

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
									J		



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. V.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1871.

No. 50.

THE AUTUMNAL MANOUVRES OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—NO. IV.

(From the Broad Arrow.)

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH.

A few minutes before eight o'clock this morning, the Duke of Cambridge and his Staff left the Pavilion, and took the road to Hog's Back, through Tougham. The morning was misty; a kind of a grey warm fog, suggesting "blight" in the air, obscured the landscape and rendered binoculars of very little value, and the eye searched in vain on the skyline of ridges opposite, and on the slopes of the hills, for any sign of an enemy, hidden by the undulating ground, and in full march against us. The Duke of Cambridge and his Staff remained some time at the cross road, which was also the rendezvous of the foreign officers and some hundred spectators, among whom was Mr. Cardwell on horseback *en bourgeois*. For nearly an hour nothing could be seen of the enemy; but at 8.30 there came in sight indubitably the enemy, videttes and coy Staff officers taking stealthy observations of clumps and suddenly retiring, and soon after, the outposts towards Seale below began to fire at intervals. But all doubts as to the proximity of the force was dispelled in a few minutes by the appearance of a column of infantry below Crooksbury Hill, which threw out skirmishers, and at the same time a battery, admirably placed opened from a clump of trees on a commanding hill over Seale. At 10.30 while the enemy's artillery were annihilating De Horsey's Guards, from under the cover of a wood on their right at the other side of the road below, appeared the head of a regiment advancing in excellent order, which as soon as it had cleared the wood, deployed and advanced across the sloping fields down to the road as if intending to cross it and attack the heights, and close behind them came another regiment, which sent out skirmishers to occupy a covert on their left. The Guards might have had a splendid and *eclatant* revenge, but they had now received orders to retire. They retired very leisurely Colonel De Horsey directing them to the left along the ridge, and Colonel Burnaby (mounted officer) assisting at the military execution with an air that would have been magnificent in battle, the enemy all the time commanding their line of march by its artillery, and their retreat being on a line parallel to the advance of their enemy below. Staveley's attack was pressed briskly, but seeing how feeble the resistance was, his leading regiments might have been pushed on rapidly. The force which attacked

here—consisting, it would seem of Brownrig's Brigade—had formed in two lines as soon as it had taken up ground below Crooksbury, and a detachment of cavalry (7th Hussars), obliged to follow the leading column, would have fared badly in real warfare from the fire of the retreating force. There was great wonderment at the retreat of the Guards and guns from the western end of the Hog's Back, and for some time the foreign and other officers thought Grant's right had been turned without a struggle, and that he had made some false dispositions, expecting the attack elsewhere. The general expression on all faces, home and foreign, was one of and disappointment, surprise when Hog's Back was abandoned and all firing ceased on the part of the defenders, who fell back in hot haste on Fox Hill. Up came the 102nd Regiment, the old Madras Fusiliers swarming after them, pressing on from Seale, and up the fields against the steep, and darting across the road, on the summit of the Hog's Back, on which there was not a bristle left. They looked about as if at the other side of the hedge they thought there must be an unpleasant surprise; but their officers led them on right through the fence, and in a few seconds their leading skirmishers opened fire on Poyle Farm, and advanced across it followed by the rest of the regiment, and supported by the 4th Battalion 60th Rifles (Major Williamson) and another battalion on their left. As Staveley's advance cleared the park and got out on the road, there was a glimpse here and there of the retreating enemy falling back on their position, but still no one knew where Sir Hope Grant would show fight. All that could be said was that he had twenty-four guns up there on Fox Hill over the road, but his men were well under cover if there at all. Thus before eleven o'clock the Hog's Back belonged to the enemy. Those who were not in the secret were much surprised at the weak defence till now, but when it was seen that a brigade of Staveley's force had been allowed to carry the position, it was evident that the Sir Hope Grant's plan of defence had not been developed, and everyone asked, "What can Sir Hope be at?" Nor was there less curiosity to know what Carey was doing. "Where can Baker be? The Prince's Brigade are at some dodge, depend on it." The battalions of Prince Edward's brigade engaged on the Hog's Back, meanwhile were skillfully withdrawn by the devious roads between Tougham, and Ash, across the midways at Ash Green and Ash, and so up to Fox Hill, lining the hedges with skirmishers as they retreated, and were close to the base of the

hill. As the last of the Grant's division crossed the railway bridge over the Ash cutting, a pretence of blowing the bridge up was effected by Colonel Laffan's officers, and the passage was supposed to be debarred to the enemy till his Engineers could repair it by an ingenious fiction which was not agreeable to the enemy. For presently up comes General Staveley at the head of his division, and wants to cross the very obnoxious bridge before him; but it was not to be. There was Sir L. Simmons guarding the pass—"You cannot go over. The bridge is destroyed." Colonel Lennox was quite ready to repair damages, and make a practicable passage, but the umpire was inexorable and laid it down that for one hour and a quarter that bridge was to be regarded as an insurmountable obstacle to Staveley's advance across the railway in that direction. The other bridges leading over the railways were similarly destroyed, (morally), and tabooed to the force, and there was a lull in the battle at noon, which led many persons to renew their conjectures that Sir Hope Grant had been outwitted, and that he had placed the bulk of the defending army in some out of the way place, where they were not attacked, and had been turned off the Hog's Back against his will, and that Carey and the Prince were also deceived by false dispositions, and were fighting shadows to the side of the Basingstoke Canal. In the midst of these doubts the report of a gun made us prick up our ears, and turn towards the ridges over the camp near Beacon Hill. Again and again! It was Carey attacking the force posted on Hungry Hill from the ridge which commands it. A cloud of dust arising at the other side of the ridge indicated the march of the Prince of Wales's Cavalry sweeping round on his left flank. But Hungry Hill did not fight resolutely for any great length of time. A spray of skirmishers went fitting through the brushwood which clothes the steep ascent to Gravel-pit Hill, where Prince Edward's brigade were holding their own against Staveley's pursuing columns. The Gravel-pit Hill is a projection from the elevated plateau which may be considered as a continuation of the Chobham ridges southwards over the valley of the Blackwater. It is clothed with fir trees, at the top, and is accessible from the road below only by one steep zig-zag path, bordered by heath, scrub and gorse. From the summit there is a wide view of Aldershot on the right, and of the valley between it and the Hog's Back in front, and on the left the eye takes in the wooded country towards Warpleston. The roads by which they can be approached are partially concealed by trees till they converge on the main road which

runs quite at the foot of Gravel pit Spur. From the edge of the plateau, so retired that their muzzles could scarcely be seen from below, Grant's batteries were pounding away, and their radiating fire must have made it very unpleasant for the enemy, as he could not get a gun to cover his advance and reduce the intensity of their rain of shell. But the enemy were advancing, and went tenaciously to work from the hedge rows, and roadsides and gardens, and took their pounding bravely. They could, indeed, make little or no impression on a force which was so well covered, and yet I could see into them and their ways with something like impunity. Then it became plain that Grant had only made a feint of holding the Hog's Back, and that he had prepared this position to catch the enemy gaily advancing after his retiring advance-guard, and much embarrassed to get out of the moshes of a close country and narrow roads. It was 11.30 when Staveley came on as if he meant to take no denial, but again and again his advance was checked, for he could not deploy, and the narrow front on the road was exposed to a hail of musketry, and every gap in the trees was swept by shell, and every route laid under the surveillance of an iron eye. The fight over towards Hungry Hill had quite ceased, and possibly the signalmen, had told Grant that Carey had occupied and was menacing his line of retreat on his right flank, so he applied himself to defend his position to the last. He had need to do so, for while he had been occupying the Hog's Back to make a show to deceive the enemy, and had been preparing to give him a warm reception on emerging from Ash and Trougham, the 2nd Division of the enemy's Army had been doing its work on the distant right. Somewhere about eleven o'clock Smith's Brigade proceeded to attack Hungry Hill (where the defending force was entrenched) on its left face, and one of the Field Batteries making a *detour* by the left gained an elevated spur west of Hungry Hill and opened fire upon it from a commanding position, which, perhaps, the paucity of the force at Sir Hope Grant's disposal did not permit him to occupy. The possession of this eminence by the enemy placed the defending force at a great disadvantage, and subjected them to a plunging fire, but still they might have stuck somewhat longer to their entrenched position. This movement was supported by the sub-brigade, which had advanced to the parallel roads. Maxwell's brigade, as soon as Smith was engaged, pushed forward from under cover at the Bishops, throwing out clouds of skirmishers, and moved against the right face of Hungry Hill. Menaced on the front and flank, and pounded by the Field Artillery, the defenders of Hungry Hill gave way, and began to retire just as the Prince of Wales's Cavalry moving across the Long Valley and wheeling to the right were ready to pounce upon them and cut off their retreat. The Prince had orders not to go to the left of Beacon Hill, and had therefore in the first instance to take a narrow road, lined with woods, which was held by the enemy's pickets, and thus was for a time barred to them. Their difficulties were increased by the defending force here not having seen or obeyed the orders to wear green leaves in their head dress, and it was owing to this that Captain Bulkeley was made prisoner. After a time the infantry, checking the cavalry advance, seemed to be retired, probably in consequence of the evacuation of Hungry Hill; and the Prince, in execution of his orders, led his brigade round by the left. His Horse Artillery had already enfiladed a position

occupied by the defenders of the camp towards the canal, and had again unlimbered and opened fire on the retreating forces, and the cavalry had destroyed two brigades, leaving Grant's force in the valley, only the pontoon bridge to escape by, when General Caroy received orders to go no further than Cove Common, and the action was over for the day.

The transport has the credit of having delayed the progress of the baggage dreadfully. The Artillery, Transport, and Army Service horses, were in the main good serviceable animals, and stand their work fairly, but many of the hired horses are declared to be useless beasts, and are already at the end of eight days nearly used up.

Many of the Volunteers left the force to-day, but large numbers have arrived to take their places. The correspondent of the *Standard* says: "The Volunteers have certainly done very well, and have shown the greatest vigilance on picket, ruthlessly making prisoners of all persons unprovided with parole. We have, however, heard complaints, that sufficient instruction was not afforded to them when ordered to take up a line of outposts. Surely the Staff are here to blame, for Brighton and Wimbledon field days do not impart a knowledge of that important duty. We hope that the Volunteers are only like other soldiers, fond of a grumble; but to judge by the language of some of them a week's campaigning extinguished many a man's martial ardour. What seemed to disgust them was the marching, and many of them declare that they will not take part in autumn manoeuvres again. Like most unaccustomed to lengthened pedestrian excursions they are very apt to exaggerate distances, and some of those belonging to the 2nd Division declared that on Friday they had marched twenty-one miles. Eight miles would have been nearer the mark, and we are certain that at the most the march was not more than ten miles."

The general result of the operations of Sir Charles Staveley's division on the right was that Grant's or the defending army, was compelled to fall back along the whole line, the invading force encamping on Saturday night pretty nearly in the same position from which Grant's army had advanced to defend the Hog's Back in the morning, while the latter withdrew towards Chobham Ridges and encamped in the neighborhood of Pirbright. On returning to town about nine o'clock the light of an extensive camp were visible on the Common "of that ilk." While the 3rd Division under Staveley, was thus victorious, Carey, with the 2nd Division directed his march to the north west of Farnham, crossing the South-Western Railway about Wracklesham, and passing *via* the Old Park towards Beacon Hill and the Long Valley—thus completely turning and rendering untenable the position taken up by Sir Hope Grant on the Hog's Back. The Prince of Wales's Light Brigade of Cavalry covered the advance in a dashing, masterly style, supported by the B. B. troop of Horse Artillery whose soldierlike appearance, remarkable activity, and thorough knowledge of their business, evinced in every moment, proclaimed them the *beau idéal* of gunners. Their horses were in splendid condition, and had hardly turned a hair, notwithstanding their long march, and some swiftly executed changes of position, and as they marched on to Cove Common about three o'clock they seemed perfectly ready for anything. The first, or Maxwell's brigade was on the extreme left, and swept round by Beacon Hill, Stevenson's or the second brigade being on the right, marching towards the Long Valley. As the writer approached from Farnham,

heavy firing was heard in that direction and he subsequently learnt that the depots which had been left behind at Aldershot were hotly engaged there in protecting Gen. Grant's right flank. They were quickly outnumbered, outflanked, and compelled to retire; but they fell back steadily, making the most of their ground, and keeping up a stout resistance until they were driven back into the station. The advance of the Light Cavalry brigade and Horse Artillery, sweeping round still further to the left from Beacon Hill, was a very pretty sight, whilst the infantry in their right rear, marching in columns of companies at wheeling distance, imparted an air of massiveness and strength to this part of the force. As it approached Beacon Hill, crossing the road to Odiham, the division had its left thrown forward, but after the defeat of the enemy it took ground to its right, the second brigade filing on to the Common first, followed by the Cavalry and artillery, Maxwell's brigade coming last. While the troops were streaming over the plain to take up the ground for their encampment, the scene, as viewed from the permanent camp of the 15th Regiment, assumed a very animated and picturesque character. The 10th Hussars and 12th Lancers, the latter with their pennions gaily floating in the breeze, circled round from the lines of march and formed columns of troops on ground most judiciously chosen for the purpose, their horses being picketed in a very short time, quietly enjoying their fodder. The 7th Dragoon Guards formed to the left rear of the other two corps, while the infantry regiments, to the sound of their bands were taking up their positions to the right and left, though somewhat in advance of the horsemen, the artillery being on both flanks of the battery. The Militia regiments, and more especially the King's Tower Hamlets, belonging to the 2nd Brigade, swung along at a capital rate, and seemed none the worse for their twelve miles' march.

The following pithy bit of criticism on the day's proceedings comes from the correspondent of the *Daily News*:—"On the whole (he says) the manoeuvres of yesterday (Saturday) have not made it apparent that we possess a commander capable of manipulating, with the electricity and unification which alone in large operations will command success, masses of troops whose aim it is to act simultaneously on an extended frontage, and on whose doing so is made to turn the success of the day. In a letter last week I quoted the opinion of a distinguished foreign critic to the effect that we were admirable in details, but that we broke down when we essayed manoeuvres on anything like an extended scale. Nothing can be advanced against the plan of the attack; but it so happened, in putting the plan in practice, that none of the subtle conjunctions and combinations deftly dovetailed. The wards of the lock in places worked rustily. In one important part they did not work at all. At Gravelotto eight army corps, each 50,000 strong, were swung round on a single pivot upon the French front extending from Point du Jour to Ste. Marie-aux-Chênes, and the French left flank was turned just at the critical moment when its whole front was engaged up to the hilt. In essentials the theory of yesterday's attacking work roughly resembled that celebrated movement, but the flanking movements were fragmentary, and had but a partial success, while Brownrigg, owing to the enemy's laxness, succeeded on the right, where, owing to the stubbornness of the enemy opposed to him Von Zastrow failed."

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH.

To-day the troops rested on their arms.

holding their positions without molestation. There was church parade to all arms. Ministers of the various denominations officiated in the open air. To-morrow fighting will be resumed at Pirbright, on the line of the canal, and General Carey will in all probability find his further progress stoutly contested by Major-Gen. Lyson's Brigade, whose cavalry are known to be in the neighborhood of Frimley, not three miles distant from Cove Common.

(To be continued.)

WHAT THE UNION HAS DONE.

The proverbial strength of Union finds new illustration in the present prosperity of the Dominion of Canada as compared with the period before confederation. The *Journal de Quebec* says that the revenue of the Dominion this year will be \$19,000,000, and that a comparison of this approximation with the revenues in 1841 of the Provinces comprising the Dominion, will show the astonishing results obtained in thirty years. That of the two Canadas in former year was \$1,076,000. If to the present revenue of \$19,000,000 be added that reserved to the Provinces by the Act of 1867, it will be found that the total revenue of British North America has multiplied twenty times since 1841. This is an astounding result, and one of which we may well be proud. If a comparison be instituted with a less remote date, the result is still the same, though in a less marked degree. The confederation of the Provinces, which gave unity to the Dominion, placed it before the world in an attitude that it could never have hoped for while divided into provinces kept apart by petty jealousies and contentions. We are now a nation, with a magnificent mercantile navy, extended business relations with the commercial world, and a prospect that enables us to predicate a still more glorious future for this Canada of ours.

THE GATLING GUN.—The Gatling offers every condition needful, the *Broad Arrow* says, in a national arm. It is drawn and worked with facility in the most difficult country. It obviously tends to the economy of life and labor, and, while inflicting the severest loss on the enemy, is capable of management by the fewest and least instructed of gunners. It is less costly than a field gun, and is admirably adapted to supplement and act in conjunction with the Snider or Martini-Henry, in the hands of our Militia and Volunteers. With a small detachment of infantry proceeding on special service, as well as for the dismounted men of cavalry, (as suggested by the "Old Shekarry") it would be the right gun in the right place: and, generally, no battery of artillery or regiment of cavalry, no battalion of infantry, no fort, no village on the coast-line, no colony, no defensible position at home or abroad, no outpost of our ubiquitous emigrants, should remain unprovided with their due complement of these guns of the future, ready to be taken into action at a moment's notice, and so useful in attack or defence.

THE ROYAL WARRANT.

(Continued from page 766.)

"11. The absorption of supernumerary officers will probably be completed, and the candidates who have passed for commissions have received their appointments in the Army will then only be given as follows:—

- "(a.) To successful candidates at a competitive examination.
- "(b.) To non-commissioned officers re-

commended for promotion by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

"(c.) To Candidates from the Universities.

"(d.) To Queen's Cadets, Indian Cadets, and Pages of Honour.

"(e.) To Lieutenants of Militia.

"12. The competitive examination will be carried out by the Civil Service Commissioners, the standard of qualification being that recommended by the Royal Commission on Military Education. Ample notice will be given of the first examination, and there will be no advantage in any applications being made for admission to be examined before the publication of such notice.

"13. Non-commissioned officers, on being selected for promotion, will pass an examination in certain professional subjects; and then, after twelve months' satisfactory service as Sub-Lieutenants, will receive commissions as Lieutenants.

"14. A certain number of Sub-Lieutenancies a year will be allotted to candidates who have passed the University examination specified in the regulations. If they also pass the examination for the degree of B. A. they will be allowed two years' extension of the limit of age. University candidates will be required to give at least six months' notice of their desire to be admitted into the Army. If in any year there should be more candidates than appointments, the requisite number will be chosen by competition between the candidates, after their appointment they will go through the same course as other Sub-Lieutenants.

"15. There will be no vacancies for two years for candidates of the Universities whose names are not now on the Commander-in-Chief's list.

"16. Queen's and Indian cadets and Queen's pages will be required to pass a qualifying examination, which for the present will be the same as that recommended by the Royal Commission on Military Education. The nominations will remain as heretofore. When appointed, cadets and pages will go through the same course as other Sub-Lieutenants.

"17. First appointments as subalterns in the Militia will be made on the recommendation of the Lieutenants of counties. Candidates, before receiving their commissions as Lieutenants in the Militia, will be required to pass a qualifying examination in general subjects equal to the standard fixed as necessary for a candidate for a Sub-Lieutenancy. They will next be required to be attached to a regiment of the Line for three months, or such time as may be necessary to teach them their drill. After serving with their Militia regiments for two annual trainings, they will be eligible for the appointment they must be recommended by the commanding officer of their Militia regiment, his recommendation being confirmed by the general officer commanding the district, and they will be required to pass an examination in professional subjects of the same kind as that which will be required of a Sub-Lieutenant before he receives his commission as Lieutenant.

"18. The limits of age, except for non-commissioned officers, will be fixed at from 17 to 20 for Sub-Lieutenants, the limit being raised to 22 in the case of candidates who have passed their examination for the degree of B. A. at the Universities, and from 19 to 22 for Lieutenants from the Militia.

"19. So far as it is possible to calculate beforehand, the vacancies on the present establishment of officers in the Army will provide for about 200 admissions a year by competition, and for one commission a year

for each Militia regiment of ten companies, and for the smaller regiments in proportion, besides the number allowed for candidates from the Universities, non-commissioned officers, &c.

"20. In addition to the examinations hitherto required from regimental officers, those who are promoted to the rank of Captain after the 1st of November, will, before being promoted to the rank of Major, be required to pass a professional examination.

"21. The necessary alterations in the Queen's Regulations with respect to this and other examinations will be made public as soon as possible.

"22. Adjutancies of the Auxiliary Forces will in future be filled by half-pay officers or by officers belonging to the regiments, who will be made supernumerary to their regiments, while so serving. The appointments will be held in the first instance for a term of five years; but if their service prove unsatisfactory they will be liable to be sent back to their regiments, or put upon a reduced rate of half-pay under Article 25 of the Warrant at any time; if satisfactory they will be eligible for re-appointment after the expiration of their first period.

"23. It is not intended to interpose any obstacle in the way of exchanges between officers on full pay which are made to suit the reasonable convenience of officers. It is, therefore provided that an officer wishing to exchange shall be permitted to defray the fair and reasonable expenses of the officer with whom he exchanges, provided that the sum to be paid is approved by the Commander-in-Chief. Precautions have been taken in the Queen's Regulations for the Army to guard against any abuse of such arrangements.

— EDWARD CARDWELL.

The following General Order has been issued by H. R. H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, dated Nov. 1, 1871:—

SECTION 89.—QUEEN'S REGULATIONS, ALTERATION 15.

"The Royal Warrant containing the rules and regulations under which appointments, promotions, and exchanges, will henceforward be conducted in the Army, consequent upon the abolition of purchase from and after this date, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant, July 20, 1871, are promulgated in the special Army circular of 1st inst.

"The following alterations have become necessary in the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, to bring them into conformity with Her Majesty's Royal Warrant:—

SECTION 4.—COMMISSIONS AND PROMOTIONS OF OFFICERS.

"Paragraphs from 137 to 156 inclusive are hereby cancelled, and the new paragraph, Appendix A, under those numbers will be substituted in their place.

SECTION 5.—HALF-YEARLY INSPECTIONS AND CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS.

"Paragraphs from 156 to 159 inclusive are cancelled, and new paragraphs, Appendix B, will be substituted in their place.

"His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, in promulgating these regulations to the Army, would desire to impress upon each individual officer, and especially upon those of junior standing who have not a name to make in the Service, that they must more than ever rely upon their own exertions, upon their professional knowledge and ability, upon their general character and conduct as officers, and the opinion with which they impress their mili-

tary superiors, for advancement in the service.

All communications from officers on the full pay of the Army, on the subject of promotion and appointment, will in every case be forwarded to the Military Secretary, for His Royal Highness' consideration, through the officer commanding the regiment and the General officer under whom they are serving, and it is desired that officers will confine themselves to these, the responsible and regularly constituted channels, in urging their claims.

“By command,

“RICHARD ARKBY, A. G.”

APPENDIX A TO GENERAL ORDER 89 OF 1871.

SECTION 4.—COMMISSIONS AND PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.

“1.—APPOINTMENT, PROMOTION, EXCHANGE, AND RETIREMENT.

“137. The ‘Royal Warrants’ of the 27th of December, 1870, and 30th of October, 1871, contain the rules by which the appointment, promotion, exchange and retirement of officers are governed.

“138. Parliament, having provided at the public expense for the compensation of officers on the abolition of purchase, the declarations prescribed in the following paragraph will in future be required, and any breach of them will be regarded as a violation of personal honour, while the stringent provisions of the Statute (49 Geo. 3, c. 120) will in every case be rigidly enforced.

“139. The declarations required to be signed by officers—

“(a). On promotion, or on transfer from half to full pay,

“(b). On applying to exchange,

“(c). On applying to retire, on appointment to the Indian Staff Corps,

are as follows:—
“(a) I hereby declare, upon my honour as an officer and a gentleman, that I have not, nor to the best of my belief has any person on my behalf or in my interest, directly or indirectly paid or transferred or agreed to pay or transfer any sum of money valuable security, or other thing in respect of (my promotion to the rank of) —, or (my transfer from half to full pay), and I promise honourably and unreservedly not to make, cause to be made, or in any manner recognise hereafter any such payment or transfer in respect of such promotion (transfer to full pay).

“(b) I hereby declare, on my honour as an officer and a gentleman, that the proposed exchange with — does not originate in any cause affecting my honour or my character or professional efficiency; that it is my *bonâ fide* intention to join immediately and do duty in the corps to which I propose to exchange; and that I propose to pay (or receive) the sum of £ — in consideration of the fair and reasonable expenses to be incurred by such exchange by — (or me), as shown in the paper hereto annexed; and I further declare that I have not, nor to the best of my belief has any person on my behalf or in my interest, directly or indirectly paid, transferred (or received), or agreed to pay or transfer (or receive) any sum of money, valuable security, or other thing in respect of this exchange, except the sum of £ — before mentioned; and I promise honourably and unreservedly not to make (or receive), cause to be made (or received), or in any manner recognise hereafter any such payment, receipt, or transfer on account of such exchange.

“(c) I hereby declare, upon my honour as an officer and a gentleman, that I have not, nor to the best of my belief has any

person on my behalf or in my interest, directly or indirectly received or agreed to receive, any sum of money, valuable security, or other thing in respect of my retirement from the regiment of — [or my appointment to the Indian Staff Corps], and I promise honourably and unreservedly that I will not receive the same, or in any manner recognise or benefit by its receipt hereafter. In this declaration I do not refer to the sum which may be awarded to me by the Army Purchase Commissioners.”

“140. Officers on promotion or on transfer from half to full pay, or on applying to exchange or retire, or on being appointed to the Indian Staff Corps, will sign the declaration specified in Par. 139, which will be read by them in the presence of the officers commanding the regiment, who will attach his certificate as witness to the declaration. In cases of commanding officers, their signature to the declaration will be considered sufficient. Officers of all arms and departments, on applying to exchange, will be required to make this or a similar declaration.

“141. The *London Gazette*, published by authority, in which all military appointments, promotions, exchanges, and removals are inserted, and which are transmitted by the Secretary of State for war to the general officers commanding on foreign stations, are to be considered as official notifications of the appointments, &c., so published.

“142. Officers joining on Appointment.—Officers, on being newly appointed to commissions in the Army, are to join their regiments or depots within two months from the dates of their appointment or at such period as may be directed by the Adjutant-General. The period of two months is allowed to officers under the above circumstances to enable them to provide themselves with the necessary equipments, and to join their regiments or depots in any part of the United Kingdom. Officers, on joining their regiments or depots, are to report themselves personally to the commanding officers. The same rule is to be observed on an officer joining any garrison or military station.

“143. Officers Failing to Join.—In the event of an officer failing to join at the expiration of two months he is to be reported in the subsequent regimental returns ‘absent without leave’ from the date of his appointment, and a special report of his absence is to be transmitted to the Adjutant-General at the end of the following (or third) month after the date of appointment in order that, if no satisfactory account can be obtained as to the cause of his absence, his case may be brought under the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief, with a view to his appointment being cancelled.

“144. Exchanges on Full Pay.—All applications for exchange between officers on full pay are to be forwarded to the Military Secretary, and recommended by their respective commanding officers, and are to be accompanied, in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Warrant, by the declaration specified in par. 139 from each officer.

“145. The leave of absence which may have been granted to either or both officers exchanging will be cancelled.

“146. Medical Certificate of a military medical officer will also be required in each case to the effect that the officer is in a fit state of health to serve at the station where the corps into which he applies to exchange is quartered.”

“147. Exchange when Ordered Abroad.—Regimental officers under orders to join a regiment or battalion on foreign service, will not be permitted to exchange into ano-

ther regiment, except on the ground of ill-health, certified by a military medical officer and in such certificate it must be clearly stated whether the cause of the officer's inability to proceed abroad has not arisen subsequently to his having been ordered to embark.

“148. Officers on Leave Exchanging.—Officers on leave of absence wishing to exchange are to make their application in sufficient time to enable their successors to join at the expiration of the leave originally granted.

“149. On Removal from one Corps to Another.—Officers who are removed from one corps to another, either on promotion, exchange, or appointment from half-pay, are, if at home, to report themselves in writing immediately on such removal being made known to the *London Gazette* to the Adjutant-General; and, if abroad, to the general officer commanding at the station, with a view to their receiving instructions regarding their further movements.

“150. From one Battalion to Another.—When an officer belonging to one battalion is promoted into a vacancy in another battalion of the same regiment, or into another regiment, he is to continue to do duty in the former until the official notification of his promotion is received, accompanied by an intimation from the Adjutant-General of the battalion to which he is to be posted. Officers have no choice as to the particular battalion in which they are to serve, but will be posted in the manner most conducive to the interests of the service.

“151. Court of inquiry on Officers taken Prisoners of War.—With a view to prevent any officer who may have been taken prisoner by his own neglect, or by any other unofficer-like conduct, from obtaining any of the advantages laid down in the Royal Warrant, a Court of Inquiry is, as soon as possible, to be assembled by order of the general officer commanding the forces to investigate the circumstance under which the capture took place. After having sifted the facts as far as may be in its power, the court is to state its opinions whether his capture is to be attributed to the chance of war to which he was exposed, or whether it occurred from any unofficer-like conduct on his part. The president and members of the court are to make the following declaration previously to commencing the proceedings:

“Declaration.—I, A. B., do declare upon my honour that I will duly and impartially inquire into and give my opinion as to the circumstances under which Captain C. D. became a prisoner of war according to the true spirit and meaning of Her Majesty's orders and regulations on this head; and I further declare, upon my honour, that I will not on any account, or at any time, disclose or discover my own vote of opinion, or that of any particular member of the court, unless required to do so by competent authority.”

“The proceedings of the court are to be transmitted by the general officer in command of the forces to the Military Secretary.

“152. Applications for Retirement by Sale.—Commanding officers in forwarding to the Military Secretary applications from officers holding saleable commissions to receive upon retiring from the Service the sum to which they may be entitled under the Army Regulation Act, 1870, are to transmit the military medical certificate required by the terms of Article 84 of the Royal Warrant of December 27, 1870, and also the declaration specified in Par. 139 of the Queen's Regulations. In all cases if the whole of the commissions have not been purchased, the foreign service of the officer is to be detailed,

"153. Regimental Claims.—Commanding officers are at the same time to transmit a certificate that all regimental claims against the officers retiring have been paid. In the event of any such claims remaining unliquidated, the officer's written consent for their amount being stopped from the sum to be awarded to him by the Army Purchase Commissioners, and for its being lodged in the hands of the regimental agent, for payment of the claims upon the order of the commanding officer is to be appended. When there is a difficulty in ascertaining that there are no regimental claims, the officer retiring is to leave in the regimental agent's hands so much of the proceeds of the sum to be awarded to him by the Army Purchase Commissioners as may appear advisable to the commanding officer, until the latter shall have satisfied himself that all such claims have been settled.

"154. Successors to Vacancies.—In forwarding applications for officers to retire from the Army commanding officers are not to name officers to succeed to the vacancies. In the event of any adjutancy falling vacant a successor of the same rank as the officer vacating the appointment should at once be nominated, who must have passed through the prescribed course of instruction at one of the schools of musketry, unless the regiment should be serving abroad, in which case an officer may be appointed Adjutant, subject to confirmation, and to his passing the course of musketry at a subsequent period.

"155. Quitting Regiments.—Officers who give in the resignation of their commissions, or who apply to retire on half pay, are not, in consequence, to quit their regiments until their names shall appear in the *London Gazette*, or until they receive permission from competent authority to do so.

"156. Temporary Half-pay.—Every officer under twenty five years' full pay service who from wounds and ill health contracted in and by the Service shall become unfit for duty, and who shall be desirous of retiring temporarily upon half-pay, is to transmit his application to the Military Secretary through the commanding officer, accompanied by a certificate of a board of medical officers explaining the cause of his becoming unfit for service."

"APPENDIX B TO G. O. 89.

"II. ANNUAL INSPECTION AND CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS.

"156. Object of and Period for Inspections.—It is essential to the good of Her Majesty's service that the Commander-in-Chief should be made thoroughly acquainted with the actual state of every corps, as well with regard to its field exercise as to its interior economy and good order, and that he should have—as far as possible—a personal knowledge of the merits and capacity of officers, and more especially those in command of corps, of all arms, with a view to their being selected on future occasions for situations of greater responsibility. Every General officer employed on the Staff at home is therefore required during the month of July in each year, or as soon afterwards as the circumstances of the service will permit, to make a searching and minute inspection of each of the several corps under his orders, and to report fully and unreservedly upon its efficiency in every particular.

"187. Inspection Reports.—The inspection reports will be in two parts—

"Part No. 1 will relate to the general efficiency of the battalion in all its details, and will be addressed to the Adjutant-General.

"This report ought to give the result of continued intercourse and observation, and not be confined to an inspection at any particular time. Every officer entrusted with the command of a brigade is expected to make himself so conversant with the interior economy and actual state of every corps of which it is composed as to be able when called upon at any time to furnish, from his own personal knowledge and observation, such information as may be required on any subject connected with the efficiency of the regiment.

"Part No. 2 will comprise a full and exhaustive report upon the personal efficiency conduct, character, acquirements, and services of every officer in the regiment, and will be addressed to the Military Secretary. (Form annexed).

"It will be by these reports that the Commander-in-Chief will, in great measure, be guided in the selection of officers for promotion to higher grades in the service, and for employment upon the general Staff.

"It will, therefore, be incumbent upon every commanding officer in devote the most earnest care and consideration to the correct and impartial compilation of a document upon which the professional prospects of his officers will so mainly depend.

"To aid the commanding officers in forming their judgment, sub-reports will be made to them by the officer of each company, the Captain reporting fully upon the Subaltern officers to the Major, or Major of his wing, if in the infantry, and the Major will report upon the Captain, and add any remarks he may wish to make with respect to the Subalterns.

"Where there is a garrison instructor, he will be required to give information upon each officer's acquirements.

"The sub-reports may be called for by the inspecting officer.

"It will be a most responsible duty to the Inspecting-General to investigate every entry, and to ascertain the correctness of those columns which apply to matters of fact, and the justice of the conclusions come to in those referring to matter of opinion.

"He will state fully his own opinion in each case, and will himself report upon the commanding and field officers of the regiments.

"These reports will be strictly confidential and privileged documents, in no case to be made public.

"Whenever an officer is disadvantageously reported upon, he will be officially informed by the Military Secretary of the particulars of such report.

"If it has been considered to be of such nature as to qualify the officer for further promotion, he will be so informed.

"If it is for reasons which may be removed by amendment or study, he will be cautioned, and, when more favourably reported upon, his claims may be reconsidered.

"Similar inspections and reports are to be made by general officers abroad, at the most convenient half-yearly periods according to the climate.

"188. Transmission of Reports.—The inspection reports of general officers commanding brigades are to be addressed to the general officers commanding divisions or stations, who will forward them as directed in the previous article, after expressing their concurrence, or the contrary, in the reports forwarded, and adding such further remarks as may enable the Commander-in-Chief to become thoroughly acquainted with the state of corps in their command. These remarks of the general officers of division are not to be made in a covering letter, but are invariably to be written on the inspec-

tion reports of the several corps, in continuation of the remarks of the inspecting officer.

"189. Preparation of Confidential Reports.—The queries in the confidential reports are of so precise a nature as to require few detailed directions for filling them up. The following general instruction, it is considered, will be sufficient for the purpose, and inspecting general officers are enjoined to be guided by and act up to them:—

"a. They should not be satisfied with brief replies in the negative or affirmative; reports so drawn up do not furnish the Commander-in-Chief with those particulars relating to the officers of a regiment which should enable him with due discrimination to benefit the meritorious or to note the undeserving.

"b. It is not sufficient to state that a commanding officer has zeal, or that he maintains a well-regulated discipline; zeal may be unaccompanied by talent for command, and the system of discipline may have been established by others.

"c. Among the field officers and captains their must be some superior to others, and they should be specially brought to notice, and not all be classed in the same category.

"d. All questions of importance should be specially and decidedly reported upon in a manner that will place the Commander-in-Chief in full possession of the actual state of a regiment as regards all ranks, and this can only be effected by general officers entering into detail, and giving their answers fully, fearlessly, and conscientiously, on every matter brought to their notice, or coming under their actual observation, whether it be one requiring praise or censure.

"189a. In addition the, 'The Annual Inspection,' general officers commanding divisions and brigades will make a second inspection of each regiment or corps under their command during the first week in April.

"They will not be required to send in confidential reports, but merely to communicate the result in a letter to the Adjutant-General.

"By command, RICHARD ARBY, A. G."

The following form annexed (before referred to), is to be rendered in a tabular form.—

"Names and Christian names; orders and decorations.—Rank and date of obtaining it.—Date of birth.—State of health, whether fit for active service, and if he has good sight.—Total service in years; full pay; abroad; at home.—Period on half-pay.—Statements of active service, and if mentioned in despatches quote the despatch.—Whether a Cadet at Royal Military College.—Whether passed for promotion to the next step.—Whether passed through Staff College.—Whether passed through Schools of Instruction.—Period during which the officer may have served as an Adjutant.—Period he may have held temporary command.—Staff Service, and in what capacity.—Opinion of the commanding officer.—1, conduct; 2, general character; 3, bearing; 1, general knowledge; 2, foreign languages; 1, theoretical; 2, practical knowledge; 1, capacity; 2, manner of performing duties; 3, if a good horseman.—Antecedents of the officer, and general purport of previous reports.—Remarks of inspecting officer, and general officer commanding.

"N. B. Care is to be taken that the surname of each officer is clearly written, and that the names are not crowded together so that ample space may be afforded for the general officers remarks."

THE BRUTALITIES OF AMERICAN OFFICERS.

The seamen of the world have their tradition that the American Navy is one of the most tyrannical in existence. From time to time facts leak out which tend to prove the truth of the opinion. Here is a specimen taken from the N. Y. *Sun* of Tuesday. That paper says:—

LIFE IN A COFFIN.

The case of Mathews is outrageous and almost incredible. He had been guilty of a slight breach of discipline. By order of Capt. Semmes this man was seized and crammed into a box 3 feet long, 18 inches wide, and 18 inches deep. Planks cut out for the purpose were then placed over the top of the box, and force was used to crush down the protruding knees and head. The planks were at length, by main force, brought down to bear upon the sides and ends of the box. Nails were driven into the planks, and the living man was boxed up under Capt. Semmes's supervision. By this officer's order, he was thus kept for five days. During these 120 hours the miserable man was never allowed to leave his coffin. With a refined cruelty that would not let him die and escape his torment, he was regularly fed through a hole six inches square. A full sized vigorous man—an American citizen—in full flow of health, was thus caged. All these dreadful hours, with his poor crushed knees drawn up to his chin, and his bruised head jammed against the deal board, he sustained an existence of unutterable agony. The ordinary humanity which extends to a brute the privilege of daily liberty and exercise was wanting here. The accumulated horrors of five days' unmitigated confinement had to be borne without a hope of relief. Each limb was in a vise. The strained and tortured muscles could get no relaxation. The abraded and contorted members could receive no comforting manipulation. There the man lay—hammered and bruised, and squeezed into his cage, and the captain of a United States vessel of war—an officer commissioned by the Government of the greatest Republic the world ever saw—sat, ate, and slept in his luxurious cabin for five days, while a man possessing equal rights of citizenship with himself, and whom he had sworn to protect in all his liberties as a freeman, lay crushed up in a trunk little larger than a salt fish box. No such monstrous act of cruelty was ever before heard of among civilized men.

Besides the cases of these men—horrible enough in very truth to condemn an Apache Indian to condign punishment—there were many others almost equally monstrous.

OTHER ATROCITIES.

A man who has sailed in the *Portsmouth* under Capt. Semmes, declares that the men after doing their day's work, have been led to the quarter deck, chained in tens together, and left there to pass the night, subject to all the discomforts and dangers of a tropical climate. If one required to arise, or change his position, all had to follow suit, and after a fearful night of wailing and unrest they were all driven next day to their posts, and expected to perform their regular duties.—*Globe*.

The Communist refugees in London have started a paper called the *Qui Vice*. It declares to the conversion of the English workingmen to Internationalism to be hopeless.

The population of London, that is the population within the police circle which is really the proper limit, is set down at 3,883,092 persons! Some idea of the magnitude of the great metropolis of the world may be formed, when we bear in mind that the population is larger than the aggregate populations of twelve of the largest cities in the United States. This will be made clearly manifest by the following table taken from the latest American census returns;

New York	927,436	London	3,883,092
Philadelphia	673,726		
Brooklyn	406,007		
St. Louis	312,963		
Chicago	299,370		
Baltimore	283,070		
Boston	253,924		
Cincinnati	213,000		
New Orleans	184,688		
San Francisco	150,351		
Buffalo	118,050		

Total 3,828,575
And Alleghany
City, Pa. 53,185

3,883,092
3,881,760

London's excess 1,332

The cloven first named cities are the eleven largest cities in the United States.

A discovery of considerable interest has been made in the Mosque El Akaa, Jerusalem, by the Rev. J. Neil, who has only recently gone to Jerusalem for the Society for the Conversion of the Jews. "In the Mosque of El Akaa," he writes, "there is a long plain room opening out at the southeast angle, called the Mosque of Omar, in which the only object of interest whatever is a recess supported by two twisted pillars, and called the Mihrab, or Praying-place of Omar. The pillars on each side of this recess, are of the Solomonic twisted pattern and polished marble, appear to have been turned upside down, and to have their capitals of greyish stone in broken leaf-like patterns below. On visiting this, the day before yesterday (July 5), I discovered that a great part of yellowish plaster had been removed from the top of these pillars, and that rich grotesquely-carved capitals were exposed to view in an admirable state of preservation. These capitals, though pressing behind against the wall, are carved on all the four sides. The Sheikh of the temple told me this was first seen about two days before my visit, while cleaning the wall.—*Broad Arrow*.

The coast-surveyors of the United States are kept in continual anxious work, *Chamber's Journal* understands, by the never-ceasing deposits of mud at the outlets of the Mississippi. The bar advances seawards about three hundred and thirty-eight feet every year, and this movement and the growth of mud-lumps heighten the difficulty of keeping the chunnels open. With all concerned in the navigation of the river, a strong desire now prevails that the mouths should advance so far into the water of the gulf as to put a stop to the formation of bars. The mouth known as the South-west Pass appears to be most advanced towards the desired condition; and if the other outlets could be closed, the mouth of the Mississippi would become within the present generation similar to that of the Amazon or the Orinoco.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The 21st of October being the sixty sixth anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, we subjoin the names of the surviving officers of that memorable victory:—Admiral of the fleet, Sir G. R. Sartorius; Admirals—G. W. H. D'Aeth, the Earl of Egmont, W. Walpole Sir G. A. Westphal, R. Patton, J. Lyons, R. C. M'Crea, A. Luckraft, J. Gape, and Spencer Smyth; Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals, Peter Suther; Captains—John Geary, W. Carleton, G. Kennicott, and H. Parker; Lieut.-Colonel J. Fynmore, R. M.; Commanders—J. H. Sanders, J. B. Ellicott, A. Gallaway, F. Harris, S. Hilton, C. Wolrige, Sir T. W. Holburne, J. Adamson, and W. Vicary; First Lieutenant, T. J. W. Tane, R. M.: In addition to the above list of names we may add the Rev. William Hicks, rector of Sturmer, Essex, who was a midshipman of the *Conqueror*, but after some sixteen years of service took holy orders, having graduated at Magdalene College, Cambridge.—*Church Herald*.

Upon the triumphal entry into Dresden of the Saxon Army Corps, July 11th, a paper of that city took occasion to review the services of its troops. After referring to the eleven months absence of the corps as a very long one, though for the purposes of invasion some might think the time short, the *Journal* says:—"The corps was engaged in 58 actions; expended in 33 actions 15,521 rounds of artillery, and in the whole campaign about 6,000,000 needle-gun cartridges; lost 2,093 killed (including 700 who died of their wounds and sickness and 4,382 wounded, and 299 missed, who probably at this late day, can no longer be counted among the living. This total loss of 6,774 men formed from 26 to 29 per cent of the corps.

The Imperial Government recently, while importing other munitions of war, brought to this station (Halifax) eight mitrailleuses for the use, in case of need, of this garrison. They are made on the model of the American "Gatling" gun, which is acknowledged to be the best known to military science, but with certain modifications that are claimed to be improvements. These formidable weapons are provided with full supplies of ammunition, and are located for the present in the storehouse attached to the Artillery Park.—*Acadian Recorder*.

HELGOLAND.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* reports from Heligoland that there have recently arrived in that island from England several 12-pounder Armstrong guns and one 40-pounder. These guns have been placed in position. The former battery was only used for firing salutes, and was not regarded as of any defensive value.

A Minnesota paper chronicles a yield of oats on a farm in that State of 333 bushels on three acres, and a potato crop on another farm that averaged a peck to a hill, no potato weighing less than a pound, and some being as heavy as two pounds, whilst the entire yield was 480 bushels an acre.

The commander in chief of the German troops in France receives thirteen hundred dollars a month; a general of division, seven hundred dollars; a brigadier-general, four hundred; and a colonel, three hundred.

The Register-General of England states that the population of the United Kingdom is increasing at the rate of 1,173 a day. But emigration takes away 468 of the number, leaving 705 a day to swell the population at home.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 7th December, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS (29).

ACTIVE MILITIA.

No. 1.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Cornwall Troop of Cavalry.

The formation of a Troop of Cavalry is hereby authorized at Cornwall. Arms and the necessary equipment will be furnished when the Department of Militia and Defence is in a position to do so.

To be Captain:

Henry Sandfield Macdonald, Esquire, M. S.

7th Battalion "The London Light Infantry," No. 4 Company.

To be Ensign:

John Michie, Gentleman, M. S., vice James McGee Yates, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

29th "Waterloo" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major:

Captain Robert Campbell, V. B., from No. 1 Company, vice Henry D. Tye, left limits.

No. 1 Company, New Hamburg.

To be Captain provisionally:

Joseph Daniel, Esquire, vice R. Campbell, promoted.

To be Lieutenant:

Frederick Henry McCallum, Gentleman, M. S., vice W. Smith, resigned. The resignation of Ensign George Holwell is hereby accepted.

No. 2 Company, Galt.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Richard Henry Terry McMillan, V. B., vice Robert H. Polson whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign:

Sergeant Major William Parks, V. B., vice McMillan, promoted.

No. 3 Company, Cross Hill.

To be Captain:

Sergeant Benjamin B. Boyd, M. S., vice Barboar, resigned.

The resignation of Ensign John Wilson is hereby accepted.

37th "Haldimand" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Major:

Captain Randal Archibald McKinnon, M.

S., from No. 7 Company, vice Thompson resigned.

Civil Service Rifle Company.

MEMO.—Adverting to the Volunteer Militia General Order, No. 3 of 23rd July, 1869, the date of the organization of the "Civil Service Rifle Company" is 23rd April, 1869, Captain White taking rank in the Corps from that date.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Major Simon P. Mabec, V. B., 39th Battalion, from 26th October, 1871.

To be Majors:

Captain Adam C. Webb, M. S., No. 4 Company, 40th Battalion, from 20th July, 1871.

Captain Robert Z. Rogers, V. B., No. 6 Company, 40th Battalion, from 17th August, 1871.

Captain Charles Gifford, V. B., No. 5 Company 40th Battalion, from 17th August, 1871.

Captain James Ryan, V. B., No. 3 Company, 39th Battalion, from 25th October, 1871.

Captain James Bennet, V. B., 2nd Battalion, from 30th November, 1871.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence is hereby granted to Captain Richard William Barrow, 14th Battalion, for three months from 7th instant to proceed to England on private affairs.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

No. 1 Troop, Montreal Cavalry.

To be Lieutenant:

Cornet John Tees, C. S., vice J. Featherstone, deceased.

50th Battalion of Infantry "Huntingdon Borderers."

No. 1 Company, Hinchinbrooke.

The resignation of Ensign James Henderson is hereby accepted.

60th "Missisquoi," Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, West Farnham.

To be Lieutenant:

Edwin George Welch, Gentleman, M. S., vice Meigs, resigned.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

George Seale, Gentleman, vice Donohue, resigned.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be Majors:

Captain and Brevet Major George H. Pick, V. B., from No. 1 Battery, vice Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Joseph Melick, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain and Brevet Major Martin Hunter Peters, V. B., from No. 2 Battery, vice Major John Mount, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

Adverting to General Order (17) No. 1 of 4th August last, the following Company of Infantry having been enrolled within six months, as a corps formerly of the 62nd Battalion, is hereby authorized as one of the six companies referred to in that General Order:

No. 3 Infantry Company St. John.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant George Kerr Beston, V. P.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign George Ludlow Wetmore, M. S.,

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The following officers holding certificates of qualification are hereby confirmed in their respective ranks from 8th September, 1871:—

Captain Kennedy F. Burns, V. B., Bathurst Infantry Company.

Lieutenant John E. Baldwin, V. B., Bathurst Infantry Company.

Ensign Gavin Smith, V. B., Bathurst Infantry Company.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

2nd "Halifax" Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

ERRATUM.—In General Order (6) 24th February last, read "To be Surgeon: Alfred H. Woodill, Esquire, M. D., late Assistant Surgeon 2nd Brigade of Artillery, Halifax County," instead of "Alfred H. Modill, Esquire, M. D."

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Headingley Troop of Cavalry.

The formation of a Troop of Cavalry is hereby authorized at Headingley, County of Selkirk, to be styled the "Headingley Troop of Cavalry." Arms and the necessary equipment will be furnished when the Department of Militia and Defence is in a position to do so:

To be Captain provisionally:

William A. Farmer, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

John Taylor, Gentleman.

To be Cornet, provisionally:

A. C. Clouston, Gentleman.

No. 2.

CERTIFICATES, BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

At Brigade Camp Chatham, N. B.

SECOND CLASS.

Captain Kennedy F. Burns, Bathurst Infantry Company.

Lieutenant John E. Baldwin, Bathurst Infantry Company.

Ensign Gavin Smith, Bathurst Infantry Company.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor-General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,

Adjutant-General of Militia, Canada

CONTENTS OF No. 10, VOL. V.

EDITORIAL.—	
Analyses of proficiency of Canadian troops.....	771
Quick despatch of troops for Fort Garry.....	771
Percentage eminently progressive.....	772
Reviews.....	773
SELECTIONS.—	
Autumnal Manœuvres of British Army—No 3.....	780
A Phenomenon on the Forest fires.....	771
The Power Unseen.....	781
REMITTANCES.....	773
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.....	774
MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.	

S. M. PETTENGLL & Co., 37 Park Row
New York.
GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, New
York,
Are our only Advertising Agents in that city



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1871.

The questions now agitating the public mind in Great Britain are of grave interest to the people of Canada because upon their solution depends the connection of this country with England as an appanage of the British Crown. The 13th of November saw the departure of the last British soldiers from the Gibraltar of British America—Quebec—at the instance of those who assume to be the leaders of the British people, and, therefore, with their full consent. This revolution, for it is nothing else, only affects us relatively. We are thoroughly able to take care of ourselves provided we are not subjected to the influence of England's rulers; we only ask her to do the duty our relation imposes, make no treaties in which our interests are involved without our consent and be ready to aid us with a naval force, and we in turn will bear true allegiance to the sovereign and defend her interests by keeping our neighbors in check, but it must be distinctly understood that such allegiance will not be pledged to the puppet of any revolutionary rabble, and that any serious disturbance of the balance that exists between the estates of the realm will considerably weaken the connection in the minds of the Canadian people. The Whig Radicals with Mr. Gladstone at their head have entered upon a revolutionary career, the puppets and tools of the class interests represented by the Manchester School; the only chance of checkmating them is by a union of the agricultural interest and the working men. The latter have found out that the manufacturing monopolists were not their friends, that they had taken power from the agricultural class by the Reform Bill of 1832, and used it not to ameliorate the condition of the

working class but to depress and enslave it; that they have played the game too long of throwing the blame of the sufferings of that class on the land interest, and finally by their selfishness have brought labor and capital into collision in a manner which will compel a more equal distribution of the latter.

Cobden's great cry was, a cheap loaf, but it was to be obtained at the expense of the farmer, not at all at that of the manufacturing monopolist, who profited by it to decrease the wages of the working man, increase his own gains and throw the burden of the pauperism the operation created on the agricultural interest; as a proof the laborer of the latter class was able to earn twelve to fifteen shillings sterling per week, in 1843, and it does not exceed that amount in 1871, while the gangs of idle people following Bradlaugh and Odger testify to the scant remuneration accorded to the operative and this while the labor savings of Great Britain ranged from £30,000,000 to £210,000,000 sterling per annum; comment is useless. The profits were derived from the sweat of the cheated operative and were made by manufacturing and commercial operations alone, and not in any case made by the agriculturalist, on the contrary every year there was an importation of from £26,000,000 to £42,000,000 sterling in value of breadstuffs.

There could be hardly a clearer exposition of the villainy of the Manchester School of politicians, and in order to complete it they want to reorganize the House of Lords as they have reorganized the army. Mr. Gladstone felt the pulse of the people of Greenwich on this subject but met with no success, and now we learn from the *Times* of 31st Oct., that "arrangements are nearly completed for the conference of Liberal representatives from all parts of the Kingdom, to be held in Birmingham for the purpose of considering the reform of the House of Lords. At a special meeting of the committee it was resolved, for reasons of a local character, to fix the date of the conference for Wednesday, December 6th, instead of November 28, as originally proposed. It has been decided that a great public meeting shall be held in the evening, at which the members of Parliament and other influential gentlemen attending the conference will be invited to speak. The resolutions to be submitted to the conference are being prepared, and they will shortly be issued for the consideration of Liberal constituencies. In the course of an inaugural address to the members of the Reform League at Manchester on the same day Sir Thomas Buzley said, that there must be an upper house but he thought it might be a representative body. It would not be difficult, he believed, to construct a House of Lords who would work harmoniously with the House of Commons. He proposed that the Peers themselves should select 100 of their own body to represent their own claims. He would give

to the Crown the power to select 100 Peers. The exercise of that selection, of course, would be with the Ministers of the Sovereign for the time being. He should give the members of the House of Commons, as representing the people of the Empire, the power of selecting another 100. We should then have 300 Peers representing Sovereign, Lords, and People, according to the constitutional principle which the people recognized. Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., also spoke. He said that it struck him that many of the advantages which we in this country derived from a second chamber might be derived from a body like the French Council of State—a revising body, dealing with legislation, but possessing no power whatever in the nature of a veto."

We have here a specimen of the doctoring intended. Sir Charles Dilke whose chief recommendation is a book in the style of *Count Smorltork*, on a *Greater Britain*, wishes to reduce the House of Lords to the position of a registry office and elevate the Commons to that of a Revolutionary Legislative Assembly; all this would be French, but we have tried in Canada an elective legislative council and after five years voluntarily surrendered to the crown rights which we felt we ought never have assumed. In another column will be found an address of the Earl of Malmesbury on this very question, and he points out exactly how utterly unfit the House of Commons and especially the so-called Liberal majority is to conduct its proper business without interfering with the revisory power. We are very sorry indeed to see the course of stupid folly the Whig Radicals have entered upon, and are quite certain that the Canadian people will look out for a change of condition if it appears to be the intention of the English people to allow their accidental leaders to persist in such a suicidal policy.

MILITARY organization is the great political problem of the period, and its solution, in a social sense, engages the attention of the Governments of the civilized world. Mechanical science has revolutionized the art of war, totally changed the condition relatively of all its appliances and rendered a reorganization of its mechanism a matter of necessity—not choice.

The late Franco-Prussian war has given a terrible significance as well as impetus to the movement for recasting the material of the military forces of the British Empire and at the same time surrounded the whole question with peculiar and almost insuperable difficulties. Great Britain has had the smallest and most costly army of all the great powers of modern days, and every effort made by her rulers for the last forty years to introduce economy into its administration has only tended to render it less efficient and more costly, and at last has culminated in its thorough break down through the efforts of the dominant faction in the House of Commons having succeeded in obtaining

complete control of it and by abolishing the purchase of commissions, substituting therefor a system of competitive examinations, thereby effectually democratizing an institution necessarily and essentially aristocratic. The very essence of discipline is distinction of ranks and condition and no soldier will be commanded by or respect men no better in every essential than themselves.

As an integral portion of the Empire we cannot but feel deeply the degradation the military institutions thereof have suffered by the folly of the English people, and as it has been in one sense an advantage to us by compelling attention to our own means of military defence, we are anxious that Great Britain should profit by our experience in the solution of the great problem of military organization which we claim to have successfully accomplished at the minimum of cost and time. The *Volunteer Service Gazette*, of 11th November, in its leading article refers to the Canadian military system as being with modifications that best adapted to secure the desirable end of efficiency and economy, and having been successfully tested by Englishmen abroad could not fail to be acceptable and suited to Englishmen at home. The *Gazette* has also copied an article from the *Volunteer Review* of 23rd October, containing an extract from the *New York Tribune* in support of those facts, and as we believe that a description of the Canadian military system may be of value to those honestly engaged in endeavouring to provide an efficient military force for Great Britain, commensurate with the magnitude of the interests she has at stake, we will endeavour in the limits of this article to give a thorough synopsis thereof.

The Canadian military system owes its existence to the Hon. Sir George Etienne Cartier, Bart., the present Minister of Militia and Defence, and is organized under the provisions of a Bill devised by him which became law on 1st October, 1869, which provides that, "the Commander-in-Chief of the Land and Naval Militia and of all Naval and Military forces of and in Canada, is vested in Her Majesty the Queen and shall be exercised and administered by Her Majesty personally or by the Governor as her representative." The second paragraph constitutes a Minister of Militia and Defence, his duty and department. The third empowers the Governor to appoint a Deputy Minister of Militia and the necessary departmental officers. The fourth provides that the organization should "consist of all the male inhabitants of Canada of the age of eighteen years and upwards and under sixty, not exempted or disqualified by law and being British subjects by birth or naturalization; but Her Majesty may require all the male inhabitants of the Dominion capable of bearing arms to serve in case of a *levée en masse*." The fifth paragraph describes the division of the population into four classes: the first

class from eighteen years and upwards but under thirty and unmarried; the second from thirty to forty five years, also unmarried; the third from eighteen to forty-five years married, or widowers with children; the fourth class from forty-five to sixty years, and in this order they are liable to be called on to serve.

The sixth paragraph divides the Militia into Active and Reserve, the first to consist of Volunteer Militia, Regular Militia, and the Marine Militia; the Reserve Militia to consist of all not serving in the Active Militia of the time being. The seventh provides for re-enrolment of existing corps. The eighth requires six months notice before a Volunteer can retire from his corps in time of peace. The ninth defines the term of service as three years in time of peace. The tenth defines the period of service of the Regular and Marine Militia as two years in time of peace—the Regular Militia being balloted men whose service is supposed to be compulsory. The eleventh paragraph relates to exceptions under conditions of previous service. The twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth provides for the division of Canada into Military Districts, of which Nova Scotia contains one, New Brunswick one, Quebec three, Ontario four, and the new Province of Manitoba one. These are subdivided into Brigade and Regimental Divisions. The fifteenth paragraph, that to each Regimental Division, which generally corresponds with a county, riding or city, a Lieut. Colonel and two Majors of Reserve Militia shall be appointed, whose duties are comprised in the yearly enrolment of all classes of militiamen within their divisions, which are for this purpose divided into company districts, each generally commensurate with the limits of a township or its subdivision into wards, and to such company district a Captain, Lieutenant and Ensign is assigned. The sixteenth defines the mode of enrolment to be made by the Captain, officers and non-commissioned officers of the company division, to be made before or on the 28th day of February in each year. The seventeenth provides for certain exemptions which are confined to the judges of all courts of law, the clergy, professors or teachers in universities, wardens and keepers of gaols and lunatic asylums, persons disabled by bodily infirmity. The eighteenth paragraph describes the organization of the Active Militia. The nineteenth that each man shall sign a service roll in which the conditions of his service shall be stated and that every officer and man shall take the oath of allegiance. The remaining paragraphs to the twenty seventh inclusive, are taken up with matters of detail relating to balloting and the liability of the Militia to aid the civil power. The twenty-eight relates to the appointment of an Adjutant General who shall be charged with the military command and discipline of the Militia. The twenty-ninth provides for the appointment of a Deputy Adjutant General at Headquar-

ters. The thirtieth for the appointment of Deputy-Adjutant-Generals and Staff in each Military District. The thirty first and thirty-second relate to the commissions of officers. The thirty-second paragraph provides that no person shall be appointed an officer of Active Militia, except provisionally, until he has obtained a certificate from one of the Military Schools of the Dominion or a Board of officers of the Active Militia, to be constituted as her Majesty may appoint. There are a hundred paragraphs in the act the remainder being occupied with matters of necessary detail, but those of which we have given a synopsis constitute the real principles on which the Canadian military system has been organized, and may be simply stated to be the obligation every man is under of military service to the State. The mode of organization is as follows:—A certain contingent is fixed by General Orders as necessary to be maintained in each Military District, as long as that is supplied by volunteering no ballot will be enforced, and the initiative in raising the force is taken by some individual of sufficient influence and standing to get fifty-five men to sign a service roll, which is forwarded through the Brigade Major of each Military District to the Deputy Adjutant General and by him transmitted to headquarters for approval; if the services are required and accepted the captain and officers are gazetted provisionally (unless they have previously qualified in which case they are regularly commissioned) with three months to comply with the legal requirement of qualification, failing to do so they will be superseded and others properly qualified appointed. In order to enable those desirous of serving to obtain the necessary certificates, Military Schools are established at Halifax in Nova Scotia, Fredericton in New Brunswick, Quebec and Montreal in the Province of Quebec, and at Kingston and Toronto in Ontario, and Artillery Schools at Quebec and Kingston. Admission to those Schools is obtained through the Deputy Adjutant Generals of Districts, great care being taken in the selection. A very considerable number of young men who never obtain commissions pass through those Schools and into the very efficient non-commissioned officers. Certificates are given to first and second class candidates, the first class requiring an officer to be able to command a battalion in company, battalion and brigade drill, with a thorough knowledge of its interior economy, in other words to be qualified as Lieut. Colonel to command it. The second class requires the officer to be able to command a company at battalion drill and have a thorough knowledge of his duties as Captain for which a certificate of this class qualifies him, although it must be held by the Ensign and Lieutenant as well, nor can an officer holding a second class certificate receive promotion beyond the rank of Captain without qualifying for the higher grades which must be held by all Field Officers.

By the very simple means detailed we are enabled to put an efficient military force at any time in the field and thoroughly leaven our population with drilled soldiers, and the great value of the Volunteering system is this, it brings out every man with the instincts of a soldier to pay the military duty he owes the country without compulsion, and it preserves in a new country, where there are little social distinctions, an aristocratic class for officers, an object of prime necessity to the discipline of an army.

It requires the confidence as well as respect of the local population to get fifty-five men to voluntarily enlist under their neighbour, and it elevates him to the position of an aristocrat at once.

The people of Great Britain appear to have lost sight of all the advantages of volunteering in their anxiety to put commissions in their army up as prizes for competitive examinations—the officers made by such a system being unfit either to command men or acquire their respect. In order to acquire a regular army in every respect equal to that of Great Britain at its best period, we have only to ask for officers to volunteer for service, and contingents of men from every Military District, and generally three times the number of stalwart fellows would tender their services. Under the management the British army has been subjected to they have had to fill their ranks with mere boys, at enormous cost, and with a population of 30,000,000 to choose from could not find sufficient recruits to keep its ranks full at that. Its great fault is centralization, and it has been ruined by too much economy, the faction now in power having consummated its humiliation by making it a mere political machine at the mercy of a parliamentary majority, instead of an institution at the service of the State. The *Volunteer Service Gazette* asks the question as to "whose duty is it to defend the country?" and answers it by the observation of a Prussian to one of the *Daily News* correspondents, "You English must learn that fighting is the citizen's duty and can't be safely left to paid professional soldiers." The problem involved had received a successful solution as far as its major proposition was concerned, by the Canadian Militia Law three years ago, and the minor is not true; professional soldiers will always be a necessity especially in Great Britain, with her manifold interests to conserve and if her would-be army re-organizers could only turn their gaze from the fascinations of the Prussian system they would find that the military organization of Canada would furnish the basis of a system which would give them the very force their necessities require minus the competitive examinations. Without any extraordinary effort England should be able to organize a force of 400,000 Volunteers from which recruits for her 80,000 regular soldiers should be drawn and 600,000 of Militia Reserve. With a population of 4,000,000 we have 45,000 Volunteers and 670,000 Reserve. We

did not commence, however, by allowing Parliament to wrest the command of the army from the Crown and put its offices up for political prizes; we had not faith in sucking Marlboroughs, or "Cromwells, guiltless of their country's blood," and only requiring a competitive examination to unfold their abilities; we do not believe in heaven-born generals or statesmen, but have gone practically to work to make both. We have decentralized our system, made each Military District the nucleus of a complete Corps d'Armee, and use Headquarters or our Horse Guards at Ottawa to set the whole in motion, and when we come to have arsenals they will be scattered over the country so that the loss of one or two will not necessarily paralyse our means of defence, and if the great genius now engaged in re-modeling the British army could bring his mind to look to the colonies for examples of what can be done by common sense, he might take a lesson from a colonial statesman.

The *Broad Arrow* says that Major General the Earl of Delaware, K.C.B., in a speech at Brighton, declared that the army would have to be divided into two parts, viz.—The Colonial and Indian Army, and the Home Army. For this he is soundly taken to task, shown to have committed a "post-prandial error," as the bulk of what were colonies have become dependencies and the colonies proper in future will have to take care of themselves. It is suggested that the home authorities should help to provide good officers for the newly raised levies in the colonies, and that the latter should make "known in Great Britain and India the special advantages they have to offer in order to induce officers to accept service under their colors," and the question is asked as why "they (the colonies) do not enlist the services of Earl Delaware and his co-commissioners as recruiting officers for the new armies of Great Britain."

Before considering the proposition of the noble Earl, we cannot help admiring the curious phase of thought that the military journalism of Great Britain indulges in; it would really appear as if the state of complacent beatitude induced by the triumph achieved in the destruction of the gallant military force that, with all its faults, upheld the honor and prestige of the empire, had entirely upset the reason of the writers of those journals which advocated the abolition of purchase and consequent demoralizing of the army, and destroyed the logical sequence of cause and effect in the journalistic mind. This article in the *Broad Arrow* is a case in point; the great lever used by the advocates of the abolition of purchase was the inefficiency of the officers the army obtained by that means. If, therefore, they were incompetent to command the Imperial troops on what grounds could they be recommended to the colonists as "good officers for the newly raised levies." It will be time enough when the operations of the

New Warrant and the efforts of the Civil Service Commissioners supply that great desideratum to the British army for the colonists to apply for some of the surplus competitors. Meantime it is quite probable that one of the colonies at least will have quite as efficient officers and far more respectable men than can be turned out by any system of cramming, and there will be no necessity for affording the Whig Radicals an opening for patronage by withdrawing those officers from their very profitable commands to the service under our colors, and by the way except we have lost all knowledge, geographical as well as historical, it is the British Ensign which floats over the colonial levies. It seems to us the Earl of Delaware has made an approximation to the solution of the problem which engages the attention of the British people, and that a foreign and home army will eventually be the organization their military force will take. The reasons are sufficiently obvious: it will be socially and morally impossible to keep within the compass of the British Isles, shut up in barracks, 200,000 men, isolated from the rest of the community, and politically dangerous to do so. Short service is a delusion and a mockery and a snare: a soldier with ten years service is worth three with three years each, and if his physical health is good at fifteen years he is far better. Moreover the cost of moving is altogether too great and for foreign service, which will be mostly in India, the longer periods will be matters of necessity. It would seem then that the true organization of the new British army should begin with its Volunteer force, having the Militia as a reserve; those desirous of obtaining commissions should raise their companies at their own expense; very simple machinery would suffice to work this system, the company with its full complement of officers being raised and kept up by the latter while serving as Volunteers; in case those officers should wish to serve in the foreign army they should also take as Volunteers the contingent which their rank demanded, the supply of recruits could be easily kept up and the machinery of the whole army simplified. We believe the proposition of the noble Earl is not only feasible but must eventually be carried out, the Volunteer force forming the home army without depot battalions.

The Manchester philosophers and their advisers may hatch a more complicated scheme but if they base it upon supplying their army with officers by competitive examinations it will fail utterly; soldiers will not follow youths crammed for the occasion, nor will they be commanded by any other class than gentlemen—those above them by birth, education and position. While purchase continued this end was secured and as good a grade of officers supplied as could be expected, if the course of instruction was more stringent and promotion measured by capacity as well as money nothing more could be desired. By capacity is meant the

knowledge of the professional duty necessary to qualify the officer for his grade, not the curriculum of the Civil Service Commissioners pieced out by the spy system.

We have succeeded here in Canada in establishing a military force under the administration of an officer of the regular army whose first commission was dated before the radicals dreamt of the abolition of purchase as a means to remedy the evils their intermeddling with its discipline and organization entailed, and we are not afraid to take issue with any force on the question of competence and skill in our officers: the machinery by which they are made is very simple, and we secure the best class in society without competitive examinations or setting up commissions and promotion to be gambled for as the price of political subserviency.

The following method of dealing with the aborigines, from the *United States Army and Navy Journal*, has decidedly the advantage of economy to recommend it. In those days of liberal ideas such a sentiment as Christian charity is decidedly slow; still the old commandment thundered from Mount Sinai forty centuries ago, says "Thou shalt do no murder," and the crime will be punished on the nation as well as the individual.

Our Arizona correspondent writes as follows:—Captain Henry's command has returned to McDowell and are waiting for the orders to commence the winter campaign. They came here from Apache to Grant, from there to Pinal camp, and then to McDowell. At Camp Pinal the men shot two large bears. They speak of the work done by the infantry in building a road in that country as prodigious, and if the same amount had been expended on shooting, fewer Indians would be alive now. It is a foregone conclusion that Mr. Colyer's policy will not work. General Crook can do more good for the Indians by killing the "bad bucks" than Mr. Colyer by feeding them. The sooner citizens break up this Indian ring the better. We hope soon to give you an account of our campaign against Cachise, and if General Crook is left alone he will soon show you what we can do. General Crook's policy:—"Kill bad bucks, take prisoners of women and children, and protect on reservations those who behave themselves." Indian policy:—"Feed all, good and bad, giving most to the bad," and our appropriation must go through Congress. Choose ye."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Prince of Wales has been suffering from an attack of typhus fever; the latest accounts state he is out of danger. At one time alarming symptoms had developed themselves. This danger to the Heir of Great Britain with the manifestation of republican impudence, by Sir Charles Dilke, Bradlaugh, Odger and Co., has had the effect of awakening the innate loyalty of the British people and resulted in free fights at every meeting where the English Count Smarck has lectured; on one or two occasions he narrowly escaped having his head punched, in others he would be allowed to hold forth under restrictions.

The Queen has been constant in her attendance at the bedside of her eldest son and the Princess of Wales suffered a slight illness from anxiety.

Warwick Castle, the ancient and splendid residence of the Earls of Warwick, has been destroyed by fire. The loss, great as it may be in paintings and articles of vesture, is far exceeded by that of the grand old feudal fortress, one of the few relics in complete preservation of the baronial days in England. It has seen the forefathers of the English peerage wring the liberties of the people from a reluctant monarch and defend the throne from the tyranny of the mob, but all things change on earth, and its last days have come; yet, if Caesar's Tower could describe the scenes it has witnessed, what additions it would make to our knowledge of the social life of our ancestors, long before the days when the gay and dissolute Piers Gaveston languished in its dungeons or was dragged forth to die on Blacklock Hill.

The acquittal of Kelly, the assassin of Head Constable Talbot in Dublin, has, as might be expected, acted as a premium on assassinations all over Ireland, and Gladstone's conciliatory measures are terminating as they were expected to do, in increased turbulence. Ireland needs a firm and gentle hand; it requires a soldier to enforce discipline and a statesman to administer law, not a rhetorician, to initiate confiscation and condone murder.

Count Von Beust, the Austrian Ambassador, has arrived in England.

The Earl of Chesterfield died on the 1st inst. of typhus fever caught in the same locality and of the same type as that with which the Prince of Wales was afflicted.

The French Government is very uneasy or affects to be so; there is a great display of troops in Paris and great vigilance exercised. A restoration of the Bonaparte family is imminent; the army are in favor of the movement and the troops will declare for Louis Napoleon. It is nevertheless true that the troops form a distinct party in the state and have always been a source of danger; the Whig-Radicals in England are trying to reorganize the British army on the French model and with the same results, but they ought to remember that on one occasion that army overturned the altars and throne and then trampled on the people.

Cremieux, leader of the Communists, has been shot as he deserved.

The National Assembly has re-opened its sessions.

M. Thiers in his message refers to the treaty between France and Germany, commercial connection with England, the military law and general reorganization of the Administration, but does not say a word about constitutional changes and carefully avoids all political subjects.

A squadron detailed to guard Corsica is to remain at Ajaccio to prevent an Imperialist rising.

The Kaiser's minister has had some trouble in getting the Triennial Army Budget through the Diet, it passed its second reading by a small majority and only because warned by ministers that Franco contemplated revenge and would seek it as soon as the indemnity was paid. The only safety of Germany was her army and that should be neither weakened nor neglected.

The Spanish Government intend to send 30,000 fresh troops to Cuba and recall the Captain General Valmestad. It is a shame that Yankee intriguers should be allowed to keep up the face of a rebellion in this island.

In Belgium considerable disturbances have been created by the communists, the civil guards and police refused to aid against the mob who were at length appeased by the King compelling Ministers to resign and in trusting the formation of a cabinet to De Theuse, the conservative leader; the mob put down the communists and peace was restored.

In Australia an Intercolonial conference have agreed to a contract for two postal services to Europe, one between London and Sydney via Suez Canal, the other between London and Melbourne via San Francisco.

In the United States the President's message; Conolly and Tweed's committed to prison in default of bail; Jim Fisk and the Erie trial; a boxing match between Maco and Coburn; and the reception of Prince Alexis of Russia employ the attention of the citizens of the model Republic in equal proportion and appear to be of corresponding importance.

In Canada excessively severe weather has resulted in some loss of shipping in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Legislative Assembly in Quebec is in session—that of Ontario has unanimously elected the Honorable Richard W. Scott, member for the City of Ottawa, its speaker.

Advices from Manitoba and British Colonies speak of internal peace and prosperity. Writs have been issued for six members to the Dominion House of Commons for the latter Province.

We regret to learn of the dangerous relapse of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the distressing news arrived as we were going to press.

REVIEWS.

The *New Dominion Monthly*, for December, contains the following valuable articles: Cormac's journey across Newfoundland; Montcalm's Burial, (poetry); the Chancellors; the Poets' Portion, (poetry); Early Scenes in Canadian Life; Who Plucked that Flower? (poetry); Rustic Jottings from the Bush; How we received Prince Arthur; Ten in Ten over; To People who want to write; It is told me I must die, (poetry). In addition there is the usual Young Folks, Corner, Music, The Home, Literary Notices, Notices, &c.

THE COMPLAINT OF THE SPARROWS AT THE ROYAL ARTILLERY PARK.

[Suggested by seeing a flock of them flying round and round, in evident distress, after the closing up of the Royal Artillery Park.]

Dear friends and fellow Sparrows,
I've some weighty words to say,
As they affect our future prospects,
Stand "Attention," here I pray:

I've whirled about the Park—
I've whistled "where oh, where,"
There's a terrible big desertion,
To me seems very clear,

The handsome, frowning citadel,
The key to all the rest,
Bought, they say, with life-blood,
Stands like an empty nest.

And our Royal Park,
Where we've so happy been
Cared for and loved and petted
By the big guns of the Queen.

Is like a silent graveyard,
With monuments of shame
For England and her honor
Will be an empty name.

When she deserts her children,
Her strength, her pride, her fame,
And allows the "mighty dollar"
With "sordid" her name to stain—

I love old England, Brethern,
As much as any of you,
And what affects her honor
Is a thorn in my breast too.

But she needn't cut the bough
That held us to the tree,
We loved the very shadow
Of the land of liberty.

They say we'll turn to Frenchers
And have to *parlez vous*,
For friars will get the barrack,
Long the home of the Royal Blue.

Some talk of turning Yankee,
And say its mother tongue,
Because from the same great nation
Both they and we are sprung.

Don't hop with angry twitterings,
At what I now have said;
Matters are very serious;
They affect our daily bread.

Let's fly to Colonel Rhodes
And tell him about our cheer,
He never meant desertion
When he brought us over here.

And if something isn't done,
Starve we surely will,
For since the "Orontes" sailed,
Not a crumb's been inside my bill.

The sparrows were brought from England by
Colonel Rhodes two or three years ago and have
ever since been carefully looked after and petted
by the men of the Royal Artillery who provided
them quarters in the Artillery Park.

LORD MALMESBURY ON THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

At the annual dinner of the South Avon Agricultural Society, held at Christ church, the Right Hon. the Earl of Malmesbury presided. In replying to the toast of "The Houses of Parliament," his Lordship defended the House of Lords from the charges recently made against it. In the course of his speech he said: It is a very important matter in this country to know whether the House of Lords is of value to the nation or not, and before you can decide upon that point it is necessary to read and learn and inwardly to digest the history of England. That, I venture to say, has not been done by those who accuse the House of Lords so vaguely and so lightly. [Hear, hear.] It is not for me at a meeting of this kind to go back and take up your time by quoting and recalling to your memory various moments at which the Peers have been the saviours of this country, when they were the first to assert the liberty of the people against the tyranny of the Crown, and when, later, they defended the Crown against the tyranny of the people. (Cheers.) This is not the place or the occasion for such historical reviews, but, speaking personally of the House of Lords as I know it and have known it, having attended it with great care and per-

severance for thirty years, I may say I do not know any body of men who attend to the business which is before them with greater attention and perseverance than my colleagues do in that House. (Hear, hear.) They are, as it may be said, out of sight; but two or three times in a session a debate springs up, the galleries are filled with ladies and gentlemen, and the newspapers report speeches, which, I may venture to say without vanity, are second to none that can be spoken. But it is not of that which I would speak; it is of the committees that sit in that House; it is of the arduous and careful business-like manner in which private bills and public bills are sifted in those committees of the House; and these are not seen. I wish to speak most respectfully of the House of Commons—as respectfully as any body of men can be spoken of—but I say, and it is impossible that it should be otherwise, owing to the great mass of business before them, the late hours at which they sit, and various other circumstances, and reasons, I say that the bills they send up to our House are constantly so very rough and unshaped, and it is so totally impossible for any notion to be taken upon them, that, unless there was a second House of Parliament, whether the House of Lords or any other House, it would be beyond the power of the law to take hold of those bills and put them into any kind of form. If you did not recollect the vast business of the House of Commons, you could have no possible idea of the blunders and the extraordinary shape in which some of the bills come up which we are told to pass as laws of the land. There has been one great complaint made of the House of Lords this year—that it has done nothing; that when a great question—I mean the Ballot Bill—was sent up at the end of the session, the House of Lords rejected it. These are the words of those who wish to attack the House upon what I may call a false indictment, and make use of the word that it "rejected" the bill. The House of Lords did not reject the bill; they never considered it. They said, "You send us up this bill, important as it is, which has taken you four or five weeks to discuss before you could settle what its details should be, and expect us to pass it in three days—a bill so important to the country, changing so completely the character of the English voter that it requires at least ten times that number of days to consider and arrange it in a useful form," (Hear, hear.) The House of Lords, therefore, declined to consider the bill this year, but they never rejected it—they never refused or declined, or said the bill was not worth considering. And so it has been with other bills sent up to us. We unfortunately sit there perfectly ready to do our work from the beginning of February to the end of July, and from some cause or other which it is not for me here to explain, last session we remained sitting without anything to do, except as regards a few bills which originated in our House. They were practical measures, and these in the great Babel of politics, are not seen or known, but they are of immense importance to many districts of this country and to its main interests. You may depend upon it, if you only give the House of Lords work to do they are perfectly ready to do it. In proposing another toast his Lordship spoke of the land laws and tenant right: Among the other changes which are proposed, such as these we have lately alluded to, it is said the land laws require to be altered. What do they mean by the "land laws?" They mean to alter that great and noble system of confidence between landlord and tenant which

exists in this country, and in no other like it. They wish to interfere, and no longer to leave the landlords and tenants free agents in their respective contracts with one another. I consider it is an insult to any intellectual person to be told that two grown-up men—the landlord on the one side and the man wishing to take a farm on the other—should not be able between themselves to come to a fair agreement as to the time and conditions upon which the one lets and the other takes the land (Hear, hear). I know nothing of Ireland except that the habits of the people are perfectly different as between landlord and tenant, from what they are here; but this is what I suppose has started these opinions that such and such laws should be made for this country as have been made for Ireland. Now, I am quite convinced, if such laws as were passed for Ireland two years ago were passed for England, they would be perfectly futile both to the tenants on one side, in many cases, and the landlords on the other—but less to the landlords than to the tenants. If the landlord does not retain sufficient personal interest and power over his estate, he will not look upon it as an heirloom, where he was born and where he means to die. He will not look upon his tenants like so many brothers, as it were, who are to go through life with him, both gaining a fair profit from the estate which belongs to him, but, as we see in France and other countries he will look upon the estate as a mere investment, and himself not being amused upon it, and having no personal power and interest in it, he will depart from it, and either he will, if he has capital, farm his own estate under the care of skillful agents and middlemen, or if he does not do that he will let it out at once to some public company which would spring up on the speculation of taking large estates and cultivating them to the best profit they could. (Hear, hear.) There would be an end to that invaluable race of men—that class which Lord Derby used to call "the backbone of the country"—the tenant farmers. (Hear, hear.) There would be no longer that feeling which makes the strength of this country wherever you find it, whatever districts it may be divided into. I cannot sufficiently recommend to you a continuance of that system, acting together, consulting together, and, above all, of being plain and straightforward with your landlord, telling him all the grievances you have, and coming to that understanding which two Englishmen of common sense ought always to be able to accomplish within half an hour. (Cheers.) With respect to this government or any other—of course I do not allude politically to anything—I have only one prayer to make to them and to the House of Commons and that is, leave us alone; leave us to our own good sense and our own industry; leave us to the laws regarding landlord and tenant under which we have lived hitherto, and I am perfectly certain the system cannot be improved in any way. (Hear, hear.) The landlord and tenant are now both under the surveillance of public opinion, and if they dispute they have what is better than any written law, the custom of the country to resort to.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* hears that officers have sent in their papers by "hundreds and hundreds." In one cavalry regiment one major and six captains and several subalterns seek to retire. The Dublin Brigade Office is reported to have had 400 applications to retire, and we are afraid to mention the number reported to have been received at headquarters.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

VOLUNTEER vs. MILITIA.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—While coinciding with the views expressed in your editorial of the 20th inst., as to the injustice the volunteers of Great Britain have suffered at the hands of the people, the Government, and the press of that country; I cannot help remarking how admirably some of the remarks of the *Broad Arrow* are suited to the condition of the Canadian Volunteers. No language could better describe their condition than the following:—

"The Volunteers are a splendid material, by turns petted and neglected. Sprung from the military spirit and patriotism of the nation, they have been permitted (after many long years of tentative probation) to remain without any organization worthy of the name—to subside into a sullen sense of wrongs undeserved."

Without attempting to detract from the meritorious services that have rendered the volunteer organization of Canada what it now is; I claim that in these few words the history of the Force is contained. Dating from the first organization, when Government furnished nothing but the arms that were put into their hands, through the successive Acts from 1863 to the present time, the Volunteer has had scanty justice meted out to him. True, at the time of the "Trent" difficulty, and in the successive "Fenian" scares, the volunteers were at a premium; but once that excitement was over, the old cry of "needless expenditure," which defeated the "Lysons Bill," has again and again been raised; and the crusade of partisan politicians; peace-at-any-price demagogues; and unpatriotic employers of labor, defeated any efforts to place the constitution of the Force on a suitable basis. And herein lies the proof that the volunteer system *pur et simple* is not suited to this country. Once let the principle of equal military service be recognised; let the existence of a constitutional Force be placed above partisan warfare; and by a direct tax levied upon all able bodied men not actually serving, raise the sinews of war; and the machinery of a perfected organization (call it as you will "Volunteer" or "Militia") can proceed without let or hindrance. But so long as the burden falls unequally upon the different classes of the community, so long as the existence of the Force depends on an annual grant wrung from the fears of the Legislature; no administrator, however efficient, can perfect an organization; no Staff however zealous can carry out that organization. To again quote the *Broad Arrow*:—

"The truth must be spoken: the bud and flowering of the volunteer movement has passed away."

We have passed through the crisis; the

reaction has set in and though our Brigade Camps have shewn a creditable turn-out, the force is neither a reliable nor an adequate provision for the defense of the country. To continue my quotation:—

"The Volunteers have been allowed to linger on still unorganized, as if they were looked upon by the Government not as available troops, but simply as a spontaneous happy-go-lucky school of elementary drill.

"By this means a very large proportion of the manhood of the middle classes has been passed the ranks of the Volunteers and obtained that amount of military training which will undoubtedly leaven the whole mass of the population, and make it comparatively easy to raise reliable troops, should the crisis requiring their employment occur."

Although I grant that much has been gained by the "little leaven," which is eventually to leaven the whole lump; I submit that this is not the position that should be held in a country thrown entirely on its own resources for military protection. We require an organization that can be turned out on short notice; perfected to a certain degree in drill and discipline; and not an armed rabble won to the ranks by the temporary excitement of a call to arms. Let our "Volunteers" exist, but they should be "Auxiliary" Forces; and to the "Militia" we should look as our main defence. The attachment to the name "Volunteer" as indicating the character of our service; with due deference to your opinion, I look upon as purely sentimental. We are no more volunteers than every soldier in Her Majesty's service, is a volunteer; differing only in the *privilege* (so called) that enables the half drilled man to leave the Force before completing his term of service. And this same "privilege" is the ruin of the force. To take another suitable illustration from the *Saturday Review*.

"The Volunteers might also perhaps with great advantage adopt a new title, if a satisfactory one could be found. The name frequently affects the nature of a thing, and the word Volunteer has already to some extent come to be looked upon as the title of a man who does a little soldiering because he likes it, but need not do more than is agreeable to him. We do not mean to say that all, or many, Volunteers entertain this feeling; but we suspect that some do, and, at any rate, the name is misleading. The volunteering should cease from the moment when a man has assumed military duties, otherwise the ostensible addition to the force of the country, being uncertain and variable, may be rather an inconvenience than the contrary."

This uncertainty and variableness is the great drawback to the efficiency of the present Force. A company, which may have mustered fifty-five at the last Brigade Camp, and which profited by the instruction and experience gained while there; may next year have twenty-five recruits who don a uniform, and shoulder a rifle, for the first time when they march into camp. Truly, the "like leaven" may exist in the country, but nevertheless it is very hard to expect a captain to raise (excuse the pun) a company

every year. And this is not the only difficulty. Intelligent and amenable to discipline as our Canadian Volunteers have proved themselves to be, yet they are not heaven born soldiers and one years experience is not sufficient to constitute them such. Yet these are the men that we call "our Canadian Army," and upon whom we rely as our first line of defence in case of attack. Is it reasonable or prudent to do so? God forbid that we should be exposed to the perils of war, but we cannot ignore that it is to provide against such an emergency that our Volunteers are raised. What would be our position were such an emergency to arise immediately? We call out our Volunteers hastily, taking recruits to fill up the ranks, and having perhaps a proportion of 10 per cent of fairly drilled men. We then have 45,000 men in the Field, having Battalion organization only, armed and equipped, and with 40 rounds of service ammunition per man. Some of these men have perhaps never fired a rifle, most of them have never "formed fours;" they have a mysterious idea of the intricacies of drill, and the ordinary routine of a soldiers life; yet these men must in the exigency of the hour march straight to the presence of the enemy. They are dependent upon the District staff for all supplies, food, ammunition, stores of various kinds, and for their organization into Brigades and Divisions. Now let us see who is to perform the Herculean tasks.

The Deputy Adjutant General cannot—for in him is vested the command of the Troops, and he with his Brigademajors must take the field—where he will assuredly find plenty to do in the organization of his division.

The District Quartermaster must therefore be the happy man to act as Control Officer, Quartermaster General, Purveyor General, Storekeeper; with the trifling addition of having to perform the duties of the Deputy Adjutant General and Brigade Majors during their absence. I fear the mortality among District Quartermasters would be great in those days.

It may be said that the right men to perform these duties exist in the "leaven"—or that they could be taken from amongst the service volunteers. But in time of war is no time for selection, and good officers could not be spared from Regimental duties. Why not therefore, utilize the present; by the creation of Brigades nominating their staff; selecting the Division staff, and providing for the fulfillment of the various duties that would require to be performed?

Our Canadian Army therefore resolves itself into this. We have 45,000 half drilled recruits, possessing their arms and service ammunition and stores. No officers to enrol and organize fresh levies when the District staff has gone to the field—no medical staff to organize Hospital and ambulance service—no Engineer train to carry trenching and other tools—no tools for them to carry—no maps to guide operations in the field—and last, but most to be considered, if war is imminent—*No Time to make preparations.*

I am not a croaker, but I simply wish to provide for possible emergencies, and to recognise in the organization of "our Canadian Army," that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

CENTURION.

23rd Nov. 1871.

THE PROPOSED BRITISH WEST INDIAN CONFEDERACY.

The following is a list of the West Indian colonies of England, including British Honduras on the main land, which Mr. Gladstone proposes to amalgamate into another confederacy:

Colony.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Honduras.....	13,500	25,635
Bahamas and Turk's Island.....	5,191	39,859
Jamaica.....	4,251	441,255
Virgin Islands.....	57	6,051
St. Kitt's.....	103	24,440
Nevis.....	50	9,822
Barbuda.....	75	713
Antigua.....	108	39,412
Montserrat.....	75	7,645
Dominica.....	391	26,882
St. Lucia.....	250	30,129
St. Vincent.....	131	31,755
Barbadoes.....	166	152,727
Grenada.....	133	35,993
Tobago.....	97	15,410
Trinidad.....	1,754	84,838
Total.....	29,165	969,566

The commerce, including both exports and imports, of Jamaica, Barbadoes, and Trinidad amounts annually to some \$300,000,000, divided equally among the three.

The average number of European troops employed in India during the nine years, 1861-'69, was 67,363. The total number of men who died or were invalided during the same period was 33,916, or rather more than half. The deaths were from cholera, 3,473 and from ordinary causes, 9,533.—*Broad Arrow.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A GREAT BUSINESS SUCCESS.—Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., have taken possession of their new business offices, immediately above the counting-house of the *New York Times*. Messrs. Rowell & Co. do one of the largest advertising trades in the world. Their extensive premises embrace nearly all of the entire second floor of Nos. 40 and 41 Park Row, where thousands of Newspapers are received daily, examined and put away, and hundreds of letters read and replied to. The place is a business beehive in fact, and admirably illustrates one of the most remarkable institutions of our time—the Advertising Agency. The new offices are well arranged in counting-house fashion, and are among the most pleasantly and advantageously situated in the city. We congratulate our enterprising neighbors upon the success which persistent industry, a keen eye to business, and uprightness in the doing of it, have obtained for them.—*Evening Mail, New York City.*

BREAKFAST.—Epps's COCOA.—**GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.**—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The *CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the leperations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately favoured beverage which not only saves us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 4lb., 1lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—**JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London England.**

LAUREORE.—This French weekly paper was founded in 1866, and has just received new strength by the addition of three gentlemen to its editorial staff, namely: Rev. T. LAFFLEUR, pastor of France Baptist Church; Rev. D. Constant of France, late pastor in Philadelphia, and now professor in the Presbyterian College; and Rev. C. A. Doudet of Geneva, Switzerland, pastor of French Presbyterian church, all of Montreal. Being the only French Protestant journal in America and published on strictly catholic principles it ought to reach every Protestant French Canadian, Frenchman, Swiss or Belgian, on this Continent; every house of education where French is taught should also receive it. It contains Literature, Music, Poetry, and Political and General News, as well as articles on Science, Agriculture, Temperance, &c.

Terms: \$1.50 (United States, \$2.00) per annum payable in advance.

Address, LAUREORE, MONTREAL, CANADA.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
For 1871.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR

This splendid weekly, greatly enlarged and improved, is one of the most useful and interesting journals ever published. Every number is beautifully printed on fine paper, and elegantly illustrated with original engravings, representing

New Inventions; Novelties in Mechanics, Manufactures, Chemistry, Photography, Architecture, Agriculture, Engineering, Science and Art.

Farmers, Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, and people of all Professions or Trades will find

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
OF GREAT VALUE AND INTEREST.

Its practical suggestions will save hundreds of dollars to every Household, Workshop and Factory in the land, besides affording a continual source of valuable instruction. The Editors are assisted by many of the ablest American and European writers, and having access to all the leading scientific and mechanical journals of the world, the columns of the *Scientific American* are constantly enriched with the choicest information.

An OFFICIAL LIST of all the Patents Issued is Published Weekly.

The Yearly numbers of the *Scientific American* make two splendid volumes of nearly One Thousand pages, equivalent in size to Four Thousand or binary Book pages.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.

TERMS: \$3 a Year; \$1.50 half year; Clubs of Ten Copies for one Year, at \$2.50 each, \$25.00.

With a splendid Premium to the person who forms the Club, consisting of a copy of the celebrated Steel Plate Engraving, "Men of Progress."

In connection with the publication of the *Scientific American*, the undersigned conduct the most extensive Agency in the world for **PATENTS**, procuring

The best way to obtain an answer to the question—*Can I obtain a Patent?* is to write to **Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, N. Y.**, who have had twenty-five years Experience in the business. No charge is made for opinion and advice. A pen-and-ink sketch, or full written description of the Invention, should be sent.

For Instructions concerning American and European Patents—Caveats—Re-issues—Interferences—Rejected Cases—Hints on Selling Patents—Rules and Proceedings of the Patent Office—The New Patent Laws—Examinations—Extensions—Infringements, etc., etc., send for **INSTRUCTION BOOK**, which will be mailed free, on application. All business strictly confidential. Address,

MUNN & CO.,
Publishers of the Scientific American
47 Park Row, New York.

WANTED

An Intelligent Boy, to learn the Printing Business. Apply this Office. Volunteer Review Office, Ottawa, March 6, 1871.

TO THE SUFFERING.

The Rev. William H. Norton, while residing in Brazil as a Missionary, discovered in that land of medicines a remedy for CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, SORE THROAT, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, AND NERVOUS WEAKNESS. This remedy has cured myself after all other medicines had failed.

Wishing to benefit the suffering, I will send the recipe **FREE OF CHARGE.**

Please send an envelope, with your name and address on it. Address,

Rev. WILLIAM H. NORTON,
670 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY.

TO PRINTERS.

The Subscribers manufacture **TYPE REVOLVING** Double and Single Cylinder Printing Machines,

BED AND PLATTEN POWER PRESSES,
FOR
NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, AND CARD PRINTING.

They would call attention of Publishers of Newspapers to their new

STOP CYLINDER
HAND NEWSPAPER PRESS,

Which is especially designed to supply Newspapers of moderate circulation with a plain but serviceable Printing Machine, and one capable of doing also Job Work of every description. It can be run easily by one man, at a speed of 800 impressions per hour, and by steam will give 1000 or 1200 per hour, without noise or jar.

The Press occupies a space of 5 1/2 x 10 feet, and can be worked in a room 7 feet high. Weight, boxed, 1,600 lbs.

THE SINGLE LARGE CYLINDER
HAND PRINTING MACHINE,
OR
COUNTRY PRESS,

Is also a convenient and durable Printing Machine, capable of doing the entire work of an out-of-town office.

It is designed to run by hand, at a speed of 500 per hour.

Each machine is warranted, and will not fail to give entire satisfaction.

We manufacture almost **EVERY ARTICLE** required for **LETTERPRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC, OR COPPERPLATE PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ELECTROTYPING, AND STEREOTYPING,** and furnish out-fits complete for each.

We would call attention to our Patent **SECTIONAL STEREOTYPE BLOCKS, MECHANICAL QUOINS, PATENT LINED GALLEYS, NEW COMPOSITORS' STANDS, CABINETS** of new designs, and of all sizes, **STANDING GALLEYS, PATENT POCKET BODKINS, PRINTERS' KNIVES, &c., &c.**

Blanketing and Type of our own importations, and made expressly for our Newspaper and Cylinder Printing Machines.

Estimates in Detail Furnished.

A new **CATALOGUE**, containing cuts and descriptions of many new machines, not before shown in their book, with directions for putting up, working, &c., and other useful information, is just completed, and can be had on application.

R. HOE & Co.,
New York, and Boston, Mass.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL of Current Events, Literature, Science, and Art, Agriculture and Mechanics, Fashion and Amusement.

Published every Saturday, at Montreal, Canada, by **Geo. E. Desbarats.**

Subscription, in advance.....\$1.00 per an.,
(Including Postage.)

Single Numbers..... 10 cents.

CLUBS:

Every Club of five subscribers sending a remittance of \$3, will be entitled to Six Copies for one Year.

Remittances by Post Office Order or Registered Letters at the risk of the Publisher.

Advertisements received, to a limited number at 15 cents per line, payable in advance.

BAPTISED IN FIRE.

THE CHICAGO PHENIX.

A UNIVERSAL NEWSPAPER.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

A popular weekly paper for the times, embracing the leading features of those journals destroyed by the terrible conflagration, and combining just such a corps of writers as will give the public all the news of the week, in a condensed compilation of the leading journals of the nation, and the world.

A TRUTHFUL RECORD.

THE PHENIX will be the most truthful and reliable recorder of incidents and facts concerning the great fire, ever published.

ACCOUNTS OF THE FIRE.

It will contain only such accounts as are vouchered for by reliable witnesses, and will correct the erroneous and fabricated statements of sensational writers.

CHICAGO AND THE NEWS.

It will, for a time, be devoted especially to the past, present and future of Chicago, besides being the most complete weekly newspaper in the world.

PIRESIDE COMPANION AND NEWSPAPER.

Its columns are devoted to News, Commerce, Science, Literature, Art, Drama, Music, Humor, Pastime, Poetry, Fashion, Society news, and enough of Romance to make it a most desirable fireside companion, as well as the most reliable and complete newspaper for the business man in the counting-room.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS.

It will be illustrated with engravings taken from Photographs of the Chicago Ruins, instead of sketches. "By Our Special Artist" who was not "on the spot," and thus give a series of *panoramic views*, not obtainable elsewhere, and the first number will contain the only correct map of the burned city.

HAPPY HOURS.

That beautiful literary journal, "HAPPY HOURS," whose publisher was the first to issue a paper to meet the public demand, after the awful fire, has been merged into the literary department of the PHENIX, which will embrace the contributions of more than sixty of the most popular writers of the day.

A SPECIAL FEATURE.

THE PHENIX will contain, as an *especial feature*, a more complete record of incidents and results of the late terrible fire, than can be found in any book, paper or other publication in the country. So numerous and inaccurate have been the accounts sent forth, that something reliable and readable is eagerly sought at this time, and THE PHENIX will fill the bill.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE PHENIX is the cheapest paper in America, being an eight page, forty column weekly, at only two dollars a year; in fact it *shall* be the paper for the people and the times.

THE FIRST NUMBER.

The first number will be issued on Saturday, Nov. 11th, and will be the paper wanted by every body, as a record worth preserving or to send away, and for its accurate illustrations.

ITS BASIS.

It is a consolidation of other journals, and therefore on a solid foundation, continuing their former circulation.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

To any person who gets us three new subscribers, we will send THE PHENIX for one year free, or one of our beautiful prize steel plate engravings worth \$2.50.

PREMIUMS.

For the purpose of rapidly increasing our subscription list before the close of the present year, we will give to every person who subscribes for the PHENIX during the month of November, a beautiful steel plate engraving, worth \$2.50, half a dollar more than the price of subscription. No such opportunity was ever before given, and probably never will be again. Avail yourself of it. Engravings will be promptly and safely sent by mail or delivered at this office, as subscribers may wish.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

Send in your names and subscriptions at once, and sustain this great newspaper enterprise. Price of subscription only \$2.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents. Agents wanted everywhere.

PHENIX PUBLISHING Co.,
52 West Madison st.,
Chicago, Ill.

TO ADVERTISERS.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of Advertisements should send to

Geo. P. Rowell, & Co.

for a Circular, or inclose 25 cents for their *One Hundred Page Pamphlet*, containing Lists of 3,000 Newspapers and estimates, showing the cost of advertising, also many useful hints to advertisers, and some account of the experiences of men who are known as *Successful Advertisers*. This firm are proprietors of the American Newspaper Advertising Agency,

41 Park Row, New York

and are possessed of unequalled facilities for securing the insertion of advertisements in all Newspapers and Periodicals at lowest rates.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 6th day of November, 1871.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the authority of the Act 31st Vic., Cap. 6, Sec. 4, entitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the date hereof, the following articles when imported into Canada, or taken out of Warehouse for consumption therein—that is to say: Spirits and Strong Waters mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of Proprietary Medicines, Tinctures, Essences, Extracts or any other denomination, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be chargeable with the duty imposed by the 3rd Section of the Act 23 Vic., Cap. 9, and with no other Customs duty.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

[17-5th.]



NOTICE.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, 6th November, 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General, by an Order in Council, bearing date the 30th of October last, and under the authority vested in him by the 3rd Section of the 31st Victoria, Cap. 10, has been pleased to order and direct that the following article be transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada, free of duty, viz:

"Manufactured Ivory."

By Command,
R. S. M. BOUCHET, E.,
Commissioner of Customs.

[17-3]



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

OTTAWA, November 10, 1871.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 10 per cent

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

NEW RELIGIOUS WEEKLY.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION,

An unsectarian, Independent Journal, devoted to Religion, Morals, Reform, Foreign and Domestic News of the Church and the World, Literature, Science, Art, Agriculture, Trade, Finance, &c., &c. And containing Household Stories, choice Poems, Waives with the Children, etc., etc., embracing contributions from

Well known and Eminent Writers.

HENRY WARD BEECHER

WHOLE

Powerful Editorials, Literary Reviews,

AND

LECTURE-ROOM TALKS.

So richly freighted with Christian Experience, appear regularly in its columns, has undertaken the formation and guidance of the paper.

With Mr. BEECHER as its EDITOR-IN-CHIEF,

Edited by some of the best and most notable talent in the land,

The paper cannot carry good, Christian food, for heart and soul, to many of its increasing readers. This will be its constant endeavor.

It aims to be a truly Christian Journal, and a COMPLETE FAMILY NEWSPAPER, having for its purpose the presentation of *Essential Bible Truth*.

Without undervaluing doctrinal truth, it will chiefly strive to foster and enforce CHRISTIANITY AS A LIFE, rather than a theological system. It is for

CHRISTIANS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

ITS FOR SIXTEEN PAGES, Large quarto, so convenient, both for use and preservation, as to be a great and special merit in its favor, apart from its superior literary attractions.

ITS CIRCULATION: SPREADING WITH WONDERFUL RAPIDITY, showing that the paper supplies a real need of the Christian public.

ITS PRICE:

Only \$2.50 per year.

SUBSCRIBE FOR IT! GET OTHERS TO TAKE IT

Specimen Copies and Circulars with list of Liberal Premiums and Cash Commissions sent Free, to any address, by

J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers,
39 Park Row, New York

THE PICTORIAL

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,

A FIRST-CLASS

FAMILY MAGAZINE.

THE SCIENCE OF MAN, and his Improvement by all the means indicated by SCIENCE, is the object.

Phrenology—The Brain and its Functions; the Location and Natural Language of the Organs, with directions for cultivating and restraining them; and the relations subsisting between Mind and Body described.

Physiognomy—with all the "Signs of Character and How to Read them," is a special feature.

Ethnology—or the Natural History of Man, Customs, Religions, and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, will be given.

Physiology—The Organization, Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Laws of Life and Health—what we should Eat and Drink, How we should be Clothed, and How to Exercise, Sleep and Live, in accordance with Hygienic Principles.

Portraits, Sketches, and Biographies—of the leading Men and Women of the World in all departments of life, are also special features.

Parents and Teachers—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior, as it points all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders government and classification not only possible but easy.

Much general and useful information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive as well as the best Pictorial Family Magazine ever published.

Established—The Journal has reached its 52nd Volume. The form is Octavo. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than at present.

Terms—Monthly, at \$3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, \$2 each, and an extra copy to Agent.

We are offering the most liberal premiums. Inclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete List of Premiums.

Address
S. R. WELLS, Publisher,
239 Broadway, New York.

THE GREAT
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH QUARTERLIES
 AND
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.
 REPRINTED IN NEW YORK BY
THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING
COMPANY.

QUARTERLY:
 The Edinburgh Review, London Quar. Review
 North British Review, Westminster Review.

MONTHLY:
 Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

These periodicals are the medium through which the greatest minds, not only of Great Britain and Ireland, but also of Continental Europe, are constantly brought into more or less intimate communication with the world of readers. History, Biography, Science, Philosophy, Art, Religion, the great political questions of the past and of to-day, are treated in their pages as the learned alone can treat them. No one who would keep pace with the times can afford to do without these periodicals.

Of all the monthlies *Blackwood* holds the foremost place.

TERMS.

For any one of the Reviews.....\$1 00
 For any two of the Reviews..... 7 00
 For any three of the Reviews..... 10 00
 For all four of the Reviews..... 12 00
 For *Blackwood's Magazine*..... 4 00
 For *Blackwood* and one Review..... 7 00
 For *Blackwood* and any two of the Reviews..... 9 00
 For *Blackwood* and three of the Reviews..... 11 00
 For *Blackwood* and the four Reviews..... 15 00

Single Numbers of a Review, 5c. Single Numbers of *Blackwood*, 35 Cents. Postage two cents a number.

CLUBS.

A discount of TWENTY PER CENT. will be allowed to Clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of *Blackwood*, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and *Blackwood*, for \$18, and so on. For clubs of ten or more persons, a copy gratis to the getter-up of the club, in addition to the above discount.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1871 will be entitled to receive, one of the Reviews for 1870. New subscribers to all five may receive, any two of the Reviews for 1870.

Neither premiums to subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers. No premiums can be given to Clubs.

Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
 119 Fulton St., N. Y.

Postmasters and others disposed to canvass, rally dealt with.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.

ALSO PUBLISH;

THE FARMER'S GUIDE

To Scientific and Practical Agriculture.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S., Edinburgh, and The late J. P. NEWTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven.

Two vols. Royal Octavo, 1,600 pages, and numerous engravings. Price, \$7; by mail, post paid



N. MCEACHREN,

MILITARY TAILOR.

UNIFORMS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Made to Order on the Shortest Notice and in Strict Accordance with Existing Regulations.

EVERYTHING NECESSARY TO AN OFFICER'S OUTFIT SUPPLIED.

LIST OF PRICES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

Also Cards for Self-Measurement.

10NGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

April 8th, 1871. 15-15-a1

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, recently arrived from the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock, near London, England, is desirous to obtain a Situation as Armorer in a Volunteer Corps. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, December 21, 1870. 52-3m.

A POSITIVE REMEDY

MORTIMER'S

CHOLERA MIXTURE,

A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND—a safe and sure remedy for Diarrhoea and other Bowel Complaints.

At a season when the system is liable to prostration from these weakening disorders, this valuable remedy should be kept in every household. No one can afford to be without it. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

GEO. MORTIMER.

Chemist and Druggist,
 Sussex Street.

Ottawa, July 23rd, 1863.

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of General Stationery, Artists Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services. Corner Sparks and Elgin Streets OTTAWA

Always in stock—A supply of Riflemen's Registers and Score Books; also Military Account Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound to any pattern with despatch.

R. MALCOM,

181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, Collars, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Satchels, &c. Military equipments in general. Government contracts undertaken, and promptly executed 19-ly.

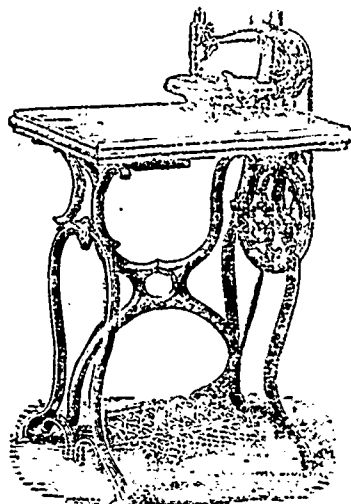
TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a Second Hand, No. 3 PRINTING PRESS will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at this Office,

E. H. ARMES'S
NEW SHUTTLE OR LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,

For Family Use and Light Manufacturing

PRICE \$28.



SIMPLE AND COMPACT

EFFICIENT AND DURABLE

PRICE \$28.

THE MOST SIMPLE MACHINE IN THE MARKET—ONLY ABOUT ONE-FOURTH the parts in its construction that is in other Machines, therefore only ONE-FOURTH as liable to get out of order. It is durable in all its parts, and every motion positive. It has the under or four motion feed—the best in use, and will pass from the finest Muslin to the coarsest of work without change of either THIMBLION or LOCK-STITCH. It makes the ordinary SHUTTLE or LOCK-STITCH, alike on both sides, so famous for its Strength, Beauty, or Finishing, and WILL NOT BREAK. It has a really and uses a Short, straight Needle, which is easily adjusted into place and not near so liable to break. It is highly ornamented, equal to any of the high price Machines. It will

FRINGE, HEM, FELL, TUCK, CORD,

BIND, FRILL, GATHER, QUILT,

BRAID or anything that any other Machine will do.

IT IS JUST THE MACHINE FOR

PRIVATE FAMILIES, MILLINERS, DRESS

MAKERS, TAILORS, and FARMERS.

There are many points of excellence about the machine, Superior to others, which we cannot explain here, but will be pleased to forward Circulars and Samples of work everywhere on application. DISCOUNT TO CLERGYMEN.

MACHINES FULLY WARRANTED.

AGENT wanted in Ottawa, and in every other Town where we have not got one already established. Larger inducements than any other company.

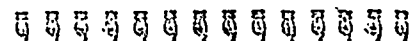
J. C. TODD,

General Agent

No. 7 Rossin House Block, Toronto, Ont.

Ottawa, June 10, 1870.

21-ly.



TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish clothes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business not lost and profitable. Terms of either sex easily carried from 25c. to \$2 per evening, and a proportional sum by doing their whole time to no business. Boys and girls can nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send the address, and let the business, we make this unparralleled offer. To those who are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of sending. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work, and a copy of the People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—will be sent free by mail. Address, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO. AUGUSTA MAINE.