

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

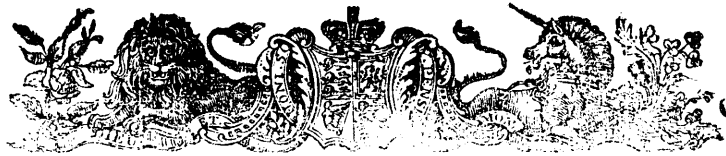
Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1875.

No. 6.

The Volunteer Review

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

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

Communications intended for 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 nonpareil type. }
Subsequent insertions..... 5cts. " "

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

A 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 12½ 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.

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

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

Always in stock—A supply of Riflemen's Registers and Score Books; also Military Account Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound to any pattern with despatch. 14

TO PRINTERS.

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

A REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION AMERICAN ART TASTE.

Prospectus for 1875—Eighth Year.

THE ALDINE,

THE JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

Issued Monthly.

"A Magnificent Conception—Wonderfully Carried out."

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

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

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

PREMIUM FOR 1875.

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

"MAN'S UNSELFISH FRIEND"

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

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

THE ALDINE ART UNION.

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

TERMS

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

\$6.00 per annum in Advance.

(No Charge for postage.)

Specimen Copies of THE ALDINE, 50 cts.

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

CANVASSERS WANTED.

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

THE ALDINE COMPANY,

58 Maiden Lane, New York.

BULBS AND SEEDS!

ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

CONTAINING

EIGHT COLORED PLATES,

mailed to any address upon the receipt of 10 cents.

SEEDS, BULBS, &c.,

FRESH and RELIABLE, Sent by mail to any part of the Dominion.

Chase Brothers & Bowman.

Toronto, Ont.

READ THIS! All persons having leisure and wishing to increase their income, please send address promptly to undersigned. Occupation easy and honorable, suited to all, especially TO LADIES. \$5 per day without risk or expense.

C. L. BOSSE Montreal

THE SUN.

WEEKLY, AND DAILY FOR 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavour to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavour to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

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

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

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

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

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

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

We have no travelling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only \$1.20 a year. Postage prepaid. No discounts from this rate.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 3 cents. Subscription, postage prepaid 55 cents a month, or \$6.50 a year. To Clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent.

Address, "THE SUN" New York City.

MILITARY TAILOR.



UNIFORMS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

AND

EVERYTHING NECESSARY

TO AN

OFFICER'S OUTFIT

SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

TERMS CASH ON DELIVERY.

Price List supplied on application.

N. McEACHREN.

Toronto, June 9th, 1874.

REPRINTS

OF THE

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The political ferment among the European nations, the strife between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875. No where else can the inquiring reader find in a condensed form, the facts and arguments necessary to guide him to a correct conclusion.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,

41 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK,

continue the reprint of the four leading Reviews, viz.:

Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)

London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)

Westminster Review, (Liberal.)

British Quarterly Review, (Evangelical.)

AND

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

TERMS:

Payable strictly in advance.

For any one Review,.....	\$4 00	per ann'm
For any two Reviews,.....	7 00	"
For any three Reviews,.....	10 00	"
For all four Reviews,.....	12 00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine,.....	4 00	"
For Blackwood and one Review..	7 00	"
For Blackwood and two Reviews..	10 00	"
For Blackwood and three Reviews	13 00	"
For Blackwood and four Reviews,	15 00	"

The Postage will be prepaid by the publishers without charge to the subscriber, only on the express condition that subscriptions are paid invariably in advance at the commencement of the year.

—0—

CLUBS.

A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood of one Review will be sent to one address for \$12.80; four copies of the four Reviews and Black for \$48, and so on.

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

—0—

PREMIUMS.

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

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

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to clubs.

Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
41 Barclay Street, New-York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

ESTEEMED FRIEND:

Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that, by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give

\$1,000 00

for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a sample, free, to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases and oblige,

Faithfully yours,

R. T. F. BURT,

60 William Street, New York.

17-26

THE BEST PAPER, TRY IT.

POSTAGE FREE.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN now in its 30th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any weekly newspaper of the kind in the world. A new volume commences January 4, 1875.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World. Descriptions, with Beautiful engravings, of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Recipes, Suggestions and Advice, by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various arts.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from 10 to 15 original engravings of new machinery and novel inventions.

ENGRAVINGS, illustrating Improvements, Discoveries, and Important Works, pertaining to civil and Mechanical Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy; Records of the latest progress in the application of Steam, Steam Engineering, Railways, Ship-Building, Navigation, Telegraphy, Telegraph Engineering, Electricity, Magnetism, Light and Heat.

FARMERS, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufacturers, Chemists, Lovers of Science, Teachers, Clergymen, Lawyers, and People of all Professions, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN useful to them. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office, and Counting Room; in every Reading Room, College, Academy, or School.

A year's numbers contain 832 pages and SEVERAL HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, \$3.20 a year by mail, including postage. Discount to Clubs. Special circulars and Specimens sent free. May be had of all News Dealers.

PATENTS In connection with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have the largest establishment in the world. More than fifty thousand applications have been made for Patents through their agency.

Patents are obtained on the best terms. Models of New inventions and sketches examined and advice free. A special notice is made in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN of all inventions Patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. Patents are often sold in parts or whole, to persons attracted to the invention by such notice. Send for Pamphlet, 110 pages, containing laws and full directions for obtaining Patents.

Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents, MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, N.Y. Branch office, F and 7th Sts., Washington, D.C.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

PROSPECTUS OF

A New Independent Health Monthly.

The object of it is, to teach the people all that pertains to the preservation of Health, the prevention of Diseases, and how to live in order to develop normally in body and mind.

It is not a Medical Journal, but PHYSIOLOGICAL and HYGIENIC, a family magazine, containing just that practical information on the laws of Life and Health, useful to every member of the household, and cannot but be worth many times its price to every family in which it is read.

Quack Medicines, and quack doctors will be exposed, and swindlers will not be allowed to impose on the people where the SCIENCE OF HEALTH is generally circulated.

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

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

Terms.—Published monthly at \$2.00 a year in advance; single numbers, 20 cents. Clubs of ten at \$1.50 each, and an extra copy to agent; we are offering the most liberal list of Premiums. LOCAL AGENTS wanted everywhere, and cash commissions given. Address all letters to

SAMUEL R. WELLS, Publisher,

28 Broadway, 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. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1875.

No. 6.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Minister evidently mean to hurry through the business of the country with as little delay as possible. The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie laid on the table the first day of the Session the Report of the Public Works Department, and on the following day the Public Accounts, the Report of the Minister of Inland Revenue and the Trade and Navigation returns were also laid on the table. The speech too was taken into consideration on Friday and passed.

The British Parliament was opened on the 5th. The Queen's Speech alludes, among other subjects, to the continuance of peace in Europe, the Brussels and St. Petersburg conference, the suppression of the East African slave trade, the prosperity of the Colonies, and the trade of the country. Her Majesty recommends the repeal of the statutes touching the peace of Ireland and the enactment of various laws relating to sanitary affairs.

On Sunday the 31st ult., Stratford was visited by one of the most destructive conflagrations that has occurred for some time destroying property to the amount of \$150,000. We regret to learn that our contemporaries the *Stratford Beacon* and *Harold* are among the sufferers, but are glad to learn that they will soon again make their appearance, like our contemporary the *Belleville Intelligencer*, clothed in a new suit, which we hope they may be long spared to wear.

The provisions of the recent postal convention between Canada and the United States, went into operation on the first of the present month. Letters to and from Canada and the United States, will, in future, pass at the uniform rate of three cents.

It is now reported that not less than twelve patients were burned to death in the fire at the Beauport asylum.

Mr. Robertson, Provincial Treasurer, introduced his Budget in Quebec Legislative Assembly on the 2nd, in the course of which he announced that there was a surplus of \$325,000.

It has been decided to build a dock capable of containing a full sized iron clad at Esquimaux, in British Columbia. The British Government has promised to pay \$250,000 toward the cost of its construction, and it is expected the Canadian Government will do the same.

Quiet is being restored at Caraquet, N.B. The troops have been withdrawn and no further apprehension is felt. A battery of artillery still remains at the court house, and will stay until after the trial of the prisoners, which takes place at the end of the month.

An enterprising Canadian has created a good deal of jealousy among American contractors who are anxious to improve the Sault Ste Marie Canal, by underbidding them. The *Oswego Times* alludes the matter as follows: "An interesting question has been submitted to the Secretary of War. There are twenty seven American bidders for the stone contract for the improvement of Sault Ste Marie Canal. The amount of the appropriation is \$300,000. The Mablehead quarry near Toledo is the lowest American bidder, who has quarries near St. Catharines, Ont. who has slightly underbid all the American bidders. The point raised is whether the Secretary of War is to construe the words of the lowest bidder to comprehend foreigners. It is claimed that the law was designed to include only American bidders, and that it is not the purpose of Congress to compel American manufacturers and American workmen to compete with Canadian and other foreigners for the material or labour on Government buildings. The Secretary of War has decided, preliminarily, that the term 'lowest bidders' includes foreigners. It would be a joke if the contract should be given to these foreigners, and the Secretary of the Treasury should then 'construe a law' so that the duties on the stone would make it very discouraging."

As it is the habit in New York to deal with everything as if it were a sensation, it is not surprising to hear that bets are already being made there as to the result of the Tilton-Beecher trial.

The American Secretary of State has furnished to the House of Representatives a detailed statement of the cost of the Modoc War. The total amount expended was a little over \$411,000. That sum was appropriated for the transportation purposes, the purchase of supplies, the equipment and payment of the men engaged in the campaign.

The project for constructing a tunnel across the English Channel is assuming a practical shape. A Boulogne correspondent says: "The Perfect of the Pas de Calais has issued an *arrete* empowering M. Michel Chevalier, his colleagues and agents, to take possession of any lands in the commune of Ferques and three adjoining communes which they may require for carrying out the works. The *arrete* further provides, that any claims for indemnity which cannot be amicably settled between the owners of property and the company's agents be referred to the Conseil de Perfection for arbitration."

Sir Edward Creasey, the historian, is about to resign the appointment of Chief Justice of Ceylon, which he has held for more than fourteen years. It is said that the precarious state of his health would render a return to Ceylon, in all likelihood, fatal.

A regular monthly line of steamers is to run henceforth from Liverpool to Port-au-Prince, Jamaica, Vera Cruz, and Brazos de Santiago. The four steamers with which the service will be conducted are new and of full power.

The auxiliary forces in the British Army are rapidly giving up their gray uniforms and adopting scarlet. When the volunteer movement began this was prohibited, but the War Office has since withdrawn the prohibition.

The British Admiralty have purchased for \$90,000 the steam whaler *Bloodhound*, with the view of sending her with the Arctic expedition.

The British Government has ordered one of the ships of the royal navy to re-survey the Suez canal.

Throughout the past year, the French troops have been largely exercised in night marching. A battalion would march at dusk to some distant point, and then, breaking up, find its way back to barracks in separate detachments, and by different routes.

The Czar has sent a note to the Prince of Montenegro, congratulating him on the amicable solution of the difficulty between his government and Turkey.

The Empress of China is reported to have committed suicide through grief at the death of her husband. The new sovereign is a child three years old.

There has been an intensely cold snap in Kansas. Twenty men were frozen to death, and it is feared that much suffering will be caused throughout the frontier counties of the State.

It would appear that there is some prospect of a compromise of the Louisiana difficulty, as the colored Lieutenant Governor, Antoine, is said to have expressed his willingness to resign in favour of Penn, the choice of the Conservatives. Kellog is to remain Governor, and the State officers will be divided among both parties.

The Spanish national troops are reported to have met with fresh successes, and the Carlists are proportionately demoralized.

Diplomacy is at work trying to discover the views of the Austrian Government as to the election of Cardinal Rauscher to the Papacy. The Government has, however, declined to interfere, fearing that it would be held responsible by Germany for the policy of the new Pope.

Standing Armies.

It is an indisputable fact, which all thoughtful observers cannot fail to note, that the surest falsifier of all doctrines is time. The theories which govern the political or social life of one generation are seldom sustained with equal vigour by that which succeeds it, and are often unconsciously violated or abjured by its successors. The England of to-day, in whatever aspect it be regarded, is no more comparable with the England of the past century than the prevalent French "idea" is identical with that of 1789. It cannot be said that either civilisation or enlightenment is accountable for the shifting scenes of every age, inasmuch as in many senses we are losers rather than gainers by change and both those influences are currently believed to be favourable to absolute progress. The simple truth is that the governing principle of our existence consists in the accommodation of our theories to the exigencies of the hour, and that those exigencies are created by the varying phases of human thought, and the restless impulses of human ambition. The current doctrine is that which subserves the current interest. The standard by which we judge men and things is with individuals rarely, and with nations never, that of an unbiased judgment and hence it is that statesmen whose prescience is not one whit less keen than that of their predecessors, are to be found in every age, subordinating all abstract considerations of the highest good to the furtherance of projects which ambition may dictate or popular clamour may demand.

The statesmen who in the reign of William III. denounced standing armies as a menace to the liberties of the people, with a persistence of iteration which for a time secured its ends, have doubtless received more credit for the sincerity of their professions than they could justly claim, seeing that their policy was fraught with danger to the country in succeeding wars. The tyrannical pretensions of James II., to whom our permanent regular Army may be said to owe its real origin, gave possibly, some colour to the system of repression, although it is well to remember that it was the standing Army, numbering in those days some 20,000 men all told, which hailed the acquittal of the Bishops, and in a true spirit of the highest patriotism declined to serve its Sovereign when he would have employed it as a means of aggression against popular liberties. This fact is so well known to all students of our annals, and to all who have traced the history of our Army up to the present date, that it needs no insistence. The attack upon the standing Army which was promoted by the fit of jealousy of the Crown which supervened after the final fall of the Stuarts; but the doctrine propounded was destined to be speedily falsified, for the force which in the early days of the Hanoverian dynasty renewed its existence at a minimum of 17,000 men, has attained its present ample proportions with out danger to the national liberties. The interested outcry against a standing Army raised by the Whig politicians which thronged the Court of William III., and largely echoed by the Tories, was, therefore, supported by pleas which were controverted by the experience already obtained when the Army was absolutely under the Crown, and which have never received a shadow of evidence from succeeding events. The fact is that in England a standing Army, whatever may be its instincts, can never be a menace to popular liberty, because neither the Sovereign nor the Third Estate has absolute

and undivided control over it, and because both those powers can never be allied against the people. An Army which draws its sustenance from the commons is naturally dependent for its very existence upon a Parliamentary vote, and this condition, united to its allegiance to its Sovereign, binds it to both Crown and Parliament. Nothing can more stimulate the patriotism for which our troops are deservedly famed than this duality of direct and indirect allegiance, owing to the consciousness which it inspires of their complete identity with the people, and nothing, therefore, can be more conducive to its loyalty to the popular cause.

There is a liberty, however, to which a standing Army, as the Europe of 1874 understands the designation, is disastrously inimical, but from which England has never been severed. Civil liberty is a cause which, in this country, is identified with many names that will not readily be forgotten, and, despite the contagious examples of surrounding nations, it is a cause which having dearly earned we shall not lightly abandon; yet complete civil liberty can never exist where a standing Army is the creation of anything but a voluntary system. In those days contagion is so rapid in its flight, and the annexation of successful ideas so thoughtlessly indulged in, without regard to their adaptability, that they are but indifferent patriots who neglect to caution the popular apprehensions against schemes whose similarity is only equalled by their danger. There is a seductiveness about compulsory service which is apt to allure those who, amidst the difficulties with which Army recruiting is surrounded, might favor its adoption. We have said that the governing principle of existence consists in the accommodation of theories to the exigencies of the hour. Compulsory service, as the means to a standing Army of dimensions equal to the exigencies which ambition has created, is just such a theory. It is, nevertheless, not only a gigantic retrogressive but a pernicious elaboration of a system long obsolete amongst ourselves, for when every man was liable to serve there was no standing Army, and whatever other causes may have operated to the infringement of civil liberty, the creation of a colossal force, permanently disfranchised, so to speak, of half its rights without its own consent, was not amongst them. What enlightenment long ago condemned, enlightenment (for no other term can be allowed) has revived, but the glamour which success has cast over it abroad must not blind us to its evils. A man who is compelled to fight, whether he will or not, and to abandon his profession or trade for a term of service under the colours in violence to his predilections and interests, is not in the enjoyment of personal liberty. Similarly, a man who is violently subjected to laws other than those which govern civil life, is not in the possession of civil liberty. In England a man enters the army because he loves the profession. He is a free agent, and whatever he may surrender in exchange for that profession, he surrenders gladly of his own choice, for in the army as elsewhere, nothing is esteemed a loss which is forfeited as the price of obtaining an object more dearly prized. It is very doubtful whether for purposes of aggression a standing Army, formed of reluctant elements, is an efficient instrument. All men will fight for their homes. It was the cry of French designs upon Germany which gave the necessary stimulus to the German invasion of France. It is the exceptional military instinct of the French

people which enable them in former times to unite conscription and conquest. In more remote times, the patriotism, or the promptings of cupidity, have always been found indispensable incentives to the exertions of armies constituted by means of enforced service. We feel well assured that a system of compulsory service would not have produced the armies which carried the British colours from the Ganges to the Punjab, and from Vimiera to Waterloo; for it must be remembered that Englishmen are more intolerant of compulsion than any people on the face of the globe.

The difficulty of recruiting our Army invests these considerations with peculiar interest, as it is in the expedient of a standing army formed after the continental system that doctrinaires amongst ourselves have pretended to discover the readiest solution. Much as it is the custom to speak slightingly of our Army, we make bold to affirm that, notwithstanding all obstacles, it is more than a respectable testimony to the efficiency of the voluntary system. There is a bad habit which is becoming common with Englishmen of ridiculing our own resources and absurdly over estimating those of our neighbors. To indulge in jeremiads over our incapacity to place fifty thousand men in line at any point of the empire, and to point at the same time to the masses of continental troops, is only to show, not the smallness of our army but rather our strength is dissipated over a frontier compared with which that of the largest military Power on the continent, Russia excepted, is pitifully circumscribed. Measured by the extent of the dominions it is raised to protect, it may be conceded that our Army is small, but nothing short of revolution would precede, either in England or elsewhere, compulsory enlistment for long foreign service of such a character as English troops are required to undertake. The numerical strength obtained by compulsion is therefore not to be compared with that created under a voluntary system which is exposed to different conditions; and, these circumstances considered, it must appear that, whilst compulsion as applied to foreign and tropical service would be wholly impracticable with us as with others, the voluntary principle produces an aggregate which, if below the colossal figures that have sprung into fashion within the last decade, is still formidable, and, as far as experience goes, adequate to our wants.

The abnormal growth of the armies of Europe, with the consequent depression of civil and personal liberty, has found many admirers in that very class of politicians whose predecessors were the loudest in their clamour against the principle of standing armies at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Not because the system has commended itself any more to their fastidious tastes, but because the results of the system happen to have proved favourable to their views. From the fulsome adulation which has been offered to the most successful of modern armies has sprung the usual antithesis; and the British Army is now harried by two opposing parties, one of whom would improve it away altogether by the application of empirical schemes of reform whereby, as they believe, it would attain the highest standard of efficiency, whilst the other would abolish it as a barrier to the millenium of universal peace. Between these extremes, as in every other case, lies the mean of safety, though abolition itself were better than the nostrums which each enthusiast for reform is so eager to advance.

ter; but one thing is clear, that with the appearance of the compulsory system in the United Kingdom would appear also the inefficiency of our Army for all purposes of defence in the remoter bounds of the empire.

Great Pair-Oared Race on the Tyne For £200

(From the London Standard, Dec. 22.)

The pair oared race for £200 a side between Thomas Winship and Robert Bagnall, of Newcastle, on the one part, and Robert Watson Boyd, of Gateshead, and William Lumsden, of Blyth, on the other part, took place yesterday on the Tyne, over a course from the High Level Bridge to Sootwood Suspension Bridge, a distance of about three miles and a half. This event has been looked forward to with much interest on Tyneside, and by many the challenging of old hands like Winship and Bagnall by young men like Boyd and Lumsden was looked upon with some surprise. The careers of Thomas Winship and Bagnall are well known. Few men have held such an honorable position among Tyneside oarsmen as Winship. Boyd and Lumsden have rowed in many races, but were not generally known until they pluckily entered into articles to row a double sculling race on the Thames, on October 15, against Thomas Green and Henry Thomas, of Hammersmith, for £200 a side, and which was won by the northern pair by four lengths. Soon after returning to their homes Boyd and Lumsden challenged Winship and Bagnall to row a pair oared or a double sculling match on the Tyne; and although the season for the match to be rowed in was not most suitable, the challenge was quickly accepted. Boyd and Lumsden had worked together a great deal in boats, and were qualified to row either kind of match; but Winship and Bagnall were not accustomed to row together. Since the articles were signed all things have gone on satisfactorily.—The men have most carefully trained, and did all in their power to render themselves fit for the struggle. Mr. Wm. Oldham was appointed referee.

Owing to the upper part of the river being obstructed with ice it was agreed that the race should be rowed on the lower reaches of the river. The new course was from Bill Point to Howden Dock landing stage, which is about three miles and three quarters in length. The betting was at five to four on Boyd and Lumsden. Winship and Bagnall got away with a lead of half a length, but by the time fifty yards had been rowed, Boyd and his companion rowed up and took the lead. Boyd and Lumsden rowed with great strength, while their opponents made up in fine rowing what they lacked in strength. It was evident, however, that the great strength of Boyd and Lumsden were going to stand them in good need. A quarter of a mile from the start Boyd and Lumsden were leading by nearly two lengths, and by the time half a mile was got over Winship and Bagnall were receiving the backwash of their opponents. The race was now virtually over, as the young pair were able to respond in splendid style to any efforts made by Bagnall and Winship. With ease Boyd and Lumsden landed themselves winners by about six lengths. In the last quarter of a mile Boyd and Lumsden rowed as well and as fast as they did at the start.

The London "Telegraph" on The Colonies.

In its summary of the events of the year, the London *Daily Telegraph* has the following in regard to the colonies:—

The Colonies—those healthy children of the Imperial Mother have been happy during 1874 in having little or no history; but a dusky daughter has been added to their number by adoption, and Fiji has become an integral portion of the British Empire. This wise annexation, some credit for which must always attach to Lord Carnarvon, was taken upon the 16th October; and while it adds to Her Majesty's dominions a group of 225 fertile islands, with an uncounted swarm of Papuan subjects, it has replaced anarchy by civilization, rendered the suppression of the infamous "black birding" easier, and given the Pacific Ocean over to Australian colonists, if they only know how to grow great. To Lord Carnarvon must also be awarded much merit for the reconciliation between Canada and British Columbia, which has most happily crowned the year. That patriotic and united Dominion—more extensive than all Europe, excluding Russia—has now no visible barrier to her growth as an elder sister in the grand family of British Colonies. To the spirit and the tact shown in these two notable measures, the Colonial Minister is understood to have added a deed of high justice, in the official despatch which has resulted from the mission of Bishop Colenso to these shores. Less popular, perhaps, than the annexation of Fiji or the settlement of the Canadian difficulty, the release of the Kafir Chief Langa lbalele will yet furnish, we think, the noblest characteristic of our Colonial Government during 1874, for it will prove at Natal and throughout the world that the motto of her Majesty's Empire is, "Be just, and fear not." From the great Australian dependencies and New Zealand almost all this year's tidings have been good.

Science an Idol Breaker.

We picked up a child's book the other day, a simple little volume of fairy lore, by that quaintest and sweetest of writers for children, Hans Christian Andersen. The dusk of a cloudy afternoon melted into twilight, and still we read on about the elves and the dream children, until the pages grew dark and our eyes strained and weary. As we laid the book aside and set musing, looking into the fire, it seemed as if the fitful shadows thrown by the flickering sea coal blaze might be the queer creatures of the story teller endowed with life; that down from those fiery caverns between the bars gnomes might peer out at us, and that the feeble ray of moonlight which struggled into our window through a rift in the driving clouds perhaps after all might bear some message to us from the sole inhabitant of the distant orb. For the moment, we lived in the supernatural world which the romance had conjured up; our boy belief in the fairies and elves came back; and then the fall of the coal in the grate dispelled our reverie, and as we struck a light we laughed to ourselves to think what the learned scientists, the grave professors, the busy students, and the sternly practical workers who read the *Scientific American* would think if they but knew what we—shatterers of false idols, whose mission it is to expose anything to the searching light of hard, unflinching truth—should, even for a

moment, have realized the fanciful creations of a cunning storyteller.

And yet we half regretted that our impossible vagaries were more fantasy; and as we thought further, it seemed to us that that regret was the same which impels all mankind to cling to some frail idea on which it once has founded its futile theories. If before the world we bow to justice of Science in toppling over our favorite idols, do we not often return furtively and alone to gather up the fragments and weep over them? Somehow the question will obtrude itself of whether we are to sacrifice all our cherished convictions because some bold deliver into the secrets of Nature stamps them with a fiat of denial. Is truth, so-called, worthy of such immolation? Let the past answer for us first.

"It is impious to believe that valleys are scooped in the fair face of the moon," said one old Italian astronomer. "There are but seven planets, because there are seven months, seven days in the week, and seven holes in a man's head," cried a learned professor of Padua. "Formally heretical and anathema!" thundered the Vatican, judging Galileo's theories. But "*e pur si muove*" (it moves for all that) muttered the sage, robed in sackcloth, he arose from his knees after swearing never again to teach the earth's motion around the sun.

"The project is vain and impossible," exclaimed the learned ecclesiastics of Spain to Columbus, as he unveiled his theories of the rotundity of the globe and of undiscovered regions. And neither they nor their generation would abandon their credence in the flatness of our sphere. Ponce de Leon clung to his belief in the fountain of youth, until death overtook him in the flowery land, where he had searched in vain. The toil of lives over the crucible failed to convince Paracelsus, or Bacon, or Lully, or scores of other alchemists, to the incidental products of whose labors the world owes some of its grandest discoveries, that the baser metals could not be transmuted into gold, nor the philosopher's stone found. But have not all these convictions disappeared before the light of truth?

There are thousands to-day who pursue as vain a fallacy, in the perpetual motion. A "professor" hinted at its possibility from the rostrum in this metropolis but recently. "There is a goodly tome on our bookshelves, in which, to the satisfaction of the writer, the circle is squared and Euclid driven to confession. An "unknown force" is even now exciting credulous interest and eliciting even pecuniary aid from mistaken believers. Science is shedding more and more light into the mental darkness of the present, but few of her beams indicate the path of the future. Is that radiance to be so bright as to wither the harmless self-deceptions of the emotions, as well as the hurtful fallacies of the reason? Will those thoughts which awaken the love for the refined and beautiful be dispelled, and is this the cost we must pay for knowledge and truth? Is the loveliness of the flower and spray only to be associated with eclectic absorption of colored rays and chlorophyll? Must we associate the field blossom with parthenogenesis and bothrenchyma? Is music to affect only our understandings—not our hearts—and are frigid criticisms on modulation and harmony always to replace the varying emotions now excited by melody and rhythm? Modern geology ranks the Biblical account of the Creation, and Adam and Eve, Eden, the serpent, and the apple as much with allegorical tradition as the legend of Hercules the hydra, and the golden fruit of the

Hesperides. Astrology is a dead science. Zalkiel and his horoscopes—the anxious soanning of the stars to decipher their portent, arousing hopes and fears unnumbered—are but a popular superstition, gone before the spectroscope and telescope. Even the thought that some other worlds than ours are populated beings such as ourselves, with whom some day we may communicate, is wrecked on the revelations of modern astronomy.

And ourselves: once, believed to be earthly brothers of the angels, now, alas! according to the evolutionists, only relatives of the apes; once, sentient beings possessing a soul, allied to Divinity itself. Leaders in scientific investigations, Tyndall, Huxley, and others, tell us now that we are but masses of atoms which, drawn together by resistless and inevitable forces, from conscious machines, which in the end must submit to annihilation and appear in other shapes. We are told that we know not that we know; that we have no evidence of our own existence. Whither, in brief, are we drifting?

It is but the idle mind which allows itself to be thrown into a slough of despair by such considerations. The motto of Science is "upward and onward;" truth is the goal, and from its pursuit there can be no deviation. A great scientist has said that the more he learned the more he became convinced of the infinite littleness of his acquirements. But for all that, he did not relax an effort until struck down by death at his work. The span of our lives, or of those of thousands, is but infinitesimal beside the duration of the search for wider, better knowledge which the human mind unceasingly prosecute. If, for the moment, we lose one favorite path, to find that another to which we confide ourself leads us into thickets of doubt, it is because, perhaps unwittingly, we have strayed from the single road to truth. The course is onward, strown as it may be behind us with discarded though regretted supports; there is no retracing of steps. As Science has dissipated the falsehoods of the past, so will she dispel those of the present. That in the end she will lead us to error or abandon us in the mists of doubt and despair, we need not fear.—*Scientific American.*

The Supply of Fish for Food.

There is scarcely any part of our wide empire where a pleasant and profitable occupation may not be found by turning to use the running streams, the bays of the lakes, and the ponds which Nature has so lavishly provided for us. A few old boxes will furnish and a week or two's labor will arrange the means, and a very trifling outlay will purchase the necessary material. Care and attention are the chief necessities; capital is scarcely any advantage in this business. We speak of fish culture, as a rapidly developing industry which is capable of turning rivers into more prosperous sources of wealth than are the fields which give us their annual products of grain and vegetables.

Few persons have any idea of the extent to which fish may be raised from spawn. In the ocean the enemies of the small fish are, fortunately, numerous; for if the hundreds of thousands of eggs in the roe of each herring and cod came to maturity, the seas would become impassable. But this fecundity is all in favor of the fish cultivator. In a box of a few inches' capacity he can convey his thousands of salmon, trout, or shad to his own home, and let them hatch in a simple and easily constructed apparatus, turning them out to furnish both sport and food.

Professor Baird, in his report on this interesting and important subject just issued, shows the importance of distinguishing between the anadromous or up running fish, who spend part of their life in the ocean and part in the rivers, and the exclusively fresh water fish, such as the brook trout, the lake trout, the land locked salmon, the white fish, the black bass, and the like. In regard to the latter, he shows that their culture must always be limited by the narrow or extent of their feeding grounds; so that if a river which has been deprived of these fish be supplied with them, they will, after a time destroy the natural sources of food and begin to prey upon one another, thus keeping up the balance of life which is always found in water untouched by man. Thus the supply of fish to a given river or lake will always be limited by the relation of subsistence to numbers in their own waters. Accordingly the effort to introduce brook trout or black bass into certain streams can never succeed beyond a given point. When the different forms of life are balanced in that particular stream, there will be no surplus reproduction.

Whatever interferes with the spawning of a fish destroys millions of offspring. Accordingly the only thing necessary in our rivers, to preserve the enormous harvest of fish which the ocean offers to us, is not to interrupt the course of the fish towards their spawning grounds, and not to break up the breeding places. With this object in view, the different States are removing the obstacles in the rivers which prevented the progress of the up running fish, and are restocking rivers which were stripped of such fish. One of the most remarkable experiments is that made in restocking the Connecticut River with shad. In the spring of 1861, 62,000,000 eggs were artificially fertilized in the river, and in 1872 the immense number of 93,000,000. The harvest of shad in the Connecticut has increased enormously, and many fishing stations which had been abandoned have been re-established. A single haul is mentioned of 3,560 shad, which is the greatest that has ever been known; and last year these delicious fish were more numerous and cheaper than they have ever been known before along that river.

In New York, in 1870, about 2,500,000 young shad were introduced into the Hudson, and this number has been increased every year since. The effects of even this moderate supply began to be manifested during the last spring. Great efforts are also made to introduce the shad into the Mississippi and into the Northern lakes. Good judges confidently believe that we shall soon have a supply of shad both in the Mississippi Valley and in the rivers running into the great lakes which feed the St. Lawrence.—*Scientific American.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.—About half past ten o'clock this morning Lieut. E. H. Walker, R.E., who resides at Dartmouth, came down to the ferry on that side, and saw that the boat was gone. He stood on the bridge a minute, and in some way slipped and fell overboard into the dock. The shock, of course, must have been very great, through being precipitated into the icy water; nevertheless, Lieut. Walker, with great presence of mind, managed to grasp the floats and sustained himself until his cries attracted the attention of Mr. Charles Munro, clerk in the ticket office, who, with the assistance of others, rescued Mr. Walker from his dangerous position, and had him conveyed to his residence.—*Acadian Recorder.*

The Duke of Wellington on Waterloo.

WATERLOO, Dec. 11.—I left on Thursday night last and got here on Friday morning. The Lievens, Worcester, Duke of Wellington, Neumann, and Montagu were here. The duke went away yesterday. We acted comrades, which were very well done. Yesterday we went to shoot at Sir Philip Brooke's. As we went in the carriage, the Duke talked a great deal about the battle of Waterloo and different things relating to that campaign. He said that he had 50,000 men at Waterloo. He began the campaign with 85,000 men, lost 5,000 men on the 16th, and had a corps of 20,000 men at Hal under Prince Frederick. He said that it was remarkable that nobody who had ever spoken of these operations had ever made mention of that corps, and Bonaparte was certainly ignorant of it. In this corps were the best of the Dutch troops; it had been placed there because the duke expected the attack to be made on that side. He said that the French army was the best army that was ever seen, and that in the previous operations Bonaparte's march upon Belgium was the finest thing that ever was done—so rapid and so well combined. His object was to beat the armies in detail, and this object succeeded in so far as that he attacked them separately; but from the extraordinary celerity with which the allied armies were got together he was not able to realize the advantages he had promised himself. The duke says that they certainly were not prepared for this attack, as the French had previously broken up the roads by which their army advanced; but as it was in the summer this did not render them impassable. He says that Bonaparte beat the Prussians in a most extraordinary way, as the battle was gained in less than four hours; but that it would probably have been more complete if he had brought a greater number of troops into action and not detached so large a body against the British corps. There were 40,000 men opposed to the duke on the 16th, but he says that the attack was not so powerful as it ought to have been with such a force. The French had made a long march the day before the battle, and had driven in the Prussian posts in the evening. I asked him if he thought Bonaparte had committed a fault in attacking him in the position of Waterloo; that his object ought to have been to remove him as far as possible from the Prussian army, and that he ought consequently to have moved upon Hal, and to have attempted to penetrate by the same road by which the Duke had himself advanced. He had always calculated upon Bonaparte's doing this, and for this purpose he had posted 20,000 men under Prince Frederick at Hal. He said that the position at Waterloo was uncommonly strong, but that the strength of it consisted alone in the two farms of Hougoumont and La Haye Sainte, both of which were admirably situated and adapted for defence. In Hougoumont there were never more than from 300 to 500 men, who were reinforced as it was necessary; and although the French repeatedly attacked this point, and sometimes with not less than 20,000 men, they never could approach it. Had they obtained possession of it, they could not have maintained it, as it was open on one side to the whole fire of the English lines, whilst it was sheltered on the side towards the French. The duke said the farm of La Haye Sainte was still better than that of Hougoumont, and that it never would have been taken if the officer who was commanding there had not neglected to make an aperture through which ammunition could be conveyed to the garrison. (Vol. i, pp. 39-51.)—*Mr. Greville's Journal.*

A Russian Reconnaissance.

"A small detachment of troops from Krasnovodsk," says the *Invalide Russe*, "effected during the month of November a reconnaissance on the Transcasian military section, in the localities about Attrek. The expedition was made under the direction of General Lomakine, commander of the district, at the head of two companies of infantry conveyed by sea from Krasnovodsk to Tchikischliar, and which then marched along the right bank of the Attrek. The Turcomans of the country showed no hostility to the Russian troops when they landed, and several Yomoudes even served them as guides along the Attrek, and executed conscientiously commissions with which they were charged. General Lomakine arranged with Turcoman chiefs relative to the conditions under which these latter might enter within the limits of the Transcasian region. They submitted willingly to the terms proposed, which consisted in the tribes which shall come on to the Russian territory having chiefs regularly elected, responsible for the good conduct of the nomads, engaging to inform the authorities of the places chosen for the encampments, and to serve in general as intermediaries between the Russian officials and the people. In conformity with these conditions the Atabai and the Djafarbai have appointed two khans, whose election has been confirmed by the commander of the detachment. The Tèkiens who encamped near Kooria-Daria have also manifested the intention to live on good terms with the Russians. On a demand made to them they gave up thirty two Yomoude prisoners captured in a razzia made on a camp at thirty eight verals (about twenty four miles) from Krasnovodsk, and sent a trading caravan and three chiefs, promising to surrender the remaining prisoners at the end of December by a second caravan to Krasnovodsk. The detachment returned to that place from the banks of the Attrek on the 2nd December. The sanitary state of the troops was excellent, and there was but one man on the sick list."—*Broad Arrow*, Jan. 9th.

The Brave Sailor-Lad.

A few days out from New York a great ship was overtaken by a terrible storm, which lasted nearly a week.

One day, at the height of the tempest, the rigging at the mainmast head got trangled, and some one had to go up and straighten it. The mate called a boy belonging to the ship, and ordered him aloft.

The lad touched his cap, but hesitated a moment; cast one frightened glance up and down at the swaying mast and furious sea, and then rush across the deck and down into the fore-castle. In about two minutes he appeared, and without a word seized the ratlines—the rope ladder of the vessel—and flew up the rigging like a squirrel. With dizzy eyes the weather-beaten crew watched the poor boy at this fearful height. "He will never come down alive," they said to each other.

But in twenty minutes the perilous job was done, and the boy safely descended; and straightening himself up with a smile on his face, walked to the stern of the ship.

"What did you go below for when ordered aloft?" asked a passenger of the brave boy. "I went—to pray," replied the boy with a blush, and a quiver of the lip.—*Selected*,

Parliament Square.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE GROUNDS—NEW DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES.

The following is from the annual report of the Hon. Minister of Public Works:—

The fence or boundary wall on the line of Wellington street is finished. It extends from Dufferin Bridge to the new workshops. The iron railing is also complete. Designs for iron gates are prepared and approved. When the grounds are laid out they will be placed in position. Drawings have also been prepared for approach to the canal at or near Dufferin Bridge end of fence. It is proposed as an experiment to lay the sidewalk on Wellington street, from the gateway opposite the main entrance of East Departmental Building to Dufferin Bridge, with wood blocks.

The design, furnished by Mr. Marshal Wood, for the adornment of the grounds as exhibited in a large model, having been submitted to the Department, it was decided that it should not be adopted. A plan arranged by Mr. Calvert Vaux, of New York, and myself, was submitted and approved, and is now being carried out.

The main avenue, parallel to the line of Wellington street, is being brought to a level; the original grade had a rise in its length from east to west of nearly seven feet. One of the advantages gained by lowering the ground will be, that the basement rooms of the West Block, now dark and gloomy, will on the lowering of the present road obtain uninterrupted light, and will be rendered suitable for offices, &c. The level line of the road likewise will materially add to the appearance of the facade of the Central Buildings or Parliament House. The square is now being graded in accordance with the plan approved. When the alteration of grade to avenue was decided upon, extra drainage, new gas main and water pipes from the "City waterworks" were provided for, so that connections can be made when required. Since the date of Confederation the various departments have increased in their wants and requirements to a very great extent, and staffs of the several Departments have been largely augmented. Hence the accommodation in the two Departmental blocks has been found insufficient even with the additional accommodation provided in the attics of each. It has accordingly been decided that an addition to the West Block should be made, the sketch plans for which have been prepared and approved. This proposed extension will be a continuation of the westerly portion of the West Departmental Block, 245 feet in length, 60 feet in width, three stories in height with basement. The style of architecture in its external features will be in accordance with the present building, with improvements in internal arrangement suggested by experience, the whole is to be fire proof. Plans are now being prepared so that tenders can be obtained this year for the basement portion. This will expedite the work and give time for the consideration of the details required in the superstructure. The excavation is now being made by the contractor for this work at a schedule rate of prices. Cost is lessened and difficulty overcome by having one contractor only for both works.

Work done under the immediate superintendence of the Department.

Contractor for excavation and levelling, Mr. B. Gibson.

REVIEWS.

Blackwood's Magazine for January, 1875, republished by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., is now ready. The following is the table of contents:

- I. "Giannetto."
- II. "Idas: an Extravaganza."
- III. "Alice Lorraine." Part X.
- IV. "The Abode of Snow."
- V. "The Story of Valentine and his Brother." Part XIII.
- VI. "The Life of the Prince Consort."
- VII. "The Great Problem: Can it be Solved?"

The new story which begins the first volume of the new year is told in a very quiet style by an Englishman, who spent a winter at Nice with an invalid daughter, during which time he met with Giannetto, an Italian fisherman. The interests are aroused and kept active by the mystery attached to this man, who suddenly received the power of speech and song when over twenty years of age, although he was born dumb. The story is to be continued,

"Idas: an Extravaganza," is an attempt to exhibit the tendencies of materialistic theories in their extreme issues.

"It is the depravation of social and political morals consequent upon the materialistic theory, thus developed far beyond the contemplation of its modern sponsors—the wildest excesses springing generically from the confounding the things essentially distinct, which that theory is grounded upon—that we have to deal with in the ensuing pages."

"The Abode of Snow" begins with an account of the "jhula," or bridges made of ropes of twisted birch twigs, which are neither safe nor pleasant to cross, but the greater part of the article is devoted to a description of the customs of the Tibetans, and especially the workings of polyandry.

A very entertaining article is the review of the first volume of Mr. Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort"—a book which "cannot fail to increase the admiration and reverence of the nation for the great and dutiful soul who lived a life obscured by its very greatness, in the midst of us, and who only now can be fully known."

G. R. Gleig—Chaplain-General—gives his views on the subject of religious belief in the paper entitled, "The Great Problem Can it be Solved?" which the author says is written "exclusively for those in whom, unfortunately for themselves, the principle of faith has been shaken."

It is a clear and comprehensive article, that cannot fail to interest any thoughtful reader.

The periodicals reprinted by THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING Co. (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.

Delmonico, the lion tamer, has been devoured at Berlin by one of his own lions.

It is reported that an unusually large concentration of troops in Russian Poland has taken place.

A Madrid despatch reports that General Loma has destroyed several cannon foundries of the Carlists in the Province of Quisquoa.

CONTENTS OF No. 6, VOL. IX.

POETRY:—	
Song.....	58
EPIGRAMS:—	
Colonial Defence.....	51
The Condition of the U.S. Navy.....	58
Our Military Deficiencies and their Remedy.....	59
The News of the Week.....	49
SELECTIONS:—	
Garibaldi on the War of 1870.....	59
Our Military Deficiencies and their Remedy.....	59
The Condition of the Navy.....	51
Manitoba Rifle Association.....	57
The Duke of Cambridge at the Merchant Taylor's Hall.....	58
A New Range Finder.....	58
La Tour D'Auvergne.....	59
Conscription.....	60
A New Shell.....	60
REVIEWS.....	57



The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1875.

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

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

The London *Spectator* says:—"The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* asserts that the Indian Government, with all its enormous expenditure, could not place 30,000 troops in the field for a war in Afghanistan. The native army of Bengal is now officered from the Staff Corps, and that institution is so constructed that it now consists of 1111 officers of whom 370 are lieutenant colonels, 191 majors, 341 captains, and 180 lieutenants, and could not, in the event of war, furnish subalterns enough to make the regiment. The evil goes on increasing, until in a short time the whole corps will consist of nothing but field officers, and 'a lieutenant will become an extinct species.' The efficiency of the army has, in fact, been sacrificed to the claims of the officers to lose nothing by the Mutiny, and reform is now arrested by the immense expense of getting rid of the useless. It is reported that a thorough reform of the Native Army has been pressed by Lord Northbrooke upon the India office, but the moment it is sanctioned we shall have the House of Commons deciding, as they decided on Colonel Sykes' motion, that the officers' interest must be respected first of all. It will take a catastrophe, and a big one, to induce Parliament to give the *Vice roy carte blanche*, and thorough reform cannot be accomplished without it."

The state military organization in which the British regular army and its auxiliary force in Great Britain has been placed by Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government, has occupied

some considerable space in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, for the cogent reason that in the event of a great European contest our own fortunes as Colonists and subjects of the British Crown are so identical with those of the parent state, that anything affecting its status in the comity of nations must tell on us with crushing effect. It is all very well for political Charlatans of the GOLDWIN SMITH School to put their crude theories on a possible change of allegiance before the world; but it is quite another matter for the owners of the soil, the manufacturers, commercial and financial communities to have to deal seriously with a question that cannot fail in any case to be temporarily if not permanently disastrous to their interests, and therefore it behoves the Statesmen as well as the members of the Fourth Estate (the latter in an especial degree) to keep this question of military organization and development continually before the people whom it most concerns.

The paragraph at the head of this article is taken from *Broad Arrow* and shows that mismanagement and ignorance was not confined solely to the British Army, but extended in an aggravated degree to that force which being organized for the defence of its greatest dependency should always have been the most efficient—the Indian Army—a force occupying a country acquired by conquest, and which must be held against internal treason and outside intrigues, as well as open assault.

There is no need on our part to enter into a disquisition of British policy in Central Asia, or the immediate dangers from open attack by Russia, but holding by force as she does a restless and fanatical people her great present danger is from Russian intrigue, and it is likely that will be exercised as a stepping stone towards the conquest of the Turkish Empire. The paragraph shows what preparations England is capable of making, and India adds sensibly to her weakness in the impending contest.

In a recent article we had occasion to notice this question of military organization in reviewing the leading article of a contemporary on the same subject, and we could not help thinking how apparently the most inadequate measures were resorted to in order to remedy a known evil—while a wealth of material was ready at hand with comparative small expense for that purpose.

In order to obtain recruits for an army of say 100,000 men in a country numbering 27,000,000 (twenty-seven millions) at least, a system of enquiry confined solely to the officers of that force that had failed to attract soldiers to its standards, as to how those recruits could be induced to serve; the men of whom the rank and file of the said army should be composed being able to earn from three to four times the value of pay and allowance to the soldiers if they only

chose to work; and as the profits as well as immunity from danger was all on the side of the latter, it was only natural they should prefer being free men to being more military machines.

To our minds this inquiry should have been made of the agricultural and manufacturing classes who employ the vast amount of the laboring population and whose interests are almost wholly bound up in the question of national prestige and defences, as far as they are material and not sentimental issues.

The military organization of any country must to a great extent conform to its social usages and industrial interests. Officers of the Regular Army as a general rule know less about the connection between those interests and the general policy of the State than other men, simply because it is not in their way and because they are wisely excluded from politics; it therefore does appear like beginning at the wrong end to ask advice of those whose opportunities are too limited to render it worth much.

The real value of a military force is primarily for defensive purposes—to enable the physically weak to cope with the strong—to secure to every individual the right to possess in peace his life and the fruits of his industry; it follows as a necessary corollary that military service is an obligation binding on every individual in the State without exception, and in this condition must the basis for the organization of any army be found. Of all the military systems in existence our own approaches more nearly the natural laws which should govern a State in the organization of an army, and why the people of Great Britain have not tried such a simple and effective method can only be explained by the delusion that the complex machinery of a regular standing army was the proper basis of an organization of which it was merely the elaborated development.

With a simple militia system, based on the Shire or county organization with a volunteer system based on the population of the great industrial centres, the cities and large towns, England should find no difficulty whatever for her outlay of £15,000,000 sterling per annum of having an available force in the British Isles of 270,000 men under arms and a reserve of 1,500,000 to draw on in case of need. It surely could not be difficult to draw out of this force 60, or 70,000 of the best fighting material, the natural soldiers of the population for the foreign service of the Empire composed of its most adventurous spirits, to whom service more solid inducement than mere bread and meat should be held out.

The mistake made throughout is that the *proletaire* should be forced to defend with his life the landed proprietor and the trader at a less rate of remuneration than he received without personal risk while

making the profits, which constituted their wealth, and which is falsely called national wealth.

The remedy is to compel this wealth to help in its own defence.

KING ALFONSO XII. has been received with enthusiasm in Spain, and legitimate monarchy has displaced the anarchy introduced by PRIM and his associate followers and successors. It is to be hoped that permanent peace will settle down on the peninsula, and that this unlucky country which has been the shuttle cock of fortune so long will be allowed to rehabilitate itself amongst the nations of the world. The whole drama is a lesson which diplomatic and political intriguers would do well to regard. It is hardly a month ago since the astute BISMARCK took the lead in recognising SERRANO'S Republic as the Government of Spain, inducing Russia, Austria, Italy and France to follow his lead; it will be curious to know what he will do now when the Spanish people have repudiated his little arrangement. It would appear that Germany has two ironclads known as the *Nancteur* and the *Albatros*, these have been ordered to Santander to protect German interest whatever that may mean, while DON CARLOS still keeps alive his faction, and hope opportunity will not be wanting nor a pretext to meddle. Late despatches say that BISMARCK has notified the Spanish authorities that he will not recognize the new order of things except the restrictions placed on the "Protestant Press of Madrid" by his late proteges the Republicans is taken off. If the present Government have any spirit it will be easy to conceive what the reply must be, and it would not at all surprise us to learn that a row between Spain and Germany was the signal for the outbreak of a general war. *Blackwood* for December in its article on the "Parliamentary recess," has the following: "In a military point of view the most striking circumstance of the recess has been the calling out of an additional force of about 175,000 men from the reserves of the German military organization in order to swell its effective Army. The state of the continent is such that after all the Germans have achieved—having trampled over Denmark, crushed Austria, and for a time at least destroyed the power of France—they do not feel secure unless at a few weeks' notice they can muster in the field 1,800,000 men."

This was written before the sudden changes in Spanish affairs placed ALFONSO on the throne and scattered the Republic to the winds. The ominous passage at the close of the speech of the German Emperor at the recent opening of Parliament is noteworthy: "I know myself to be free from all tempting thoughts to employ the united power of the Empire for other than defensive purposes. Conscious of the power at our own disposal

my Government can afford to pass over in silence the suspicion cast upon their policy. Not until the malice and party expression to whose attack we are exposed, passed from words to actions, shall we resent them. In such an event the whole nation and its Princes will join me in defending our honor and rights."

It is the old story of the Wolf and the Lamb, the pretext of "honor and rights" will be easily found—and then comes the catastrophe.

THE speech of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, at Taylor's Hall, has provoked considerable comment from the Press the more remarkable because he had simply communicated an incontestable truism when he stated that the only alternative open to Great Britain for supporting a military force was "Conscription," or an increase of pay sufficient to bring the soldier's wages to a par with the current price of the labor market.

Amongst the many articles which this announcement has provoked, one from the *Broad Arrow* of 19th December is especially deserving of notice; because it is a military journal, and therefore supposed to know the full bearings of the professional subject on which it speaks, and also because it has declared the principle of voluntary service as that on which any military force raised in Great Britain must be founded.

This article will be found in another page under the title of "Standing Armies," and we reprint it in order to show our readers the value of our own system of organization, by contrasting it with the military despotisms of Europe, and the pecuniary considerations that complicate the British system. Historically the writer alludes to a period—that of WILLIAM III. (or Great as he ought to be called) of England, who was the first whose capacious mind appreciated the true policy for the preservation of the independence and preponderance of the British Isles; in other words, he may be said to have invented the *balance of power* amongst European nations and fought England's battles in Flanders and Germany, instead of on the fields of Kent and Sussex. He understood thoroughly the method of keeping invasion at arms-length, and that was by finding constant employment for the would-be invaders in defending their own firesides. Since his time the world has progressed. Ignorant Charlatans unable to appreciate his policy has allowed it to be set aside, and as a consequence England to lay herself in the face of a menace of greater magnitude than any she has yet confronted—almost unarmed and entirely alone.

There can be no doubt that she has within herself ample resources to meet all possible contingencies, but these require time for development. The question is will that time be granted, or will the doctrinaires

whose handiwork has left her without an effective military organization be allowed time to make further experiments. It is as true now as it was in 1690 that the problem of immunity from invasion must be solved on the banks of the Rhine, the Sambre and the Meuse, and the British soldier must again face the enemies of his country on the historic battle fields rendered famous by the prowess of his forefathers. This question of military organization can only be solved by using compulsion; but it is on the monied class that the pressure should be brought to bear. English soldiers can be found to fight in England's cause without compulsion; but they must be paid, clothed and fed.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Seventh Annual Report" of the "Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary" from the Superintendent, and are pleased to learn that this valuable Institution is in a flourishing condition.

It has already effected a great deal of good in cases the most painful, and as it aims at affording relief to parties unable to pay for the costly services of oculist or aurist and as those specialities are not to be found amongst the ordinary surgical or medical practitioners in the agricultural districts, this institution is not, as its directors point out, local in its operation, but belongs in a special manner to the whole Province.

Its financial statement shows that it is partly supported by an allowance of the small sum of \$500 per annum from the Provincial Government, and chiefly by private subscriptions and donations. Its whole income for the last year was \$2,862; during the year 535 patients had been treated, of which 420 were for diseases of the eye and 115 for diseases of the Ear. The Institution is non-sectarian and has adopted the common sense resolution of admitting the ministrations of all denominations who chose to seek the poor and suffering of their various creeds within its walls. That it has claims for the most energetic public support is beyond a doubt, and we do not see why the Local Government should not extend a liberal patronage towards it.

The men who support and direct it deserve well of the country.

The following paragraph gives extraordinary results from the trial of a model of a newly invented gun, the principle of which is the direct antithesis of that on which all modern artillery has been constructed.

Experiments with models, especially of artillery are generally deceptive; but if this weapon is a success it will revolutionize the whole system of modern artillery. We are not at all taken with its leading recommendation—"soft and elastic" interior lining—with a rigid envelope. The laws of expansion are likely to tell with fearful effect on such a construction when large charges are em-

ployed, and the very difficulty a tillary experts have now to contend with is the powerful combustion of the charge under controllable conditions.

"The London News of Dec. 25 has the following: The preceding experiments with the Macumber gun at Portsmouth, in the proof-room of her Majesty's ship *Nettle*, and at Fort Cumberland, have been reported from time to time in our military and naval intelligence. Two facts were established at the trial at Fort Cumberland on the 16th October, reported on Oct. 20. 1. There was no observable escape of gas. 2. A gun with a rifled tube of 1.2 inch diameter obtained with its shot a maximum penetration of 23 inches in a piece of unboxed rolled iron plate 3 inches in thickness. The initial velocity of the shot had not, however been tested in England till last Wednesday. Application had been made by the inventor who is an American, to the authorities to test the gun at Shoeburyness, but the request was not acceded to, and resort was then had to a private firm, Messrs. Curtis and Harvey, the powder-makers, who use Baulenge's chronograph at their Hounslow mills for testing the velocity given to shot by their powder. In the result an extraordinarily high rate of velocity was marked. The gun is a breech loader, and it is so built that the largest charge of the chamber will hold the strongest powder that can be used in it without any strain to the gun. This great resistance of the arm is obtained by using soft and comparatively elastic wrought iron welded together, and then he rolls the bar into a disk, having a hole in the middle. The disk is "set" with steel punches, driven by a steam hammer until the pressure of the punches begins to manifest itself by expanding the outer edge of the disk. The inventor asserts that the pressure exercised by these punches is much greater than any which will afterward be applied by the charge, and he rejects such disks as cannot stand the strain. The disks laid side by side and jump welded together, make the gun, and the part which is the powder-chamber is further enclosed by great steel rings fixed over the disks at the breech by a powerful hydraulic press. The arrangement of tough iron inside and rigid steel outside is designed to equalize the strain, which is known to be much greater at the interior than at the exterior of tubes. The great rings of steel also serve to protect the loading screw from injury by the enemy's shot. The gun is loaded with powder amounting in weight to just half the weight of the shot, whatever that may be. When it has been loaded it is closed by two and a half turns of a three thread screw. The fire tube is forced by the screw into the centre of the charge; the base of the powder chamber is closely surrounded with the steel blades of the gas check which thus prevent any escape of gas. The dimensions of the small specimen used on Wednesday are added here to show the proportions which would obtain in large guns. The gun has an extreme length of 45 inches, and the instantaneous combustion of the powder which the strength of the breech allows has its influence in shortening the chase, which is only 24 inches in length. The length of the grooving in the tube is 23 inches. The powder-chamber is 7.25 inches in length, with a diameter of 2.5 inches. The diameter of the grooved tube is 1.275 inches; length of forged breech with rings, 14.75 inches; diameter of breech, 10.10 inches; diameter over rings, 13 inches; number of rifled grooves, 7. The pitch of the grooves commences with one turn in 130 inches,

and finishes with one turn in 93. The missile fired on Wednesday was a conical shot weighing three pounds, and the powder used was one and a half pounds of Curtis and Harvey's sporting powder No. 3. Two shots were fired, but only one was registered. The report of Messrs. Curtis and Harvey's manager, Mr. Brown, who took the time by the chronograph, is to the effect that the initial velocity obtained was over 2,000 ft. per second. This is a higher velocity than any gun has yet achieved, and, of course, velocity regulates the range and penetration of a weapon. Velocity being determined, the range of the gun may be calculated. A practical experiment for a very long-range gun is difficult or impossible to make in England, especially when the range actually claimed for this gun is the enormous distance of nine miles."

We understand that Colonel FLETCHER is to deliver a lecture on "The Defence of Canada," in connection with the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society, on Thursday evening, the 11th inst. The subject is a deeply interesting one, and in the hands of so able and talented a gentleman as Colonel FLETCHER is universally admitted to be, together with his great experience in military matters, a large audience will undoubtedly be present on the occasion to great advantage to the talented lecturer.

The Hon. Colonel PANET of the 9th Batt., "Voligeons de Quebec," has been appointed Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, in the place of Major FURVOY, superannuated. Colonel PANET while in command of the 9th Batt., was universally respected by the officers and men of his regiment, who will regret his loss; but which will, nevertheless, be a desiderium to the whole Force. As we had ever advocated that the Minister's Deputy should be a practical military man, upon whom the real business part of the Department will, to a great extent, fall, we are therefore rejoiced at his appointment. It was on this ground we advocated the appointment of Colonel MACPHERSON, who was so ably and suitably discharged the duties of the office in connection with that of his own from the time of the superannuation of Major FURVOY to the appointment of Colonel PANET.

We understand that Colonel ROBERTSON Ross, late Adjutant General of the Militia of Canada, has received the Command of a Brigade Depot in Yorkshire, England.

We are pleased to find in the London *Chronicle* the following:—"All gentlemen from Canada who may be staying in London, or passing through it, should understand that a room has been specially fitted up for their convenience in the Canada Government offices, King street, Westminster. They may have their letters

addressed to them there, and make such temporary use of the library—which is supplied with directories, the Canadian papers, and the London daily journals which are daily filed as could only be enjoyed at a well-regulated club. No fees are charged; it is enough that the person desirous of such accommodation as is here provided be a Canadian to ensure a cordial welcome. A visitors' book is kept for names and addresses, and friends from the Dominion may thus always be able to trace or communicate with each other when they come to the old country or visit the metropolis."

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

THE second session of the Third Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, was opened on Thursday at 3 o'clock. A little before that hour the Ottawa Field Battery, under the command of Captain Stewart and Lieut. Billings, with about 55 men, filed through Rideau Street, over Dufferin Bridge, and took up a position on Parliament Hill at the rear of the Western Block. Having placed their pieces in position, they awaited the coming of His Excellency and suite.

Shortly after the Governor-General's Foot Guards put in an appearance, coming from the same direction. They were headed by the fine band of the corps, under the leadership of Bandmaster James Carter, and the fife and drum corps. The Guards were in full uniform, with overcoats, busbies and were about 135 strong. Captain Lee was in command of the Guard of Honor, and with him were, Lieut. Dunlevie, Captain Walsh, and Ensign Griffin. There were nine sergeants with Sergeant Keating, also the staff and colors. The Guards were drawn up in front of the main entrance, while the band and a squad of about 30 men were detached and took up a position in the interior.

Precisely at five minutes past 3, the Cavalry, made their appearance with His Excellency the Governor General accompanied by Colonel Fletcher, Lieut. Ward, R.N.; and Lieut. Hamilton, A.D.C., in a sleigh drawn by four horses.

On the entrance of the Vice Regal party within the square leading to the Parliament buildings, the Field Battery thundered forth the Royal Salute of 19 guns. And at the entrance to the building the Guards presented arms, and on the Governor and his suite alighting the band struck up "God Save the Queen," the inner guard also saluting as His Excellency and party passed into the Senate Chamber.

The following officers in uniform composed the military staff:—Major Gen. Smythe, Lieutenant Miles Stapleton, A.D.C., Capt. Ward, R.E., Lieutenant Hamilton, Colonel Fletcher, Lieutenant Colonel Ross, G.G.F.G., Lieutenant Colonel Macpherson, Lieut. Col. Eagleson, Lieutenant Col. Aumond, Lt. Col. Wily, Lieut. Colonel Stuart, Brigade Major

Jackson, Major Whyte, Major Le Lievre Major Wicksteed, Captain Sparks, Captain Crombie, Adjutant Walsh, and Surgeon Mallooh.

His Excellency being seated on the Throne the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent to the Commons Chamber to command the attendance of that body, and on their arrival at the bar of the Senate Chamber, His Excellency delivered the following Speech:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have much satisfaction in meeting you at this early and convenient season.

I have to congratulate you upon the organization of the North West Police Force, and the success of its operations. It has materially aided in the creation of confidence and good will among the Indian tribes; in the suppression of the liquor traffic; the establishment of legitimate duties; and, above all, in maintaining security for life and property within the Territory. Another effect of the presence of the Police in the North West has been to enable the Government to largely reduce the strength of the Military establishment in that country.

The negotiation of a friendly Treaty with the Crees and Sautaux of the North West for the cession of territory may be regarded as a further guarantee for the continuation of amicable relations with the Indian tribes of that vast region.

During the past summer I had the pleasure and advantage of visiting a very large portion of the Province of Ontario, including the whole coast of Georgian Bay and Lake Superior. This official tour enabled me to form a better idea of the great extent of the comparatively well settled country and of that which is still almost wholly undeveloped. I was everywhere received with the kindest welcome, and was much gratified in witnessing the enterprise, contentment, and loyalty manifested in every quarter.

Your attention will be invited to a measure for the creation of a Supreme Court. The necessity for such a measure has yearly become more and more apparent, since the organization of the Dominion; it is essential to our system of jurisprudence and to the settlement of constitutional questions.

You will also be invited to consider a Bill relating to the important subject of Insolvency.

Measures will be submitted to you providing for the organization of the government of the North West and the consolidation of the laws relating to that country; for a general Insurance law; and on the subject of Copyright.

Gratifying progress has been made in the survey of the Canada Pacific Railway route. Measures have been taken to secure the early construction of the Georgian Bay branch, and to provide a connection with the eastern railway system. The report of the surveys of the road from Lake Superior to Fort Garry, which will be ready in a few days, will afford information upon which tenders may be invited for the construction of the eastern and western portions of that section, so as to reach the navigable waters of the interior.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts of the past year will be laid before you. The estimates for the present financial year will also be submitted; they

will, I believe, be found to have been framed with every regard to economy, consistent with efficiency in the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I am happy to believe that notwithstanding the general and widespread commercial depression which has prevailed over the continent, the trade of Canada is sound, and that the contraction we have experienced in some branches of industry for the past year has not been greater than might naturally have been anticipated.

Papers will be submitted to you on the North-West troubles, and in reference to the negotiations between the Dominion Government and the Government of British Columbia on the subject of the Pacific Railway.

Steps have been taken during the recess for a combination of effort on the part of the several Provinces and the Dominion, to promote immigration from Europe under the general direction of the Dominion officials. It is hoped that the effect will be increased efficiency and economy in this range of the public service.

I rely with confidence on your prudence and ability, and on your patriotic devotion to the great public interests entrusted to you; and I pray that the Divine blessing may rest upon your labors.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Quebec, 1st February, 1875.

WE have been on the "qui vive" for the past week expecting Major General Smyth to visit the old fortress and inspect our 8th Battalion Stadacona Rifles, who are at present going through their annual drill; and a finer, cleaner, active, or more intelligent set of men I have seldom seen; their officers too would do credit to any regular regiment of the line—smart, handsome, well dressed gentlemen, who know their work; indeed the gallant colonel (Jack Reeve of the 79th, as his intimate friends call him) is right when he says "I tell you my boy I am proud of them."

But how comes it that the authorities at Ottawa reduce a crack corps like this down to 2 officers and 42 men per company, and allow but 5 companies to be raised, while they foster isolated country corps, many of which are composed of useless, dirty, unwashed old men and children, whose principal qualifications consist in being able to spit, smoke, and jabber politics, the officers undistinguishable from the men.

I hope our new Adjutant General will insist upon the Government adopting a better militia policy and make the force generally, something more than playing at soldiers—he certainly should order out the whole force in each military district this coming season and inspect them personally—he

will then see more than I or anyone else can tell him.

We had another dreadful conflagration last week and loss of life, the Beauport Lunatic Asylum having been partially destroyed, and over four hundred wretched beings turned out of doors at this inclement season—the 8th Batt. were sent for by the Mayor and a detachment of over one hundred men were quickly upon the ground rendering most valuable assistance.

QUEBECER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MONTREAL, 6th Feb. 1875.

There is little to chronicle in the matter of Volunteer movements at the present time—that excellent Instructor of Infantry Tactics Lieut. Colonel Lebranc has opened a Military class or school in which it is understood 1st and 2nd class certificates will be given to candidates passing the necessary examinations. It is rumored that a Regiment of Zouaves one thousand strong is to be raised in this City under the command of an officer who served in the late Pontifical Guards; the uniform and appointments to be similar to that worn by the force when first organized. This report does not however find much credit or favor amongst the Volunteers of British origin, inasmuch that they with some justice consider that the introduction of a Zouave corps amongst them of such a strength, and foreign system of drill, would not tend to benefit the Volunteer movement in the Dominion; moreover the Zouave uniform is expensive, certainly not calculated for a Canadian climate, and is now quite obsolete in the French army. A gentleman whose career has had but few parallels in the history of Canadians—died here very suddenly on the 1st instant. I alluded to the late Colonel W. M. B. Hartly, who responded to Garibaldi's call for aid in his Italian struggle with despotism, and in 1855, was a constant companion and served in the personal staff of that great patriot. During the siege of Palermo, he slept with him in the trenches and in many a hotly contested field, Colonel Hartly fought side by side with the brave men of the foreign Legion. On leaving the service General Garibaldi presented this gallant officer with a very handsome sword. Deceased took a very active part in the late American civil war, his talents securing him many posts of importance and emolument. He afterwards travelled abroad for the United States Government disposing of arms and equipments used during the war. Colonel Hartly was a man of liberal culture, was master of four modern languages, three of the dead languages, and was a fellow of the Society of Arts. His untimely death is much felt and regretted by his fellow citizens and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

The Victoria Rifles are about giving an amateur performance at the Theatre Royal for the benefit of a public charity, the popularity of the *Vics* will doubtless ensure them a bumper house. X.

"ONE ROOM AND A KITCHEN."

The following *J'eux d'esprit* is copied from the *United States Army and Navy Journal* is a good and humorous hit at the way *Uncle Sam* treats his defenders, and we are sorry to say he is not singular in that respect.—ED. VOL. REV.

Perhaps it is grand!
But I fail to see it,
To live at a post, as an officer's wife;
Unless you have rank above a lieutenant,
'Tis one room and a kitchen
The rest of your life.

'Tis all very well,
To flirt with brass-buttons;
But that's very different from being a wife;
With children annoying,
Your comfort destroying,
In one room and a kitchen,
To drag out your life.

Now, girls! all take warning,
In life's early morning;
Don't marry at least till your twenty or more
Then try for the rank—
A major or colonel!
For then you'll be sure
Of three rooms or four!

I know "Uncle Sam"
Must be an old bachelor,
For he made no provision for an officers wife;
And the very worst fate
That I ever can wish him,
Is one room and a kitchen
The rest of his life.

FORT SILL.

Great Britain and the Coming Struggle
in Europe.

The gloomy vaticinations of the *London Times*, which have been sent by Cable, have set people a talking and thinking about the early possibility of war in Europe. There seems to be no reason why the situation should be considered as more critical now than it was several months ago, and it will probably be found when the full text of the *Times'* article comes to hand, and that it is simply a comment on a state of things which must lead to war some day, but whose potency to bring on an early quarrel is not asserted. The causes for alarm to be found in the relations of the leading powers of continental Europe are not far to seek. In a time of peace there are, at least, three millions of soldiers kept under arms, and a military organization and equipment are maintained on a scale sufficient to enable that number to be doubled in case of actual war. The warlike expenditures of continental Europe are considerably over five hundred millions of dollars a year; and the singular position of Great Britain does not save her from spending an unusually large sum on her army, while the continued security of that position demands a naval expenditure nearly equal to that of all the other great powers.

It is tolerably obvious that the military nations of the continent cannot long persist in their present policy of bloated armaments without coming to blows. The very position of a highly finished and ingeniously constructed military machine involves a strong temptation to use it. And as to the relations between France and Germany, there is this additional reason to urge the latter to war, that while its own military development is in a high state of perfection that of its neighbor is only gradually in course of improvement. The present unsettled condition of Europe lies undoubtedly at the door of France. She has declared in the most unmistakable terms, her resolve to enter upon a war of revenge when the opportunity favors, and Germany feels naturally desirous to have the struggle fought out before her vanquished foe has regained more than her former strength. But Germany cannot go to war without some decent pretext, and France will not furnish

that pretext unless she can make some powerful alliance. Hence, the combinations of European diplomacy are discussed with a perpetual reference to the bearing upon the next great war, and the conviction has become settled in the public mind that when the struggle comes, it will convert the continent into one vast battlefield.

In spite of the grumblers who talk about the decay of the military *prestige* of Great Britain, there can be no question that her position is such as to give her enormous weight in preserving the peace of Europe. There are a number of treaty guarantees to which Great Britain is a party, and which she could not see disregarded without making some strong protest. But the only two cases in which she would probably be forced into war, is the invasion of Belgium, and the attempt to seat a hostile power at Constantinople. The one would shut to her the high way to the East, and the other would bring an enemy within easy sail of her eastern coast. Apart from the solemn obligations to which she stands committed in regard to these two extremities of Europe, her existence as an oriental power would be menaced by the wresting of Constantinople from the Turks, and her existence as a first class power under any form would be assailed by an unchallenged breach of the neutrality of Belgium.

Unless in such extreme cases as the two to which we have referred, the position of Great Britain in any European conflict ought to, and would be, a purely mediatorial one. She has neither territorial ambition to gratify, nor national humiliation to wipe out. All her interests lie in the direction of preserving peace, and the sincerity of her devotion to that end would be questioned by no class of combatants. Her army is hardly sufficient for defensive operations in the event of any great disaster happening to her fleet, and though her citizen soldiery are numerous and well trained, they could not to any large extent replace her regular troops if these were withdrawn for foreign service. It is conceivable that Great Britain might be forced to emerge from this purely defensive position, but it would only be by the shock of such a struggle as would change the face of Europe, and give a new direction to the course of modern history.—*Scottish American Journal*.

The Soko.

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN MAN MONKEY DESCRIBED
BY DR. LIVINGSTONE.

[From Dr. Livingstone's Diary]

The Soko, which Livingstone speaks of interchangeably with the gorilla, seems after all to be an entirely new species of chimpanzee, and as such is entitled to the distinction of having his portrait reproduced at length, just as the explorer graphically sketches it. In the Manyema country under date of Aug. 14, 1870, he writes:

"Four gorillas, or Sokos, were killed yesterday; an extensive grass burning forced them out of their usual haunts, and coming on the plain they were speared. They often go erect, but place the hand on the head as if to steady the body. When seen thus the soko is an ungainly beast. The most sentimental young lady would not call him a 'dear,' but a bandy legged, pot-bellied, low-looking villain, without a particle of the gentleman in him. Other animals, especially the antelopes, are graceful and it is pleasant to see them, either at rest or in motion; the natives, also are well

made, lithe and comely to behold, but the oko, if large, would do well to stand for a picture of the devil. He takes away my appetite by his disgusting bestiality of appearance. His light yellow face shows off his ugly whiskers and faint apology for a beard; the forehead villainously low, with ears, is well in the background of the great dog mouth; the teeth are slightly human, but the canines show the beast by their large development. The hands, or rather the fingers, are like those of the natives. The flesh of the feet is yellow, and the eagerness with which Manyema devours it leaves the impression that eating sokos was the first stage by which they arrived at being cannibals. They say the flesh is delicious.

The soko is represented by some to be extremely knowing, successfully stalking men and women while at their work, kidnapping children and running up trees with them—he seems to be amused by the sight of the young natives in his arms—but comes down when tempted by a bunch of bannas, and as he lifts that, drops the child. The young soko in such a case would cling closely to the armpit of the elder. One man was cutting out honey from a tree, and naked, when a soko suddenly appeared and caught him: then let him go. Another man was hunting and missed his attempt to stab a soko. It seized the spear and broke it, then grappled with the man, who called to his companions: "Soko has caught me." The soko bit off the ends of his fingers and escaped unharmed. Both men are now living at Bombarre. The soko is so cunning, and has such sharp eyes that no one can stalk him in front without being seen, hence, when shot, it is always in the back. When surrounded by men and nets, he is generally speared in the back, too. Otherwise he is not a very formidable beast. He is nothing as compared in power of damaging his assailant to a leopard or lion, but is more like a man unarmed, for it does not occur to him to use his canine teeth, which are long and formidable. Numbers of them come down in the forest, within a hundred yards of our camp, and would be unknown but for giving tongue like fox hounds. This is their nearest approach to speech. A man hoeing was stalked by a soko and seized. He roared out, but the soko giggled and grinned and left him, as if he had done it in play. A child caught up by a soko is often abused by being pinched and scratched and let fall.

The soko kills the leopard occasionally by seizing both paws and biting them so as to disable them. He then goes up a tree, groans over his wounds and sometimes recovers, while the leopard dies. The lion kills him at once, and sometimes tears his limbs off, but does not eat him. The soko brings forth at times twins. A very large soko was seen by Mohamed's hunters sitting picking his nails. They tried to stalk him, but he vanished. Some Manyemas think that their buried dead rise up as sokos; and one was killed with holes in his ears as if he had been a man. He is very strong, and fears guns but not spears. He never catches women. He draws out a spear, but never uses it, and takes out some leaves and stuffs them into his wound to staunch the blood: he does not wish an encounter with an armed man. He sees women do him no harm, and never molests them; a man without a spear is nearly safe for him. They live in communities of about ten, each having his own female, as an intruder from another camp is beaten off with their fists and loud yells. If one tries to seize the female of another he

is caught on the ground, and all unite in boxing and biting the offender. A male often carries a child, especially if the pass from one patch of forest to another over a grassy patch; he then gives it to the mother."

Remarkable Case.

We have been made acquainted with a case, most remarkable for its rarity and the interest it has awakened amongst the medical profession of this city. It appears that on Monday last a young married lady, residing forty miles below Ottawa, died very suddenly. The body was carried by sleigh to Ottawa, and thence by rail to Toronto, and the funeral was arranged to take place on Friday from the house of the father of the lady, who lives at Yorkville. At the suggestion of some friends of the family, however, the interment was postponed on account of the appearance of vitality in the body. A number of medical men were summoned, amongst others Drs. Hall, Fulton Berryman and Richardson, and at first sight they were of opinion that the lady was not dead. All the veins were full of blood, even to the tips of the fingers; the ears and cheeks were tinged with a light red; and the face was covered with apparently a light perspiration, and in every respect looked like that of a sleeping person. Of course to an unprofessional viewer the thought that the body was in a trance would most naturally suggest itself as explaining these appearances. Dr. Hall applied a galvanic battery, and instantly gave it as his unqualified opinion that the lady was dead, as did also the other doctors. A piece of cotton was tied round one of the fingers and as no swelling was produced it showed conclusively that there was no circulation. In order that there might be no possible room for doubt on the part of the friends, the doctors, ordered the lid to remain off the coffin, and the corpse to be exposed to warm air for twelve hours. If there remained any spark of life in the body, it would thus be fanned into further development, whereas, if life were extinct, decomposition would commence. On Saturday morning the latter showed itself, and before these external signs appeared the mouth was forced open, and on a pressure of the abdomen, there issued gas which clearly evinced internal decomposition. The funeral will take place to-day. It might be stated that the family of the deceased lady are in good circumstances, and that we have purposely refrained from publishing her name, in order not unnecessarily to hurt the feelings of her friends. The deceased was immediately previous to her death believed to be in a state of convalescence, and on Monday morning while discussing the propriety of discontinuing her confinement to the house she suddenly put her hand to her side and exclaimed that she was dying. The friends in the room said she died instantly afterwards, and it was not till the body was brought to Toronto that it was thought possible that vitality still lingered in the flesh. Medical men say that death was caused by a clot of blood in the heart, and was so sudden, quicker than can be conceived, that the blood was left in the veins precisely as if the body possessed life with this difference that it was congealed. It is even asserted that in all probability, death, in a legal or exact sense, took place before the exclamation was made by the lady that she was dying. This may seem an anomaly and might furnish a theme for technical discussion. The cessation of the action of the heart was so instantaneous that the blood was petrified,

as it were, in the most minute vessels and the organs remained in a life like position. A case occurred in London, Eng., similar to the above, but as far as can be learned, there is none in Canada on record. —*Mail.*

The *Alert*, 5, steam sloop, 751 tons old measurement, which has been chosen to be the consort of the steam whaler *Bloodhound* in the forthcoming English Arctic Expedition, has been berthed at Portsmouth, preparatory to being docked and got ready for the great enterprise for which she has been chosen. The *Royalist* and the *Icarus*, two of the sloop class of screw steamers attached to the Chatham steam reserve, are to be immediately surveyed, in order to ascertain whether, either or both are adapted for being employed in connection with the expedition. The *Royalist* is a three gun sloop of 861 tons, and machinery of 247 actual horse-power. The *Icarus*, a sister vessel also mounts three guns, is of 861 tons, and machinery of 247 horse power. The forthcoming expedition is exciting intense interest in naval circles, and the volunteers for the service will, there is no doubt, be far in excess of the number required. Captain Nares, late of the *Challenger*, who has been appointed to the command, was expected to arrive in this country about the 23rd of last month. It is now definitely settled that the route followed by the expedition shall be that by Smith's Sound. The Admiralty have addressed themselves to the Councils of the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Society, and asked those bodies to furnish suggestions regarding the scientific questions that should be kept in view during the expedition. It is announced that a request has been made by the Foreign Office that the Danish government will permit their agents at Disco, Proven, and Upanivik to collect hunters, dogs, and dog drivers for the Arctic Expedition. It is stated that the expedition will not leave till the end of June, it being considered a waste of labor and time to push across the north water till the ice has melted and drifted out of Smith's Sound. Active preparations are being made at the Royal Victoria Victualling Yard, Deptford, for provisioning the ships which are to be engaged in the expedition. For this purpose 15,000 lb. of beef are being preserved in a peculiar manner. It is wholly lean, taken from the middle of the round, and cut into steaks, when it is put over a fire and dried, then packed into canisters holding about 6 lb. each, covered with boiled suet run in, and then hermetically sealed.

Progress of the Centennial.

The construction of the Centennial buildings at Philadelphia is making favorable progress. The heavy brickwork of the Art Gallery, of which we recently presented an engraving is nearly completed, and the granite sabs are laid as high as the water tables. The foundations of the main building, of which an illustration also recently appeared in these columns, and which are to be of glass and iron are being placed in position. The iron will be brought to the ground and the and glazing completed in the spring. The machinery hall, which will be of the same materials, is now complete in the plans, and the specifications will shortly be published. This structure will cover twenty acres. The designs for the conservatory are at about the same stage, so that all that now remains to be provided

for are the plans of the agricultural implement building and of some minor edifices.

The estimated cost of the enterprise in its details has been published, and it appears that the the greater part of the required sum is already secured. This includes the means for the structures as follows: Main building, \$2,000,000; art gallery, \$1,500,000; machinery building, \$800,000, and conservatory, \$200,000. Total, \$4,500,000. The following expenditures have yet to be provided for: Agricultural machinery building \$250,000; water, gas, grading, railroad facilities, and sanitary arrangements, \$1,000,000; general administration, \$500,000; and an addition of 25 per cent for errors and contingencies, the whole amounting to \$2,625,000.

It is gratifying to learn that there is no reasonable doubt of this sum being obtained within the interval of time remaining, and reports show a largely increasing interest throughout the country in favor of the enterprise. The applications from American exhibitors for space are now in excess of the room provided, 180,000 square feet having been demanded, while the allotted share of the United States is but 123,160 square feet. This will necessitate some cutting down of demands to meet this small excess, but it is probable that by the time the Fair is ready to open, there will be so many applications that a far larger and more vigorous pruning will be required.

The following is a correct schedule of the space allotted to the exhibitors of the thirty four nations and their colonies who will take part in the Exposition. It also shows the order of arrangement of the countries, and in the areas specified includes the total floor room, measuring twenty acres.

	SQUARE FEET.
Siam.....	3,946
Persia.....	7,776
Egypt.....	7,776
Turkey.....	7,776
Russia.....	10,044
Sweden and Norway.....	10,044
Austria.....	23,328
German Empire.....	27,264
Netherlands and Denmark.....	7,776
Switzerland.....	6,156
Italy.....	11,664
Spain and colonies.....	15,552
France, Algeria and other colonies.....	27,264
Great Britain, Canada, India, Australia and other colonies.....	46,748
United States.....	123,160
Reserved space.....	21,408
Mexico.....	11,664
Honduras.....	3,888
Guatemala.....	5,508
San Salvador.....	4,536
Nicaragua.....	4,536
Venezuela.....	5,508
Ecuador.....	3,888
United States of Columbia.....	7,776
Peru.....	11,664
Chili.....	9,744
Brazil.....	17,520
Argentine Republic.....	15,552
Haiti.....	3,888
Sandwich Islands.....	3,888
Liberia.....	2,268
Japan.....	7,290
China.....	7,290

Total..... 485,090

The amount of space applied for by foreign nations cannot as yet be definitely stated. The plan of the floor is now being issued to the foreign commissioners. —*Scientific American.*

Rumors of Wars.

The Book of Genesis—Sir Wallace Scott's novels—what a chasm between these, having regard alone to dates and customs; yet while the whole of Europe at this moment illustrates some sad and solemn words which formed part of the closing utterances of the founder of Christianity to His disciples, there is on its map one little mountain spot, lying mid-way on the eastern shore of "the spouseless Adriatic whose inhabitants hourly in life and custom illustrate, not only the early chapters of the sacred narrative, but the best known works of the great Scotchman; wherein patriarchal institutions and the highland clan live side by side, and a proud and hardy race, while flourishing under a rule in part priestly in part secular, think a border foray legitimate business, and keep up in their families the dire traditions of blood revenge. Nay, while we write all the great powers of the continent are transmitting messages to Constantinople and Montenegro, about a circumstance which would illustrate Byron's "Giaour," and has again directed attention to the positions of Turkey in large districts of Europe where they profess to be sovereign but cannot rule, although wearing a demeanour of stoical endurance, they seek not quite unsuccessfully, to "look the masters"—to use the words of one of our diplomatic agents in his report to the Foreign Office. The bravery of these men is untainted by the effeminacy of Constantinople; they hear with scorn that they are sick and dying out of the land; and they will not leave Europe without a struggle, though surely it is the destiny fate has in store for them; and the Montenegrins and the Servians seem to be the restless advanced posts of a struggle which is always going forward, but which has been kept under by various forces and interests, moneyed and political.

The leading London journal mourned a few days ago over the fact that all Europe was arming, and that the dream of peace was gone. If anybody within recent—nay within twenty—years dreamed of anything like a permanent peace, he must have been a very innocent sleeper. But to think of European peace since the Franco-German war is an absurdity. Apart entirely from the Turkish trouble France has been going forward with immense energy in the work of bringing her military establishments into a state of warlike efficiency, and Germany has asked for more men and more money for military purposes, and the German Parliament has given Bismarck what he asked Russia, conscious that she can only do things on a large scale, if she acts at all, has been preparing for years for some great coup; and when the avalanche falls who shall say what shall be crushed in its course, and where and when its destructive impetus will be stayed? Austria has had to adopt the same policy, and, happily for her, since her expulsion from the German Bund the work of uniting her heterogeneous peoples has been taken in hand with more statesmanship and success. But she is specially interested in quenching the first sparks of hostilities between Turkey and Montenegro, because Montenegro is under Russian protection, and Austria naturally is alarmed at everything which would give an excuse for Russian troops moving in that direction. Russia on the other hand, feels that her time has not come; and all the Powers have been unanimous in putting pressure on both parties—the restless Montenegrins, fond of adventure and war; the Turks,

eager to avenge their wounded pride and gratify their hate of Christians. "Who falls in battle against a Giaour is worthiest an immortal bow,"—and it is likely that for the present diplomatic negotiations have been successful. The Turks will punish the faithful who have massacred Christians at Podgoretz to which indeed they ought not to be disinclined, for under the circumstances, such punishment is a pleasant thing all around. The faithful will meet death with a true Mussulman calmness supported by the confidence that they will be welcomed into Paradise by Houris waving green handkerchiefs. The Turkish Government will appease Montenegro and satisfy the European Governments. The demand for the extradition of Montenegrins engaged in the outrage was a subterfuge which they have been compelled to withdraw.

Montenegro may be described as an independent principality in European Turkey Conquered by Solymao II. in 1526, early in the 18th century; its inhabitants rebelled and placed the government in the priestly family of Petrovitoe Njegosch. This Government, though permitted, is not "recognized" by the Porte. Montenegro has an area of about 300 square miles and a population of 120,000 and could put 30,000 men into the field. In 1851 the nephew of the Viadika Peter II., of course in a hereditary principedom where the prince is also a celebrate priest; the heirs must be collateral, not direct—declined to assume the ecclesiastical function and declared himself a temporal prince, with the title of Daniel I., and began war with Turkey. Peace was made in 1853, after many indecisive encounters by which Omar Pacha did not win laurels; only, however, to be disturbed five years later, when the Turks were defeated at Grahovo. The tyrannical conduct of the Prince now caused trouble, and his subjects being a people unbroke to tyranny they assassinated him in 1860. He was succeeded by his nephew, who is married, and whose succession was followed by the invasion of Omar Pacha in 1863. Even from these meagre facts it is easy to gather some idea of the relations between Turkey and Montenegro. But much more light may be gained from a few additional particulars.

Montenegro is an Italian word meaning Black Mountain, and the name was originally given on account of the dark forests that at one time clothed the heights. But this is no longer a characteristic, the prevailing trees being the oak, the beech, the pine, and the nut and sumach trees. The inhabitants are of the Slave family and belong to the Greek Church; are strongly and even beautifully built; with proud, noble, though wild features; lithe and sure in their movements; inured to all hardships; with primitive manners; war like; rather wandering herdsmen like Lot and daring hunters, than tillers of the ground; having preserved within their mountain walls their original character with all its faults and virtues: untamed and wild and passionate: sly and cunning at once self-reliant and revengeful; loving strife and war; yet in high hearted nobleness, unbound love of liberty, frugality, contentment, simplicity of manners and purity of morals, unsurpassed; and mingling with the beauty of patriarchal institutions the turn for family feuds of a less idyllic life, and habits of plunder in which the loss sustained by their neighbours on the frontiers is not always confined to the cattle led away by some Montenegrin Rob Roy, It is easy to

err on the side of judging the Turks too hardly in this affair at Podgorizza—as the word should be spelled—for, in addition to the obnoxiousness of the Montegrins as Christians, they are as troublesome to the Turks as the Highlanders of Scotland were a hundred and fifty years ago to their Lowland neighbors, and their own co-religionists did not treat them with great tenderness. But the fates are on the side of the Slaves and against the Osmans, and we believe the sooner the Turks are out of Europe the better will it be for peace and civilization.

Ventilation of the House of Commons.

IMPROVEMENTS SINCE LAST SESSION.

Mr. Thomas Scott Chief Architect of the Public Works Department, reports as follows on the ventilation of the House of Commons:—"The main air ducts have been thoroughly cleaned and lined internally with galvanized iron; new iron ducts, to which strapped air shoots are attached, have been introduced, also an exhaust fan to carry off the foul air. Arrangements have been made in the floor of the House for ventilation, all draught at the same time being avoided. The work performed, so far as can be judged from the experience of last session, is to a certain extent satisfactory. Nevertheless, I beg leave to draw your attention to the difficulty which arises among so many members of different temperaments and habits, of regulating the temperature to meet the approval of all. Moreover, the galleries at times are filled with spectators, to complicate the problem; this crowded condition of the chamber has often to be considered when the external atmosphere is below zero and in a brief period of time ascends above freezing point—a change of temperature which frequently takes place within a few hours."

JAPANESE PEAS, 200 BUSHEL PER ACRE.

SOMETHING NEW.

FARMERS AND GARDENERS READ THIS

Agents Wanted.

These Peas have been recently brought to this country from Japan and prove to be the finest known for Table use or for Stock. They grow in the form of a bush from 3 to 5 feet high and do not require staking. They yield from 1 quart to a gallon of Peas per bush. A package that will produce from 5 to 10 bushels of Peas with circulars giving terms to Agents and full directions as to time and manner of planting, will be sent post-paid, to any one desiring to act as Agent, on receipt of 50 cents. The seed I offer are PURE and GENUINE, this year's production. Now is the time to order, so you may be prepared for early planting. Address, L. L. OSMENT, Cleveland, Tenn.

TESTIMONIALS.

We have cultivated the JAPANESE PEA the past season on a small scale, and we are convinced they are a perfect success. Their yield was enormous. For the table and for stock, they are unsurpassed by any other pea. They grow well on thin land and are found to be No. 1 fertilizer.

A. J. WHITE, Trustee, Bradley County.
A. E. BLUNT, P. M., Cleveland, Tenn.
I have cultivated the JAPANESE PEA, the past year and raised them at the rate of 200 bushels to the acre. The bloom excels buckwheat for bees. F. E. HARDWICK, J. P. Bradley County.
6-3

REMITTANCES Received on Subscriptions to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 6th inst. :-

Dundas, O.—Capt. Wm. Ogg, to April, 1870. \$1.00
Kingston, O.—Dr. J. H. Oliver, to Nov. 1870. 1.00
Strasford, O.—Major M. Stephenson, to 1870. 2.00
Compton, Q.—Lt. W. G. Murray, to Feb. 1870. 4.00
Montreal, Q.—Capt. Huddell, to April 1870. 5.00
— " W. D. Dupont, to Jan. 75. 5.00
Sherbrooke, Q.—Capt. W. B. Boyd, to Feb. 78. 4.00
Quebec, Q.—Lieut. Arthur Athern, to 1875. 4.00

---\$20---
WILL BUY A
FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND
OF THE
N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,
 A permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patron can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height) surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds which are all for \$20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of \$150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bondholder must receive at least \$21.00, but he may receive

\$100,000 :
 Or \$55,000, or \$10,000, or \$5,000, or \$3,000, &c., &c.

"3d Premium Drawing, March 1st, 1875."
 "4th Series Drawing, April 5, 1875."
Capital Premium \$100,000.

These Drawings take place every THREE MONTHS, and EVERY BOND will participate in them.

Address, for Bonds and full information,
MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,
 FINANCIAL AGENTS,
 23 Park Row, New York.
 Post Office Drawer 20.
 Remit by Draft on N.Y. City Banks, Registered Letter or P.O. Money Order.

Postponements impossible under this plan.
 "Applications for Agencies received." 52

FITS CURED FREE!!

Any person suffering from the above disease I requested to address DR. PRICE, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express,

FREE!

DR. PRICE is a regular physician, and has made the treatment of

FITS OR EPILEPSY

a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.
 Do not fail to send to him for trial bottle. It cost nothing, and he

WILL CURE YOU,

no matter of how long standing your case may be or how many other remedies may have failed.
 Circulars and testimonials sent with

FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.

Address **DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,**
 17-52 67 William Street, New York.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 4th Dec. 1874.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 10 percent
J. JOHNSON,
 Commissioner of Customs.

THE ALDINE COMPANY'S
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

THE ALDINE; THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

This splendid enterprise is not only well sustained in every feature, but is being constantly developed and improved. It to-day stands without a rival in the whole world of periodical literature. The beautiful dog-portrait, "Man's Unselfish Friend," a chromo presented to every subscriber, is a decided hit, and will, if possible, add to the popularity which this work has gained. The AIR UNION feature also promises great and beneficent results, in arousing public interest in the fine arts. Circulars and full information on application.

Parts I, II, III and IV are now ready.

SUTTON'S
Leisure-Hour Miscellany.

To be completed in 10 parts, is issued for the first time. Each part will contain an engraving, originally engraved on steel for the London Art Journal.

REPRODUCING

at a price within the popular reach, engraving never before offered at less than five times the amount.

These plates have been the attraction of **The London Art Journal,**

Each part will contain 24 quarto pages, including the elegant frontispiece, on heavy plate paper. A superb title page, richly illuminated in red and gold, will be given with the first part, and the printing of the entire work will be a worthy representation of "The Aldine Press" which is a guarantee of something beautiful and valuable.

At a Cost of 25 Cents a Part.

PARTS I, II & III ARE JUST PUBLISHED.
THE ART JOURNAL.

Complete in 12 monthly parts, at \$1 each. Reproducing the best full page illustrations from the earlier volumes of The Aldine.

Each monthly part will contain six superb plates with accompanying descriptive matter, and whether for binding or framing, will be entirely beyond competition in price or artistic character. Every impression will be most carefully taken on the finest toned paper, and no pains will be spared to make this the richest production of a press which has won, in a marvellous short time, a world-wide reputation.

GEMS FROM THE ALDINE.

Especially assorted for **Scrap Book Illustrations & Drawing Class Copies.** A large collection of pictures of different sizes and on almost every conceivable subject have been put up in an attractive envelope, and are now offered at a price intended to make them popular in every sense.

Envelope No. 1, containing 50 beautiful engravings, is now ready, and will be sent, postage paid, to any address for ONE DOLLAR. A liberal discount to agents and teachers.

SCRAP BOOKS.

A splendid assortment of **SCRAP BOOKS** have been expressly prepared for the holiday season, and no present of more permanent interest can be selected for gentleman or lady, child or young.
 No. 1. Half bound, cloth sides, gilt back 25 pp. 12 x 16 inches. \$5.00
 No. 2. Half bound, cloth sides, gilt back, 30 pp. 12 x 16 inches. 7.00
 No. 3. Full morocco, beveled boards, gilt and antique, very rich, 50 pp. 12 x 16 inches. 12.00
 Letter to order in gold at 25 cents each line. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

THE ALDINE PASSE-PARTOUTS.

In compliance with repeated requests, the publishers of **THE ALDINE** have prepared impressions of many of their most beautiful plates for passe-partout framing.

The cuts are mounted on a beautifully tinted azure mat, with a handsome red border line. To attach the glass, it is only left for the customer to paste and to cover an already attached border, and this may be done by a child.
 27 subjects, 12 x 15 in., 5c.; with glass 50c.
 Six of this size for \$1.00, when selection is left to publishers.
 6 subjects, 10 x 12 in., 2c.; with glass, 15c.
 7 subjects, 6 1/2 x 8 1/2 in., 15c.; with glass, 40c.
 12 subjects, 14 x 19 in., 5c.; with glass, \$1.00.

Sent by mail, without glass, post-paid, for the price.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

THE ALDINE COMPANY,
 58, Maiden Lane, New York.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 15th day of January, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it has been represented that large importations of Coal Oils are continually taking place at various ports in the Dominion, samples of many of which will not stand the fire test required by the Inland Revenue Act, 1859, and amendments thereto; also that large importations of certain products of Petroleum, such as Gasoline, Benzine and Benzole are being made, such articles being very explosive and dangerous at a very low temperature.

His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 17th section of the Act passed in the session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered 59 and intitled: "An Act to increase the Excise duty on spirits, to impose an excise duty on refined Petroleum, and to provide for the inspection thereof," has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that with a view to the better regulation of the foreign Petroleum trade, and the security of the lives and property of Her Majesty's subjects, the following regulations be and they are hereby adopted and established, that is to say:—

1. From and after the date hereof, the officers appointed to gauge and test spirituous liquors, wines, &c., at the respective ports of Toronto and Hamilton in Ontario; the Port of Quebec, in Quebec; the Port of St. John, in New Brunswick; and the Port of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, shall be and they are hereby appointed Inspectors of Imported Refined Petroleum at those Ports respectively; and that the respective Collectors of Customs and Sub-collectors of Customs at all other ports and out-ports in Canada, shall be and they are hereby appointed Inspectors of Imported Refined Petroleum at their respective ports and out-ports, with power to employ in the actual process of testing such oils any officer or officers under their respective surveys whom they shall consider competent for that purpose.

2. That the instrument to be used for testing all imported refined petroleum shall be the "Coal oil Pyrometer," made by Charles Potter, Toronto, Ontario, and all such petroleum as will not stand the fire test of 165 degrees, as required by said Pyrometer, as required by section 2 of chapter 15 of 21 Victoria, when used according to the instructions accompanying the same, shall be dealt with as may be ordered by the Minister of Customs in each case.

3. That every package of imported Refined Petroleum, inspected as before provided, shall be legibly marked or stamped in such manner as the Minister of Customs may direct.

4. That no imported refined Petroleum, which will not stand the said Test, whether designated as "Coal Oil," "Naphtha," "Benzine," "Benzole," "Paraffine" or other oil or fluid, distilled, manufactured or produced by any process or treatment whatever, shall be admitted to entry for consumption or Warehouse in Canada, unless the Importer shall have produced a license from a Collector or other proper Officer of Inland Revenue, authorizing him to import and keep the same on hand.

W. A. HINSWORTH,
 Clerk, Privy Council.

DER CANDISHE EVANGELIST.

THE CANADIAN EVANGELIST FOR 1871
will be published weekly in

PRESTON, ONT.,
By Rev. C. S. Eby, B.A.

Only German Religious Weekly in Canada.

The EVANGELIST will be devoted to the spread of Evangelical Religion, Temperance, and Healthful Literature, amongst the Germans of our growing Dominion, and will aim at our country's good by striving to encourage immigration and to elevate the moral tone and social tastes of those who leave the Fatherland to seek a home on our shores. Agriculture and Arts will receive their share of attention. Reliable Market Reports from the most important parts of the Dominion will be given.

The EVANGELIST contains EIGHT PAGES (12 x 18), is printed in beautiful style on excellent paper at the small price of \$1.50 per annum in ADVANCE.

We have obtained control of two splendid Pictures, which we offer to subscribers of the EVANGELIST at a trifling advance on the regular price of the paper. The one is a magnificent oil Chromo of the

Yo Semite Valley,

14 x 20, in 17 colors. The other a most exquisite oleograph.

"The Little Runaway and her Pats,"

14 x 22, in 19 colors. Two Pictures are worth \$5.00 to \$6.00 each.

TERMS.

The Can. Evangelist per annum, \$1.50
The Can. Evangelist " with "The

Little Runaway 1.75
The Can. Evangelist per an. with Yo Semite 2.00

Agents who speak a little German could make money by canvassing the paper, or the pictures take immensely. We will furnish reliable agents with specimens, circulars, etc.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE' AND IMMEDIATELY. A LIBERAL COMMISSION GIVEN.

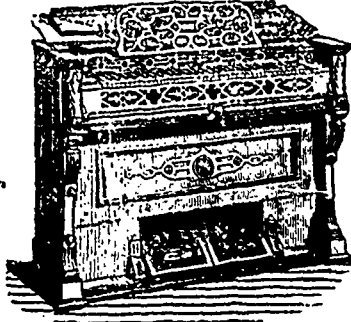
Sample numbers sent to any address for Nothing

All communications concerning the paper should be sent prepaid—those containing money registered—directly to the publisher.

REV. C. S. EBY, B.A.
Hamilton.

HOW
WHEN & WHERE
TO
ADVERTISE
SEE
THE
ADVERTISERS GAZETTE
BY MAIL 25 CENTS
GEO. PROWELL & CO.
43 PARK ROW
NEW YORK

**"THE SILVER TONGUE"
ORGANS
The 1st ORGANS of the Reed Class
IN THE WORLD.**



- The Best for Churches and Lodges.
- The Best for Sunday Schools.
- The Best for Parlors and Vestries.
- The Best for Academies and Colleges.
- The Best for Public Halls.
- The Best for Orchestra and Stage.

These Instruments, which for sweetness of tone and elegance of appointment stand unrivalled have met with unprecedented success in this country and abroad.

MANUFACTURED BY
E. P. NEDHAM & SON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1846.

Nos. 143, 145, & 147 East 23d St., N. Y.

Responsible parties applying for agencies in sections still unsupplied, will receive prompt attention and liberal inducements. Parties residing at a distance from our authorized agents may order from our factory. Send for illustrated price list.

81-261r.

A POSITIVE REMEDY

**MORTIMER'S
CHOLERA MIXTURE,**

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

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

Price only 25 cents a bottle.
GEO. MORTIMER,
Chemist and Druggist,
Sussex street.

Ottawa, July 20th, 1868.

NATIONAL LINE.

Tons Reg	Tons Reg
Egypt 5150	Canada 4500
Spain 4850	Greece 4500
Italy 4310	The Queen 4470
France 4250	England 4130
Holland 3817	Helvetia 4020
Denmark 3721	Erla 4010

Weekly Montreal to Liverpool,
(via New York.)

Largest Vessels crossing the Atlantic.
ACCOMMODATIONS UNSURPASSED

RATES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Cabin passage Montreal to Liverpool or Queens-town (trail to New York included) \$70 and \$80 American Currency. Return ticket to Montreal, with choice of Berths \$12 1/2 S. Currency. Steerage through Ticket \$12. to Liverpool, London, derry, Glasgow, London, or Bristol. Berths secured, and through Tickets by applying to

D. BATTERSBY,
Agent National Line,
No. 71, St. James Street, Montreal.

INFALLIBILITY.



THE
GREAT

BOON

TO

SUFFERING HUMANITY.

HUNDREDS CURED DAILY IN CANADA
BY THE

Diamond

Rheumatic

Cure

THIS statement is substantially a Fact, based upon evidence in possession of the Agent, in the shape of numerous testimonials from past sufferers in all the walks of life, and particularly from some of the most respectable and trust worthy families in the Dominion.

DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE.

In its history this invaluable Medicine occupies the most honorable position possible for any remedy to attain. A few years since it was known only to the friends and neighbors and patients of the proprietor and always sought for them whenever troubled with rheumatism, and in this way came to the notice of physicians generally and through their favorable expression and acknowledged value as a Rheumatic Remedy, the demand for it became so frequent and urgent as to oblige its proprietor to increase its facilities for its manufacture. Its reputation rapidly extended, and soon orders, letters of enquiry, letters of thanks and certificates of praise were daily received from all sections of the United States and Canada; and in this way, on a basis of its merit alone—unaided by "tricks of the trade" or special efforts—it has risen to its present enviable position. Wherever introduced it has received the most flattering preference in the treatment of all rheumatic complaints. In this we are really grateful and happy, not alone because our medicine finds ready sale, and is consequently profitable to us do we say this but because we open a new field in medical science and cure at once what the best medical practitioners have for ages found so difficult even to relieve. We fill a place heretofore unoccupied. We relieve the suffering and minister to God's poor; we restore the laboring man to the use of his injured limbs and save him scores of times its cost in doctor's bills; we carry contentment and gladness into the home of the afflicted, and consequently are remembered by millions of grateful souls.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly creatures to strong, healthy, happy men and women; and sufferers cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

This medicine is for sale at all Druggists throughout the Dominion. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to

NORTROP & LYMAN,
SCOTT STREET, TORONTO.

DEVINS & BOLTON,

Next to the Court-House—Notre Dame Street
Montreal, General Agents for the Dominion,

PRICE—\$1 per Bottle. Large Bottle \$2

0-52