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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1876. No. 20.

### The Volunteer Review

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

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

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

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

We shall feel obliged to 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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 Special arrangements of an advantageous character made with Merchants for the Year, Half Year or Quarter.

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

THE friends of healthy literature have, by persevering diligence, placed the *Montreal Witness* in the very first rank of newspapers. The rapid growth of trashy reading, and of what is positively vile, stimulating good people to more earnest efforts than ever to fill every household with sound mental food. A clergyman has lately secured for the *Witness* hundreds of subscribers, and declares his intention to make this one of his first duties in his present and every future field of labor, as he holds that by no other means could he do so much for the future of a neighborhood as by placing good reading in every family.  
 Successive attacks upon the *Witness* during each of the past three years, culminating in what has been called "The Ban" of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal; although not otherwise desirable circumstances, have done a great deal to concentrate and intensify the zeal of the friends of Temperance and religious liberty in

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "CANADIAN MESSENGER."

#### THE PIONEER PAPER.

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

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

The following are the prices of the *Messenger*:

1 copy	\$ 0.30
10 copies	2 50
25 copies	6 00
50 copies	11 50
100 copies	22 00
1,000 copies	200 00

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

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

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

#### LIST OF PRIZES.

- To the person sending the largest amount of money on or before 1st Nov., as payment in advance for our publications..... \$50.00
  - To the person sending 2nd largest amt 40.00
  - " " 3rd " 30.00
  - " " 4th " 20.00
  - " " 5th " 15.00
  - " " 6th " 10.00
  - " " 7th " 10.00
- Five prizes of \$5 each for the next largest amounts..... 20.00

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

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

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

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

**THE WEEKLY SUN.**

1776. New York. 1876.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The DAILY SUN, a large four page newspaper of twenty eight columns, gives all the news for two cents a copy. Subscriptions, postage prepaid, 55c. a month or \$6.50 a year. SUNDAY edition extra, \$1.10 per year. We have no travelling agents.

Address,

THE SUN, New York City.

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

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

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

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

Soft Capsules are put up in tin-foil and neat boxes, thirty in each, and are the only Capsules prescribed by physicians.

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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1876.

No 20.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It will be seen by the following telegraphic news from Turkey, that the state of affairs in that unhappy country are become very alarming—and a religious war most imminent—both parties are arming for the coming conflict. The Sultan is said to be completely powerless—and unless the Moham-madens are over awed by the combined force of the European navies now collecting in Turkish waters—one of the bloodiest wars that has occurred in Europe since the days of the Crusaders, will ensue.

The *Standard's* Vienna despatch says a panic prevails among Christians in Kustchuk, and the Consuls have sent their families across the Danube. The Porte has refused to allow a Greek man of war to pass the Dardanelles, declaring that the powers which signed the treaty of Paris are alone entitled to station vessels of war in Golden Horn.

London May 18.—The Russian telegraph agency has received a special communication stating that the population of Constantinople is still discontented, and considers the changes made in the Government not sufficiently radical. The panic among the Europeans is consequently much increased, and foreign representatives are taking every precaution.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, former Ambassador of Great Britain at Constantinople, writes to the *Times* recommending a scheme for a convention between the Sultan and the guaranteeing Powers for the establishment of religious equality, the proper administration of justice, and the participation of Christians in the administration of public affairs throughout Turkey, the execution of the reforms to be entrusted to a mixed commission, the members of which shall be responsible to their respective Governments.

A letter to the *Times* from Pera, a suburb of Constantinople, dated the 11th, says the excitement caused by the Salonica affair has not abated. A party of Softas yesterday paraded the streets of Stamboul, crying "Down with the Grand Vizer." The dedication of the new English church, which had been arranged for, has been indefinitely postponed, at the request of Right Hon. H. G. Elliott, British Ambassador, who had consulted the Minister of Police on the possible consequence of the ceremony. The Softas have been dissatisfied with the Government since January, and the acceptance of Count Andrassy's note, which evinced a disposition to place all religious denomina-

tions on an equal footing. The first alarm felt here was occasioned by a well founded report that the Softas and Mussulman roughs, who are ruled by them, were buying revolvers, daggers and other weapons. The Christians have resolved to take similar precautions. There is no doubt, meanwhile, that all our speculations on the peril that threatens us, and of the various means by which we may attempt to avoid it, contribute largely to foster and increase our uneasiness, and become in themselves our greatest and most real danger.

London, May 18.—A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Berlin says the resolutions of the Imperial Chancellors' Conference have been submitted to the Powers. They provide for an eight weeks armistice, and for assistance in the restoration to their homes of refugees and insurgents. The Consuls resident in the various districts, assisted by special delegates, are to overlook the execution of the agreement. In all other respects the original text of Count Andrassy's note has been adhered to.

In the House of Commons, the Right Hon. George Ward Hunt stated that the British flotilla in the Mediterranean had been ordered to Salonica, and a gunboat to Constantinople.

Mobs of Softas have been parading the streets during the last three days, demanding the dismissal of Mahomed Nedim Pasha, whom they accuse of being under Russian influence. Threats have been made against Christian generally, and two or three murders have occurred, which the police are doing their utmost to hush up.

Constantinople, May 18. Several additional French and Austrian men-of-war have arrived in the Bosphorus.

A Washington despatch says Lord Derby's reply to Secretary Fish's note on the Winslow case was received on Wednesday, the 17th inst., and that its effect is to defer the issue which Fish has raised of the failure on the part of Great Britain to comply with the terms of the Extradition Treaty. The note is long, and firm in tone, and does not yield to the position taken by Fish in the slightest degree. The ground is assumed that the English law of 1870 has nothing necessarily to do with the case in dispute.

Mr. Henry J. Morgan of Ottawa, has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute of London.

The trade of Manitoba seems to be increasing with unabated rapidity. The opening of spring has given it a fresh impetus, and it is stated that the Northern Pacific Railway is compelled to run extra trains to meet the demands of Manitoba freights.

The Prime Minister of Newfoundland, Mr. Carter, has gone to England, to confer with the British Government on the encroachment of the French on the Fisheries of Newfoundland.

Mr. Z. Lash, the newly appointed Deputy Minister of Justice, has arrived in Ottawa, and entered upon the discharge of his duties. Judge Dean, of Lindsay, who has been assisting the Minister of Justice for some time, has left for home.

The Royal Zoological Society have forwarded to Lieutenant Cameron an official letter of thanks for the animals which he brought home from Africa. Nine of these form the gift of Mr. Cameron, but the explorer has also conveyed to England a Mirabou stork, the largest bird of the adjutant species yet imported, and two very rare birds known as colies, which have been presented to the gardens by Mr. Amzilak and Mr. H. C. Tait, of Zandoo.

It is stated that it is the intention of the War Office to convert one of the infantry militia regiments into a militia regiment of engineers, and that during the coming season the regiment will be under canvass at Chatham, for a course of instruction in military engineering, under the direction of the Royal Engineers at the School of Military Engineering. One of the Volunteer Engineer Corps will also go under canvass at Chatham for a term, for a course of instruction.

Another hero of the great war (the *Army and Navy Gazette* says) died lately at Christchurch—we allude to Admiral Vernon Jackson—at the age of eighty nine years, who, we believe, was the original of Marryat's capital character of O'Brien in "Peter Simple." Admiral Jackson was the type of a British seaman. The story of his escape from different French prisons and his wanderings through the country is most interesting.

The Volunteer Review at Tring, on Easter Monday, was witnessed by many thousands of persons from the neighboring towns and from London. About 7,000 volunteers of all ranks were present, including the local corps and a strong battalion from Manchester. Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar was in supreme command, and the divisional leaders were Colonels Percy Fielding and Lord Abinger. The sham fight consisted only of simple manoeuvres which are described as having become confused at the end. The volunteers were conveyed to their various destinations in good time and without casualties of any kind. The sham fight and review upon the heights of Dover were witnessed by about 20,000 spectators.

Dr. Isaac Butt and Mr. O'Connor, yesterday forwarded to Mr. Disraeli, a declaration signed by 138 members of Parliament in favor of the release of the Fenian convicts.

## Annual Report on the State of the Militia for 1875.

(Continued from page 221.)

### APPENDIX No. I.

[A.]

The Halifax Brigade consisting of—  
Halifax Light Battery—Captain Graham.  
1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery—  
Lieut. Col. Mitchell.  
2nd Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery—  
Lieut. Col. McPherson.  
63rd Battalion Rifles—Lieut. Col. Pallister.  
66th Battalion Infantry—Lieut. Col. Bremner.

performed their annual drill at Brigade head quarters, on the 24th May the Brigade turned out in force to celebrate Her Majesty's birthday; and I placed myself and the brigade under the orders of the officer commanding the garrison at Halifax. The Brigade was formed in division with the regular troops, firing *feu-de-joie* and going through the usual ceremonies of a birthday parade. On the 8th of October I paraded the brigade for a field day and annual inspection; the movements of the field day being based on the supposition that the force was entrenched in the outskirts of the town, and made a vigorous sortie upon the head of the columns of an enemy advancing to the attack of the place. I explained beforehand the general idea of the day's movements to the brigade, and was pleased to see that both officers and men entered much more readily into the spirit of the work to be done.

The Brigade, thanks to the zeal and energy of the commanding and other officers of corps, both turned out and drilled very creditably as usual.

The Light Battery practiced at 1,400 yards range, and the practice was conducted with the usual accuracy; reference to this will be found in the Report of Lieut. Col. Jago, the Assistant Inspector of Artillery, who was present.

The battery for the practice of the Garrison Artillery, not having been armed as was proposed last year, and the guns in the battery from which the practice was conducted last year having been dismounted, I was unable to arrange for the shot and shell practice of the Garrison Artillery.

The rifle target practice of the several corps was, with one exception, performed as usual under the immediate supervision of a Field Officer.

#### DEBERT CAMP.

The rural battalions of the 1st Brigade, consisting of 75th Highlanders, Lieut. Col. Campbell, and the Cumberland Provisional Battalion, Major Harrison, drilled in camp at De Bert, commencing on the 22nd June. Cumberland Battalion not having served previously in camp, found a good deal of novelty in the work, but made the best of everything, and accommodated themselves very readily. The Regimental Staff appointments, which had up to this time been vacant, were mostly filled up by the officers hitherto serving with the companies, and the companies were, with one exception, almost entirely re-officered on the eve of going into camp. Fortunately, the new officers were mostly from the former Nova Scotia organization, and accustomed to command, and picking up the new drill readily, and brought on their men very satisfactorily.

The 78th made a very good appearance,

showed a thorough good will, and did themselves and their officers credit. Some little trouble was experienced, owing to the date of the change of the gauge of the Intercolonial having been altered after the arrangements for this camp were made, but all difficulty as to the transport of troops and stores was obviated by the ready courtesy of the officials connected with the railroad, who did their utmost to meet my wishes, by arranging trains to connect with the branch lines, &c.

The three Pictou companies came to camp much reduced in numbers, the men having been engaged to work on the railroad during the change of gauge. These companies are composed of good reliable men, and have hitherto maintained their strength well; and I trust, will in future as in the past, be complete in numbers.

The ground at De Bert is well suited for encampment, being a dry, sandy barren; the water supply is good. The ground is rough for drill, but affords ample room for field movements, being broken into belts and clumps of wood, and being very extensive, I was enabled to change the ground for manoeuvres each day. In order to give the Brigade an idea of the meaning of the movements performed, I detailed Major Yeomans, the Brigade Musketry Instructor, to take charge of a party of markers, who carried flags and represented a brigade of the enemy; this duty was intelligently and well performed by him, and thus carried out, gave to all ranks far more real interest in the movements, than if they had been simply obeying orders, going through drill without understanding the object.

The proprietor of the property on which the camp was formed, very obligingly gave me full control of the whole ground during the annual drill, and I was thus enabled to prevent the establishment of shanties for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to this I ascribe much of the comfort that was enjoyed by all ranks, and the good discipline that was maintained during the entire drill.

#### PICTOU.

The Pictou Battery of Garrison Artillery, lately organized to man the battery erected for defence of the harbour, did not receive clothing or arms in time to complete its drill by the present date. Captain Gordon, paraded the battery (in plain clothing) for my inspection, and I was much pleased with its appearance; he has evidently drawn his recruits from the best class of young men in the town of Pictou.

#### AYLESFORD CAMP.

The undermentioned corps, consisting of Kings County Troop of Cavalry, Capt. Ryan; 68th Battalion, Kings County, Lieut. Colonel Chipman; 69th Battalion, Annapolis County, Lieut. Col. Parker, performed their drill in Brigade Camp, at Aylesford, in September.

The improvement in the physique of the men was very marked, the companies were almost without exception at full strength, and with but trifling exceptions the men behaved well, and the commanding and other officers seemed determined to maintain discipline, which was enforced more firmly than heretofore.

Lieut. Col. Starratt, 69th Battalion is, to a large extent, successful in retaining the same men in the ranks from year to year, consequently his battalion shows a marked improvement in drill and turn out. Where the Captains exercise a proper influence over their men and are careful in their selection, I noticed the companies are full, and the more particular the Captain, the better class of recruits he obtains; good men object to

serving in the same companies as rough characters. I believe the Captain can get whichever class he chooses, but the company must be composed altogether of one or the other.

The Brigade movements, both battalion and skirmishing, were very fairly performed but owing to some misunderstanding, a portion of the ground usually available for drill had been ploughed up, and the space at my command for manoeuvring, was limited. Unless the whole of the ground can be secured, it will be necessary to change the place of encampment and drill. I must again record my satisfaction with the turn out of the Kentville troop; it is unaccustomed work for a well-to-do farmer to clean and keep in good order all the horse appointments, arms and accoutrements of a cavalry soldier, as well as perform his full number of hours drill, and attend to, feed, and clean his horse, and the way in which all this was done, shows that the men whom Captain Ryan commands are not mere holiday soldiers.

#### LUNENBURG.

I was desirous that the 75th Battalion should go into Brigade Camp, at De Bert, in June, but Major Rudolf stated it would be inconvenient for his battalion; so in order to suit the convenience of the men, it was arranged that the battalion should drill at Mahone Bay, on the 5th October. Telegraphic instructions from Ottawa, received 23rd September, directed that all further camp drill should be stopped, accordingly the order for the assembly of the battalion was cancelled.

The Lunenburg and Mahone Bay Batteries Garrison Artillery were to have drilled in camp with the 75th.

#### DIGBY.

The Digby Battery Garrison Artillery drilled at local head quarters. Very little attention had been paid to company or rifle drill. I inspected this battery at Digby on the 28th September. Lieut. Col. Jago witnessed the shot practice from the 32 pounder guns. His report (B) is attached.

#### CAPE BERTON.

The Victoria Provisional Battalion drilled in July, Regimental Camp at Baddeck, under the superintendence of the Brigade Major, Lieut. Col. Read, who inspected the battalion at the conclusion of the training, and reports (C) very favourably of the appearance, behaviour, and general progress made by the men. I much regret that pressing official engagements compelled me, at the last moment, to give up my appointment for inspecting this battalion.

I would again call attention (see [B] of Report, 1874) to the necessity for a proper overhauling of the arms in possession of the several corps throughout this district.

#### Accoutrements.

The matter of accoutrements, (see Report, 1874), although not of pressing importance, deserves consideration as men who cultivate pride in themselves and their appearance, are more likely to take interest in training in time of peace, and therefore to be more useful in the time of war, for which our training is intended as a preparation.

#### Uniform.

A more frequent issue of trousers is very necessary. The serge jacket, though very serviceable and comfortable on actual service, is not smart, and, especially in city corps, is strongly objected to; and I would recommend that the full dress tunic be issued, as heretofore.

The forage cap with double peak, as issued, to the 68th Battalion, is far more serviceable than the peakless Kilmarnock, but it is heavy, and requires to be a good fit, or the soldier cannot keep it on his head. It is, I think, too shallow in the crown.

#### Training.

I would again urge the necessity for preliminary training annually for officers and non-commissioned officers.

J. WINBERN LAURIE, Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant General,  
Commanding Military District No. 9.

[B]

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Nov. 22, 1875.

SIR.—I have the honor to forward to you my annual report on the state of the Artillery in your District:—

FIELD ARTILLERY.

#### Halifax Field Battery.

I was present at the annual competition of the Halifax Field Battery, on August 5th, 1875, and had great pleasure in witnessing some very good practice. Captain Graham appears perfectly at home with his handy little guns, as they are light and small, it appears to me that they are well suited for these Provinces, as they could not only be taken anywhere; but are effective for as long a range as you can generally depend upon getting. The harness was in good order, as well as the stores, and I was struck with the intelligence and knowledge of fuzee, ammunition, &c., displayed by the non-commissioned officers, a fact which spoke well for the instruction they have received.

#### Garrison Artillery.

I regret that the unfortunate failure of the Imperial Authorities to arm the battery, which they kindly offered to place at the disposal of the Volunteer Artillery, early in the year, prevented my having any opportunity of seeing the two brigades of Garrison Artillery at their duties as artillerymen. With the fine drill shed they have at their disposal, and the services of their Adjutant, Captain Bland, as Drill Instructor, I trust the loss of a season's outdoor drill will not be so detrimental.

#### Outlying Batteries, Digby.

The Digby Battery was inspected, September 28th 1875. The men worked their guns well, and made very good shot practice. I purposely held over the shell till next year, as the battery is comparatively new, and neither officers nor men appear to know much about their duties as artillerymen. Captain Daley, who seems to be active and energetic, would, I think, make a good officer, if he underwent a course of gunnery. It is in fact necessary that from all outlying batteries, some officer, or non-commissioned officer should attend a course of gunnery, or that a trained instructor should be furnished to them during their annual drill.

#### General Principles.

In my report to the Instructor of Artillery, I took occasion to refer to the want of system with which it appeared to me that batteries of Artillery were occasionally dotted about without much reference to their actual utility, and to express a hope that the place where a battery of artillery should be raised in future, should be determined by a board of officers; that a small earthwork

should be thrown up, proper platforms laid down, and three or at the most four guns mounted, and the whole placed under the care of a paid caretaker belonging to the battery. By this means I consider that the number of Batteries in each District would be less, but that for purposes of defence, they would be vastly more efficient.

I have also referred in my report to the Inspector of Artillery, to the absurdity of arming a gunner with the Snider Rifle, and expressed a hope that at some time or other, the revolver may be adopted as the personal weapon of an artilleryman, and though a few stand of rifles might be left with a battery, in order that the members may compete in rifle competitions, yet I trust the time is not far distant when it will be the desire of the artillerymen to perfect himself in the handling of ordnance, leaving the rifle to its rightful owner, his infantry comrade.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
DARRELL R. JAGO, Lieut. Colonel,  
Assistant Inspector Artillery.

To Col. J. WINBERN LAURIE,  
Deputy Adjutant General,  
Military District No. 9.

[C]

SYDNEY, 20th July, 1875.

SIR.—I have the honor to submit for your information, the following report on the Militia Camp held at Baddeck, on the 5th July, 1875, and following days, according to general orders. I beg leave to report that the Victoria Provisional Battalion, attended in good strength, and made good progress in drill, and also the general appearance of the men, on this occasion, over last year's drill; and no crimes or irregularities were reported. Major Bingham, commanding the battalion, and the officers of this corps, I have much pleasure in reporting as zealous and efficient.

The general orders respecting drill and discipline were strictly carried out. I remained in camp during the whole period, and personally superintended each parade.

I beg leave to enclose a parade state and target practice returns.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
C. CREVE READ, Lt. Col.  
Brigade Major, 3rd Division.

Deputy Adjutant General, &c., &c., &c.,  
Com'g. Military District No. 9, Halifax.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 10.

WINNIPEG, December 14, 1875.

SIR.—In forwarding to you my report for the current year of the Military District under my command, I have the honor to state:—

#### Local Militia.

That as regards the authorized strength of the Local Active Militia no change has taken place since the date of my last report; the gazetted corps being:

The Winnipeg Field Battery.  
"South St. Andrews" or "Isagar" Rifle Company.  
"Mapleton" Rifle Company.  
"Poplar Point" Rifle Company.  
making altogether a nominal quota of two hundred and fifty five officers and men.

#### Winnipeg Field Battery.

Of these, the Winnipeg Field Battery, of whose promise of efficiency I have already reported, assiduously drilled during a considerable proportion of the year; but in consequence of the non arrival of their uniform, until subsequent to the order postponing annual drill for the current year, the corps was unable as proposed to go into camp for the annual drill and practice, previously to the setting in of the winter season.

The drill, if permitted, will be completed in the spring of the ensuing year.

#### South St. Andrew's Rifle Corps.

This corps occupies a well built drill shed and armory, erected without any pecuniary assistance from the Militia Department, and is, I respectfully represent, deserving of all consideration.

The "South St. Andrews" Company gave seven consecutive days of drill at their headquarters, drilling six hours each day, and one day for rifle practice.

I have rarely held a more satisfactory inspection of any corps than that which this company afforded; the skirmishing practice was far better than in many much older corps which I have inspected in various parts of Canada.

#### "Mapleton" and "Poplar Point" Companies.

I regret that the remaining corps, in consequence chiefly of their officers commanding having left the limits, have again this year failed to perform their annual drill, and that, therefore, and in view of a reorganization in their Company Districts, I have had to recommend that the "Mapleton" and "Poplar Point" Companies be removed from the Militia List, having become disorganized.

I have earnestly to trust that the recommendation as to organization of the Militia in this province which from time to time I have had the honor to submit, and especially the memorandum on the subject, which I had the opportunity of presenting to the Major General Commanding on the occasion of his visit to this province in July last, may receive early consideration.

#### Original organization of Militia in the Province.

The hasty, and therefore ill considered organization, which was effected at a moment of excitement in this province in 1871, has, as was evident to me it must, when I assumed command of this district, proved unsuccessful in many instances; but I have every confidence, that with the more settled character of the population which now prevails; a Volunteer Militia force can be established here on a basis which will compare most favorably with the older provinces.

#### Original term of enlistment expired.

The term of enlistment in the "South St. Andrews" Rifle Company has now expired and a fresh enrolment will be requisite. In effecting this, and in the case of all other Infantry Companies in the province, I most strongly recommend that they be enrolled as Infantry with Infantry (red) uniform, and not as Rifle corps.

No expenditure is involved in the change, and I respectfully submit that the uniform is better adapted to the province, and contingencies which may possibly arise hereafter, than the present clothing which is now worn out.

#### Dominion Force on Service in Manitoba.

The gradual reduction of strength of the

force enlisted for service here, has reduced the numbers to one hundred non commissioned officers, and men organized with officers as follows :

Artillery.—Officers, 2; non commissioned officers and men, 20. Total 22.

Infantry.—Officers, 9; non commissioned officers and men, 80. Total 89.

Grand total 111.

Of the men comprising this force; but very few remain of those who had previously served; with few exceptions they are all of drafts despatched from the Eastern Provinces in August last.

The general conduct and physique of these men is all that can be desired; and with few exceptions reflects credit on the various military districts from which they have been drawn.

In this force, as will be seen in the ordinary monthly returns, crimes and disorders are rare; while at the same time the strictest discipline is observed, and the proficiency in drill, considering the short period which has elapsed since the enlistment of the men, is most satisfactory.

#### Rifle Range and Target Practice.

In accordance with authority given from head quarters, a small expenditure has been made in constructing a rifle range for the troops at a distance of about twelve miles from Winnipeg to the Eastward of the Red River.

The whole of the force with the exception of a few casuals, have gone through a musketry course and practice; the men proceeding by detachments to the ranges, and encamping until the practice was completed.

The ranges are well and conveniently situated, and can be safely made available for artillery as well as rifle practice. The cost of construction is very considerably less than the authorized expenditure.

#### Barracks.

The palisade around the site of the new barracks, designated by authority "Fort Osborne," has been completed; it is greatly to be desired that in the ensuing spring an appropriation may be made for the purpose of carrying out the design with regard to storage, magazine and drainage; a comparatively small expenditure would place these barracks in a condition which for a number of years to come would render them most convenient head quarters for any strength which the exigencies of service, either temporary, or permanent, would be likely to require in this Province.

#### School of Instruction.

I have respectfully to call attention to my recommendation of last year that a School of Instruction in connection with the force on service here should be established—the expenditure as I pointed out would be trifling, as the duties of commandant can be discharged by the Deputy Adjutant General without cost on this head, or in his temporary absence on duty from his Head quarters here, by an officer of the force on service.

The officers or non commissioned officers attending the school should be regularly attached to the force during their attendance at the school, and be in all respects as regards discipline under the same regulations as the troops on service. I beg to lay especial stress on my submission of this recommendation to the Major General Commanding.

#### Armorer Sergeant.

I have respectfully again to call attention to the absolute necessity of a qualified Arm-

orer Sergeant being attached to this district.

#### General Remarks.

As the Major General Commanding has so lately personally visited this Province and the North West Territories, it would be superfluous for me to enter at length into my views as to the nature and composition of the Militia Force requisite for the defence and maintenance of order in this isolated portion of the Dominion; moreover, I have already, from time to time, had the honor to report on the subject. I may however, be permitted most strongly and respectfully to urge that authority should be given to me to raise corps of local Volunteer Militia, on the basis of my memorandum of 19th July last, and that in the meantime, and until the circumstances of the population of this new Province permit the Militia system, which in other, and older portions of the Dominion has borne such good fruit, to take firm root here; that the Force on service be augmented, at all events, to such small extent as may enable a detachment to be stationed at some point to be determined on in the western section of Manitoba, and at the same time leave at the least a strength equivalent to that now stationed in this, the central point of the Province.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. OSBORNE SMITH, Lt. Col.

D.A.G. Military District No. 12.

Com'g Dominion Forces in North West.

The Adjutant General,

&c., &c., &c.,

Ottawa.

(To be Continued.)

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

#### HEAD QUARTERS.

OTTAWA, 18th May, 1876.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS (10).

No. 1.

#### ACTIVE MILITIA.

#### REGULATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL DRILL OF 1876-77 DOMINION OF CANADA.

In order to bring the expenditure for drill and training the Active Militia, for the years 1876-77, within the appropriation made by Parliament, the strength of the force to be drilled and paid for that year, has been limited by Order in Council, to 23,000 officers, non commissioned officers and men, and 1,420 horses, for a period of not less than eight days.

As the nominal strength of the Active Militia is in excess of the number which can be paid, and as it is not desirable to reduce the strength of corps below that established for the drill and training of the year 1875-76, viz: 42 non commissioned officers and men; including staff sergeants and bandmen—provision has been made for the selection by lot of the corps which may drill in the different districts, each district being allotted its full quota in proportion to the total strength of all the corps therein.

The annual drill of all corps (except Field Batteries of Artillery) authorized for that purpose, will therefore be for eight days, and the same may be carried out at the Head Quarters of corps on different days as may be most convenient, subject to the approval of the Deputy Adjutant General of the District. In all such cases, no allowances will be made for rations or forage, and the pay will be for officers, one dollar; and non commissioned officers and men, fifty cents per diem.

The maximum number of officers, non commissioned officers and rank and file to receive pay for drill in each district will be

Military district Number	1.....	2,700
do	do 2.....	3,900
do	do 3.....	2,450
do	do 4.....	1,800
do	do 5.....	3,450
do	do 6.....	1,500
do	do 7.....	2,300
do	do 8.....	1,750
do	do 9.....	2,350
do	do 10.....	200
do	do 11.....	200
do	do 12.....	400

Total..... 23,000

In the selections from corps for drill, Field Batteries of Artillery are to be first taken, then the number required to complete the quota authorized, is to be made up from corps of the other arms, in proportion to the strength of each.

The Deputy Adjutant General in each district, well see that the expenditure for drill is kept within the appropriation, and to that end will take steps to select by lot in presence of a field officer of the active militia, from the corps in his district, enough to make the maximum strength authorized for drill. The corps not selected, and which cannot be paid, are hereby relieved from the performance of drill during the year 1876-77.

The Deputy Adjutant General, of each district will notify the commanding officer of each corps detailed for drill, as well as those which cannot be paid, and send a return to Head Quarters of the corps warned, and of those which cannot be paid, also a detail of the steps he has taken to make the selections.

Troops of Cavalry are restricted to 35 horses each, for pay.

## FIELD BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY.

The annual drill of the Field Batteries of Artillery will be for twelve consecutive days in camps of exercise, near the Head Quarters of the respective corps. The officers, non-commissioned officers, gunners, and drivers will be paid for the days they are actually present in camp as follows.—The officers and non-commissioned officers, the pay of their ranks, the gunners and drivers at the rate of sixty cents, and for horses one dollar per diem. Rations and forage will not be issued in kind, but an allowance will be granted in lieu thereof—for rations at the rate of twenty five cents for each officer, non-commissioned officer, gunner, and driver per diem, and for forage at the rate of thirty five cents for each horse per diem. No allowance for transport will be paid.

Tents and blankets for use by the officers, non-commissioned officers, gunners and drivers will be issued on application of each commanding officer. He will be held responsible for damages and deficiencies, and for the return into store of the several articles on completion of the drills.

The allowance for rations and forage are only to be drawn for the actual number of officers, non-commissioned officers, gunners and drivers present in camp, and who have performed drill on each of the days for which such allowances are authorized.

The strength of each Field Battery for pay and allowances as above shall not exceed 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 2nd Lieutenant, 1 Surgeon, 1 Veterinary Surgeon, 1 Sergeant-Major, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 4 Bombardiers, 1 Trumpeter 1 Farrier, 59 Gunners and drivers, and 28 horses, including the officers and non-commissioned officers' horses.

No mounted officer shall receive pay for more than one horse, actually used by him.

The pay for horses shall cover any expense incurred for shoeing while at drill.

## DRILL AND PRACTICE.

In addition to the usual Field movements the drivers are to be instructed in riding, cleaning horses, &c., the gunners in gun drill, dismounting and mounting guns, righting guns which have been upset, changing wheels, removing disabled artillery, &c.

Three days at least at the conclusion of the ordinary drill to be set apart for gun practice.

100 rounds of blank and 80 rounds of service ammunition will be allowed to each Field Battery for exercise and practice.

## GARRISON ARTILLERY.

20 rounds of blank and 40 rounds of service ammunition will be allowed for practice by each Battery, where suitable guns are available, the ammunition to be distributed as far as practicable as follows: Solid shot 32, common shell 2, shrapnel shell 4, case 1, grape 1,—total 40.

## CORPS ARMED WITH RIFLES.

Fifteen rounds of ball and 20 rounds of blank ammunition for practice, will be allowed to each man authorized to drill.

## MEDICAL REGULATIONS.

A portable medicine chest, with the requisite supply of medicine, &c., will be furnished by Government to each field battery of artillery; on the breaking up of camp these medicine chests must be returned into the district military store.

A medical inspection of every officer, non-commissioned officer and gunner and driver is to be made, if possible, before the men leave the corps head quarters; when that is not possible, then the medical examination must be made immediately after the corps goes into camp, and a full report of each man shall be made in a written return to the Commanding Officer.

This inspection is with a view of ascertaining, 1st. Whether the man is labouring under diseases of any kind at the time, such as rheumatic affections, diseases of lungs or heart, or any of the viscera of the abdomen, or under any form of syphilitic disease; or is shortsighted; or has any disease or injuries of any of the joints; or badly shaped feet or overlapping toes which would prevent his marching; 2nd, of ascertaining if the man has any predisposition to any of the above diseases, or has recently suffered from any of them, or if he has any other disqualification which may render him unfit for service, or predispose him to become inefficient from exposure.

Such men, if any be found, are not to be permitted to go to or remain in camp, as well for their own sakes, as to prevent claims for compensation being made upon the public on account of illness on the part of men who are not fit for service.

The Surgeon of each Field Battery will make out a sick report every morning, and transmit a copy to the Commanding Officer.

The Surgeon of each Field Battery will keep an admission and discharge Book, of all cases taken into Hospital, according to Form B.

Each Surgeon will give a receipt for all articles of medical equipment which may be issued to him for the use of his Corps, for the care and proper expenditure of which he will be responsible; and on being relieved from duty he will return all medical stores, articles of equipment and medicine remaining unexpended into the District Stores, with a list of the materials which have been expended by him, on complying with which his receipt will be returned to him.

Such wine or spiritous liquor, as may be prescribed for use in cases of illness must, if procured, be paid for by the person requiring the same. The attention of medical officers of corps is specially called to paragraphs 138, 140 and 141 of the Order and Regulations of the Active Militia.

No expense to be incurred by medical officers on account of Government without previous authority for such being obtained.

In any cases of serious illness or accident, the medical officer shall, in conjunction with the commanding officer of the corps, make such immediate arrangements as may be necessary, sending the Patient, if possible, at once to his home or the nearest Hospital; he will make a minute report to head quarters of all circumstances connected with the case.

The nature and cause of all accidents or injuries which occur to either men or horses while in camp, are to be fully investigated at the time by a board of officers, and a special report on each case sent to head quarters.

## GENERAL REGULATIONS.

As it will not be possible to prescribe an uniform system for all the districts. The drill of corps, in each district is to be carried out in such a manner, as the Deputy Adjutant General, in consultation with commanding officers, may think best.

Before any corps receives pay, the commanding officer shall be required to certify in his own hand writing, at the end of the pay list of his corps, that each officer non-commissioned officer and men for whom pay is demanded, was actually present with his corps and performed the number of days of drill for 1876-77 specified opposite their names respectively.

In order that a full report may be made for Parliament relating to the drill and training for the fiscal year 1876-77, all drill for which payment will be made must be completed before the 1st day of December 1876, and the reports of Deputy Adjutants General of districts must be transmitted to head quarters not later than the 5th December following.

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia,

Canada

The Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of State, is gone to Philadelphia to take the place of the Hon. Mr. Letellier, as Chief Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada.

We regret to say General Selby Smyth is suffering from a severe attack of erysipelas in the face. We trust, however, that the gallant General will not be confined to his house for any length of time.

Commanding Officers of corps in Ottawa were notified to attend in the Adjutant General's office yesterday to receive instructions for the military parade on Her Majesty's Birthday.

London, 19th.—The funeral of the murdered consul took place in Salonica to-day with great ceremony, and in a manner satisfactory to everyone. Perfect order was maintained.

The Times Paris despatch says it is expected that the widows of the murdered consuls will each receive \$200,000 indemnity.



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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, MAY 23, 1876.

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

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

We regret being under the painful necessity of again appealing to our subscribers to pay up their indebtedness. Of better than three thousand dollars of accounts made out and forwarded, not more than two hundred and fifty dollars have been received. How our subscribers can imagine we can regularly week after week furnish them with a paper and receive comparatively nothing in return, and pay all the expenses connected

with its publication, is more than we can conceive. Our subscribers must *immediately* pay up their indebtedness, or we shall be obliged to give up the publication of the *Review*; and if forced to this step—then, as a consequence, their accounts will be placed in the Courts for collection and payment enforced.

*Broad Arrow*, of 18th March, has an article on "The Impossibility of the *Times*," which we reproduce for the benefit of our readers. That leader of public opinion occupies itself in alternate Jeremiaades over the "Royal Titles Bill," and excuses for the advance of the Russians in Central Asia. *Broad Arrow* is unduly exercised over the assumption of the title of "Empress of India," so is JOHN BRIGOR and the whole horde quakers and cotton brokers who can't see beyond Manchester or Birmingham, and whose ideal of Government would be a President representing calico's or hardware and a Council of the Chambers of Commerce of each Empire—the *residuum* of the Empire to be governed on strict commercial principles. However, the great mass of the British people don't see it exactly in that light, and even our neighbors are able to read a part at least of the statesman-like policy which prompted the measure.

If India is to be preserved, it is as an integral portion of the British Empire, and not as a series of conquered dependencies. The first step in the programme is then to place the Queen of Great Britain in her proper position, at least, with respect to the Indian Empire—her old title Queen of the *British Empire* will answer well enough, although rather anomalous—but it is a future question whether it would not be better to confine that title to the British Isles. In any case the policy attributed to the British Premier by the United States *Army and Navy Journal* is the true key to this movement, and it is one every way worthy the greatest statesman of the age. It is only in Great Britain patriots of the stamp of BRIGOR and the opposition could be raised. The British people are sick of the imbecile and monotonous wail of Russian advance on one side, and the sturdy, but not disinterested denials of the *Times* and its confederates, on the other. In the present case when the first step is taken to erect an effectual barrier against Russian aggression by consolidating British power in India, a howl is raised on both sides because a pet grievance is done away with and the opportunity for the possibility of mischief on the part of such men as BRIGOR and his followers removed.

To us who have as great a stake in the prosperity, honor and existence of the Empire as Manchester or Birmingham traders can have, it is simply incomprehensible how they should be allowed to compromise the dignity of the House of Commons with their mischievous nonsense.

Well may the *Times* deplore the lack of

statesman-like power and immaturity of ideas in the politicians of the day—the debates on the question under consideration is a proof positive of the fact if one was needed—and it may be traced to the Whig Radical innovations that has filled the House of Commons with half-educated pavesons, whose only recommendation was the cash acquired by trade.

"It is 'the impossible' that generally happens; and we must all remember the insurmountable difficulties attributed to the Russian advance in Central Asia by the 'leading' organ of public opinion in England. The annexation, however, of Khokand shows how easily the *impossible* may be converted into an historical fact. But there are other 'impossibles,' according to the same authority, and in the following extract we discover an amount of complacency that does not quite satisfy those who have been watching the march of events:—

"It may be said that the real spring of danger lies at the south and south-east of the Caspian Sea. Russia has already encroached on the Persian shore, and she will soon encroach further. 'Scientific' exploring parties will find a way to Merv, and an army of occupation will follow. Several routes from Astrabad to Meshed are practicable for artillery, and the intervening country is fertile enough to sustain a considerable army. From Meshed to Herat the road would more than suffice for troops hardened by desert marches, and a Russian force would soon capture the great earth-works which defend for a whole year the army of Mahomed Shah. The invaders could next traverse the four hundred miles which separate Herat from Kandahar, and another march would take them to the gates of India. The best way to show the wiliness of such an enterprise is simply to describe the successive stages of advance. It is absolutely preposterous. If this country wished to ruin the power of Russia for half a century, it could desire nothing better than the accession of a Czar bent on invading India by way of Persia and Afghanistan."

"But why necessarily, 'by way of Persia and Afghanistan'? The real danger is not immediate, and will probably be averted until Persia, in the course of time, is absorbed by her great neighbour. Thus, in possession of that kingdom, why should the latter run her head against immense natural barriers, when, by taking a still more southerly, or, as it then would be, a more easterly direction, from the Persian Gulf, India might be struck a blow at, perhaps, her most important seat of Government and of trade, inferior only to Calcutta.

"Further on, the same writer says:—

"The march to Moscow was a smaller enterprise than a march from Astrabad to the Bolan Pass would be made by the employment of the resources at the command of England and India. At several points on the way, or at either end of the Bolan Pass, a reduced band of invaders could be met by an army uniting all the strength of the Empire, at least as capable of resistance as Russia. It may be said, no doubt, that the advance would be made gradually, Meshed being seized one year, Herat a year or two afterwards, and Kandahar some years later. But what should we be doing all that time? The truth is that India is far better protected against invasion than England, guarded as England is only by a ditch twenty-two miles broad. The nearer Russia comes to our Indian frontier, the more clearly will

she see the insuperable difficulties of an invasion. We may add that this country would await an attack with perfect confidence. Hence the calmness with which we chronicle the successive changes in the political geography of Central Asia.

"Confidence and calmness may proceed from entirely different causes to those attributed in those concluding words, and in an earlier portion of the same article we discover that one cause is political resignation in the one instance, and the stubborn valour of the British troops in the other. The statesman recognises the inevitable, and is calm; the soldier, reliant on his hereditary prowess, is confident; but neither quality can be said to lessen the danger, or alter the true interpretation of facts:—

"We cannot be indifferent to events which bring a great military State nearer and nearer to the confines of our Eastern Empire; but, at the same time, it is essential to remember that these changes are inevitable, and nothing, we believe, has had a greater tendency to calm the apprehensions of our countrymen than a growing perception of that fact."

"There is a destiny that controls States, and it is surely not from timidity that people are moved by the signs of the times, or from temerity, that they express no fear of them. When the real danger comes we may rely on it, all the plausible arguments now put forth under some mysterious and would-be official inspiration, will go for nought. Modern science will have removed many now existing obstacles, political growth others, and manners and the times will both be changed.

"But, as we pointed out on a previous occasion, we have not simply to consider an advance of Russia upon India from the North West, or West, as our only danger. Our commerce in the course of time, is exposed to the contingency of being gradually 'pressed out' from the North East, and recent reports confirm, to no inconsiderable extent, the progress of such a scheme.

"Attention has just been drawn to Russian action in Eastern Asia, where a Russian Army of 12,000 men has entered Corea on some specious pretext, the real object probably being to secure such fine natural ports as Tausima; whence, in process of time, the trade of the Pacific might be dominated, to say nothing of the Chinese Question.

"Corea is conveniently situated for the gradual extension of the Russian frontier towards China—one of the results of the adroit acquisition of the Amoor territory during our advance on Peking in 1860.

"In the meanwhile the Russian Government is taking measures to utilise its recent acquisition of a portion of Saghalien, and a special department for the administration and development of that island has just been organised at St. Petersburg; and, in consequence, a regular service of steamers is about to be opened between Saghalien and Shanghai, with, it is understood, the usual accompaniment of gunboats."

The following description of the operations of the United States troops on the Indian frontier is taken from the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of 8th April. It furnishes an instructive example of the difficulties encountered and overcome in the peculiar warfare of the country, and shews the usual amount of blunders to which the best planned expeditions are liable:

"We condense from the correspondence of the *New York Tribune* the account of a

participator in the expedition of General Crook amongst the Sioux. The commencement of the expedition was in camp on Crazy Woman River, March 7. On that night, just after dark, the ten companies of cavalry which comprised the active force of the command moved out of the camp on Crazy Woman River, followed the old road to Fort Phil. Kearney for three miles, and then took a course due north. All tents, except shelter tents for the men and tent flies for the officers, had been left with the wagons, to be sent back to Powder River. Cooking outfits had been surrendered; extra bedding and clothing had been packed up and left, and nothing but the most absolutely necessary articles were retained. The ration itself was confined to the essentials; that is, to hard bread, sugar and coffee, and half rations of bacon. Captain Coates, of the 4th Infantry, was intrusted with the duty of taking the train back to the Powder River. The moon shone brightly, and the night was warm and pleasant.

The next day, March 8, the first night's ride of 35 miles terminated, with the pack train close up. Here the weather began to grow colder, as a north wind sprang up, and the next day a snow storm set in, after which, for three days, the thermometer kept from 20 to 30 degrees below zero, but without wind. On the 13th the weather cleared from the north-west, and from then to the 15th the march continued with an average of about 12 miles a day or night, the animals being on half rations, and permitted to search during the afternoon for what grass could be found under the snow. March 15th brought the command near the Powder River, where the effects of a single week's campaigning are thus described: Weather clear and pleasant to day, after seven days of storm. Animals have had a day's good grazing, which they much needed. Many of the pack mules are terribly sore, the flesh being worn away to the ribs and backbone in patches as large as two hands. It takes about 36 mules to a company of cavalry, including those ridden by the packers, so that we have 366 mules to carry provisions, ammunition, bedding, etc., for the expedition. Of the meat ration for the troops, only one-half supply was brought. The mule packers are all of them hardy, honest, and blunt-speaking fellows, and are in excellent repute throughout the command. Pack mules and good packers, which are hard to find, are a necessity for any successful campaigning in a region as rough and nearly impracticable as this. Expeditions will undoubtedly be required to follow this one, as it does not now seem probable that we shall succeed in finding and removing the hostile Indians from this country. For all of these, pack trains will be the only means of transporting the supplies of the Army.

Such incidents as the following are mentioned: "General Crook, who is a crack shot, killed six pintailed grouse as we came into camp, with his Springfield musket, taking off the head only in each case."

The Indian scouts with the expedition, whenever they killed meat, went into camp to have a feast. At last, Thursday, March 16th, the command reached Otter Creek, after a march of 18 miles over rough broken country, and on descending into the creek the scouts saw two Indians. A halt was called here, the command was divided, quarter forage issued to the animals and one day's rations to the men. General Reynolds, with six companies of cavalry and half the scouts, moved from camp at 10 p.m. and marched towards Powder River, leaving four companies and the pack train behind. These

General Crook was to bring to the same stream at the mouth of Lodgepole Creek. The night was bitterly cold, and on the high mountain ridges snow lay a foot deep. Light snow fell during the first part of the night, but not enough to prevent the scouts from following, dark as it was, a fresh Indian trail leading towards Powder River. The country was terribly rough and broken, so that the companies experienced much difficulty in keeping the column in good order. The correspondent says:

At 4.20 a.m. we had marched 30 miles, and were, as near as we could tell, near the Powder River breaks. A halt was called here, and the column took shelter in a ravine. No fires were allowed to be kindled nor even a match lighted. The cold was more intense than we had yet felt, and seemed to be at least 30 deg. below zero. The command remained here till about 6 o'clock, doing their utmost to keep from freezing, the scouts meantime going out to reconnoitre. At this hour they returned, reporting a larger and fresher trail leading down to the river, which was about four miles distant. The column immediately started on this trail. The approach to the river seemed almost impracticable. Before reaching the final precipices which overlooked the river-bed, the scouts discovered that a village of about 100 lodges lay in the valley at the foot of the bluffs. It was now 8 o'clock. The sun shone brightly through the cold, frosty air. The column halted, and Major Noyes's battalion, 2d Cavalry, was ordered up to the front. It consisted of Company I, 2d Cavalry, Captain H. E. Noyes and Lieutenant C. T. Hall, and Company K, 2d Cavalry, Captain James Egan. This battalion was ordered to descend to the valley, and while Captain Egan charged the camp, Captain Noyes was to cut out the herd of horses feeding close by and drive it up the river. With this column, Lieutenant Bourke of General Crook's staff and R. E. Strahorn went as volunteer aids. Captain Moore's battalion, consisting of Company F, 3d Cavalry (Captain Alex. Moore and Lieutenant B. Reynolds), and Company E, 2d Cavalry (First Lieutenant W. C. Rawolle and Lieutenant F. W. Sibley) was ordered to dismount and proceed along the edge of the ridge to a position covering the eastern side of the village, opposite that from which Captain Egan was to charge. These columns began the descent of the mountain, through gorges which were almost perpendicular, and it seemed almost impossible that horses could be taken through them. Nearly two hours were occupied in getting the horses of the charging column down these rough sides of the mountain, and even there, when a point was reached where the men could mount their horses and proceed toward the village in the narrow valley beneath, Moore's battalion had not been able to gain its position on the eastern side, after clambering along the edges of the mountain. A few Indians could be seen with the herd, driving them to the edge of the river, but nothing indicated that they knew of our approach. Just at 9 o'clock Captain Egan turned the point of the mountain nearest the river, and first in a walk and then in a rapid trot started for the village. The company went first in column of twos, but when within 200 yds. of the village the command 'Left front into line' was given, and with a yell they rushed into the encampment. Captain Noyes had in the mean time wheeled to the right and started the herd up the river. . . . With the yell of the charging column the Indians sprang up as by magic, and poured in a rapid fire from all sides. Egan charged through and through the village before

Moore's and Mills's battalions got within supporting distance, and finding things getting very hot, formed his line in some high willows on the south side of the camp, from which point he poured in rapid volleys upon the Indians. Up to this time the Indians supposed that one company was all they had to contend with, but when the other battalions appeared, rapidly advancing, deployed as skirmishers, and pouring in a galling fire of musketry, they broke on all sides and took refuge in the rocks along the side of the mountain. The camp, consisting of 110 lodges, with immense quantities of robes, fresh meat, and plunder of all kinds, with over 700 head of horses, was in our possession. The work of burning began immediately, and soon the whole encampment was in flames. Large quantities of ammunition, especially powder, were stored in the tepees, and explosions followed the burning of every tent. The camp was well supplied with bedding, cooking utensils and clothing, all from Red Cloud Agency, while fixed ammunition, percussion caps, lead and powder were in great abundance. While the work of demolition was going on under the direction of General Reynolds, the Indians poured in a well-directed fire from the sides of the mountain and from every available hiding-place. Not satisfied with this, they made a determined attack on the troops about noon, with a view to regaining possession of the camp. Captain Mills, who had charge of the skirmish line, perceived their movement, and asked for additional men. These were sent in promptly from Egan's, Noyes's, Lieutenant J. B. Johnson's, Lieutenant Rawlles's, and Captain Moore's companies, and the attack was quickly and handsomely repulsed, the Indians retiring in disorder. After the work of destruction had been completed, the withdrawal of the troops began, Lieutenant C. T. Hall, 2d Cavalry, drawing in the last line of skirmishers, and the whole command moved rapidly up the river, 20 miles, to the mouth of Lodgepole Creek, where it went into camp, after two days and one night of constant marching.

The camp attacked was that of Crazy Horse, who is chief of the only remaining band of Ogalalla Sioux now openly hostile. The usual estimate employed in numbering Indians is seven persons to a lodge or tepee. This would give over 700 Indians in the encampment, but there did not seem to be over 500 in this one. Probably several war parties were out on plundering expeditions at the time of the attack. What the Indian loss was could not be ascertained, but about 30 were killed near the camp, and doubtless many more fell under the sharpshooting of the troops. Our casualties were as follows:

## KILLED.

Sergeant Peter Dowdy, Co. E, 3d Cavalry.  
Private George Schneider, Co. K, 2d Cavalry.  
Private Michael McCammon, Co. F, 3d Cavalry.  
Private George E. Ayres, Co. M, 3d Cavalry.

## WOUNDED.

Artificer Patrick Goings, Co. K, 2d Cavalry, flesh wound, left shoulder, slightly.  
Private Edward Egan, Co. K, 2d Cavalry, right lower part of chest, dangerously.  
Private John Droege, Co. K, 2d Cavalry, through left arm.  
Corporal John Lang, Co. E, 2d Cavalry, through right ankle.  
Sergeant Chas. Kaminski, Co. M, 3d Cavalry, left knee, slightly.  
Lieutenant Bourke, Mr. Strahorn, and

Hospital Steward W. C. Bryan went with Egan on the charge, and behaved with decided gallantry. The last named had a horse killed under him, and Lieutenant Bourke had his bridle rein shot away. Captain Egan's horse was shot through the neck, and most of the horses in his company were wounded, and nearly every man had bullet holes through clothing or equipments. Lieutenant Bourke and Mr. Strahorn were conspicuous for their coolness and courage throughout the engagement.

After the fighting was over the troops marched rapidly up the river to the mouth of Lodgepole Creek. This point was reached at nightfall by all except Moore's battalion and Captain Egan's company. Company E, 2d Cavalry, was the rear guard, and assisted Major Stanton and the scouts in bringing up the herd of horses. Many of these were shot on the road, and the remainder reached camp about 9 p.m. The troops had been in the saddle for 36 hours, with the exception of five hours during which they were fighting, and all officers, and men, were much exhausted. The horses had no grazing, and began to show signs of complete exhaustion. Upon arriving at Lodgepole, it was found that General Crook and the other four companies and pack-train had not arrived, so that everybody was supperless and without a blanket. The night, therefore, was not a cheerful one, but not a murmur was heard. The wounded men lay upon the snow or leaned against a tree, and slept as best they could on so cold a night.

Owing to some misunderstanding, our four dead men were left on the field to be mutilated by the Indians. How this occurred is not fully explained, and may be the subject of investigation. These men could have been removed easily, but they were not, and that they were not caused a great deal of dissatisfaction among the troops.

Saturday at noon General Crook and the remainder of the command arrived. In the meantime a portion of the herd of ponies had straggled into the ravines, and fallen into the hands of the Indians. The village was very rich in plunder—the accumulations of a great many stealing expeditions. This was all effectually destroyed, not enough being left to make a respectable bed for a pappoose.

It does not seem probable that there are half as many hostile Indians in this northern country as the War Department has supposed. For nearly two weeks this command has been marching through the best part of the whole unceded Sioux lands, and it has not seen 1,000 Indians in all. I doubt if there are 3,000 hostile people south of the Missouri and east of the Big Horn Mountains. Other military expeditions will soon follow this one, and in the end all these tribes will be glad to take agency rations, poor and insufficient as they generally are, for the rest of their days.

The scene of this engagement is on the left bank of the main Powder River, about 55 miles north of old Fort Reno, very near the southern boundary of Montana. This region is terribly rough and sterile, and only the narrow river bed, running deep down in the canyons, affords water and limited pasturage. The country has no attractions for a civilized man, and an offer nothing in mitigation of its general sterility and worthlessness. I must decidedly agree with General Hazen in his view of the barrenness and utterly valueless character of this whole region of country, in respect to its adaptability to agricultural and pastoral uses. As a fastness for a few wretched Indians it has its advantages. Even these can only live in it by stealing from the frontiers and the agencies,

To rely upon game would be to embrace starvation, for there is very little to be found.

It is hardly proper to close this sketch of the engagement without referring more particularly to those causes which prevented its complete success. First among these was the failure of Captain Moore's battalion to reach the position assigned it in the rear of the village, or a point covering the rear, before the charge was made by Captain Egan. This failure allowed the Indians to make good their escape to the rocky fastnesses of the mountains overlooking the valley, from which they subsequently poured in a galling fire upon our troops. Moore's battalion was a strong one in number, and needed only to be led to the front where it could be effective to do good service. When it was discovered that the battalion would not be at the place assigned it, and that its commander did not apparently intend to put it there, Major Stanton and Lieut. Sibley, with five men, left it and went on, taking up the position which the battalion should have occupied and gave the flying savages the best enfilading fire they could. But they were too few to prevent the escape of the Indians. This was the first serious blunder. The next was that after the herd of ponies, numbering over 700, had been captured, driven twenty miles from the scene of action, and turned over to General Reynolds, commanding the troops, he failed to place a guard around them, so that the greater portion of them strayed off during the night, and were picked up by the Indians. Furthermore, there were large quantities of buffalo meat and venison in the village, which Gen. Crook had directed, in case of capture, to be brought out for the use of the troops, who were on half rations of fresh meat. This was not done, and as a result, the soldiers have had no fresh meat except ponies since that time."

The following rich morceau we clip from the *Irish World* of New York. Our contemporary is mistaken (*unintentionally of course*) when he says there is no British soldiers in Canada—there is still a garrison of Imperial troops at Halifax, N.S. But the removal of British troops from Canada is not the reason why the Fenians don't attack Canada—on the two former occasions that they invaded this country, they received so warm a reception from the loyal Volunteers, that there is little fear of their making a third attempt. The *Irish World* knows full well that the people of Canada are loyal to the heart's core, to the mother country, and are ready at any moment to rally in her defence against all her enemies—whether they be Fenian or American sympathisers:—

"Ireland has a score to settle with England; but as Canada is not a party to the quarrel, and as O'Donovan Rossa and his skirmishers intend to do nothing wanton, Canadians should not feel uneasy. Canada is now practically independent of England. Canada is the only British colony in the world at this hour without British soldiers. Whilst England's red-coats defiantly trod Canadian soil, there was, it must be confessed, a strong temptation for Irish Americans—and for Americans of other race, too—to dash over the border, every now and then, and shoot at England's ensign. England perceived this. England perceived, too, the possibilities of a war between her and the United States, growing out of com-

plections arising from these raids. So England withdrew her garrisons from Canada.

For these blessings Canada is indebted to the Fenians. The raids of '66 and '69 were failures in a military point of view; but it is a fact, nevertheless, that it was the Fenians—who might try again, and again, and perhaps succeed at last—who obliged England to clear out of Canada. Whilst England was in Canada, Canada was liable to be disturbed by some people on this side of the St. Lawrence; now England is gone out from Canada, and England's enemies must seek her elsewhere; and an 'Irish Canadian' and all other sorts of Canadians—now that they have effected a good riddance can go to bed undisturbed at night and sleep undisturbed till morning."

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

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

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MONTREAL, 20th May, 1876.

For years past Montreal has not experienced so dreary, wet and backward a spring. The great floods have raised the St. Lawrence to an unusual height, and the loading and unloading of the vessels in harbor is a work of some difficulty.

The anticipated large muster of the city force on Her Majesty's Birth Day, will be curtailed, I regret to say, by the non arrival of uniforms for the 5th Royal Fusiliers and the 65th French Canadian Rifle Battalion, under Colonel Labranche. The former are to receive their clothing from England; the latter from the Government.

There is a rumor that an independent troop of Cavalry is about to be raised here amongst some gentlemen, who have private means at their command, but I am afraid it will be found a rather expensive mode of playing soldiers.

Some awkward charges have been brought against an officer connected with the Engineers, but report says they are unfounded, as would appear in a letter in the Evening Star of last week, signed by a non-commissioned officer of the corps.

A Board of Officers consisting of Colonel Fletcher, C.M.G., Deputy Adjutant General; Colonel Bacon, Brigade Major; and Major the Honorable M. Aylmer, assembled lately and examined a number of officers for 1st and 2nd class certificates.

There is a good deal of grumbling of course amongst the Cavalry Volunteers at only 8 day's drill being allowed them, whilst the Artillery are to have 12. They consider that the latter have two schools of gunnery kept up at a large annual expense to the country, whilst not even one school of instruction is now allowed the former. Cavalry is thought to be quite as necessary as Artillery in the Dominion of Canada, and their drill was curtailed quite sufficiently last year.

The 6th Fusiliers have, it is said, permission to wear gold instead of silver lace on their new tunics. X.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—In your remarks of May 9th, on my letter of the 4th of April last, you say that, to make the system I proposed available for the service of the country, the educational institutions should be placed under the control of the Militia Department. The idea I meant to convey was, that if Drill Associations or Cadet Corps were authorised, and formed in each of the Colleges and large schools throughout the country, having competent instructors to train them, it would be of good service to the Active Force in a very short time, as well as in part remedying the fault you represent of the present system in allowing the utilization of some of the talent, (in this respect) lying dormant throughout the country, thus enabling some of the knowledge acquired at the expense of the people, to be made available for the use of the force, and would work well with the plan of making the Company Headquarters, the place where a great deal of the necessary tactical knowledge might be acquired, so ably shewn by your correspondent Captain R.

I remain sir,  
Your obed't serv't,  
KANUCK.

Montreal, May 17th, 1876.

**Ingersoll Rifle Association.**

The annual meeting of the Ingersoll Rifle Association was held on the 16th inst. The President, W. S. King in the chair. The following officers for the current year were duly elected, viz:—

- CAPT. R. Y. ELLIS,—President.
- R. A. WOODCOCK,—Treasurer.
- W. B. HOLCROFT,—Secretary.
- EN. G. E. LAING,—Range Officer.

All business of the past year having been satisfactorily arranged it was decided to hold a match on the 24th.

**DOMINION OF CANADA.**



**MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.**

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 19th May, 1876.

GENERAL ORDERS (11.)

No. 1.

STAFF.

The resignation of Lieut. Colonel Jago,

Assistant Inspector of Artillery, is hereby accepted.

Lieut. Colonel Jago is permitted to retain his rank upon retirement.

**ACTIVE MILITIA.**

No. 2.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

3rd Battalion "Victoria Rifles."

The resignation of Eusign T. L. Hankey is hereby accepted.

No. 3.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Errata—The following Cadets inadvertently gazetted to 1st Class Certificates see General Order (8) of the 6th May are only entitled to

**SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.**

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Carleton	—Edward C. Barret 67th Battalion Infantry.
Queen's.	—John Caldwell, Gentleman.
Sunbury.	—William D. Smith, 71st Battalion Infantry.
Yerk.	—Elbridge J. Christy, 71st Battalion Infantry.
do	—Frank N. Risteen, 71st Battalion Infantry.

No. 4.

**MILITARY COLLEGE.**

The gentlemen undernamed, having passed their examinations and been certified by the Board of Examiners in the order of merit in which their names are published, have been duly approved for admission as Cadets to the Military College at Kingston, viz:

- Charles Albert Desbrisay, Bathurst, N.B.
- Victor Brereton Rivers, Brockville, Ont.
- James Spellman, Ottawa, Ont.
- Charles Oliver Fairbank, Petrolia, Ont.
- Aylesworth Bowen Perry, Napanea, Ont.
- John Bray Cochrane, Brockville, Ont.
- Francis Joseph Dixon, Belleville, Ont.
- George Edwin Perley, St. John, N.B.

By Command,  
WALKER POWELL, Colonel,  
Adjutant General of Militia,  
Canada.

## THE CENTENNIAL HYMN.

The words of the hymn composed for the Centennial opening, by Whittier, are as follows:—

Our Father's God! from out whose hand  
The centuries fall like grains of sand,  
We meet to-day, united, free,  
And loyal to our land and Thee,  
To thank Thee for the era done,  
And trust Thee for the opening one.

Here where of old, by Thy design,  
The fathers spake that word of Thine  
Whose echoes the glad refrain  
Of rended bolt and falling chain,  
To grace our festal time from all  
The zones of earth our guests we call.

Be with us while the New World greets  
The Old World thronging all its streets,  
Unveiling all the triumphs won  
By art or toil beneath the sun;  
And unto common good ordain  
This rivalry of hand and brain.

Thou who wast here in concord furled  
The war flags of a gathered world,  
Beneath our western skies fulfil  
The Orient's mission of good will,  
And, freighted with Love's golden fleece,  
Send back the Argonauts of peace.

For art and labor met in truce,  
For beauty made the bride of use,  
We thank Thee, while withal we crave  
The austere virtues strong to save,  
The honor proof to place or gold,  
The manhood never bought or sold!

O! make Thou us, through centuries long,  
In peace secure, and justice strong;  
Around our gift of freedom draw  
The safeguards of Thy righteous law,  
And, east in some diviner mould,  
Let the new cycle shame the old!

## South Africa and Her Colonies.

BY LIEUT. GEN. BISSÉ, C. B.

(Continued from Page 209.)

## NATAL.

The Colony of Natal was thus named from the auspicious day on which it was discovered by the Portuguese 1497. The Dutch Government visited the country in the seventeenth century, claimed it as a sort of dependency of the Cape Colony, and in that way it became ceded, with the Cape of Good Hope, to the English Government in 1806.

In 1823 two English officers, named Farewell and King, visited the country with a view to open up trade with the then powerful and despotic chief of the Zulus, named Chaka. Very little intercourse, however, took place.

In 1828 Chaka was assassinated, and was succeeded by his brother Dingaan, who ruled the country with great power, until the arrival of a portion of the Dutch emigrant farmers from the Cape Colony at the latter end of 1837, the remaining portion of these farmers continuing their wanderings to the north into what is now the Orange Free State and Transvaal Republic.

Dingaan received the Dutch with apparent friendliness, and on February 4th, 1838, made a cession to the "Boers" of the country extending from the Umzimvubu River to the Tugela River, almost identical with the present limits of Natal. The Dutch were located in camps or "laagers," in different parts of the country between the Dragonsburg and the sea.

Soon after signing this cession to the Dutch, and professing great friendship towards the "white man," Dingaan invited a large number of them to visit him at his "great place." Pietier Retief and about seventy emigrants complied with this apparently friendly invitation. I must tell you that these "great places" are peculiar constructions—a sort of village of huts, surrounded with a double fence or stockade of

interwoven bush. On the third day of the conference (4th February, 1838) when the Dutch had entered this "trap," they were invited to lay aside their arms and join in friendly intercourse, when, on a given signal, the Zulus rose upon them, and murdered them almost to a man. One or two only escaped to carry the evil tidings to the wives and families of the slaughtered fathers and sons. Pietier Retief and many leaders of the Dutch fell on this occasion.

This treachery had been so preconcerted that, simultaneously with the onslaught at the "great place," thousands of the Zulu warriors fell upon the almost defenceless camps, and in one day no less than 600 men, women, and children were butchered by the enemy. A terrible state of war continued until the following December, by which time the Dutch had been augmented by their relations from the north of the Dragonsberg, when Dingaan was attacked and defeated.

Dingaan was thereupon deposed, and Panda, a younger brother more favourable to the white man, was installed chief of the Zulu nation north of the Tugela River, Natal remaining in possession of the Dutch. Panda remained king of the Zulus until he died at the end of 1872; and in 1873 his son Cetuywayo formerly installed by Mr. Shepstone, Secretary for Native Affairs at Natal, as his successor.

Notwithstanding the defeat of Dingaan, strife with the other tribes in Natal did not cease; and in November, 1838, the English Government sent the first British force there from the Cape. It consisted of Major Charters, R. A. Commanding, Lieut. Levinge, R. A., Lieut. Fuller, R. E., Captain Jervis, Lieut. Sherson, Lieut. Harding, Assistant-Surgeon Malcolm, and 100 rank and file 72nd Highlanders, twenty gunners R. A., and Deputy-Assistant-Com. Gen Home. This little force arrived by sea in the barque *Helen*, landed at the "Point," and took possession of a "rayon" of two miles round the present port of Durban. Four Englishmen were found to be residing at Natal at this time—viz. Dunn, Tohey, Ogle, and King; also one American missionary, who was devoting his life to propagate Christianity.

This British force was sent to Natal, not so much to help the Dutch, as to prevent the further effusion of blood; and as the magazines of powder belonging to the Dutch were at the "Point," and taken possession of by the English, they had no alternative but to make peace with the natives.

The Dutch held possession of Natal at this time (1838-9) by six rudely fortified positions, viz. one on the Tugela Spruit, composed of a Turf rampart, commanded by Pretorius (late President of the Transvaal Republic); one on the present site of Pietermaritzberg, a stockaded camp commanded Rudolph; one called the Upper Umlas Laager, with abatis of bush, commanded by De Lange; one the Lower Umlas Laager a stockaded camp, commanded by Landman; one the present site of Durban, stockaded camp, commanded by Kemp; and one other one, called the Umgene Laager.

There were other camps in different parts of the country, formed by waggons in which these migratory people travel about, interwalled with bush. It was at some of these camps that the great slaughter of the Dutch families by the Zulus took place, and the bravery displayed by some of the women would rival the courage of the Middle Ages.

Peace having been established between the Dutch and the native tribes in Natal, the British troops were withdrawn to the Cape towards the end of 1839, the Dutch retaining possession of country, and hoisting the tricolor flag. There was very little intercourse with the Cape Colony, as it took a month to perform the journey with a waggon, or a fortnight on horseback.

The Dutch remained in possession of Natal from 1839 until 1842. In the latter year they threatened to attack the Amaponda nation, residing on the Umzimvubu, or St. John's River. These tribes had always been in alliance with the Cape Government, and they numbered about 120,000 souls. The Governor of the Cape Colony (Sir George Napier) thereupon sent a military force overland to protect "Faku's people," and then to march on and retake Natal. I had the honor to accompany that expedition; but time does not admit of my giving a detailed account of the march through a wild and unknown country, &c. &c. Suffice it to say, that the troops reached Natal, and after some fighting with the Dutch, and the brave defence made by Major, now Lieutenant T. C. Smith, and his little handful of men, who were "shut up" and besieged by the Boers (having to live on horseflesh), until they were reinforced by troops from Capetown (by sea) under the command of, now, General Sir J. Cloete, negotiations were entered into, and peace was made.

In 1845 Natal was proclaimed a portion of the Cape of Good Hope, and in 1856 it became a separate Colony. The area of Natal is about 15,000 square miles, or 10,000,000 acres. It is divided into nine counties or districts, and may be called the gem of South Africa. Port D'Urban is situated in latitude 29° 53', longitude 31° 4', while latitude 30° south and longitude 30° east crosses exactly in the centre division of the Colony. It is more fertile and tropical than the Cape Colony, and the rains are more regular and abundant, the average fall being about thirty inches. The rain falls during spring and summer. The weather in winter is clear and dry.

The soil of Natal is very productive, and suited for almost every description of produce. The coast lands yield sugar, coffee, arrowroot, rice, tea, cotton, tobacco, &c. &c.; whilst the Colony generally produces wheat, maize, millet, sweet potatoes, and all kinds of cereals, &c. &c., and as a pastoral country is suited for horses, cattle, sheep, goats, &c. &c.

Taking the year 1874, which was not considered a favourable one, the English farmers raised over 100,000 muids of maize (Indian corn), over 10,000 tons of sugar, 1,200,000 lbs. of coffee, and 70,000 lbs. of tobacco, whilst the natives produced 366,557 muids of maize, 140,000 of millet, 41,000 of sweet potatoes, 1,800 cwt. of coffee, and 527 tons of sugar—the natives cultivating in all 141,000 acres of land. The average yield of sugar, taking the whole country, is 1½ tons per acre.

The "stock" in the Colony in 1874 was somewhat as follows: In possession of Europeans—14,000 horses, 126,000 cattle, 250,000 sheep, 32,000 Angora goats, 25,000 common goats; while the natives possessed 10,000 horses, 376,000 cattle (about one to each soul), 50,000 sheep, 173,000 goats, and 3,000 pigs—the latter, in my idea, showing a great sign of progress.

The shipping entered for Natal during that year was 173 vessels with a tonnage of 64,156, tons, 130 of the ships being English. The value of exports for the year was £770,000, the chief articles being—

136,655 cwt of Sugar, valued at	£159,078
7,888,994 lbs. of Wool	338,935
202,802 Hides.....	86,023
133,690 Sheep Skins..	28,596
249,368 Game Skins..	54,387
Gold Dust and Bars..	24,710
Gold Quartz.....	380
Ivory.....	9,036
Cotton, 40 960 lbs..	1,167

I merely mention these articles to show you that they are becoming material articles of export; while there are others equally so, although yet not so productive.

With regard to the pasture lands, as you see by the stock, it is suited for every description of useful animals, the uplands being best suited for wool sheep and other small stock, and I have myself no doubt that a belt of country, between the coast and up-country, will yet be a great cotton producing tract. On the coast the vegetation is so great that cotton produces "boils all the year round, and is therefore not a paying crop, owing to the continued labour of picking.

The Colony of Natal is capable of carrying a very large European population. The soil is very prolific, and it only requires railroads and means of transport to make it one of the most productive export countries in the world.

There is but one drawback to the country, and that is the great preponderance of native population over the white or Europeans; these numbers are as follows:—White inhabitants, 18,000; natives, 350,000; while between Natal and the Portuguese settlement at Delagoa Bay there are over 400,000 more natives, and to the south west, between Natal and the Cape Colony, there are about 250,000 natives. This, gentlemen, is a most serious consideration in the future of Natal, and of South Africa itself.

Up to the present time there has been no war between the natives in and about Natal and the English, with the exception of the unfortunate collision with the chief Langalibalele, peace having chiefly been maintained through the great influence of Mr. Shepstone, the Secretary for Native Affairs. The Zulus in Natal have heretofore looked upon the white man as their protector against their former despotic chief Panda, beyond the Tugela River, but they are now nearly as numerous, and certainly, if united, as powerful as those whom they were formerly afraid of; and if universal pressure or coercive measures are suddenly brought to bear on them, the Zulu people within Natal will unite together, and there will be a war with the Colonists.

Nothing but the most profound legislation towards the natives in Natal, until both civilization and progress do their work, can prevent a war in that country. Railroads, European emigration, civilization, and progress may prevent it. In the meantime, the Government must be firm, but most just towards them.

The great mass of this vast population have really no claim on the lands of Natal for they are mostly refugees from Zulu-land proper; but they have been allowed to come into the colony, and encroach upon the locations originally allotted to the tribes in the country, until they are now so crowded that they have become discontented.

The native tenure of land in Natal is, I consider on a wrong principle. It is given out in territorial locations, and the chief's followers do not thereby acquire individual rights. An alteration in this respect should be introduced, granting individual titles to each man or head of a family, which would induce them to improve the land, thus be-

come loyal subjects, and attached to their own homesteads, and so be weaned from the chiefs to the paramount Government. So far as the past is concerned, this should be done with the consent of the chief; but I would enlarge the locations, while there is still Government land available, giving out the new lands on these conditions only, and to natives who are willing to give up polygamy and other objectionable native customs; but this is too long and important a subject to enter into an address like this.

While on the native subject, however, I propose to give you a brief account of the origin of the Zulu nation, as it may be interesting to many in this country, if not in the room. I am indebted to much of the information I am about to relate to my old friend and companion, the Hon. T. Shepstone.

Towards the end of the seventeenth century the present territory of Natal was populated by nearly 1,000,000 natives belonging to different tribes, who lived at peace with each other in a primitive, rural, and happy condition. This state of things continued until about the year 1812, when the first great disturbance took place, caused, as in the days of Adam, by the first fruit of "knowledge." Up to this time the tribes between St. John's River and the Tugela had lived at peace; plenty abounded, flocks and herds were numerous, and as the soil is productive, corn and grain "filled the land."

Little quarrels between tribes would and did take place, but it was then the custom for the "men" to meet and fight it out in "one day," and not let the sun go down upon their wrath. After the fight young warriors would hand their weapons to those returning home, and they would themselves proceed with the conquerors or vanquished to court and win their lady-loves.

Their country was thickly populated, mostly under petty but independent chiefs, there was little or no rivalry, and when these minor disputes did take place, the women would look on and witness the result, mingling together on the termination of the quarrel.

In 1812 these peaceful tribes first tasted the fruit of the "tree of knowledge," the seed of which fruit came from the white man and the Cape Colony, inaugurating what I shall call the second or turbulent phase of the Natal native history.

North of the Tugela River there resided about this time a very powerful tribe called the Umtetwas, under a chief named Iobe. All minor tribes living in his neighbourhood were tributary to him, and amongst these petty tribes were the now powerful Zulus.

Iobe had two "great sons," who were ambitious, and wishing to usurp their father's kingdom, formed a plot to kill their sire. The conspiracy becoming known, the chief ordered their execution, and sent a party to carry the mandate into effect. Tana, the eldest, son, was killed; but Godongwana, the second son, escaped by jumping over a very high palisade which surrounded the kraal, and over which none of the warriors could follow him. While jumping, however, a barbed assegai was hurled at him, and entered his back, but he escaped under cover of the night, and was found the next day by his sister, who extracted the spear, secreted and tended him, and when able to move assisted him to escape disguised in her own robe or garment.

He fled to neighbouring tribes, but these not only feared to protect, but endeavored to kill him; and it is said his escapes were

miraculous, owing to the virtues of his sister's "kross." This young prince was thus driven from "pillar to post," and eventually fled into the Cape Colony, where he entered into service.

The old chief, his father, forgave his absent son before he died, and nominated Godongwana as his successor; but the tribe, believing him to be dead, raised a younger brother to the chieftainship. Things thus went on for many years, when in 1812 rumors reached the Umtetwa tribe that Godongwana was alive, and returned to claim his kingdom. He was described as a "mighty man and beast; or as a man sitting upon an animal called "Injomane," known afterwards as a horse; for up to that time no horse had been seen by the natives of Natal.

This semi-civilized chief soon arrived, deposed his younger brother, who was killed, and was himself proclaimed King of the Amatetwa tribes; for the nation declared that his "wound was his witness, and his name was from thenceforward changed to Dingiswayo, or the "Wanderer."

While in the Cape Colony he saw regiments of regular soldiers for the first time learned the value of discipline and trained armies as compared with the rude warfare of his own people, and at once, therefore, organized his own warriors into trained bands of regiments and companies, and very soon established a formidable army: with these he waged war, and conquered all the minor undisciplined tribes.

He was not, as is usual with savages, a bloodthirsty chief, for he spared both women and children, nor did he capture the cattle of the vanquished, or destroy their corn, but merely subjugated them to his own rule, making them his vassals.

His more powerful neighbours, however, began to inaugurate the same military system, and Dingiswayo afterwards fell a victim to his own mode of attack, for he and his guards were overpowered when in advance of his army, taken prisoners, and he was put to death by a chief who had often been his own prisoner, and released from the circumstance of having been a "companion of his father."

Dingiswayo was only the introducer of this military system; it was perfected under a much more powerful and bloodthirsty chief. Senzangakona, then chief of the tributary tribe of Zulus, owing allegiance to Dingiswayo, had an illegitimate son of great talent and ambition, named Chaka, who, while still a very young man, assumed so much authority that he was banished, together with his mother, from the tribe. Chaka took refuge with the Umtetwas, about the time Dingiswayo was organizing his army, and full of fire and energy, at once entered one of the regiments as an ordinary warrior, and soon became of great repute as a soldier.

Chaka did not approve of Dingiswayo's forbearance towards the conquered tribes, believing that they would afterwards form combinations against the supreme ruler; he himself being of opinion that a conqueror should inflict such injury as would utterly disorganise if not destroy those conquered, a system which he afterwards ruthlessly carried out.

While Chaka was still serving in Dingiswayo's army, and making himself acquainted with his system and what he considered its defects, his father Senzangakona died and although he was not, as an illegitimate child, entitled to assume command of the tribe, yet the question was referred to Dingiswayo as paramount chief, and he nominat-

ed Chaka over the Zulus, from knowing his qualities as a soldier, and being aware of his loyalty to himself.

Chaka required is friendship by remaining faithful to Dingiswayo up to the time of his death, and it was a combined movement of the two chiefs that drove the first defeated tribes from beyond the Tugela into the present territory of Natal, in 1812, which was the prelude to the extermination or the dispersion of its hitherto peaceful inhabitants.

After Dingiswayo's death Chaka became paramount ruler north of the Tugela, and the numerous tribes which he defeated retreated into the Natal county, falling again upon the unwarlike tribes, plundering and scattering them in turn. From that date wave of desolation swept over the land in the shape of retiring tribes before Chaka, carrying all before them; terror and self-preservation turning friends into foes, and every man's hand was raised against his neighbour; atrocities of a most shocking nature were perpetrated.

This was only the prelude to horrors to come, for after Chaka had subjugated the tribes north of the Tugela, he sent his armies into Natal to ravage that country, and to spare neither man, woman, or child, and to burn and destroy everything: his theory being to destroy all human beings except those under his own sovereignty. Some tribes did become his vassals, joined his army, and in like manner fell upon their former friends with greater animosity.

These wars of extermination, as they were called, were carried on from year to year, incorporating some of the tribes, and entirely destroying others, or driving them back into Kafirland on the eastern border of the Cape Colony. It was thus that the Fingoes, once a powerful tribe at Natal, were driven in amongst the Kafirs, and became their dogs—a synonymous term with that of bondaman or slave—until they were released by that humane Governor Sir B. D'Urban, in 1835; and it is curious that Mr. Shepstone and myself were the officers who escorted them into the Cape Colony.

Those tribes who tried to hold out against Chaka, or to remain in their own country, had great privations to endure, and had to live in rocks, glens, and caves. First their cattle were captured by the "exterminators" (army), then the stores of grain were destroyed; nor could they cultivate, as it drew attention to the locality so the people had at last to live upon their own starving dogs and wild roots. No wonder, therefore, that the country became depopulated, and filled with the dead and dying, and as the remnant of the old residents express it to this day, "The assagai killed the people, but hunger killed the country."

One would think this bad enough, but worse befel these poor creatures, for one man, more vile than the rest, conceived the horrible idea of feeding on his fellow-man: numbers of starving wretches soon rallied round him and formed a band of cannibals, augmented by similar bands in other parts of the country, who hunted for human beings as dogs hunt for game, and thus acquired a taste for human flesh, which continued long after the necessity ceased. They became so formidable that it was not until after the arrival of the Dutch emigrant farmers, in 1837, that the last of their bands were dislodged from the Beggarsburg and driven out of the country, and old men still alive relate their escape from the hands of these cannibals, after hearing themselves discussed as to whether they would, when killed, eat tender or

In less than ten years Chaka depopulated more than two thirds of the whole country now constituting Natal, and in 1828 had become the undisputed sovereign of all south eastern Africa, from the Umzimvubu, or St. John's River, to King George's River, far north of Delagoa Bay, including a large portion of what is now Orange Free State and Trans Vaal country, and also of the tribe and territory of his former patron and master, Dingiswayo.

Thus the Zulus passed through three important phases in less than half a century; first we have a simple, primitive people without civilization; secondly, the same people with a little knowledge, reducing their own happy country into a wilderness, causing rivers of blood to flow, and annihilating whole communities. The third phase is the present state of Natal, and the future yet to come.

The railway now in progress from Durban to Pietermaritzburg, and along the coast, will be the first stepping stone towards this future; the second will be the continuation of the railroad to the coal mines and iron deposits in the Newcastle Division, and thence on to the Orange Free State and Trans Vaal Republic.

These measures will bring European emigration to the country, it will bring wealth and progress, and enable a vast population to raise and export a great variety of produce, which cannot now be done for want of transport; and in a military point of view, it will enable you to move troops with facility to any part of the country.

(To be Continued.)

### The British Army in 1874.

From the "General Annual Return of the British Army for the year 1874," lately published we gather the following details:—

The average strength of the Army, at home and abroad, during that year was 8234 officers and 178,105, non-commissioned officers and men, with 25,773 troop and battery horses. During the year 30,356 recruits enlisted, of whom 20,000 were finally approved. The number of desertions was 5572, from which must be deducted the number of deserters rejoining, 2052. The number of non-commissioned officers and men discharged was 13,255, besides 744 transferred to Class 1, Army Reserve. During the same period 12,419 men were tried by court martial for various offences; and 24,560 were fined, once or oftner, for drunkenness. The total number of minor punishments awarded by commanding officers was 255,317. The deaths amongst the non-commissioned officers and men, at home and abroad, amounted together to 2011; or 11 per 1000 of average strength. The deaths amongst the horses on the British Establishment amounted to 313, or 21 per 1000, which again suggests the query whether veterinary science has yet done, or, rather, been allowed to do, all that is possible in reducing the rate of equine mortality in quarters. The horse casualties in India are not shown.

From the latest returns available on 1st January, 1875, there were serving at home and abroad on that date 8156 officers, and 178,276 non-commissioned officers and men, with 25,332 troop and battery horses. Of these, in round numbers, 96,000 of all ranks and 13,000 horses were at home; 23,000 of all ranks and 19 horses in the colonies and 63,000 of all ranks and 10,000 horses in India. Of the aforesaid, 178,276 non-commissioned officers and men, 684 per 1000

were English, 80 per 1000 Scotch, and 233 per 1000 Irish. The proportion of "foreigners," including therein men born at sea or in the colonies, was about 3 per 1000. The proportion belonging to the Church of England was 651 per 1000, and of Roman Catholics 228 per 1000. The number of men unable to read or write was 10,254, or 53 per 1000; and the number able to read but not to write 8162, or 45 per 1000. Rather more than one-half had under 6 years' service, the proportion having less than five years, being 432 per 1000. The ages and service of non-commissioned officers are not shown separately, which, we think, is a mistake. The number wearing good conduct medals with or without gratuities was 1855. The number possessing one or more good conduct badges was 86,791.

Making deduction of those under 5ft. 5in., most of them, presumably, boys specially enlisted, it appears that two thirds of the non-commissioned officers and men measured 5ft. 7in. and upwards, and more than one-half of the total number had a chest measurement of 36in. or over. The age showing the largest proportion of men serving is 22-23 years. The number of men of that age amounted to 81 per 1000 of the whole. The number between the ages of eighteen and twenty years amounted to 80 per 1000. As regards the auxiliary and reserve forces, the return shows that on the 1st January, 1876, Class 1 of the Army Reserve numbered 7845 men, or 2155 short of its complement. Army Reserve, Class 2, numbered 22,214 men or 786 short of its strength.

The Militia numbered 112,679 of all ranks, being 27,254 below the establishment. Included in the Militia total are 28,559 of all ranks Militia Reserve. During the year 1874, 4876 Militiamen joined the Regular Army, and double that number deserted.

The effective strength of the Yeomanry Cavalry is shown as 12,815, being 2314 short of its proper complement.

The total number of enrolled Volunteers in November, 1874, the latest period included in this portion of the return, was 175,387 of all ranks, of whom 91.85 per cent. were efficient.

### Obituary.

We are sorry to learn of the death of Major Ronald Archibald McKinnon, of Caledonia, who died on the 10th inst. aged 32 years. His remains were escorted to their last resting place by the officers and men of the 37th Battalion; an account of which we copy from *Grand River Sachem* of the 17th inst.

"On Saturday last a large concourse of sorrowing friends assembled to pay the last sad tribute to one whose death was felt as a personal loss by every one who enjoyed the privilege of his friendship. A large detachment of the 37th under the command of Lieut. Col. Davis, attended, and conducted the sad ceremonies connected with a military funeral. The pall was borne by Captains Wm. Davis, Williamson, Mussen, Whiddon, Goodwin and Ryan, while nearly every officer of the regiment was present. A large firing party surrounded the hearse, and in rear was led the horse of the deceased—the empty saddle and sombre drapery drawing tears from many an eye. Through the village, along the line from the residence of the deceased father to the cemetery, crowds of citizens lined the sidewalks, and every place of business in the village was closed.

**The Prince's Reception.**

A MOST MAGNIFICENT AFFAIR.

London, 18th.—The reception and entertainment of the Prince of Wales in the city last night realized all the expectations, and was a most magnificent successful affair. The programme, as previously announced, was carried out with little or no deviation from its details. The Prince, accompanied by the Princess and members of the Royal families, arrived and Guildhall soon after 7 o'clock, after a triumphant progress through the street crowded with spectators, who cheered enthusiastically as the carriages passed. The masses of people around Guildhall were immense. The venerable building and pavilion joining, erected for the occasion, were splendidly illuminated. There was great cheering as the Prince alighted and passed into the reception room. After receiving the address of the Corporation the Prince was escorted by the Lord Mayor to the main hall where he sat down to a banquet with about 500 of the most distinguished persons of the Kingdom. The decorations of the hall were rich and tasteful, the company brilliant and the banquet excellent. After the cloth was removed, a few toasts were given; the responses were short, and were preceded and followed by music.

The Lord Mayor proposed the health of his Royal Highness, and the Prince, replying, returned thanks. He instanced the warmth of his reception in India as evidence of India's loyalty to England. Other speeches made, warmly expressed the happiness at the safe return of the Prince, and the loyalty and devotion to the Queen and Royal family. At the conclusion of the dinner a grand ball began. At its height 5,000 guests must have been present. The floor of the main hall with that of the new library and temporary pavilion adjoining was scarcely able to accommodate the assemblage. The festivities were kept up to a late hour, the Prince retiring long before they were concluded. Thousands of people remained around the building until daylight, eager to catch a glimpse of the guests as they departed.

London, May 16.—The British Resident at Zanzibar has negotiated a treaty with the Sultan, providing for the entire abolition of the slave trade under stringent rules.

Advices from Salonica say the total number of arrests in connection with the outrage there is 54. A preliminary inquiry has commenced, and the excitement in the town is gradually subsiding.

Berlin, May 17.—Advices from Salonica stated that six of the principal culprits in the recent outrage there, and others, have been publicly executed. Perfect tranquility prevails now.

Dublin, 16th.—In the preliminary competitions at Dundalk, for the selection of an Irish Centennial rifle team, the Dublin team beat the Belfast marksmen 51 points, Johnson, who took part in the International match of 1875 at Dollymount, making the highest score. The final competition takes place during the last week in June.



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1776.

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