

course of time the whole of the youth of the Dominion will be trained to the use of arms. The only quarter from which we may anticipate trouble is that of the United States—and we fancy it will be a long day to come. There is no question likely to arise to embroil the two countries in war. But let it come when it will, it will find us not unprepared to meet it.

THE WAR.

The story of the secret treaty between Prussia and Russia relative to the Eastern question has been received at Vienna with much feeling and a good deal of circumstantiality. It is now urged that in the event of a peace humiliating to France, Prussia has bound herself by secret treaty to support the revision by Europe of the treaty of Paris and the liberation to Russia of the Black Sea, with the Dardanelles. This is expected to be the price demanded by Russia for permitting Germany to move untrammelled upon France. It is further affirmed that as Russia does not care to leave the fulfilment of this treaty to the close of the war she is now insisting that in a treaty with France, Prussia shall not secure either fortresses or a serious reinforcement of her strength on this side of the Rhine. Russian diplomatists regard it as essential to the safety of Poland and the progress of the Russian Empire westward that Germany shall be left more or less exposed to peril from the side of France. In short, it is believed in Vienna, and the signs are that it is beginning to be believed in London, that Russia having let Germany go on thus far in the war, until her primary object, the prostration of France, has been accomplished, even more completely than was ever hoped or expected, has meanwhile been preparing herself quietly, and is now prepared to exert such a pressure on both combatants as shall secure to her all her objects in the East, without imperilling her European weight.

Garibaldi is said to be working great mischief on the line of the enemy's communications. To a determined man like the hero of "Aspromonte" opportunities will not be wanting for harassing the enemy's rear, such as uprooting railway tracks, destroying telegraph lines, and capturing convoys, and the amount of damage and annoyance that may be thus inflicted is incalculable.

A despatch has been received at Tours from Aslon, Belgium, which announces that Metz has not capitulated; that is, the garrisons, forts and town refuse to agree to the capitulation of Bazaine, and the Prussians resume their position about the place.

The Empress Eugénie arrived at Wilhelmshöhe *incognito* on the evening of Sunday the 30th ult. In the afternoon she visited the Emperor in company with Bazaine.

The *Independence Belge* publishes a letter from General Boyer, Bazaine's aide de camp, refuting Gambetta's charge of treason on

the part of his superior. The letter says:—We capitulated to famine. The Prussians entered Metz at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. The prisoners having recently laid down their arms at Griegney. They go to Germany in small detachments. The capitulation includes the fortress, town, all munitions and other property of State. The surrendered forts and all arms, flags, &c., there in, will be undisturbed. The French officers pledged themselves in writing not to re-engage in this war. They were allowed to retain their side arms and luggage.

M. Gambetta has issued the following proclamation to the armies from Tours:

SOLDIERS!—You have betrayed no dishonor. During three months fortune has been unfavorable to you, owing to incapacity and treachery. You are now rid of unworthy chiefs. You are prepared, under proper guidance, to wipe away outrage, for ward! You no longer struggle for a despot, but for a country, for homes burnt, for families outraged. France is delivered up to the fury of an implacable enemy.

"You have a sublime mission, requiring every sacrifice, to shame the culprits who render the army responsible for infamy. Your chiefs have justly incurred the stigma of treason at Sedan and crime at Metz, I call you to avenge your honor, which is that of France.

"Your brothers in the army of the Rhine already protest against the cowardly surrender and withdrawal from the accursed capitulation.

"It is for you to raise the standard of France soiled by the last Bonaparte and his accomplices, and recall victories; but practice the republican virtues of discipline, activity and contempt for death. Bear in mind the danger of the country. The time of treachery and weakness is past. The destiny of the country is confirmed. You having restored France to serenity, then be free and peaceful citizens of the republic."

It is reported that Thiers has proposed at Versailles an armistice, on a basis suggested by the British Ministry, and that the proposition will be, if it has not been already, accepted by Prussia. Thiers expresses great satisfaction with the course pursued by England.

The journals print a supplementary agreement in regard to the capitulation of Metz, by which the Prussians grant a right to the French civil officials to remove or remain at their option undisturbed in person or property. None of the inhabitants there, in a civil or military capacity are to be interfered with or held responsible for any previous acts for their political opinions. The sick and wounded are to have every care, and the families of officers or soldiers serving in the armies of France are not to be molested in any of their rights. Public property, with archives, moneys, and papers are to have protection. The mode of disposing the wounded prisoners is also mentioned.

The English and American families who were permitted to leave Paris, took their departure on the 3rd inst.

In consequence of the terms proposed on the 2nd inst. by Thiers and accepted by Bismarck, the latter offers to the French an

armistice of twenty days, to allow the general elections to be held throughout France, to be based on the theory of a signature.

The journals publish extracts from the *Journal Officiel* of the 1st, from which it is understood that the Paris Government has decided to accept an armistice, and that Florens, who awaited a pretext, raised a temporary riot. The *Journal Officiel* says the Hotel was invaded and a Committee of Public Safety proclaimed. The members of the Provisional Government were detained for several hours. About 8 o'clock, Trochu, Arago, and Ferry were freed from the hands of the rioters by a battalion of the National Guards. Favre, Farnier, Pages, Simon, General Farnisier, and the commander of the 107th regiment were held prisoners. It was not until three o'clock in the morning that these lamentable acts were repressed by the interference of some battalions of the National Guard, who ran up in great numbers, and took their position around the Hotel de Ville. The courtyards were occupied by Mobiles, while several detachments of National Guards and Carbineers were clearing the halls from the mob. At the same time the National Guards occupying the square, quays, and the Rue de Rivoli, showed enthusiastic greetings to General Trochu, as he passed in front of the troops.

It is reported that Thiers has arrived in Paris.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTE.—All communications addressed to the Editor of the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* must be accompanied by the correct name and address of the writer.

"DURHAM":—Since you have tried all means in your power to obtain a settlement, you should draw up a formal statement of the circumstances in writing and submit it to the Deputy Adjutant General of the District.

"VOLUNTEER," Chelsea:—Have sent you the "Rifle Exercise," by mail. Procured it from Messrs. John Durie and Son, Sparks street, Ottawa.

"BAYFIELD":—The prospect of establishing a Mounted Corps in Ottawa would be good if an energetic, popular and wealthy man were to take the matter in hand. If a Governor General's Body Guard, like that of Toronto and elsewhere, were established, it is probable the Minister of Militia would give it encouragement. Now that Government is permanently located here such a corps is very desirable; it would certainly be a popular and useful addition to the Volunteer service in this District.

In the Prussian fortress of Landau there is a French officer rendered insane by the excitement of the battles around Metz. He lies on the ground and plays with a dog the whole day through, now laughing, now crying. His breast is decorated with several orders.