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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1876.

No. 18.

**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 Military or Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Department, should be addressed to the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

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

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

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

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

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

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

First insertion, measured by solid nonpareil type. 10cts. per line.  
Subsequent insertions..... 6cts. " "  
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 all for the first insertion and 12 Cents for each subsequent insertion.  
Advertisements of Situations Wanted Fifty Cents the first insertion, and Twenty-Five Cents on each subsequent insertion.  
Special arrangements of an advantageous character made with Merchants for the Year, Half Year or Quarter.

### PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "WITNESS"

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

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

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

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

	Cir. Daily	Cir. Semi-Weekly	Cir. Weekly
1871	10,000	3,000	8,000
1872	10,000	3,000	9,000
1873	11,000	3,000	10,750
1874	12,000	3,500	17,000
1875	12,400	3,200	19,700

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

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

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

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

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

All of course, are post-paid by Publishers. Subscribers remitting new subscriptions beside their own are entitled to the following discounts on such subscriptions:  
Daily Witness . . . . . 50c.  
Tri-Weekly . . . . . 35c.  
Weekly . . . . . 25c.

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

#### THE PIONEER PAPER.

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

one to the Sunday School lessons of their ternational series, and a children's column. The paper is magnificently illustrated. There has been a very rapid increase in its circulation during the past year, namely, from 10,000 to 25,000, and the rate of increase rises so rapidly that the proprietors have sanguine hopes of doubling the latter figure before the end of next year. There has been, as a result of this prosperity, some improvement in the style of the paper, and it will, of course, be possible to introduce more and more improvements as circulation grows. Most of the growth of the *Messenger* has been by the voluntary recommendation of it by friends who have formed their own opinion of its worth, and by the introduction of it into Sunday Schools. Young correspondents say that their Sunday Schools are more late resting and better attended since it has been introduced.

The following are the prices of the *Messenger*

1 copy	\$ 0 30
10 copies	2 50
25 copies	6 00
50 copies	11 50
100 copies	22 00
1,000 copies	200 00

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

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

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

### LIST OF PRIZES.

1. To the person sending the largest amount of money on or before 1st Nov., as payment in advance for our publications..... \$50 00
  2. To the person sending 2nd largest amount 40.00
  3. " " 3rd " 30.00
  4. " " 4th " 20.00
  5. " " 5th " 15.00
  6. " " 6th " 10.00
  7. " " 7th " 10.00
- Five prizes of \$5 each for the next largest amounts..... 20.0

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

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DR. PARK & McLEISH, No. 21 East 16th Street, New York.

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

## THE WEEKLY SUN.

1776. New York. 1876.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE DAILY SUN, a large four page newspaper of twenty-eight columns, gives all the news for two cents a copy. Subscriptions, postage prepaid, 55c a month or \$5.00 a year. SUNDAY edition extra, \$1.10 per year. We have no travelling agents.

Address, THE SUN, New York City

## TASTELESS MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X.

OTTAWA, (CANADA) TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1876.

No 18.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The annual meeting of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association was held in Montreal, on the 4th inst. Lieut. Col. Brydges was elected President for another year, and Lieut. Col. Fletcher and Major Fraser were re-elected to their respective offices of secretary and treasurer. The Secretary and Treasurer's reports were read, detailing the operations of the past year; expenses have been materially curtailed, but the prize list has been maintained at the handsome figure of over \$2,300 in cash, thereby attracting many competitors. The annual matches for the present year are fixed for Tuesday, 15th August, and following days. The prospects for good practice are promising this year, and the new regiments will add to the number of competitors. Four members of this Association expect to go to Wimbledon in June.

Application had been made to the Militia Department by Lieut. Col. Fletcher, for permission to have a field day of the Montreal City Troops on the Queen's Birth day—24th May—which has been granted; and the Deputy Adjutant General has accordingly issued a General Order, ordering the civic corps to parade on that day. The commanding officers will meet Lieut. Col. Fletcher next Wednesday to make the necessary arrangements.

The Challenge of the 49th Regiment (Hastings) Rifle Club, of Belleville, Ont., to the 48th Regiment (Oswego, U.S.), to send a team of six to Belleville on the 24th inst., to compete with a team from the first named regiment, has been accepted.

The Hon. Ebenezer Perry of Cobourg is dead. The deceased gentleman was in his place in the Senate during the recent sittings of the Dominion Parliament and was in his usual good health. He was born in the Township of Ernestown in 1788, and was therefore 88 years of age.

Many of the citizens of Ottawa will regret to hear of the death of Capt. Selater, Port Warden of Montreal, and brother-in-law of our esteemed fellow townsman Dr. Grant. The deceased gentleman died at noon on Thursday last; and out of respect to him all the vessels in the port of Montreal, flew their flags half mast high from the time of his death till he was buried.

Liverpool is to be supplied with water from Lake Windermere. The estimate of cost varies from £2,000,000 for a daily supply of ten million gallons, to £4,500,000 for forty millions.

It is said that there is not a seaport town in Europe from which a vessel has not already sailed, or is not getting ready to sail, for Philadelphia, freighted with goods for exhibition at the Centennial.

The Governor of Great Britain's latest acquisition, the Fiji Islands, Sir Arthur Gordon, would seem to be a very different kind of man from the ordinary officer holder or salary grabber. Owing to the revenue having fallen short of previous estimates Sir Arthur, although entitled to his salary of £5,000 a-year, accepts only £3,000.

The Press Association reports the following:—"We understand that in consequence of dissatisfaction caused by the proclamation giving effect to the royal titles bill and which does not limit the use of the title of Empress strictly to India, Sir Henry James will give notice in the House to-morrow, that he will move a resolution equivalent to a vote of censure to the effect that the proclamation does not fulfil the pledges made by the Government during the debate on the Royal Titles bill, and therefore the vote on the bill was taken under a misconception. Marquis of Harrington will ask Disraeli for an opportunity to discuss the above motion.

The statue of Doctor Livingstone, which is to be erected in Edinburgh, has just been cast at Chelsea, England. It represents Doctor Livingstone as standing with a Bible in one hand and an axe in the other.

In the Spanish Congress on the 3rd inst., the debate on the new Constitution was continued. Senor Alvarez opposed the religion toleration clause, and declared the Monarchy was lost if religion was not maintained. Prime Minister Canovas Del Castillo, in reply, pointed out that Spain possessed colonies in America, Africa and Asia, and relations with the whole world. It would be impossible for her to keep these colonies and maintain these relations, if the Government adopted an irreconcilable Ultramontane attitude. Congress has, by a vote of 226 to 39, rejected the amendments proposed by Maderadoes against the religious toleration clause of the Constitution.

A despatch to the *Times* from Calcutta says the troops sent to escort the Grosvener Mission have arrived at Bhamo, and will march thence to Manwyne where the Chinese escort stops. Col. Duncan, Political Agent at Mandalay, accompanied the troops. The Mission is said to be a great success.

Garibaldi receives visitors in an arm chair. He is supported by pillows, and is incapable of moving without crutches. The fingers of both hands are stiffened into utter rigidity, with the exception of the thumbs. His face, however, bears the hue of health, and his mind remains as vigorous as ever.

The abrogation of the extradition clauses of the Ashburton Treaty promises to be a lively subject of discussion in the Imperial House of Commons. Several notices of questions have already been given.

Affairs on the Punjab frontier look less favorable than last week. Two Afreedi clans have sent away their families to places of safety, proclaimed war and made several raids, in which they attacked a village five miles from Peshawer, and carried away 120 head of cattle. Other mountain tribes are said to have joined them. A strong force will be sent from Peshawer. Owing to a recent blockade the tribes are short of provisions, but are apparently determined to fight, and unless strong and speedy measures are taken the affair may give much trouble.

The King of Dahomey has been taken at his word by the British authorities, and will find the consequences rather embarrassing, as less important people sometimes do when they unexpectedly find that their jeers and sarcasm are acted upon in earnest. Being fined for maltreating a British subject, this barbarian king invited Commodore Hewitt to come to his capital and receive the fine in powder and bullets, which the Commodore appears disposed to do, as a fleet has been ordered to assemble, and active proceedings will be taken if the amount of the fine is not forthcoming.

The *Times*' Berlin despatch says the Austrian Government has forbidden the transmission of telegrams concerning the concentration of troops in Croatia and Dalmatia. The Russian telegraphic agency reports that Nicsic has been re-activated for only three weeks. The insurgents prevented Mukhtar, Pasha, from the completion of the work of throwing provisions into the town.

The custom of drinking wine instead of liquor is a great economic benefit to France. The harvest of 1874 produced 1,386,000,000 gallons of wine, of which four-fifths were consumed in the country. This enormous yield was valued at \$650,000,000, or more than the united wheat and cotton crops of the United States.

Four of the crew of the ship *Lennie*, charged with mutiny and murder on the high seas, have been convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

A miserable little squabble is reported from Samoa. It may be summed up in twenty words. The natives were insolent. American residents backed them up, and got into trouble; bombardment; hotbath; bombast.

Mr. Lowe made a full and comprehensive apology for the statement in his speech at the Liberal meeting at Retford, that the Queen asked two previous Premiers to introduce a bill changing the Royal Titles.

A large proportion of the members of the Spanish Cortes shirked the vote on the religious toleration question, or at least were absent when the division was called.

Annual Report on the State of the Militia  
for 1875.

(Continued from page 197.)

APPENDIX No. I.

1st BRIGADE DIVISION.—Brigade Major, Lieut.  
Colonel Inches.

Camp Tilley, St. Andrews.

It is a subject of congratulation, both to the Brigade Major and the officers and men of the Division, that every corps of the Brigade assembled in this camp its full numerical strength.

In again selecting St. Andrews as the point of concentration for corps of this brigade, many reasons, from the experience of last year, may be assigned, amongst which are the following:—1st. An excellent site for the camp. 2nd. An abundant supply of water. 3rd. Extensive grounds for drill and field manoeuvres; and last, not least, the cool, healthy climate of St. Andrews during the summer months, when the heat is great in the interior of the Province, and a time when it is more convenient than any other for corps to perform their annual drill.

The following corps, with Brigade Staff, assembled in camp:—Brigadier, Lieut. Col. Maunsell, Deputy Adjutant General; Lieut. Colonel Inches, Brigade Major; Captain and Adjutant A. G. Beckwith, 71st Battalion, Supply Officer; T. H. Hogg, Esq., 71st Battalion, Musketry Instructor; Quartermaster H. Emery, 67th Battalion, Camp Quartermaster; Lieut. J. R. Tompkins, 67th Battalion, Orderly Officer.

The camp occupied the same ground as that occupied last year, except that the situation of the camp of the field battery was in front, where the trees afforded shelter for the horses. The routine of camp duties was carried out in a somewhat similar manner to that prescribed for Camp St. Andrews last year, as shown in my report, and it is now only necessary to add that where officers and men then evinced zeal and activity in the discharge of their duties, there was in this camp no falling off in these soldierlike qualities, and where a corps then displayed efficiency through the continued exertions of the component parts thereof, there was here no want of energy in its members.

The weather was all that could be desired, and unquestionably the troops fully availed themselves of it for improvement in drill.

The course of drill indicated in General Orders was closely followed, and, in the words of my last report, officers commanding corps said that their men were "exercised as much as possible in squad and company drill, preparatory to brigade drill and field manoeuvres."

On the 8th July I accompanied His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to Apohaqui, to inspect the 8th Regiment of Cavalry, then in camp, and the command of the brigade devolved upon the Brigade Major, Lieut. Colonel Inches. On my return, on the 10th July, I found that sufficient progress had been made in battalion drill to commence brigade drill on the 12th. This was followed by field manoeuvres on the 13th, the ground in the vicinity of the camp affording every facility for outpost duty, skirmishing, and charges of front of the brigade.

The field day of the 14th in presence of His Honor the Lieut. Governor was most successful in every particular, and I have no hesitation in saying after ten years experience in connection with the militia of New Brunswick, that on no previous occasion had I witnessed so satisfactory a state of profici-

ency in the force as that here displayed.—In the rapid transition from drill to field manoeuvres it seemed to require no "teaching" to impress upon the minds of officers and men that "hurry, or forced rate of marching is to be prevented (except in re-inforcing skirmishers or seizing a position under fire. Frequent changes of front were made, fresh skirmishers thrown out without hurry. I must add, however, that while there appears as a rule no difficulty in instructing the men at manoeuvres to avoid hurry in marching, there is unquestionably some difficulty in inculcating the necessity for the most economical use of ammunition, not to fire hurriedly, or without an object. Hence the necessity for a more extended period of annual drill.

Having on previous occasions, both last year and during this period of training, employed the Brigade in acting on the defensive, in different directions in the neighborhood of the encampment—supposing St. Andrews to be attacked by an invading force—on the 16th I marched the brigade in column of route through St. Andrews, and took up a position at "Katey's Cove," where we were supposed to have disembarked in the early morning, with the view of making an attack upon Fort Tipperary, and thus securing the key to the town.

A strong line of skirmishers, with their supports, was concealed between the cove and the fort, while the main body was drawn up in line near the water's edge, with a half battery of artillery on each flank, occupying advantageous positions, with the object of shelling the fort and town on the signal being given to attack.

The following correct account of the "attack" is taken from the *Telegraph* news paper, of the 17th July:—

"On the signal to 'attack' being given, it was at first found somewhat difficult to bring a half battery into the desired position but aided by the infantry in support, and with much perseverance on the part of both officers and men, the difficulty was overcome. When the attack was commenced, a rapid fire was opened by the skirmishers, meanwhile the artillery on both flanks poured in shot and shell. It was soon found desirable to advance, and subsequently to reinforce the skirmishers, the 2nd Company of the 71st Battalion coming to the front in good style. The advance was steady, and every advantage was taken of the feature of the ground, and where possible, on a halt being sounded, or when a better opportunity offered for shelling the fort and town, the artillery came into action. Afterwards by short rushes on the part of the skirmishers, over every available open ground, the advance was directly upon the fort. The skirmishers had been so strongly reinforced they presented more the appearance of a battalion in line than that of skirmishers, with much interval.

So soon as the artillery and infantry had done their work with field gun and rifle, a steady and direct bayonet charge was made upon the enemy remaining in the fort. The fort gained, the town surrounded, and thus was obtained possession of one of the strongest positions in the country! The "assembly" was then sounded, and the brigade formed into line of quartered columns, officers and colours were called to the front."

The following brigade orders on the breaking up of the camp were then read, the best shots of battalions and companies were called to the front, and His Honor the Lieut. Governor addressed the troops, referring in terms of high commendation to the good conduct of the men, both in camp and in

town—commendation well deserved, as, with the exception of one man, who misconducted himself on the line of march, and was punished and dismissed the force, there was not a single instance of crime, and no breach of discipline even was reported. This may be accounted for as follows:—

(1.) As the object for which the force is organized and maintained becomes better known (it being the only force upon which the country has to rely in the hour of danger) company officers can recruit from a better class of men than heretofore.

(2.) Having carried out the suggestions contained in my report for 1873-74, as to not having a canteen for the sale even of beer or ale on the grounds, I found that where "tippling" in camp was prevented, there was, as a result, no drunkenness in the neighbouring town on the part of the troops.

The Field Officers of the day fully bear me out in my statements as above, with respect to good conduct and discipline. I need only add that the reports of the Medical Officers of the day, as regards the sanitary condition of the troops, are as satisfactory as those of the Field Officers are with respect to discipline.

The target practice was conducted in the usual careful manner by my efficient Musketry Instructor of two years' experience, the late T. H. Hogg, Esq., 71st Battalion, who, took no small pride in the shooting, and in comparing the "figure of merit" from year to year.

With deep regret I have to record the death of this officer, accidentally shot but a few days ago by his own hand, though himself the most competent and painstaking in instructing others in the proper use of the gun and rifle.

In his death the force has lost the services of a zealous and useful officer, and the community one who was ever ready to advocate and uphold the institutions of the country.

I also regret to have to record the death, during this camp, of another excellent officer of the brigade, Captain H. Hutton, who, but for his excessive zeal for the service, should not, in his physically unfit state of health, have assembled in this camp with his fine company.

I cannot conclude this report concerning Camp Tilley without expressing my acknowledgments to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, for the interest manifested by him here, and at all times, in the welfare of the Active Militia force. My best thanks are also due to the Honorable the Surveyor General for again securing for the troops the use of the grounds at Joe's Point; as well as to H. Osborne, Esq., for his excellent transport arrangements; and, besides, to the High Sheriff, Dr. Grove, Capt. Polleys, S. S. Magee, Esq., and the citizens generally, who left nothing undone, as regards hospitality towards the officers and kindness towards the men, to make our stay enjoyable.

Camp Tilley.—2nd.

ST ANDREWS, N.B., 15th July, 1875.

Brigade Orders by Lieut. Colonel Maunsell,  
D.A.G.M., Brigadier.

No. 5.—At the conclusion of another Brigade Camp, one of a series of camps assembled from time to time in this District which have produced varied successful results, the Brigadier has again an opportunity to offer his best thanks to all officers, non-commissioned officers and men for the satisfactory manner in which duties have been performed, and order and discipline have been maintained; and, particularly, are thanks due to the Brigade Staff, and to officers command-

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ing corps, for their cordial support and assistance in carrying out the "orders and regulations" issued for the guidance of the troops.

The 1st Brigade Division, which has at all times produced corps remarkable for their efficiency, is represented in this camp by corps with their full numerical strength, while the quota of every county is complete—a result upon which the Brigade Major (Lieutenant Colonel Inches), and officers commanding corps may justly be congratulated.

The Woodstock Field Battery, so recently organized and equipped, is reported upon as follows by the Assistant Inspector of Artillery. "The horses are of excellent quality and well fitted for their work; both officers and men have made remarkable progress in knowledge of their duties since their arrival in camp, and they all appear anxious and willing to learn." Lieut. Col. Jago "attributes much of the success to the presence of Lieut. Dibblee and Sergt. Major Lynch's efforts, and he trusts that the example they have set, in attending the Gunnery School at Kingston, will be followed by other officers of the force." The 67th and 71st Battalions, as usual, vie with each other in efficiency; and as regards the isolated corps from Deer Island, St. Stephen and St. George, it appears invidious to make any distinction. Finally, Lieut. Col. Maunsell will, with pleasure, report most favourably respecting the camp, to the Major General commanding, and it only remains for me to express the hope that every member of the force, who having so satisfactorily discharged his duty to the State as a soldier, may be equally successful in his avocations as a citizen.

By Order,

(Signed), J. A. INCHES, Lieut. Col  
Brigade Major.

Woodstock Field Battery.—Lt. H. Dibblee.

The Inspector of Artillery in his report states, that "the Woodstock Field Battery performed its annual drill at the Brigade Camp, at St. Andrews. I had the pleasure of serving on your Staff at that camp, and so had excellent opportunities of only inspecting the battery but of observing its whole interior economy and discipline while in camp. Captain W. P. Donnell, since deceased, was unable to be present, but in Lieut. H. Dibblee, the battery had an excellent commanding officer. The horses were of an excellent stamp, and the drivers being principally the owners, had the proper inducement to see that they were well cared for in camp. The harness was well looked after and well fitted, and the stores, &c. in good order—the battery worked well, both in its own drills; and also when acting with the infantry in brigade. The shot and shell practice was very good. Lieut. Dibblee is a smart, capable young officer, who would be a credit to any service, and whose knowledge of an artilleryman's duties speaks well for the Dominion Schools of Gunnery, from one of which he has just returned.

2ND BRIGADE DIVISION.—Brigade Major, Lt.  
Colonel. MacShane.

I regret extremely to have to record the sudden death, in June last, of the late Brigade Major of this Division, Lieut. Col. Otty, a Staff Officer of much zeal and ability, who had made the military profession his chief study and pursuit for many years past,—an officer ever ready, either as Adjutant of the Military School, or in his capacity of Brigade Major, to advance the interests of the service, and both ready and willing to assist those having that object in view.

Lieut. Col. MacShane has succeeded to the Brigade Majorship. This officer is well qualified for the post, holding both 2nd and 1st class certificates from the Military School of this District, and he has commanded the 62nd "St. John" Battalion (except for a few months) since April, 1871.

Owing to the varied interests of the force of this Brigade Division (there being a large proportion of city corps, including Garrison Artillery, and the time suitable for performing the annual drill not being the same in the different corps) it was deemed advisable this year to have the drill of most of the corps carried out in regimental camps, that of the remainder at local head quarters, although the opinion prevails that had the time of drill suited in a Brigade Camp, it would have been the more satisfactory mode of performing it,—and Shedia, where a very successful camp was assembled last year (or some point on the Intercolonial Railway) would be a convenient place for such a camp.

8th Regiment of Cavalry.—Lt. Col. Saunders.

This regiment assembled in camp at Apohaqui on the 29th June, on the grounds of the Lieut. Col. and having fully availed itself of the short period of twelve days' drill, was inspected by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and myself on the 9th of July.

Having had the pleasure of inspecting this regiment annually for the past ten years, in order to convey adequately my opinion on its present efficiency, I must advert to my various inspection reports, as to each year being marked by fresh steps of progress, and add that, whether amongst the "recruits" or the "old soldiers," the drill and discipline of the corps appear to be all that could be expected. While as regards the horses, they were, at this camp, even of a better stamp than usual—the Lieut. Colonel and his veterinary surgeon having made a careful examination before passing any horses as fit for service.

The saddlery of the regiment is undergoing much needed repairs, and when the repairs are completed, the Lieut. Colonel intends taking steps to ensure the saddles being better fitted for the horses than, I imagine, they have heretofore been.

In conclusion, while nothing appeared to be left undone at this camp to secure efficiency, the popularity of the regiment and the hospitality of the Lieut. Colonel and his officers continue.

New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery,  
(Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 10 Batteries).—Lieut.-  
Colonel Foster.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ST. JOHN.

The four batteries of Garrison Artillery, at St. John, performed their annual drill at their own hours, and were inspected by the Assistant Inspector of Artillery and myself, on the 21st September, 1875. On this day the annual competition in shot practice came off, under rules enclosed herewith. Lieut. Col. Jago states that he has, in his Report to the Inspector of Artillery, with regard to this competition, made the following remarks: "The guns used by these batteries are 32 P.S.B., garrison sea service carriages, and when I state that they can all fire five rounds from these guns at 1,400 yards under nine minutes, and make practice that could not be beaten, I think it is clear that they are thoroughly effective gunners."

Lieut. Col. Jago adds "that living, as he has done for many years, in the same place with these men, he has naturally taken a peculiar interest in them, and he feels plea-

sure in stating that they are as good a volunteer corps as can be seen anywhere." It only remains for me to say that it must be extremely gratifying to Colonel Foster, who has done much to establish *esprit de corps* as the foundation of efficiency, to receive for his brigade such high commendation as the above from our Inspector of Artillery. The accoutrements and clothing of the corps are in excellent condition, and while attending to their more advanced duties as artillerymen, I am happy to add that the necessity for steadiness in the ranks and in marching has not been lost sight of.

New Brunswick Engineer corps.—Captain  
Parley.

Accompanied by the Assistant Inspector of Artillery, the District Paymaster and the Brigade Major, I inspected this corps on the 11th October, in its armoury (owing to unfavorable weather for inspection in the barrack grounds) and from personal observation, I can cheerfully bear testimony to the soldierlike appearance of the men, the excellent condition of arms, and accoutrements and clothing, and to the efficient way in which the manual and firing exercises were performed.

Both the Brigade Major and the officer in command, moreover, assured me that the annual drill had been carefully executed in the barrack grounds, and that they considered the corps, in many respects, more efficient at present than it appeared at my inspection, 1874-75. I desire no better testimony, nor more satisfactory intelligence, to enable me to report favourably.

62nd St. John Battalion.—Lieut. Colonel  
Sullivan.

This corps assembled in camp at Torryburn, on the 19th July; and, owing to delay in the transport of camp equipage from St. Andrew's Camp, it was impossible to issue the usual supply of tents on the date of assembly. The Lieut. Col. (MacShane) however, arranged for the "bivouach" of the corps, and an old wooden building on the race course afforded shelter for a large portion of the battalion; and so soon as the tents arrived the corps settled down to camp duties and camp life in a systematic manner. Accompanied by the Assistant Inspector of Artillery, the District Paymaster and the Acting Brigade Major (Lieut. Col. Beer), I inspected the corps on the 26th July, and I found the excellent regimental system established by the late Brigade Major (Lieut. Col. Otty) working satisfactorily; and, considering that but a few days' drill had been performed, the battalion movements well executed. Duty at Chatham prevented me from again seeing this corps under arms, but the Lieut. Colonel's report, (enclosed herewith) bears ample testimony to still further efficiency attained before the breaking up of the camp on the 30th July. The situation of the camp was admirable, and the sanitary arrangements reflected credit upon the medical officers.

I have much pleasure in adding that there is a marked improvement in the condition of the arms and accoutrements of this corps since they have been handed over to the charge of the Government Caretaker.

On the promotion of Lieut. Col. MacShane to the Staff, the command of the corps has devolved upon an efficient officer, Lieut. Col. Sullivan; and an excellent officer succeeds to the Majority, Major Blane.

These officers are about to form a class, composed of officers and non-commissioned officers, for improvement in the knowledge of drill, which I hope may produce good results.

*74th Battalion.*—Lieut. Col. Beer.

Accompanied by the District Paymaster and the Brigade Major, I inspected this corps at its camp, near Sussex, on the 1st October.

Owing to the money voted by Parliament for the annual drill being then nearly exhausted, this corps was permitted to perform but six day's drill. This was, of course, a disappointment to its members, who had left their homes expecting to complete twelve days' drill, and had made arrangements for rations, &c., for that period. However, so great was the attention evidently given to drill during the limited time at its disposal, that I considered it due to the corps to submit for the consideration of the authorities at head quarters a special report of its efficiency, adverting to the discipline that prevailed, to which report I respectfully direct attention.

The situation of the camp, on the grounds of the Lieut. Colonel, was picturesque in the extreme (on the banks of the Sussex River), with abundant scope for drill.

The Lieut. Colonel and his officers made excellent arrangements for the supply of rations, cooking, &c., whereby the health and comfort of the men were secured.

*Drill Shed at St. John.*

The pressing want of a drill shed at St. John has been frequently adverted to in my Annual Reports. No further words of mine are here needed. The upper part of the Infantry Soldiers' Barracks having been converted into armouries, in charge of an efficient armourer; an important step in the right direction has, however, been taken.

*Aid for the Civil Authorities at St. John.*

I beg to enclose herewith a copy of the Report (D) of Lieut. Col. MacShane, commanding 62nd (St. John's) Battalion, submitted by me for the favourable consideration of the Major General commanding, stating the action taken by that officer in aid of the civil power at St. John, on the 5th May last, with respect to which report I was requested to "communicate to Lieut. Col. MacShane the Major General's appreciation of the judgment and promptitude with which he acted upon the requisition of the magistrates, and the very soldierlike steps which he adopted with regard to the detachment of his regiment, and which he (the Major General) has had much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Dominion Government."

(To be Continued.)

DEPARTURE OF LT.-COL. JAGO.—Amid the regrets of his many acquaintances and numerous friends, Lt. Col. Jago took his departure, with his family, in the International steamer, yesterday morning for Portland Maine, from whence he proceeds to England. Before leaving the Park Hotel, where he had been residing for the past few days, he was serenaded by the Band of the 62nd Battalion which also marched to the steamer's wharf. Upon this a large crowd had assembled, among them officers of the various departments of the militia service, to bid farewell to the Colonel and his estimable wife. As the boat swung off a salute was fired by Major Cunard's battery from Fort Home; Capt. Kane's battery stationed in the barrack green fired the second and the report had not ceased when there was a like one from Capt. Ring's in Carleton, and Capt. Armstrong's then saluted the steamer with the 32 pounders.

Few men have left the city with greater regrets, both his own as well as his friends, and before the steamer cast off the Colonel's voice had become husky with the deep emotion rising up in his breast and which he sought in vain to conceal.—*St. John Telegraph.*

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 5th May, 1876.

## GENERAL ORDERS (8.)

## No. 1.

## ACTIVE MILITIA.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

*Governor General's Body Guard.*

## To be Major :

Lieut. Colonel George T. Denison, C. S., from the retired list.

## To be Captain :

Lieutenant Orlando Dunn, C. S.

## To be Lieutenant :

Cornet Clarence Alfred Kinsey Denison, C. S.

## To be Cornet, provisionally :

George Hiram Capron Brooke, Gentleman.

*4th Provisional Regiment of Cavalry.*

## To be Adjutant with rank of Captain from 3rd March, 1876 :

Sydenham Clitherow McGill, Esq., formerly Captain in H. M.'s 22nd Regiment.

*No. 1 Troop.*

## To be Cornet, provisionally :

Riding Master Thomas Todd, C. S., vice Strange, removed.

*Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.*

## To be Major, provisionally :

Captain Archibald Graham, No. 6 Battery, No. 4 Battery.

## To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally, from 8th April 1876.

2nd Lieutenant James Grant, vice Milford; left limits.

## To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally :

Edward Alphonse Mars, Gentleman.

*Toronto Engineer Company.*

## To be Captain :

Lieut. Colonel Thomas Clarkson Scoble, M. S., from the retired list.

## To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally :

Thomas Herbert Marsh, Gentleman.

## To be 2nd Lieutenant :

William Cruit, Gentleman, V. B.

*1st Battalion Governor General's Foot Guards.*

## To be Major :

Captain James Pennington Macpherson, M. S.

## To be Captains :

Lieutenant Frederick W. Mills, V. B., vice Patrick, retired.

Lieutenant Horace Gerald Dunlevie, V. B., vice Macpherson, promoted.

## To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

William A. Mackinnon, Gentleman, vice Mills, promoted.

## To be Ensigns, provisionally :

Kingsford Graburn, Gentleman.  
Robert Surtees, Gentleman.

*12th Battalion of Infantry, or "York Rangers."**No. 4 Company, Newmarket.*

## To be Lieutenant :

Ensign James Addison, M. S., vice Titus Robinson, left limits.

*18th "Prescott" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 5. Company, Plantagenet.*

## To be Captain :

Chauncey Johnson, Gentleman, M. S., vice McLennan, left limits.

*24th "Kent" Battalion of Infantry.*

## To be Major :

Captain Mathew Martin, V. B., vice Honorable A. McKellar, resigned.

*26th "Middlesex" Battalion of Infantry.*

## To be Adjutant :

Captain William McKellar, M. S.; vice O'Malley, promoted.

*No. 6 Company, Parkhill.*

## To be Captain :

Ensign George S. Johnson, V. B., vice McKellar, appointed Adjutant.

*35th Battalion of Infantry or "The Simcoe Foresters."**No. 10 Company, Wye Bridge.*

## To be Lieutenant :

William Cameron Anderson, Gentleman, M. S., vice D. McIntosh, left limits.

*44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 2. Company, Clifton.*

## To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

William M. Hendershot, Gentleman, vice Benson, deceased.

49th "Hastings" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 2 Company, Stirling.

The resignation of Ensign James Parker is hereby accepted.

56th "Grenville" Battalion or "The Lisgar Rifles."

No. 1 Company, Prescott.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Orange Scott Dawson, Gentleman, vice J. A. Smyth, resigned.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Wentworth Chapman, Gentleman, vice Boswell, left limits.

59th "Stomont and Glengarry" Battalion for Infantry.

No. 7 Company, Athol.

The resignation of Lieutenant Charles Chester is hereby accepted.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Major William Arthurs, V. B., 2nd Battalion (Queen's Own Rifles) from 24th March 1876.

To be Majors:

Captain John McMillan, V. B., No. 3 Company, 26th Battalion.

Captain and Adjutant William McKellar, M. S., 26 Battalion.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

5th Battalion, "Royal Fusiliers."

To be Paymaster:

Captain Frederick Mackenzie, from No. 3 Company.

To be Captain, provisionally:

Charles G. Geddes, gentleman, vice Mackenzie, appointed paymaster.

To be Ensign:

William T. Macfarlane, Gentleman, M. S.

St. Hyacinthe Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

To be Paymaster:

Lieutenant Diédonné Denis, from No. 2 Company, vice Cardin, resigned.

BREVET.

To be Major:

Captain and Adjutant Oswald Hunter, V. B., 55th Megantic Light Infantry Battalion, from 10th February, 1876.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

62nd "St. John" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Captains:

Lieutenant Hugh H. McLean, M. S., vice Nugent, resigned.

Lieutenant Edward T. Sturdee, M. S., vice Kaye, resigned.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign William Zobieski Earle, M. S. vice McLean, promoted.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Winnipeg Field Battery.

To be Surgeon:

Edward Benson, M. D., Gentleman.

BREVET.

Detachment Garrison Artillery on Service.

The Brevet Rank of Captain is hereby granted to Lieutenant John Cotton.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BREVET.

To be Major, as a special case:

Captain Francis James Roscoe, No. 1 Company Rifles, Victoria.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

SCHOOLS OF GUNNERY.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS "SHORT COURSE" CERTIFICATES.

Major J. D. Underhill, New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

Sergeant J. Dunlop, New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

Sergeant F. Galbraith, Durham Field Battery.

Sergeant William Allen, Hamilton Field Battery.

Corporal W. Percy, Ottawa Field Battery.

Gunner J. F. Beasley, "A Battery."

Gunner J. Bridgeford, Wellington Field Battery.

Gunner James Hutchison, Kingston Field Battery.

Gunner Patrick O'Brien, "A Battery."

Gunner J. Beers, Toronto Garrison Battery.

Gunner William Davidson, St. Catherines Garrison Battery.

SECOND CLASS "SHORT COURSE" CERTIFICATES.

Sergt. T. Benson, Durham Field Battery.

do W. C. Bruce, Hamilton do do

Corporal E. W. Roberts, New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

Corporal F. Anderson, New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

Bombardier E. McGaw, New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

Gunner T. Hartnett, Wellington Field Battery.

Gunner C. Schofield, "A Battery."

Gunner C. H. Stobart, Wellington Field Battery.

Gunner J. Workman, Durham Field Battery.

Gunner R. Walton, Kingston Field Battery.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SECOND CLASS "SHORT COURSE" CERTIFICATES.

Lieutenant James Irving, Charlottetown Garrison Artillery.

Sergeant André Deltaire, Quebec Field Battery.

Sergeant Andrew Hay, New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

Corporal Mathew May, New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

Bombardier George Stevens, "B Battery."

do A. J. Williams, Quebec Field Battery.

Bombardier T. McCartney, "B. Battery."

Gunner C. Morrice, Montreal Garrison Artillery.

Gunner John Swanson, "B. Battery."

Gunner William Mason do

do David Walmsley, do

do J. H. Wheelock, Quebec Field Battery.

Gunner Michael Nelan, "B. Battery."

do J. D. O'Neil, do

do Martin Kennedy do

do John Donnelly do

SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

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

(For continuation see page 212.)



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## The Volunteer Review,

AND

## MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1876.

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

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

The question of the "Future Instruction" of the officers and men of the Active Militia is now prominently before the public. The valuable practical letter of Captain RADFORD which appeared in the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* of the 4th April, points out the company headquarters as the place where the necessary tactical knowledge is to be acquired and its practical value developed.

There is one item and the most important in the system—the practical use of the rifle—in which we earnestly endorse Captain RAD-

FORD's assertion that "the men should be very carefully taught the way in which to fire, and there is not time to instruct them properly in camp—where thousands have to be rushed through their course in any way which is a very bad principle to work on."

Another correspondent in the same issue over the signature of "Kanuck," shews the necessity has arisen for providing a system of instruction that can be worked in the future without the cost of the military schools. It is all very well to cry up the value of those latter, but partly owing to the manner in which they were organized at certain centres far apart, and partly from the want of any system by which their full value could be realized for the Active Force, they produced no results commensurate with the outlay, and were not of that value to the country their admirers and authors supposed. Having practically tried that system, would it not be as well now to try what value the force would receive by confining tactical, as well as theoretical and practical instruction, to the company headquarters for ordinary purposes—send *officers* willing to serve to the Staff College for instructions in the higher branches of the profession and take care that they shall have sufficient employment when duly qualified.

The fault of the present system is that no care has been taken to make the knowledge acquired at the expense of the people available for the service of the country.

The concluding part of "Kanuck's" letter is interesting: to make it available for the service of the country the educational institutions should be put under the control of the Militia Department—it would not do to train boys at the will of the *Domine*, and there could be no mixture of the civil commissioners and military superintendents in educational establishments.

The patriotic efforts of the Montreal gentleman deserve all praise, and will do good so far, but private individuals, no matter how energetic, self-sacrificing, or far seeing, can never effect an object which requires the whole power of a nation to accomplish. We do not say this to damp the energy of any patriotic individual, and Canada does not want gallant and whole souled gentlemen to shew what can be done by private enterprise. We wish all such hearty God speed with the good work, and would do everything in our power to encourage and assist such, but the people must be taught to do their own work and bear their own expenses without sacrificing individuals for the public good—every man must bear his own share of the public burthens.

Our columns are always open to the opinions of our comrades, always premising that those are non partizan, and do not tend to bring discipline into contempt.

The following article from the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of 25th March will be read with interest in consequence of

the revolutionary change about to be effected in the regular army of the United States.

From what is known of such a mode of officering an army, we should say our neighbours were about making a very dangerous experiment, judging from the results as far as the French Army is concerned, where promotion from the ranks has been tried on a grand scale for the greater part of a century the experiments has been most disastrous to the morale of the army, destructive of the best interests of the country, and has utterly failed to produce a General worthy the name. We are pretty well satisfied it will fail in the same way with our neighbours.

"There seems to be a prospect that the outcry for Army reduction, raised without sense or reason, at the beginning of the session, may result in radical changes in the Army system, without, however, affecting the integrity of the machine. There is no apparent prospect of any reduction to any extent greater than that of the Banning bill, if even that can run the gauntlet of the two Houses. In the present state of demagoguery to which Congress is apparently given over, this may be accepted with a sense of relief that nothing worse has come of it all.

Reduction apart, however, the Banning bill proposes one radical change, which we cannot but think is at least worth trying fairly. We refer to the change in the mode of officering the Army, limiting the commissions to graduates of West Point and non-commissioned officers of the Army itself, the civil appointments being abolished entirely.

The bill is the production of the chairman of the House Military Committee, and as such will probably be passed, and the provisions as to the promotions from the ranks will, therefore, almost certainly be carried, as they are an integral part of the bill.

This change is the first attempt in the history of our Regular Army to adapt it to the Democratic nature of the Government, by opening its prizes to the people at large. Hitherto the Army has been modelled, in its traditions and system of officering, almost entirely on the English idea of a gulf between the enlisted man and the commissioned officer, and of the two as coming from different classes and having diverse careers. This was, perhaps, natural, on account of our English descent and the tendency of a race to revert to its original type and modes of thought under any circumstances of government. At the same time, however, that we have had the English idea ruling the spirit of the Army, the system of organization has been modelled almost entirely on that of the French, in which promotion from the ranks has been a matter of routine from the year 1789 to the present day; through every change of government from Democracy to despotism.

Mr. Banning's bill proposes to recognize officially the fact that there is no such thing as a natural division of classes in America, and that officer and soldier come from the same class, the only distinction being that of education, which all are free to obtain.

In the volunteer service, in war time, this system produced a good working class of officers, to judge from the testimony of General Sherman in his Memoirs, and from the successes which attended the close of the war, when almost all the regimental officers had risen from the ranks in the 'veteran' regiments. The exigencies of our small regular force in time of peace are, however, different. The discipline needs to

be stricter, as it is well known that a campaign relaxes discipline sorely. The system of property accountability is much stricter, drill more accurate, and service much harder and more wearisome.

Still, it seems to be settled that the experiment is to be tried, and time alone can determine whether it will succeed. By the passage of the law the enlisted man is at once placed on a higher plane. He sees before him the fair prospect, with good behavior, of winning a commission, and, it is plain that this will probably induce a far higher class of men to enlist than could be expected under the 'casto' system.

It is upon this contingency that the experiment will entirely depend for its success. There is no doubt that the 'casto' system, in the English army as well as our own, has discouraged the enlistment of a good class of men. The records of desertion and courts martial and the popular distaste for enlistment in both countries are evidence of this. To make officers out of the present average material of the enlisted men of the Army, would probably be to lower the standard of the whole Army to a great degree. It is to the future material as a whole, and to the better part of that now existing that we must look for our officers to fill the vacancies which West Point cannot satisfy with sufficient numbers. The raising of the pay of sergeants, from whom sixty per cent. and upwards of the future officers are to come, is one measure that will tend to raise the standard of the force; but there will be need of many and careful restrictions as to education and ability to be thrown around the provisions of the Banning bill if the Army is not to deteriorate under its influence. That its provisions will finally have a beneficial effect we doubt not, for they will place the Army on a firm and consistent basis throughout, but the change is so radical that it will necessitate a great deal of weeding from the present enlisted men and the enlistment of a different general class before it can work smoothly throughout the Army."

The following letter giving details of an extraordinary instance of longevity was addressed to the editor of the *Toronto Globe*, in whose columns it appeared on the 3rd April:

Sir:—Since reading your observations the other day under the heading of "A Very old Citizen" and the assumed possibilities of his early acquaintanceship, I have been enabled, through one of his sons from whom I had the information, to trace up a few facts of his history which I have every reason to believe are correct, and which serve to show that in his case at least, without requiring to fall back on the imagination to connect his long life with the notabilities of that era, he had a history of his own both curious and romantic, and through his immediate forefathers directly connected with and participating in that revolutionary period through which both they and he passed.

He belonged to the Glengarry branch of the clan McDonald. His grandfather and father were both out fighting with Prince Charlie in the '45. They were both at Culloden. His grandfather, as an officer holding command of a portion of the clan, was wounded, his leg being broken, and after lying on the field of battle all night was, in accordance with the cruel mandate of the victorious Duke of Cumberland, who had ordered his troops to give no quarter to the unfortunate Highlanders, on being found next morning, propped up in a sitting pos-

ture against a stone fence and shot through the head.

His son, after wandering about in a wretched manner among the caves and mountains of the Highlands, escaped along with Prince Charlie to France; and here it may be remarked this looks extremely likely, as the clan McDonald appear to have been most devoted and most faithful to the Prince in his misfortunes, and at this time, although a reward of £30,000 sterling was offered for his head, the poor Highlanders were as true as steel to him and his cause, and the name of Flora McDonald will forever be associated with this portion of his chequered history, as serving to show the intensity of the feeling in the whole clan, both male and female.

At this period, 1746, Lower Canada was a colony of France; and shortly after his escape this McDonald, who fought at Culloden, was induced to come out and settle there, where at the Cedars, about 24 miles above Montreal, then only a French port, his son John McDonald, the subject of this notice, was born in the year 1765, on the 17th of March and his baptism recorded by the priest of the parish on the 24th of the same month.

Shortly after this son was born his father removed to the States; then a colony of Britain, and it is possible that owing to the taking of Quebec by General Wolfe about four years previously overturning the French domination in Canada; and thus breaking up the French system with which he had then been associated by ties of friendship for about nineteen years, may have had something to do with his removal to another part of the colony.

After being in the States—now so-called—a few years the American Revolution in 1775 broke out, and here we find this McDonald, who had been hunted like a partridge in the land of his birth as a rebel against the existing dynasty of kings in Britain, espousing their cause against the rebellion then broken out, and fighting through the whole of the American War faithful to the British Crown.

And yet there was nothing so inconsistent in this as at first sight would appear. With the simple trust and veneration of a Highlander, accustomed by all his traditions for generations back to look up to a central head in the spirit of clanship as king over all, he in his nature abhorred this overturning of governments without any head at all to take its place.

On the conclusion of the American Revolution he, as a United Empire Loyalist, received for his services a grant of one thousand acres of land in Canada, and settled near Cornwall, where afterwards several hundreds of his countrymen and clan formed a settlement, and are known to this day as the stalwart Glengarry Highlanders.

This spirit of fealty to the British Crown seems to have animated all his family, as we find that one of his sons, this old centenarian who died at Collingwood a few days ago, fought all through the war of 1812 on the side of the British, and that another son who is still living aged 91 years was one of the recipients of the bounty lately distributed by the Canadian Government to all the surviving veterans who could be certified as having participated in that struggle.

So that this old citizen of 111 years of age was, at the period of his birth, probably among the first, if not the very first, Canadian of British parents born in the colony. The year of his birth was nearly the same as that of the First Napoleon, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Nelson, those great fighting captains now all dead long ago; and

although in humble circumstances compared with such mighty names, he came of the right stock of which heroes are made, and when the day of trial came was not found wanting, but as a loyal citizen was found fighting to uphold the honour of the British Crown as well as the best in the land of his nativity—Canada.

I am, yours, &c.,

DAVID FISSING.

Collingwood, March 31, 1876.

"The defence of London from attack by way of the Thames is nearly complete, so far as is thought necessary at present. The new fortifications at Oliff, below Gravesend, and Coalhouse Point, on the opposite bank of the river, have their guns mounted in position, and the similar work at Shornmead, on the south shore, is ready to receive the powerful armament which is lying at the Royal Arsenal for conveyance as soon as the weather is sufficiently settled. These new forts, combined with the older defences at Sheerness, the Isle of Grain, Tilbury Fort, and New Tavern Fort, Gravesend, all armed with heavy guns of the most approved character, are thought to be ample to provide for the security of the metropolis and the Royal Arsenal from the approach of an enemy's fleet."—*Broad Arrow*.

Our readers will be gratified to learn by the above paragraph that the safety of the metropolis of the British race is at last secure from attack by the Thames. Its security from insult and danger in any other direction must depend on the stalwart sons of the soil who have never been wanting to their country in the hour of danger.

The leading article from the same journal from which the paragraph at the head of this is copied will be found in another page, it is entitled "Peace and Panic," and points a lesson which we should take to heart, as well as the people of the British Isles.

Connected with all this there is a natural political law, which no exigency of statecraft should be allowed to set aside, and that is the primary duty of the Government to provide for the national defence without reference to any other contingency.

*Broad Arrow* of 11th March has communication No. 5 from 'Swingletree' on "Dearth of Artillery"—it will be found in another column of this issue—although it possesses little practical interest for our people, it fairly depicts the reasons why the organization in the Regular Service is in such a deplorable state, and why clever young men are deterred from encountering such a state of affairs as the writer points out. We shall watch with great interest for the remedy or remedies he proposes, because something valuable to our own organization may turn up, not that the same evils which afflict the regular service are to be dreaded or avoided, but as we need a large artillery force the scheme for quickening promotion propounded by such an able practical writer will surely be worth something.

Work has been commenced for the season on the Penitentiary at New Westminster.

This following notice of the "Battle of Solferino," an event which created the "Kingdom of Italy" and changed the map of Europe, is taken from *Broad Arrow*, and conveys an instructive lesson as far as military organization is concerned.

In modern days the loss of a battle or Empire is not caused by inferiority in troops, but in a great measure, by the very description of inferiority pointed out by the Emperor of Austria as characterizing their General Staff.

The training of officers for higher commands should not stop at the battalion or brigade—and under present systems it is to be feared there would be only a small advance on the example afforded by the events of this action:

"The third volume of the official history of the 1859 campaign, compiled by the Austrian general staff, has only just been published, and although the event is so far back, great historical interest attaches to the part played by the Austrian troops in the battle of Solferino. Throughout the book the bearing of the Austrian soldiery, their willingness to bear privations, and to do their utmost for their Kaiser and their country, is admitted as beyond all praise. At the same time very grave defects are pointed out in the conduct of the campaign, and perhaps the most condemnatory judgment passed upon the generals is contained in an autograph letter from the hand of the Emperor Francis Joseph himself. The Emperor enumerates no less than nine important points in which he finds the leaders to have fallen short of their proper duties, and thereby to have mainly brought about the disastrous ending of the eventful day. He limits his censure entirely to the generals, acknowledging, on the other hand, with high praise, the conduct of the regimental officers and the men. The generals, he finds, in the first place, to have been markedly deficient in resource and promptness of action, unable to adapt their plans to the circumstances, and to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the ground. As the natural consequence of this defect, he points out that most of the fighting occurred in roads and villages and out of the way places, not on those points where the Austrian Army might have met its foes with a prospect of success. Moreover, the Austrian generals contented themselves with retreating strictly on the defensive, without attacking the enemy when favoured by opportunity. In the second place, the Emperor remarks upon the absence of reserves within a convenient distance. In the third place, he blames the generals for not turning the artillery, whose efficiency admits of no doubt, to better account. A few batteries were ordered to unlimber at odd points, but the guns were not at all used where their fire might have produced a decisive effect. In the fourth place, the ammunition supports were kept out of the way, and in this way a large portion of the army was rendered practically *hors de combat* for a considerable time at an important juncture. In the place of the ammunition columns, the Emperor finds that the military train was kept dangerously near the line of battle, so that after its repulse the army was in imminent peril of having its communications cut off and the train disabled by hostile fire. A very serious shortcoming of most baneful consequences was the tardiness of Austrian commanders to take the field. The hour for starting

along the whole line was fixed at nine o'clock, but several army corps started considerably later, notwithstanding the reports of artillery firing, showing the vanguard to have become engaged with the foe, must have warned them that they were urgently wanted. The artillery fire was, moreover, very brisk, and must have convinced the generals that the engagement was serious. The Emperor also finds that discipline was kept rather slack in the immediate rear of the army, and that the camp followers were too numerous and too disorderly. In conclusion, the Emperor considers that the commissariat completely broke down in the battle, and he reserves his strongest blame for this most serious defect. He orders the commanders of army corps to give this point their most serious attention, and threatens them, in case of future shortcomings in the same direction, with strict inquiry and severe punishment.

"A long letter from Messrs. John Elder and Co., of Glasgow, which appeared in the *Times* of Monday last, throws much light upon the greatly controverted point as to whom the honour is due of first conceiving the idea of circular ironclads. From the circumstantial and apparently impartial narrative given, it seems very clear that the late Mr. Elder, some time before his death, designed a circular war-ship as being equal in speed to any war vessels then afloat, on half the draught of water of the latter, and that his vessel, while circular, or nearly so, in plan could be made of a below-water section, best suited to the circumstances in which it was employed—flat in the bottom if for lightest draught, but spherical if for great speed; the former being for harbour and river defence, the latter for purposes of attack, or for moving great distances at a rapid rate so as to hold the approaches to rivers and harbours, and keep the command of the seas—to be, in fact, ocean cruisers. The drawings of such a vessel were submitted by Mr. Elder to Mr. Reed, then Chief Constructor of the Navy, but were treated by him with indifference. Confident, however, in the accuracy of his view upon the subject, Mr. Elder determined to construct a vessel on his plan at his own expense; but the prolonged illness which preceded his death interrupted his work. With regard to Admiral Popoff's disclaimer of having in any degree derived the idea of his ship from Mr. Elder's spherical vessel, Messrs. Elder assert that Mr. Elder distinctly stated, after Admiral Popoff's visit to Glasgow, that the admiral was the first person he had met who fully appreciated his views, and that he thought the first circular ironclad he would build would be for the Russian Government."

At page 30 of the present (tenth) volume of the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* our readers will find a notice of the *original designer* of the circular ironclad floating batteries referred to in the above extract, which is from *Broad Arrow* of 1st April.

A despatch from Rangoon reports that the British Commission, under Mr. Grosvenor, arrived at Talfoo on the 12th ult. A British escort left Bham on May 3rd to meet the party.

Indianapolis, Ind., 5th.—A shooting match between Bogardus, of Illinois, and Price of England, for the championship of the world and the English badge, 100 birds each, was won by Bogardus.

(Continued from Page 209.)

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions,	Names.
Carleton.	—Quarter Master Sergt. Jas. Watson, 67th Battalion Infantry.
do	—Sergeant Woodward, W. Atkinson, 67th Battalion Infantry.
do	—William F. Atkinson, 67th Battalion Infantry.
do	—George F. Burpee, 67th Battalion Infantry.
do	—Charles Burpee, 67th Battalion Infantry.
do	—William R. Barton, 67th Battalion Infantry.
do	—Julius T. Garden, 67th Battalion Infantry.
do	—Matthew L. Phillips, 67th Battalion Infantry.
do	—Charles A. Long, 67th Battalion Infantry.
Charlotte.	—John A. Armstrong.
do	—Lewis J. McKenzie.
do	—W. E. Hazen Gremmer.
Kings.	—Sergt. Williams G. Scovil, 8th Regiment of Cavalry.
do	—John T. McKenzie.
do	—John Haley.
do	—Charles W. Baird.
Northumberland.	—Captain Hugh Cameron, 73rd Battalion Infantry.
do	—George Biggen.
Sunbury.	—William E. Alexander.
York.	—Sergt. Lambert Wood, 71st Battalion Infantry.
do	—William Rosborough.
do	—John Hart Estey, 71st Battalion Infantry.
do	—Horace T. Currie, 71st Battalion Infantry.
do	—Calvin Boyce, 71st Battalion Infantry.
do	—William A. Mitchell, 71st Battalion Infantry.
do	—William Mitchell, 71st Battalion Infantry.
do	—Dennis O'Brien, 71st Battalion Infantry.
do	—S. John Scovil, 71st Battalion of Infantry.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Annapolis.	—Sergeant Major J. H. Charlton, 69th Battalion Infantry.

do —Sergeant C. H. Cornwell,  
69th Battalion.  
Halifax City. —Ensign W. Bishop, 63rd  
Battalion Infantry.  
do —Ensign S. J. Egan, 63rd  
Battalion Infantry.  
do —Battery Sergeant Major  
John Lomas, 1st Hal-  
ifax Brigade Garrison  
Artillery.  
do —Sergeant Donald Fraser,  
66th Battalion In-  
fantry.  
do —Private Archibald Lock-  
hart, 63rd Battalion  
Infantry.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Captain John McMillan, 25th Battalion  
Infantry.  
Captain Lawrence Buchan, 2nd Battalion  
(Queen's Own.)  
Captain Thomas Taylor Kolph, 10th Bat-  
talion, (Royals.)  
Captain Norman F. Patterson, 34th Bat-  
talion Infantry.  
Captain John J. Smith, 34th Battalion In-  
fantry.  
Lieutenant William Arthur Phipps, 10th  
Battalion, (Royals.)  
Ensign Joseph H. Mead, 10th Battalion,  
(Royals.)

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Captain Norman Bethune, 2nd Battalion,  
(Queen's Own.)  
Captain William Mussen, 37th Battalion  
Infantry.  
Captain R. L. Nelles, 37th Battalion In-  
fantry.  
Lieutenant S. G. McGill, 31th Battalion  
Infantry.  
Lieutenant John C. Bryant, 31th Battalion  
Infantry.  
Lieutenant Christopher Cook, 35th Bat-  
talion Infantry.  
Lieutenant John Cockburn, 35th Battalion  
Infantry.  
Ensign William K. Rankin, 35th Battalion  
Infantry.  
Ensign George T. Evans, 36th Battalion  
Infantry.  
Ensign Adam Armstrong, 26th Battalion  
Infantry.  
Ensign George S. Johnson, 26th Battalion  
Infantry.  
Sergeant Richard Mercer, 34th Battalion  
Infantry.  
Sergeant Thomas Cleverdon, 34th Battalion  
Infantry.  
Corporal Gilbert Hartley, 13th Battalion  
Infantry.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Captain William Thompson 35th Battalion  
Infantry.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

William Kent, Quebec.  
William Flanagan, do  
Joseph Letellier, do  
Michael Tiernay, do  
Alfred Bolduc, do  
John F. Blackburn, do  
August Fraser, do  
Michael Lawlor, do

RESERVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF CARDWELL.

No. 2 Company Division.

To be Captain :  
Lieutenant Joseph Milburn, vice John  
Vance, left limits.  
To be Lieutenant :  
Ensign George Robbs, vice Milburn, pro-  
moted.  
To be Ensign :  
James Patterson, Gentleman, vice Robbs,  
promoted.

No. 4 Company Division.

To be Captain :  
Lieutenant John Reaburn, vice Edward  
Dawson, lefts limits.  
To be Lieutenant :  
Ensign William Church, vice Reaburn,  
promoted.  
To be Ensign :  
Archibald Dick, Gentleman, vice Church,  
promoted.

No. 6 Company Division.

To be Captain :  
Lieutenant Robert Wilson, vice Thomas  
Elder, deceased.  
To be Lieutenant :  
Ensign John Avison, vice R. Wilson, pro-  
moted.  
To be Ensign :  
William Lewis, Gentleman, vice J Avi-  
son, promoted.

No. 8 Company Division.

To be Captain :  
Ensign Robert J. Lemon, vice Robert  
Stewart, left limits.  
To be Lieutenant :  
Simon Langley, Gentleman, vice Edward  
Conway, left limits.

To be Ensign :

James Gallagher, Gentleman, vice R. J.  
Lemon, promoted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF IBERVILLE.

No. 2 Company Division.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Felix Meunier, vice Antoine  
Normandin, left limits.

To be Lieutenant :

Solyme Davignon, vice Meunier, promot-  
ed.

To be Ensign :

Jean-Baptiste Hormidas Beaugard,  
Gentleman, vice Davignon, promoted.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF MISSISQUOI.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Major Garret Sixby, vice C. Stuart, de-  
ceased.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF CHARLEVOIX.

To be Major :

Captain Vildebou Tremblay, of No. 1  
Company Division, vice Boudreau, de-  
ceased.

No. 1 Company Division.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Léandre Gobeil, vice Tremblay,  
promoted.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Auguste Simard dit Longuebrette,  
vice L. Gobeil, promoted.

To be Ensign :

Wenceslas Tremblay, Gentleman, vice  
Simard dit Longuebrette, promoted.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF 2ND ST. JOHN:

No. 1 Company Division.

To be Ensign :

Thomas C. Lee, Gentleman, vice W. H.  
Lee, promoted.

No. 6 Company Division.

To be Ensign :

William H. Sulis, Gentleman, vice T. H.  
Lawson, promoted.

By Command,

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

## THE FISHERMAN'S FUNERAL.

Upon the breezy headland the fisherman's grave  
they made,  
Where over the daisies and clover bells, the  
birchen branches swayed;  
Above us the lark was singing in the cloudless  
skies of June,  
And under the cliffs the the billows were chant-  
ing their ceaseless tune;  
For the creamy line was curving along the hol-  
low shore,  
Where the dear old tides were flowing that he  
would ride no more.

The dirge of the wave, the note of the bird, and  
the priest's low tone were blent,  
In the breeze that blew from the moorland, all  
hidden with country scent;  
But never thought of new mown hay tossing on  
sunny plains,  
Or of lilies deep in the wild wood, or gemming  
the lanes,  
Woke in the hearts of stern, bronzed men, who  
gathered around the grave,  
Where lay the mate who had fought with them  
the battle of wind and wave.

How holdly he steered the cable across the foam-  
ing bar,  
When the sky was black to the eastward, and  
the breakers white on the sea,  
How his keen eye caught the squall ahead, how  
his strong hand furled the sail,  
As we drove o'er the angry waters before the  
raging gale!  
How cleverly he kept all the long dark night, and  
never a person spoke  
Good words, like those he said to us, when at  
last the morning broke!

So thought the dead man's comrades, as silent  
and sad they stood,  
While the prayer was prayed, the blessing said,  
and the dull earth struck the wood;  
And the widow's sob, and the orphan's wail,  
jarred through the joyous air,  
How could the light wind o'er the sea blow on so  
fresh and fair?  
How could the gay waves laugh and leap, land-  
ward o'er sand and stone,  
While he, who knew and loved them all, lay  
lapped in clay alone?

But for long when the beetling heights the snow  
Tipped billows roll,  
When the cod, the skate, and dogfish dart around  
the herring shoal;  
When gear is set, and sails are set, and the  
merry breezes blow,  
And away to the deep sea harvest the stalwart  
reapers go,  
A kindly sight and a hearty word, they will  
give to him who lies,  
Where the clover springs, and the heather  
blooms, beneath the northern skies.

## Dearth of Artillery.—No. 5.

DEAR SIR,—It may be desirable to recapitulate very briefly the general purport of the previous letters on this vital subject, to which the *Broad Arrow*, kindly gave publicity. 1st. I called attention to our alarming deficiency of field artillery—alarming, because we could not, with the utmost exertion, put 100 field-guns on a war footing, if required; while the other Great Powers of Europe, among whom England once used to rank, could with little difficulty send out nearly ten times that number each. 2ndly. I advocated a method of increasing our present field artillery which would give us about 700 guns, in a condition far from non-effective for home service or defensive war, and expansive in a more prompt and practicable way than on any other organization if required for offensive or foreign active service; and 3rdly, I enlarged on the fact that this could be done at once, at no additional expense, without making one single new "appointment," or giving any opportunity for the further spreading of that canker of jobbery which is corrupting our whole military system.

When, however, I suggested that our present force of field artillery could be, by redistribution into nucleus batteries in the mode I briefly sketched out, converted into a cadre artillery of a strength somewhat approaching what it ought to be, I tacitly assumed that our artillery personnel remained constant; that its present strength of offi-

cers and men did not diminish, either in quantity or quality. This postulate, unfortunately, cannot be admitted; every one knows that the artillery is greatly below its proper strength, and is still decreasing in number, and that appearances are kept up by inducing volunteering and transfers from one "brigade" to another—robbing Peter to pay Paul—in a deft and clever manner, which, however detrimental to the real interests of England, is so far comforting as that it shows the Horse Guards' officials are able to do something besides devise new uniforms, which some might otherwise suppose to be the highest attribute of our head-quarter staff in 1876. And those who are behind the scenes know that, in despite of all the official placebos and assurance we hear in Parliament and out of it, the recruits we do get are worse in character and capability every day. So far for the men; as regards the officers, the paucity of them has been admitted, but things are worse than is known to the public, as usual. On reference to the last Woolwich regimental list, I find no fewer than seven batteries have no lieutenants whatever with them, a considerable number, both of field and garrison, have only one; many have only two; the "horse" artillery alone seems kept up to its full strength, of course at the expense of the other more important branches. So much for quantity: deterioration of the quality of officers may be safely inferred when we know that it has been decided to "push forward" fifty cadets of the R. M. A., which means to send them up for examination before they are fit, and to make matters easy for their passing and being commissioned! while to fill up these vacancies in the academy, it will be easier for candidates to pass in, of which advantage will no doubt be taken by a number of the noodles-with-interest, for the exclusion of whom, when the army was well-nigh-clogged up with them, the country demanded the competitive test—a test which has answered its purpose as well as most human contrivances, notwithstanding the management and jobbery by which it is daily and hourly sought to be evaded, and the prominence and publicity given to every particle of dross thrown up along with purer metal by its operation.

It would *a priori* seem likely that the artillery service would be well filled up in all ranks, whatever might be the case with other branches of the army. Its high reputation for ability and knowledge, the rank and consideration it enjoys in most armies, the nature of its duties, giving more scope for individual action; its organization into small independent bodies, which in former days gave rise to closer and better relations between the officers among themselves, the men among themselves, and both classes with each other, than was to be found elsewhere in the army; the peculiar and distinctive uniform, *simplex munditiis*, as it used to be before the Horse Guards gold-laced it; the more rational and less routine system which existed in the old B. O. days, when officers really commanded their batteries; the increased chances of reaching the positions of major and sergeant-major respectively, which used to confer some authority and consideration before H. R. H. (no doubt with the best intentions) ruined the artillery by the "brigade system;" the slight extra pay, more valuable, as marking an admitted superiority than for its amount, the artillery ought to be a popular service with both officers and men who possess ability and knowledge enough to be fit for it. Why is it not so?

To this question I propose in the present

paper to attempt at least a partial answer; space or time will not admit of an exhaustive investigation of what is really a difficult and complicated subject connected and entangled with many old troublesome political and social problems; but the main bearings of the case can be indicated sufficiently for my purpose in a brief space.

First, as regards the officers. I do not believe that at this moment there is one artillery officer, even amongst those of least ambition and coolest judgment—always excepting that valuable class who have contrived to pass all their service, or nineteen twentieths of it, "by hook or by crook," at Woolwich—who is satisfied with his position. Entering the service after a difficult examination and severe course of study, comparatively to other branches, the Royal Artillery officer finds that when commissioned and supposed to be fit for duty, he is sent for a year to Woolwich Garrison, nominally, to learn there what he ought to have been taught at the Academy, but really to pay more subscriptions and give forced support to the Woolwich mess and band, and to give a pretext for more "appointments," for these are the real motives of the year's detention of newly-commissioned officers at Woolwich which has caused such deep dissatisfaction all through the corps—here, as elsewhere, the Woolwich clique being the curse of the regiment! When this year is over, after having been nominally transferred to perhaps two or three batteries which he never joins, but where his printed name hides an otherwise ugly deficiency of officers he is at last "potted," and joins somewhere.

He very possibly finds himself the only lieutenant, though there may be one or two others nominally belonging to the battery, kept at Woolwich and transferred about in name as he was himself. He has the whole orderly duty of the battery to do always; the captain, who has never less than fifteen years' service, can't be expected to help him much; he, and the major too, assuming both to be present, which however, is frequently not the case, are men of double his age, or thereabouts; it may be fancied what a pleasant time he has of it in the delightful outstations which are assigned to single batteries. To compensate for that, he has fourpence a day more than his brother in the infantry, though much less than his brother in the cavalry. He used to have the small, but pleasant swagger of being a full lieutenant before they were, but the new system of back-dating the commissions of young officers of other arms, together with the year he is kept at school at Woolwich after he has passed out of the "shop," has taken away the whole of this advantage, and was probably intended to do so.

He plods along his dreary course as he best can for some years, finding on the way that the artillery has quite given up its old claim to be the best service for a poor man, as the glorious brigade system, with brigade messes, brigade bands, brigade entertainments, and subscriptions and the like, together with the constant changes in uniform and increased price of it, have made it one of the most expensive. He has to study harder, work harder, and undergo more foreign service (I don't assume that he is one of the favoured Woolwich clique) than officers of other arms; at last, looking dazed and old for his years, he completes six years service. Suddenly he discovers that a young medical officer, who entered the service at the same time that he did, has broken out into captain's lace and captain's pay for which the poor gunner sub. will have to serve quite eight weary years more! As he

gets towards the top of his list, he finds all his infantry and cavalry contemporaries passing him by and becoming captains; for, though individual officers of other arms may have been very unlucky, or have delayed their promotion by exchanges, the senior lieutenants of all cavalry and most infantry regiments, are much junior to those of the R. A. At last the glorious day arrives, he at last assumes the pretty gold lace of the captain, and then finds that his brother in the infantry, who is younger in age and service than himself, and has had an easier and pleasanter time of it altogether, has not only held that rank for two years or so, but gets sevenpence a day more pay, and has the capital position of captain of a company, while the poor gunner captain has no command and no position, and either is compelled through "paucity of officers" to do subaltern's duty (not an uncommon thing; more that one *major* has to do it at present for the same reason), or he does *umbra* to his major, and "assists him in the general superintendence of the battery" as the standing order-jargon has it!

He reaches twenty years' service at length. I say twenty years' service, as some Royal Artillery officers have got their majorities at that period, though it will probably never happen again, and then one might suppose, after at least twelve years' hard work as lieutenant, and nine or more—these periods are very variable—of effacement as captain, that he has reached the grand goal of field officer's rank and pay, and command of a battery. Has he? He gets nominally the pay of a major of infantry, it is true, but only when actually with and in command of his battery. The infantry major gets his 16s. 6d. a day whether with his regiment or away from it. The gunner only gets 11s. when on leave. As to rank, every possible mode is taken by the Horse Guards and his regimental superiors (who carefully re-echo the ideas of the dispensers of patronage, as a rule) to disabuse him of the idea that he is a regimental field officer. It never struck any one, for instance, to direct that an infantry major on a foot-parade is not to wear spurs and sabretashe, which are as much badges of his rank as stars and sleeve-lace, but the gunner-major is forbidden to do so, for no possible reason except to continue the policy of depreciation of the artillery which the present commander-in-chief has the merit of introducing. He cannot give one of his men leave from tattoo; nominally he can, but really the leave-list his signs has to be approved in the "brigade" office before it is efficacious. He cannot dispose of prisoners unless so far as permitted which is in most cases to the same extent as he was allowed twenty years before as a subaltern. Though nominally responsible for the drill of his men, in reality the hours and subjects of his drills are ordered for him by his "brigade." From want of other officers, he has frequently to do the lieutenant's work of routine inspection of kits, barracks, guards, and the like. I was lately told by a major that having no other officers under him, though he had the pleasure of possessing several colonels over him, he was expected to visit daily a guard of three men! he added that he really had far more position and authority when a lieutenant twenty odd years before than he has now as major. Then many of the older officers, who are for the most part good Tories, are extremely jealous of the rank of the majors, and knowing that the Horse Guards won't be too angry with them for anything that depreciates the artillery, lose no opportunity of scolding, lecturing, snubbing, and degrading their majors—a line of

conduct which can be more safely and successfully pursued in the army than elsewhere! This seems passing strange, but is true, even to such and extent that district generals have had to take notice of it, and the Horse Guards have actually had to interfere in several instances! So that on the whole the position of the major R.A., unless he happens to command a field battery away from his "brigade" headquarters, is a far more unpleasant position, and compares very unfavorably in pay, rank, or consideration, with that of the major of an infantry regiment, a man of the same service and who often owes his better fortune to the lucky circumstance that he was too stupid or too idle to pass for Woolwich, and so took refuge in the infantry. It is in the rank of major that the position of the gunner officer shows to most disadvantage; he has served at least as long as majors of the other arms. has on service a greatly more responsible position, is expected to know and be fit for more, has a heavy responsibility in money and stores, and yet he is paid less, and neither the dress nor the treatment due to a field officer is conceded to him! Worse than all, the only assignable reason for this is what in all other armies leads to a directly opposite conclusion—that he is an artillery man. Meantime, the same service (twenty years) give the doctor relative rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel.

For about ten years more, under "cold shade" of an administration which prefers amateur to professional soldiers, the gunner major plods through his career, feeling daily more wearied and depressed, in strange contrast to the other branches where hope and consideration increase with service and rank. He becomes lieutenant-colonel at present at twenty-six years, but this is exceptional and cannot last. However take it twenty six; he then finds that the majority of his brethren of the infantry have attained the same rank several years before, have what is really a greatly better position and much more pay, for only one in four of the gunner lieutenant-colonels get command pay, while every infantry man does. The infantry lieutenant-colonel is in a very splendid and independent position, the command of a battalion. Three out of four of the gunners have no position or real duties at all, and have the alternative of either consenting to effacement or of usurping the command of the one battery which is often stationed with them, to the prejudice of its major, the destruction of all efficiency and good system, and always to the great discontent of the men. I referred to this in a former letter, but it must be recollected that however silly it may be for a lieutenant-colonel to interfere with a major or a battery, still the fault is very much in the system, which, for want of the moral courage necessary to face the question of promotion and retirement, has attempted to relieve a dead-lock by creating a vast number of additional lieutenant-colonels for whom there are no duties; this, too, we owe to the brigade system at the root. Having passed a good many years in this unenviable and dormant state, the lieutenant-colonel at last commands a brigade, generally where greatly older than the majority of line lieutenant-colonels, and too often when deteriorated in body and mind by the depressing influences of his career. But even this means nothing more than signing reports and seeing prisoners, commanding the small army of some half-dozen brigade staff and clerks, doing no real command if in a field brigade; but if in a garrison one, having the high privilege of interfering with the majors, and of carrying out H. R. H.'s

excellent and economical plan of training foot-gunners to march past and skirmish with carbines!

When our gunner has completed thirty-two years, and is fifty years of age or more—just the period when men of other arms are becoming major-generals!—he becomes regimental full colonel, an anomalous rank which ought to be abolished at once. Here his duties are for the first time in his career independent and interesting, and of the highest importance; but he should have attained to them ten years before for efficiency. Thirty-two years of depression and petty details—a deal of it often passed in marching past and skirmishing (if a "garrison gunner")—is not likely to expand the mind or fit men for high command; and the actual result too often corresponds faithfully to the *a priori* probability. The full colonels cannot tear themselves away from the details of the brigade office, and the appointment of an acting bombardier or the regulation mode of re-dinking a cime of drunkenness retains a fatal fascination for the old officers, from which they cannot emancipate themselves unless it be at times to blow up recalcitrant captains or majors who wish to command their own batteries, or to deliver maundering orations about the Queen's Regulations to compulsory audiences of their juniors, who are forced by discipline to hear these (and other) sermons patiently.

To the relief of every one, the old colonels become major-generals at last, after forty-two years' service, and are shelved. I need follow their career no further: even if H. R. H. had not set his face against commands for artillery generals, the old colonels of that Service and age are seldom fit for them; ten years before that they often were, and would then have attained the rank, even though they had not interest enough to be employed, if they had only been in the infantry.

I have now shown sufficiently why the gunner officers are discontented, why the artillery is getting to be considered a "bad service," why youngsters fight shy of entering it, and why so many leave it at an early period of their career. There are other points on which your space (on which I have already trespassed unconscionably, though not disproportionately to the importance of the subject) will not permit me to dilate: The bad effect of the separation of the "Horse" Artillery; the demoralization of the depots; the mischievous influence of the clique of officers who have, with the connivance of the authorities, spent all their lives at Woolwich; the manner in which Woolwich, the old home of the regiment, is made unpleasant and strange to their brother officers by this clique of German translators, horse-races, and cricketers; the tendency to shunt clever artillery officers out of the regular military line into garrison instructorships and such school duties. All this, though not insignificant, is more than I now undertake to pourtray. I have said enough to prove my case; more than any officer on full pay dare say. You will observe that the system of nucleus batteries in peace time, which I advocated in my former letters—though it cannot remedy the intentional depreciation of the artillery in the matters in rank and pay—would yet relieve the plethora of superior officers and provide real work for every grade of a nature suitable to the grade; and would wipe out such anomalies as second captains with nothing to do, and lieutenant-colonels degrading themselves to the command of batteries. Two portions of my task are yet unfulfilled but through your indulgence I hope to be permitted on future occasions to

show, first, what special causes exist in the artillery to render it unpopular to men about to enlist; and, secondly, in what manner I conceive the admission and education of your artillery officers can be made more efficient and attractive.—Yours truly,  
SWINOLETREE.

Junior United Service Club, London, S. W., Feb. 25, 1876.

### Peace and Panic.

The amount of consistency in this world is always a limited quantity, and unfortunately, the wise in their own esteem display less of it than common mortals. We need not stay now to explain this singular fact. Our object is to give an illustration of it. There are in the world, and, alas, in this country more especially, a class of beings who are so benevolent that they can barely conceive how persons can be otherwise. They are so amiable that hating anything is out of the question. If they quake at all it is with the internal gusts of supernatural. They tell us that peace ought to be the normal condition of advanced nations. Sometimes they fancy that some serene pacific State did exist in very remote times. But they have not been studying history when the fancy beguiles them. At other times they picture a family of nations, without the rod, and then they are prophetic. Now what we want them to do is to take a lesson from the past, apply it to the present and leave prophecy alone. There is danger in the attempt to pry too much ahead. It begets world weariness. Men come to the condition described in the lines—

"And my friends surmise  
That I dazzled my eyes  
With the sight of revelation."

This state of dazzlement is not uncommon. We always get a glimpse or two of it, under patriotic disguises, when the Army Estimates are under consideration. Some irresponsible person tucks his peace theory under his arm, and fights against the number of men fixed for the year, or makes an abstract notion Sir Wilfrid Lawson has recently distinguished himself in this way. We could not wish for a more good-humoured opponent. He jokes his way along any track he selects for perambulation. Observe the tone of his remarks from the first. "There was only one serious proposition in the whole of his speech, namely, that an army must be either for offence or defence; and that as we were not going to make war against anybody, and nobody was going to make war against us, increased expenditure on the "land forces" was unnecessary. The right inference from such a proposition would have been that no Army at all was necessary, but Sir Wilfrid cannot reason steadily when he has so many jokes on hand: he reels under the weight of his own wit. His jokes were not at all bad. Mr. Hardy had forgotten the Navy, and the fleet, "being now free from looking after slaves, could devote itself entirely to the protection of the country." We wanted neither armies nor intervention to increase our power in Europe. On our new system, we had only to buy shares. This viewiness so pleased him that he proceeded to ask why the four millions that had gone to buy the Suez Canal shares had not been "knocked off" the Army Estimates. People talked about the safety of the country. The Militia was to make us safe. We had another alarm, and then Lord Palmerston's fortifications were to make us all right. The Volunteers represented a third alarm, the localization scheme a fourth, and his mobilization scheme a fifth. We pro-

fessed to be a Christian nation, and yet we worshipped Mars, and refused to set other nations a noble example. Disputes, might arise, certainly, but if they were to be settled by force there were only three alternatives. "If they fought with a weaker Power, they were foolish; and if they fought with a Power of equal strength, it was a toss up who would win."

Veiled in jokes of this kind, it was not easy to detect the meaning of the motion, but a majority of 129 was a declaration of common sense, bringing back the question to less humorous regions. In these regions we desire to fix the question, by a few simple considerations. In the first place, we contend that peace notions are the logical antecedents of all our panics. We forget our position and its duties, suffer ourselves to be drawn into needless reductions, cultivate the good feelings that favour peace, and then a gust of wind comes, and we shake all over. Thus we go down and up the whole gamut, and the result is that we are neither wholly pacific nor wholly prepared for war, neither ready for Christian renunciation nor military self-assertion. An even pace, a solidly-balanced position, is rendered impossible. The moment the atmosphere clears, reductions find favour, and the peace prophets don their singing robes and make us cry. The moment clouds darken the international sky, Belona thunders, and we are in a panic. The one mood is as bad as the other, and it is quite time we acted like reasonable men, and resisted complacency in order to avoid consternation. There is only one way of doing it, and that is by making careful preparations in the leisure allowed by "cordial relations" and pacific dispositions.

Good sense justifies this duty. Armies are not evoked from the earth or the air by magic hands. They cannot be manufactured in an emergency by an effort of the will. If Sir Wilfrid Lawson requires a regular supply of his grapes for his dinner table, he keeps a gardener, and sees that his viney is properly looked after. Were he to try his military method upon his vines he would soon discover that reductions would end in a famine when he wanted to give some prodigal display of his hospitality and his garden power. Mr. Hardy put the whole matter in a less figurative manner. Were European complications to arise "he should be driven, under circumstances of great haste and confusion, probably, to bring up at once 20,000 recruits, as had been done before, and with consequences that affected the Army to this day. That step had, he believed, brought discredit upon the army from which it had hardly yet recovered."

It is only in time of peace that we can prevent the repetition of such discredit. Forethought is characteristic of wise men, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson has to show why it should not characterize our military arrangements as much as any other business proceedings in which private individuals or nations may be engaged. Until he can do so, we must regard his privans as a sort of sugar covered medicine for making panics.

Our position requires provisional arrangements. Great Britain is not the mere island it appears to be in such peace and panic discussion. We have Colonies, we have an Indian Empire, and we are getting to have a wholesale horror of panics. Mr. Hardy understands the whole situation. He is in favour of peace; he has no intention of disturbing it by his arrangements or his expenditure, but he frankly avows that he wishes "to be in such a position that if an emergency should arise, he should not be driven to excessive haste, or

to do anything in a panic." This touch of simple seriousness rendered all the witty baronet's shafts quite harmless. He made fun of panics. Mr. Hardy answered, I want to prevent them. He ridiculed the notion of our having any occasion to defend ourselves. Mr. Hardy hopes the occasion may never arise, but, as a responsible Minister, he must contemplate such a possibility and prepare for it. It will be too late to make preparation when the thing is threatened, just as it would be too late to force his vines when Sir Wilfrid Lawson's guests were beginning to accept his large invitations. In all these matters the utmost that we can desire is, the same shrewdness that would govern other business proceedings. Raillery will not induce other nations to disarm, peace notions will not make them leave off paying court to Mars, and if we were in a position to set them the noble example the member for Carlisle desires us to give, the plea in reply would be—Your position is wholly different to ours—and no result would follow. The little brush upon the subject would not be worth attention, except as enabling us to insist upon the great truth behind it all—that panic is born of hasty reductions, and unwise concession to exigent amiability. The Permissive principle Sir Wilfrid Lawson loves, is always available in such matters. When the majority of a nation declare against military expenditure, it will cease, or be so reduced as to give him no anxiety. But he can hardly claim for his "wretched minority" or "Radical residuum" (we use his own words) of sixty-three, that it is a "two thirds vote" of a House of over six hundred members. In short he is beaten by his own principle.—*Broad Arrow.*

### REVIEWS.

We have received from Messrs. Battle Bros., Rideau street, the prospectus of a new monthly publication, entitled the "Ottawa Monthly Journal of Music and General Miscellany," the first number of which is to make its appearance about the 1st June next. It is to consist of sixteen pages; the three first will be made up of brief Witticisms, Poetry, and an Original Story. In addition to this will be found one page devoted wholly to Fashions for each month, which will, no doubt, be acceptable to the Ladies of Ottawa. A neat monthly calendar will be inserted in each number, and eight pages of handsomely printed, well arranged Original Music. The price of the magazine for the year is only 50 cts. We wish the Publishers every success in their new undertaking.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York, have lately published the *British Quarterly Review* for April. The following are the contents:—A review of Forster's Life of Swift; Ignatius—Primitive Conceptions of the Christian Religion; The Progress of Reform in Russia; The Bible Educator, Disestablishment in New England; Poor-Law Relief in and out of the Workhouse; The Atonement; The Present Aspects of the Church Question; Contemporary Literature,—History, Biography, and Travels; Politics, Science, and Art; Poetry, Fiction, and Belles Letters; Theology, Philosophy, and Philology.

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

The *Standard* says the challenge of the Schuylkill Navy to the University Rowing Clubs, to take part in the Centennial Regatta, has again been considered by the Cambridge boatmen. No definite reply was agreed upon, but Mr. Close will try to organize a representative crew.

Philadelphia, 5th.—Great efforts are being made to have the Canadian Department of the Centennial ready for the evening of May 10th. The display of art by Canadian artists surprises visitors. Mr. W. F. Fraser has made arrangements to lodge 3,000 visitors from Canada.

London, 5th.—The race at Newmarket today, for the thousand guinea stakes, was won by Count F. Desgrange's chestnut filly *Camelia*. The same owner's chestnut filly *Allemelic* was second, and Mr. A. de Montgomerie's bay filly *Lacem* third. Thirteen horses ran.

Madrid, 5th.—In Congress to-day Senor Romero Ortiz moved an amendment to Article 11 of the Constitution in favor of the extension of toleration. All objections and attempts to alter the Article, however, are fruitless, and it will pass easily as it stands, notwithstanding the vagueness of wording. In the division, in which the amendment was supported by Senor Alvarez, it was defeated; 44 Deputies abstained from voting, and 59 were absent.

**MARRIED.**

On Tuesday morning, May 2nd, by the Rev. Father COLLINS, Major D. A. MACDONALD, of the Militia Department, to Miss MARY RICHARDSON, daughter of Lieut. Colonel HUGH RICHARDSON, Chief Clerk of the Department of Justice.

**DIED.**

On Thursday morning, May 4th., after a prolonged illness of several months, Capt. JOHN LE BERON Ross, Civil Engineer, Public Works Department, aged 39 years.

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By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 29th April, 1876. Jm.17

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REFERENCES.—By kind permission we refer to the following: Franklin S. Lane, Louisville, drew \$13,000. Miss Hattie Baker, Charleston, \$9,000. Mrs. Louisa T. Baker, Saint Paul, Piano, \$7,000. Samuel V. Raymond, Boston, \$5,500. Eugene P. Brackett, Pittsburg, Watch, \$300. Miss Annie Osgood, New Orleans, \$5,000. Emory L. Pratt, Columbus, Ohio, \$7,000.

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Prospectus for 1876--Ninth Year.

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The idea of THE ALDINE has always been to win its way as a teacher through the interest and affections of the people—to avoid a technical exclusiveness, and to show rather than to talk of art matters. Without abandoning the popular feature, the publishers feel that the time has come for a more particular discussion of topics connected with the artistic and æsthetic culture of our people, and to this end they propose to introduce many new features.

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It will not hinder art cultivation by using superseded processes of illustration because the plates are to be had second-hand and because there was a popular prejudice, preceding education, that valued "steel-plates" by comparative expense rather than by excellence.

It will be thoroughly American and national, without being narrow or conceited.

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1776.

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