

the Crimea spread over a gun wheel, which rests upon the Russian Flag; cannons and mortars, etc., are arranged about. The word Crimea, and the date, 1855, are under all. On the other is the Sultan's cypher, beneath which is inscribed Crimea in Turkish, and lower still is the year of the Hegira, 1271, written from right to left, corresponding with the year 1855. There is a variation in the arrangement of the flags; in those medals intended for the Sardinian forces the flag of that country is next to that of Turkey, and the words "La Crimea," with the date, are inserted. This, it is needless to state, is Italian, and many of the medals first issued to the British soldiers are of that pattern, arising probably from the demand being greater than the supply, or from the fact of a number of them being lost in consequence of the wreck of the vessel conveying them to England. The medal issued to the French army has the flag of that nation next to that of Turkey, corresponding with the Sardinian and British, and inscribed "La Crimée."

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#### A PREDICTION VERIFIED.



HE historian, Robert Christie, in his "History of Lower Canada," while referring to the modes of communication with other lands, in 1793, writes as follows: \*

"Canada, in its intercommunications with England and the rest of the world, at this period, may have been as, according to Virgil, England itself was, in his time, with respect to Italy—" *penitus toto divisos orbe britannos*." To give the reader an idea of the rate at which news, in those times, travelled backward and forward, it has only to be stated that the mail between Quebec and New York, as well as to Halifax, was but monthly, and not always regularly so. In

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\* Vol. 1. Page 142.