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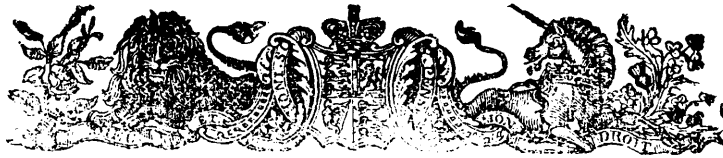
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1875.

No. 17.

The Volunteer Review

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

TERMS—*TWO DOLLARS* per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

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

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

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

The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of the paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, post-paid, for a year.

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—o—

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A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood of one Review will be sent to one address for \$12.50; four copies of the four Reviews and Black for \$18, and so on.

To Clubs of ten or more, in addition to the above discount, a copy gratis will be allowed to each getter-up of the club.

—o—

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New Subscribers (applying early) for the year 1875 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1874 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or instead, new subscribers to any two, three, or four of the above periodicals, may have 1 of the 'Four Reviews' for 1874; subscribers to all five may have two of the 'Four Reviews,' or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1874.

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This Journal will be the exponent of all known means by which Health, Strength, Vigor, and a Long Life, may be attained by using and regulating those agencies which are always accessible and so vitally related to Health and the treatment of Diseases, including Air, Light, Temperature, Bathing, Eating, Drinking, Clothing, Recreation, Exercise, Rest, Sleep, Electricity, Mental Influences, Social Relations, and all Normal agencies and Hygienic materials. All that is required to keep well and to preserve health, is a knowledge of the uses and misuses of these agencies.

The SCIENCE OF HEALTH will be the best exponent of the scientific principles of these subjects, and not the organ of any particular institution, or of the professional practice of any one but devoted to the best interests of the whole people.

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SAMUEL R. WELLS, Publisher,

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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, APRIL 27, 1875.

No. 17.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Ottawa Water Works Debentures, to the amount of \$440,000, were sold in London, England, on Saturday 17th at 95 cents on the dollar, net, and 10½ per cent exchange, making the sale equivalent to 96 per cent. The rate of interest is 6 per cent, and as the first coupons were taken off on the 1st inst., there is no back interest. The sale was negotiated by Mr. H. V. Noel, of this city, through the Union bank of London, and we must congratulate the negotiator on having made one of the best sales of municipal debentures ever made on the English market. The debentures run over thirty years, withdrawals every ten years.

We believe it is the intention of the Government during the coming season to construct locks at Fort-Francois, on Rainy River. This will save a long portage, and the delay and expense of transshipment of goods and passengers at that point, and will, by affording an uninterrupted stretch of navigation extending over 350 miles on the Dawson Route, very materially facilitate communication between Manitoba and the North West, and the Eastern Provinces.

Up to the present date, two thousand claims for pensions have been entered at the Militia Department by veterans of 1812. If all these claims are genuine, the \$50,000 voted by Parliament will not go very far to afford annuities to each individual.

Mr. Melcalfe, manufacturer, of this city, has been instructed by the Minister of the Interior, to manufacture for the Indian Departments, twenty suits of scarlet uniforms, decorated with gold lace, and eighty suits of blue with scarlet facings. These uniforms will be furnished to the Chiefs of the Sioux and Salteaux tribes of Indians with whom a treaty was negotiated last summer by the Hon. Mr. Laird.

We regret to hear of the death of Col. Sewell, ex-Postmaster of Quebec. This gallant officer served through the war of 1812 as Captain in the 49th Regiment, and had seen much hard service. He was 81 years of age.

Mrs. Trout, of Toronto, the wife of a journalist, has passed the final examination of the Toronto School of Medicine and has been licensed by the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons to practice in that Province. She is the first lady who has accomplished this, but will probably not be the last.

It is announced that all horses, harness, waggons, and railway plant are to be admitted free of custom duty into the Province of Manitoba for the space of three months.

It is said a large number of Swedes will be employed in the lumbering establishments of the Ottawa district this year.

The immense quantity of freight being shipped westward over the G. W. R. at present necessitates the running of the iron ferries across Detroit River every night.

On the 21st inst., forty-two persons left Almonte and Pakenham for Manitoba. They intend forming a settlement near Emerson, and are all persons in tolerably good circumstances. They had four car loads of freight, and took with them five span of horses, six thoroughbred cows, several Leicester sheep, Berkshire pigs, farm machinery, etc. These are the kind of people that will build up the new Province.

A Montreal commercial traveller purposes to test the law with reference to the validity of ante-dated railway ticket, having brought an action against the Grand Trunk for \$5,000 for being put off a train at Breslau.

An important decision was rendered in the Assize Court of York on Tuesday last. The proprietors of the *National* newspaper received and advertisement from the Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company of Ottawa, without definite orders as to the time its insertion was desired, and published accordingly. Payment on account was subsequently made, but the advertisement not being ordered out was continued. At the end of another term, on the proprietors of the *National* making a second demand for payment, they were informed by the Secretary of the Company, that it should have been withdrawn when the previous account was rendered and paid, also, to discontinue it at once,—and added that the Company would not be responsible for second demand. Accordingly the proprietors of the *National* withdrew the advertisement, and sued the Company for the amount claimed, viz: \$225. The verdict was in favour of the *National* for full amount claimed. By this decision advertisers have data showing their responsibility, and publishers now have legal sanction for the rule of most offices, that an advertisement ordered into a newspaper, without specific instructions, must be paid for until forbid and withdrawn.

It is reported that the Marquis of Lorne and his wife, the Princess Louise, contemplate visiting the United States and Canada during the coming summer.

The examination into the alleged Duchesne conspiracy against Prince Bismarck began at Brussels on the 22d. The prisoner Duchesne, thrice refused to give the names of his accomplices.

Sir Joseph Hawley, Bart., well known in connection with the British turf, is dead.

Donaldson, the great balloonist, has at last met his death. He fell yesterday from a balloon in New Jersey when a mile and a half in the air, and was of course instantly killed. The basket parted from the canyass.

A New York telegram says: Three men cleaning out a cess-pool on Staten Island discovered between \$20,000 and \$30,000 of gold coin. It appears that the premises on which the discovery was made were formerly owned by the City Bank cashier, who was a defaulter to the amount of \$160,000 to the institution, of which he was an officer, and who is now said to be a fugitive in Europe.

The escaped Cheyenne warriors have mustered to the number of 500 on the Cimmaron river, and two expeditions of United States troops are in the field with instructions, in the quaint words of the despatch, "to gather them in."

In response to telegrams from the citizens of Texas to General Sherman, asking advice and assistance, General Sherman telegraphed as follows: The duty of the troops on the Rio Grande frontier is to protect all the officers of the general Government, and as far as possible to aid the State authorities in protecting the people against organized bands of marauders from any quarter. Should it be a hostile measure from Mexico the President may order more troops and more positive course of action.

A shocking report comes from the city of Mexico. It is said ten natives of Ixtacaloo are on trial on the charge of burying three men alive, leaving their heads exposed, and then slowly despatching their helpless victims with knives and hatchets.

In the House of Commons on the evening of the 12th Mr. Sullivan announced that for the purpose of terminating the anomalous relations between the press and the House, he would nightly call attention to the presence of strangers. This will have the effect of compelling the withdrawal of all persons except members.

The latest London advices furnish the following description of the new targets to be used at the coming Wimbledon meeting: First class, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, six feet by twelve feet, bull's eye circular three feet diameter, centre circular four feet six inches, inner square six feet by six feet, outer each end six feet by three feet. Second class, 500, 600, and 700 yards, circular six feet diameter, bull's eye 22 inches, centre 38 inches, inner 5½ inches, outer 70 inches. Third class, 200 and 300 yards, circular forty inches diameter, bull's eye 8 inches, centre 16 inches, inner 23 inches, outer 40 inches. The targets this year will be of canvas instead of iron, as in former years. Certain changes also have been made in the system of marking.

Annual Report on the State of the Militia for 1874.

(Continued from Page 184.)

APPENDIX NO. 1.

MILITARY DISTRICT, NO. 5.

HEAD-QUARTERS, MONTREAL.

18th December, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that all the corps in the District not precluded from drilling by the General Order of June 2nd, 1874, have, with the exception of the companies named below, performed the annual drill for 1874-75, as follows:—

1st BRIGADE DIVISION.

The St. Andrew's Troop of Cavalry, and 11th Battalion "Argenteuil Rangers," drilled in camp at St. Andrew's under the command of Lieut. Col. Bacon, Brigade Major. These corps went into camp on the 29th June, and drilled for 12 days. The camp was pitched on a suitable piece of ground on Mr. Simpson's farm, where a good supply of water was available; good order and discipline was maintained during the camp. The corps mustered: Cavalry, 3 officers, 40 non-commissioned officers and men and 43 horses; 11th Battalion, 17 officers and 198 non-commissioned officers and men. Officers and men presented a fine soldierly appearance at inspection. The cavalry were well mounted; they drilled as a squadron, and went through the movements and sword exercise in a creditable manner. The Infantry showed good proficiency in drill; the parade, field movements and skirmishing were well done. The rations were of good quality, and gave satisfaction. 20 rounds per man were fired at target practice.

The City Corps in Montreal drilled at their own headquarters, and mustered stronger than they did during the previous year; a healthy spirit exists this year in the Montreal force—the corps are all full, and two additional companies each are offered to be raised for the 1st Battalion (or Prince of Wales' Rifles) and 6th Battalion (Hochelaga Light Infantry). The corps belonging to Military District No. 5, viz.: Troop of Cavalry, Brigade Garrison Artillery, No. 1 Company Engineers, 1st Battalion Prince of Wales' Rifles, 3rd Battalion Victoria Rifles and 6th Battalion Hochelaga Light Infantry, paraded under the command of Lieut. Col. Bacon in the afternoon on the 14th November, for the inspection of the Major General commanding the Militia. They turned out strong considering the busy season, and looked well and soldier like, the General was pleased to compliment them upon their appearance. The bands of the Garrison Artillery, 1st, 3rd and 6th Battalions were present, and added to the effect of the parade. These bands are all in an efficient state.

The Field Battery of Artillery did not parade, owing to the illness of the officer commanding, and one of the subalterns; this cause has also prevented the battery from performing field drill in all its details.

The strength of the City Corps at annual drill is as follows:

	Officers.	N.C. and Men.	Horses.
Cavalry.....	2	28	30
Field Battery.....	2	72
Brigade Garrison Artillery.....	15	102	4
No. 1 Company Engineers.....	2	40
1st Bat., Prince of Wales' Rifles.....	18	214	5
1st Bat., Victoria Volunteer Rifles	13	193	4
6th Bat., Hochelaga Light Infantry	13	175	3
Total.....	68	934	40

Independent Companies.

The Aylwin Infantry Company drilled at its own head quarters, and also the Wakefield Infantry Company; they were both inspected by Lieut. Col. Bacon on the 21st and 28th September respectively, and reported efficient. Their strength was:

Aylwin Company, 2 officers and 46 men.
Wakefield Company, 2 officers and 34 men.

2ND BRIGADE DIVISION.

A brigade camp of all the corps in the 2nd Brigade Division (with the exception of the St. John's Battery of Garrison Artillery) was formed at Laprairie on the 14th September. The camp was under the command of the Deputy Adjutant General of the District. The tents was pitched on the rising ground above the barracks. The staff officers were efficient in the discharge of their duties. The thanks of the commanding officer are given to Major Hon. M. Aylmer, Brigade Major; Lieut. Col. McLeod Moore, Camp Quarter Master; Captain Smith, Supply Officer; Major Maclaren, Orderly Officers; and Captain Atkinson, Instructor of Musketry, for their valuable services in carrying on the duties. The Officers commanding corps gave their willing aid in maintaining order and discipline through the camp. The liberal scale of rations allowing by the department was found ample for the sustenance of the men. The quality of the rations furnished was good. The corps made good progress in drill; special attention was given to the instruction of the infantry in skirmishing, advance and rear guards, and guard mounting. The target practice was efficiently carried through under the superintendence of the instructor; ten rounds per man was fired. The three troops of cavalry were under the command of Lieut. Col. Lovelace, and were well mounted. The good progress made by these troops, as shown at the field day, held on the last day of the camp, proved that the officers and men had profited largely by the instruction given by their commander. The Sherbrooke Field Battery, under the command of Major Amyrauld, marched into camp in full strength, with their complete camp equipage, a distance of fifty six miles, over rough roads. The officers and men of the battery were unceasing in their attention to drill and duty. The gun practice was very good, particularly at the long range; the battery was inspected by Lieut. Col. Strange, R.A., Inspector of Artillery, who expressed himself well pleased with the efficient state of the corps.

On the day before breaking camp a field day was held. The brigade movements were well done; the skirmishing and firing showed that the officers and men understood the object of that important part of drill. The want of good buglers was greatly felt on this occasion; this want is felt throughout the District.

The weather for part of the time was wet and cold. The end of September is too late in the season for holding camps,—besides, it interferes with the harvest.

The following is the strength of the corps in camp:

	Officers.	N.O. and Men.	Horses.
Huntington Troop of Cavalry.....	3	35	38
Missisquoi do.....	3	35	38
Brome do.....	3	35	38
Sherbrooke Field Battery.....	5	90	56
21st Battalion.....	4	40
50th do.....	10	122	4
51st do.....	20	272	5
52nd do.....	21	213	4
60th do.....	18	222	4
79th do.....	26	248	5
Total.....	125	1,313	192

The only corps in the Division that drilled at its head quarters was the St. John's Battery of Garrison Artillery. This battery is in a good state of efficiency; it was inspected by Lieut. Col. Strange, who will no doubt report as to its state. 3 officers and 40 non-commissioned officers and men performed the annual drill. A course of target practice was gone through with; 30 rounds per man were fired.

3RD BRIGADE DIVISION.

The annual drill of corps in this Brigade was performed in three camps, in October, at the following places:—Melbourne, Cookshire and Stanstead. The camp at Melbourne was composed of three companies of the 54th Battalion, under the command of Lt. Col. Lord Aylmer, numbering 12 officers and 106 non-commissioned officers and men. The camp was in good order, the men looked well, and at inspection showed good progress in drill. Target practice was carried on; 15 rounds per man were fired. This battalion is famed as a good shooting corps. The waist belts of two of the companies are old—some of them unfit for service. Two companies of the battalion were not allowed by the General Order of June 2nd to drill this year, and one company failed to muster for drill.

The Camp at Cookshire was composed of nine companies of the 58th Battalion, and one company of the 53rd Battalion, mustering in all 30 officers and 406 non-commissioned officers and men, under the command of Lieut. Col. Cook of the 58th. The camp was held in a fine field on the farm of the officer commanding the camp; a clear brook running through the farm supplied the camp with good water. The camp presented a good appearance—everything in order about it—the companies were full and composed of active able bodied men, mostly farmers. At inspection battalion drill was fairly performed, but skirmishing had not been practiced; this most necessary part of drill seems to be lost sight of by many of the corps, owing, no doubt, to a lack of knowledge of the practice and principles of the drill on the part of the officers. Target practice was carried out; 10 rounds per man were fired.

The camp at Stanstead was formed of cavalry, four troops, viz., the Cookshire, Sherbrooke, Stanstead and Compton Troops. They work together as a provisional regiment, under the command of Major Taylor, who commanded the camp. Lieut. Col. Lovelace was drill instructor. The strength of the camp 11 officers, 155 non-commissioned officers and men, and 166 horses. The members of these troops are all able, active and intelligent men. They were well mounted; some of the horses were very fine. The corps made a fine appearance at inspection—troop and squadron movements and sword exercise were performed very creditably. The men went through a course of target practice, of 10 rounds per man. The swords and belts of the Sherbrooke Troop are old and unfit for service; I beg to recommend that they be exchanged for new ones. The weather was cold and wet during the camp, and the horses suffered from exposure at night; the season was too late for camping—October weather cannot be depended on.

It would be well if all the troops in the District were formed into a regiment, to be known as the "5th District Regiment of Cavalry." The regiment could easily assemble in camp at some central place for the annual drill. Such a camp would give the officers and men a more thorough and extended knowledge of cavalry drill and duties than when working in small bodies.

Recapitulation of strength of corps at annual drill by Brigades:—

FIRST BRIGADE.

	Officers and Men.	Horses
Cavalry.....	73	73
Artillery.....	282	4
Engineers.....	42	00
Rifles and Infantry.....	955	16
Total.....	1,352	93

SECOND BRIGADE.

Cavalry.....	114	114
Artillery.....	108	56
Infantry.....	1,273	21
Total.....	1,495	197

THIRD BRIGADE.

Cavalry.....	166	166
Infantry.....	554	7
Total.....	720	173

TOTAL DRILLED IN THE DISTRICT.

Cavalry.....	353	353
Artillery.....	390	60
Engineers.....	42	00
Rifles and Infantry.....	2,782	50
Total.....	3,567	463

List of companies that were not allowed to drill by the General Order of the 2nd June, 1874:—

- No. 4 Company, 11th Battalion.
- Nos. 2 and 5 Companies, 50th Battalion.
- Nos. 1 and 2 do 54th Battalion.
- Drummondville Company.
- Eardley Company,

seven in all.

The following companies were permitted to drill; but failed to muster for annual drill:—

- Sherbrooke Battery Garrison Artillery.
- No. 2 Company, Engineers, Montreal.
- No. 8 do 11th Battalion.
- Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, 21st Battalion.
- No. 8 Company, 50th Battalion.
- Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 Companies, 53rd Batt.,
- No. 3 Company, 54th Battalion.
- No. 8 do 58th do

13 Companies in all.

The reasons given for the non attendance of the rural companies at camp, are that the late harvest prevented the men from mustering for drill; but no excuse can be given for the failure to drill of the Sherbrooke Battalion and No. 2 Company, Engineers, Montreal.

GENERAL REMARKS.

State of the Arms, Accoutrements and Clothing.

The arms and accoutrements are in a fair state, and servicable order, with the exception of a few rifles in each of the country corps that need repairing. The most economical way of getting them repaired would be to send an armourer through the District, and have the work done at the armouries. If battalion sheds and armouries were erected at the head quarters of battalions, and the arms and stores placed there under the charge of a paid officer, the arms would be better kept than they possibly can be scattered about as they are in the company armouries. A paid adjutant or instructor to such country battalions would be a benefit to the force: such an officer could take the responsibility of looking after the arms and stores, and make the system of drill more uniform and efficient through the battalions.

Clothing.

The serge trousers issued now are supposed to last three years, but it is found by experience that they will not last over two years' service in camp; the consequence is, that in the third year men are without military trousers. Another cause of complaint is, that new men joining a corps will not take an old pair of trousers; no objection is made to wearing an old great coat or tunic. Serge trousers would be required to be renewed every two years to corps that perform their annual drill in camp. The serge cap in use is not liked, it is unshapely and gives no protection to the eyes. The best head dress, if it was not too expensive, would be a light helmet, it would last longer than the forage cap.

It is noticed in some of the corps, that newly appointed officers are often dilatory in procuring their uniforms, swords and belts; it would be well if an order was issued defining a time after their appointment to provide themselves with their proper equipment.

Drill Sheds.

The corps in Montreal suffer at present for want of a drill shed. The corps have had to drill in such rooms and places as their commanding officers were fortunate enough to get their corps into; in many cases at a distance from the armouries, obliging the men to go a long way for their arms, march to their drill rooms, and then back again to the armory with their arms. Notwithstanding these discouragements, the city corps have maintained their organization with spirit, and performed their drill efficiently and with increased strength. A cheap form of roof, with a double row of supports could be put on the drill shed, but so far the corporation have not shown and disposition to re-roof the building. It is to be hoped that a proper shed or sheds will be erected, to enable the corps to perform their drill for 1875.

A gun and drill shed is required at Granby for the Sheffield Field Battery and head quarters of the 79th Battalion. The village corporation have offered willingly to do their share of the work and expense of building the shed; they are waiting now the action of the Department of Militia and Defence on their application for a grant of money.

Rifle Associations.

There are ten Rifle Associations carried on efficiently in the District. These Associations have been proved by twelve year's experience to be one of the best means of keeping alive the volunteer movement, and of teaching the men the value of the excellent weapon placed in their hands. A large proportion of the competitors at the Quebec Provincial Matches are from the 5th District, and some of the most successful at the Dominion Matches at Ottawa were from the border men of the District. One of them, Eusigo Wright, of the 50th "Huntingdon Borderers," carried off the Dominion prize; and Lieutenant Whitman, 60th Battalion, Missisquoi Infantry, took the Governor General's medal.

I take the opportunity of reporting, for your favourable consideration, the very able and cordial support received by me from the Staff Officers of the District, and to express my heartfelt thanks to them for their efficient aid in carrying on the work of the District: Lt. Col. King, Brigade Major; Lt. Col. Bacon, Brigade Major; Major Hon. A. Aylmer, Brigade Major, and Major Amysaud, District Paymaster.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. FLETCHER, Lt. Col.

Deputy Adj. General, Com. Mil. Dis. No. 5.

MILITARY DISTRICT, NO. 6.

MONTREAL, 11th Dec, 1874.

Sir,—In forwarding you my report for the present year, on the state of the Militia in Military District No. 6, under my command, I have little or no change of importance to note.

In the 4th Brigade Division, the battalion of Beauharnois, under Lieutenant Colonel Rodier; the Beauharnois Company (Independent), Captain Beaudry; the St. Jean Baptiste Independent Company, Captain Simpson, have not performed their drill for this year.

The 65th Battalion "Voltigeurs de mont Royal," under Lieut. Col. Beaudry, have performed their annual drill at their own head quarters. They were inspected by me on the 24th November last. There were present at inspection—236 non commissioned officers and men, and 10 officers. Many of the men wanted part of their uniforms.

The movements gone through at inspection were,—the general salute, marching past, manual and firing, breanking into column and wheeling into line, closing column on the right, and opening column from the right company.

These movements would have been better performed had the volunteers in Montreal a good drill shed. This battalion was forced to drill in a small room of the old barracks, and the day I inspected it we took possession, for the occasion, of the large hall on the Bonsecours Market. Without this change of locality it would have been impossible for the Battalion ever to have formed into line in the small room of the old barracks.

It is a great pity that a great city like Montreal should be without a drill shed.

The old drill shed was the *point de ralliement* of the volunteers in the by gone days. There they met every evening, either for drill, hearing of the bands, or for other purposes—but still, there they met. Then the "uniform" could be seen every evening. In those days one could feel that there existed such a thing as a Volunteer Force in Montreal. Since the fall of the drill shed the spirit of "Volunteerism" seems to have been crushed with it. The use and advantage of the drill shed were never so well understood as now that it is no more.

On the 16th July last, the 76th Battalion, Lieut. Col. Rodier, was inspected at Ste. Martine. They performed their drill in camp. There were present at inspection—189 non commissioned officers and men, and 17 officers. General movement; drill fair.

On the 30th November last the Independent Infantry Company of Laprairie, Captain Broseau, was inspected. Present at inspection—41 non commissioned officers and men, and three officers. This company is very efficient and well drilled.

The nature of the movements at inspection were,—General salute, manual and firing—proving and inspecting a company, counter marching, company square, forming right and left, wheelings. This company is certainly a credit to the force.

The volunteer spirit is still alive within the hearts of the inhabitants of the flourishing village of Laprairie, for offers are made for immediately raising a whole battalion, and also a "troop of cavalry," if the Government will consent; I strongly recommend Government to accept these offers, and I feel assured that one of the finest and most efficient battalions and "troop of cavalry" can be raised in that section of the country.

The Joliette Provisional Battalion of four companies, under command of Major Shep-

herd. Present at inspection—146 non commissioned officers and men and 13 officers
Three Rivers Provisional Battalion, under command of Major Lambert. Present at inspection—144 non commissioned officers and men, and 13 officers.

Independent Companies of Rawdon—No. 1, Captain Quinn. Present at inspection—40 non commissioned officers and men, and three officers; No. 2, Captain Sharp. Present at inspection—41 non commissioned officers and men, and three officers.

Nature of movements at the inspection of the camp: General salute marching past, manual and firing, column and line movements, skirmishing. I regret to have to report one serious accident at this camp. One poor young man was lost by drowning. He went to bathe without permission—fell in deep water and was lost. The general conduct of the different corps at this camp was I am happy to say, very good.

In the 6th Brigade Division, the 55th Battalion, Lieut. Col. King, was inspected on the 7th July last.

The battalion drilled in camp, was composed of six companies; but one, the No. 5, Captain Blanchard, did not drill. Present at inspection—non commissioned officers and men; 194, and 16 officers.

Nature of movements: General salute, marching past, manual and firing, column and line movements, skirmishing. General conduct of corps, good.

The four companies of the Provisional Battalion of St. Hyacinthe drilled at their own respective head quarters, and were inspected at different epochs in the month of October last.

Present at inspection in the No. 1 Company, Capt. Doherty—40 non commissioned officers and men, and two officers.

No. 2 Company, Captain Morin—34 non commissioned officers and men, and three officers.

No. 3 Company, Captain Sylvestre—40 non commissioned officers and men, and three officers.

No. 4 Company, Captain Patenaude—37 non commissioned officers and men, and two officers.

Nature of movements: Squad and company movements, manual and firing, skirmishing. The arms and accoutrements are good, but clothing is wanted.

On the 5th of November the Company of Captain Beaubien was inspected. Present inspection—non commissioned officers and men, 40, and two officers.

On the 6th November the Company of Capt. Pratts was inspected at St. Grogioire. Present at inspection—non commissioned officers and men, 35, and three officers.

On the 4th November the Company of Nicolet, Capt. Giroux, was inspected. Present at inspection—non commissioned officers and men, 36, and three officers.

On the 7th November the Company of Beaucour, Captain Landry, was inspected. Present at inspection—non commissioned officers and men, 40, and two officers.

On the 8th November the Company of Gentilly, Captain de Foy, was inspected. Present at inspection—non commissioned officers and men, 39, and two officers. On the same day the company of St. Gertrude, Captain Mousset, was inspected. Present at inspection—non commissioned officers and men, 40, and two officers.

Five other Independent Companies, that is to say, the Companies of Wolfeston, Capt. Baron; of Wotton, Capt. Richard; of Arthabaskaville, Capt. Quessel; of St. Norbert, Captain Roy; and of Bulstrode, Capt. Dauth, have not as yet performed their drill for this year.

It is useless to repeat here all I have said in former reports upon the urgent necessity of enforcing the ballot; still I cannot refrain from remarking here that in case where a volunteer company cannot be kept up to its nominal strength, the captain should be allowed to ballot from the reserve for the men wanting to complete the number.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
 A. C. DELOTSNIERE HARWOOD, Lt. Col.
 Deputy Adjutant General.

Military District No. 6.
 The Deputy Adj. General at
 Headquarters, Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 7.

QUEBEC, 12th Dec., 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith enclosed, in the absence by sickness of the Deputy Adjutant General Commanding Military District No. 7, the tabular report of inspections of Corps for annual drill of 1874-75. These inspections were made by the Deputy Adjutant General and the Brigade Majors, whose reports in writing are herewith annexed. I have refrained from making a detailed report of the brigade camps which took place this summer, as I was not personally concerned in any of them, and that the inspections of these different camps were made by the Deputy Adjutant General in person, who was in position to judge of the beneficial results likely to accrue by their future formation.

I have also included the reports made from time to time by the Brigade Majors since the 1st of January, 1874. I beg to state that during the divisional camps of 1872, an inspection of the whole of the arms of the division was made by the Armourer Sergeant attached to "B" Battery School of Gunnery, who noted all the deficiencies and repairs necessary to be made to those arms. Since then no orders have been received to have them returned into stores for repairs.

Deficiencies.

A good many articles issued to volunteer corps have been lost or injured, and this may be attributed greatly to the carelessness and inexperience of raw recruits. Most deficiencies have been caused during the several camps of exercises, and in going and returning from these camps; and no means have been found available for the recovery of the same, in consequence of the men being paid before leaving camp. The captains of companies have been unable to recover missing articles, and therefore are held responsible for deficiencies. The only means, if I may be allowed to suggest to prevent further losses of Government property, would be to build, at each battalion headquarters, suitable armouries where all the arms and other stores belonging to the battalion would be kept and safely guarded by proper care takers appointed and paid by the Government.

Musketry Instruction.

The period for musketry training is extremely short, and very little time can be consecrated to the preliminary drill. I would recommend that in future militia corps should be made to undergo the recruit training at musketry instruction, and not be allowed to fire at any but the following distances, viz: 50, 100, 150 and 200 yards; five rounds at each distance. Any man proving himself a good shot, and making 36 points, to be allowed to pass in the second class and to fire at greater distances. The general average heretofore made by corps will convince the most sceptical of the necessity of

improving the training of our militiamen at target practice. Up to this period no marked advantage has been derived from target practice in camp or at head quarters, and crack shots who have been able to give themselves the luxury of extra ammunition, have solely and reaped benefits. This individual firing I do not consider advantageous, and likely to create emulation among the militia force in general. Some means must be obtained to put within reach of every militiaman the many advantages hitherto in the hands of their more fortunate comrades. Good shots in remote rural parts who could compete at the different rifle meetings are prevented from doing so on account of heavy expenditure to be incurred in travelling there and back.

Gaspé Battery of Garrison Artillery.

Before concluding my report I beg to remark that the battery of Garrison Artillery at Gaspé Basin, although formed for more than a year, has not yet received guns, stores and ammunition necessary to carry on their artillery exercises. One officer and three non commissioned officers have been through the Gunnery School and obtained first class certificates. I can fairly say that with regard to intelligence, physique and efficiency in squad and company drill, this battery is second to none in the Dominion. I would recommend that it should be equipped as soon as convenient, as it is now the only available battery of artillery in the 7th Brigade Division.

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

T. J. DUCHESNEAU, Lt. Col.
 Acting for Deputy Adjutant General.
 Military District No. 7.

The Deputy Adj. General of Militia,
 Headquarters, Ottawa.

(To be Continued.)

Rifle Association.

The annual meeting of the 6th Brigade Division Rifle Association was held at the Brigade office here, on Monday last. Colonel Boulton, the President, occupied the Chair.

The Report of the Secretary Treasurer, Major Boulton, was very satisfactory, contained several valuable suggestions, and showed a balance on hand of \$70.

Col. Boulton was re-elected President, the Lt. Colonels commanding Battalions and Lt. Col. Smart were elected Vice-Presidents, and Major Boulton Secretary Treasurer.

It was decided to hold the Annual Match at Cobourg in the first week in June. A large number of liberal prizes will then be offered for competition.

A notice of motion to make Cobourg the permanent place for holding the matches was given, and will come up for discussion at the next business meeting of the association—*Cobourg Star*, April 21.

The Militia Authorities have decided that there shall be Brigade Camps held during the coming summer, and the regulations relating to the same we will publish in our next. The Major General intends, we understand, after the drill in these camps has been completed, to proceed to Manitoba; and from thence across the Continent to British Columbia.

Work is being energetically prosecuted at Kingston on the building in the dock-yard of that city, which is to be converted into a military college. The fortifications at Fort Henry, which were falling into decay through neglect, are also being repaired.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Table with columns: REGIMENTS, Head Quarters, Depot. Lists various regiments like 1st Life Guards, 1st Horse Gds., 1st Dragoon Gds., etc., and their respective stations and depots.

Table with columns: REGIMENTS, Head Quarters, Depot. Lists regiments from 62nd to 109th, including 62nd Foot, 63rd Foot, 64th Foot, etc., and their stations.

Table with columns: REGIMENTS, Head Quarters, Depot. Lists Royal Artillery and Garrison and Field Artillery units, including 1st Brigade, 2nd Brigade, etc.

Table with columns: REGIMENTS, Head Quarters, Depot. Lists regiments from 109th to 150th, including 109th Foot, 110th Foot, 111th Foot, etc.

Table with columns: REGIMENTS, Head Quarters, Depot. Lists regiments from 150th to 21st Hussars, including 150th Foot, 151st Foot, 152nd Foot, etc.

Table with columns: REGIMENTS, Head Quarters, Depot. Lists Royal Artillery (Gen.), Royal Engineers, and Coast Guards Brigade units, including 18th Brigade, B Battery, etc.

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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, APRIL 27, 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.

We are authorised to say there is no truth whatever for the report which appears to have gone the rounds of the Press, that a felt hat has been sanctioned for the Infantry Militia.

It was proposed—and a pattern was submitted—but rejected as unsightly and un soldierlike.

A forage cap with front and back peak has been adopted experimentally, and a few have been ordered. It will have the advantage of shading the face and back of the neck from sun, and protecting both from rain. It was formerly before the introduction of the white helmets used by troops of the line in tropical climate, and when covered with a white case and flap behind is a useful and serviceable head dress for camp or parade duties.

The serge frock is not a "blouse"—but almost identical with that worn by British troops in hot climate, for drill and ordinary duties.

Our gallant and talented correspondent *Sabreur* will find his ideas respecting the theorists afflicted with *Cucothes Scribendi*, who have done so much mischief to the Military and Naval forces of Great Britain; elaborately illustrated by an article from the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of

March 20th, which we copy on another page. Like all true soldiers our gallant friend is not fond of pushing his own individuality to the front—but we are sorry to say modesty, such as characterised the men of his day, is not practiced or known by the superficialists of the period.

Our contemporary waxes wrathly at the impertinence of the "military critics," and at the cool assurance of the Horse Marine, but we think without sufficient reason; because the true position of affairs is thoroughly well understood by those officers of the British army whose opinions are worth anything, and who are not given to "after dinner" utterances, and whose matured judgment derived from experience in service will be found on all occasions to be balanced by the modesty of true wisdom.

We feel assured our contemporary has given the late General Lee ample credit for every good quality he possessed, and assigned in the fullest and most generous manner his full status as a soldier—it is only those who are ignorant of the true military value of the contest who will presume to say otherwise, and it is an evidence of this to find operations against a lot of naked niggers whose leading characteristics are laziness and cowardice compared to the strategy and tactics illustrated made famous and historical by giants in military art, and by the contests of the greatest, most energetic and bravest natives in the world. Our contemporary is quite right in claiming for officers of the United States army whose names have hardly been heard of achievements in their contests with the Indians far eclipsing either the Abyssinian campaign or the operations which led to the burning of the huts at Coomassie.

It is to be regretted, however, that their peculiar form of Government precludes the idea of rewarding those who have cheerfully periled life and limb in the service of a not grateful country. In this respect Great Britain may be looked on as going to the opposite extreme, but it is an egotistical age, and as a consequence, we have the defeat of a handful of greasy niggers with the burning of their huts placed on a par with the battles of the Nile and Talavera, as far as substantial rewards are concerned—still it is wise on the generous side, even if evoked by sentimental enthusiasm.

We appreciate our contemporary's contempt of the "Jefferson Bricks" of the period—they have been the facile tools of every astute schemer who aspired to reap glory, fame, and profit at a cheap rate; and as far as their power went have helped to falsify history thereby leaving to future critics of the Tubinger or other beer-brained soldier school of German dreamers a task more within their powers than any they have yet been engaged in. One thing is perfectly certain at all events that the United States can boast of producing within the last two decades the best and most suc-

cessful Generals of the period, and with all due respect to the "military critics," men whose achievements will live in the annals of history when the great actors of the Franco-Prussian are forgotten, or only remembered as actors in an episode of which all the accessories had been carefully prepared and no opportunity afforded for the display of talent on the side of the successful party as there was none on that of the losers.

We also reprint the article from the *N. Y. World*, which provoked our contemporaries' comments—both will be read with considerable interest by those who happen to be acquainted with the career of the parties referred to.

In another column will be found "The Army Estimates" copied from *Broad Arrow* of 20th February, in which the distribution of the gross sum of £14,677,700 sterling (about seventy-three thousand three hundred dollars) is described and located—for this sum a force of 100,059 "men of all ranks and arms," and 336 field guns are employed guarding the hedge rows of England, and 23,912 men with three guns are "dispersed in the colonies" to maintain that Empire on which the preservation of the British Isles wholly depends. India supports its own troops—so that 123,971 men of all rank and arms compose the British Army at home and abroad—at the cost indicated. While we maintain more than one third of the whole at a cost of about one sixtieth of that inflicted on the British rate payer.

The concluding paragraph shows that the militia, notwithstanding the costly and elaborate staff organisation, cannot be kept up to its strength, twenty-five per cent. below; it is more than we have yet to contend with in Canada, and we fail to see that the English system of recruiting would be more successful here than on the other side of the Atlantic—the fact is in both cases the same cause operates—the rate of pay of the soldier is below the market value of the civilians—therefore no sane man will enlist.

The exigencies of a force like the regular army must be quite equal to the task of absorbing all its trained material. How any can be spared for other service is a mystery yet to be explained, the standing complaint being that it was always *under officered*.

The curiosities of its administration are fully disclosed by the synopsis before us, and help to explain the singular inefficiency of such a costly force.

Broad Arrow of 13th March has the following Report of a very interesting operation on the African Coast. The Sultan of Zanzibar and his chiefs are likely to be the cause of as great trouble in their own way as has the late King KOFFE KALKALLY:

We have received the following from a private correspondent:—"Mombaza, otherwise spelt Mombassa, is a seaport on the east coast of Africa, in the dominions of the

Sultan of Zanzibar, and about one hundred and thirty miles from that capital. It is also a mission station. During the last few months the chief of Mombassa, Mahomed ben Abdallah, has been in revolt against the authority of the Sultan, and some time ago he took possession of the fort and shut himself up there with his followers, namely, four hundred fighting men and six hundred and fifty women and children. In the early part of January he sent his men into the town to loot, and on another occasion burnt a large portion of the town, and destroyed some property of British subjects, the Sultan being quite unable to dislodge him. On the news of these outrages arriving at Zanzibar, the Consul-General (Captain Prideaux), requested a man of war to be sent there without delay, and the *Rifleman*, Commander Stratford Tuke, was despatched by the senior naval officer to afford the needed protection to British subjects. It should be observed that the *Rifleman* had been to Mombassa once or twice before to watch the movements of the rebel.

The *Rifleman* arrived at Mombassa on the 18th of Jan. at noon, and passed the fort with her guns loaded and manned. The fort, however, did not open fire, though armed, as we understand, with modern artillery. In the meantime Commander Tuke had communicated with the Rev. Mr. Sparshott, of the Church Missionary Society, and the leading Banyans, and offered them refuge on board the *Rifleman*, but as they did not anticipate any personal violence, the offer was declined. The *Nassau* having also arrived from Zanzibar with Her Majesty's Consul-General (Captain Prideaux), Captain George L. Sullivan, of the *London*, storeship, and 800 officers and small arms men and field guns, the Consul-General immediately communicated with the rebel chief, and demanded the surrender of the fort to the Sultan's governor. This he flatly refused to do, and even repeated his refusal on being told that the place would be shelled. At the request of H. M.'s Consul-General, Captain Sullivan then got his ships into position, at about 1800 yards from the fort, and first the *Nassau*, then the *Rifleman*, opened fire. Three rocket boats also laid off and fired into the fort, regardless of the shower of slugs with which they were greeted.

The fort being very strong the firing appeared to be making little impression. It was built in 1565-8, by the Portuguese, and mounted forty-eight guns, chiefly 18-pounders, but a few of them 64-pounders. It was, therefore, the strongest fort by far in that part of the world. As little impression seemed to have been made out of range of the fort, the ships moved further in, to about 800 yards distance; the *Nassau*, with the senior officer on board, leading. As her guns were only 20-pounders, and effected but little damage, Commander Tuke asked permission to pass the *Nassau*, and proceeded right under the fort, within the harbour, and at 200 yards distance made excellent practice. The fort returned the fire with vigour, both with large guns and small arms, one round shot passing very close to Commander Tuke's head. The *Rifleman* remained firing her 7-inch gun (the only effective gun) and two 20-pounders under the fort for 34 min., when one double shell from the 7-inch gun knocked down a turret with fifty men in it, and blew them up, dismounted a gun, and knocked away a portion of the fort. This state of our quality compelled Abdallah to surrender.

The *Rifleman* had on board fifty small arms men from the *London*, under command of Lieutenant Hamilton. These men did good service by keeping up a tremendous

fire on the embrasures of the fort, so much so that the Arabs were afraid to stand to their guns. After the surrender the ships proceeded into the inner anchorage and anchored. On the 20th January the fort was formally taken possession of by the Consul-General on behalf of the Sultan of Zanzibar, supported by two hundred small-arms men and Marines from the *London*, *Rifleman*, and *Nassau*, under the command of Capt. Sullivan. The rebel chief gave up the keys, and the Sultan's flag was hoisted under a general salute from the battalion. The small-arms men then marched back to the boats and re-embarked. Abdallah was taken on board the *Nassau* for conveyance to Zanzibar, while his followers, to the number of about a thousand, were embarked in dhows and sent to Pemba Island.

The fort had fifty killed and wounded, but strange to say the ships suffered no casualty. How the *Rifleman* escaped is one of those things no man can understand. The ships immediately left for Zanzibar, and arrived there on the 21st.

This bombardment, it is considered, will have the best effect up and down the coast; as it will show the chiefs under the Sultan, that Great Britain intends to support the Sultan's authority at any cost.

We have to thank our kind friend Mr. T. D. SULLIVAN (late 56th Regiment), Librarian and Assistant Secretary to "the Royal United Service Institution," for a copy of Captain J. C. R. COLONS's valuable pamphlet on "three smouldering questions"—"Naval Organisation, Military Organisation, and Colonial Defences."

Our readers are already familiar with the latter, and we shall at a future time refer to such facts of the former as will suit Colonial purposes.

We also see by the following notice that the Institution intends to keep up the system of prize Essays on most important subjects connected with the defences of the Empire.

Some of the officers of our militia are members and corresponding members of the Institution, and have a knowledge of the subject for this year. It would be a pleasant labour on our part to chronicle their efforts as essayists:

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION—MEMORANDUM FOR 1875.

The Council having decided that a Gold Medal be granted annually for the best Essay on a Naval or a Military subject, to be determined on, each year, by the Council, make known the conditions of competition:—

(1) The Candidates must be Officers on Full, Half, Retired or Reserved Pay, or Members of the Institution.

(2) The Essays shall be on matters connected with the Army and Navy, alternately, the subject this year being a Naval one.

(3) The Essays must not exceed 48 pages of the size and style of the "Journal."

(4) The Essays must be forwarded to the Secretary, on or before the 1st November in each year.

(5) The Essays must be strictly anonymous, but each to have a Motto, and be accompanied by a sealed envelope with the Motto written on the outside, and the name of the Candidate inside.

(6) The Essays will be submitted for de-

cision to three Referees chosen by the Council.

(7) The successful Candidate will be presented with the Medal at the Anniversary Meeting, and his Essay will be printed in the "Journal."

(8) The subject for the following year will be announced in January.

The following is the subject for the Essay to be rendered on or before the 1st November, 1875.

On the best types of War-Vessels for the British Navy:—

- Firstly. For Combined Action.
- Secondly. For single Cruisers of great speed.
- Thirdly. For Coast Defence.

By Order,
B. BRASSAS, Capt.,
Secretary.

Whitehall Yard, London,
6th March, 1875.

The following article from the *London Globe* of 1st March, in which it appeared under the title of "Museum Rambles," shows what advantages students of the military art possess in "The Royal United Service Institution," and how desirable it would be to secure for our officers a similar organisation—or awaken amongst them a desire to become members of one that possesses such deserved prestige:

"The Museum of the Royal United Service Institution is one of whose existence probably very few Londoners unconnected with the two services are aware. Yet not only is it situated in the very centre of London, but it is really a very large collection of objects in which most Englishmen are commonly supposed to feel the deepest interest. It is within gun-shot of Trafalgar-square, nevertheless it often happens that the visitors to it do not number half-a-dozen in the course of the day. This, perhaps, is partly due to the fact that, according to strict regulations, admission is to be gained only by a member's order. If the experience of the writer may be regarded as a fair criterion, however, the regulation is one which does not present a very formidable obstacle in the way of any applicant, and the number actually finding their way in may probably be regarded as representing just about the number of applicants for admission.

The subject which this collection is primarily designed to illustrate is, of course, naval and military warfare, and, to a civilian, at least, the illustration appears to be a very thorough and comprehensive one. From the savage's war dress of skin and feathers to the latest improvement in armour plated vessels; from clubs and bows and arrows to the Gatling gun; the development of war material may be traced through almost every stage. Of the Gatling gun, by the way, there is here an actual specimen—not a model—having ten barrels and a range of 1,000 yards, capable of pouring out a torrent of bullets at the rate of 70 a minute by the mere turning of a handle, barrel organ fashion. This will be found in an inner room of the institution, the first section of which comprises a vast accumulation of the implements of savage warfare. From this the visitor will probably wander into the midst of models of the shipping of less than a generation ago, but which, as compared with the war vessels of the present day, seem almost as primitive as the clubs and boomerangs of the savage. The most "land-lubberly" of mortals could hardly fail to discover in this part of the museum innum-

erable objects of interest. Every form and every detail of naval architecture are here represented, and a vast number of the models afford most instructive illustrations of things with which every reader of the newspaper accounts of disasters at sea must be familiar enough by name, but which are not at all generally comprehended. A "jury rudder," for instance, is here very elaborately fitted up, and there are several illustrations of the way of making a tall mast out of innumerable small, short spars. One of the most beautiful of the models is that of the ill-fated Captain. Another shows just as plainly as the inspection of the actual vessel could do the construction of Mr. Dicey's twin ship. Nor is the collection wanting in objects for the mere curiosity hunter. Here is a wonderfully elaborate little model of a 78-gun ship just ready for launching, constructed by a French prisoner at Portsmouth; and another even more wonderful specimen of workmanship inside a bottle. It is a full-rigged ship, borne on a carriage drawn by two lions, the whole of it being put together inside what appears to be an ordinary plain water bottle, with a mouth not a quarter wide enough to allow the completed work to be withdrawn. Assuming that there was no trickery with the bottle, one cannot help thinking that the ingenuity and patience which achieved that useless feat might have tunnelled the Straits. One interesting relic of a bygone system of naval warfare may be discovered in a piece of clockwork, part of the paraphernalia of an old-fashioned frigate. This mechanism was so contrived that at the end of a given time it would set fire to the vessel as it bore down upon the enemy. Another means of accomplishing a somewhat similar result, though without any reference to the enemy, is shown in the nest of a family of rats discovered on board the *Revenge*. These frugal creatures had laid by a store of matches, which ignited and set fire to the nest, the burnt remnant of which shows what a very narrow escape the vessel had. The gradual development of the life-boat into its present form is shown in a very interesting series of models running back to a very primitive type, and an old suggestion for lessening the danger of the Goodwin Sands is embodied in the model of a floating refuge.

Without something in the shape of personal mementoes of Lord Nelson's naval museum in the neighbourhood of Trafalgar-square would be deplorably defective. This institution is, however, particularly fortunate in this respect. When recently, Greenwich Hospital was undergoing a transformation, it was, indeed, hoped that the relics of the great sailor, which had till then been exhibited in the Painted Hall, might have been secured to complete a collection which Englishmen must always regard with especial interest; but although this hope was not realised, the articles of various kinds accumulated here are very numerous, and in themselves form quite a museum. But the object which, in this association, will, perhaps, by many visitors be regarded as the most striking and interesting, is a very large model representing Nelson's greatest victory. Nothing could give a clearer idea of a great sea battle than this beautiful representation, and a similar model, on a still larger scale gives a magnificent view of the Battle of Waterloo. This is in an upper room, the walls of which are adorned with flags that have been taken from the enemy in various wars. Relics of Wellington are shown here, just as those of Nelson are shown below, and here also are models of every conceivable kind of fortification and

military engineering. In one corner of the walls is a picture of Marengo; the horse ridden by Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo; and just underneath this spirited portrait is poor Marengo in person, looking—even for a skeleton—so deplorably dismal that one cannot help fancying he is conscious of being a captive in a conqueror's capital. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

We copy from the *Daily Inter-Ocean* (Chicago) of 20th March, the following article on the present defensive weapon of the United States army:

"We have already directed public attention to the very important improvement proposed by Colonel Edward Rice, United States army, in the armament of national troops. This improvement, generally known as the Rice bayonet, has now been subjected to severe test by the General commanding the army, the Board of Breech-loading Small Arms at Springfield, the Ordnance Corps, the officers of the Third and Fifth Regiments of Infantry, and others, with a result as embodied in a full report just issued by the Ordnance Department, which appears to be in every way satisfactory. Recent changes in modern warfare, consequent upon the introduction of the breech-loading rifle and the alteration in the entire system of military tactics, render necessary a complete revolution in arms, equipments, and the handling and manoeuvring of troops. The days of boarding at sea and close quarters on shore have passed away, and the main point in the professional fighting of the future will not be to meet the enemy face to face, but to keep out of his way just as far as possible, to do the greatest possible amount of killing with the least danger to the attacking party. The bayonet as a weapon of offense has had its day; at the best its moral effect during a charge of heavy troops was ever in advance of the actual amount of damage done to life or limb. Cases where armies have crossed bayonets are few and far between—as rare, in fact, as they are thrilling and romantic. During the late war a bayonet wound was quite as great a curiosity as the sight of a strictly honest sutler. Recognizing the rapidly decreasing usefulness of this ancient and once formidable weapon, Colonel Rice has very ingeniously utilized it into an instrument which will serve the double purpose of throwing up intrenchments, in the capacity of pick and shovel, and of cutting or thrusting with equal effect against an enemy.

The report, on a rough estimate, shows the opinions of fifty-one officers, including Generals Sherman, Pope, and Terry, in favor of the bayonet, and seven, including the Chief of Ordnance, who bases his opinion upon the conflicting vote of the minority, against it. The first objection appears to be that the bayonet does not meet the requirements claimed—this being the opinion of Captain Morris, Third Infantry, who says that it took his men forty minutes' incessant labor to do what the inventor claimed his improvement could accomplish in four. Against this opinion may be placed the possibility that the gallant Captain's men might have been troubled with a hereditary prejudice against digging, a peculiarity not uncommon with old soldiers. Another objection is that it is not handsome—this of course comes from a dress-parade man. One Colonel holds that it is too short, but then we have Colonel Hogner, Ordnance Corps, who votes against the trowel, but is in favor of the old trowel,

recommending that the latter be cut down to a blade of about twelve inches in length. The ordnance officers generally favor an earth-trowel with a wooden handle, to form part of the soldier's regular equipment. The principal objection, however, is that urged by Lieutenant Campbell, Fifth Infantry, that as an offensive weapon it is not equal to the bayonet now in use. It is unnecessary to repeat the favorable opinions formed upon its merits by an overwhelming majority. By universal consent they admit its superiority to the old tooth-pick, and we unhesitatingly cast our vote with them.

A trooper of the Life Guards being examined before a board of officers in London as to his opinion of the best style of uniform and equipments to be worn in action, replied that if he had his way he would fight in his shirt sleeves. The remark was disrespectful but eminently philosophical. A complete soldier should be a mathematical unit. He should neither carry more nor less than are absolutely necessary to march with, sleep with, eat with, and fight with. Any article over and above that carefully considered quantity is a dead loss to the government, because the soldier will either throw it away or regard it with feelings of disgust somewhat akin to those of a dog with a tin-kettle tied to the end of his tail. This bayonet combines all that seems to be necessary for the purposes of intrenching, thrusting, or cutting, with the addition of the moral effect which its formidable appearance would be likely to produce in action. The Scotch highland regiments are not really composed of larger men than those of an ordinary corps of English infantry, but they look twice as solid on parade, which had its effect upon the great Napoleon himself. The advantages of the Rice bayonet seem to us as plain as a pike-staff, the only objection we can possibly conceive being its shortness of handle, and the necessity for working only with one hand. What soldier of the rebellion would not have given his last ration, in case of emergency, to have had in his hand, at some decisive moment when shelter meant victory, just such a spade? As for the old skewer, the venerable ton-tong fork, the only time in our own experience—extending through eight engagements under that noble old fighter, Phil Kearney—when its use was really felt to be a boon was during a gallant charge and subsequent impalement of an old sow, who sought the tented field in the interests of her family and commissariat. We regard the new bayonet as the most valuable improvement in modern arms, and we are exceedingly glad to find that the Ordnance Department has recommended the manufacture of 10,000 for issue to the troops. As their usefulness and final adoption, if properly manufactured, we entertain not the slightest fear."

The *Washington Sunday Herald* of 14th March, gives the following list of regiments in the United States army to which Colonel Rice's trowel bayonet has been issued:

"The celebrated trowel bayonet, invented by Col. E. Rice, has already been issued to the Fifth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth regiments of Infantry, and all five of the artillery regiments are to receive it. The State of New York has also ordered 1,200 and Pennsylvania the same, while a large number have already been ordered for European armies."

It must be a source of supreme satisfac-

tion to the gallant and talented inventor to find so novel a weapon adopted with such unanimity by the officers of a service which should be inferior to none of the present day in practical experience, as they are superior to most in educational and scientific attainments.

Peculiar topographical features combined with other circumstances render exceptional instruments necessary—and it would seem Colonel RICE has invented a weapon almost as perfect in its way as HEDBRAS' dagger of all work.

"It was a serviceable dudgeon,
Either for fighting or for drudging;
When it had stabbed or broke a head,
It would scrape trenchers or chip bread,
Toast cheese, or bacon, tho' it were
To bait a mouse-trap 't would not care,"
'T would make clean shoes and in the earth
Set leeks and onions and so forth."

The only objection to this really useful weapon is its want of length, for we do hold in a charge, the longer the defensive weapon the greater the advantage—but as all this is a matter for experiment, we are glad to see so extensive a trial given to such a thoroughly ingenious and useful a weapon.

We congratulate the country, and the Militia Force in particular, on the promotion of Deputy Adjutant General Lieut. Colonel WALKER POWELL, to that of Adjutant General, with the rank of Colonel in the Militia. This act of justice will give unbounded satisfaction to the entire Militia force of the Dominion. The office of Deputy Adjutant General at Head Quarters is abolished.

When it was proposed to have an officer of high rank in the Imperial army appointed to the chief command of our Militia, Major General SELBY SMYTH was selected for that position, and was sent out to this country; but it was found that the Militia Act did not provide for the appointment separate from that of Adjutant General, and until such time as the Act could be amended, he could not assume *de facto* this position. During the late session the Act was so amended as to meet the necessities of the case, and he now takes the position as Commander of the Militia of Canada, as it was originally intended he should.

We have great pleasure in copying the following remarks of our contemporary the *Times* on Col. POWELL's promotion:—

"The *Canada Gazette* to-day will contain the official announcement of the appointment of Col. Walker Powell to the position of Adjutant General of the Dominion residing at head quarters. It will be remembered that upon the arrival in this country of Major-General Selby Smyth, the chief command of our volunteer army, it was intended that he should assume the command of the Militia as well as title of Major-General. At the time, however, the necessary legislation to give effect to this arrangement had not been enacted, and the new commander was accordingly appointed Adjutant General. The necessary steps to have the policy originally contemplated, when it was proposed to have an officer of the Imperial Army put in chief command of our Militia Forces, put into actual operation, having been taken during the recent session of Parliament, the

appointment to the command of the Militia will also be formally announced to-day, and the vacancy in the office of Adjutant-General thus created is filled by the appointment of Colonel Powell. The position of Deputy Adjutant-General, at headquarters, is now abolished.

Colonel Powell is the son of Mr. Israel W. Powell, at one time M.P. for the County of Norfolk, whose father, Mr. A. Powell was a U. E. Loyalist, who settled in Norfolk in the year 1796. He was born in May, 1828, and is now forty six years of age; being there fore in the prime of life. Educated at the Victoria College, Cobourg, he entered mercantile life at an early age. He built several vessels, and up to the time of his appointment as Deputy Adjutant General carried on a large shipping trade between the ports of Chicago, Oswego and Montreal. In the municipal affairs of the County of Norfolk he took an earnest and active interest, and was for several years Reeve of his native township and Warden of the County. Afterwards he sat in the House of Commons of the old Province of Canada for a considerable period as a Liberal Reformer, during which time he became one of the most popular members of that branch of the Legislature, making for himself many warm personal friends, among them notably the late Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald.

Since Colonel Powell's appointment to the office which he is promoted, in 1862, many changes have been made in the working of the active Militia—changes which have all tended to increase the efficiency of the system; and many of the improvements that have taken place, if not indeed all of them, have been due to his untiring efforts. Indeed, the great zeal and marked ability he displayed as executive officer were made the subject of most favourable comment during the discussion of militia matters in the House of Commons some sessions ago. The management of the active force of this country is a matter attended with considerable difficulty, their being so many prejudices and other obstacles of a kindred nature to be overcome; and in this delicate task Colonel Powell appears to have been both fortunate and successful. for no officer in the public service, brought so slowly in contact with a large portion of the people—a portion, too, prone to criticise without much mercy—has suffered less by the process.

"His connection with the militia began in December, 1847; on the 14th of which he was gassed Ensign of the 1st Norfolk and his first promotion was to be adjutant, which took place on the 21st June, 1851. On the 25th September of that year he was created Lieutenant of the same corps, and seven years later was promoted to a captaincy. On the 14th August 1862, the honorary rank of major was conferred upon him, unattached to any division of the militia, and on the 19th of the same month he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Adjutant General of Upper Canada. On the 1st of October, 1868, he was made Deputy Adjutant General of the Dominion, at Head quarters. His rank as Colonel dates from 22nd August 1873; and to day he will take a step still higher up in the ladder of fame. The position of Adjutant General of the Dominion is a very honourable as well as a very responsible one, Colonel Powell being the first native Canadian who has attained to it. We congratulate him upon his appointment, the country upon having the services of a gentleman so highly and universally esteemed, of such undoubted ability as an administrative officer, and possessed of so much tact and energy."

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

April 19, 1875.

DEAR SIR,—My best thanks to you for your great courtesy in answering my questions at such length. Many thanks also to your correspondents, "Ixion" and "Tom-pion." I note that their answers are not quite in accord on every point; and as to my 3rd query, (about shouldering arms before inspecting a company) they are not upheld by you. In my 6th query I meant to refer only to the 2nd, or Regimental Colour. My 7th query hardly admits of so easy a solution as "Tompion" would have for it—"Ixion" saw the point more clearly. Any person can try it on a table with two pieces of paper. A company is on the march with trailed arms. The distance between the ranks is, as per regulation, 48 inches. Both ranks step together; the same length of pace. When the word "halt" is given both ranks should halt together. The rear rank will then still find itself 48 inches behind the front rank. In order to remedy this, the Drill Book says, at page 65, Rifle Exercises, that the rear rank should make their last pace a lengthened one. If they take the regulation lengthened pace, or "stepping out" pace, of 33 inches, they will still be 45 inches behind the front rank. In order to find themselves at their proper distance, of 30 inches only, the rear rank must either make their last pace one of 48 inches in length, which certainly seems preposterous, or else they must take another short step of either 18 or 15 inches, after the front rank have come to the halt.

Your most obed't. ser't.,

FIXED BAYONETS.

MONTREAL, April 19th, 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your kindly answering me through the medium of your paper: if an officer holding a staff appointment in the Canadian Volunteers or Militia, and in receipt of a salary from Government, can legally be engaged in mercantile pursuits?

Yours obediently,

AN OLD INFANTRY OFFICER.

Yes, provided he does not neglect his Military duties—in that case, he must give up one or the other.—ED. VOL. REV.

REVIEWS.

The April number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, just republished by the LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING Co., 41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) contains the conclusion of "Alice Lorraine," a novel showing much descriptive power, and abounding in quaint and forcible forms of expression, which compensate for its defects as a story. The second article, "Fashions and Tricks of Speech;" The third, "Mr. Kinglake's Battle of Lukerman;" The fourth, "In a Studio, No. 1;" The fifth, "The Abode of Snow;" The sixth, "Politics before Easter," &c. &c.

THE OLD COAT OF GRAY.

The following beautiful poem was written by the daughter of Mrs. Virginia French, at the age of sixteen. Editor of *The Sunny South*.

It lies there alone;—it is dusty and faded,
With a patch on the elbow, a hole in the side;
But we think of the brave boy who wore it, and
ever
Look on it with pleasure and touch it with
pride.

A history clings to it;—over and over
We see a proud youth hurried off to the fray.
With his form like the oak and his eyes like the
eagle's—
How gallant he rode in the ranks of "the Gray!"

It is rough, it is worn, it is tattered in places,
But I love it the more for the story it bears—
A story of courage in struggles with sorrows,
And a heart that bore bravely its burden of cares
It is ragged and rusty; but ah! it was shining
In the silkiest sheen when he wore it away,
And his smile was as bright as the glad summer
morning
When he sprang to his place in the rank of
"the Gray."

There's a rip in the sleeve and the collar is tar-
nished,
The buttons all gone with their glitter in gold;
'Tis a thing of the past, and we reverently lay it
Away with the treasures and relics of old.
As the gifts of love, solemn, sweet and unspoken,
Are cherished as leaves from a long-vanished
day.

We will keep the old jacket for the sake of the
loved one
Who rode in the van in the ranks of "the Gray."

Shot through with a bullet, right here in the
shoulder
And down there the pocket is splinted and
soiled;
Ah! more—see, the lining is stained and dis-
colored!
Yes, blood-drops the texture have stiffened and
spotted.

It came when he rode at the head of the column,
Charging down in the battle one deadliest day,
When squadrons of foemen were broken asunder,
And Victory rode with the ranks of "the Gray."

Its memory is sweetness and sorrow comming-
led,—

To me it is precious—more precious than gold;
In the rents and the shot-holes a volume is written
In strains on the lining is agony told.
That was ten years ago, when in life's sunny
morning

He rode with his comrades down into the fray,
And the old coat he wore and the good sword he
wielded

Were all that came back from the ranks of "the
Gray."

And it lies there alone. I will reverence it ever—
The patch in the elbow, the hole in the side—
For a gallanter heart never breathed than the
loved one

Who wore it in honor and soldierly pride.
Let me brush off the dust from its tatters and
tarnish—

Let me fold it up closely and lay it away;
It is all that is left of the loved and the lost one
Who fought for the RIGHT in the ranks of "the
Gray."

The Army Estimates.

The Army Estimates for the financial year 1875-76 were issued on Monday, and show a net increase for the Effective Services of £192,400, the total being £14,677,700, as compared with £14,485,300 for the expiring year. As the present Government adopted the Estimates of Lord Cardwell in 1874, these figures are the first for which Mr. Gathorne Hardy can be held responsible, and it is satisfactory, from every point of view, to find that in the main the Secretary of State for War has followed in the steps of his predecessor. As regards numbers, the total estimated strength of the of the Army, including the staff of brigade depots, is to be 129,281, against 128,994, last year, showing an increase of 287 men; or, excluding the non-commissioned officers and men who form the brigade depots, of 1060 men reckoned on the fighting strength of the Army.

From a table showing the distribution of this force we find that 100,059 men of all rank and arms, and 336 field guns, will be retained at home, while 23,912 men, with three guns, will be dispersed in the colo-

nies. The cost of the latter, as appears from a Parliamentary paper issued on Wednesday, will be as follows:—Western Australia, £19,038; Nova Scotia, £131,188; Bermuda, £182,295; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, £153,266; St. Helena, £21,167; Mauritius, £49,868; China £95,904; Ceylon, £100,303; Straits Settlements, £66,095; Gibraltar, £324,904; Malta, £351,761; Sierra Leone, £19,240; Gold Coast and Lagos, £19,870; Bahamas, £12,866; Honduras, £15,219; Jamaica, £67,824; Windward and Leeward Islands, £104,164. Total, £1,734,977. On the other hand, the estimated contributions from the colonies in aid of military expenses are, Cape of Good Hope, £1,000; Natal, £3500; Hong Kong, £20,000; Straits settlements, £51,600; Ceylon, £121,000; Mauritius, £27,000; making a total of £233,100, and reducing our military expenditure on account of the colonies to £1,501,877.

The British troops of all ranks in India amount to 62,850, with 343 guns, which, with the numbers in England and the Colonies, bring up the Regular Army to 186,500. Of troops of the Regular Force at home 12,945, are Cavalry, 18,853 are Artillery, and 60,180 are infantry of the Line. In India the numbers are—Cavalry, 4321; Artillery, 12,234; and Infantry of the Line, 45,850. The total number of horses of all establishments and depots at home is 15,158; in India it is 11,325. As the number of Cavalry horses in India is only 3925, there are not many of them likely to be engaged in that interesting occupation of eating their own heads off. In the Canadian Dominion the only troops are those in Nova Scotia, numbering 1869. In Bermuda there are 2062; at the Cape, including Natal, 2432; in China, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, about 4000 in the Windward and Leeward Islands, 1038; and less than 1000 anywhere else except the Mediterranean garrisons, there being 5062 at Gibraltar, and 5191 at Malta.

Passing to the Army Reserve we find a total number of 32,000 provided for, of whom 10,000 are in the first class, the same as last year. The Militia numbers 118,000, after making the necessary deductions for permanent staff transferred to brigade depots, and for men deficient or absent. This is 1000 less than shown in last year's estimates. The Yeomanry, after all deductions, show a net result of 12,500 men and number of estimated efficient Volunteers has risen from 153,266 to 161,150. This addition of 8,000 men, at a cost of £6400, added to the net increase of 287 men, and thirty-four horses to the strength of the army, may go towards accounting for the slight increase in the proposed expenditure. We must add, however, that the principal item of increase is a sum of £108,500 in the charge for general staff and regimental pay. Then, Divine service costs £3000 more; the administration of military law (from which, therefore, let us hope some good result), £400; medical establishments and services, £5500; wages in commissariat and Ordnance store establishments, £600; clothing establishments, services, and supplies £15,000; warlike and other stores, £16,000; superintending establishment of works and buildings, £38,400; military education, £6600; administration of the Army, £5000; miscellaneous services, £10,800. The last item includes a vote of £5000 for repairing the graveyards in the Crimea, the neglect of which by the late Government was frequently complained of in these pages. The votes for the non-effective services also show some items of increase, such as rewards for distinguished services; £1300; pay of general

officers, £6900; widows' pensions, £100; pensions for wounds, £100; out pensions, £42,900; Militia, Yeomanry, Cavalry, and Volunteer corps, £1800. The gross increase for the non-effective services is £53,000. But this admits of an increase of fourteen in the number of general officers, at the cost of £6900. On the other hand, there is a decrease of £53,200 in the proposed expenditure for Militia pay and allowances; of £10,800 in the vote for provisions, forage, fuel, and transport service; £6500 in the vote for full pay of reduced retired officers and half pay; £1800 in pensions at Chelsea and Kilmainham; and £4600 in superannuation allowances.

The least satisfactory item in the Estimates is the saving of £40,000 in the pay of the rank and file of Militia, which is properly characterized by a daily contemporary as being the official acknowledgment too long delayed, that the Militia regiments cannot be kept up to their strength, and that it is of no use of providing pay for blank lists. It should have been very much larger. The real deficiency amounts to one fourth, on an average. In other words, we maintain on paper a Militia of 120,000 nearly; but have but 90,000 enrolled, counting at their own estimate, certain patriotic persons who contrive to do duty on the rolls of two or three counties at the same time; and of this 90,000 more than 30,000 are separately registered and reckoned as our Army Reserve, in case of mobilization." Something might be said also relative to the reduction in the Horse Artillery, but these are details which must be reserved for separate notice. The great fact suggested by the Estimates is the highly satisfactory one that the present Government have inherited a sound system of military administration from their predecessors in office, since the Estimates are substantially a reproduction of those of last year.

The Late Confederate War.

(From the U. S. Army and Navy Journal.)

The men who fought and the generals commanded during the Rebellion are now rapidly passing away, and as another generation succeeds them, the animosities that divided the nation are sinking into oblivion. None can rejoice at this more earnestly than those who have laid down the sword and taken up the burden of peaceful life, wearied out with the long strife of war. We would all rather keep silent than enter into a discussion of the merits of the dead and gone, and such controversies have long passed out of date in our journals.

Now and then, however, some one rushes into print and thereby stirs up old fires which are apt to blaze out for a while. The latest instance of this kind is Lieutenant Low of the East Indian Navy, a gentleman who once wrote the "Life of Sir George Pollock." Sir George Pollock was a brave old British officer who took Cabul and terminated the Afghan war in 1842. It is not of him however, that Mr. Low is now writing. He has lately been inditing a life of Sir Garnet Wolseley, of which he is very proud, and the *United Service Magazine*, is the receptacle of his effort. It might be hard to see what Sir Garnet Wolseley had to do with our late war, but Mr. Low soon tells us. It appears that when Colonel Wolseley was Military Secretary or something of the kind in Canada, he took occasion to slip off to the United States, run the blockade with a *Times* correspondent, and visited the Confederate camps just after Antietam. Naturally the young colonel

brought away some decided impressions of what he saw, and like all young men of any intellect was enthusiastic. The only trouble was that he rashly confided in Mr. Low, or that Mr. Low elicited opinions and statements from him, which no cool and unbiased critic would pronounce, and that Mr. Low has paraded these statements and opinions to the world as coming from Sir Garnet Wolseley, while the *World*—New York journal of that name—has very gravely printed them as authentic and weighty utterances. If Sir Garnet Wolseley ever did say what Mr. Low asserts, and which we print elsewhere, the probability is that he so spoke after dinner. There is a positive warmth in his opinions and statements, a rosy coloring and gilded exaggeration, that are very common in post prandial conversations over the Madeira, and under the blue clouds of aromatic Pátagas. There are few men however clear headed, who will not at such times "talk wild," but it is hardly fair to report such conversations verbatim, and gravely retail them to the world as the deliberate opinions of the speaker. The assertions paraded as coming from Sir Garnet and attributed to "Military Critics," that Lee was the greatest general the world has seen since Napoleon; that the Army of the Potomac would have marched to Washington and proclaimed McClellan dictator, had not Lincoln given him the Maryland command; that the little Ashantee campaign against a crowd of naked savages was equal to Wellington's campaign of 1814; the classing of Ragan at Sebastopol, Napier at Magdala, and Wolseley at Coomassie, with the Iron Duke at Paris, after his long and arduous campaigns, all these assertions and comparisons are so ineffably stilted and exaggerated, that after dinner inference is irresistible, if we accept them as coming from Sir Garnet, or any other *bona fide* military writer.

It is in their application to the truth of history, and especially of our own military history, that they are interesting and some what offensive to Americans. Some of the absurdities are so glaring that we cannot credit them as coming from any one but Mr. Low himself, unless Sir Garnet were distinctly to avow them. To assert Lee as the greatest general since Napoleon, is a partisan statement to which the most ardent Southern historian has not yet committed himself. It is noticeable that his most ardent admirers, of the men that served under him, do not enlarge upon his superlative genius to the same extent as they do on his personal qualities of heart. Of his kindness of disposition, of his prudence, of the absolute adoration with which the Confederate general was regarded by his soldiers, there is no question. Of his great prowess in defensive war as shown in his magnificent Wilderness campaign, there is just a little doubt. That campaign bore a very strong resemblance to the once celebrated siege of Sillistria, in which Omar Pasha constantly foiled the efforts of every Russian general and great numbers of fresh troops, with his raw Turkish levies, by a very similar engineering skill. Todleben's defence of Sebastopol was fairly eclipsed by the defence of Petersburg, under Lee, with less advantages in his favor and a great disproportion of force. It is Lee's greatest glory that he was the only Southern general during the war who succeeded in foiling Grant, as Grant's crowning glory was the enforced surrender of Lee. The two men were fairly matched in the Wilderness, and the consummate skill with which Lee evaded the grip of his huge antagonist for so many months, is worthy of all praise. But to

compare this falling back from position to position in a difficult country, with the campaign of Italy in 1796, shows the disparity of genius in two commanders. With much talent and a high personal character, Lee never exhibited any of those marks of genius that stamp the really great commander. Genius in a commander is shown by overcoming the impossible, and this Lee never even attempted. A Montenotte, a Dego, a Castiglione, were beyond his ideas. A Leuthen, or a Rossbach, the defeat and rout of an enemy three times his own force, were achievements entirely beyond his capacity. With the single exception of Manassas Second, which was lost by the supineness or jealousies of some of the enemy's generals, Lee never delivered an offensive battle in which he did not suffer a bloody repulse; and his greatest defensive victories were all resultless. To compare a general of this character with Napoleon, who never delivered any but an offensive battle in his life, and won almost every engagement and who never failed to utterly ruin and adversary, once defeated, is to provoke sarcastic comment from the mildest, but from which we studiously abstain.

The assertion that the Army of the Potomac would ever have marched to Washington, to install McClellan as dictator, is another of these wild exaggerations, that could only emanate from one totally ignorant of the morale of that Army. A few months later, after his victory of Antietam, McClellan was removed in the midst of a forward movement, and not a complaint was officially heard in the Army of the Potomac. Was it probable then, that the same general fresh from a series of reverses on the Peninsula, the result of which had lowered his prestige? It is rare for soldiers to mutiny in favor of an unsuccessful commander, however unfortunate, however unjustly treated. Soldiers, like crowds, adore success. Again, we must express our disbelief in Sir Garnet as the author of any such statement.

The comparison of Sir Garnet's campaign in Ashantee with that of the Allies in 1814 against Napoleon, is another of those Programisms that have hitherto been looked on as peculiarly American by the average Dickens-reading Englishman. The "military critics" who jumble the said campaign up with the siege of Sebastopol, Havelock, and Napier, are possibly of the "war correspondent" kind, like our old friend Dr. Russell, but we are certain that Sir Garnet himself in his normal state, would laugh at the assumption. After dinner, there is of course no counting on any man, not even on Socrates, as we learn from Plato's Dialogues. Such comparisons are very apt to provoke counter comparisons, which will occur to every military student.

The Ashantee campaign of Wolseley was a good example of a prudent advance with disciplined and well armed troops against savages. Curiously enough, the tactics of the final battle will be found exactly laid down and enjoined by Vegetius in his *Maxims*, just about fifteen hundred years ago. The Roman writer prescribes the oblong square as the best possible formation in a case where your own troops are immensely superior in quality to those of the enemy, and accordingly by the use of the oblong square Sir Garnet moved through the midst of the naked savag with little or no difficulty. The only danger he really seems to have run was the same which befell Napier at Magdala, the sumounding of a difficult country. Armed opposition, as in Abyssinia, was the nearest fate. The negroes, with plenty of individual courage, lacked both

discipline and weapons, while the English with their artillery and breech loaders, mowed them down with little danger to themselves. In our own little campaign against the Indians of Texas and New Mexico, mentioned elsewhere, the handful of American troops that has brought in 40,000 prisoners has accomplished more work, against an enemy ten times more dangerous than King Koffa. The modern Indian of the South West, with his Winchester rifles and Colt's revolvers, his patent cartridges in plenty, and his long training in border warfare, is an enemy that would do credit to any soldier to subdue. Were such enemies and such soldiers within H. B. M.'s dominions, the present winter would have witnessed a probable crop of baronets, with a possible peer or two, that would have fairly amazed our simple majors and colonels who once commanded divisions and corps, and now are deprived of the empty consolation of a brevet.

Altogether, we are inclined to think, that for Sir Garnet's credit, Mr. Low might better have left much unwritten that he has, and the genius of the *World* might better have left the "military critics" to their rest over the virtuous but soporific pages of the *United Service Magazine*.

Wolseley on Lee.

(From the N. Y. World):

Major-General Sir Garnet J. Wolseley, K. C. B., G. C. M. G., the victorious commander in the Ashantee war of 1873-74, is the newest of the popular heroes of England. He well deserves the admiration of his countrymen, for his campaign in the rugged, feverhaunted country of the Ashantees, where with his handful of brave Englishmen he fought nature and the negroes every inch of the way to Coomassie, and overcame both, was as brilliant an achievement of generalship as the military annals of England can boast of since the memorable campaign against Napoleon I., which ended at Paris in 1814. Of course it is not intended to compare the Ashantee war, in magnitude and importance, with the wars in the Crimea and in India, nor even with that in Abyssinia, but it is the opinion of military critics that Wolseley displayed as much ability in planning his campaign and handling his troops as Ragan did at Sebastopol, or Havelock in India, or Napier in Abyssinia. After returning home from Africa with his veterans to receive an ovation at the hands of royalty and the British people, and to rest for a few months on his laurels, he has again been sent into active service. The cable announced a few weeks ago that Sir Garnet had been ordered to the colony of Natal in Eastern Africa to compose the difficulties which have arisen between the settlers and their Dutch neighbors of the diamond country. A later despatch has announced his departure. About such a man much may be said that is interesting, but there is an episode in his life which is particularly so to Americans. He was stationed in Canada during our civil war—then plain Colonel Wolseley—and made an underground visit to General Lee just after the battle of Antietam. In the *United Service Magazine* there is being published monthly a biographical sketch of Sir Garnet Wolseley, written by Lieutenant Low, late of the Indian navy, who is the author of the "Life of Sir George Pollock." In the last number of the magazine the biographer reaches the period in his hero's life when he was in Canada and made his visit to Lee. The reader is enabled to obtain from this narra-

tive some account of Wolseley's opinions of the leading soldiers who fought on both sides in our war, and the value of their military operations. Of General Robert E. Lee—the reader is informed by Lieutenant Low—Sir Garnet Wolseley had the most exalted idea. These are his words: "It is Wolseley's deliberate opinion that in military genius Lee has had no superior since the great Napoleon astonished the world by his marvellous career of victory; and he places Robert Lee even above the great German generals who have so recently avenged the defeats inflicted on their country by the mighty Corsican." It was his great admiration for Lee, as well as his desire to study war under the novel aspects presented in the South, that induced Colonel Wolseley to undertake the rather perilous journey to that country. Leaving his quarters at Montreal quietly, he passed through New York and Baltimore to the lower counties of Maryland, where the northern terminus of the underground passage to the Confederacy was secretly laid. He had obtained in Canada and Baltimore confidential letters to persons in Maryland who were in possession of the necessary facilities to put him on the right track. He struggled through the usual dangers which at that time attended the surreptitious crossing of the military lines, dodging from house to house and hiding in out-of-the-way places, and narrowly escaping one evening capture by Federal cavalry.

But finally he got across the Potomac in safety, and wended his way partially on foot to Richmond. He picked up at the river a countryman of his own bound on the same adventure, and during his subsequent stay in the Confederacy they stuck together. This companion of his subsequent travels was the Honorable Frank Lawley, brother of Lord Wenlock. Mr. Lawley was going to the Confederacy with a commission from the London Times to act as its correspondent. When the two Englishmen reached Richmond they were received with open arms by the people there. They had many social attentions, and the Confederate Government, through its Secretary of War, Mr. Randolph gave them *carte blanche* to go wherever they pleased. After inspecting the fortifications of Richmond and Petersburg they started by the Virginia Central Railroad to visit the headquarters of General Lee, which were then about six miles from Winchester. During their journey Wolseley had a good opportunity to observe the discipline of the Southern army and the character of its material. He was greatly pleased with the effect of the order prohibiting the serving of rations of spirits to the soldiers. He has never been a believer in the theory that spirits administered in small quantities enables the men to bear fatigue, and in the Ashantee war he acted on the hint that he received in the Confederacy, and forbade the use of liquor in the army. He also noticed with some interest the superstitious dread of gunboats which possessed the Southern soldiers. These vessels of war, even when they had been comparatively harmless, had several times been the means of saving Northern armies. Wolseley said: "With soldiers lately raised, who possess no traditions of how their regiment in such and such former wars stormed batteries, it will be found that overweening confidence is placed in artillery fire, and undue dread felt of its effects. As a rule none but highly disciplined troops, without guns will attack those supplied by them, and very heavy artillery fire brought to bear on raw soldiers, although from the nature of the

ground they will not suffer much from it, will disconcert them terribly. I believe that round-shot frightens far more than it kills."

Colonel Wolseley and his companion were received by General Lee with that kindness and stately courtesy for which he was so noted. Wolseley speaks with the utmost enthusiasm of the Southern commander. He described him as a person who, wherever seen, whether in a castle or hotel, alone or in a crowd, would at once attract attention as a splendid specimen of an English gentleman, with one of the most rarely handsome faces ever seen. The General was living in a tent like the rest of the men, though there was a comfortable farm house near by. But he so scrupulously respected the rights of private property that he would not consent to take possession of it. He led the two Englishmen to a seat hard by, under a large tree, and there conversed with them on the topic most interesting to them, the past, present, and future of the war. Wolseley says that, notwithstanding his personal losses at Arlington and elsewhere, which were very severe, General Lee never evinced any bitterness of feeling against the north, nor gave utterance to a single violent expression. On the contrary, he alluded to many former friends and companions on the other side, in the kindest terms. He talked freely about the battle of Antietam which had just previously been fought.

Longstreet told Colonel Wolseley that if he had had 5,000 fresh men he could have annihilated McClellan's Army. But the Southern troops were worn out and could do no more than they did. Wolseley appears to have thought highly of McClellan.

In reorganizing the Army, says Wolseley, he seemed to possess the wand of an enchanter. The city of Washington was saved to the Union by the reappointment of General McClellan as Commander-in-Chief. There was no other Federal general then prominently known who could have fought the battle of Antietam. Wolseley thinks that if President Lincoln had refused to appoint McClellan to the command of the Army in response to the clamorous demand of the soldiers just at that crisis, that the latter would probably have marched to Washington, overturned the Government and "proclaimed McClellan dictator."

The celebrated Stonewall Jackson received Wolseley and the Times correspondent with much affability. "He talked most affectionately of England and of his brief but enjoyable sojourn there." Wolseley was quite overcome by his interview with Jackson. "For myself," he afterwards exclaimed impulsively, "I believe that inspired by the presence of such a man, I should be perfectly insensible to fatigue and reckon on success as a moral certainty." Wolseley also made some remarks on the morale of the Southern soldiers. He met, while visiting the front, batches of convalescent soldiers marching to join the army. This led him to praise the spirit of the men, but to condemn the great want of judgment evinced by the medical officers. After a sojourn of several days in the neighborhood of the Shenandoah Valley, Wolseley and Lawley retraced their steps to Richmond, and from thence the future conqueror of the Ashantees made his way, by the tortuous and dangerous passage across the Potomac and through Maryland, to Baltimore, and so back to Canada.

The Viceroy of India has issued a proclamation deposing the Guikowar of Baroda and his issue from power, on account of his attempt to poison an English guest.

British House of Commons.

LONDON, ENGL., 23rd.

The galleries were crowded to night in expectation of a keen debate upon the Tichborne affair. After the transaction of some unimportant business, Dr. Kenealy rose and moved that a Royal Commission be appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the Tichborne trial. In a powerful speech in support of his resolution, Dr. Kenealy alluded to the growing dissatisfaction at the result of these trials, and the manner in which they had been conducted by the Bench. Nothing short of a royal commission of enquiry would content the people of England who were concerned, that justice had had not been done. He stated that he had received many letters from America to the same effect. The discontent had grown into a torrent which was pouring over the land. The late Ministry partly owed its downfall to its conduct in regard to the Tichborne case. He spoke in severe terms of the Pittendrigh forgeries and stated that the claimant was unable to call more witnesses for lack of funds. The penalties for contempt of court had been directed against one side only. Witnesses were brow-beaten and the partiality of the Bench was patent throughout the proceedings. Kenealy declared he had sacrificed himself to the sense of honor, and duty, and had been irretrievably ruined in his profession. He believed the motion before the House would never be renewed in its present form. It was impossible to predict the result if this commission should be refused. The defeat of the motion would spread dismay throughout the country. Dr. Kenealy spoke three hours, and he was followed by Whalley, who seconded the motion. He asserted that he had positive proof that Chief Justice Sir Alex Cockburn, in society while the trial was in progress, said he would give the claimant fifteen year imprisonment.

Sir R. Baggallay opposed the appointment of a commission for which there was not the slightest ground of justification. The observations alleged to have been made by the Chief Justice were grossly misunderstood and misinterpreted.

Mr. Whalley remarked that the House seemed to be interested in the suppression of an inquiry which would lead to the exposure of a Catholic conspiracy against the Tichborne claimant.

Sir H. James, who was Attorney General under the late Gladstone Ministry, denounced the motion as an attack on the jury system, and declared the commission asked for unprecedented.

Mr. Disraeli said Kenealy's speech was thrice told tale. The charges of misconduct made against the chief Justice were entirely unsupported. Alluding to Kenealy, he regretted that a talented man, under hallucination, had destroyed his own reputation.

John Bright reviewed the evidence in the Tichborne trials, and declared that he could not but agree with the jury in their verdict.

The motion of Kenealy was then rejected by a vote of 433 nays to 71 yeas.

In the British House of Commons on the 23rd, Mr. Sullivan stated that he had been assured by the Marquis of Hartington that a resolution would soon be introduced regulating the position of reporters for the press in the House. In view of this promise, he said he would not carry out his intention of calling attention to the presence of strangers. This was a great relief to the spectators who had crowded the gallery in expectation of an exciting debate on the Tichborne case.

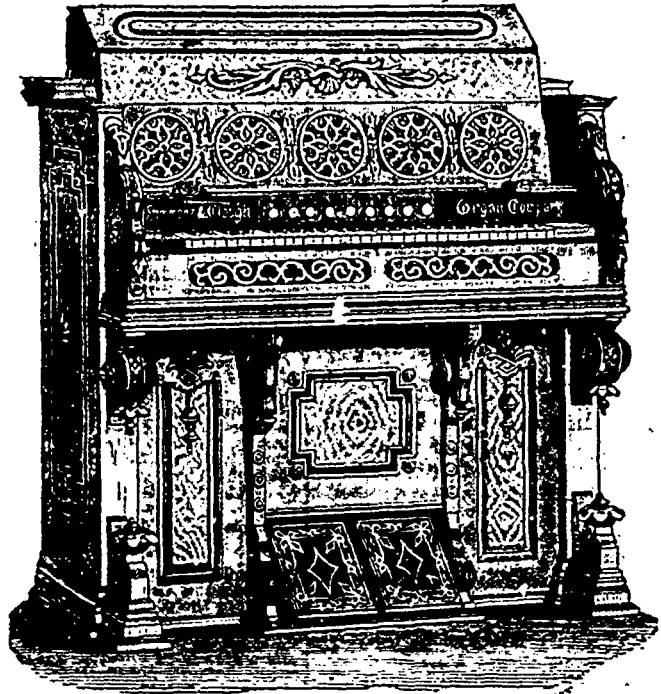
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Count Malvaris, of Italy, has invented an earthquake indicator, to give warning of coming shocks. The instant that a trembling of the earth occurs the mechanism fires off a gun.

The Rome correspondent of the Paris Journal des Debats asserts that the Pope has prudently laid by over forty million francs to meet possible adversities, and that he would carry it with him to the United States if forced to leave Italy.

The President of the French Geographical Society has handed to Mr. Washburne a gold medal, presented by the Society to the family of Captain Hall, in commemoration of the exploits of this Arctic explorer.

Brussels, 16th.—In the Chamber of Deputies this evening, the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that the Government yesterday, received Germany's reply to it last note. The reply cites no fresh facts. It discounts on the principles of international law involved in the discussion, and expresses a hope that Belgium will seize the opportunity to dissipate the impression that Germany intended to attack the liberty of the press in Belgium. The Minister after informing the House of the contents of the note, said that in addition to this correspondence courteous verbal explanations had been exchanged with the German representative, and in conclusion he assured the Chamber that the Belgium Government sincerely desired to strengthen their good relations with Germany.

Berlin, 16th.—The bill abrogating those clauses of the constitution which grant independent administration of ecclesiastical affairs, the unimpeded intercourse of religious associations with their superiors; and freedom of clerical appointments, passed its second reading to day in the Lower House of the Prussian diet. In the course of the debate Prince Bismarck said the Government was loath to proceed to such measures but they were unavoidable. The Prince then closed his speech with the following words:—"When all the breaches in the bulwarks of the State, caused by granting too many rights to unworthy objects, are repaired, then will we be able to conclude a peace."

A few days ago General Garibaldi received several officers of the German Army. The object of their visit was to testify the admiration felt by them for the part taken in the war of 1870 by the Army of the Vosges. It is clear that the unfavourable view adopted by certain jealous Frenchmen is not likely to be the verdict of the impartial historian.



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