and sure progress of productive labour, and in order that they may work in peace they have shown on more than one occasion of late years that they can both keep their shops and work in them as well as any Briton can do. Their military system is purely one of citizen soldiery, and they fear no foe and are quite prepared to take care of their own. Mr Forster, however, in speaking of the conduct of the Imperial Government towards the army officers they send out to assist the Canadians in their military organization, called attention to an injustice which most assuredly demands redress. We have deprived Canada, and our colonies generally, of the imperial troops, and we have no doubt whatever that our colonial brethren will not suffer by the change. If any difficulties arise with justice on their side, the mother country will take good care that her outlying people will not be wronged; but it is especially the duty of the Imperial Government, besides, to give every facility for the development of colonial authority, as well as colonial resources. In their military organization Canada has gone a long way ahead of most of our colonies, and her Government has established a military system which depends solely upon the good-will of the people to supply both men and officers. The Canadian military schools, to some extent,

have been the models on which our military authorities have framed our schools for the training and instruction of officers of the Auxiliary Forces. But the Canadians are an industrious if a brave people, and they do not profess to know the art of war by intuition, and consequently they require to have the assistance of officers to assist Canada in her onward progress. The late Hon. Lieut-General Sir James Lindsay, Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces, did the colony good service in times of difficulty, and was in command during the wretched but harassing Fenian invasion. More recently, Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, our present Inspector-General, gained much of that experience, which has proved so valuable to the Empire, in connection with Canadian affairs. Canada at the present moment, also, has several of our ablest army officers doing the State good service, both in a colonial and Imperial print of view, and at present Colonel Fletcher, of the Guards, is doing good and esteemed military service for the Dominion. Mr Forster complains, and that rightly, that those officers, generally our very best men, when sent out to Canada on colonial duty do not receive the recognition of the rank they hold, but merely hold their positions in a temporary or honorary, and not in a substantial point of view. We must confess that the military jealousies of our army men, as evoked out of Lord Cardwell's reorganization and consolidation scheme, are not of the most amiable character in the eyes of civilians. Greedy money speculators may be sordid, but it had been thought that the army was a noble and high souled profession that trod all considerations but those of honour beneath their feet. We know otherwise now, and we attribute to those jealousies the injustices of which Mr. Forster complains. Mr. Forster thinks rightly that the services of an officer sent out by the War Office to do colonial duty should be recognised by the officer receiving and retaining the rank due to his services, but your jealous, money-regarding officer fears the flow of promotion, and counts to a fraction the personal inconvenience to which he will be put by a captain or a colonel graduating in his profession while serving apart from the Imperial army in aid of his colonial brethren. We hold that any officer detached on duty in the Dominion should have his services recognised the same as if he served at home in his own regiment or took a command at Aldershot or at Chatham, or as if he taught our military neophytes the art of war in the schools of Sandhurst, Woolwich, or Shoeburyness, and with Mr Forster we may say, without being supposed to attack the present Government, that we think 'the refusal to allow our officers in the army to keep their rank while assisting the Dominion in forming a military school requires explanation,' for we ought to take every opportunity of showing that we consider the colonials our countrymen and every colony part of the common country, and especially we ought to welcome every step that any colony may take in measures of common defence."

The following paragraph from a leading English journal will cause our readers to ask the question, whether the naval constructors of Great Britain have not committed a grievous mistake in substituting floating batteries for ships of war?

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, discussing the lesson which it says the loss of the *Vanguard* teaches, says:—"The frigate of old was the

least mechanical thing that ever proceeded from the hands of man. She was almost a thing of life, and was studied and humoured, and talked of, and thought of as an animated being. It was easier to idealize her than to idealize one's native land. The language of poetry was not strained when a man called his ship his bride, and we know how much it was his home. Human nature being the compound that it is, a creature which inspired that kind of interest must also have inspired a more jealous, prompt, and eager care than the edifice that has replaced her. The feelings she evoked and sustained can no more be transferred to the mechanical steamships of our day than the helpful good fellowship of man and horse can flourish on a bicycle. You cannot look upon a hawk, so beautifully made to swoop and fight as it fly, without feeling the stir of its animation in your own spirit. The oyster, beautifully constructed for defence, excites no sympathetic emotion whatever; and though our ships of war are not all like oysters, they are all too much like that animal for sentimental purposes, and too little like the winged and seemingly sentient ship of old. In short, the steamship (in the first place) gives far fewer opportunities for the development and exercise of the great so-called qualities before mentioned; and not only so, but it is incapable of inspiring the attachment that would instantly call them out in its behalf in time of peril. Some such explanation as this general and fundamental—is at any rate necessary to account for the fact that such shameful things can be told, and told truly, of the whole body of officers of an English man-of-war; and we can find no explanation more reasonable, and none that so well meets the objection that English naval officers cannot really be such a 'bad lot' as appears from the evidence in the *Vanguard* case. And if we are on the track of right reason here, what's the remedy? More intellectuality? more drill and cram? We should rather say less; with more 'hand-to-mouthness'; fewer of those patent substitutes for eye, hand, brain, which do indeed share the work but deaden the workman's senses and blunt his feeling of responsibility. They are all well enough, and do much good and little harm in a stocking factory planted on firm land. But ships are not stocking factories; and, however they are built, they must live and fight amidst constantly varying conditions of danger and must rely at last upon the watchfulness, the alacrity, the instant resource that seem to be disappearing from amongst the most intellectual and highly trained body of naval officers in the world. And our seamen should be taught that, though the new floating fortresses do not appeal to them as the old vessels did, a sinking ship is not to be got out of like a house on fire: the sailor is disgraced who abandons a ship in that condition till he is on the very verge of drowning with her. At about the time when he would think of quitting his wife in like circumstances he may quit his ship, but not before."

Our readers will easily understand the grounds on which we persistently opposed the projects and designs of the so called new system. It is evident that an armoured vessel can be constructed with all the qualities of a fighting and sailing ship—but the qualifications necessary for the latter must not be sacrificed to mere impregnability—nor should her machinery be such that it can only be handled by mere trained machinists; and another very important consideration is that the failure of no one part should be

able to compromise the offensive power of the remainder.

Now with the quantity of machinery, both for propelling the vessel and working her batteries &c., on board one of those floating fortresses, a lucky shot would make such havoc as to render her a mere bulk totally helpless.

In the old system if one or half a dozen guns were dismounted, it only reduced the fighting power by so much; if an accident, or even common casualty happens to one of the moderns, it will involve her whole fighting power.

The remedy seems to be simple enough that floating batteries should be reserved for coast defence—ships for all other purposes of naval warfare. Too much stress altogether has been laid on range precision of fire &c., to an artillery soldier with a stable and immovable platform on which to fight his guns. Those are matters of vital moment, but they are of much smaller import to a seaman obliged to fight on an unstable platform subject to compound motion.

Another grave fault is that of placing dependence on the power of the ram as an engine of naval warfare—a handy vessel properly manned and manoeuvred would pound the nondescript to pieces before it could close; and this brings on the consideration as to whether vessels of 300 feet in length are really valuable as cruisers or line of battle ships.

As long as heavy armor is the order of the day, so long will vessels of enormous length and beam be built, such structures must have flotation, and that can only be secured by area—the material of a timber built vessel has buoyancy, that of a modern ironclad has none—hence the necessity for spreading her weight over a large area and hence her loss of mobility. Now, if steam power is of any value, it is that of being under perfect control, in this case rendering seamen independent of wind and wave—that is the theory, what is the experience? Why, since its introduction the British fleet, which used to be a model of mobility under canvas that could always find a berth where their enemies swung at anchor, lee shore or not, is now navigated with less skill than a squadron of Thames' barges, and that its whole modern history is made up of failures, collisions, disasters, and general unseamanlike handling.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* may be right in denouncing too much machinery, but the cause lies far deeper. It is to be found in the inapplicability of the structures to the purposes for which they were ostensibly designed, and to the absurd training of the present race of naval officers.

A gawky lad of seventeen with a tail coat is sent from a naval college on shore to acquire a knowledge of his duties as a midshipman and seaman in some hermaphrodite tub in a mill pond at Dartmouth or else where. He is great in English classics, so

called, that is, he can read CHANCER'S *Canterbury Tales* and SPENSER'S *Fairy Queen* in a dialect, now current in obscure villages in Northumberland, Somersetshire, or some of those counties where a language as unlike current English as it is unlike Dutch is spoken. He knows all the *ologies*, is great on metallurgy, steam, and mechanics of which he does not know as much practically as a three month's apprentice to a village blacksmith, can smoke cigars, and is a connoisseur in claret—but could not go afoot and hand a topsail to save his life. He is taught infantry drill, artillery drill, and for aught the public knows to the contrary, cavalry also—but to hand, reef and steer are elusively mysterious to him—his share of the duties of the ship can be performed by any automaton, and yet when disaster overtakes a ship the people of England are astonished at the want of seamanship displayed by all ranks.

They should immortalize the brilliant intellects who discovered a royal road to that practical knowledge which demanded such elaborate, careful and painful training from our forefathers—but the results are singularly like what was predicted to a former DUKE OF ARGYLE who proposed to fertilize an acre with the contents of his coat pocket, and was told he might carry home the produce in the pocket of his vest.

COMMODORE FOXHALL A. PARKER, United States Navy, is the best and most talented naval historian of the period. The VOLUNTEER REVIEW has copied many articles which have appeared from time to time in the *United States Army and Navy Journal* from his pen on ancient naval tactics, and rare historical incidents, not accessible to the general reader, but of inestimable value to the noble profession of which he is so distinguished an officer.

We give below one of those valuable historical *morceaux* with which the writings of this distinguished writer abound, and indulge the hope that he will give the world the result of his valuable labours in the wide field of historical research, illustrating naval history and affording students of naval science valuable precedents:

Among the most famous of the old Norse Kings was Olaf, Harald Grönske's son known in history as Olaf Haraldsson the Saint. He was not only a great warrior, but a prime seaman, and he made a name for himself as an able naval commander before he attained his twentieth birthday. His greatest achievement was undoubtedly the taking of London in 1014 A. D. from the Danes, whom, with good reason, he regarded as the natural enemies of his family. This event happened just after the death of the Danish King, Svend Forked Beard, when Ethelred the Unready, upon the invitation of the English prelates and nobility, had returned to England from Normandy, and "invited all men who would enter his pay to join him in recovering his country; whereupon many people flocked to him, and among others King Olaf and his marshal, with a great troop of northmen."

In a "War Thing," it was determined that the allies should endeavor to get possession of London, as a preliminary step to further operations; and for this purpose, the English and Norse fleets ascended the Thames together, while an English army marched along the left bank of the river, keeping the vessels always in view. So soon as the city was reached an attack was made upon "the castle" (a stone fortification of considerable strength, occupying the site of the present Tower), and this enterprise having failed, through the desperate valor of its Danish defenders, it was resolved to make an attempt on Sudviki (Southwark), on the opposite side of the stream. But Southwark, beside being surrounded by a deep ditch and a high wall, was connected with the castle by a bridge ("so broad that two wagons could pass each other upon it"), having stone turrets erected at regular intervals across its entire length, between which were strong wooden parapets affording ample shelter to quite an army of men; and Olaf, in a council held in King Ethelred's tent, gave it as his opinion that no assault on the works on either side of the Thames could be successful, so long as the means of communication between their large garrisons were such that the one force could readily march to the assistance of the other.

"And so the Great Bridge must come down!" he cried.

"Easily said," remonstrated an English earl, "but how are we to get at it?"

"With our fleets," was the bold response, "and I myself will lead the way to it!"

But at this proposition, Ethelred the Unready looked aghast, while even old Rane, Olaf's foster father, who had been with him in many a desperate encounter, shook his head disapprovingly. Then Olaf, drawing from its sheath his good sword, Hneiter, afterward so famous in story, and reverently kissing the cross on its hilt, swore by Christ's blood, either to destroy the bridge or perish in the attempt. Carried away by his heroism, all the naval commanders vowed to follow him to the death, and, when the assembly broke up at nightfall, repaired forthwith to their vessels, to make preparation for the meditated attack, which, it was agreed, should come off just before sunrise on the morrow. The intervening time was passed by the Anglo-Saxons, according to their custom before a battle, in revelry and feasting; but on board the Norse vessels, the sound of the hammer and hatchet were heard all the night through, and when morning came, there was not one of them but had a stout roof over it, whose sloping sides, well supported by huge upright timbers, nearly reached the water.

The Thames now presented an animated panorama, which, to one ignorant of what was transpiring there, would have seemed a holiday spectacle; for everywhere along its banks were to be discerned the banners of the opposing armies, and great bodies of horsemen and foot soldiers moving to and fro, while the river itself was alive with warships having their largest ensigns hoisted and sending forth hither and thither across the stream—some for provisions, others for arms or ammunition—myriads of boats, gaily painted and ornamented with gilding, from whose tiny flag poles drooped the miniature colors of the nation to which they belonged.

Just after daylight, a great flourish of trumpets was heard from King Ethelred's tent—a signal for both fleets to get under way—and shortly afterward the English vessels, which had been anchored below the Norsemen, but were now to lead the advance, rowed by King Olaf's dragon, the

Charlemagne, sounding their war-horns and dipping their flags to him as they passed; and although their array was very irregular—for it was not until some centuries after this period that the English acquired that reputation for superior seamanship which they maintain in our day—yet was it a gallant sight to behold these fiery Anglo-Saxons, who disdained even to cover their shields, moving steadily forward, and, notwithstanding that they fell like autumn leaves before a storm, as they got within range of the enemy, still pressing onward until their ships actually touched the bridge with their prows. Then, however, great masses of rock and limestone were rolled down upon them, breaking their decks, smashing their oars, and involving rowers and men-at-arms alike in one common ruin, from which no valor could extricate them—and the English fleet drifted helplessly down the river until it was full a league below the castle, when, with the assistance of reinforcements from the army, it re-formed and pulled up in rear of the Norsemen.

It was now the turn of these to attack, and they were not slow to avail themselves of the opportunity. Forming in line, with their heads down stream, they backed directly toward the bridge, and unhurt by missile weapons or falling stones, which either glanced from or rolled harmlessly down the steep sides of their novel mantelets, succeeded in getting so far under it, that their prows alone were visible. Then the harsh grating of many saws gave evidence to the Danes of their enemy's intention to so weaken the prows of the bridge as to cause it to fall by its own weight; yet they were not disheartened at the sound. On the contrary, some cut great holes in the bridge, and poured boiling pitch down, in the vain hope that through cracks in the roofs, it would fall upon the Norsemen's heads; others, more daring, leaped from the bridge upon the roofs, and endeavored to destroy them with pole-axe and pike; while others again—and these were the most renowned of the Danish warriors—putting off from the shore in small boats, actually made an attempt to carry the "Charlemagne" sword in hand; but this attempt ending miserably, with the utter annihilation of the boats and their crews, and the axemen and pikemen being driven to take shelter behind their bridge-increments by the shafts of the famous archers on board the English fleet, some of whom, perhaps, lived long enough "to draw a good bow" at Hastings, the Norsemen continued their work of demolition for several hours almost unmolested, at the expiration of which their great dragons shot out from between the piers of the bridge, with all the velocity that doubly-manned oars and a six knot current could give them, to a distance, perhaps, of two hundred yards, when they brought up with a sudden jerk, and a noise like that of falling timber—and behold! the piles of the bridge, broken asunder or torn from their river bed by the momentum of the vessels, to whose sterns by stout hawsers they had been attached, were drifting off, in detached masses, down stream, while a cry of horror from the Danish women, who, on both banks of the river, had long been anxious spectators of the strife, gave warning that the bridge was tottering to its fall! A second afterward, it went down with a fearful crash, carrying with it turrets, breastworks and battlements, and burying one-half of its defenders under their debris; of the others, a few got into Southwark, a few into the castle, but by far the greater number fell into the Thames and were drowned.

On the next day, amid the fierce shouts of

the Saxons of "Down with the Invaders!" "Death to the Dines!" and the stern commands of the Norse chieftains to their followers, "Close up, Christ men!" "Forward, Cross men!" "Follow your leaders and defend your banners!" Southwark was stormed and carried almost without resistance, seeing which, the castle capitulated; and London was restored to its rightful owners.

Of the many lines written by the scalds, in commemoration of the fall of the bridge, these, by Ottar Swarte, seem to have been the most popular:

London bridge is broken down—
Gold is won and bright renown.
Shields resounding,
Wa-horns sound on,
Hildur shout g in the din!
Arrows singing,
Mail coats ringing—
Odin makes our Olaf win!

FOXHALL A. PARKER.

It would appear from the following paragraph that "monster artillery" is, by no means, an invention of modern days—that it was employed in batteries on the Dardanelles two or three centuries ago is well known; but it is an error to suppose the vessel injured in forcing the passage in 1807 was the *Royal George*, she was reposing for twenty five years in the mud at Spithead. It was the *St. George*, 94 guns, afterwards wrecked in the Cattegat—which is referred to—there was more than one vessel struck on that occasion, and the fleet had to be withdrawn without effecting anything. So far those great guns appear to have done good service, although their previous history was not particularly brilliant, nor would the British fleet have suffered if handled with ordinary skill:

"The monster cannons now in existence are simply examples of the manner in which history repeats itself. Four centuries ago, in 1478, the Turks erected a battery of guns against Scutari, the largest of which was capable of throwing a stone shot thirty-two inches in diameter, and weighing 1640 pounds, whereas the projectile of the English eighty-ton gun weighs only 1,250 pounds. It is evident, moreover, that these enormous guns were of practical service, for it is recorded that 2534 rounds were fired from them in thirty days. At the castle of Asia, on the Dardanelles, there still exists a battery of bronze cannons some of which have a bore twenty-eight inches in diameter. When the British Admiral Sir John Duckworth forced the passage of the straits in March, 1807, one of his ships was struck by a huge stone bullet thrown from one of these guns, and it is said that the missile made so large a hole in the side of the vessel that the captain, when he looked over the side to see the extent of the injury, was surprised to see two of his sailors thrust their heads through the aperture at the same instant. The *Royal George*, whose name is familiar with all readers of Cowper's poetry, was one of the ships injured in this encounter. The great gun of Benjipore, with a calibre of twenty-eight inches, is another instance of what gun founders could accomplish more than three centuries ago. This weapon was last discharged, it is said, during the eighteenth century, on the occasion of a visit from the rajah of Sattar. The shot weighed more than 1000 pounds. The *Tzar Pouchkar*, or great gun of Moscow, has a bore thirty-five inches in diameter, but has never been fired with shotted charges.—*New York Post*.

The following paragraphs taken from *Broad Arrow*, will be valuable to our readers:—

"With a view of establishing one uniform system of saluting throughout the Army, the Duke of Cambridge has approved the following rules being observed in future, and noted in the Field Exercise of 1874:—
1. When a soldier at the halt salutes an officer at the halt, he will make a pause of slow time between the first and second motions of the salute. 2. When a soldier passes an officer, he will salute on the fourth pace before reaching him, and will lower the hand on the fourth pace after passing him. 3. When an officer passes a soldier who is at the halt, the soldier will salute when the officer is four paces from him, and will lower the hand after a pause of six paces in quick time."

"In future military decorations and medals are to be worn with the tunic only and on the left breast. They are to be worn in a straight horizontal line, suspended from a single bar, of which the buckle is not to be seen. The ribbon is not to exceed one inch in length, unless the number of clasps requires it to be longer. When the decorations and medals cannot, on account of the number, be suspended from the bar so as to be fully seen, they are to overlap. They are to be worn over the sash and under the girth belt. Military medals will be worn in the order of the dates of the campaigns for which they have been conferred; the first decoration or medal obtained, being placed farthest from the left shoulder. The following is the order of arrangement:—1. English decorations; 2. English medals; 3. Foreign decorations; 4. Foreign medals. Military medals granted to non-commissioned officers and men may also be thus worn, or they may be stitched, in a straight horizontal line, on the tunic. In undress uniform the ribbons only are to be worn by soldiers. They should be stitched on the jacket, and must be half-an-inch in length. The rules contained in Paragraphs 5 and 6, Section 12, of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army remain unaltered, except that the miniature orders and medals worn by officers must be suspended from a bar as in the case of military decorations and medals. The bar for the suspension of decorations and medals is in all cases to be provided at the expense of the wearer. It may be of any metal or material, and of any pattern consistent with the above instructions, provided the bar and the buckle are wholly concealed by the ribbons. Medals awarded by a society for bravery in a civil human life are, if specially authorized, to be worn on the right breast."

"Enlistments for the Royal Artillery may now be made for long or short service, as the men offering themselves as recruits may elect, without reference to any fixed proportion."

Bremen, Dec. 15.—It is now ascertained that the passenger who owned the case of dynamite which exploded at Bremerhaven is named Thomassen, and not Thomas, as has been given heretofore. He has confessed to the authorities that he constructed the chest which exploded, and arranged a clockwork attachment to cause the explosion at a certain time had elapsed. He was occupied for a fortnight in filling the chest, and worked in a coach house in one of the most frequented parts of Bremen. The police have examined the house alluded to, and found some of the packing material, but no explosives of any kind.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

HALIFAX, N.S., 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir,—Some months ago the REVIEW called attention to the bad taste shown by volunteer officers calling themselves by their regimental rank when off parade, and I believe those who have the best interests of the force at heart have done their utmost to stop it. There are still a few in this part of the Dominion who are not happy unless their regimental rank is applied to them when ever they are addressed; and fortunate are we that the number of them is small. This habit is bad enough among officers of the active service, but altogether wrong in those who do not now belong to the force, and still worse in those who hold imposing and bellicose titles derived from some subordinate connection with the Imperial, but who have never undertaken to perform the least service in the Dominion army, and whose only claim to such titles consists in their being allowed to announce gentlemen's names at levees, or in attending to some other drawing-room duties—gentlemen, in high social position otherwise, who hardly need to go in quest of a handle to their name for mere distinction. It will generally be found, that officers who belong to the volunteer service, are those who love activity, and must have healthy means of expending their energies. They are those who at all times are ready to lend a helping hand to the good cause, partly for the reason that "tis their nature to," and partly also because they find the object of their efforts deserving of them. To seek connection with this important movement simply for the supposed distinction its titles may confer is a proceeding too contemptible to be allied with the stuff of which worthy soldiers are made, so that when there are ornamental drones who love the distinction but who shirk the work, they should be entirely ignored by those officers who do all that lies in their power to render the force efficient. Officers who may have given some years' good service may from time to time hold themselves entitled to pass their duties on to younger men, but they should at least relinquish all right to be addressed by any title which they may formerly have possessed. Will you Sir, be kind enough to give your views on this subject?

AGIVE.

Trustworthy private letters recently received state that the Russian Government has requested the railways to have all their rolling material ready for the conveyance of large numbers of troops. In Galicia all the bridges are being examined with a view to finding out whether they are strong enough to bear artillery, and 48,000 Russian artillerymen have permission to pass.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

The following is one of the most remarkable compositions we have ever met with. It evinces an ingenuity of arrangement peculiarly its own. Explanation: The initial capitals spell 'My boast is in the glorious Cross of Christ.' The words in italics, when read from top to bottom and bottom to top form the Lord's Prayer complete:—

Make known the Gospel truths, our Father King,
Yield up Thy Grace, dear Father from above,
Bless us with hearts which feeling can sing,
"Our life Thou art for ever, God of Love!"
Assuage our grief in love for Christ, we pray.
Since the bright Prince of Heaven and Glory died,
Took all our sins and hallowed the display,
Infernal being, first a man, and then was crucified.
Stupendous God! Thy grace and power make known;
In Jesus' name let all the world rejoice,
Now labour in Thy heavenly kingdom own,
That blessed kingdom for Thy saints the choice.
How wilt thou come to Thee is all our cry,
Enemies to Thy self and all that's Thine,
Graceless our will, we live for vanity,
Loathing Thy very being, evil in design,
O God, Thy will be done from earth to heaven;
Reclining on the Gospel let us live,
In earth from sin delivered and forgiven,
Oh! as Thyself but teach us to forgive,
Unless its power temptation doth destroy,
Sure is our fall into the depths of woe;
Carnal in mind we've not a glimpse of joy,
Raised against us heaven, in us hope we can flow,
O give us grace and lead us on Thy way;
Shine on us with Thy love and give us peace,
Self and this sin that rise against us slay.
Oh! grant each day our trespasses may cease,
Forgive our evil deeds that oft we do,
Convince us daily of them to our shame,
Help us with heavenly bread; forgive us too,
Recurrent lusts and we'll adore Thy name;
In the forgive-ness, we as saints can die,
Since for us and our trespasses so high,
Thy Son our Saviour, bled on Cavalry.

Compulsory Military Service.

THE SPANISH AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND THE PRUSSIAN ARMY SYSTEM.

General of Division Don Jose Lopez Uruga has published in the Spanish language a book on the interesting subject of compulsory military service. The work is a remarkable one, and emanates from the pen of a notable soldier. The author, General Uruga, who was born in Michoacan, Mexico, in 1814, has occupied during his eventful career every position in the army of his country, writes with the authority conferred by forty five years of active service and close study of the art of war. During the war between the United States and Mexico, Uruga (then colonel), commanded the citadel of Monterey with a force of about 300 men under him. When Ampudia capitulated to General Taylor, the latter claimed that the citadel also, as being an outlying post belonging to the garrison of Monterey, was included in the capitulation. Uruga denied the force of this claim, and said that he possessed provisions and ammunition in abundance to defend the place for an indefinite time, adding that he was resolved to do so. Ampudia, who had already surrendered his command, possessed no power to order the garrison in the citadel to lay down their arms, and Taylor, judging that there must be at least 2,000 men in the place, was at length obliged to insert a separate article in the terms of capitulation that had already been signed between him and the Mexican general-in-chief. By this additional article the defenders of the citadel were allowed to march out with all the honors of war, taking with them their artillery, baggage, and ammunition. They were not 2,000, as the American commander had been led to suppose, but barely 300 men all told.

In 1853, General Uruga went as Mexican Minister to the Court of Berlin. Here he remained for two years, and mastered the science of the Prussian military system; and in 1857 (an eventful year in the history

of Mexico), he published in Spanish a book entitled, "The Prussian Military System Applied to the Republic of Mexico." During the war of reform (against the church party), he commanded the best division in the Liberal army, and by his brilliant victory at Loma Alta, combined with subsequent able operations, contributed greatly toward the final triumph of the reform laws. During the first period of the French invasion, Uruga was general in chief of the Mexican national army; and but for the narrow jealousies of the cabinet who swayed the councils of Juarez, the French army would in all probability never have crossed the Cumbres of Aculzingo, much less acquired military possession of the Republic. Unfortunately for himself, General Uruga recognized the empire of Maximilian, became Councillor of State to the Emperor, and Chief of the Imperial Household. In November, 1865, the general accompanied the unfortunate Carlotta on her memorable trip to Yucatan. The last public service rendered to the empire by this distinguished soldier was to undertake at the request of Maximilian a voyage to Europe, in order to bring back the Empress to Mexico, after her failure to obtain either men or money from Napoleon. Upon his arrival at Miumar, General Uruga found the poor Princess a melancholy maniac, and unable even to recognize him. Soon after this mournful event came the news of the fall of Queretaro and the execution of Maximilian. Uruga, who has ever since remained in exile, was one of the three eminent persons who were by act of the Mexican Congress especially excluded from the general amnesty which after the war had been extended to the partizans of the so called empire. The other two parties were Archbishop Labastida of Mexico, and General Leonardo Marquez of the old Conservative (church party) army, Labastida, although not amnestied, has obtained leave from the Lerdo government to return to Mexico; Marquez, who is known as the "Tiger," is in Havana; and Uruga, who has given to the world the book now noticed, is at present doing excellent service to the Republic of Guatemala, by giving a permanent and improved form of organization to her military forces.

The work undertaken by General Uruga is for the purpose of making the Prussian system of compulsory military service applicable to the Spanish American Republics. It lays down the axiom that every citizen of a free State is of right bound to defend from foreign invasion or civil disturbances the government and territorial integrity of the country to which he owes allegiance. All exception to this rule, in favor of any class in society, is an injustice to the rest of the community, and military service would thus come to be looked upon as odious. In no part of the world does military service come more lightly on the people than where it is general and compulsory; for no institution is more liberal than that of obligatory military service. Between this practical and rational system and the illusory theory of disbanding all armies and putting an end to armed force, there is less difference than might be imagined; still, it is the distance which separates theory from practice. "The system of the United States is a speciality of the race, education, and exceptional circumstances of that people, which we should guard ourselves from following because we lack everything to make it applicable to our particular case." "The system of National Guards is another rotten theory which has been tried in Europe and America, and is now rejected every where." Studied and

tested for many years in Prussia, compulsory military service has given the best results and produced the most numerous, best instructed army at the lowest cost. It is the most liberal of all systems, because before it every citizen is on an equal footing with his fellows; the most civilizing, because by means of it each barrack becomes a school house; and the most advantageous to industry and agriculture, because it takes from these fountains of wealth the smallest number of useful hands for the shortest space of time; and by it men do not lose needful habits of labor nor forget their respective trades. After roundly condemning the pernicious way in which Spanish American armies are recruited, the author indignantly says:

"What sort of an army can be produced from such component parts? A mass of men enlisted by force, anxious to escape, without any fixed time of service, and where the honest being who had the misfortune to be enlisted by force, is confounded with vicious companions—quartered even among bandits; but use in many of our Republics, the regiments are penitentiaries for criminals who enjoy some favor with the government. Who commands these troops? Generally, men without military instruction. He who badly handle a battalion is thought to be a great general. Even sometimes, he who can raise a guerrilla presently is able by his own audacity to acquire a prestige such as to be called general, and the government to which such person adheres, recognizes the improvised rank."

Military service, such as is proposed, contemplates the calling to arms of all citizens between twenty and thirty-nine years of age. These are divided into three categories. The first includes men between the ages of twenty and twenty-four, and is called the active army; the second comprises those between twenty-four and thirty, and is called the reserve; and the third includes all those ranging from thirty to thirty-nine years of age, and is called the civic guard. The persons comprehended in the first category are to serve three years, and in time of war may be kept all this period under arms; but during intervals of peace are obliged to study and practice their military duties for the space of three months, without exception or excuse, returning to their homes and private affairs when they should have acquired a competent knowledge of tactics. The term of service in the reserve is six years. The forces composing it are made up of men who have completed their term of service in the active forces; and only when this arm is exhausted, or to support it, can the reserves be called to arms in time of war. The civic guard, whose nominal term of service is nine years, has only a theoretical organization, and depends upon the civic authorities, whom it aids in preserving the public peace, and only in case of invasion are the men composing it called into service that they may defend their homes.

The author goes on to apply the advantages of compulsory military service to the wants of a small Spanish American Republic supposed to contain 400,000 of a population, and having an extension of territory such as would give a square mile of ground to every forty inhabitants. In a country like this there would be 25,000 men between the ages of twenty one and thirty nine, fit for military service. Of these 10,000 would belong to the first category, 8,000 to the second, and 7,000 to the third. This calculation sets down the number of women at 250,000; 8,000 under twenty one years of age, and 150,000 over thirty nine years.

This, then, gives 10,000 for active service, and 8,000 in reserve. Upon this basis the writer, calculates the cost of a model army, showing conclusively by the evidence of facts and figures how, based upon this system, a complete army may be contained *en cadre* during times of peace at an extremely economical rate. He shows that an army nucleus of 2,000 men completely organized in all its branches, together with the personal plant for a military college, can be maintained at an annual outlay of \$450,000; for which sum the country has 2,000 soldiers, perfectly armed and equipped, ready to march at a moment's notice anywhere, besides a reserve of 8,000 more belonging to the second battalions that could be put into the field within six days after a rupture of hostilities. Accurate estimates for the pay and equipment of the active forces above alluded to are given in the body of the work. M.

Major General Smyth's Tour Across the Continent.

Major General Selby Smyth, commanding the Canadian Militia, arrived at Vancouver's Island about the middle of last month, after accomplishing a very lengthened tour of inspection—perhaps the longest continuous tour on record by any General Officer of the British Army, embracing a distance, by the route travelled, of about 7,000 miles, of which nearly 2,500 were performed entirely horseback and with horse transport, and on about 600 with pack animals through the Rocky Mountains and British Columbia. Leaving Ottawa on May 24, after the Queen's birthday review, the General proceeded, by the States of Vermont and Maine, through the province of New Brunswick, and across Northumberland Sound to Prince Edward Island, to reconstitute the Militia system in that newly confederated province, returning by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to inspect the various batteries along the coast, to Quebec and Montreal, and thence to Niagara, to review 3,000 men assembled there in camp. Afterwards inspecting the various brigades encamped at Cobourg, Kingston, Brockville, Holland Landing and Guelph, he proceeded westward and embarked at Sarnia on St. Clair River, passing along Lakes Huron and Superior, and then, descending the Red River of the North, reached Fort Garry, in Manitoba, to examine the condition of the Militia and the provisional battalion stationed there. Thence taking horses and proceeding northwest, he reached Swan River, the head-quarter station of the newly-raised mounted police force, being charged with the duty of examining the constitution and condition of this useful and valuable addition to the Dominion Forces. Here the General was overtaken by pressing dispatches, sent after him by an express officer, having reference to the occurrence of disorder in the vicinity of Carleton on the Saskatchewan River. The necessity for immediate action thus urged upon him by the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba obliged him to march a considerable body of mounted police to that point. Accomplishing the distance of 275 miles in eight days, the first armed force which ever crossed the Saskatchewan was safely passed over that deep and rapid river, 300 yards wide, without accident to men, horses, or wagons, and, appearing before Carleton unexpectedly after this rapid march, the causes of alarm were speedily dealt with and subdued. The General then continued his march 400 miles along the north bank of the Saskatchewan to Sturgeon Creek, in the vicinity of Edmonton,

where a troop of mounted police was posted. Thence turning south through the vast prairie country of the Blackfoot Indians, crossing the Battle, the Red Deer, and the Bow Rivers, he encountered a band of 200 Blackfoot Indians, who, upon learning who he was, treated him with great attention and civility. Five of the chiefs, including the once-dreaded paramount chief Crowfoot, spent the night in his camp, and around their council fire expressed their confidence in the mounted police, and their satisfaction at the security their presence in the country afforded. At Red Deer River the General met a troop of the mounted police, which had been moved up in case a reinforcement should have been required at Carleton, and they were left to form a new outpost on Bow River, where the Hudson Bay Company is about establishing a new trading post under their protection. Proceeding south, the mounted police stationed on Old Man's River were inspected—the most westerly outpost of the "Great Lone Land," whose fertile valleys and plains are destined to hold many populous and thriving settlements, under the secure protection of this valuable force. They have other outposts along the frontier line at Cypress Hills, Wood Mountain, and L'Appelle. They are a fine body of men, clothed in scarlet, and equipped as Light Cavalry, mounted on horses of an excellent stamp, commanded by Captain French, of the Royal Artillery, a local Lieutenant-Colonel, and officered generally from the Canadian Militia. Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, the Assistant Commissioner of the force, and in command of the western outposts, is held in high estimation, and has quite gained the confidence of the various Indian tribes along the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, thus overcoming the elements of much discord in that remote region. General Selby Smyth, being charged by the Canadian Government with the duty of conferring with any General Officers of the United States' Army in Montana or anywhere within reach, for the mutual adoption of measures by both Governments for the suppression of crime and the capture of plunderers and marauders all along the frontier, then proceeded 250 miles south to Fort Shaw, in Montana, with that object, and had a very satisfactory interview with Brigadier-General Gibbon, whose guest he was for the day he stopped there. Afterwards the General met with Major General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., commanding the department of Columbia, in Washington and Oregon territories, and travelled with him several days. Having had instructions from the Washington Government to meet General Smyth, the most friendly intercourse passed between those officers, and several useful suggestions were adopted regarding frontier questions, for the consideration of the respective Governments. Everywhere the General met with the most cordial welcome from United States officers, who turned out to meet him at their various outposts, receiving him with the prescribed salute for his rank, and their bands playing "God Save the Queen." Turning north again from Fort Shaw 280 miles, the General had a very satisfactory meeting with 700 Indians of the South Peigra tribe and then rejoined his Staff, whom he had left to hunt in the recesses of the Rocky Mountains, and, taking to pack animals, they penetrated the mountains by the Elk River Pass, through a rugged, precipitous country, greatly encumbered by dense forest and fallen timber; and eventually, after 600 miles of further travel through gold-mining districts; and much impeded by the

rough mountain country and primordial pine and cedar forests, he passed through British Columbia and arrived at this, the most westerly spot of the Canadian Dominion, where he will be employed in reconstructing and organizing a sound Militia system, and taking steps for the erection of batteries for the protection of the harbour and coast. He will be the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor during his short stay, and will then return to Canada down the Pacific coast to San Francisco, and thence across the Continent, by the Union Pacific Railway, though Salt Lake City and Chicago. General Selby Smyth's Staff on this extended expedition consisted of Captain the Hon. M. Stapleton, Coldstream Guards, A.D.C.; Captain R. F. Ward, late R. N., and A.D.C. to his Excellency the Governor-General of Canada; and Lieutenant the Hon. C. Fitz William, Royal Horse Guards (Blue). The Government of British Columbia appointed Captain Arthur Vowell, late of the City of Dublin Militia, to meet the General at Wild Horse Creek, on the Western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, to provide transport and conduct him and his Staff through the mountains across the province. The horses and mounted escort through the North-West Territory were most efficiently provided by the mounted police, which enabled the General to make a rapid, uninterrupted march over nearly 2,000 miles of prairie country before reaching the Rocky Mountains of the West.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Fighting African Pirates.

A BRITISH CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE NATIVES ON THE CONGO RIVER.

The *Western Morning News* has received details of the operations for the suppression of piracy in the Congo River by the squadron under the command of Commodore Hewitt. The work appears to have been most effectually done. On the 26th of August almost the entire naval force of the west coast of African division was at or near the rendezvous in the entrance of the river. The squadron consisted of Her Majesty's ships *Active*, 10, Commodore Sir W. N. W. Hewitt; *Encounter*, 4, Captain Bradshaw; *Spiteful*, 6, Commander Medlicott; *Merlin*, 4, Lieutenant Commander Kulsake; *Foam*, 4, Lieutenant Commander Walker; *Ariel*, 4, Lieutenant Commander Churchill; and *Supply*, 2, storeship, Staff Commander Inglis. In addition to the gun boats a flotilla, comprising six steam launches and pinnaces, and seventeen pulling boats, pinnaces, cutters, pad-hebox brats and gigs, carrying six small guns and eight rocket tubes, and manned by about six hundred officers and men, was formed from the strength of the other ships. For landing purposes there was a seven pounder gun and carriage, and a party of marines, who worked the four rocket tubes, which were attached to the field battery. The force was divided as follows. A party of picked seamen and marines, assisted by a few friendly natives, formed scouts, and were under the command of Lieutenant Rolfe, of the *Active*. Two companies of marines, 100 all told, were under the orders of Lieutenant Crossbie, R. M. L., of the *Active*. A destruction or fire party of Kroomen was in charge of Mr. Stowd, gunner of the *Active*. The seamen were formed into companies in charge of officers from the respective ships, and the field battery was directed by Lieutenant Neshaun, of the *Active*. A large number of Kroomen were detailed as carriers of ammunition, and as stretcher men in case of

a bank!

casualties. The whole of the landing party was under the superintendence of Captain Bradshaw, of the *Encounter*. The plan of attack generally carried out consisted of the bush being shelled from the gun boats, or from the small boat carrying guns, with a view to driving away any natives who might be lurking about. The bush being cleared, the scouts were landed, and pushed forward toward the village. One company of marines then advanced, followed by the field battery and fire party, and the rear was brought up by the second marine company, the seamen being in reserve ready to advance if required. The duties of the fire party were, firstly, to destroy the plantations near the villages by cutting down the plantain and banana trees, the cassia and chiles and, in fact, every plant or tree on the roots or fruits of which the natives subsist; secondly, to break up all canoes; and, lastly, to set fire to every hut in the villages.

OPERATIONS BEGUN.

On Sunday, the 29th August, the operations commenced; for on that day a large body of marines proceeded about four miles up Banana Creek to a place called Chimpozi, to cover the embarkation of goods from a store belonging to A. M. Pape, a trader of great repute in the Congo and who was desirous of abandoning the factory he had at Chimpozi, but the natives refused to allow him to do so. The presence of the marines, however, was sufficient to prevent any interference on the part of the natives, whose demonstration of disapproval to the proceedings consisted in the beating of tom toms in a village which was some distance off. On the 30th the squadron steamed about seventeen miles up the river, when the ships anchored, and on the following morning the boat flotilla, accompanied by the *Merlin* and *Ariel* proceeded up a creek at the head of which two villages, belonging to a notorious pirate named Chango, were situated. On arrival off the first village the plan of attack was carried out as before given, the scouts, marines, and field battery, together with the fire party and a reserve of 150 seamen, being landed. The village, however, was found to be deserted. Pushing on for about a mile through thick swampy ground, a second village was entered, which had also been lately abandoned. The destructions of the plantations and huts was immediately commenced, and, when completed, the force retraced their steps, and the work of demolition was carried out in the first village. Up to this time no natives had been seen, but their tom toms and war horns had been heard by the scouts some miles inland. The embarkation completed, the force commenced their return journey, and it was then that some venturesome natives opened a slight fire on the rear-most boats. A volley or two speedily silenced them, and the remainder of the return passage was un molested. In the evening when the boats were returning to their respective ships, a sad accident occurred by the swamping of one of the *Spiteful's* gigs, by which two out of the five men who formed the crew were drowned, the others but narrowly escaping.

VILLAGES DESTROYED.

On the 2nd September the boats, accompanied by the *Merlin*, *Ariel* and *Foam*, attacked and destroyed twelve villages which were situated on the banks of the river, destroying also large plantations and some canoes. The natives fired on the landing party and boats, but with little effect, one scout, a native, being the only person

wounded. On the 3rd September the villages of Mellela Creek were attacked and destroyed, and in that belonging to Annoz Anzi, another notorious freebooter, the foreyard and several barrels of salt, which had been taken from the *Geraldine*, were discovered. The largest hut, supposed to be Annoz Anzi's palace, was burnt in the same village. It was the largest native building that was destroyed during the expedition, and the village was certainly the best and most carefully built. The natives continually fired both at the landing party and the boats, and the following casualties were reported by the medical staff: Mr R. Dixon, engineer, Her Majesty's ship *Ariel* gunshot wound in the neck, slug lodged, severe; D. Heckford, ordinary seaman, Her Majesty's ship *Merlin*, gunshot wound, right leg, severe; G. Rumbold, ordinary seaman, Her Majesty's ship *Merlin*, gunshot wound, right leg, slight. Several slugs struck the boats, and one penetrated an iron shield on the side of one of the steam launches. The forces which had that day destroyed seven villages, besides canoes and plantations, returned to the ships in the evening having been absent about thirty-six hours, the previous night having been passed by the men on the upper decks of the gunboats. On the 6th, after resting over the Sunday, the gunboats and boats proceeded to a creek near Scotchman's Head, up which, after the surrounding bush had been shelled, the boats proceeded for about three miles, when the usual parties of men landed, and three villages, one of which was very large were destroyed. On this occasion a Portuguese employe in one of the factories, and who had volunteered to act as a guide, was shot in the chest, and died almost instantaneously. On the 7th, the expedition proceeded up Matakala Creek and destroyed ten villages and plantations, besides canoes. The forces were occasionally fired on, but no casualties occurred. In the afternoon the boat flotilla, with the exception of the *Active's* steam pinnaces, launch and two cutters, proceeded further up the creek, and in the evening destroyed a village belonging to Manuel Vacco. The *Merlin*, accompanied by the *Active's* boats, previously particularized, returned down creek, near the entrance of which the boat crew, under Lieutenant Karslake, destroyed three large villages, besides the banian plantations surrounding them. One of these villages proved to be the Matakala Fetish town in which, on August 31 great human sacrifices had been held with a view to invoking the deities to declare whether the Matakala natives should fight the white men or not. Apparently the Fetish reply proved unfavorable, for the villages were deserted, although on the way natives had been seen in them. After these operations the gunboats again anchored off Puerta Lelina, the boat crew sleeping on the decks as heretofore. On the 8th the villages of Manuel Vacco and Chicco were destroyed. On the 10th the gunboats proceeded up Sherwood Creek, when, after a short palaver at Plenty Town, a movement was made some distance further, and eleven villages were destroyed, in addition to a few canoes and plantations. The boats grounded in this creek, and were unable to come out until the next forenoon, the crews having to work nearly the whole night. On the morning of the 11th a portion of the boats, with the scouts, marines and fire party, proceeded up Beeks Creek, where they took the natives by surprise. However, at the first report of a gun, the majority of the inhabitants fled and left all their worldly goods

behind. Sixteen villages were destroyed, besides a dozen canoes and a quantity of palm oil casks. Thus ended the destruction of piratical haunts in the Congo, with but slight casualties to the force engaged.

THE LOSS TO THE NATIVES.

The native loss of life will never be known, but it would seem quite impossible that hundreds of these wild and ignorant beings could hide away in the bush and remain unharmed whilst bullets were hurtling in all directions—cast shot and rifle balls dealing destruction all around. The loss of property is to them enormous, and consisted of sixty seven villages, about forty canoes, and enormous quantities of crops and fruit trees. Of banana trees alone, between three thousand and four thousand are calculated as having been destroyed, to say nothing of other fruit bearing trees, palm trees; palm wine and fruit may also be reckoned amongst their losses. The lessons taught the natives by the injuries they received during the proceedings of the expedition are considered by traders and others who have had great experience in Congo affairs to be the precursors of a peacefulness and great increase of trade in the River Congo which has never been known heretofore. It is extremely probable that for a month or two there will be a certain amount of warlike operations amongst the natives themselves; but when this is over it is pretty certain that tranquility must reign for a very considerable period, for above all things the presence of not only the boats, but gun vessels of white men up creeks in which nothing save native canoes have ever appeared before is certain to have a lasting effect in checking the lawless acts of the inhabitants of the adjoining shores. Added to this, the friendliness of several of the most powerful kings of the adjoining shores. Added to this, the kings of the lower parts of the Congo is security for the peaceableness of the more antagonistic, though less powerful chiefs. On the 17th September Commodore Sir W. N. A. Hewitt proceeded seventy miles up the river in Her Majesty's ship, *Merlin*, accompanied by the *Foam*, and *Ariel*, and anchored off Enbomma, with a view to holding a palaver with the kings of the country surrounding the trading station. The palaver, which was held with all due ceremony on the 16th, was highly successful. The good effect of opening up the trade of the river having been pointed out, was easily seen by the chiefs who expressed a desire to cooperate in any way in their power with the merchants.

A San Diego (Cal.) despatch of the 16th says a great gathering of Mexicans along the border is reported. A large camp of them are in Treato Valley. Well informed parties think either a raid across the border or a revolution in lower California is intended. Manuel, ex-Governor of Frontera, has suddenly disappeared from San Rafael. Antonio S. P. O., recently murdered near Campo, was one of his supporters. It is reported that many Sonoran revolutionists have been driven into Lower California. A man who came in this evening counted 60 camp fires near Campo. He says an attack on Campo is imminent.

It is officially reported that the Admiralty has made arrangements for Captain A. L. Young to go to Smith's Sound next year to communicate with the Arctic Expedition.

REVIEWS.

The *Aldine* for December is received being the concluding part (No. 24) of the current series. The *Aldine* has steadily, from its inception, grown in popular favor, and is now the leading Art Journal of America; its illustrations and embellishments being of a very high order—the first Artists and writers of the country being employed on it. The *Aldine* for the coming year will be a memorable one, if we may judge from the promise held out in the Prospectus for 1876. It says:—"In accordance with their purpose to give the American people an Art Journal that shall be characteristically their own, the publishers have availed themselves of the approaching anniversary of the birth of the country, to inaugurate that which shall hereafter constitute a principal feature of the enterprise; namely, the artistic illustrations of leading historical events in our history." And that "its subscribers shall recognize that they are supplied not only with the best, but with a careful and refreshing succession of topics, as comprehensive and exhaustless as the appetite which is so carefully considered." Four beautiful designs by John S. Davis, artistically printed in colors, will be presented gratis to subscribers with the March number. The *Aldine* is issued monthly and mailed, postage free, to subscribers at \$6 per annum in advance. Address the Aldine Company 18 and 20 Vesey Street, New York.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

1876. New York. 1876.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The DAILY SUN, a large four page newspaper of twenty eight columns, gives all the news for two cents a copy. Subscriptions, postage prepaid, 55c a month or \$5.50 a year. SUNDAY edition extra, \$1.10 per year. We have no travelling agents.

Address, THE SUN, New York City.

AN AGENT is wanted in every county for Frank Leslie's Newspapers and magazines, the oldest established Illustrated Periodicals in America. They are now first offered to canvassers, who will, if they secure an agency and exclusive territory, be enabled to introduce twelve First-class Illustrated Periodicals, suited to every distinct taste or want, and, with the charge from six new and beautiful chromos, given free of cost to each annual subscriber, be enabled to secure one or more subscriptions in every family in their district. To skillful canvassers this will secure permanent employment, and the renewals each year will be a source of steady and assured revenue. Specimen papers and most liberal terms sent to all applicants who name the territory they desire to canvass. Address, Agency Department, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 57 Pearl Street, New York.

Prospectus for 1876--Ninth Year.

THE ALDINE,
THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

THE REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION
OF AMERICAN TASTE

Steadily, since its inception, THE ALDINE has been growing in the affections of the American people. As the exemplar of national achievement in the highest departments of illustrative and mechanical art, it has won for America respect and consideration from the most restrictive art schools of the Old World. THE ALDINE plates now go regularly by contract to publishers in England, France, Germany and Russia, and are also copied, without permission, by the fanciful foreigners who have hitherto denounced such appropriation on this side as "pimcy." No better proof of superiority could be asked than the fact that it was reserved for THE ALDINE to start the flow of original American illustrations to Europe in the face of all craft and experience. This Napoleon of the art world has produced a grand thing at last!

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

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

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

In attempting to describe what *The Art Journal of America* will be, it may be expedient to begin by stating what it will not be.

It will not be imported from England, and "published" here by the addition of an American imprint.

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

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

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

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

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

It will furnish communications on art topics from a corps of regular correspondents at the

principal art centres of the world—making a connected contemporaneous history of the higher branches of human industry.

THE ALDINE AND AMERICAN SCENERY

The glories of the unrivaled scenery of our country afford an exhaustless field for the exercise of the painter's art. Many attempts have been made to gratify the popular longing for scenes of "home, sweet home," but it will be universally acknowledged that, so far as illustrated art has hitherto provided miserable failures—mere caricatures or topographical diagrams—rather than pictures. It remains for the publishers of THE ALDINE to inaugurate an artistic movement that shall be worthy of the subject—that shall give American scenery its rightful pre-eminence in the pictorial world.

In this age and country of universal travel, it is astonishing how comparatively few are acquainted with scenes not to be viewed from the windows of a railway car. Ordinary American travellers fulfil the mission of THE ALDINE will be to reveal the undiscovered beauties, to them "so near, and yet so far." To lovers of nature whose privilege it has been to enjoy the realities, these delineations will come as souvenirs in grateful harmony with the pleasures of memory.

1876. 1876.

The Aldine and the American Centennial.

In accordance with their purpose to give the American people an Art Journal that shall be characteristically their own, the publishers have availed themselves of the approaching anniversary of the birth of the country, to inaugurate that which shall hereafter constitute a principal feature of the enterprise; namely, the artistic illustration of leading historical events in our history. The noble proportions of the THE ALDINE page afford every facility for the most effective rendering of details, without which a succession of pictures on any subject becomes monotonous and wearisome to a degree.

THE ALDINE AND PICTURESQUE EUROPE.

While all proper attention is given to national topics as a distinctive characteristic of the work, no fear need be entertained that its scope will be contracted or the cosmopolitan features of art neglected. The publishers are happy to announce the success of arranging means for placing before their readers a series of views of the grandest and most interesting scenes of Europe on a scale which is possible only with the broad pages of THE ALDINE. These pictures are no mere repetitions of the penurialities of two or three artists, dealing with a matter on so small a scale as to afford no opportunity for variety of detail or effect, but they are magnificent full-page plates in every way worthy of costly frames, were they not so appropriately placed in a work which is in fact an ornamental portfolio of high art. This new series of European landscapes will demonstrate the intention and ability of *The Art Journal of America*, to satisfy all demands and to occupy every field of high art illustration.

The art of THE ALDINE, national and cosmopolitan, is permitted to range the entire world of reality, and to soar to the heights of the imaginative, so that a surfeit of one thing, however sweet, is impossible. Its subscribers shall recognize that they are supplied not only with the best, but with a healthful and refreshing succession of topics, as comprehensive and exhaustless as the appetite which is so carefully considered.

PRESENTATION PLATES.

Four beautiful designs by John S. Davis, artistically printed in colors, will be presented gratis to subscribers with the March number.

TERMS

The postpaid edition of THE ALDINE will be issued monthly, and mailed postage free, to subscribers at \$6 per annum in advance. The publishers are only responsible for advance payment where the money has been actually received at the office of publication in New York, or their regular printed forms of receipt signed by the President and Secretary of the Company is produced.

Parties desiring to act as local agents, will receive prompt information regarding discounts and territory by applying through the mails or in person at the office of publication.

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is a question many will doubtless ask themselves and for seeing this we offer the following lucid explanation:

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The sale will positively close on

Monday, the 22nd day of November, 1875,

and orders for pocket books should therefore be forwarded us at once—no application by letter after Saturday November 21st can be entertained.

1000 of the Pocket Books are of the pretented manufacture, superior in value to the remainder, their retail price of the same being \$3, and these will be forwarded to early purchasers until disposed of.

Therefore those that send immediate orders will reap the advantage of receiving a superior article.

Remittances can be sent us either for one or any number of pocket books by draft, post office order, or green backs in registered letter, by express, etc.

Post Office orders and drafts to be made payable in favor of Frank Stewart (the Company's Manager) Post Office orders to be drawn on General Post Office, Philadelphia, and drafts on the first national bank:

THE DRAWING OF PRIZES

will take place at the Company's Principal Office, 539 Locust Street, Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, November 21st, 1875, and

THE WINNING NUMBERS

will be advertised in this Journal and the principal Philadelphia and New York newspapers of Saturday November 21st.

THE PRIZES

will be forwarded in drafts, greenbacks, or by post office order per registered letter by Monday's morning mails, November 21st, or if preferred prizes can be sent by express, or in any other manner purchasers may select providing same be signified by them when forwarding orders for pocket books.

REMEMBER THIS IS NO LOTTERY.

but a bona-fide business system founded on a true financial basis which enables the Company to convert into money an otherwise surplus stock, and this to the good profit to both the purchasers and themselves, effecting a speedy clearance stock which in the present dull times is the great desideratum. In no other way can we so successfully attain.

We guarantee each pocket book to be of the best manufacture; of pure morocco leather and intrinsically worth in retail trade at the lowest rate of from \$3 to \$4.

This is an opportunity that should not be let pass by; one and all should embrace this chance; We afford every one an opportunity of realizing a share in \$100,000 at the insignificant outlay of \$1 (one dollar) for which they receive value three fold and those who let this fortuitous chance escape them will have only themselves to blame.

All letters replied to same day as received. We advise intending purchasers to forward orders immediately which will prevent disappointment and receive prompt attention.

Remember, every one that sends ONE DOLLAR before November 21st, 1875, receives

A Morocco Leather Pocket Book

of the value of from \$3 to 4 and a COUPON, giving them a share in the drawing of \$100,000.

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