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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1875.

No. 43.

The Volunteer Review

Published EVERY TUESDAY MORNING at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON GERRARD, Proprietor, to whom all Business Correspondence should be addressed. Price—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

First insertion, measured by solid nonpareil type, 19cts. per line. Subsequent insertions, 5cts. Professional Card six lines or under, \$6 per year; over six lines and under fifteen, \$10 per year. Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence column, Twenty-Five Cents a line for the first insertion and 12 Cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Fifty Cents the first insertion, and Twenty-Five Cents each subsequent insertion. Special arrangements of an advantageous character made with Merchants for the Year, Half Year or Quarter.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "WITNESS."

THE friends of healthy literature have, by persevering diligence, placed the *Montreal Witness* in the very first rank of newspapers. The rapid growth of trashy reading, and of what is positively vile, stimulating 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:

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

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

If this comes to any who are not familiar with the *Witness*, we may say that for twenty-five 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 \$2.40 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 retaining 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 tale in large type for children, and

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

The following are the prices of the *Messenger*,

1 copy	0 30
10 copies	2 50
25 copies	6 00
50 copies	11 50
100 copies	23 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 amount, 40.00
 - " " 3rd " " 30.00
 - " " 4th " " 20.00
 - " " 5th " " 15.00
 - " " 6th " " 10.00
 - " " 7th " " 10.00
- Five prizes of \$5 each for the next largest amounts 20.00

JOHN DOUGLASS & SON,
Publishers, Montreal.

A REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION
AMERICAN ART TASTE.

Prospectus for 1875--Eighth Year:

THE ALDINE,
THE JOURNAL OF AMERICA.
Issued Monthly.

"A Magnificent Conception--Wonderfully Carried
out."

The necessity for a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claims of higher art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph--THE ALDINE.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior engravings, as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception--alone and unapproached absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume can not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there is the chromo besides!

The national feature of THE ALDINE must be taken in no narrow sense. True art is cosmopolitan. While THE ALDINE is a strictly American institution, it does not confine itself entirely to the reproduction of native art. Its mission is to cultivate a broad and appreciative art taste, one that will discriminate only on the grounds of intrinsic merit. Thus, while placing before the patrons of THE ALDINE as a leading characteristic, the productions of the most noted American artists, attention will always be given to specimens from foreign masters, giving subscribers all the pleasure and instruction obtainable from home or foreign sources.

PREMIUM FOR 1875.

Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in all colors, of the same noble dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention.

"MAN'S UNSELFISH FRIEND"

will be welcome in every home. Everybody loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself. The Rev. T. Do Witt Talmage tells that his own Newfoundland dog (the finest in Brooklyn) barks at it. Although so natural no one who sees this premium chromo will have the slightest fear of being bitten.

Besides the chromo, every advance subscriber to the ALDINE for 1875 is constituted a member and entitled to all the privileges of

THE ALDINE ART UNION.

The Union owns the originals of all THE ALDINE pictures, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every series of 5,000 subscribers, 100 different pieces, valued at over \$2,500, are distributed as soon as the series is full, and the awards of each series as made, are to be published in the next succeeding issue of THE ALDINE. This feature only applies to subscribers who pay for one year in advance. Full particulars in circular sent on application enclosing a stamp.

TERMS

One Subscription, entitling to THE ALDINE one year, the Chromo and the Art Union.

\$3.00 per annum in Advance.

(No Charge for postage.)

Specimen Copies of THE ALDINE, 50 cts.

THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or Club rates; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the fac-simile signature of JAMES SUTTON, President.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

THE ALDINE COMPANY,

36 Maiden Lane, New York.

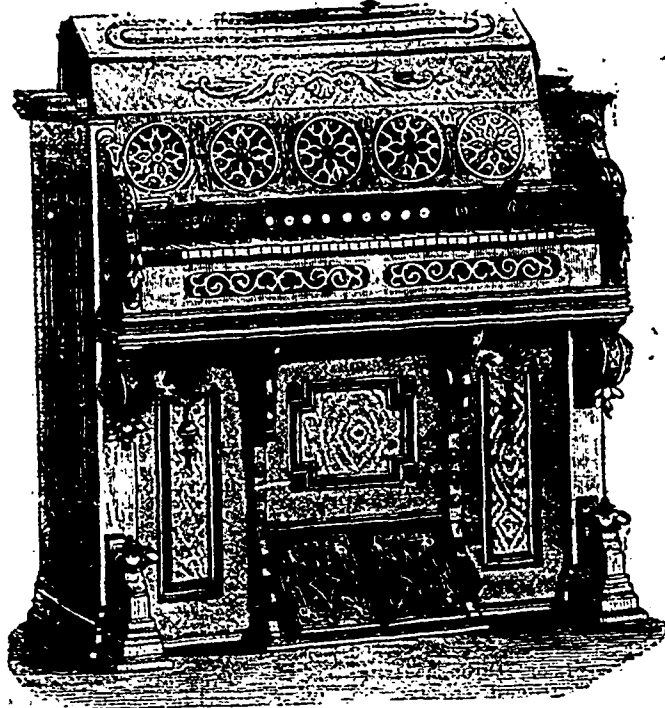
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1875.

No. 43.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

His Excellency the Governor General, the Countess Dufferin and suite, Lieut. General O'Grady Haley and Staff, and Sir G. Bowen, arrived at Ottawa on Saturday last. His Excellency was met at the Railway Station by the Mayor and Corporation who presented him with a congratulatory address on his return to the Capital. Quite a large number of the citizens were present, and manifested their joy in unmistakable terms on the safe return of His Excellency and Lady Dufferin. A guard of honor and the band of the Governor General's Foot Guards, were at the station to receive the Viceregal party and escort them to their residence Rideau Hall. We are happy to say that Lord and Lady Dufferin look well after their trip to the land of their nativity.

Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. Edward George Percy Littleton, of the Grenadier Guards, eldest son of Lord Hatherton, has been appointed Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General.

Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, accompanied by Major Hewitt, commandant of the Military College, visited Kingston last week, and made a minute inspection of the College building at Fort Frederick. He also inspected the Market Battery grounds, a plot of ground in front of the City Hall, which is wanted by the Pembroke Railway for a passenger station. After inspecting the ground in the company of the Mayor and others, the Premier said he would consider their requests, but would at present make no definite promises. He, however, thought the matter might be arranged so as to suit both parties. Subsequently Mr. Mackenzie was entertained at luncheon in the British American Hotel by the Mayor and Corporation. His Worship the Mayor occupied the chair, having the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie on his right and Mr. John Carruthers on his left. Mr. ex-Mayor Drennan occupied the vice chair, having Major Hewitt, the Commandant of the Military School, on his right, and the Mayor of Winnipeg on his left.

We are pleased to learn that the Hon. Mr. Geoffrion, is considered quite out of danger and is steadily progressing towards convalescence.

Col. Bernard, Deputy Minister of Justice, received on the 21st inst., from Assistant Commissioner McLeod a telegram *via* Helena, to the effect that the escort of the North West Mounted Police, who were with General Selby Smyth, had returned back to Fort McLeod on the 5th instant, and that they reported that General Smyth left Joseph's Prairie on the 27th September, and expected to reach Vancouver between the 16th and 20th October.

Three Dominion flags and one Union Jack, shipped per steamship *Manitoba* arrived in Ottawa on the 19th. They are for use at Rideau Hall, and were manufactured by Messrs Dr McNece & Sons, of Glasgow.

There seems to be some misapprehension as to the amount which should be put upon newspapers when mailed by private parties. Some continue to put two cent stamps upon papers, which, it will be seen by the 23rd clause of the Postal Act, is a waste of money. The 23rd clause of the law provides that "newspapers and periodicals weighing less than one ounce each, may be posted singly at a postage rate of *half a cent each*, which must be in all cases prepaid by postage stamps affixed to each."

Fuller's Line of the Canada Pacific telegraph was completed, fifteen miles west of Battle River on October 10. This makes a continuous telegraph communication 500 miles west of Fort Garry.

Very careful observations made by the United States Lake Survey officers, with the hydrometer, shows that the volume of water passing down the St. Lawrence River greatly exceeds that passing down Detroit River. As there are no large streams entering the lakes between the mouth of the Detroit River and the head of the St. Lawrence it is a very interesting problem as to where this surplus of water comes from.

Panama dates, to Oct. 9, states that the Indians surprised and attacked the Canelo gatherers, or Chugunque, in Darien, killing over fifty and dispersing the entire camp some 800. This is a death blow to the rubber gathering in Darien, and cuts off the Isthmus supply to the market. Panama will suffer heavily.

Proposals for a new Canadian loan have just been issued. It is for two and a half millions sterling. Three fifths of this sum are guaranteed by the Imperial Government; the other two fifths are issued on the credit of Canada alone. The rate of interest of both is four per cent. The scheme has been favourably received.

A magnificent score with the Rifle, was made on the 22nd inst., on the Riverside Range at Sayne, Pa., Capt. R. C. Coleman of the American Rifle Team made in eight shots, 39 out of a possible 40, at the 1,000 yards range.

The *Jewish World* says that 200 dwellings, a synagogue, and five schools in the town of Windy, Russian Poland, have been burned. Some persons perished, and 3,000 are homeless.

The negotiations between Mr. Wade, the British Minister, and the Chinese Government, are progressing satisfactorily. The *Pekin Gazette* publishes an edict referring to

the murder of Margary, and declaring the right of foreigners to travel in the interior, and requiring Chinese officials to take cognizance of the treaties.

It is reported that during the stay of the "Bellerophon" at Newport, R. I., fifty five men, including four bandsmen, deserted.

Cleopatra's Needle, which is shortly to be transported to England, is a fine monolith of red granite, 64 feet in length and 7 feet in diameter. Its weight has been variously estimated, but the maximum given is 284 tons. It now lies prostrate and parallel to the sea, on a sandy bank fifteen feet high. The hieroglyphics are in good preservation and record that the obelisk was erected at On (Heliopolis, near Cairo,) by Thothmes II., about 1,500 years B. C., during whose reign Egypt is recorded to have "placed its frontier where it pleased." The lateral inscriptions recorded the names and titles of Ramesses II, known to the Greeks under the name of Sesostris, and relate how he had conquered all the nations of the world. It is worthy of note, too, that the Israelites were in Egypt at the time of the construction of the monument.

The *London Echo* says that a large portion of the bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on the 20th, will be sent to Canada.

A telegram has been received from Valparaiso announcing that a terrible fire has taken place at Iquique, Peru. Three quarters of that town are said to have been destroyed.

Later and fuller accounts of the recent disastrous floods and gales on the British Coast are to hand. The brigs *John* and *Isabella* were totally lost near Stonehaven, on the Scottish coast, the crew numbering twelve, perished. Two large vessels have been lost off Peter Head in the same vicinity, with all on board. This makes five vessels which have gone down with their crews in a distance of forty miles, which have been reported within the last two days.

Advices from Peking state that Mr. Wade, British Minister insists, as a future basis of negotiations, upon the better observance by the Chinese of treaty obligations, especially in regard to the arbitrary restriction of trade imposed by the Chinese Government.

The fourth centenary of the battle of Morat, in which Charles the bold lost his life, is to be celebrated on the 22nd of June, next year. A circular has been sent out from Berne to the Swiss Cantons, and the Alsatian and Suabian towns which took part in the engagement. A procession is to revive the costumes and arms of the period, displaying one field of battle itself the banners of the towns, districts, abbeys, and corporations which put the Temeraire to flight.

African Exploration.

(Condensed from N. Y. Herald.)

VILLAGE OF KAGEHI, DISTRICT OF
UCHAMBI, USUKUMA, ON THE
VICTORIA NIYANZA,
March 1, 1875.

The second part of the programme laid before me as Commander of the Anglo American Press Expedition to perform, ended successfully at noon on the 27th February, 1875. The great lake first discovered by Captain Speke—the Victoria Nyanza—was sighted and reached by us on that day; and it is with the feeling of the most devout gratitude to Almighty God for preserving us, amid manifold perils, that I write these lines. It seems an age since we departed from Mpwapwa Usungu, whence I despatch my last letter to you. We have experienced so much, seen and suffered so much, that I have to recapitulate carefully in my memory, and turn to my note book often to refresh my recollections of even the principal events of this most long, arduous, and eventful march to the Victoria Nyanza. I promised you in my last letter that I would depart as soon as practicable from the old route to Unyanyembe, which is now so well known, and would, like the patriarch Livingstone, strike out a new line to unknown lands. I did so, but in our adventurous journey north I imperilled the expedition and almost brought it to an untimely end, but which, happily for me, for you, and for geographers, a kindly Providence averted. On leaving Mpwapwa we edged northward across the Desert of the Marenga Mkali, or the Bilber Water, leaving the vain chief of Alumbi far to the south, and traversed Northern Ugogo with the usual success attending travellers in Southern Ugogo. The chiefs practised the usual arts to fleece us of property and blackmailed us at every opportunity. Now, we met chiefs more amiably disposed towards strangers to pay heavier tribute in other chiefs' lands. We crossed broad and bleak plains, where food was scarce and cloth vanished fast, to enter hilly districts, where food was abundant, the people civil, and the chiefs kind. We traversed troublesome districts, where wars and rumours of wars were rife, the people treacherous and hostile, to enter countries lying at the mercy of the ferocious Wahunba on the north, and the Wabebo to the south. Thus good and evil fortune alternated during our travels through Ugogo—an epitome in the brief of our after experiences. Furious rainy tempests accompanied us each day, and some days both nature and man warred against us, while on other days both seemed combined to bless us. Under our adverse fates the expedition seemed to melt away; men died from fatigue and famine, many were left behind sick, while many, again, deserted. Promises of reward, kindness, threats, punishments, had no effect. The expedition seemed doomed. The white men, though selected out of the ordinary class of Englishmen, did their work bravely—nay, I may say heroically. Though suffering from fever and dysentery, insulted by natives, marching under the heat and equatorial rainstorms, they at all times proved themselves of noble, manful natures, stout hearted, brave men, and—better than all—true Christians. Unrepenting they bore their hard fate and worse fare; resignedly they endured their allotted duties, at all times commended themselves to my good opinion.

Mr. Stanley then proceeds to describe his journey to Chwyn, which occupied twelve days. There, young Poccock, an English

sailor who accompanied the expedition, died. From Chwyn the caravan advanced to Mangara, where Knif Halleck, the carrier of Kirl's letter bag to Livingstone, was brutally murdered by the Warimi tribe. The fifth day's march from Chwyn brought the party into the country of the Waturu, and the traveller thus graphically relates the subsequent events:—

Half an hour afterward the war cry of the Waturu was heard resounding through each of the 200 villages of the valley of the Leowumbu. The war cry was similar to that of the Wagogo, and phonetically it might be spelt "Hehu, A Hehu," the latter syllables drawn out in a prolonged cry, thrilling and loud. As we had heard the Wagogo sound the war notes upon every slight apparition of strangers we imagined that the warriors of Ituru were summoned to contend against some marauders like the warlike Mirambo or some other malcontent neighbours, and, nothing disturbed by it, we pursued our various avocations. Like peaceful beings, fresh from our new brotherhood with the elders of Ituru. Some of our men were gone out to the neighbouring pool to draw water for their respective messes, others were gone to cut wood, others were about starting to purchase food, when suddenly we saw the outskirts of the camp darkened by about 100 natives in full war costume. Feathers of the bustard, the eagle and the kite waved above their heads, or the mane of the zebra and the giraffe encircled their brows; their left hands held their bows and arrows, while their right bore their spears.

This hostile presence naturally alarmed us, for what had we done to occasion disturbance or war? Remembering the pacific bearing of Livingstone when he and I were menaced by the cannibal Wabembe, I gave orders that none should leave camp until we should ascertain what this warlike appearance meant, and that none should by any demonstration provoke the natives. While we waited to see what the Waturu intended to do, their numbers increased tenfold, and every bush and tree hid a warrior. Our camp was situated on the edge of a broad wilderness, which extended westward many days' march; but to the north, east, and south, nothing was seen but villages and cultivated ground, which, with the careless mode of agriculture in vogue among savages, contained acres of dwarf shrubbery; but I doubt whether throughout this valley a better locality for a camp could have been selected than the one we had chosen. Fifty or sixty yards around us was open ground, so that we had the advantage of light to prevent the appearance of an enemy unseen. A slight fence of bush served to screen our numbers from those without the camp, but, having had no occasion to suspect hostilities, it was but ill adapted to shield us from attack. When the Waturu were so numerous in our vicinity that it was no longer doubtful that they were summoned to fight us, I despatched a young man who knew their language to ascertain their intention. As he advanced toward them six or seven warriors drew near to talk with him. When he returned he informed us that one of our men had stolen some milk and butter from a small village and that we must pay for it in cloth. The messenger was sent back to tell them that white men did not come to their country to rob or quarrel; that they had but to name the price of what was stolen to be paid at once, and that not one grain of corn or milletseed should be appropriated by us wrongfully. Upon this the principal warriors drew nearer, until we could hear their voices plainly, though we did not understand the nature of the conversation.

The messenger informed us that the elders demanded four yards of sheeting, which was about six times the value of the stolen articles; but at such a time it was useless to haggle over such a demand, and the cloth was paid. When it was given to them the elders said they were satisfied, and with drew.

But it was evident that though the elders were satisfied the warriors were not, as they could be seen hurrying by scores from all parts of the valley and gesticulating violently in crowds. Still we waited patiently, hoping that if the elders and principal warriors were really amicably disposed toward us, their voices would prevail, and that they would be able to assuage the wild passions which now seemed to animate the others. As we watched them we noted that about 200 detached themselves from the gesticulating crowds east of the camp and were hurrying to the thick bush west of us. Soon afterward one of my men returned from that direction bleeding profusely from the face and arm, and reported that he and a youth named Sulieman were out collecting firewood when they were attacked by a large crowd of savages, who were hidden in the bush. A knobstick had crushed his nose and a spear had severely wounded him in the arm, but he had managed to escape, while Sulieman was killed, a dozen spears having been plunged into his back. This report and the appearance of the bleeding youth so excited the soldiers of the expedition that they were only with the utmost difficulty restrained from beginning the battle at once. Even yet I hoped that war might be prevented by a little diplomacy, while I did not forget to open the ammunition boxes and prepare for the worst. But much was to be done. The enclosure of the camp required to be built up, and something of a fortification was needed to repel the attack of such a large force. While we were thus preparing without ostentation to defend ourselves from what I conceived to be an imminent attack, the Waturu, now a declared enemy, advanced upon the camp, and a shower of arrows fell all around us. Sixty soldiers, held in readiness, were at once ordered to deploy in front of the camp, fifty yards off, and the Waugwana, or freemen of Zanzibar, obedient to the command, rushed out of the camp, and the battle commenced.

Immediately after these sixty men, with axes, were ordered to cut bushes and raise a high fence of thorn around the camp, while twenty more were ordered to raise lofty platforms like towers within, for sharpshooters. We based ourselves in bringing the sections of the *Lady Alice* to make a central camp for a last resistance, and other wise strengthening the defences. Every one worked with a will, and while the firing of the skirmishers, growing more distant, announced that the enemy was withdrawing from the attack, we were left to work unmolested. When the camp was prepared I ordered the bugle to sound the retreat, in order that the savages might have time to consider whether it was politic for them to renew the fight. When the skirmishers returned they announced that fifteen of the enemy were killed, while a great many more were wounded and borne off by their friends. Tary had all distinguished themselves—even "Bull," the British bull dog, had seized one of the Waturu by the leg and had given him a taste of the power of the English canine of his breed before the poor savage was mercifully dispatched by a Snider bullet. We rested that day from further trouble, and the next morning we waited events until nine o'clock, when the enemy appeared in greater force than ever, having

summoned their neighbours all about them to assist them (I felt assured now) in our ruin.

But, though we were slow to war upon people whom I thought might be made friends the previous day, we were not slow to continue fighting if the natives were determined to fight. Accordingly I selected four experienced men to lead four several detachments, and gave orders that they should march in different directions through the valley, and meet at some high rocks distant five miles off; that they should size upon all cattle, and burn every village as soon as taken. Obedient to the command they sallied out of the camp and began the second day's fight. They were soon vigorously engaged with the enemy, who fled fast and furious before them to an open plain on the banks of the Leewumbu. The detachment under Farjalla Christie became too excited, and because the enemy ran imagined that they had but to show themselves to cause the natives to fly; but once on the plain—having drawn them away isolated miles from any succour—they turned upon them and slaughtered the detachment to a man, except the messenger, who had been detailed to accompany the detachment to report success or failure. I had taken the precaution to send one swift footed man to accompany each detachment for this purpose. This messenger came from Farjalla to procure assistance, which was at once despatched, though too late to aid the unfortunate men, but not too late to save the second detachment from a like fate, as the victorious enemy, after slaughtering the first detachment, had turned upon the second with the evident intention to cut the entire force opposed to them in detail. When the support arrived they found the second detachment almost lost. Two soldiers were killed. The captain, Ferahan, had a deep spear wound in his side. The others were hemmed in on all sides. A volley was poured into the rear of the astonished enemy, and the detachment was saved. With their combined forces our people poured a second volley, and continued their march almost unopposed to the northern and eastern extremity of the valley. Meanwhile, smoke was seen issuing from the south and south east, informing us that the third and fourth detachments were pursuing their way victoriously, and soon a score or more villages were enveloped in dense volumes of smoke. Even at a distance of eight miles we beheld burning villages, and shortly after fired settlements to the north and east announced our victory on all sides. Towards evening the soldiers returned, bringing cattle and an abundance of grain to the camp; but when the muster roll was called I found I had lost twenty one men, who had been killed, while thirty five deaths of the enemy were reported.

The third day we began the battle with sixty good men, who received instructions to proceed to the extreme length of the valley and burn what had been left the previous day. These came to a strong and large village to the north east, which, after a slight resistance, they entered, loaded themselves with grain and set on fire. Long before noon it was clearly seen that the savages had had enough of war, and were demoralized, and our people returned through the now silent and blackened valley without molestation. Just before daybreak on the fourth day, we left our camp and continued our journey north west, with provisions sufficient to last us six days, leaving the people of Ituru to ponder on the harsh fate they had drawn on themselves by their greed, treachery, and wanton murder, and attack on peaceful

strangers. We are still a formidable force, strong in numbers, guns, and property, though, for an expedition destined to explore so many thousands of miles of new countries, we had suffered severely. I had left the coast with over 300 men; but when I numbered the expedition at Mgonjo Tombu, in Iramba, which we reached three days after departing from the scene of our war, I found that I had but 194 men left. Thus, in less than three months, I had lost by dysentery, famine, heart disease, desertion and war, over 125 men, natives of Africa and one European. I have not time—for my work is but beginning—to relate a tithe of our adventure, or how we suffered. You can better imagine our perils, our novel and strange fortunes, if you reflect on the loss of 126 men out of such an expedition. Such a loss even in a strong regiment would be deemed almost a calamity. What name will you give such a loss when you cannot recruit your numbers, where every man that dies is a loss that cannot be repaired; when your work, which is to last years, is but beginning; where each morning you say to yourself, "This day may be your last?"

Referring to the nature of the country and the people through which he has passed to Lake Nyanza, Mr. Stanley says:—

Now, after our long journey, the Expedition is halted a hundred yards from the lake, and as I look upon its dancing waters I long to launch the *Lady Alice* and venture out to explore its mysteries. Though on its shore, I am as ignorant of its configuration and extent as any man in England or America. I have questioned the natives of Uchambi closely upon the subject at issue, but no one can tell me positively whether the lake is one or more. I hear a multitude of strange names, but whether they are of countries or lakes it is impossible to divine, their knowledge of it being very superficial. My impression, however, is that Speke, in his bold sketch and imagined outline, is nearer the truth than Livingstone, one, who reported of it upon hearsay at a great distance from its shores; but as soon as I can finish my letters to you and my friends the sections of the *Lady Alice* will be screwed together, and the first English boat that ever sailed on the African lakes shall venture upon her mission of thoroughly exploring every nook and cranny of the shores of the Victoria. It is with great pride and pleasure I think of our success in conveying such a large boat safely through the hundreds of miles of jungle which we traversed, and just now I feel as though the entire wealth of the universe could not bribe me to turn back from my work. Indeed, it is with the utmost impatience that I think of the task of writing my letters before starting upon the more pleasant work of exploring, but I remember the precept, "Duty before pleasure." I hear of strange tales about the countries on the shores of this lake, which make me still more eager to start. One man reports a country peopled with dwarfs, another with giants, and another is said to possess a breed of such large dogs that even my mastiffs are said to have been small compared to them. All these may be idle romance, and I lay no stress on anything reported to me as I hope to be enabled to see with my own eyes all the wonders of these unknown countries.

Rams, Guns, and Torpedoes.

If any lessons of practical utility can be gathered by our naval authorities from the circumstances attending the loss of the *Vanguard*, the half a million sterling now

lying at the bottom of the Irish Sea will not have been expended in vain. While all the ingenuity of the divers' science is engaged in the solution of the problem of how to get her up, it will be well if we improve the occasion by discussing the more important question of how to keep the remainder of our ironclad fleet from going down. In so doing we dismiss for the present the seaman's view of the subject. Whether it was by error or accident that the ship was struck we shall probably know very shortly; and the lessons which may be learnt on that important phase of the question will then be open for the study of every one who takes a patriotic interest in the efficiency of the *personnel* of the fleet. It is with the *materiel* side of the question that we are now concerned.

The singular character of the damage done to the side of the *Vanguard* by this collision merits the careful attention of the naval architect. It must be premised that the stems of the ships of the *Vanguard* class, although made of solid forgings, and strengthened to resist the shock of ramming, are yet not of the true ram shape. The contour of the stem is nearly straight, and, as a consequence, the portion of it near the water line will strike the side of a vessel of her own size before the spur projection has penetrated the bottom. Consequently, the shock of the collision between the *Iron Duke* and *Vanguard* was brought upon the armour plate belt of the latter ship, and not upon the thinly plated bottom. The warmest admirer of ram and ram warfare, in his most sanguine moods could scarcely have been prepared for the result that followed. That a ram, driven by a momentum of upwards of three million foot tons per minute, should treat a three quarter or an inch plate like pasteboard, and find its way some feet into the interior of a ship, was what everybody expected. But that eight inch armour plates, backed by ten inches of teak, and another inch and a half of iron, the whole stiffened by deep frames and girders, should likewise give way, and admit enough water to sink the ship in an hour, was what few, if any, could have anticipated. Had the ship been pierced beneath the armour belt, we should have learned nothing new, but, struck as she was, we have discovered most important facts regarding the formidability of the ram as a weapon of offence in naval warfare. The lesson has been an expensive one, it is true, but we do not see how such valuable facts could have been acquired in any other way. At all events it is an *experimentum crucis*.

But having discovered vulnerability in our ironclads of a character that was before unexpected, it behoves the authorities to set to work at once and devise some means of providing against such a contingency in future. Not the contingency of another collision between two ships of our own fleet—we trust that will never be repeated. The obvious method is to continue the inner bottom beyond the armour belt to several feet above the water line. If this is done, and a wing space of five or six feet is allowed between the armoured side and the inner bottom, there will be no fear of the recurrence of such a catastrophe as the sinking of a magnificent ironclad from a blow received at so strong a part of the ship as that where the *Vanguard* was pierced.

The cellular system of ship construction has never been carried out in its full entirety. We believe the *Inflexible* is the most perfect example of the unsinkable system that has yet been designed. The dimensions of our sea going ships are generally so limited that the stowage room required

leaves scarcely any available space for carrying out a perfectly satisfactory system of watertight cellular compartments. In such vessels as the *Inflexible*, of enormous beam and capacity beyond the requirements for stores, &c., there is every opportunity for constructing wide wing passages and subdividing the interior of the ship to a very considerable extent. True it is that all our ironclads are built in water tight compartments; but many of these are very often of very large capacity relatively to the displacement of the ship.

It is in the direction of internal subdivision rather than increased thickness of armour that we should look for warships development. Mr. Barnaby, the Admiralty Director of Naval Construction, said, more than a year since, that in the two feet of armour which coats the *Inflexible's* citadel we have probably attained the maximum. We are decidedly of that opinion. By the very necessities of the case it is possible to float only a certain weight of armour on a ship of manageable dimensions; and as the battle between gun and armour now proceeds, it is evident that the gun has the mastery. Whatever armour can be carried on the side of a ship of reasonable dimensions, a gun can be carried on a much smaller ship that will penetrate it. The 81 ton gun is already looked upon as a small affair. Not only is the 100 ton gun designed, and as good as made, but we hear rumours of one of 150 tons. We commenced the sixth decade of this century with the 68 pounder smooth bore; the seventh decade is not half expired, and 38 ton rifled ordnance are treated as mere pop guns. Who, then, shall say what we shall yet do in the way of guns? We believe that neither the possible nor the probable limit has yet been reached; for when we cease to armour plate our ships, the guns will still be needed to bombard land fortifications. We repeat, the safety of ships must be provided for in their internal construction, by such subdivision as will ensure both stability and buoyancy when pierced.

Our thoughts are no sooner directed towards the ram than the torpedo at once suggests itself as an enemy similar in kind but different in degree. The one is above board and to some extent a fair opponent; the other is below, hidden, and as deadly as it is crafty. Much as torpedo warfare may be opposed to British instincts, it must needs be studied. While torpedoes are made by other countries we must prepare ourselves for them, and further, we must thoroughly arm ourselves with the best form of that weapon, and with ships whose special purpose it shall be to discharge them.

Two conditions are necessary in order to successfully resist the explosion of torpedoes under a ship's bottom. One is to construct the bottom of the best material, so as to limit the damage as much as possible; and the other is to sub divide the ship to the fullest extent practicable. We believe that every effort is being made by the Admiralty to secure both of these conditions in the ships now being built. But their duty does not end there, for whatever recent discoveries and developments have made known should be introduced into existing ships as soon as possible. Had the inner bottom of the *Vanquard* been constructed in the same way as those of more recent ships, we believe she would now be afloat. We hope that no time will be lost in putting the remainder of our ironclad fleet in a satisfactory condition. Better to lose one ship during time of peace—however ignoble the circumstances of that loss may be—than

lose the fleet itself by the enemy's rams. That absolute immunity from loss, or even anything approaching it, will ever be attained, we do not for a moment dream, but we do expect that the ships of the British Navy will be put into at least as safe a condition as those of any other Power; the rest can then be confidently left to the courage and skill of our officers and men.—*Broad Arrow.*

RIFLE COMPETITION.

FROM OUR BRITISH COLUMBIA CORRESPONDENT.

The Second Annual Prize meeting of the British Columbia Rifle Association commenced on Thursday 2nd September last, at the Clover Point Range, Victoria.

The arrangements made by the Council of the Association in the preparation of the Range and for the comfort of visitors were highly praised, and it is to be hoped that the future prize meetings will be equally successful. It is to be observed, however, that the existence of British Columbia as a Military District is very recent, and the instruction of its volunteers has hardly reached the same state of perfection as is noticeable in the older Provinces of the Dominion.

There are two companies of Rifles located at Victoria, one company of Rifles and a detached Battery of Garrison Artillery at New Westminster, and one company of Rifles at Nanaimo; all armed with short Snider Eu-field Rifles.

The outlying companies were very well and successfully represented at the meeting. The meeting was opened on the first day at twelve noon, the Hon. Mrs. Gray, firing the first shot.

The following is the result of the first days shooting.

NO. 1, OPENING MATCH.

Open to members of the Association Range 200 yards, 5 rounds.

	Pts.
Pto McLean No. 1 Co.....	24 \$15
Mr Bramwell, B. C. R.A.....	24 10
Sergt Butler, No. 1 Co.....	23 6
Sergt Wilson, No. 2 Co.....	23 4
Sergt Brown, N. W. Rifles.....	22 2

NO. 2 EFFECTIVE MILITIA MATCH.

Open to all efficient members of Provincial militia. In two stages.

First stage, Ranges 200 and 400 yards 5 rounds at each range. The ten highest scores to compete in the second stage.

	Pts.
Lieut Wolfenden, No. 1 Co.....	33 \$10
Pto Bickford, No. 1 Co.....	32 5
Pto A Jones, No. 1 Co.....	32 5
Pto Rose, No. 2 Co.....	29 5
Pto Williams, No 1 Co.....	27 5

Second stage. Ranges 500 and 600 yds, 5 rounds at each range.

	Pts.
Pto Rose, No. 2 Co. NRA medal and	23 \$20
Sergt Brown N. W. Rifles.....	22 10
Lieut Wolfenden, No. 1 Co.....	16 5

The second day's shooting commenced with

NO. 3. GOVERNOR GENERAL'S PRIZES.

Open to members of active militia, Ranges 300, 500 and 600 yards, 5 rounds at each range.

1st Prize. Governor General's silver medal and \$20. 2nd Prize. Governor General's bronze medal and \$10

	Pts.
Sergt Brown, N W Rifles.....	38
Sergt Jackson, N W Rifles.....	37

Lieut Peelo, N W Rifles.....	36	\$7.50
Pto McLean No. 1 Co.....	35	5.00
Lieut Wolfenden, No. 1 Co.....	35	4.00

NO. 4. LIBERTY GOVERNOR'S CHALLENGE CUP.

Open to members of active militia, Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards. 5 rounds at each range.

1st Prize. Lieut. Governor's Challenge Cup and \$20.

	Pts.
Sergt Butler, No. 1 Co.....	41
Lieut Wolfenden No. 1 Co.....	45 \$15
Pto McLean, No. 1 Co.....	43 5
Pto Berkeley, No. 1 Co.....	42 5
Pto Cox, No. 2 Co.....	42 5
Pto Kennedy No. 1 Co.....	41 5

It is to be observed, in connection with the above competition that the Cup is now the property of Sergt. Butler, the conditions of its presentation being that it should become the property of the marksmen winning it twice in succession.

NO. 5 ALL COMERS MATCH.

Open to all comers, any Rifle, Range 300 yards, 7 rounds.

The prizes in this match consisted of articles donated with money prizes added by the association.

	Pts.
Sergt Brown, N. W. Rifles.....	22 \$10
Sergt Jackson, N. W. Rifles.....	21 5
Pto Kennedy, No. 1 Co.....	21 5

NO. 1 CORPORATION STAKES.

Open to members of active militia, Range 500 yards, 7 rounds.

1st Prize. Silver medal of Corporation of Victoria and \$10.

	Pts.
Pto Fletcher No. 2 Co.....	22
Pto Kennedy, No. 1 Co.....	21 \$10
Pto James, No. 1 Co.....	20 5
Sergt Brown, N. W. Rifles.....	20 5

GRAND AGGREGATE PRIZES.

Highest aggregate score in matches No. 1, first stage No. 2, Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, Gold Badge of B. C. R. A., and \$30; Sgt. Brown, N. W. Rifles—168 points; second highest in above silver badge of B. C. R. A., and \$15; Lieut. Wolfenden, No. 1 Co—146 points.

The third day's shooting commenced with

NO. 7 MAIDEN STAKES.

Open to members of association except winners of 1st and 2nd prizes in previous competitions. Range 400 yards, 5 rounds.

The prizes in this match consisted of articles donated.

	Pts.
Lieut Col Houghton, D.A.G.,.....	17
Pto Nowbury, No. 2 Co.....	17
Pto James, No. 1 Co.....	16
Lieut Peelo, N. W. Rifles.....	16
Sergt Woollacott, No. 2 Co.....	15

NO. 8 NAVAL AND MILITARY MATCH.

This, the most interesting match of the meeting, is competed for by a squad of eight officers, non-commissioned officers or men of H. M. Navy, and eight officers, non-commissioned officers or men of the Active Militia of the Province. Ranges 200 and 400 yards, 5 rounds at each range. The competitors on the part of the Navy were selected from H.M.S. *Myrmidon* and *Rocket* stationed at the naval station at Esquimalt.

The match resulted in a victory for the Militia, the total of each squad being as follows:

	Total.
Militia.....	240
Navy.....	153

NO. 9 EXTRA PRIZES.

Open to members of Association, Ranges 300 and 500 yards, 5 rounds at each range. The prizes in this match consisted of articles donated with a choice according to merit of score.

	Pts.
Lieut. Peole N W Rifles.....	30
Pte Fletcher, No. 2 Co.....	30
Sergt Butler, No. 1 Co.....	30
Mr Metters R.N.....	26
Mr Allaop, B.C.R.A.....	25
Pte James, No. 1 Co.....	25
Sergt Jackson, N.W. Rifles.....	24
Mr Good, B.C.R.A.....	24
Mr Harman, B.C.R.A.....	24
Pte Williams, No. 1 Co.....	24

NO. 10 CONSOLATION MATCH.

Open to members of association, who have not won a prize at this meeting. The prizes in this match consisted of articles donated, with money prizes added by the Association.

	Pts.	\$
Mr Pooloy, B.C.R.A.....	16	5
Mr Warburton, R.N.....	15	5
Sergt Thomas, Nannimo Rifles.....	15	
Pte Green, No. 1 Co.....	14	
Mr Brooks, R.N.....	14	
Mr Duffett, R.N.....	14	
Pte Finlayson, No. 1 Co.....	14	

The targets and scoring were the same as at Wimbledon in 1873. The Association is not in a position, at present, to adopt the contrivances dependent on the proper scoring attached to the new Wimbledon targets.

The Range is situated on a neck of land projecting into the Straits of Juan de Fuca. There is consequently variable winds, some times of great strength, which, with the variation of light renders the shooting at times most difficult.

The presentation of the Prizes won at this meeting took place on Parliament Square on the Monday following. The Prizes were presented by the Hon. Mr. Justice Gray, President of the Association, to whose zealous interest on behalf of the Association, so much of the success of the last annual prize meeting is due.

HEAD QUARTERS COMPANY RIFLE CLUB COMPETITION.

The first competition of this Club, (composed exclusively of the City Company of the 71st Batt. of Active Militia) was held last Saturday afternoon at the Frederickton Rifle Range. The Club was divided into two squads, No. 1 being under the command of Sergt. Coro, No. 2 under Sergt. Sanderson, the Range Officer, Capt. Gropley, exercising a general superintendence over the whole competition. As will be seen by the annexed list, over thirty competitors participated in this match—the largest number who have for years past taken part in a purely local contest. The new Wimbledon Regulations were strictly adhered to. Great interest was manifested by all the competitors, many of whom were "young shots;" but we would not be surprised if, before a great while, some of those very young riflemen will be winning fresh laurels for Frederickton at Ottawa or Wimbledon. The afternoon was delightful, and the match passed off very satisfactorily. During the afternoon the Range was visited by a large number of citizens, the Patron of the Club, the Deputy Adjutant General, being present, and evincing the greatest interest in the Competition. The following is the list of winners, with the prizes.

Pte Harry Morris, Revolver, value.....	\$20 00
Pte S Craig, Telescope.....	7 50
Pte J Johnson, Silver Cup.....	6 00
Sgt A Coro, \$1.00 and Watch Stand, value.....	4 00
Sgt John Payne, Photograph Album, prize.....	5 00
Pte E Tweedale, \$1.00 and Mr. Shute's prize.....	
Corp J Wright, \$2.00 and Q. M. Hogg's prize.....	
Pte W S Whitehead, \$1.00 and Ink Stand value.....	3 00
Pte Wm Randle, Mr. John Babbitt's prizes.....	
Pte A Straton, \$1.00 and Pocket Knife value.....	2 00
Pte A T Howard, 50 cts. and Ink Stand, value.....	2 00
Pte Joseph Winslow.....	2 50
Pte C E Esty.....	2 00
Pte William McLean.....	2 00
Sgt A Sanderson.....	2 00
Bugler McLaughlin.....	2 00
Pte J Douglas Linzen.....	2 00
Pte E Smith.....	1 50
Corp W V Segee.....	1 50
Pte F King.....	1 25
Pte Hugh Doherty.....	1 25
Pte Frank Straton.....	1 00
Pte W A Barnes.....	1 00
Pte Geo H Bolyea.....	1 00
Pte A V Wiggins.....	1 00
Pte William Craig.....	0 75
Pte J Lipsott.....	0 75
Pte George Straton.....	0 75
Pte Walter Leonard.....	0 50
Pte C F Libby.....	0 50
Pte Charles Mooers.....	0 50

—N. B. Reporter, Oct. 13th.

62ND RIFLE CLUB.

The annual competition of the Rifle Club, in connection with the 62nd St. John Volunteer Battalion, took place at Drury Range on the 19th inst. There were over thirty competitors present, but most of these were "young shots" or recruits, a great many having only lately joined the Battalion, which will account for the comparatively small score made by prize winners. The competitors were annoyed by gusts of wind blowing across the range which rendered good shooting impossible even for experienced marksmen. The Club not having received a Government grant this year the citizens of St. John kindly contributed several valuable articles besides some cash donations for competition. The first prize was a handsome silver challenge cup presented to the Club by Major Maher, the popular Paymaster of the Battalion, with ten dollars added by the Officers. The following were the prize winners:—

	Pts
Corp Diamond, Cup and.....	\$10 00 43
Sgt Grogan, Meerschaum Pipe and.....	5 00 43
Sgt D Conolly, do do and.....	3 00 39
Corp A Rodgers, Photo Album and.....	2 00 37
Capt Likely, Notman's Prize and.....	2 00 35
Q M Sergt Lenahan, Surg's. prize.....	1 50 33
Pte Vincent, Brandy Flask, and.....	1 00 32
Lieut McLean.....	3 00 32
Sergt Rogers.....	2 50 32
Sergt Buchanan.....	2 00 30
Sergt Lindsay.....	2 00 30
Pte McAndrews.....	2 00 27
Sergt E Connolly.....	2 00 25
Corp Magee.....	1 00 15
Capt Kaye.....	1 00 15

Pte Stephenson.....	1 00 15
Pte J Courteney.....	1 00 14
Pte C Smith.....	1 00 11

At the close of the competition Captain Likely presented the prizes.

Two "scratch matches" afterwards took place with the following result:—

SCRATCH MATCH.

400 yards, 5 shots. Highest possible score 20. 7 prizes.

	Pts.
Lieut. H M McLean.....	19
Qm Sergt Lenahan.....	16
Capt Likely.....	16
Sergt McPherson.....	15
Sergt Connolly.....	15
Sergt Grogan.....	10
Pte McAndrews.....	9

400 yards, 5 shots. Highest possible score 20 points.

	Pts.
Lieut McLean.....	17
Qm Serg Lenahan.....	17
Pte White.....	17
Pte Diamond.....	16

The old regulation target (square bulls eye) was used. MILITARY.

RIFLE MATCH BETWEEN THE 37TH & 39TH BATT'S.

The following is the score of an interesting match which took place on the farm of J. B. Carpenter, Esq. on the 19th ult. As will be seen by it, the 37th Batt. were the victors:

37TH BATTALION.

Colonel Davis.—200 yards—4334433—22	400 yards—4244334—24—46
Capt. Mussen.—200 yards—2223424—19	400 yards—3332002—15—34
Captain Ryan.—200 yards—4243444—25	400 yards—2434022—17—42
Captain Glenn.—200 yards—3323234—20	400 yards—3443433—24—44
Capt Williamson 200 yards—0232244—17	400 yards—2030024—11—28
Lieut Armstrong 200 yards—4434444—27	400 yards—3033343—19—46
Adjutant Tuck.—200 yards—4334344—25	400 yards—0244232—17—42
Lieut Cranston—200 yards—4443344—28	400 yards—3444133—25—51

Total,.... 333

39TH BATTALION.

Capt Matheson—200 yards—0230243—14	400 yards—0400034—11—25
Captain Green—200 yards—2433433—22	400 yards—6334444—26—48
Capt Thompson, 200 yards—3324333—21	400 yards—3223300—13—34
Capt. Crysler.—200 yards—2032423—15	400 yards—0432424—19—34
Capt. Coombs.—200 yards—4444234—25	400 yards—3234242—21—46
Qr. Mr. Griffin.—200 yards—3443424—24	400 yards—4.24433—23—47
Lieut. Stanton.—200 yards—4344221—23	400 yards—4234233—31—44
Captain Foley.—200 yards—0202223—11	400 yards—0002003—5—16

Total,.... 294.

—British Canadian.

The work of sinking a shaft to the depth of 100 metres, will be begun this week on the French coast near Calais. This will be a preliminary operation upon the channel tunnel.

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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, OCTOBER 26, 1875.

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

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

It appears the Court Martial on the loss of H. M. S. ship *Vanguard* has closed with a censure on the conduct of her captain and dismissal from his command.

As it is our intention to publish the proceedings of the Court Martial, we shall make no comments on this unlucky affair just now, but will offer some comments from our contemporaries on the accident and its lessons. The first is from the *United States Army and Navy Journal*, as follows:

"The sinking of the *Vanguard* by having a hole punched in her side by a blow, delivered at nearly right angles, by the underwater spur of her sister ironclad, the *Iron Duke*, seems on the face of it to be strongly corroborative of the arguments used by those naval writers who advocate the use of rams, to the exclusion almost of every other mode of naval attack. No one who had the knowledge necessary to form a correct judgment on such matters ever doubted that an underwater spur on the bow of a ship weighing some seven or eight thousand tons would punch a hole, when propelled at a moderate speed, in the side of an armored ship below the armor; and that if said armored ship, when so punched, had such defective internal arrangements, in the way of 'double bottom' and water-tight bulkheads (?), that the water could fill a sufficiently large portion of the hull to overcome her flotation power, she would sink, as a matter of course. This is exactly what happened to the *Vanguard*, one of the *chef d'œuvres* of Mr. Reed. A hole was punched in her side below the water; the doors were open in the bulkheads, and the 'double

bottom' utterly inefficient to afford the protection that Mr. Reed has boastfully claimed for it. As a necessary result the water entered in such quantities as to sink the ship. In nine cases out of ten, the so-called water-tight bulkheads have failed to save the ship when the emergency arose. The chief reason of this is not that the bulkheads are not water-tight, but that they have doors out in them, which are almost always left open to allow passage through. When the crash of a collision is heard, sometimes no effort is made to close them, and often when such effort is made, it is found that they are jammed or stuck fast in some way, so that they cannot be moved. As a general rule these safety appliances on board ship—men-of-war not excepted—which are but seldom called into use, are found to be out of order when wanted. The *Ville de Harve* and the *Americ*, first class iron ships, fitted with numerous so-called water-tight bulkheads, were abandoned in mid ocean, without any collision, but simply springing a leak. The *Ville de Paris* was sunk by collision with a sailing vessel, the bulkheads doors being caught open, and it being found impossible to close them. As a rule, the only bulkheads that have been found efficient have been those near the bow—which have no doors in them—and which are properly called collision bulkheads. The iron steamer *Vesta*, which sunk the Collins' steamer *Arctic*, is an example of a ship having been saved by a collision bulkhead."

The second is from the *Broad Arrow* of 11th Sept., entitled, "The Power of the Ram," deals with the question as one out of which valuable lessons may be deduced with reference to a new warlike engine, which have yet to be proved. Our contemporary says:

"Five years ago a thrill of horror ran through the country when the placards of the evening papers announced the loss of the *Captain*; and it was, no doubt, with similar feelings the announcement in extra large type on the newsbills of the evening papers on Friday of last week of the loss of the ironclad *Vanguard* was read. On a summer afternoon, in a dense fog, while our Coastguard fleet was, at no hurried pace, making its way round the Irish Coast, one ironclad quietly, without malice prepense, and, we may say, almost gently, sends its bow into the side of one of its companions, and in less than half an hour sinks it. The *Iron Duke*, with no great force or impetus, ran its spur into the side of the *Vanguard*, and sank the latter in so short a space of time that it was only just possible to transfer the crew to the offending vessel. But, thank God, all hands were saved, and a catastrophe was averted which would have been second only to that of the *Captain*. Such a sudden and shocking event must necessarily lead to an inquiry of an unusually interesting and serious nature; as it must lead to another inquiry of an outside character as to what precautions are taken to guarantee the safety of these brittle but expensive weapons. When the loss of such a vessel as the *Vanguard* means the loss of half a million sterling, we are bound to insist that the precautions against accident shall be exceptionally minute and satisfactory. Probably both these points will be dealt with and settled at the court-martial which is to be held at Plymouth. The most important fact this accident reveals is the power of the ram. In time of war, with such experience as has been afforded by more than one collision, it is impossible to doubt that the ram will take a most important place. What is the use of

throwing away powder and shot, when a carefully planted blow from the head of a vessel will be sufficient to send its enemy to the bottom in no time? Ramming, however, has not been taken up seriously, as a branch of naval instruction, but it is increasing in importance every year. We have, it is true, built two rams, the *Hotspur* and *Rupert*, in which armament and size are sacrificed to the ram. It is evident, now, we want more of such vessels, and the sooner we get them the better. It is, of course, well known that our principal ironclads are provided with rams, but they are intended rather for defence than attack, and are built for speed or armament rather than for being handy in using their spurs. What, however, we do not want are any further experiments of this kind with our fleet. It is bad enough to have to pay so much for keeping up what we are continually told is a surprisingly weak Navy, but it is worse, after having spent the money, to send the unfortunate vessels to the bottom. It was a great misfortune that this accident did not give the opportunity for trying fairly the value of the water-tight bulkheads; but, as the door of one compartment was left open, this could not be. At present, however, we are perfectly satisfied in the matter, and do not throw out this hint as a suggestion to make any more of these costly experiments."

The third is too long for insertion in this article is to be found on another page from *Broad Arrow* of 13th Sept., and is entitled "Rams, Guns and Torpedoes," the drift of which would lead us to suppose that *Torpedoes* as being "unseen" are the most formidable weapons.

If the results of all experience gained in actual warfare, or under conditions similar thereto for the past fifteen years, were tabulated and analysed, it would appear that the use of exceptional weapons, such as *Rams* and *Torpedoes* were just where the sixteenth century left the first—the era of the battle of Lepanto, and the second—the era of the siege of Antwerp under ALEXANDER FARNESE—while the value of the gun had been steadily and constantly increasing in all necessary, as well as possible requisites, mechanically and scientifically, as the principal engine of war.

The value of monster artillery would seem to be confined to an exceptional class of vessels and important forts, because the amount of machinery requisite to work them cannot be placed on board ordinary cruisers or line of battle ships. It is doubtful even if their value in a defensive point of view, i.e. as an armament of land forts, is not in danger of being greatly over-rated—vessels engaged in offensive operations are not now obliged to come to anchor abreast of the works they should attack, constant motion will be the rule of their tactics and the eighty one ton gun has no more chance of hitting an antagonist under steam than the 6½ ton gun, probably not as much—while it is subjected to all the casualties of shell fire at long range.

It is well known that the *Dardenelles* was at one time defended by a species of artillery which threw stone shot of 600 lbs. weight—yet it did not prevent the passage

of the straight from being forced by sailing line of battle ships—indeed it would seem as if the limits of usefulness in any sense of the term had been already reached as far as artillery is concerned. *The London Daily News* says:

"The War Office, we are told, is commencing the manufacture of a second 81-ton gun, the first of these monsters being almost ready for proof. We have no wish to dishearten the authorities in their lauded attempt to procure the most powerful weapon they can, but we cannot help thinking that a better course would have been to have tested the model gun first of all, to see if the grand doings anticipated from it are really forthcoming from the giant structure. When it is borne in mind that the biggest gun our artillerymen have yet had to deal with is scarcely half the weight, or 33 tons—the so-called 'Woolwich Infant' is but a 35-ton gun—it would have been well, we hold, to have had some experience in training and firing the first cannon before making a second. For gunners to work such a weapon as this unaided by machinery is simply out of the question, and as yet we have scarcely got over the difficulty of loading a gun of thirty five tons with hydraulic aid to help us. How our gunners will manage this large weapon no one can tell. We have not, it appears, even a crane powerful enough to lift it, and the only way in which it can be placed upon the carriage that is to take the gun from the factory to the proof butts, will be to strengthen one of the existing lifts in the best way possible or to get together a number of powerful jacks for the purpose. As to shipping the Brobdingnagian weapon, or conveying it any where by rail, such a thing is simply impossible in present circumstances, for no adequate means exist just now at the Woolwich Arsenal for doing so, and a derrick or gyn will have to be provided for the purpose. These are a few among the difficulties which exist in connection with the mere transport of the gun, and they are only preliminaries to graver ones, which will have to be considered by and by, when the weapon is mounted in a casemate, and comes to be fired, as in action. A hydraulic slide of mighty dimensions must be constructed to bear the weighty mass of metal, for directing it right or left or up or down, according as it may be necessary to train the gun; and then there is, besides, the task of raising the projectile, which weighs more than a thousand pounds to the muzzle, and the pushing of it home with an unwieldy rammer some 30 feet in length. According to its constructors the gun is to perform unheard-of feats in the way of piercing armour plates, its battering power being estimated as sufficient to send a shot through sixteen, or even eighteen inches of solid iron; but it is not so much its capability as the question of its being sufficiently under the control of the gunners that seems to us the most important to determine. The gun is to go on board the inflexible, now building at Portsmouth, and will constitute, indeed, the ship's chief armament. It is to be mounted in an iron citadel in the middle of the iron-clad and will be so fitted that it can be raised and lowered at will. Of course, if the weapon in this position could be moved to and fro, and loaded and trained by machinery, everything working with ease and precision, as some are sanguine enough to believe will be the case, nothing further could be desired; but at present unfortunately, we have nothing but a gun of prodigious size, which we have no clear idea how to handle, and which, apparently, we have not even the

means of lifting. In these circumstances it would surely have been wiser to have postponed spending some thousands of pounds upon a second 81 ton gun until we know what can be done with the first."

This following from the *Ottawa Times* of 30th September, in which it appeared under the title of "The next best thing to do," shews the danger of national greed, and then a smart trick may be tried once too often. It also explains the reason why Canadians don't care about any closer alliance with their neighbours:

"'Spotted Tail,' the Indian Chief, wants Nebraska moved further South—not a bad idea, perhaps, but rather a difficult one to carry out. Should Uncle Sam prove unequal to that undertaking, it is a matter of congratulation that there will be open to him, as in the case of 'Mohammed and the Mountain,' another way out of an unpleasant dilemma—he can just move it further North into the Dominion—which will perhaps suit as well. At any rate, what was once known as the Oregon Territory, and of which the States of Nebraska and Oregon now form a part, belongs, by good right, to us. It was delivered over to the United States in 1838, by the provisions of the famous 'Webster Ashburton Treaty,' but known in Canadian history under the odious name of the 'Ashburton Surrender.' It by no means follows, because 'His Satanic Majesty failed to claim his own in the crowning carnage at Waterloo,'—at least Lord Byron said so, upon the Duke of Wellington coming unscathed through that engagement—that the Dominion will not be in a condition at some future time to claim its own—the State of Maine, in the East, and the Oregon Territory in the West."

Spotted Tail's tribe has been subjected to the peculiar treaty aptitudes of the United States diplomatists, and finds that a closer neighborhood is not very desirable. It is to be regretted, however, that his tribe are not in a position to enforce the conditions upon a people who are distinguishing themselves by their adoption of the old system of 'Panic Faith.'

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Review and Sham-Fight at Halifax, N. S.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—Perhaps a plain and unvarnished account of this, the great event of the year for the volunteers, which came off on Friday the 8th inst., on the North common and vicinity, may be of interest to many of your readers. About 900 took part in the proceedings, of whom two companies though belonging to the city brigade were from the out ports. The sham fight took place under the direction of Col. Laurie, D.A.G., who was accompanied by his staff. At half past one the men assembled at the drill shed, and after a great deal of delay, were marched to the scene of the intended conflict. The Field Battery and 66th Batt.,

with the 63rd Rifles took up position on the west glacis of the citadel, while the two Artillery Brigades were advanced to the left, and nearly at right angles to the main body. The troops so formed were intended to cover the city against the attack of the enemy who was supposed to be advancing along the Quinpool road from the direction of the north-west. The covering force having taken up a strong position on the citadel, firing soon began by the skirmishers of the 63rd advancing steadily in a N.W. direction. This movement was speedily executed, the men getting over the ground with wonderful facility and in a spirit of great ardour. Having arrived at the foot of the glacis, they kept up the fusillade with much smartness. In bold and dignified attitude the whole body advanced to confront the attacking force, and sent into them a continuous and raking fire. To the credit of the troops it must be said that the firing was kept up along the whole line without any intermission, for many minutes, as the ground here, from the soaking rain of the previous night, was so worked up into an adhesive paste, as to greatly impede the endeavours of the men to discharge their duty with the same rapidity as before, but still they got to the desired spot at last, and kept up a good and regular fire upon the assailants. The enemy finding it impossible to force the Quinpool road, endeavoured, as we must again suppose, to turn the left of the defenders and gain the Jubilee road. This strategical move, however, availed them nothing, for Col. Mitchell, 1st Artillery, equal to the occasion, intercepted them by a body of skirmishers thrown forward with a rush, who took advantage of good cover on Robie St., supported by the 2nd Artillery. While the skirmishers kept the enemy at bay, the whole body of defenders by a rapid movement took up a new alignment between the Quinpool road on the right, and Jubilee road on the left flank. The entire force then being brought into line, firing was maintained with great accuracy and spirit, the Armstrong Battery pounding the invaders with six-pound shot, while the Infantry peppered them with rifle bullets, so that at last the enemy was forced to beat a retreat. This concluded the real business of the day, and the troops having been formed into line, and ranks opened, received the D.A.G. with a general salute, who with the staff rode down and up the ranks. Col. Laurie then took his place at the saluting post, and the marching past began. It was beautifully done by all the corps, and marked an immense improvement on the performance on Queen's birthday. The Field Battery, horsed, came first followed by the 1st Garrison Artillery, who were much commended, the public evidently feeling highly gratified at their firm tread and martial bearing. Then came the 63rd Rifles, the very perfection of a volunteer corps, then the 66th, who looked remarkably neat and bright; and last, but not at all the least, came the 2nd Garrison

Artillery, with that long and swinging gait peculiar to this corps. They then counter marched and returned in quarter column. The marching past caused great delight to everybody, the "march past" being exactly the one thing which every body can admire and understand. The troops then wheeled to the right, formed line of quarter columns, advanced in review order and saluted. After which they returned to the Drill Shed, where they were addressed by their commanders, and dismissed for the year.

CADIX.

HALIFAX, 16th October, 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—“Sour Grapes,” who by the way should be Rip Van Winkle, for it appears by his communication that he has just discovered that there was a Camp of Instruction at Do Bert in the latter part of June, thinks I am again in error in the facts contained in my letter of 24th August. Your readers will easily perceive that Sour Grapes corroborates all the statements made in that letter by calling them *facts*. There is no necessity for repeating all that appeared in that communication. I said that Major Yeomans was not and never had a commission in the active force of the Dominion. S. G. agrees with me, but says that Major Yeomans has been the Range Officer of the P. R. A. since 1866, but how that position qualified him for the important post of Musketry Instructor, can only be comprehended by S. G. I also stated that Robert Christie was not an officer at the time he received the appointment of Camp Quartermaster. S. G. again agrees with me, but says the letter containing the recommendation was through a post office blunder sent to England. I quite agree with S. G. that our P. O. is in a frightful state of misrule and disorganization, but that any clerk in that department could be such a donkey as to forward to England, a letter addressed to Ottawa, is another of those things which can only be understood by S. G. I may ask how S. G. discovered that this letter was forwarded to England, and what has become of it since? Has it been sent to its destination, and if it ever arrived there, how does it happen that Mr. R. C. has not yet been gazetted an officer in the O. P. B.? Perhaps the Militia Department has the same opinion of the capabilities of that individual, as he has of himself, and thinks he serves the country better in the rank which he has chosen, than as an officer, and has therefore deferred (or refused) to make the appointment. S. G. seems to think that the proper way to encourage the volunteer organization is for an officer to resign his commission and serve in the ranks. As I know of no place in the Dominion in which the volunteer force is more in want of encouragement than Halifax, will S. G. set the example by resigning his commission and serve in the ranks of that company of which he is now so inefficient a member. As for Mr. J. H. Anderson the

Gazette so plainly refers to the fact that his commissior dates from 15th July, that even S. G. cannot conscientiously say that he was an officer before that date. Should S. G. not carry out his pet theory of recruiting the volunteer ranks from the commissioned officers, he may some day attain the rank of Lt. Col., but neither he nor any other person has the right to assume that or any other title, until the same appears in General Orders. Had I been in want of any assistance from S. G. I should have been doubly thankful if he had not been so tardy in tendering it. But as his letter is dated 18th Sept. perhaps it followed in the track of that which contained Mr. Christie's recommendation for promotion, but with this difference, that the former at last reached its destination, whereas nothing more has been heard of the latter.

FRAPPE FORTE.

MONTREAL, 15th Oct., 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—The Sixth Battalion, under command of Lieut. Colonel Martin, were inspected last night by Major General O'Grady Haly, who opportunely happened to be in the city. A telegram having been received from Lieut. Colonel Fletcher from the townships, to the effect that he would be unable, as was his duty, to inspect the Regiment, owing to his having missed yesterday's morning train for this city. At about 8.45 p.m. the Administrator of the Dominion arrived at the City Hall, accompanied by a staff officer. On his arrival the command was given, "open order, and general salute," after which the General, accompanied by Colonel Martin, immediately inspected the battalion, which mastered about two hundred men. Prizes won at the late annual matches of the Regiment were then presented to the successful competitors, by General O'Grady Haly, a compliment of which this regiment may well feel proud. After complimenting the regiment on their soldierly appearance, the General retired, and the regiment, headed by their fine drum corps, marched through the city, returning to their armory at about half-past ten.

X.

St. JOHN, N.B., Oct. 13th, 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly inform me whether an officer, being in full uniform, at a Ball wears his sword belt or not while dancing?

My reason for enquiring as to the scarlet patrol jacket, being adopted by Canadians, in your issue of 21st Sept. was an account of what is contained in Queen's regulations 1873, section 12, paragraphs 12, 15, and 35.

Yours truly,
MILITEN.

The full dress is not complete without the sword being worn—but in a ball room, if in full dress, an officer may remove the sword, in which case the sword belt should be removed also.—Ed. Vol. Rev.

The Veterans of 1812-15.

If there be one event more than another that will stamp with honor the early history of the country to which we belong, it is the pension granted to the veterans who fought for British connection in the stirring and memorable days of 1812-15. It has been the glory of the British nation from the earliest days, and in all quarters of the globe, that she has ever extended the warmest favors and the most tender consideration to those who have risked their lives in supporting the national honor and sustaining the national standard. Money has flowed freely from British coffers to promote the comfort of the veterans who have struggled in every clime to maintain the dignity of the British flag. The world has looked on and applauded, and great strength and power has been added to the nation.

Acting on this desire to grant a liberal reward to deserving soldiers, who have since retired from active service and are now advanced in years and enfeebled by age, the British Government two years ago enacted that a pension should be granted to the survivors of the Canadian campaigns who had served in the regular army. It was found that this provision afforded no advantage to those who came forward in those days and enlisted in the Canadian Volunteers, and in this way rendered valuable and noble aid to the regular troops in defending British interests and Colonial soil. The Dominion Government, with a sense of honor, which did them infinite credit, came forward promptly and said, "Our Canadian heroes shall stand in no inferior position to the English soldiers," and asked Parliament to grant them \$50,000 to be devoted to settling life pensions on the surviving veterans who had rushed to the standard as Canadian Volunteers. This was a noble stand and long after other matters which now engross a far larger share of the public attention shall have dwindled into insignificance and been buried and forgotten, this act will stand out in bright colors as an imperishable token of Canadian patriotism and generosity. Fifty thousand dollars is not a large sum and it involves no burdens upon the country, but the spirit which the grant breathes will redound to the lasting glory of Canada. Such honor is not to be reckoned by money, and defies mathematical computation. It is based on principles higher and dearer than figures can reach.

It was expected at the time of the appropriation that the number of the surviving veterans would not exceed six or seven hundred, while it has turned out that there are over two thousand applicants, and there are but few instances of imposture. This unexpectedly large number of objects of the public bounty reduces the individual grants to a much smaller sum than was originally intended. Possibly the grant will be enlarged by Parliament next session, and when we consider that exceedingly few, if any of the number are under eighty years of age, the depletion of the corps of veterans must necessarily be very rapid and in a few years more but a handful of them will be among the living. Therefore it is fair to presume that subsequent grants will be larger than the one distributed this year.

The facts disclosed by an examination into the claims of the various applicants has revealed the truth that many of these old heroes are in circumstances of the most extreme poverty and destitution. The timely pension has brought joy to many a white-haired pilgrim who was already beginning to face the dire alternative of the poorhouse. A very interesting group of these old re-

terans was assembled in the City Council Chamber in the City of Toronto a few days ago. All the applicants resident in the County of York, were required to meet in the shire city to undergo an examination respecting their alleged claims. Nearly all of them easily succeeded in establishing their claims; a few doubtful cases were reserved for the consideration of the Minister of Militia.

The *Toronto Globe* thus speaks of this touching gathering, and describes the general condition of the assembled veterans:—

“Seated in comfortable arm-chairs occupied at other times by the City Fathers, they looked on the whole a hearty and vigorous lot of old fellows. A fair percentage had become deaf, others were blind, but they were wonderfully strong in mind and limb, and there was not a cough or a wheeze heard amongst the whole of them. Here and there the failing memory made it difficult for the veteran to recall facts necessary to assist in his identification, but, as a rule, the answers were quick, and given with a military precision perchance revived by the old recollections associated with the occasion.”

We know of some applicants from this Province, and in each instance within our knowledge the application has been successful and the money was paid some time since. We think, without reference to party considerations, we may be permitted with justice to record this generous consideration of deserving old soldiers as another act which reflects credit on the Reform Administration of Canada.—*Acadian Recorder*.

Sham Fight.

The annual inspection of the Halifax Brigade of Militia took place yesterday afternoon. The weather was all that could be desired and the muster was unusually large, the different corps having almost their full strength in parade. At 2.30 the Brigade Major Lt-Col. Sawyer, closed his “parade state,” and almost immediately after the Brigadier Col., J. Wimburn Laurie, D. A. G., rode up in front of the line of quarter columns in which the brigade was drawn, up and briefly explained the nature of the movements which were to be gone through. The object in view was to beat back an invading force, who was presumed to be advancing from the direction of Margaret’s Bay for the purpose of carrying the fortification on Halifax harbor. With this in view, the Field Battery (6 guns) were ordered to take up a position on the Southward corner of the glacis, that would command the advancing columns of the enemy, the 63rd Rifles and 66th Infantry being detailed to support the Artillery. One brigade of Artillery with small arms were concealed among the Willows by the City Gardens, and the other took up position in open file to the north of Camp Hill Cemetery. Having thus disposed of his forces, the Brigadier with his staff took up a position on Citadel Hill, to watch the advancing foe. Presently the advance guard of the enemy began to appear, and a line of skirmishers from the 63rd were extended in line with the Battery to keep them in check. The invading columns soon after began to emerge into the open, and the Artillery opened fire upon them with telling effect. The assailants tried to deploy into line, but the movement was executed with difficulty, for the 63rd extended their line of skirmishers at once till it joined the right of the Garrison Artillery, and while the Garrison Artillery poured a well directed fire of musketry in his teeth the 63rd rein-

forced their skirmishers and advanced to try and turn his left flank. The invading General seeing the exposed and dangerous position in which he was placed, withdrew—under cover of a line of skirmishers—in the direction of the North-West Arm. The excavation for the new sewer across the common formed excellent cover for the rear guard of the enemy, and it was no easy matter to dislodge them. The 63rd had closed upon them and was waging a sort of guerilla war from the other side of the embankment, when the 66th, who had been in reserve, came dashing to the front, carried the bridge at the point of the bayonet, and dislodged the foe. The Field Artillery moved to the front and was placed in position under cover of the embankment. The 66th followed up their success, when the enemy, who had rallied his forces behind Camp Hill, attacked them from the heights, and they were fain to fall back for cover behind the sewer embankment. Both armies had a good stand up fight for some time, and it was doubtful how the fortunes of the day would turn, when the

“Bugle sang truce for the night
Cloud had lowered
And the sentinel star
Set his watch in the skye.”

After the sham fight the Brigade formed in line, when the D. A. G. rode down the ranks to inspect the men. Then the whole passed in column, returned in quarter column, took up position on the original alignment and advanced in review order. This concluded the performances and the Brigade marched off to its quarters. The whole display was a grand success, both officers and men acting throughout with intelligence and promptness. The marching was good, and the clothing, arms, and accoutrements were all in good order.—The D. A. G. feels proud of the City Brigade and after yesterday he has just cause to be so.—*Halifax Acadian Recorder Oct 9th.*

An Incident of the Rebellion.

During the payment of the veterans of 1812 15 at Woodstock, an incident occurred that we think should not be lost. A man named John Smith 89 years of age, presented himself for payment. He told a straight story, but as his name did not appear on the script or pay roll, it was necessary for some other veteran to identify him. Col. McPherson asked if any one present recollected John Smith.

“Yes,” responded Sim Papp, “I was once on guard with him.”

“Is this the man?” quired the Colonel.

“No,” responded Sim, “I can’t recollect any of the features.”

Papp studied a moment, and then said, “Hold on Colonel; if he is John Smith I can identify him by asking one question.”

“Proceed,” said the Colonel.

“Well, now,” says Papp, addressing Smith, “who stole the sheep at Crystor’s farm when the men were starving?”

“Sim Papp,” responded Smith, amid a roar of laughter.

Smith was paid. The evidence was conclusive.

A South Boston lady was recently interrogated by a Benedict as to why she did not get married. She replied: “I prefer to be an old maid.” He said he did not believe it, as he felt sure she envied his wife. “Oh, no! that would be breaking the commandment—Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor’s ass.”

REVIEWS.

The *Pen and Plo* is a neat quarto publication, published monthly by J. Payne Lowe, New York, which is now offered for the extremely low price of 50 cents per year. It is neatly printed, ably edited, and the selections of the first quality. It is a good family paper. Those desirous of becoming subscribers to it can see a copy at our office.

The *Aldine*, for September, has just been received. The pictorial part is, as usual, superb—the literary articles are all of the first class—being of a high moral tone, displaying great ability of talent. Take it as a whole, it is equal to any of its predecessors, and well sustains the reputation it has earned for itself as a first class literary periodical.

We have received the *Dominion Monthly* for November. It has for its frontispiece a portrait of the celebrated Captain Matthew Webb, who accomplished the wonderful and unprecedented feat of swimming across the English Channel from Dover to Calis in twenty one hours and three quarters. The literary articles are pretty good—especially the poetic piece by John J. Procter, entitled “To Thee Shall all Flesh Come.”

Blackwood’s Magazine for October has been promptly republished by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, N.Y. The Contents are as follows:—The London Police Courts; Wrecked off the Riff Coast; Subordination; Sundry Subjects—Money; The British Sea Fisheries; Michael Angelo; The Dilemma. This number is of more than usual interest, as it contains several articles having relation to subjects now attracting a good share of attention in this country. The periodicals reprinted by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N.Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly*, *Leedsburgh*, *Westminster*, and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood’s Magazine*. Price, \$4 a year for any one or only \$15 for all, and the Postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

During the competition at the Range last Saturday afternoon, Col. Maunsell and Capt. Powys, on entering the grounds on horseback, were both attacked by a very vicious mare. Numbers of the rifleman ran to the assistance of those gentlemen and drove off the animal after much exertion. We regret to say that Capt. Powys received an ugly kick on the knee cap, but not of such a nature as to lay him up. Col. Maunsell was uninjured. Both gentlemen displayed great coolness and courage. This was the first time our volunteers ever saw their Commander-in-Chief “attacked by cavalry,” and those who witnessed the incident were greatly delighted at the coolness, presence of mind, and real courage displayed by their popular Adjutant General.—*N. B. Reporter, Oct. 13th.*

It is reported that S. R. Thomson, Esq., of St. John, has been appointed, together with Mr. Weatherbee of Halifax, and Mr. Doutré of Quebec, to represent the Dominion at the forthcoming arbitration with the United States government on matters pertaining to the Fishery Commission under the Washington treaty. Our claims will amount, it is said, to \$7,000,000 per annum, and for once we shall have men capable of protecting our rights and enforcing our claims against crafty Brother Jonathan.—*N. B. Reporter, Oct. 13th.*

THE HUMBLEST COT.

It was a little cottage I come,
Beside a little wood,
No turret high, no shining dome
Above its thatch'd roof stood:
Yet 'twas a place
Where love's pure grace
Poured forth its healing flood.

Through all the darkest storms of life,
Through sunshine and through shade,
Apart from man ambition's strife
It beat the throe of glad;
It was the seat
Of pleasures sweet,
Of joys with peace inlaid.

No rustling sails there were heard,
No sliken-seft footfalls;
No costly painting ever stirr'd
With life its spidless walls;
Yet beauty's own
Light ever shone
Within its humble halls.

The hearts that beat beneath its roof
To virtue e'er were true;
From wrong and shame they kept aloof,
And shunn'd temptation, too,
They clung to right
In his fall sight,
And kept heaven's hope in view.

It was the shrine of pure content,
A haven sure of rest;
And not beneath heaven's firmament
Stood cot more sweetly blest;
For wrong or sin
Ne'er enter'd in
That place a welcome guest.

Oh, rich ones of the earth, think not
That wealth alone can buy
True joy for oft in humblest cot—
The humblest 'neath the sky—
Are comforts found
Which ne'er abound
In mansions proud and high.

The Canadian Military College.

It has been truly said that "men should travel abroad to hear news of home"—and this has been strikingly exemplified in the following article on the Canadian Military College from the *Saturday Review*, in which there is at least one reservation that can be found fault with. It is that the officers of our organization have *deteriorated* since the withdrawal of the Imperial troops, and as a consequence the necessity arises "for placing her (our) military organization on a sounder foundation."

It is not a fact in the first place that our officers have deteriorated, and this ought to be well known by this time in England and to the authorities of the regular army from the yearly "reports on the State of the Militia"—the speeches of our Commander-in-Chief, an officer high in rank in the regular army, and the fact that no officer can obtain a commission unless he is professionally and legally qualified. It is well known that owing to our social condition the only difficulty we have is to secure good and efficient non-commissioned officers; a difficulty common, also to the regular service from totally different causes, but obviated in ours by their duties, as far as tactical instructions is concerned, being ably discharged by our subalterns, and, as a consequence, rank for rank they are as efficient, at least, as the corresponding grades of the regular army.

While that force remained in Canada we were always sure of having an *old soldier of two* in every Battalion as drill instructors and then our officers were not as efficient as

they have since become, but at present no Staff College or any organization connected therewith could increase their efficiency in ordinary tactical instruction or regimental administration. It is understood that the institution which the *Saturday Review* so kindly notices, is to be organized for the purpose of supplying an educated Staff and the necessary scientific arms of our service with trained officers, and not to form a pretext for revolutionizing a perfect organization by attempting the impossible task of putting it on a "sounder foundation". The idea embodied is one common to every Commander-in-Chief with one exception we have had since our force was organized—and is based on the erroneous assumption that the social conditions on which our organization is based and those of Great Britain are similar, and that of necessity no military organization can by any possibility exist in an efficient state except it is an exact transcript of the regular army.

Now it is simply impossible to establish anything like, except in discipline, a regular army similar to the British army in Canada, for we have no surplus population to recruit its ranks from—we cannot afford its cost—our political or social relations does not require its presence—and it would afford no substitute in any aspect for the force our present organization could put under arms at a few hours notice.

It is only fair to friendly critics like the *Saturday Review* that the whole truth of this case should, reach them and that they should not be imposed on by the dreams of theorists.

"There are few questions more important in the present unsettled condition of the political relations between the nations of the world than those which have reference to the application of the means of defence which the Empire of Great Britain possesses, but which as yet have not been fully developed. As space becomes diminished by rapidity of communication, and as time is virtually annihilated by the telegraph, several portions of the Empire approach each other more closely, and their powers of self-protection should, in place of being regarded separately, form parts of a grand scheme of national defence. As yet the great colonies content with the material progress they are yearly making, and relying on the armed strength of the Mother Country, have done little for their own protection, still less for the defensive power of the Empire; but signs are not wanting that some of them at least are awakening to a due appreciation of their responsibilities, and are taking steps to supply their deficiencies in this important respect. The scheme for the establishment in Canada of a military school with the view of educating as officers of the home force the youth of the country who show an inclination for the profession of arms has been already matured, and only awaits the appointment of an officer of the English army as superintendent to begin its work. The Canadian Government has done all in its power to place the establishment on a proper footing, and is entitled to look for cordial encouragement and assistance from the Imperial Government, as well as for the support which

the public opinion of England ought to afford.

"As long as Canada was garrisoned by the Imperial forces, and whilst regiments and batteries stationed at the principal towns throughout the country were available for the instruction of the officers of the militia, there was little need of other means of military education; but when the troops were suddenly withdrawn, and the country was left to its own resources without any one having been evinced by the Imperial Government of the day to provide for the want which the departure of the regular forces had left totally unsupplied, the Canadians were forced to improvise on a very small scale some method of training officers for their active militia. The drill instructions organized at the head quarters of the several regiments was still continued, as far as was possible, under the supervision of the militia staff, and two schools of gunnery formed at Quebec and Kingston under Imperial officers provided for the education of a few officers and non-commissioned officers of the Canadian artillery. These gunnery schools have done their work well, and have preserved the type of the regular troops, the memory of whom is now even fading away; but the ordinary militia training establishments have gradually, owing to unavoidable causes arising from the absence of any permanent regular force, deteriorated, and are productive of little benefit; consequently it has become evident to all who believe in the future development of Canada that some steps ought to be taken for placing her military organization on a sounder foundation. Men and arms are to be found, but unless Canada is prepared to depend on England for officers, few, owing to absence of instruction, would be available if, after the lapse of a few years, war were to break out. Now no country beyond the stunted childhood would be content to resign all its higher appointments in her army to another Power, however intimately connected with her; the pressure of public opinion would not permit such an acknowledgment of weakness; and therefore the Prime Minister of the day (Mr. Mackenzie), looking forward to future needs, determined on his accession to office to establish, on a plan somewhat similar to the Military Academy at West Point, a school of instruction for Canadian officers. Colonel Fletcher, the late Military Secretary to the Governor General, was sent to make a report on the United States Military Academy, and Kingston was selected as the place which on the whole promised the best site for the college. Many persons who have visited Canada, or who have been quartered there will recollect the massive and oddly-shaped stone building on the borders of Ontario Lake, below the crest of the hill crowned by Fort Henry, called the Stone Frigate, and built on the model of a vessel of war. This edifice, the result of a legacy left to the Government on condition that a frigate should be built for service on Lake Ontario—which condition, owing to a subsequent treaty with the United States, could not be fulfilled—was constructed in the terms of the will, in the form, as far as the interior was concerned, of a ship of war, and was used as a barracks for soldiers. More recently it has served as a depot for militia stores, and it has now been determined to convert it into a residence and classroom for about forty cadets, who are to be the first pupils of the Canadian Military College. A suitable residence for the superintendent is in course of preparation, and the organization of the system awaits his arrival. The Canadian Govern-

ment has in all matters connected with the college acted wisely and unselfishly. It has resisted the temptation of patronage, and has freely and unreservedly vested the recommendation and the virtual appointment of the superintendent in the hands of the Imperial Government, leaving to the latter *carte blanche* to select a really able man.

"The importance of the step thus taken by our greatest colony towards military organization has scarcely, we fear, met with the recognition it deserves. If successful, it may very probably be the beginning of a system which our other self-governing colonies will follow, and will form a sound foundation for a force bound to England, not only by the existing ties which unite the colonies to the Mother Country, but by the strong military feeling which the cadets will imbibe with the instruction they will receive from trained officers of our regular army, and by the intimate connection which will be kept up between these colonial colleges and our own Staff College in England. No departmental difficulties or questions of small economy should prevent our Government from selecting and sending out the best men possible to fill the important positions of instructors for this new college. All depends on a good start, and no ordinary qualities are required from the officers who will commence in Canada an institution parallel to the Academy of West Point in the United States. Kingston College should be the Sandhurst, the Woolwich, and the Staff School combined; there, in peace time, should be preserved the traditions of the Canadian army; and all plans for its organization, and all schemes for the defence of the country, should be carefully studied and worked out by the scientific and practical officers who would be the instructors of the youth of the Dominion in all that pertains to the profession of arms. Not that all who pass through the college need necessarily adopt a military career; in fact, the openings for employment in the Dominion force would probably at present not be sufficient for all; but from the experience of West Point it may be presumed that the majority would desire some employment in which their military education might find development. The staff of the militia requires a steady influx of active and instructed officers; the police force in the North-West will need the presence of men trained to command, and who have acquired the rudiments at least of engineering skill, the schools of gunnery, and the small force permanently embodied at Winnipeg, would absorb an annual quota; and, although we would not unnecessarily forbode evil, history shows that, with the growth of a country and with the development of its wealth, causes of strife, necessitating the employment of men trained to arms, are not unlikely to arise from time to time.

"It is but little that England has been asked to contribute towards this important scheme. To send out a trained and accomplished officer without removing him directly or indirectly from his career in the army, and to furnish half-a-dozen officers as instructors at the college on similar conditions, is not much for Canada to solicit. Our Staff College would probably be only too glad to meet such a proposal, as there is a difficulty in finding employment for the many able and hard-working officers who annually pass through the curriculum at Sandhurst; and all thoughtful men who regard the Empire of Great Britain as an inheritance to be preserved intact by those who have succeeded to its responsibilities and to its duties will welcome a project which, humble in its commencement, yet promises to be the begin-

ning of a system calculated to convert our great colonies from possible elements of weakness into sources of additional military strength. The withdrawal of the garrison from Canada arose from political considerations which may or may not have been well founded, but the results of this removal of the visible signs of England's power have, we venture to think, been greater than were anticipated by those who introduced the policy of leaving our colonies to provide their own means of defence. If, without again attempting the task of garrisoning Canada, we could utilize our regular army as a means for the instruction of our colonial forces, we should not only produce the directly beneficial results of increasing their efficiency, but should indirectly replace the link which our former policy tended to weaken."

The Torpedo Humbug.

In January, 1874, the Military Committee of the House of Representatives took the testimony of the principal officers of the army on the proposed reduction of our military establishment. The country will not have forgotten the scornful impatience with which Gen. Sherman spoke of the battalion of engineers delightfully quartered in their little principality at Willet's Point. "These troops," he said, "are soldiers when it is to their interest to be soldiers, and they are not soldiers when it is to their interest not to be." That would seem to be a complete definition of a military exercise. "Under whose command are they?" inquired Representative Thornburgh. "God only knows, for I do not," replied Gen. Sherman. And he continued: "They seem to be soldiers and not soldiers under some undefinable rule. They are not subject to military command, and do not perform their share of frontier service. If Gen. Hancock, who commands in New York, were suddenly called on to defend the harbour, or to assist officers of the internal revenue, he could not call upon these engineer troops to assist him, without first getting the consent of the President of the United States, or of the Secretary of War." Representative Hawley came to the support of these unsoldierly soldiers with the inquiry if the battalion at Willet's Point was not helping to build the fort there. "They may help," answered the General, "but I think not much. They have their parades and drills, and I think their speciality is in making torpedoes and pontooning.

In the course of the committee's long investigation there were side flashes of light let in on this anomalous organization, which gave the country to know that the soldiers of the engineer battalion were specially enlisted not to fight, but to go to school; that they were paid nearly double the wages of the cavalymen who fight Indians; that they comfortably study mathematics and bridge building, and when the summer comes and the weather is charming they make torpedoes under instructions and plant them in water; that Willet's Point is a snug little spot, with a nice band of music and small dress parades, and grass plots, flowers, gardens, saddle horses, carriages, sail boats, yawls, and all the appliances and surroundings of a charming watering place, with pretence of work sufficient to break the monotony of elegant leisure at the side of the sea.

But torpedoes are the strong hold of the engineer battalion. The thousands who daily go through the narrows of the Sound between Fort Schuyler and Willet's Point

are familiar with the conspicuous painted warning on either side: "Torpedoes—don't anchor." The destructive contrivances which are planted in the channel with their exploding wires, are the work of the permanent guests at this exclusive summer resort. The engineer battalion stands on these torpedoes. They are the excuse for the battalion's existence. The military authorities have succeeded in planting in the ignorance and wonder of the public the idea that this corps knows how to put explosive contrivances in the channels leading to the seaboard cities, which, fired at the right moment, will blow an enemy's ironclads into flinders and stop a fleet by instantly destroying it. On this impression, the taxpayers have tolerated the soldiers who are not soldiers, and the engineer battalion has annually sucked out of Congress without difficulty the large cost of its anomalous existence.

It is utterly discreditable to the Appropriation Committee of the House that when it couched with the last draft made through it on the Treasury of our overtaxed people to maintain this fraud at Willet's Point, there was on the desk of every member of Congress the amplest evidence that the torpedo system on which the engineer battalion summers so pleasantly at Willet's Point is totally worthless. In his last report to the Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Porter stated the fact that the British Government's most liberal experiments on submarine torpedoes have given to commanders of men-of-war the satisfaction of knowing that they could run within forty feet of a mine of gun cotton weighing five hundred pounds without danger to hull or machinery. This certainly is startling intelligence, which the Admiral confirms from his own experience, and which we quote for the benefit of the Appropriation Committee of the next House:

"Ships must either be in contact with torpedoes or nearly over them to receive any material damage: and in shallow water, the direction of least resistance being over the torpedo instead of toward the vessel's bottom, the chances are that a ship with little draft would pass unscathed a torpedo only twenty feet distant. I have myself seen a sidewheel steamer's paddle-box blown off, the buckets broken, and a number of bulkheads thrown down by a torpedo exploding under the wheel, while the hull remained uninjured: and I fired a hundred pound torpedo in the Mississippi, in ten feet of water, only fifteen feet from the bow of a coal barge, without the latter receiving the least damage. While twenty pounds in contact with the hull would have blown the barge to atoms. These experiments show that ships have a chance to escape destruction from sunken mines. Where there are a number of vessels some of them must get by, as one explosion will probably cause the chain of mines to be broken up."

The Admiral's next statement is so suggestive of the harmlessness of all the torpedoes sunk around New York harbour that we beg the next Appropriation Committee to give heedful attention to it:

"No better plan for defending channels leading to cities could have been devised than those used by the Confederates during our war. Their ports and rivers were full of infernal machines, and yet, except at Charleston, no fleet was ever stopped by their torpedoes, or their batteries which were of the strongest kind. Even at the place I have mentioned it was found after the evacuation that nearly all the sunken mines had been rendered harmless by salt water or interior condensation. Upon one

occasion the Ironsides anchored directly over one of these mines, containing a ton of powder, and remained there twenty-four hours, while the enemy were endeavoring in vain to explode it by electricity."

The Admiral lays down these maxims: "There is no difficulty in taking torpedoes up, no matter how carefully planted, if not under the guns of a moving fleet."

"What would prevent boats at night from cutting the wires of any torpedo nest in the channel leading into New York, if the boat were supported by a powerful fleet waiting to remove up to the attack?"

"Even without groping for the hidden wires the sunken torpedoes could be shattered by others devised for such purposes, and the mines sprung or destroyed by concussion, leaving the way open."

That this sailor has a true inwardness of contempt for the work of the engineer battalion at Wilt's Point is manifest from his report, though its open expression is restrained by courtesy. He adds to what we have already quoted:

"No doubt if a torpedo should explode under a vessel it would instantly destroy her; but of the many planted on the bottom few have been found effective in time of need, especially after having lain for a considerable period; and then, unless the torpedoes are to be fired upon impact or by circuit closers, they could do no harm to a passing fleet in a dark night with lights obscured, at a distance of one hundred yards. And what chance would there be of exploding a torpedo nest at the right time? Even supposing a few ships were destroyed, that would not prevent the others from going ahead."

On this authority statement of facts, and this reasoning, which will coincide with the judgment of every practical man, it is the duty of the next House of Representatives to stop the torpedo amusement of the engineer battalion, to arrest its annual waste of the public money, to disband the useless corp of soldiers who are not soldiers, as Gen Sherman scornfully says, and to send their officers back to useful work. This may be done as a special act, or as a part of that great remedial statute which the people demand, to reduce the army to ten thousand men.—N. Y. Sun, Oct. 6th.

The Charge of the Six Hundred.

The old soldiers of the Light Cavalry Brigade, the men who "rode into the Valley of Death" on that fatal October morning one and twenty years ago, were invited to attend a meeting last night to make arrangements for a dinner in celebration of the anniversary of the Balaklava charge. The trysting place was the Prince of Wales Tavern, Villiers street, Strand, and the hour fixed for the muster was nine o'clock, to enable those engaged in business to put in an appearance. In consequence of the disagreeable drizzling rain not so many came as were expected, but a respectable contingent, in every sense of the word, of war-worn veterans answered to the roll-call all the same. Hale, hearty men they were, the most of them; but so portly of build that they set one wondering what sort of a light cavalry that must have been where the weight in the pigskin ran up to eighteen stone of living flesh in sundry instances. Jovial of manner and neat of address, they discussed the matter before them as one might have expected—in brief soldierly, and most harmonious manner. It was agreed that a dinner should solemnized in the Charing Cross Hotel—is not solemniz-

ed the correct word, for has not Charles Lever defined a dinner as a social sacrament?—on the 25th of October, and it was stated that many officers who had helped to write one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals had promised to give the event the sanction of their presence. The greater part of those in the room had belonged to the Eleventh Hussars, that distinguished corps having been principally recruited in London. One warrior had served his apprenticeship to arms under Dolacy Evans in Spain; another was remarkable as having borne the flag of truce to the Russian lines the day after Balaklava; a third was never tired of celebrating the haughty falls of his ancient Captain, Sir Roger Palmer, who led the E Troop of the Eleventh into action, and did his slaughter with cold steel, having forgotten his revolver in the hurry to jump into the saddle. After the formal proceedings were over there was some rare gossip over former campaigns, and the non-military observer was enabled to pick up some interesting reminiscences.

It is a curious circumstance that every man but one who won that supremest of all military distinctions, the Victoria Cross, in the magnificent and ride immortalized by the laureate, had his horse shot under him. There was Trooper Samuel Parkes, of the Light Dragoons, who stood on the ground with his charger writhing in the death agony beside him. Trumpet Major Crawford flashed by; his good steed stumbled, the rider was dismounted, and his naked sabre sent whirling out of his grasp. A pair of Cosacks saw their opportunity and spurred upon the defenceless Crawford, but Parkes confronted them and kept them at bay. When the retreat came the two brave fellows followed their comrades, and were pursued by six Russians, but Parkes, with his single sword, held them at arm's length and retired slowly, fighting and defending the Trumpet Major until deprived of his weapon by a shot. This is no rhodomontade, but plain fact, as recorded in the Gazette. Lieut. Alexander Robert Dunn, of Cardigan's boys, was another hero of that day, faithful in helms. He saved the life of Sergeant Bently, of his own corps, by cutting down two or three Russian troopers who were attacking him from the rear, and afterward hewed to the chin a Russian hussar who had fallen upon Private Levett. This Dunn, it will be remembered, afterward commanded the Thirty-third, being the youngest man of his rank in the army, and perished in the Abyssinian expedition. Riding-master Joseph Malone had his horse snort in the charge, but properly speaking, his bit of glorious gun-metal was gained the day previous, when he volunteered with three troopers, on the march to Balaklava, and captured an escort of the enemy's cavalry and the baggage they were conveying to Sebastopol. Troop Sergeant-Major John Berryman, of the old "Death-head and Cross-bones," the same sturdy cavalier who took prisoner three Russians while they were within reach of their own guns at Mackenzie's Farm, behaved splendidly at Balaklava. When his horse was shot under him he stopped on the field with Captain Webb, who was surrounded, and a shower of shot and shell, and although repeatedly told by that officer to consult his own safety, and leave him, he refused to do so, and Serjeant John Farrell coming by, the two faithful fellows carried Capt. Webb out of range of the guns. The courageous Irishman Farrell, who had lost his horse, like the majority of his plucky companions, and had gone near

to losing his life, was awarded the envied honour, but did not long survive to wear it. Charles Wooden, now a Quartermaster in the one Hundred and Fourth Foot, was another of the Seventeenth Lancers who earned the Cross on the 25th of October, 1854, and he too had his charger killed in the wild mêlée. Assisted by Dr. Mouatt, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, he succeeded in carrying Major Morris, of his own regiment who lay dreadfully wounded to a place of safety. In chatty recollections such as those we have tried to pen, and in tales of hair-breadth escapes in the hard days gone by, the time was pleasantly passed, and shortly before midnight the survivors of the "Six Hundred" separated, looking forward with joyous anticipation to a merry meeting on Balaklava Day.

A telegram has been received from Valparaiso announcing that a terrible fire has taken place at Iquique, Peru. Three quarters of that town are said to have been destroyed.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA

Friday, 5th day of October, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

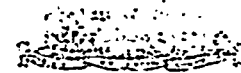
ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 5th and 5th sections of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 6 and intitled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Out Port of Penetanguishua (now known as Kincardine), attached to the Port of Goderich, in the Province of Ontario, be and it is hereby constituted a Port of Entry and Warehousing Port, the same to take effect from the first day of October, 1875.

W. A. HEMSWORDTH,

Clark, Privy Council.

October 21, 1875.

3in.#



MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, On Friday, 5th Nov'r, 1875.

for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years SIX times per week each way, during winter season, between CARILLON and OTTAWA (South shore), from the close of navigation, 1875.

Conveyance to be made in suitable vehicles. The Mails to leave Carillon on arrival of mail from Vaudreuil and reach Ottawa in seventeen hours afterwards.

To leave Ottawa at 7 P.M. and reach Carillon in seventeen hours afterwards.

The contract may be terminated or reduced on the opening of the Northern Colonization Railway.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Ottawa, Carillon and all intermediate offices en route.

T. P. FRENCH,

P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Ottawa, 4th Oct., 1875.

41-4



MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, **On the 5th November next**, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, SIX times per week each way, during the winter season, between **CAILLON and OTTAWA** (North shore) from the cross of navigation, 1875.

Conveyance to be made in suitable vehicles. The Mails to leave Cailion on arrival of mail from Yareville and to reach Ottawa in seventeen hours afterwards.

To leave Ottawa at 7 P.M. and reach Cailion in seventeen hours afterwards.

The proposed contract may be either terminated or reduced on the opening of the North Colonization Railway.

Printed notices containing further information as to the conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of **OTTAWA, East Templeton, Angers, Bassin du Livre, Buckingham, Thore, Haymarket, Nichol, P. O. aux Chenes, St. Jean, Stonefield, Tashing and Carleton.**

T. P. FR. NCH.

Post Office Inspection Office, Ottawa, 4th Oct., 1875.

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	Cash
1 premium of \$100,000	\$100,000
1 premium of 10,000	10,000
1 premium of 5,000	5,000
1 premium of 3,000	3,000
1 premium of 1,000	1,000
10 premiums of \$70 each	700
10 premiums of 30 each	300
5 premiums of 100 each	500
3 premiums of 50 each	150
20 premiums of 25 each	500
Total	\$150,000

APRIL & OCTOBER.

	Cash
1 premium of \$25,000	\$25,000
1 premium of 10,000	10,000
1 premium of 5,000	5,000
1 premium of 3,000	3,000
3 premiums of \$1,000 each	3,000
10 premiums of 500 each	5,000
10 premiums of 200 each	2,000
3 premiums of 100 each	300
10 premiums of 50 each	500
20 premiums of 25 each	500
Total	\$150,000

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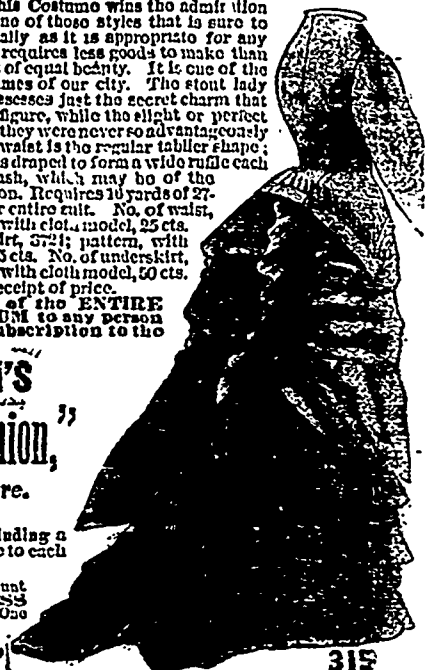
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and so on to the 65th largest club.

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The sale will positively close on

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will take place at the Company's Principal Offices, 530 Locust Street, Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, November 24th, 1875, and

THE WINNING NUMBERS

will be advertised in this Journal and the principal Philadelphia and New York newspapers of Saturday November 27th.

THE PRIZES

will be forwarded in drafts, greenbacks, or by post office order per registered letter by Monday a morning mails, November 29th, or if preferred prizes can be sent by express, or in any other manner purchasers may select providing same be signified by them when forwarding orders for pocket books.

REMEMBER THIS IS NO LOTTERY,

but a bona-fide business system founded on a true financial basis which enables the Company to convert into money an otherwise surplus stock, and this to with a good profit to both the purchasers and themselves, effecting a speedy clearance stock which in the present dull times is the great desideratum in any other way can be successfully attained.

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