

felt more strongly abroad than in England. Officers taking their uniforms with them are well received, as a rule, by foreign military authorities. Visits of soldiers to soldiers are taken as compliments, and, without depreciating the English Army or English generals, it may be safely asserted that they have as much to learn from Continental officers as Continental officers have to learn from them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—Each succeeding number of this periodical shows a decided improvement on the former. The last which has come to hand is much more artistic in the style of illustration than anything of the kind hitherto attempted in Canada. We hope it is meeting with the encouragement it deserves. The editorial department could not be better conducted.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY, John Dougall & Son, Montreal, contains some excellent contributions, and, as a Canadian magazine, is every way worthy of patronage.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, republished by the Leonard Scott Company, New York, is as usual highly interesting. We would direct the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of this company which will be found elsewhere in the present issue.

THE CANADIAN FARMER'S ALMANAC FOR 1871. We have received from the publishers, Messrs. James Hope & Co., Stationers, corner of Elgin and Sparks street, Ottawa, a copy of this useful publication. It is well got up, cheap, and neatly printed, and besides calendar notices and references, contains a list of the members of the House of Commons, of the Legislatures of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; rates of Postage, &c.; a list of the banks in Canada and other interesting information to the public generally.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 4th inst.:

QUEBEC, Que.—(Per Col. Lovelace)—Capt. Vohl, \$4; Capt. Amyot, \$2; Riding Master Villairs, \$2; Lieut. C. E. Montizambert, \$2. Lieut. J. G. Scott, (per letter) \$2.

MONTREAL, Que.—(Per Col. Lovelace)—Capt. Kingston, \$2; Col. Dyde, \$2; Major Kenneth Campbell, \$2; Dr. A. Nelson \$2.

LENSXVILLE, Que.—(Per Col. Lovelace)—Capt. Hyndman, \$2.

HAMILTON, Ont.—A. Grossman, \$1.

BRANTFORD, Ont.—Sergt. J. Gorman, \$4.

MEAFORD, Ont.—Wm. Robinson, Esq., \$4.

There is some stir at New York in consequence of the Spanish fleet having been ordered to rendezvous in the harbor. Considering the present relations of Spain and the United States, a little alarm is not, under these circumstances, much to be wondered at. The President has ordered two double turretted monitors and a torpedoboot to be ready for action should any emergency arise.

THE ITALIAN KING AND HIS FAITH.

Whatever may be the vitality of the political constitution of the Kingdom of Italy, there can be very little doubt as to the strength of the constitution of the Sovereign himself. A patient who has been able to resist successfully the attacks of a wild boar, a northwest tramontana wind, a pleurisy, a military fever, three copious bleedings, six physicians, and a special attack from a confessor sent by the Archbishop of Pisa, must have a frame of iron. There is no doubt that the recovery of the King is proceeding as fast as the illness itself did, and the only fear is lest his Majesty may be too incautious. Of the various details in circulation respecting his illness there are none more interesting and reliable than those published last night in the Pisan correspondence of the *Gazette d'Italia*; and as they contain a very suggestive episode respecting the King's confession, I cannot do better than give you the following extract:

The illness, which exhibited the most alarming symptoms of a pulmonitis in a man who had already an affection of the heart, assumed most alarming proportions on the evening of Friday and all Saturday. On the evening of the last day the medical men did not conceal their apprehension that the august patient might not survive the night, and an attack of syncope about midnight left them little hope of his recovery. Professor Pipriani, of Florence, then gave him a glass of wine, and it is certain that from that moment the improvement set in which still continues. As early as Friday evening His Majesty having been informed by his physicians of the serious character of the illness, determined to perform his religious devotions while his mind was calm and serene. He begged that a messenger might be dispatched to the Archbishop for a Priest. The wife of one of the physicians who attended him conveyed to Archbishop Corsi the wishes of the King. The prelate first thought of Canon Ibragia, and then finding he was absent from Pisa, sent for the Rev. President of the Pisa Hospital, who on his arrival found that his Majesty was somewhat relieved and the confession delayed. On the Saturday evening he again wished to confess, and the Archbishop dispatched the Priest Renzi with full power to absolve his Majesty from the spiritual censures which, according to the views of these reverend personages he might have incurred. On Sunday morning there was administered the Sacrament of the Eucharist, in the presence of Princes Humbert and Carrignano, and it was received by his Majesty with profound devotion. As the lungs now began to be somewhat relieved from the oppression which, during the previous night, had threatened to prove fatal, and as perspiration and symptoms of an eruption were visible, the physicians replaced the priest by the bedside of the patient. The following may be accepted as an exact version of the relations which took place between His Majesty and the Church: The priest, before absolving the King, told him that it was necessary he should make an abjuration of the offences he had committed against the Church. His Majesty replied—

"As a Christian I have lived in the faith of my forefathers, and am prepared to die in the same; as a King, imitating the example of my forefathers, I have done what my conscience as a sovereign commanded me to do for my country. I have always distinguished my obligations as a King I have always distinguished my obligations as a King from my duties as a Christian; as a King I have no abjuration to make." The

priest confused by his reply administered the Sacrament, but on his return to Pisa, and reporting to Cardinal Corin, the Archbishop, what had happened, he was blamed, and enjoined on pain of Church censures, to return to Rossore and demand the abjuration. The priest obeyed, and returning to the couch of the sick man, delivered his message. Then the King told him: "If you come here to speak to a Christian of his approaching end, I will listen to you with calmness and with gratitude; but if you require to speak about politics, my ministers are in the next room." The reverend priest made his way back to Pisa.

I am able to confirm, from special information of my own, the accuracy of the above details, and to add further, that very strong remonstrances have been addressed by the Prime Minister, General Menabrea, to the Cardinal Archbishop of Pisa, on the course which his eminence thought fit to follow.

WAR IN VENEZUELA.

Caracas, Nov. 8.—The Government forces arrived before Maracaibo about the 23rd ult. The troops under Pulgar's command seeing this, at once revolted and hoisted a white flag. Pulgar, alarmed for his safety, took refuge with fifteen of his adherents on board the British warship *Cherub*, then in port. The commander refused to receive them until they had laid down their arms. Not long after this the Government steamship *Bolivar* was descried coming into harbour. Garcia, and the fifteen men, then went up to the commander and requested permission to go on shore. The commander granted his request by putting a boat and two sailors at his service. Being suspicious by this seemingly strange conduct he kept a watch on the boat after it had left the vessel, and when not a long distance off, he noticed that the sailors had stopped rowing. He then put off in a boat to overhaul them, and when close up Garcia suddenly rose up with pistol in hand and deliberately fired at the Commander. The shot passed close to his head. Drawing his sword the latter struck at Garcia inflicting a severe wound in his face. Garcia was at once secured and taken on board the *Cherub* as a prisoner. It was ascertained that he had requested the sailors to take him to the *Bolivar* in place of the shore, and that they had refused and ceased rowing.

The commander was inclined to hang Garcia as a pirate, but on his stating that he had some revelations to make, this idea was abandoned. His story was that Pulgar and the fifteen men that went on board armed intended to seize the vessel. After hearing this the commander called them all together and plainly told them they deserved hanging; but that he would give them their choice of two alternatives—whether they would be taken to the Island of Jamaica to be tried as pirates before a court martial there, or to be tied hand and foot and delivered over to the Government. They chose the latter. The *Cherub* shortly after left for St. Thomas, Maracaibo is now open to commerce. The commander of the *Cherub* was the officer who not long ago resented Pulgar's insolence to Mr. Morris and his wife, two foreign residents of Maracaibo threatening to shoot Pulgar if he attempted to carry into effect his purpose. On the Brazilian mail steamer leaving St. Thomas on the 14th inst., the commander of the *Cherub* was reported as dying of yellow fever.