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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1876.

No. 12.

### The Volunteer Review

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

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

First insertion, measured by } 10cts. per line.  
solid non-paroll type.

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

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

Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-Five Cents a line for the first insertion and 12 1/2 Cents for each subsequent insertion.

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

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

### PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "WITNESS"

THE friends of healthy literature have, by persevering diligence, placed the *Montreal Witness* in the very first rank of newspapers. The rapid growth of trashy reading, and of what is positively vile, stimulating good people to more earnest efforts than ever to fill every household with sound mental food. A clergyman has lately secured for the *Witness* hundreds of subscribers, and declares his intention to make this one of his first duties in his present and every future field of labor, as he holds that by no other means could he do so much for the future of a neighborhood as by placing good reading in every family.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The *Daily Witness* is in every respect a first class daily containing much more reading matter than the papers which cost twice as much, for \$3.10 per an.

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

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

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

#### THE PIONEER PAPER.

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

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

The following are the prices of the *Messenger*:

1 copy	\$ 0 3/4
10 copies	2 50
25 copies	6 00
50 copies	11 50
100 copies	22 00
1,000 copies	200 00

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

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

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

#### LIST OF PRIZES.

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

Five prizes of \$5 each for the next largest amounts..... 20 00

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,  
Publishers, Montreal.

THE  
BEST INVESTMENT!

AN  
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BOND.

WHOLE BONDS, \$20 EACH.  
HALF " \$10 " "  
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EIGHT ALLOTMENTS ANNUALLY.

All Bonds participate in such Series drawing until redeemed.  
Each Bond will receive more than its cost.  
All the risk a purchaser runs is the loss of a portion of the interest.  
A whole Bond must receive one of the following Promiums:

\$21, \$50, \$100, \$200, \$500, \$1,000, \$3,000,  
\$5,000, \$10,000, \$35,000, \$100,000.

Portions of Bonds receive their proper proportion.

ALLOTMENT: MARCH 6,

And in April, June, July, September, October,  
December, 1876.

BUY A BOND NOW AND IT PARTICI  
PATES IN EVERY DRAWING TILL  
IT IS REDEEMED.

Fractions of Drawing Bonds, in March 6th  
Premium Allotment, \$5 a ch.

SEND FOR INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

HOW TO PURCHASE!

Remit by Express, Postal Order, Bank Draft,  
Certified Check, Registered Letter, or Order  
through any Bank or Banking House, payable to  
the order of the Secretary of The Industrial Ex-  
hibition Company, 12 East 17th Street, New York.  
Specially chartered by the State of New York,  
for the purpose of circulating in New York,

A Palace of Industry.

It is offered and controlled by the ablest and  
most distinguished business men of New York.

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MARCH 6 ALLOTMENT.

If it draws less than \$5, Company will take it  
back as \$5 in the purchase of a whole bond of the  
Industrial Exhibition Co. of New York.

195,000. The DAILY and WEEKLY Edi-  
tions of the  
MONTREAL STAR

have now (it is estimated) an audience of One  
Hundred and Ninety-five Thousand Readers,  
which makes them the most widely circulated  
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BOYNTON'S PATENT LIGHTNING SAW.

That it is the FASTEST CUTTING SAW in the  
world.

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

E. M. BOYNTON,  
80 Beekman St., N. Y.

DR. WARNER'S SANITARY CORSET,

With Skirt-Supporter and Self-Adjust-  
ing Pads.



Patented Sept 29th, 1875.

Secures health and comfort of body, with grace  
and beauty of form.

We would particularly call attention to the fol-  
lowing advantages:

- 1st. It affords a convenient and efficient support  
for the underclothing.
- 2d. The Self-Adjusting Pads are the delight of  
every lady. They give elegance to the form, and  
are not in any way injurious or objectionable.
- 3d. It combines three garments in one—a cor-  
set, a skirt supporter, and self-adjusting pads—  
and yet costs no more than an ordinary corset.

In ordering, give size of waist instead of num-  
ber of corset usually worn.

Price in London Corset, \$2.00, Satteen, \$1.75,  
Misses' Corsets, \$1.25, Children's Corset-waist  
with stocking supporter, \$1.50. Samples sent by  
mail, on receipt of price.

25 cts. will be allowed for this advertisement, if  
it is cut out and sent with the order.  
Great inducements to good Agents.

Address,  
WARNER BROS.,  
703 Broadway, N. Y.

THE WEEKLY SUN.  
1876. New York. 1876.

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

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

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

The WEEKLY SUN, which has attained a circula-  
tion of over eighty thousand copies, already

has its readers in every State and Territory, and  
we trust that the year 1876 will see their numbers  
doubled. It will continue to be a thorough news-  
paper. All the general news of the day will be  
found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full  
length when of moment; and always, we trust,  
presented in a clear, interesting and instructive  
manner.

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

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

The DAILY SUN, a large four page newspaper  
of twenty-eight columns, gives all the news for  
two cents a copy. Subscriptions, postage prepaid,  
65c. a month or \$6.50 a year. SUNDAY edition  
extra, \$1.10 per year. We have no travelling  
agents.

Address,  
THE SUN, New York City.

TASTELESS  
MEDICINES.

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

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

PHYSICIANS who once prescribe the Capsules  
will continue to do so, for they contain the pure  
OIL in the best and cheapest form.

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

OIL OF SANDALWOOD is fast superseding  
every other remedy, sixty Capsules only being  
required to insure a cure, and cert- in cure in six  
or eight days. From no other medicine can this  
result be had.

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

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

TASTELESS MEDICINES.—Castor Oil and  
many other nauseous medicines can be taken  
easily and safely in Dundas Dick & Co's Soft Cap-  
sules. No Taste. No Smell.

These were the only Capsules admitted to  
the last Paris Exposition.

Send for Circular to 85 Wooster street, N. Y.

Sold at all Drug Stores Here.

Price, Twenty-five Cents.

NEWSPAPER  
ADVERTISING.

NINETY EIGHTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in  
the United States, the Territories and the Domini-  
on of Canada, having a population greater than  
5,000 according to the last census, together with  
the names of the newspapers having the largest  
local circulation in each of the places named.  
Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recom-  
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Address GEO. P. ROWELL, & CO.,  
33 41 Park Row, New York



# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1876.

No. 12.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We are glad to learn that Lt. Colonel TUNNELL, of the Quebec Hussars, who has been in England for the past six months, and who was attached to the Hussar Brigade at Aldershot during the late Autumnal Manœuvres of the British Army, has, on his return to Canada, been named a corresponding member of the "Royal United Service Institution." We congratulate the Institution in having secured so able a correspondent. The gallant Colonel returned by the last steamer to Portland.

At a recent meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association arrangements were made for the proper representation of the Province at the coming rifle matches in the United States.

The death is announced from Quebec of an old English army veteran named William Cross at the ripe age of 98 years. He enlisted in the 8th King's Own Regiment, and fought at Copenhagen in 1801 and Queens town Heights, Ontario, in 1812, having marched all the way from Halifax in that year. He has drawn a pension from the British Government for the last fifty years.

A proposition is before the Nova Scotia Legislature to remove the royalty of ten cents per ton on coal, and to ask the Federal Government to grant to the Province a bounty equal to the loss of revenue thereby.

Jefferson Davis leaves for England next month with Mr. Turnbull, publisher, of Baltimore, Maryland, to copyright his history of the late civil war.

After the present year British mails for America will be despatched by vessels whose efficiency is proved, the compensation to be determined by the weight of matter carried. No contract with any particular line will be made.

The *Voz de Cuba* gives the following account of the incendiary raid in the Colon District reported in a previous despatch:

On the morning of the 16th a party of fifteen insurgents appeared in the neighborhood of Colon. After setting fire to two small farms, they burned the San José and Santa Susana plantations. They next tried to destroy the Tiguaro plantation, but were driven off by the owner. Richard Patten, an Englishman, he fired on the insurgents, wounding several, and they fled precipitately.

The Dublin members of the Irish Rifle Association have unanimously voted to accept the invitation of the National Rifle Association of America to compete for the championship of the world; they have also agreed

to challenge the Americans, through the Amateur Rifle Club, New York, to shoot a return match at Creedmoor in September, after the Centennial match, on the same terms as the Ballymount match.

A despatch received from Rio Grande City states that news had been received there of a battle at Oaxaca, in Mexico, in which the Government forces were defeated with a loss of 1,500 men and all their artillery and wagons. No further particulars were to hand. The news comes over the Mexican Government wires to Comrago and may be considered reliable. The revolution in this section progresses slowly.

A New York despatch states that incoming vessels report stormy and dangerous passages on their last trips. The steamer State of Virginia lost three hands and was much damaged.

An interesting discussion seems to have taken place in the Spanish Cortes on the address in reply to the opening speech. Reference having been made to the *coup d'état* of 1874, Senor Castellar, who had been charged with acquiescence in that step utterly repudiated the charge, and said that Prim deserved to be shot.

The Circassian is reported to have had a rough time of it. She lost five boats, four top-gallant masts, besides sustaining other damage.

A *Times* Paris telegram says it is stated that the amnesty proposal only obtained the adhesion of eight Senators and twenty seven Deputies. Of 360 Provincial papers only three approve of unqualified amnesty.

During the three years naval command of Captain the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duchess will reside a considerable portion of each year in Russia.

A fleet of four hundred wind-bound vessels left the River Mersey on Monday, 20th. The sight was most magnificent one, as the vessels formed a procession, sometimes ten abreast. They were two hours passing a given point.

The arrangements for the defence of Malta are said to be so complete that, if occasion required, every ship of war could be withdrawn from the station with perfect safety.

The death is announced of Mr. John Thomas Perceval, one of the younger sons of the Right Hon Spencer Perceval, who was assassinated by Bellamy, in the lobby of the House of Commons, in May, 1812.

The Austrian frontier authorities have found upon the Garibaldians recently arrested a letter from Garibaldi to Prince Nikita, of Montenegro, urging him to enter into an alliance on behalf of the Herzoginians.

*Land and Water* publishes the balance-sheet of the Captain Webb Testimonial Fund, which it started last year. The total amount received £2,424 4s. 11d. Several other sums have been presented to Captain Webb from various quarters. In Shropshire between £500 and £800 has been collected, which Webb has handed over to his father, who has been in ill-health for some time.

All the lines in Scotland north of the Tay are blocked up with snow, dozens of trains being detained on the Caledonian and Northern railways and the telegraph wires completely buried.

The King of Ashantee has paid another instalment of 500 ounces of gold in account of the indemnity. The money was not paid at the promised time, and a fine was imposed. The gold was found to be adulterated, and orders were sent by the Governor to have it replaced by good gold within five days.

The demand for Dr. Norman McLeod's Memoir was so large that the first edition of 3,000 was bought up long before the binders were able to turn them out, and already the publishers have in their hands orders for the larger part of another edition. Her Majesty the Queen, after a perusal of an early copy, ordered one for each of her children.

A telegram from Naples reports that the long expected eruption of Mount Vesuvius commenced on Friday night, the 17th. Lava is flowing towards Pompeii. A large column of vapour rises from the summit and reflects the fire beneath. Vast quantities of lava are thrown upward. The sight is magnificent.

In the House of Lords on Monday night the 20th the Earl of Carnarvon, the Colonial Secretary, announced that the negotiations with France for the cession of Gambia to England were at an end, because the French Government objected to ceding full control of the sea board which England considered indispensable.

A surgeon in the service of the Porte estimates the Turkish losses in Herzegovina at thirty five thousand men, mostly from maladies and want of proper sustenance and remedies.

A Vienna despatch to the *Daily News* says the Austrian customs authorities have been instructed to confiscate all arms for Serbia and Montenegro. The delivery of 25,000 rifles furnished by Vienna firms has been already stopped.

Heavy snow storms are reported by telegraph from all parts of Europe.

The Italian Government has ordered the Vatican University to be closed, as it does not comply with the laws of the State.

Annual Report on the State of the Militia  
for 1875.

(Continued from page 125.)

*The location of the different Posts taken in connection with the duties of the Force and the probable settlement of larger tracts of country at an early date, and the public works about being constructed throughout the territories.*

63. Under this head it is natural I should first notice the position selected for Head Quarters of the force. In doing this I merely express the views of a General Officer to whom might be entrusted the task of occupying the territory to the best Military advantage. I am quite aware, however, that many reasons apart from and far exceeding mere military strategy must weigh with the Government, in such a case, and I have no doubt Swan River has been selected for sound considerations.

In considering the conditions which should form a guide for the selection of Head Quarter Station, the following might be kept in view:

64. It is important that the Officer commanding the force should receive the earliest intelligence of any disturbance which might occur amongst the cosmopolitan and mixed races which inhabit the Territory.

65. Were a post selected much to the westward of Fort Ellice it would be beyond the junction of the great trails leading from the Cypress Hills and the Saskatchewan: it is no doubt advisable that the Head Quarter post should be as near as possible to the main trails and also to the line of telegraph and railway projected to pass through the Territory.

66. Where the delay and the cost of transport are so enormous, it follows that the nearer the Head Quarter is to the base of supply the less expense will be incurred in the maintenance of the Force.

67. Therefore, wherever the Head Quarters is established there should be the main granary and provision depot to which I have alluded.

68. Good land on which to grow oats, potatoes, plenty of good pasture and hay land, timber and water are all necessary requisites for the Head Quarters, and, indeed, for every detachment of the force.

69. The vicinity of the South Saskatchewan where the railway will cross, probably fulfils the above conditions better than any other point, it is in the very heart and centre of the great North West Territory.

70. Failing that, the next point of most advantage which presents itself, is the vicinity of the Little Saskatchewan or Shoal Lake, but for strategic reasons, if the main supply depot is established, I infinitely prefer the former.

71. If, hereafter, it should be determined to establish the Head Quarter Station along the line of the Railway, at or near where it will cross the South Saskatchewan, the barrack buildings at Swan River would come in well for Railway purposes, or store depots, and for quarters for a small party of police, in view of the fertile country north and east of the Lake Manitoba being filled up by Icelanders and other settlers, which appears rapidly in progress. Hitherto some scattered and peaceable remnants of Indian tribes have been the chief occupants of the country, south of the grand rapids, but the information afforded me does not hold out prospect of the land immediately north of the Swan River being well calculated for settlement, it is said to be rugged, stony,

and broken, covered with a forest of dwarf timber on shallow soil.

SHOAL LAKE.

72. Shoal Lake; here a small post has been established with excellent judgment it commands the trail from Manitoba westward, and prevents the spirit trade; it is pleasantly placed by the lake shore, and affords every facility for cultivation on a large scale, it moreover serves as a check upon the Saulteaux Indians near Portage LaPrairie.

CARLETON.

73. Carleton, a small party was left there on my passing through, I do not know whether they still remain, and I doubt the necessity for them, there being no inhabitants at Carleton House except the officials and clerks of the Hudson Bay Company, the nearest settlement is that of French half breeds at St. Laurent, distant 18 miles, on the right bank of the South Saskatchewan and Prince Albert Mission Station, distant 40 miles, at the forks of its two branches. From the latter settlement supplies of every kind are sent to Carleton, which produce nothing.

74. From Carleton to Edmonton, 400 miles, police are not required. Forts Pitt and Victoria are little frequented Hudson's Bay posts, occupied by clerks and some retired officials. Along that entire distance of 400 miles I met no living soul except one travelling half breed and the monthly postman, it must be inhabited, its balmy climate inviting, warm and genial in the summer, and though the winters cold lasts long the snow does not lie deep, and stock can pasture out all through the year; the land is rich a fertile, and would produce all cereal crops, covered with the most luxuriant herbage and wild vetches, plenty of wood, abundance of water, and I believe, all the way north, till the verge of the great sub-arctic forest is touched, the isothermal lines indicate that the climate is mild and it is well known that the soil is suitable to maintain a dense population.

STURGEON CREEK POST.

75. Here, 20 miles North of Edmonton, where the Saskatchewan makes its first great easterly sweep, a Post has been established on the right bank of that river, nearly opposite the confluence of Sturgeon Creek. It is 50 miles from St. Ann's, the extreme North West settlement, and but 12 miles from St. Albert, while Victoria lies 60 miles eastward of the same river.

76. The position of this post is better than at Edmonton. Its moral effect is felt all over the settlements, 2 or 3 constables in Edmonton itself, might be useful. Many of the half breeds from St. Ann's and St. Albert have latterly, to the extent of about one third migrated elsewhere, preferring to leave their farms for a hunting life, the half breed as a rule does not like farm work, he takes delight in his horse and gun.

77. White settlers hereabouts are as yet few, but they have been very successful with their farms, since the police post has been established.

78. Claims all round for several miles have been taken, and the boundaries staked out. A few shanties also have been built, and a good number of persons from St. Albert have expressed an intention of moving here, owing to the bad quality of water at certain seasons in the Sturgeon Lake and River. There are but few Indians about these settlements now.

79. The communication between this post and the outer world is interrupted by long

intervals, often of months. A monthly mail is greatly needed, they are at present very isolated and solitary. I suggest they be supplied with books and papers, to lighten the tedium of the long cold months of winter.

80. They have no medical advice within 300 miles, and inaccessible. I suggest the establishment of a medical officer here, for the police as well as for the settlements all round. Indians look upon medical skill with profound respect.

81. Since the establishment of this post, the liquor trade has ceased; and as a consequence, there has been no attempt to break the law.

82. In January it was reported that liquor trade was carried on at Buffalo Lake, 130 miles south, and a party under Inspector Jarvis went in search but without success.

83. There is a hunting camp and a considerable settlement of half breeds about that lake, as well as several free traders. The fall and winter are the seasons for trade and traders following hunting camps all over the Western prairies with their goods, subject to the emigration of the buffalo.

84. It is suggested that a portion of the troop from Sturgeon Creek should be permanently stationed at Tail Creek near Buffalo Lake, a fertile country, likely to become a populous settlement; it would moreover be a connecting link with Fort McLeod, 200 miles distant, and with the new post just established at the confluence of Swift Creek with Bow River from which it would be only about 100 miles distant, in fact, these two posts will form a direct line of communication between Fort McLeod and Edmonton, the distance between each being something over 100 miles.

BOW RIVER.

85. The Bow River post was established on my march south by detaching the troop awaiting my orders at Red Deer River.

86. Lieutenant Colonel McLeod had, with good judgment, fixed on the spot, and made all arrangements.

87. The Hudson's Bay Company, had, years ago, tried to maintain a post there, but their agents were intimidated by the Blackfoot Indians, and soon driven away.

88. Since the establishment of law and order in this remote region by the powerful moral effect of the Mounted Police they have again established a new post lower down the river than the old one.

89. Owing to the Blackfeet having ceased trading furs at Rocky Mountain House, that post of the Hudson's Bay Company has been abandoned for the more southerly source of trade.

90. The Stony Indians, a mild and docile tribe, have now undisturbed occupation of the country west of Gull Lake hills to the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

91. The most inviting facilities for a populous settlement exist around this new post (Swift creek) near which Wesleyan and Roman Catholic Missions are already established; but indeed, it may be accepted, that all along the eastern slopes and ridges of the Rocky Mountains, from the American Boundary to the Arctic Forest for full 600 miles, productive land exists in plenty, among the sheltered recesses and glades of this great chain whose spurs and ridges stretch far away into the prairie; the settler will find timber and water in abundance and the fertility of the loamy soil there, as well as along the plateau bordering the Battle, Red Deer, and the Bow Rivers, offer all that can be desired for agriculture and stock farming.

92. In order to ensure uninterrupted



communication throughout the summer along the line, I have referred to, it will be quite necessary to maintain at least one or two boats and one scow, as ferries, upon each of the rivers above named, as well as on the White Mud and Blind Man rivers, often so swollen as to intercept travel for days and weeks together.

93. As the country fills with population bridges will no doubt be constructed to complete the great arterial communication throughout this Western Land towards the Canada Pacific Railway.

PORT McLEOD.

94. Selected by Assistant Commissioner McLeod, 4000 feet above the sea level and 50 miles from the Kootenay pass, it is well chosen for shelter from the winter winds, for wood and water, and for agriculture, but it is faulty as a military site, being easily assailed by an enemy finding shelter within short range from the wooded banks of Old Man's River, and other ravines close by. I believe, however, the advantages quite outweigh these defects. There is little prospect of the post being attacked by any body.

95. It stands 30 miles North West from Whoop-up or Fort Hamilton, till the arrival of the police the resort of several hundred smugglers, illicit traders, plunderers and outlaws of every kind.

96. It derives its supplies from Helena and Benton in Montana, 400 and 260 miles distant respectively, over open prairie intersected by many mountain streams of delicious water and nearly always fordable.

97. Indians in large numbers frequent the vicinity of this post in winter, to hunt the Buffalo which invariably draw from the plains towards the mountains for the winter months, they evince a most friendly disposition and their intercourse with the party at the post is without constraint.

98. The actual presence of the police here has been sufficient to spread a respect for law and order throughout the country, liquor trading has totally ceased, the wild lawless band at Whoop-up dispersed at their approach. The Indians are confident of protection and security. The country lies with open arms demanding only an industrious population to till its productive and still virgin soil.

99. It has been said, why I know not, unless through the green eye of envy or of prejudice, that this force a complete failure that they have done nothing, are of no use, but a source of great expense to the Dominion. Such remarks have been levelled against this admirable body of men, but such remarks, I believe, may be fairly imputed to persons who are very ignorant of the magnificent spaciousness of the vast North West Territory, and especially of the necessity for protection of the trading posts in the remote regions of the West, where the fur trade is chiefly carried on upon which up till recently, the country alone depended.

100. Take the difference between the trade in furs this year and three years ago. More furs have been brought down this year to the settlement than for the last three years put together. One man alone traded 6000 Buffalo robes.

101. The question will naturally arise why is this? Because before the establishment of the police the traders on the sides of the boundary line used ardent spirits and poisonous alcohol to trade with the Indians and half breed hunters.

102. While our traders used spirits they could compete with the Americans, after the passing of the liquor prohibitory

and before the establishment of Mounted Police, our traders had no chance at all, as the Americans still continued to barter liquor for furs, until the last year's expedition of the Police westward, and the establishment of Fort McLeod, the Cypress Hills post, and a small party at Qu'Appelle and Wood Mountain along the American frontier, put a stop entirely to their crossing the line to carry on their nefarious trade in liquor.

103. Thus our hunters and traders gained confidence, and they now do a splendid trade in furs for which they thank the services and presence of the Mounted Police.

104. For every thousand robes that formerly were shipped from Bow River and other trading posts down the Missouri River to the American market, I am credibly informed not one hundred are now sent.

105. Our hunters and traders this year have trobled their orders for trading goods, and outfits of the West.

106. A glance at the Custom House returns in Manitoba for May and June would show that the Government have received through that office no less than 30,000 dollars as duty paid on imported goods for the trade in the far West.

107. Those goods come principally from England and it may be said that, were it not for that Western trade, the merchants in the Province of Manitoba would be in a bad way.

108. I am told that more than 600,000 dollars worth of goods went west from Winnipeg last summer before July, this would not have occurred unless the hunters and traders had full confidence in the security of the country, but the presence of the police have given confidence and encouragement all round, and they have therefore imported three times the quantity more than usual. And so, since the abominable liquor traffic has been stopped by the Police, our traders and hunters, with English goods, are doing well, for the Indians prefer English goods to American.

109. For the last few years the North West has depended solely on the fur trade, the depredations of the grass hoppers, a fearful scourge, with which Manitoba was afflicted, having destroyed the growing corps, and therefore to continue that trade with success in competition with the Americans it is only necessary to maintain the police, now so judiciously and usefully posted.

110. The benefit to the Indians from the presence of the Mounted Police is strikingly apparent. Formerly they bartered horses, clothing, buffalo robes, every thing, for the maddening "fire water," the result was drunkenness, equalor, murder, and robbery, chaos let loose all among the tribes. What a change has been the immediate result of the power of the law to repress crime.

111. The Indians barter their buffalo robes for blankets, cloth, tea, sugar, flour, etc., etc., the nefarious crime of horse stealing has greatly diminished because now they can buy horses with robes, instead of bartering them for alcohol as formerly to be replaced by battle, murder, and theft. Dealers have this year gone into British Columbia to purchase mountain ponies to trade with Indians. 300 last year paid duty at McLeod where a Custom House post is established, and custom duties collected regularly, large sums in cash and orders amounting to 3,000 dollars, having been collected previous to my arrival there.

CYPRESS HILLS.

112. Cypress Hills.—I regret extremely that time did not admit of my visiting this very interesting and important post, but

having to go 500 miles already out of my way to visit Fort Shaw, and it being advisable to get through the intricate defiles of the Rocky Mountains before the equinox. I reluctantly gave up an inspection of the Cypress Hills post.

113. The country around it, I hear, cannot be surpassed for beauty and fertility, all the requisites for a populous and thriving settlement lie around, and the presence of the police ensures protection.

114. It lies somewhere about 180 miles due east from McLeod, and about 60 miles north of the International boundary.

115. I understand that many, if not all, the families who had settled around Wood Mountain, 200 miles further east, and close to the frontier, had expressed their intention of changing their abode to Cypress Hills.

QU'APPELLE.

116. Qu'Appelle, a small party has recently been sent here from Swan River; their presence is useful on account of the Indians round that country, and probably it will be found a desirable post to maintain permanently.

117. Direct communication between McLeod and Manitoba might be established, if the party at Wood Mountain fell back to a position upon or near Old Woman's Lake, thus making a chain of frontier posts, round some, if not all, of which, settlements would rapidly spring up, would then be fairly complete.

*The efficiency of the officers, constables and sub constables, with whom you may come in contact.*

118. I have touched generally upon the above points in various passages of the foregoing report. I feel it somewhat delicate to enter specifically into the subject, particularly as my rapid journey through the North West, which was of a matter of necessity, did not enable me to spend sufficient time at any one place to gain an intimate knowledge of the character and attainments of individuals which should guide me in arriving at a just estimation.

119. With the two principal Officers, the Commissioner, and Assistant Commissioner, I had much personal intercourse, one marched with me 300, and the other 700 miles.

120. What I have said in my confidential report, has been expressed in all candour, and my long military experience of character gives me confidence in the accuracy of my conclusions.

121. With regard to the divisional Officers I cannot speak so confidently, but I shall place opposite their names my remarks from personal observation, and casual acquaintance as well as from enquiry, in my separate confidential memorandum.

122. Of the Constables and Sub constables I can speak generally, that they are an able body of men, of excellent material, and conspicuous for willingness, endurance, and as far as I can learn, integrity of character.

123. They are fairly disciplined, but there has hardly been an opportunity yet for maturing discipline to the extent desirable in bodies of armed men, and dispersed as they are, through the immensity of space without much communication with Head Quarters, a great deal must depend upon the individual intelligence, acquisitions and steadiness of the Inspectors in perfecting discipline, drill, interior economy, equitation, and care of horses, saddlery and equipment, together with Police duties on which they might be occasionally required.

124. I confess I think some of the Inspec-

tors fall short of the power, the ability, or the attainments, necessary for such a wide sphere of instruction; and of the younger Officers, (Sub inspectors) it can hardly be expected that many of them are calculated as yet to teach, they have, as a rule, much to learn themselves, though there are some conspicuous exceptions.

125. The constables and sub constables, I have every reason to believe are now quite contented, and many of them will, I think, re-enrol.

126. I consider they would be further encouraged to do so, if their grants of land were laid out near the posts where they are stationed.

127. The Canadians from rural districts are all able to ride, but there is a material difference between sitting on a horse without falling off, in other words, riding by balance, with a heavy hold of the bridle, and horsemanship proper and equitation is absolutely necessary, considering the immense distances they have to march on horse back.

128. In the first case the rider of a horse carrying 150 or 200 pounds weight swaying about in his saddle with long stirrups and grasping his horse's sides no where will infallibly give him a sore back before many days.

129. In the other case a firm seat, legs, well placed, and a light hand on the rein, cause him far less fatigue and enable him to do more work with less loss of condition.

130. This can only be acquired by equitation.

131. Again, much depends, upon saddling a horse and taking care that every strap and buckle is in the right place, no crease in the blanket, no chafe any where.

132. I noticed that few of the Mounted Police knew how to saddle a horse; as a rule they go to the wrong (the near) side, and throw the saddle with carbine, wallets, girths, and straps, on his back trusting to good luck for them all to be settled in their proper places. I saw for instance, one man who had as usual saddled his horse in this fashion dismounting at the end of a 5 hour's morning march, and finding he had girthed his horse with the off panel of his saddle doubled, and in consequence the horse had a raw on his side that threw him out of work for a month.

#### ANY SUGGESTIONS I MAY HAVE TO OFFER.

133. I have touched very slightly upon questions of organization, equipment, and discipline of the force, having entered more fully into these in the confidential report. But there are a few other subjects to be referred to before closing this Report which I regret to see has assumed proportions far beyond my attention.

134. A searching enquiry is necessary into the nature of the hoof disease among horses at Edmonton, it has fallen with fearful effects on the police and other horses in that neighbourhood, supposed to be an insect which eats into the hoof in a short time; it is very painful and when not attended properly the horse dies.

135. Applications of Carbolic acid have produced good results, the disease is said to be engendered by swamps which are common there.

136. I suggested that horses should not be sent to Sturgeon Creek, until full information had been gained about this disease.

137. This summer a steamer ascended the North Saskatchewan for the first time as far as Edmonton from Grand Rapids near Lake Winnipeg. Certainly the navigation of both branches of this mighty river abounding with coal and other mineral wealth for many

hundred miles, will open up the country for settlement, reduce the price to transport and provisions, and become one of the many causes tending to produce a new order of things and abolish monopoly.

138. While it may be considered that 300 men are enough to maintain order in the North West, it is evident that this force would be insufficient to put down a serious outbreak, should such a very unlikely misfortune occur. It would be difficult to collect more than 100 effective men of the force at a given point in a reasonable time.

139. Militia are not available in the North West Territory, nor do I consider a mixture of the military and civil element at all desirable. There is sufficient of the military character about the police, and they have the advantage that every man is a limb of the law, whereas military cannot act without a magistrate or constable.

140. Therefore it is suggested that volunteer police or bodies of special constables should be formed at such settlements as Prince Albert, St. Albert, St. Ann's, and St. Laurent, these men to be subject while on duty to the same rules as the regular police.

141. An additional means for providing such a reserve would be gained, if around each post occupied by the police, a suitable quantity of land was set apart for members of the force, thus allowing men to improve land during their service and eventually provide a large reserve of well trained and trust worthy men.

142. I have purposely refrained from alluding to a representation made to me at Kootenay Village that 50 police should be stationed there as a protection against Indians said to be growing insolent and claiming territorial rights of property.

143. The small population of about 100 whites and 150 Chinese might on small pretext or by accident become entangled in a quarrel with the Indians, who could massacre them all.

144. The district embraces 32,000 square miles, and in 1864, during the gold mania, had 1500 people who were strong enough for self protection, now they are not, but I am not prepared to advocate sending a detachment of Mounted Police through the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains more especially as this force being raised for special service in the North West Territory (Military reasons apart,) should not be called upon for duty in British Columbia.

145. I am of opinion a force is required at Joseph's prairie or Wild Horse Creek, and that its arrival there would be followed by a numerous settlement, the land being spacious and fertile, and the climate bracing and salubrious.

146. A much more practicable pass than the Kootenay is known to exist along the valley of Elk River through which the Eastern prairie can be reached without any sensible ascent; there is no trail through it, but as a means of communication between McLeod and British Columbia, as well as for generally opening up that region, I strongly recommend a complete examination of that line of valleys, and their being opened for traffic, probably by wheeled transport; by this route supplies of grain and other necessities could be more cheaply obtained at Fort McLeod than at present, and a general extension of trade would certainly result.

147. I understand that a bonded line is to be shortly formed in the United States on the Northern Pacific Railway and Missouri River; for the transport of bonded goods to Fort Benton and thence across the line north.

148. It is of great consequence that this avenue of trade should be guarded by a thorough system of Customs Regulations appropriate to the peculiar situation of the country; therefore I consider that the officers commanding all the border outposts of police, Cypress Mills, Wood Mountain, Qu'Appelle, and Shoal Lake, should have full and special instructions if not actually given the functions of collectors of duties.

149. I have ventured to enter very explicitly into the various questions referred to me in your letter. I have preferred running the risk of being considered prolix rather than be supposed to have taken a superficial view of this very important subject.

150. Too much value cannot be attached to the North West Police, too much attention cannot be paid to their efficiency.

151. We read that not long ago these wild Indian tribes of the far West were accustomed to regard murder as honorable war, robbery and pillage as traits most ennobling to mankind; the Blackfeet, Crees, Salteaux, Assiboynes, the Peigans, among the most savage of the wild races of Western America, free from all restraint and any sort of control, waged indiscriminate war with each other and with mankind.

152. Law, order, and security for life and property were little observed; civil and legal institutions almost entirely unknown.

153. To day what a revolution can be wrought—all these have given place to peace and security, prosperity, contentment and good will; it remains only to satisfy the Indian tribes by entering into fair and just treaties, which they much desire; but in carrying this into effect, the utmost caution is necessary to convince them that their spacious hunting grounds are still open to them, for they will follow the buffalo as long as the buffalo continues to exist.

154. The appointment of Magistrates, and encouragement of Missionary labour are questions also becoming prominent in the dawn development of that noble territory, not long ago only known to the wild Indians of the mountain, the forest, and the prairie, to the dissipated, nomadic, half breed, and to the hardy trapper, but now silently and patiently awaiting the approach of the immense wave of human life which must shortly overrun the fair and productive soil of those remote and beautiful solitudes.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

E. SELBY SMYTH,

Major General.

The Honorable  
The Minister of Justice,  
Ottawa.  
(To be Continued.)

#### Cavalry Tactics.

On Friday afternoon Major Frank T. Russell, of the 14th Hussars, and Instructor in Tactics at the Royal Military College, delivered a lecture on the above subject before a numerous audience at the Royal United Service Institute, Whitehall-yard. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge took the chair.

Major Russell commenced by saying that this subject, however interesting to Cavalry officers, would at first sight appear somewhat dry and uninteresting to the other arm of the profession and to the general public. He thought, however, that when they entered into the matter and analyzed it, they would find it of great importance and of special interest, more especially as up to

that time it had failed to receive that amount of attention which he felt it deserved. From the date of the first improvement in rifled firearms down to the French and German war there was universal tendency throughout Europe to decrie Cavalry and to declare that the time was gone by for it again to play an important part in war. Strange to say, the tendency to depreciate the arm which, above all others, required the most care and labour to bring it to perfection had repented from time to time ever since armies came into existence, and had invariably been accompanied by a general decadence or falling off in the science of war. If they studied the development of Cavalry from its earliest days, they would find that in every period of the world's history when military art had attained any pitch of excellence Cavalry had invariably been much developed and had been most sedulously cultivated. The history of the world was marked out in periods or eras, with each of which was associated the name of some chief or conqueror who by superior ability, organization, or opportunities had handed to posterity a great military reputation. Strange to say, the name of each one of these, almost without exception, was also associated with the special excellence of the Cavalry he commanded. In the earlier times, Sesostris, the first great Egyptian Monarch of whom they had any authentic record, and who may be said to have been the greatest man of his day, appears from the evidence of all contemporary writers, both sacred and profane, to have had in his Army a body of regular Cavalry, and the prophet Isaiah mentions that the Egyptians were the first horsemen of the world. It was curious that the first time Light Cavalry was spoken of was in reference to a corps of Amazons mentioned by Herodotus and of whom Hippocrates also speaks. After the decline of the Egyptian power, Alexander and Philip of Macedon might be next said to have been the most renowned conquerors that had left their mark on history, and both had been noted for the perfection to which they brought their Cavalry—to whose excellence, indeed, they owed most of their victories. Referring to other leaders in ancient and modern times, Hannibal in the former and Frederick the Great in the latter period owed their victories to their Cavalry. The Duke of Marlborough won his two greatest victories—Blenheim and Ramillies—by the timely and efficient action of his horsemen. After the death of Frederick the Great, it might be said that the sun of Cavalry Service set, and only rose for a short time, and with diminished brightness, in the days of Napoleon, who owed many of his victories to the action of his Cavalry both off and on the battle field. He, also, like Cæsar and Alexander, was checked in his career of victory by the want of Cavalry, as he himself said at St. Helena. Had he possessed Cavalry after the Battles of Lützen and Bautzen, the campaign of 1813 would have ended, and neither Leipsic nor Waterloo would have been fought. Among the many losses that he suffered in the Russian War the annihilation of his Cavalry was the most serious. He appeared at the head of another army in the following Spring, but he could not re create a force of Cavalry in a few months, and to this might be traced all his subsequent misfortunes. From the fall of Napoleon down to the present day Cavalry had in no way had that relative importance or received that attention which it deserved. Passing on to the late war, the lecturer said that they all knew that the lesson learnt by the Prussians in 1866 was not thrown away. He was sure they all knew that the admirable manner in

which the duties of outpost and reconnoitring were performed conducted more than any other cause to the success of the campaign. Speaking of the requisites for a Cavalry leader, the lecturer said that it had been remarked, and he thought with great truth, that all the qualities which make a good man to hounds were those which were most valuable for a Cavalry officer. He must ride well, he must be bold and fearless, he must have a good eye and quick decision; but these qualities were all useless unless he also had discretion and knowledge; without those gifts, like any one riding across country, he would sooner or later come to desperate grief. He thought that in the next great European war they would see a new phase of Cavalry warfare. He dared say they all remembered that last August some alarm was felt throughout Europe by a report that Russia was mobilizing her Cavalry. It turned out that mobilizing was the wrong word; it should have been reorganizing, and that Russia was only following the example of the other great Powers, and was forming her Cavalry into independent divisions along her frontier, so that it might be able to take the field within a few days of a declaration of war. He therefore ventured to make a prediction, of the truth of which he was fully satisfied, although he had not heard it suggested elsewhere, that within a few days after the next European war was declared they would hear of a great Cavalry battle which would exercise not only a great moral, but also a great material influence on the ultimate fate of the campaign. The Cavalry of each combatant will press on that of the other, each will attempt at one point to tear aside the curtain before, and the result will be a great Cavalry action. The General whose horsemen prove victorious will not only have the advantage of an early success, but will also have the inestimable advantage of the acknowledged superiority of his Cavalry, which will enable him to screen his own movements and to penetrate those of his adversary. The same was true in the case of an English Army. In any expedition which they were forced to send on to the Continent of Europe their independent Cavalry division would invariably bear the first brunt of the battle. He could not help regretting that they had not, like other nations, remount depôts, where their young horses could be trained and seasoned until they were fit to be placed in the ranks; and he thought that it was neither fair to the horses themselves nor to men who rode them to expect four year olds to gallop with a 17 stone weight on their backs or to do the work of old horses. He did not think that it would be desirable to convert any of their small body of Cavalry into mounted riflemen, or to create any new arm answering to that description, but he did not see any reason whatever why Cavalry soldiers proper should not be drilled and accustomed to perform all the manoeuvres of Infantry or why their being able to do so should impair their efficiency on horseback. There was one thing, however, specially necessary if horsemen were to be thus employed, and that was that they should be armed with a weapon equal in every respect to what they would meet. Having referred to the tactics pursued by the Cavalry at the battles of Zorndorf, Marengo, Waterloo, &c., he concluded by saying that he was far from being one of those who pretended to think that the British Army was going to the dogs or that it would fight a bit less brilliantly now than it always did; but there was one point on which he together, he was sure, with every Cavalry officer felt great disquietude, and that was, an account of the

small force of Cavalry they possessed. He regretted still more the impossibility of replacing it, and not only of replacing it, but even of filling up the gaps which the first fortnight of a campaign would cause in the ranks. Half drilled men, if then sent into the right place, were invaluable when incorporated with drilled and experienced soldiers of the infantry battalions. But in Cavalry it was very different. So far from being useful, untrained men and horses were absolutely dangerous. They threw everything into disorder, and, like Von Hako's Hussars at the battle of Waterloo, were worse than useless. Nevertheless, although more than five years had now passed away since the reorganization of the English Army was commenced, they had not yet seen any signs of Cavalry Reserves either of men or horses. Their small force of Cavalry, once gone, drooped, or decimated, could not be replaced. Their armies might win brilliant victories, but their fruits could not be gathered, and he was sure all there then would join with him in expressing his earnest hope that the day might not be far distant when that omission might be repaired.

At the conclusion of the lecture the Chairman rose and said that their thanks were due to the lecturer for drawing their attention to various important and interesting matters. As regarded there being a large body of Cavalry, that was a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence, and they could not have a larger body without increasing the Army Estimates. If it was thought necessary to have a larger body of Cavalry, he should be glad for it to be raised, but it could not be done without increased expenditure. As to the matter of young horses, circumstanced as they were, he did not think it was necessary to feed them up and get nothing out of them, but to back them early. He was not one of those who thought that the days of Cavalry had gone by. The difficulty attending any manoeuvres of large bodies of horses in this country, as Major Russell had said, was very great, although every facility was given and great liberality shown by owners of property. Having referred to other matters connected with the lecture, he concluded by saying that as they might wish to make some remarks on the matter, he thought it would be better for him to retire—not that he was not interested in what would be said, but that they might discuss the question with more freedom. He should, therefore, vote General Shute into the Chair. General Shute accordingly having taken the chair, a discussion ensued, and the proceedings afterwards terminated.

The London Engineer informs us that the English Admiralty are going to attack the Devastation with Whitehead torpedoes, with big charges. The ship is to be fitted with a crinoline of wire netting, suspended on spars projecting from the ship's sides, and it is intended that this netting shall explode the torpedo when 25ft. away from the ship. The editor's view of the matter is that a wire netting is a very doubtful protection. Nothing would be easier than to make an immense breach in it by one torpedo, and to send another through the breach immediately afterwards, always assuming, of course, that the Whitehead torpedo can do the great things it is said to be capable of performing. The Admiralty took the precaution of ordering the experiment to be carried out in tolerably shallow water, so that it will be possible to use divers should the crinoline prove not quite worthy of the reliance placed on it by the authorities.



## CONTENTS OF No. 11, VOL. X.

POETRY:—	
Passing Under the Rod.....	130
EDITORIAL:—	
The Report on the State of the Militia .....	123, 128
News of the Week.....	121
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
One who has Served in the Line.....	131
Royal Blue.....	132
SELECTIONS:—	
Annual Report on the State of the Militia.....	122
An Elephant in Heaven.....	125
The New Arm of the Navy.....	125
Fanaticism at Hyderabad.....	126
62nd Battalion Mess.....	128
History of the Suez Canal.....	130
The Central Asia Question.....	131
The Rifle.....	133



## The Volunteer Review,

AND

## MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1876.

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

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

ENGINEERS.—"There are but two companies in the whole Dominion. An application made by Lieut. Colonel Scoble, through Lieut. Colonel Gowaki last spring, for the creation of a company at Toronto was conditionally acceded to if the quota was not exceeded. The quota of men is complete, but I submit this company should be enrolled unconditionally as to quota, to the extent of 70 men, because engineers are difficult to obtain, must be skilled artificers and artisans and form an indispensable ingredient of every army corps. The names of the two well known officers I have mentioned ensure the efficiency of such a company."—*Militia Report, page XVIII.*

The above extract from the *Militia Report*, of 1875 is a practical commentary on the undeveloped state of our military organiza-

tion. Here is an announcement of the fact of an evil now existing for eight years without any attempt being made to provide a remedy for an error of such magnitude in the progressive development of our military system.

It is true the two gallant officers who have proposed to do something towards supplying so grave an omission are both thoroughly conversant with the wants of the Canadian Army in staff and scientific corps, and both qualified to command at least one branch of the missing arm.

If Engineers are as necessary to complete an organization as infantry, we can see no reason why the general organization of such a corps should be left to individual effort—especially as if the rank and file are restricted to mechanics alone, such corps will be confined as a matter of necessity to a few of our great towns, such as Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, &c. It is quite right, and in accordance with the scientific requirements of modern warfare that a corps of trained artisans should be attached to the army—but in this country most of our military engineering works will be the results of the *spade, pickaxe, and axe*, and the constituent parts of the corps as far as rank and file are concerned, easily found.

It is with the officers the chief difficulty will lie, and there is nothing in the organization or future promise of our Military College to warrant the idea that it would turn out enough trained pupils in *fifty years* to supply our wants; and even if it did, there would still be the most important element in their training wanted—practical experience—in the peculiar operations necessary. Our readers will remember that feature of the late contest in the United States where the chief engineering feats were the bridging of large rivers, repairing railways, and throwing up temporary *breastworks* that the whole of those works, vast as they were, had to be performed by an improvised corps of Civil Engineers and the labourers they organized. Now it is precisely the same operations our Engineer corps in the Canadian military service will have to perform for the next half century at least. We say then that it is lost time to be depending on the isolated efforts of individuals to supply at their own expense a want which the Government and Militia authorities can effect far less expensively. In the organization of the Engineer Corps required for military purposes in Canada, it is not the rank and file that are the main requisite—it is the officers.

Those are to be found in the civil employments of the country, and the sole cost to Government would be that of the paper or parchment on which their commissions should be written, and the labour of the clerks in filling up the documents.

There are in this country men who know practically its topography, resources and climatic peculiarities who could camp out

troops in winter without loss or inconvenience, who could organize transport service, and who thoroughly understand every pass road and foot path in the various military districts to which they belong, and yet it seems as if it were too great an effort to set about organizing a valuable power ready to hand. It is no doubt much more imposing to set on foot college with a staff of professors capable of teaching the rising generation the higher branches of military science, and it is no doubt necessary that the nucleus of a Woolwich or West Point should be established amongst us, but it will not supply present wants, and present wants are pressing necessities as well as burning questions.

In order to make the artillery arm effective two well appointed schools under thoroughly talented and capable officers of the regular service were established, they have been in operation for some years, but their full value has not yet been realized and their very success so far only proves that to make any institution effective for an armed nationality it must be localized.

In like manner cavalry, artillery, engineers and infantry must be raised and trained each in the military district to which its rank and file belongs, and if possible in its troop, battery, or company division. We thus see the wisdom with which the "Militia Bill" of 1868 was framed by its authors—every district is intended to be a *corps d'arme* complete, and the organization should strictly follow what may be called natural conditions, which prescribe a *local staff* in addition to the present administrative staff—such staff to consist of Engineer Officers, and officers on the unattached lists; and this brings up another feature of the admiral law under which the present force is organized.

Its history will be instructive—in 1862 Major General Lyons then serving as Deputy Quarter Master General to the British forces in Canada prepared a Militia Bill with provisions so stringent respecting compulsory service that it was rejected by the then House of Assembly—immediately afterwards a much modified measure which called the present *Volunteer* organization into existence was passed; the "Fenian Raid" of 1866 shewed the weakness of this system, and the late Sir G. E. CARTER and the present Adjutant General prepared the present Militia Law. It is founded on the old French system in force when Canada was an appanage of France. It had enabled a weak colony of 80,000 inhabitants all told to resist the arms of Great Britain, and 2,500,000 of her colonists for four years, and when the *Drapen blanc* and *golden lillies* succumbed to superior force they went down in a blaze of military glory which no previous or subsequent event in French history can eclipse. The system which achieved all this was very simple—the colony was marked out in company divisions, the Captain of which marched his contingent (the first names on his muster roll) to the point indicated to be

incorporated with the active corps of his district—the whole population was a reserve, the officers of which were merely in command for recruiting purposes.

This necessarily came to an end in 1760 and was revived just 108 years afterwards. Since the close of the contest which gave Britain Canada the increase of population necessarily rendered this organization a little more complex, but our reserve is substantially similar to the earlier organization.

Sudden emergency may oblige us to put 100,000 men under arms at once. Our present system copied from the Regular Service is to keep the Field Officers of our volunteer or active force (practically) in permanent command, hence we could not find enough of trained officers to command the additional battalions. The remedy is to allow no Field Officer to hold regimental command for over five years—place him on an *unattached* list liable for service at call and attach him to the District Staff. The same should be done with officers of all ranks leaving active service, and it would give the District Administrative Staff something additional to do, of which it appears by the Militia Report they are in great need. It would also enable the Commander-in-Chief to assign with certainty the proper experienced officers to any new levies which might be required. There are no need of improvements in the Militia Law or present organization to effect this—a general order is sufficient—and it would be one step on the road to development—the less legislation has to do with a military organization the better. We say then here are a series of progressive developments to be carried out—they involve no extra expense—do not meddle with vested rights or trench on the liberty of the subject, and need no thing but an Order in Council to give them effect. Who will be the distinguished organizer to give the measures the necessary initial velocity?

Whoever he may be there can be no doubt but his fame will be little less than that of the framers of the original measure, while the service he would render Canada could only be gauged by the increased security to all her interests arising from a thorough and well considered system of defence.

What would necessarily follow would be the converting "annual drills" into "annual manoeuvres," and the preparation of a thorough system of defence on *parallel lines* beginning at Sarnia and Niagara and terminating at Quebec, into which the local forces could be marched fully equipped at twenty-four hours notice. The problem is simple enough—every district should be able to defend itself—but in the present undeveloped state of our military organization is this possible? The answer would be no. Therefore it will be necessary to attend at once to the naval and military organizations of the Dominion.

Chicago has sixty banks, but some of 'em do their business after sunset.

We have to thank Colonel EDMUND RICE, United States Army, for a copy of the Report of Colonel MILLS, commanding 5th United States Infantry, on the "Indian Territory Expedition" of 1874-5, and a most valuable, as well as instructive, document it is. We have had frequently to direct the attention of our readers to the arduous military work performed by the United States Army in preserving the peace on her extended Indian frontier—a work with which no other military operations are at all comparable except the "Russian advance" in Central Asia, and a close comparison will show that for the most arduous, daring and difficult of the two, falls to the lot of the soldiers and men of the United States Army.

A study of the details of a Russian military expedition proves that no expense is spared, no precaution neglected to enable long marches across trackless deserts to be made in apparent comfort with plenty of provisions and water for man and beast, and the force is so well organized in all the arms of military service that resistance is in a great degree hopeless. The readers of the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* will recollect the notices of the Khivan expedition in the pages of a former volume, and can appreciate the amount of actual hardship, as well as danger, encountered in that famous march by comparing it with the modest report of Colonel MILLS, which we transfer to our columns for the admirable lessons it teaches our young military students. It will be seen that the Russians had a brave and numerous enemy in the Turcoman population to contend with—but they were armed with *obsolete* weapons.

The United States soldier had an equally resolute and brave opponent armed with the most approved weapons of the day, thoroughly skilled in their use, as their means of livelihood and defence with all the instincts and habits of trained soldiers, quick to perceive a strategical or tactical advantage, and equally quick to avail himself of it; his very mode of life teaching him to fight under cover in a country with every square mile whose topography he was familiar, and whose resources for offence, as well as defence, he was thoroughly acquainted; conscious that he was opposed by an enemy vastly inferior in numbers, and it will easily be seen that the service rendered by the United States soldier is by far the most difficult and onerous.

The Russian has medals, orders, decorations, and pensions from a grateful country. The United States soldier is begrudged the pittance he receives, and when his work is done often turned adrift to shift for himself as best he can by a grateful country, who carefully deny him any distinctions whatever for fear he should become an aristocrat, and so in time overturn institutions whose ultimate efforts appears to be the production of a system of wholesale jobbery and speculation, by which the greatest scoundrels secure

the largest share of plunder, and instead of one tyrant the nation submits to the rule of thirty thousand petty blood-suckers who are eating its life away.

We recommend our readers to study well the details of this report. It is at once a record of military daring and administrative ability, as well as of strategical and tactical experience in the highest sense.

### The War in Cuba.

Havana, March 11.—Private letters from Gen. Maximo Gomez have been received here, the last dated the day after the fight at Cafetal de Gonzalez, where the deep laid plans of Gen. Jovellar were so signally baffled. Gen. Gomez says he was in command there and that the Spaniards would have been even worse beaten than they were had it not been that a portion of his troops were left without ammunition at a critical moment, to which circumstance the heavy loss of the Cubans, in cutting their way through the enemy, is, he says attributable. He reports that he had 60 men killed, that he does not know the number the Spaniards lost, but that the rear of his force gathered up 311 carbines, and 40 horses, with their saddles and other equipage.

After breaking through the Spanish lines, the insurgents have resumed operations in the Sagua district and neighboring points, and I hear that they have destroyed the cane fields of several estates, among others the Manvavares, the Indio, the Carolina, the Desenyano (one of the same name had already been destroyed in Colon), the Socorro, and the San Rafael. Several hundred oxen are said to have been hamstringed on these estates, and these alone represent a value of many thousands of dollars. Some negroes have been taken off other estates, among others, from the San Augustin. An attack was made by the insurgents on the village of Cruz del Padre, but the Spaniards claim to have repulsed the assailants without loss to the garrison.

The situation of affairs in the Central Department, which was represented as improving under the active direction of the new Governor, Esponda, is now said to be less satisfactory to the Government. On the second raid after cattle the Spaniards were, it appears, surprised, and allowed the Cubans to stampede the herd; and at the same time the guerrillas managed to lose a considerable number of firearms; so that those who went for wood came back shorn. On the other hand, an official report just published claims that the column of Albu de Formes met and dispersed a body of 200 rebel infantry on the 7th inst., at Pozos Cerrado, killing one man and wounding several, without suffering any loss themselves. The troops captured four horses with their saddles, twenty hammocks, and a quantity of provisions.

A despatch, dated Havana, March 16th, says:—"The yacht *Octavia* was captured off Culebra Island, near Porto Rico, by the Spanish gunboat *Hernan Cortes*, and was taken to Porto Rico. She is supposed to have some connection with *Quesada*, who left New York on March 1. Her cargo consisted of 243 boxes of powder, 48 boxes of cartridges, 12 boxes of shells, 1,000 rifles, 150 carbines and two pieces of artillery. It is not known whether the yacht had any people on board besides her officers and crew. The capture is remarkable, as the *Cortes* is a slow steamer, her boilers being in bad condition.

## SPAIN EMERGING FROM THE WAR.

Madrid, March 18.—King Alfonso's entry into Madrid is to be made Monday morning. There will be three days of public festivities at the capital. The King will enter at the head of 25,000 troops. A *te deum* will be sung. A triumphal crown will be presented to His Majesty in the afternoon. A dinner will be given to the soldiers, followed by fire works, illuminations, bull fights, and distribution of medals and crosses to the wounded. Masses will be said for those killed in the war.

## TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF ALFONSO.

Madrid, March 21.—King Alfonso and his victorious troops entered Madrid yesterday morning, amid the enthusiastic cheering of immense crowds, and shouts of "Long life to the pacificator King." Cheers were given for Generals Quesada, Campos, Rivero, and the army generally. Quesada and Campos were especially greeted with cries of "Long life to the Defenders of Liberty," and "Down with Fueros." Crowns were thrown from balconies; people crowned the soldiers, as they passed, with wreaths.—It is computed that 140,000 strangers are in the city to witness the festivities. In several cases on Monday \$250 were paid for a balcony on the route of the royal procession. Numbers of eight seers passed the night in the streets. The houses along the line of procession were splendidly decorated and thirty triumphal arches were erected. The entry commenced at 10 a.m.; all of the streets from which a view could be commanded were crowded for hours previously. The King, accompanied by ten generals and fifty other officers, rode at the head of the procession. The first mail train for the French frontier leaves Madrid for Irun to-night.—A decree has been issued establishing a relief fund for invalid and wounded soldiers, and for the families of those killed during the war. One year's service is remitted for all men now in the army. Conscripts of 1871 and 1872 will pass into the reserve; the extraordinary levy of 1876 is disbanded; no conscription will be held this year. It is believed that the army will be reduced by 100,000 men.

## London in a Fog.

The *London News* of the 12th says: "The dark veil that overhung the city yesterday from morning to night was sufficiently exceptional to merit some kind of notice. It was, in fact, one of the densest and most disagreeable fogs with which London has been visited for many a day, and combined with a severe frost, it rendered street travelling almost as dangerous as it was difficult. Though late on the previous night there were signs of its coming, the white mist of hoar frost had not changed to the murky cloud with which we are too familiar until after day break. Then, however, it speedily wrapped the city in darkness and extended far away over the surrounding suburbs. By the hour when the activity of business life usually begins all the thoroughfares were shrouded in gloom deeper than that of a moonless night. Where the streets open down to the river fitful rays now and then struggled to assert themselves, but only succeeded in casting a dreary cloud across the prevailing dullness of the sky, like the faint gleam of a dying flame reflected on a column of smoke. Through the streets muffled figures moved like restless shadows, and almost as noiselessly, for the fog seemed to deaden sound nearly as much as it obscured the light. It was London by night, without the night-life of London. The people seemed to lose individuality as the

places did, and the impression on the mind was that of a weary succession of similar figures plodding through a monotonous line of thoroughfares without variety. All the marked features had disappeared. The Strand was like Picadilly; Fleet street like the Strand, and Cheapside like Fleet street—the only difference being that of the increasing roll of traffic, or the deepening shadow, as one exchanged the broad ways of the West for the narrow and devious desiles of the East. Ludgate circus might have been Trafalgar square for all the character that was left in either. Standing at the end of Fleet street and endeavoring to evolve some familiar form out of the darkness, one only got a confused picture of blinking lights relieved against a dull, black wall, and only the appearance and disappearance of these lights marked the difference between the roadway and the houses. In St. Paul's Church yard not a column or a pedestal of the great cathedral could be seen at times from the top of Ludgate hill. Standing within a few yards of the pile an hour after noon, you would have looked in vain for a trace of its existence. No gleam of sunlight striking athwart the fog sparkled on the gilded vane; or if it did, the intervening curtain was too dense to let a reflected ray through. From end to end of the city the streets gas was flaring in the shop windows; but it failed to throw a light beyond the pavement, and from the opposite side of the way each window looked as if many thicknesses of dingy yellow gauze had been drawn across it. How the police managed to regulate traffic from the many quarters that converge in front of the Exchange must remain a mystery. There was little apparent diminution of the incessant stream of vehicles that one may see there at the same hour any day, and yet they fell into their places without confusion, and with no more than the usual number of rough, but harmless collisions. Toward the river side, though the darkness was not so deep, the fog seemed scarcely less dense. Looking over the parapet of London Bridge, one could hardly realize that a broad and rapid river was flowing silently beneath. The eye seemed to be gazing rather into impenetrable and interminable depths of murky vapour. No noise of busy steamboats throbbed on the air, for none could ply in such a fog. Occasionally a barge, rising on the tide, its decks and gunwales white with rime, would flash suddenly out from this vapor, snoot the arch, and then suddenly disappear as if sliding down an unseen plane. With this exception, the river traffic was for a while suspended, while that on land seemed to be going on with little interruption. During the afternoon the fog lifted considerably, and left the city in comparative light, but it had only changed its place. From 4 to 6 o'clock some of the suburbs were enveloped in a curtain of yellow mist, which the straggling street lamps utterly failed to illumine, and as night came on traffic was in many parts entirely stopped, while in others trains and busses could only move at a foot pace."

## The Prince of Wales at Gwalior.

An English paper of the 11th February says:—

"Exactly a month from to-day the Prince of Wales is expected to leave Bombay for England, and another month from that date the Royal traveller may be looked for at home. His return to our shores will, without doubt, be the occasion for an outburst of popular enthusiasm second only to the hearty welcome he received after his well-

nigh fatal illness. The past week, owing to many reasons, will be long remembered by the Prince. His journey of seventy-two miles from Agra to Gwalior was posted in six hours. A half-way halt was made at Dholepore, where the Prince lunched in a splendid palace, erected expressly for his brief use by the youthful Maharajah. The entertainment of His Royal Highness at Gwalior by Scindia equalled, if it did not surpass, the Oriental display of the Maharajah of Calhmer. By the magnificent reception he accorded the Prince, Scindia has a third time merited the thanks of the British nation. He was our faithful ally during the Mutiny, and quite recently handed to justice the impostor whom he believed to be the notorious Nana Sahib. The palace which he has erected at Gwalior, his capital, where his illustrious guest was entertained, cost £130,000. It is built of stone, and the drawing room, says the *Times*' correspondent, is one of the finest saloons in the world, hung with wonderful chandeliers and decorated with enormous mirrors. The Prince's bedstead, washing service, and bath were of solid silver. At a grand review, the following day, Scindia, whose head dress and traic were covered with precious stones, rode out to meet the Prince, as he did on his entry into Gwalior. The usual durbar, or reception, was held in a large tent, into which were gathered the native nobles from the surrounding country. Scindia led the Prince to the dais, and at his approach the georgiously attired throng rose to their feet, and gave utterance to Maharatta cries equivalent to 'Long live the Queen.' Scindia here publicly expressed his gratitude for the honor done him by the Prince's brief sojourn within his capital. Scindia before him, he said, had been honored, but none like him. He was grateful, and hoped when the Prince saw the Queen he would tell her that Scindia was her faithful servant for ever. Saying these words he descended, and stood in an attitude of reverence described as being 'wonderfully dramatic.' Among the costly presents displayed for the Prince's acceptance was a necklace for the Princess, containing 2,000 pearls, with rubies and diamonds. When His Royal Highness left next day, the ruler of Gwalior, taking his hand, said, 'It has been much to see your face. I can hardly hope to see you again; but sometimes in England turn a good thought to me. All I have is yours.' The Prince who was much struck with Scindia's kindness, replied that he would never forget Gwalior and his friend."

## CHILI.

## A DELUGE AT VALPARAISO.

Chilean papers give particulars of the terrible deluge of rain which fell upon the city of Valparaiso on the 10th of December last. Early in the afternoon thunder claps commenced to shake the heavens, as it seemed, and the skies looked black and fallen as if brooding a fearful tempest. Soon the rains commenced to fall in torrents, pouring down with immense force. It seemed as if the clouds could not contain the force within them, and they literally burst over the city. It was a tremendous waterpout striking us at one fell blow. The gulches around the city were instantaneously turned into rivers, which over flowed themselves, sending fright into the hearts of the people and carrying away all obstacles. From 4 to 5 o'clock Valparaiso appeared to be a city floating on a red sea. The principal streets looked like natural courses of rivers, and could be navigated. This was actually the case on Cock-

rane street and other streets. A like condition of things was to be seen elsewhere and the streets centering on the public plaza turned the square into a lake.

Victoria and Independence streets were so swollen that they looked like two tumultuary rivers, and seemed to be the natural outlet for this extraordinary deluge.

The calamity produced by it is general. It is not possible on this, the day following, to give full particulars of the destruction caused, but it is safe to say that the number of houses feeling the force of the rain tempest is much greater than those that escaped. To give an idea of the immense bodies of earth which swept down and banked up in the streets, a full force at work since the flood subsided has been unable to make impressions upon the vast mud banks. There are enormous piles wherever the water was stopped in its headlong course. During the day all traffic and business were entirely suspended, and cars and coaches of every kind were completely blockaded. In some cases vehicles had to be abandoned in the public streets, and conveyances must be slow for days to come.

There are only two deaths recorded, and those are of a very sad and shocking nature. One of the unfortunates was a woman named Isabel Lira, who was caught by the flood and carried away with such impetuosity that, before she could utter a word, her body was imbedded in a mudbank amid debris of every kind. Upon being discovered, the remains had to be pried out by strong levers. The other unfortunate was a little girl 3 years old. The mother had the child in her arms, and was attempting to flee to a place of safety; but on crossing Buenos Ayres street the river of water struck her with such force that she fell and lost her hold on the child. Upon recovering her feet her baby was swept out of sight, and the mother barely escaped with her own life.

REVIEWS.

The *New Dominion Monthly* for March is received, and is a capital number. It has for its frontispiece a very good likeness of Hon. Pierre Fortin—a notice of whose life and career we copy from the number before us:—

"The Hon. Dr. Fortin has attained to a distinguished position in the politics of the Province of Québec. He was born at Verchères, in this Province, in 1823. After taking a classic course in the Seminary of St. Sulpice, he studied medicine at McGill College, and in 1845 took a degree of M.D. In 1847, when the epidemic broke out among the immigrants of Grosse Isle, he hastened to tender his services to the Government, and labored with great fidelity among them until he was prostrated with typhus fever, from which he narrowly escaped with his life. During the civil disorders in Montreal, in 1849, Dr. Fortin was given command of a mounted police force, in the organization and discipline of which he displayed great energy and soldierly qualities. But it is in connection with the Gulf fisheries that Dr. Fortin has become best known, and in which he has rendered the most efficient services to the country. In 1852 he was appointed a stipendiary magistrate for the protection of the Canadian fisheries, and given command of a vessel to cruise through the Gulf. Upon his recommendation, the Government caused to be built at Québec the beautiful and famous schooner 'Canadienne,' which he commanded for sixteen years. The 'Canadienne'

carried four guns, and commander Fortin constantly maintained the strictest discipline on board, and rendered most efficient and valuable service in the protection of the fisheries throughout that long period. He has ever taken a warm interest in the welfare of Canadian fishermen, with whom he is immensely popular and deservedly beloved. His political career began in 1867, when he was elected to the Dominion Parliament from the county of Gaspé. During five years he was Chairman of the Special Committee of the House of Commons concerning navigation and fisheries, and in knowledge of these subjects he has probably no superior in the Dominion. In 1873 he became a member of the Local Ministry under Hon. Mr. Ouimet, and took the portfolio of Crown Lands Commissioner. He was again elected from Gaspé at the last general elections, and upon the opening of the new Québec Parliament was unanimously chosen Speaker of the Assembly, in which capacity he has given perfect satisfaction to both sides of the House.

"In the exercise of the patronage which belongs to the office of Speaker, he has improved upon some of his predecessors in securing greater economy with equal efficiency; and, as presiding officer of the House, he has shown a firmness and exercised a discipline which are habitual with him. In politics, he is an old-fashioned constitutional Conservative, and it is believed he has no sympathy with the preposterous and revolutionary doctrines of the ultra-clerical party in this Province."

*Blackwood's Magazine* for March has been issued by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York. The following are the contents:—The Dilemma—Part XI; Secondary Education in Scotland; Some Aspects of Friendship; To "Maimey" (M'AYMEZ), Eton College; Little Bobby: a Sketch in Paris; Some Gentlemen in the City; Powers of the Air; The Opening of Parliament.

The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly*, *Edinburgh*, *Westminster*, and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price, \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the Postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

The April number of the *Science of Health* is also received, full of interest to the Scientific reader. The contents are:—Cannutrition the cause of infant mortality; Woman and the Centennial; The Skin; Tea and Coffee; From the Cradle to the Grave; Water: its use and its abuse, &c. S. R. Wells & Co., Publishers, 737 Broadway, N. Y. \$2 a year.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—“ARTILLERY,” in the Review of 7th March, in alluding to the contemplated departure of Lieut. Colonel Jago for England, expresses the great regret of the officers of the New Brunswick artillery in losing the valuable services of the popular Assistant

Inspector. The officers of this branch of the service in Nova Scotia will also most keenly feel the loss, for it is to him that their corps are much indebted for the advice and assistance always so kindly and readily tendered. But the greatest benefit to be derived from his services, will be the exertions made by him in arming the battery at Point Pleasant which the Imperial authorities have placed at the disposal of the Dominion Government. There is not the slightest doubt that owing to Lieut. Colonel Jago's persistence in advocating their claims and making known their desires, the two brigades of garrison artillery at Halifax will this year have an opportunity of perfecting themselves in their duties as artillerymen. Although it is a matter of great regret that the Dominion—but more particularly the Maritime Provinces—must lose the services of the most efficient officer, it is at the same time satisfactory to learn that the Imperial Government in the present dearth of artillery officers, will derive much benefit from the experience obtained by Lieut. Colonel Jago during his sojourn among us.

MORTAR.

A new collision mat has been manufactured in England, twelve feet square, with three thicknesses of canvas. The first sheet is thrummed, the second oiled and dried, the third, or outside, painted and roped around its edges. Inside, the mat is thickly fitted with beackets, that it may be easily secured in its place. The mat was tested at Keyham in the same manner and at the same caisson as the Makaroff mat. The aperture in the caisson was twelve feet down, and eighteen inches square. The same difficulty was experienced in getting the mat in its place as with the Makaroff, and the valve had to be closed before the mat could be fixed. When properly placed it stopped the water to such an extent that the leakage was not more than what a ship could easily clear with her pumps. The cost of this mat is less than that of a Makaroff mat, its efficiency equal, and facilities for being secured in its place superior. It is, therefore, probable that this new mat will be the pattern adopted in the service.

A French historian, describing the sufferings of the French army before Torres Vedras, said—"Massena had no provisions, and this owing to the barbarous and shortsighted system of never having magazines, of never paying for anything in presence of an enemy who paid for everything. Our troops had to live on rapine. . . . But it was often necessary to tear them from the unfortunate peasants, who were thus condemned to die of hunger. These scenes demoralized the soldiers, and developed in them the habits of brigands. When provisions became scarce acts of cruelty were performed, which had long ceased to dishonor the military character." Maramont wrote that when the French soldiers met a Portuguese, they seized him and put him to the torture in order to make him reveal where his provisions were hidden. They first hanged him red - this was a warning; they then hanged him blue if he refused to speak, and left his carcass swinging in the air. We might point to numerous historical pages to show what bad policy it is for an invading army not to pay its way.



## THERE IS NO DEATH.

LORD LYTON.

There is no death! The stars go down  
To rise upon some surler shore;  
And bright in heaven's jewelled crown  
They shine forevermore.

There is no death! The dust we tread  
Shall change beneath the summer showers  
The golden grain or mellowed fruit,  
Or rainbow tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize,  
And feed the hungry moss they bear;  
The forest trees drink daffy life,  
From out the viewless air.

There is no death! An angel form  
Walks o'er the earth in silent tread;  
He bears our best loved things away;  
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our heart all desolate,  
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;  
Transplanted into bliss they now  
Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird like voice, whose joyous tones,  
Made glad their scenes of sin and strife,  
Sings now an everlasting song  
Around the trees of life,

When'er he sees a smile too blight,  
Or heart too pure for taint and vice,  
He bears it to that world of light;  
To dwell in Paradise.

Born unto that undying life,  
They leave us but to come again;  
With joy we welcome them the same,—  
Except their sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,  
The dear immortal spirits tread;  
For all the boundless universe  
Is life—there are no dead.

## Headquarters Indian Territory Expedition.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,  
March 4th, 1875.

Assistant Adjutant General,  
Department of the Missouri,  
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Indian Territory Expedition:

In compliance with Special Orders No. 114, series 1874, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, the expedition was organized at Fort Dodge, Kansas, in the early part of August, 1874.

It consisted of eight (8) companies of the 6th Cavalry, which were organized as two equal Battalions, commanded by Majors Compton and Biddle, 6th Cavalry; four (4) companies of the 5th Infantry—from which details were made to form an Artillery detachment, (commanded by 2nd Lieut. J. W. Pope, 5th Infantry),—and a detachment of thirty nine (39) guides and trailers, under 1st Lieut. F. D. Baldwin, 5th Infantry.

For convenience in rendering a report, the operations of the command may be described as five (5) distinct movements.

I. As the command moved from Fort Dodge to Camp Supply, Major Compton, with his Battalion, one company of Infantry and the guides, left Fort Dodge August 11th, making a detour to the right; the remainder of the command left August 14th, moving by the direct route.

From the crossing of the Beaver, near Kiowa Creek, a scouting party of forty nine (49) men, under command of Lieut. Baldwin, proceeded along the line of the Palo Duro to Adobe Walls, on the Canadian River, arriving there in time to repulse a second attack upon that place, made by a small band of Indians, who retreated southeast, burning the prairie grass behind them.

From Adobe Walls this force moved down the Canadian, surprised a small party of In-

dians near the mouth of Chikien Creek, killed one and wounded another, and rejoined the main command; (which, meantime had moved down from Camp Supply, via Wolf and Commission Creeks,) twelve (12) miles west of the Antelope Hills, August, 24th.

With the advance of the command, the hostile Cheyennes, Kiowas, Comanches, who had been camped in the vicinity, retreated from the Sweetwater, North Fork and McLellan Creek, concentrating as they moved southward.

They were rapidly pursued by the light and effective portion of the command for one hundred (100) miles to a point some twelve (12) miles north of Red River, opposite the mouth of the Tule, where an engagement took place. (August 30th.) with some six hundred (600) warriors, they having selected a line of bluffs, some five (5) or six (6); miles in extent, from which they made the first attack on the advance; this was as speedily repulsed. At the opening of the fight, the dash and courage, usual in savage warfare, were exhibited, but as the command was rapidly deployed and the offensive immediately assumed, the field was cleared and the Indians driven over rugged bluffs, through deep and precipitous canyons, across Red River—through their burning villages in the Canon of the Tule, and out on the Staked Plains to the southwest. With their strength, position and the almost insurmountable natural obstacles, they should have contended against several thousand troops, instead of being routed and driven twenty (20) miles over an almost impassible country by a force inferior to their own in point of numbers. During the time required to bring up supplies from my train, over a very broken country, to make a practicable route over the rugged bluffs, out from the deep canyons and up the precipitous bank of the Tule, and to determine my pursuit of the Indians beyond the head off the Tule, 35 miles beyond Red River, that they had gone directly out on the Staked Plains, beyond any of the tributaries of the Red River, my supplies were so far exhausted as not to have warranted my crossing the Staked Plains, even if I had had means of carrying water, and it became necessary to return to replenish. While this movement was in progress, a large body of Kiowas and Comanches, numbering about two hundred and fifty (250) warriors, supposed to be friendly, left their Agency and assumed hostilities.

Two parties bearing despatches, one under 1st Lieut. F. D. Baldwin, 5th Infantry, and one under Guide Chapman, were met and surrounded by Indians while en route from the command to Camp Supply, and my supply train, with escort commanded by Captain W. Lyman, 5th Infantry, was detained for four (4) days near the Washita by the persistent attacks of some two hundred and fifty (250) Indians; all of these attacks were handsomely repulsed. The Indians who attacked the train and the couriers were of those who had recently left the Wichita Agency. This party divided after their final repulse by the troops, a part going southwest to the Staked Plains, and a part eastward; these were followed beyond the Antelope Hills and surrendered, a part of them at the Cheyenne Agency, October 3rd, and a part at the Fort Sill reservation.

The detention of my supply train, above referred to, rendered it necessary to return to the Washita, where the command arrived September 15th. The delay in obtaining supplies made necessary a period of

partial inaction, and the command camped on the Canadian, Washita and Sweetwater. From these camps parties were sent out, thoroughly scouting the country in the vicinity, and a reconnoissance from Oasis Creek, on the Canadian, along Wolf Creek, beyond the Palo Duro, thence to Adobe Walls and down the Canadian, was made by Interpreter Clark with a small detachment, and it established the fact that no Indians were in that region, or had recently passed through it northward.

During this time also (September 23th) one half of the 6th Cavalry, under Major Biddle, was sent back to Camp Supply. This diminishing of the force was rendered possible by the changed state of affairs since the engagement on Red River, August 30th, and was rendered necessary, partly to enable me to send out of the field, to recuperate, all except the strongest horses, and chiefly in order that the grain that arrived might accumulate sufficiently to warrant another and more extended forward movement.

A Battalion of four (4) companies of the 8th Cavalry, under command of Major Wm. R. Price, 8th Cavalry, joined my command a second time on the 15th September. I assumed command of it, temporarily, on the 17th September, and on the 23rd, the Department Commander directed that it be come a part of my command. It so remained until December 28th, when it was ordered to New Mexico.

II. 1st Lieut. F. D. Baldwin, 5th Infantry, in command of a detachment of Cavalry, Infantry and scouts, was sent (October 12th) from near the head of Washita to scout to the south towards Red River. He moved to head of South Branch of McLellan Creek, and thence northward, examining the heads of the various streams between that point and the Canadian.

On the 10th of October, Major Compton, with two companies of Cavalry and one of Infantry, started from Oasis Creek and proceeded north of, and along, the Canadian to Adobe Walls, thence to Mustang Creek and Palo Duro (branch of Beaver.) This anticipated the movement of the Indians to the north before the advance of troops from the Department of Texas, though no report of such advance had been received. The movement was successfully executed, and the Indians were intercepted, persistently followed for more than one hundred (100) miles through sand hills, and by circuitous and very difficult routes, and, though every effort was made to deceive and throw the command off their trail, they were finally driven (October 18th) to the plains south of the Canadian.

While this movement was in progress, a detachment of Cavalry, under Captain C. B. McLellan, and another under 1st Lieut. W. M. Wallace, 6th Cavalry, were sent well up the Beaver, and to the Palo Duro, respectively; a third detachment of Infantry and scouts, under Captain Ewers, was sent to near head waters of Wolf Creek: all of which were in position to intercept any Indians who might evade Major Compton's command.

On the evening of October 13th a movement of a considerable body of Indians going east was discovered between Gageby Creek and Sweetwater. I started immediately from the head of Washita, found the trail at daylight on the 14th, and put a force at once in pursuit. The force consisted of Companies "I," 6th Cavalry, "C," 8th Cavalry, and "C," 5th Infantry, Captain A. R. Challice, 6th Cavalry, commanding.

The Indians were pressed so closely as to

compel them to abandon their entire camp property—lodges left standing; all of this was destroyed and the Indians pursued by circuitous routes to within a short distance of the Cheyenne Agency.

III. The reports from Major Compton, at Adobe Walls, indicating that the main body of hostile Indians had been driven south of the Canadian, west of that point, and had taken refuge on the Staked Plains, I determined to place a force to the west of them, attack, and drive them eastward, if possible, and at the same time have a force near the head at Washita to intercept them or take up the pursuit. Accordingly, Major Price, with three (3) companies of the 8th Cavalry and one (1) company of Infantry, ("I," 5th.) was left at my supply camp on that stream, with instructions to keep himself informed of any movements in that vicinity especially to the south of him, while I, with Major Compton's command, three (3) companies of Cavalry, Companies "D" and "E," 5th Infantry, a small Artillery detachment and Lieut. Baldwin's detachment, moved from Adobe Walls to accomplish the above object.

This movement was delayed by the non-arrival of grain, (and I was only able to obtain twelve (12) day's half forage) but finally commenced, October 29th, the force moving from the Canadian in three (3) detachments at different points between Adobe Walls and Muster Creek, and striking the breaks of the Canadian, and of its southern affluents, from Spring Creek, (or White Deer,) nearly to Muster Creek. The Indians were driven from these breaks, and from their camps long the Lagunas on the Staked Plains adjacent; a part of them fled precipitately south westerly, and were pursued to, and thirty (30) miles beyond, Red River, (crossing about Long, 102° 30'); it was impracticable to continue the pursuit in that direction further. From this crossing of the Red River, I moved the command eastward in three (3) detachments; the right, Lieut. Baldwin commanding, along Red River; the left towards the head of North Fork, and with the centre I moved northeastward until I discovered the trail of those who had been driven from the line of the Canadian; it was followed to the head of Salt Fork, (Palo Grande,) and thence eastward near that stream, on which the Indians divided, a part going southward. Learning from Lieut. Baldwin, (November 8th,) who had turned northward, and was, by this movement, to the right and some eight (8) miles in advance of me, that he was near to, and about to attack, an Indian village on the north branch of McClellan Creek, I despatched Major Compton, with Co "H," 6th Cavalry, to take part in the engagement. Lieut. Baldwin, with his detachment, and Companies "D," 6th Cavalry, and "P," 5th Infantry, had, however, attacked with such vigor and pursued so persistently, that the reinforcement was not required, and did not reach him until the close of the engagement, when the Indians had been pursued for twelve (12) miles and were completely routed and scattered. Among the results of the engagement was the rescuing of two white girls held captive by the Indians—Julia and Adelaide German, whose parents, and oldest sister and brother, had been killed near Smoky Hill River in Western Kansas, where they and two older sisters were taken captive.

The command on the Washita was informed of the presence of Indians to the south of it, by the report of 1st Lieut. H. J. Farnsworth, 8th Cavalry, who while scouting with his company, ("H," 8th Cavalry,) came

upon, and had an engagement with, a body of Cheyennes near North Fork on the 6th of November. Obtaining from General Davidson, who was then near his camp, a reinforcement of two (2) companies of the 10th Cavalry, Major Price moved out on the 7th November, and on the 8th November his command came within hearing of the sound of small arms, and in the rear and on the left flank of the Indians as they retreated towards it, and across its front; some of the scouts were engaged with the Indians retreating before Lieut. Baldwin's force. For some reason, not yet satisfactorily explained, this force did not participate in the engagement, as from its position was eminently fitting, and from its orders, (hereinbefore referred to,) was an imperative duty, but after halting and grazing animals for several hours it moved in the opposite direction from the scene of the engagement. The Indians attacked were Grey Beard's band of some 110 lodges, as near as could be ascertained. The presence of a force on the line of their retreat towards the Agency, which yet did not attack, compelled the Indians to retreat to the northwest again, the only escape left open for them.

As my animals were so thoroughly exhausted by the long and continuous pursuit, and as I was entirely out of grain, I gave to General Davidson, whose command arrived in that vicinity all of the information in my possession regarding the Indians, and learned from a communication subsequently received from him, that a part of his force, under Captain Vele took up the pursuit of those who had retreated westward on the Staked Plains on the 8th of November, and continued it to the vicinity of Muster Creek. While awaiting the arrival of grain, my command, except as hereinafter explained was camped on the Washita and Sweetwater, and from the latter command scouting parties were sent out to the head of North Fork.

IV. Judging from the route taken by the Indians after the engagement on McClellan Creek, that they would seek refuge in the tributaries of the Canadian. I put the 8th Cavalry Battalion, (Captain Hartwell commanding,) in march for Adobe Walls as soon as possible after I reached the Washita with instructions to clear the tributaries of the Canadian; the movement commenced November 12th. After reaching Adobe Walls, and receiving such grain as I was able to send to him, Captain Hartwell ascertained, through his scouts, that there was a large party of Indians at the head of Muster Creek, and by making a night march, he came upon them on the 29th of November, attacked and pursued them for twelve (12) miles, they retreated to the Palo Duro, and thence south.

The Battalion 8th Cavalry remained in the vicinity until it was ordered to New Mexico, December 28th, 1871.

Having learned from the reports of two scouts (Wing and Steele,) whom I sent out from Camp on the Washita that there was a camp of hostile Indians on an affluent of North Fork of Red River, some thirty (30) miles distant, I sent, (December 1st,) a detachment of Cavalry and scouts, under Captain A. R. Chaffee, from the Camp on Sweetwater, to make a night march and endeavor to surprise the camp; the march was successfully made, the troops arriving at day-break, but the Indians having apparently taken the alarm from the fact of their camp being discovered, had left in great haste and moved during the night north-westward, and again eastward, north of the Sweetwater, a distance of some forty (40)

miles, where they were surprised the next morning, (December 2nd,) by a detachment under command of 1st Sergeant Dennis Ryan, Company "I," 6th Cavalry, who at once attacked and routed them, capturing seventy (70) ponies, most of them saddled and packed, these were killed and a very large amount of Indian property, including ammunition destroyed. This party of Indians was sent in on foot in a very destitute condition.

On the 4th of December, I sent Captain Ewers, with his company, ("E," 5th Infantry,) a detachment of Cavalry and scouts, to scout the line of the Washita, east of my camp. On the 13th of December he found indications of Indians near the crossing of Washita River, and pursued a small party, who were evidently a part of Medicine Water's band. Captain Ewers continued the pursuit until December 16th to Wood Creek, and the Indians surrendered at the Cheyenne Agency, December, 26th.

V. As the numbers and strength of the Indians had been greatly reduced, my force was diminished in a corresponding degree. During the months of November and December, I ordered to Camp Supply, Fort Dodge and Fort Bascom, all of my Cavalry, except three (3) companies, retaining the most effective, with four (4) Infantry companies. From reports regarding the position of the remaining hostile Indians, I judged they could be found in the breaks of Red River, and was desirous of moving in that direction during the last of November, but was delayed, owing to the difficulty of obtaining sufficient stores for the movement of the 8th Cavalry Battalion to New Mexico, and to warrant me in attempting so extended a movement at that season of the year. My purpose was to proceed up the Canadian as far as Muster Creek, thence south and east, at the same time moving a small and effective force down the eastern slope of the Staked Plains to join or cooperate, I had proceeded as far as Adobe Walls on the Canadian, when instructions were received directing me to establish a winter cantonment at some point south of the Washita, to withdraw the remainder of my force, except the garrison for the Cantonment, and authorizing one or two scouts made. The first was established in a suitable position on one of the northern tributaries of North Fork an important point, and one from which all of the favorite retreats of the Indians in that section would be accessible. The order for the withdrawal had been anticipated and partly executed, but owing to the delay in obtaining supplies and the lateness of the season, I determined to make only one more movement in closing the active operations of the command. My object was, to strike any body that might be found in the breaks of the Red River, and to make a thorough reconnaissance of the country to the south and east in returning the remainder of my command to Camp Supply.

With two companies of Infantry and one of Cavalry, I marched south from near head of Muster Creek January 2nd, to the Palo Duro, (del Llano,) or Red River, thence to Canada Blanco and the head of Tule, turning east to the mouth of Tule, and there crossing Red River, a flanking party proceeding down the canons of Canada Blanco and the Red River, rejoining the command at mouth of Tule. Continuing east the country and all the important river courses between the Elm Fork and the Red were thoroughly examined. When on Wilson's Creek, I returned one Infantry company to the Cantonment, and was joined by Major Compton, with one company of Cavalry and

one of Infantry, his force having moved south westward from Camp on the Washita, examining the region along the heads of the streams to the south of the Washita, and along the eastern portion of the Staked Plains. After joining me, his force moved eastward, parallel with mine, and from 15 to 20 miles distant. Following a small Indian trail from near mouth of Tule leading east, and from other indications of Indian camps, I moved further in that direction than I originally intended and proceeded to Fort Sill by the south side of the Wichita Mountains, and thence north-westward via the Elm and North Forks and the Washita, returning the troops for the Cantonment to North Fork, (February 3d.) and the remainder of my force to Camp Supply and Dodge; having satisfied myself by this movement at the time there were no hostile Indians left between the Arkansas and Red River, and that, after the Indians were driven from Muster Creek, they stampeded a camp in the canon of Red River and Canada Blanco; that from a laguna on the Staked Plains, southwest of Canada Blanco, they divided, a small band striking out north in their endeavor to join one of the Northern tribes, the larger portion crossing the Staked Plains, and the Pecos River to New Mexico, the only retreat left them, as they had been kept out of their favorite country and beyond the Buffalo range; this was an experiment they had never before attempted and have since regretted; while the remainder proceeded east, surrendering at their Agencies. This last movement, so arduous, was made during the most intensely cold weather, the thermometer at times twenty five degrees (25°) below zero, and the troops engaged in it are entitled to the greatest praise for the fortitude and carefulness with which they endured the severity of the season—two of the Infantry companies had only shelter tents, up to January 11th, 1875—marching over the Staked Plains and broken prairie, (a distance in all of 700 miles,) the ground frozen solid, and at times covered with snow, the ice on the streams strong enough to bear up the loaded trains. In ordinary seasons the piercing "Northerners" usually last three (3) days, yet during this movement they prevailed almost incessantly. Only such mention has been made of the obstacles encountered, as was necessary to a correct understanding of the work accomplished, and the difficulties overcome.

(To be Continued.)

### Fierce Battle Between Egyptians and Abyssinians

An Englishman who was captured by Abyssinians, and while captive witnessed a decisive defeat of the Egyptians, sends an account of it to the *Daily Telegraph*. He says:—Next morning we went about two hours' march further down the plain towards the Mareb, which crosses one corner of it. On recamping near Addra Battî a great religious ceremony was gone through in front of the Abuna's tent, in which the Patriarch himself led, "assisted" by not less than 450 priests, who in their great white turbans we had seen everywhere. This ceremony, we were told, was a renewal of the blessing given the day before, and the excommunication of those who, having been summoned to the king, had neglected or refused to come. About 500 cavalry arrived while this was going on, and so escaped. The remainder lay was spent in arranging the attack which was to come off on the morrow. It was now reported that the Egyptians were posted as follows: 800

men with 8 cannon, under Colonel Aréndrup, were in advance in the Gundet Pass, on the Adowa road; 1,800 men and 14 cannon with Arakeloy Bey in Gundet Valley; and 300 men and 4 cannon in the rear at Addi Hauual and elsewhere. The King decided to march the following morning (Nov. 16) to the Mareb, and, leaving the baggage there to attack Aréndrup and the Gundet camp simultaneously. Accordingly at day break we were again on the move. Two hours' slow work had brought us to within 200 yards of the river, when turning a sharp curve into the main Adowa road, we were startled by the discharge of a cannon from the opposite side of the stream, now immediately in our front. The king was evidently taken by surprise. It was never thought that Aréndrup would have his advantageous position in the pass and descend to the plain. The King's sister was riding by his side, and the lions were being carried on platforms just behind him. Horse, foot, and baggage were mixed up in a heterogeneous mass, but no confusion, however, ensued, for although the Egyptians opened fire with the whole battery the shell passed high above our heads, and our rear being saved by the sharp curve in our path, fell harmless in the plain behind us. In a very few minutes the King had collected some 600 footmen who were ordered to line the bed of the river right and left. Here they found a natural entrenchment, from which they were able to reply with the deadliest effect to the fire of the skirmishers, which the enemy now threw out within fifty yards of the north bank. It must be remembered that the Mareb here had only about six inches of water in the deepest part. It is quite inexplicable why the Egyptians, having advanced so close to the water, neglected to secure the river bed, but chose the bush, where they were utterly lost. The ground they occupied was a small triangular plain, having for its base the Mareb, its two sides being formed by difficult mountains, whilst at its apex was the pass by which they had entered. The soil was overgrown with close thornbush, and covered so thickly with boulders that it appeared at some time to have rained them. Having occupied the river bed, the King despatched cavalry right and left along the south bank, who, having outflanked the Egyptians, crossed, and riding along the foot of the mountains on each side, met in the Egyptian rear, upon the path cleared by them. During this time the Abyssinians, from their perfect cover, had made deadly work amongst the skirmishers, and on the right wing had opened a parley with the blacks, the result of which was that what remained of two companies there coalesced with the Abyssinians, throwing up their tarbooshes and arms, and shouting "Kwyti, kwyti," which in the Galla language (understood by both sides) is "Master, master," but in war signifies "I surrender." Finding themselves taken in the rear, the Egyptians endeavored to form a square, but, being charged while still in confusion, were literally cut to pieces. Aréndrup was killed by a bullet in the centre of the forehead. Count Zichy, with three scalp wounds, a cut upon the cheek exposing the jaw, and his left arm shattered by a bullet, still lived, and was taken to the King. Hardly a score, save the blacks who had surrendered, remained alive. The affair lasted just twenty-five minutes. The Abyssinian loss was surprisingly small certainly not 100 killed and wounded. This is explained by the immense superiority of the position they took. It was next to impossible for the Egyptians

to see them, while they fired every shot well within the range their guns are adapted for from rest, aiming deliberately at the perfect mark afforded by the enemy's white tunics and red tarbooshes. It was not a battle, but a *battue*. The King had not brought more than 3,000 men into action, but now the whole body was ready for advance, and pressed on across the Mareb for the attack on Gundet Camp. Though but a short distance, as the crow flies, behind the advance guard, they had heard nothing of the affair just over. A train of baggage animals was arriving from Addittula, and considerable confusion existed. In the midst of this the Abyssinians, having divided and taken two routes, fell upon the Egyptians front and rear almost simultaneously, and had it all in their own way. The Egyptians seem to have made a very short fight, and then to have run. They were stopped by the King's troops, advancing to attack the rear, and their dead lay thickly scattered over the line of road for three hundred yards. In one place, about fifty yards from the camp, some fifty or sixty men seem to have made a stand, back to back, under a great tree, and they lay dead in a heap around it. In the camp itself were three great heaps of dead. In the midst of one lay Arakeloy Bey, who had on the fall of Rusem Bey assumed the command. Gathering around him some three hundred men, consisting mainly of veterans who had seen hard service in Crete, he made a desperate stand, fighting like a lion at bay till he fell wounded in five places. Till this the men with him stood firm, and here, indeed, the only real defence was made; for with the rest it was a complete panic. The cannon and rockets were very badly served, and did positively no injury to the Abyssinians. The combat lasted a few minutes under an hour.

THE VALUE OF THE PRINCE'S PRESENTS — "An Indian" who writes to the *London Times* noting the triumphal visit of the Prince of Wales says:—"The value of the whole of the presents received by the Prince will not much exceed forty thousand pounds, and the value of the presents given by the Prince will nearly amount to forty thousand pounds. It may however, be necessary under this head to apply to Parliament for a supplementary grant of £20,000, thereby raising the sum of the appropriation on account of the Prince's personal expenses from £60,000 to £80,000. The value of the English goods ordered by the Princes of India to furnish their palaces for their reception of his Royal Highness, amounts, on a careful calculation, in London alone, to fully £250,000; and the taste which the Prince's visit will create among the higher orders of the natives of India for English fancy goods will, it is thought, permanently increase the export of the productions of English skilled labour—of the Sidonia wares of London, Birmingham, and Staffordshire—to India. It is, in the opinion of those best informed on India, impossible to exaggerate the beneficial political influence of the Prince's visit. He has completely won the admiration, respect, and loyalty of all classes. The key to it is given in a remarkable observation of the Rajah of Vizianagram—"His Royal Highness is to the Viceroy as the Divinity to His symbol." And this strong tie, which the Prince of Wales' visit had created, of personal loyalty to himself, if wisely cultivated, will do more almost than anything else gradually to convert the feudatory Princes and Chiefs into real pillars of the British Empire in India."

The British Crown

The following description of the Imperial state crown has been furnished by Professor Tennant, mineralogist to the Queen:—"The imperial state crown of Queen Victoria was made by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge in the year 1838 with jewels taken from old crowns and others furnished by command of Her Majesty. It consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds set in silver and gold; it has a crimson velvet cap with ermine border, and is lined with white silk. Its gross weight is 39oz. 5dwts. troy. The lower part of the band, above the ermine border consists of a row of 129 pearls, and the upper part of the band of a row of 112 pearls, between which, in front of the crown, is a large sapphire (partly drilled) purchased for the crown by King George IV. At the back is a sapphire of smaller size and six other sapphires (three on each side, between which are eight emeralds. Above and below the seven sapphires are 14 diamonds, and around the eight emeralds 123 diamonds. Between the emeralds and the sapphires are 60 foil ornaments, containing 160 diamonds. About the band are eight sapphires, surrounded by eight diamonds, between which are eight festoons consisting of 145 diamonds in the front of the crown, and in the centre of a diamond Maltese cross, is the famous ruby said to have been given to Edward Prince of Wales, son of Edward III. called the Black Prince, by Don Pedro, King of Castile, after the battle of Najera, near Victoria, A.D. 1367. This ruby was worn in the helmet of Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt, A.D. 1415. It is pierced quite through, after the Eastern custom, the upper part of the piercing being filled up by a small ruby. Around this ruby, in order to form the cross, are 75 brilliant diamonds. Three other Maltese crosses, forming the two sides and back of crown, have emerald centres, and contain respectively 132, 124 and 130 brilliant diamonds. Between the four Maltese crosses are four ornaments in the form of the French fleur-de-lis, with four rubies in the centres, and surrounded by rose diamonds, containing respectively 85, 86, and 87, rose diamonds. From the Maltese crosses issue four imperial arches composed of oak leaves and acorns; the leaves contain 723 rose, table and brilliant diamonds; 32 pearls from the acorns, set in cups containing 54 rose diamonds. The total number of diamonds in the arches and acorns is 103 brilliant, 116 table, and 559 rose diamonds. Form the upper part of the arches are suspended four large pendant pear shaped pearls, with rose diamond caps, containing 12 rose diamonds, and stems containing 24 very small rose diamonds. Above the arch stands the mound, containing in the lower hemisphere 304 brilliants, and in the upper 244 brilliants, the zone and arc being composed of 33 rose diamonds. The cross on the summit has a rose cut sapphire in the centre surrounded by four large brilliants, and 108 smaller brilliants. Summary of jewels comprised in the crown:—One large ruby irregularly polished, one large broad spread sapphire, 16 sapphires, 11 emeralds, four rubies, 1,363 brilliant diamonds, 1,273 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, four drop shaped pearls, and 273 pearls."

The steamer Great Western, from Mediterranean ports, went ashore near Annyville, Long Island, late on Saturday night, and is likely to become a total wreck. The crew escaped. There were no passengers. The vessel carried a general cargo.

The London correspondent of the Birmingham Gazette writes:—"I believe one reason why a new royal title has been mooted is the desire to settle the long controversy about precedence which has been going on ever since the Duchess of Edinburgh came to this country. The Duchess claims to be an "Imperial" Highness, and as such to have priority of her husband's relations. If the Imperial title were adopted by our Royal Family also, that argument would no longer avail. Speaking of the Duchess, I may add that it is understood to be her wish that her husband goes to sea again. She wishes him to hold a rank in the navy equal to that which his eldest brother occupies in the army, and as he can not be an admiral until he has served three years longer at sea, he will now make up his sea time. There is a rumour that when he has completed it the old title of Lord High Admiral will be restored in his favour. It was last worn by his great uncle, King William IV. We were saying a few days ago that there would soon be only one member of the royal family left for England—Prince Leopold to wit, but it is now announced that the Prince has just started on a long Continental tour, so that we bid fair to be Prince-less. It is satisfactory to know that the Queen's Youngest son is now strong enough to travel."

MILITARY COLLEGE.—We are very much pleased to see the name of Master Frederick, the eldest son of Lieut. Col. Davis, of York, gazetted, as having passed successfully and creditably at the late examination for admission as Cadet to the Military College at Kingston. We have no doubt that our talented young military friend will, at some future time, prove himself a worthy scion of his father, who now holds, and has held for a number of years, so distinguished a rank as a military officer in the Militia Force of the Dominion of Canada—Grand River Schem.

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