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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. IV.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1870.

No. 51.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "CAPTIAN."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT MARTIAL ON THE CAUSE OF HER LOSS.

(From the Broad Arrow.)

[CONTINUED.]

The examination of the survivors of the *Captain*, by the Naval Court, which commenced in our last, continued as follows:

FRANCIS MERRIMAN, first class boy, sworn and examined: I had just passed my muster and heard Captain Burgoyne give the order to let go the topsail sheets. The ship gave a heavy lurch, which knocked me down in the lee water ways. On getting on my feet again I saw the man on the weather topsail brace jumping on the weather rigging, I then made a jump for the rigging, the officer of the watch, Mr. Purdon, being alongside of me. I gained the rigging, and the water came on top of me and washed me off. I swam to a loose spar I saw floating, and then saw the boom boats drifting towards me. I held on with one hand and swam with the other, and reached the boats. A man there helped me in.

JAMES SAUNDERS, first-class boy, sworn and examined: When the ship capsized I swam to the pinnace, which was floating bottom up, and found there Captain Burgoyne and five others. We passed close to a ship and hailed her, but we could not hear our own voices. The second launch came drifting by and five of us jumped from off the boat's bottom and swam to her.

JOHN GRIBBLE, first-class boy, sworn and examined: I was on the weather foretopsail brace at the time the ship turned over, when the sea took me away from the brace and jammed me under the hammock-cloth. The next I remember I was got into the boat. This examination of Gribble completed the examination of all the survivors.

EDWARD O. BOLITHO, lieutenant Royal Navy, sworn and examined: I have been at sea twelve years, and held my present rank four years and a-half. On the night the *Captain* was lost I was officer of the first watch on board the *Agincourt*. I produce a certified extract of the *Agincourt's* log for the twelve hours preceding and twelve hours subsequent to that in which the ship is supposed to have been lost. Certified readings of the barometer are also inserted in the extract from the log. Between eight and ten of the first watch the weather was squally. In the squalls the *Agincourt* might have carried double-reefed topsails and courses without endangering spars. From ten to

eleven there was rain, and a threatening look in the south-west. During that hour the *Agincourt* could have carried safely the same sail as before, double-reefed topsails and courses. About 11.30 p.m. the squalls became more violent: about a quarter to twelve the wind shifted two points in a very heavy squall, and I deemed it necessary to lower the topsails and have hands by the lee sheets, and have the yards rounded in. I also increased the speed of the engines, to have good steerage way on the ship. The topsails then had two reefs in them. When the second reefs were taken in, that was done by signal. Besides the double-reefed topsails, when shortening sail, the *Agincourt* had her fore staysail on her. The foretopmast staysail was taken in at ten p.m. I was relieved in charge as officer of the watch at five minutes past twelve, but did not leave the bridge for some minutes afterwards. I went below at half-past twelve. Between a quarter to and a quarter past twelve the weather continued about the same as I described before—a strong, heavy gale. The topsails remained lowered until I left the deck. I do not think there was any sudden gust of wind between twelve o'clock and the time I left the deck. About eleven p.m. there was very little sea, but it got up very quickly. The *Agincourt* did not roll until about half-past twelve. It was a short chopping sea, but not at all dangerous for a ship.

By Captain Hancock: About twelve o'clock the *Agincourt* was heeling about three or four degrees. Before the topsails were lowered she was not heeling more than six degrees. There was no difficulty in getting our topsail yards down. One hung for a short time, but came down when the braces were well rounded in. The *Agincourt's* position in the fleet was two miles on the beam of the *Lord Warden*. The *Captain's* position in reference to the *Agincourt* was about half to a point abaft our weather beam, distant about two miles. At midnight I could not distinguish the *Captain*. I think I mistook her for the *Lord Warden*, and, if so, I saw her about a quarter to twelve. I could not see the bow lights of the weather line.

By Captain Rice: We did not shorten sail to keep station, but merely as a measure of precaution to save our sails, which had been some time in use.

By Captain Boys: About twelve o'clock I should say that, from the state of the weather, there was certainly no appearance of risk to any ship in the fleet.

CHARLES ARTHUR NICHOLSON, Lieutenant, Royal Navy, relieved Lieutenant Bolitho of the watch at five minutes past twelve, sworn and examined: I produce a certified extract

of the *Agincourt's* log of the twelve hours preceding and succeeding that on which the *Captain* was lost, with readings of the barometer attached. On the morning of the 7th of September I took charge of the deck between five and ten minutes past twelve. She had then her three topsails, double-reefed, lowered on the cap, and fore and foretopmast staysails. About twenty-one minutes past twelve we had a heavy squall, and split the mizzen topsail, and about five or ten minutes after that the main topsail split. The buntlines were close out, and we were just going to man the reef tackles when the sails split. If our sail and ropes had been new and in good condition I think we could have carried double-reefed topsails without endangering the ship, and I think also the foresail reef in addition. Carrying a press of sail, I think we might have carried a reef out of the topsails, but I should not have carried double reefs. There was a nasty cross sea, but not a long one—a short chopping sea. No ship of the fleet was in sight when I took charge of the deck from Lieutenant Bolitho at five minutes after twelve.

By Captain Commerell: I apprehend that if the *Agincourt* had carried double-reefed topsails through squalls, and spars and sails held on, it would have no more effect beyond causing her to heel some few degrees. When I reached the deck the engines were making twenty-two revolutions.

STAFF COMMANDER LIBBY, sworn and examined: I have been twenty-three and a-half years at sea, and have held the rank of Navigating Lieutenant ten years and ten months, and Staff Commander fourteen months. I am now serving on board the *Bellerophon*. When I went on deck at 12.25 a.m. on the 7th of September it was blowing a heavy gale, with a thick rain. The sea was not particularly heavy, but it was a nasty cross sea. If the *Bellerophon* had been lying in the trough of the sea I think it would not have occasioned her any inconvenience.

By Captain Hancock, The *Bellerophon* had double-reefed main topsails set, with fore and main gaff sails and fore topmast staysails; the screw was not working at that time. The ship was going, I think, about two knots. Her heel was then, I should fancy, from eight to nine degrees. I did not consider her pressed by sail at that time. The sail then on the ship was not too much for the safety of the ship, but perhaps too much for the safety of the spars and sails. When I went on deck I did not consider there was any risk for any ship in the fleet more than common in a gale.

By Captain Commerell: Had I been in command of the *Bellerophon* and all spars

and gear had been good, I would have lowered the topsails.

By the President: If the object had been to carry as heavy a press of sail as the ship would with safety bear, I think double-reefed topsails would have been as much as she could carry with safety. I would rather not have had courses on her. The Court adjourned a few minutes past sunset.

The Court resumed on Wednesday, at nine a.m., and at once commenced receiving evidence.

STAFF-COMMANDER WISE, of Her Majesty's ship *Lord Warden*, was on deck on board the *Lord Warden* on the morning of the 7th of September last. At 12.20 a.m. there was a hard squall from S.W., with thick rain. It blew hardest about half past twelve. The *Revenge*, in which he served as navigating lieutenant, would have carried close reefed fore and main topsails and storm trysails in a squall of equal strength without endangering the ship, supposing all to have held on. At 12.20 on the 7th the sea was very confused, but not high. If the *Revenge* had been lying in the trough of the same sea, he was of opinion she would have sustained no injury.

By Admiral Yelverton: To the best of my recollection I saw the *Captain* about half-past twelve. She was then near the flagship close under our stern.

By Captain Hancock: The *Lord Warden*, when I went on deck, had double reefed topsails lowered on the cap, fore and main trysails, and the foresail hauled up. I supposed it to be the *Captain*. I saw at half past twelve from what I saw of her hull as she kept away to the northward. Judging by the size of the topsails I should say they had the third or fourth reefs in. She was then heeling much but not rolling. I did not see her again after she kept away to the northward. I saw no other ships at that time.

By Captain Rice: I came on deck at 11.30 p.m., and remained on deck until 3 a.m., when the wind changed to the N.W. The *Lord Warden* was not in danger, but her spars and sails were. At 11.30 p.m. the weather was such as to render it necessary to lower the topsails, especially for the safety of the yards.

Capt. Elphinstone, D'O. D.A. Aplin, R.N., lately commanding the *Inconstant*, produced abstracts from the log of the *Inconstant* for twelve hours previous and subsequent to the loss of the *Captain*. He considered the weather to be what is termed a "dirty night," but looked upon the wind more as a succession of squalls than as a steady gale of wind. I did not consider that it blew at the utmost at a greater force than eight to nine. The sea was a confused cross one, but not heavy. Between two and three several seas formed into a sort of pyramid, which broke on the starboard side of the ship, wetting the first lieutenant and himself on the bridge. Remarkd at the time to the first lieutenant that the circumstance was the more curious as there was not a heavy sea on. Between twelve and one that night if it had been necessary to carry the heaviest practicable sail on the *Inconstant* to get off a lee shore, she would have received double-reefed topsails, reefed courses, and topmast staysails without endangering her safety.

By Captain Hancock: To keep the *Inconstant* in her station I had given direction to take a reef in the fore and mizen topsail, and to lower them on the cap and hoist them as necessary to keep position. The ship carrying weather helm, the mizen topsail was afterwards taken in and furled; the fore staysail set in lieu of main staysail

split. This alteration of sail, and that made by signalled order, was made to keep the ship in her station, but not in consequence of the weather. The sail the *Inconstant* was under at eight p.m. on the 6th was double-reefed topsails and foretopmast staysail. A general signal had been made from the Commandor-in-Chief to have steam up and use it when necessary. The *Inconstant* did not need the aid of her screw until wearing on the wind shifting. A few minutes after one a.m. a general signal was made from the *Lord Warden*, by flash lights, to keep open order. We were then five to six cables, perhaps closer, astern of and a little on the starboard quarter of the *Lord Warden*. The officer of the middle watch first reported to me that the maintopsail, which was on the cap, was split; and immediately afterwards he reported that the wind had shifted, and the ships of the fleet were apparently going round on the other tack. I went on deck, and steam was used to wear the ship.

By Captain Rice: With safety I have stated the sail the *Inconstant* could have carried if necessary. The *Inconstant* is very crank, but not so much as she was, and in carrying the press of sail I have stated I should of course have been prepared to shorten sail in heavy squalls when necessary. The log of the *Inconstant* gives the extreme heel of the ship at midnight, with the topsails lowered on cap, in the squalls at thirteen degrees. Looking at the attested copy of the log, I find the roll of the ship at midnight to be from five degrees to port to thirteen degrees to starboard. Previously the roll had been from five to port and ten to starboard. I consider the extract from the log to be a record of the extreme roll made by the ship during the two hours previous to midnight. I was perfectly easy in my mind as to the safety of the *Inconstant* during the night the *Captain* was lost, and carried the port in my sleeping cabin open through the night.

By Captain Boys: On the last trial of sailing by the fleet, the force of wind was from 5 to 6, the trial on a wind. The *Captain*, I believe, carried royals, while the *Inconstant* was under togallant sails. Our maximum heel was 15½ degrees, and the *Captain* was heeling nearly as much, if not quite. It is my opinion that the *Captain* could carry as much sail as the *Inconstant*, up to a certain point of heel.

By Captain May: When I went on deck, between one and two, the *Inconstant* then had her helm up in the act of wearing, and whatever inclination she had then was a mere roll made in the act of wearing. I have carried sail on the *Inconstant* with perfect safety with the ship heeling 1 degree, and lurching as many as 25 or 26 degrees. She had not approached anything near that on the night the *Captain* was lost.

By Captain Commerell: I am of opinion that the capsizing of the *Captain* was owing to a combination of effects from wind and sea, and that the ship had inclined over to the force of the wind, and while so inclined, a sea had probably lifted her and thrown her over to what proved a dangerous inclination.

By Captain Brandreth: to the best of my recollection I was not told of the signal made to "open" until after I went on deck.

The President: You have expressed an opinion that up to a certain point the *Captain* could carry as much sail as the *Inconstant*, &c. what point, in your opinion, would she have been unable to do so? Twenty degrees of heel I should have considered dangerous. Can you say what sail, if any, would have capsized the *Inconstant* that

night?—I do not consider that any sail a seaman would have put upon her would have done so. Certainly not double-reefed topsails. Would you be disposed to say the *Inconstant's* masts would carry away before she would founder by capsizing, supposing she was battened down, if practicable?—I consider the masts and yards would carry away before she would capsize under these circumstances, with properly proportioned masts and yards. My reason for saying that twenty degrees of heel by the *Captain* would be dangerous was that a great part of her deck would be under water, and the difficulty of recovering herself would be extreme, and if struck in that position, or lifted over by a sea, I do not think she could recover herself. I have heard that there was a limit of heel beyond which the *Captain* could not recover herself. I have read it in lectures given on the stability of ships at the Society of Naval Architects, and, in my opinion, the views there advanced were correct. I have no reason to think otherwise than that the *Inconstant* would recover herself from an angle of forty five degrees, and I would attribute that quality to the resistance given by the ship's side and bulwark, or high freeboard.

(To be continued.)

COUNT VON MOLTKE.

(From the London Spectator.)

The immense, and, as it were, self-dependent strength of the Prussian monarchy is shown in nothing so clearly as in the way the Hohenzollerns have maintained the tradition of thriftiness in the bestowal of rewards. They have never had to buy anybody. From first to last, from the first King to the first Emperor, the sovereigns of Prussia have been exceptionally independent within their dominions—have been as individuals wealthy, and have followed a bold, far reaching and ambitious line of policy. With territories little larger than Holland, and a country far less rich, they claimed and maintained a position among the mightiest potentates of the world, resented the faintest slight to an ambassador, and scarcely acknowledged precedence even in the Emperor of Germany. They have occupied precisely the position which tempts men to spend most lavishly, yet they have maintained for 150 years, through six generations—in their official policy as in their household management—a tradition of thrifts pushed often to chaste paring parsimony. One man in the line was a kind of northern Bourbon, wasting wealth in sterile magnificence and coarse voluptuousness; but he did not break the tradition, and to this hour the Hohenzollerns are served better than any princes of Europe, and give their servants smaller rewards. Nobody in Prussia is paid anything like the worth of his work. The whole aristocracy is drawn into the army by salaries which would disgust English bank clerks, while the *élite* of the cultivated, men usually without means are formed into an effective bureaucracy, and paid less than English clergymen. A General is paid like an English Captain, and a Perfect like a superior clerk, while the majority of the bureaucracy, which initiates and directs and moderates all things in Prussia, which governs in the highest sense of that misused word, are compelled to practice an economy which English dissenting ministers or Scotch schoolmasters would deem painful. A rigid, unsparring economy prevades every department, and has so penetrated officials as to become a kind of a point of honor, as if waste or even expen

ness were in themselves just a little discredit. To this hour, the King, who has become by successive accretions of wealth one of the richest princes in Europe—perhaps the richest in personal income—thinks it no shame to send to a city in distress which he keenly desires to conciliate, 5000 thalers or £750 and would feel genuine surprise if informed that the sum was not very great. In the midst of incessant battles with Parliament for money, the Schloss treasure—£7,000,000—has never been touched except for war, and the State commences a grand campaign, the greatest of our century, with a loan which London would take up at a bite and forget in a day. The extra amount of public money expended as yet in this war by Germany is not £20,000,000, and though £16,000,000 were recently asked for, the Departments have found time to reduce the demand to twelve. A part of this economy is due, no doubt, to the practice of levying requisitions, taught by the first Napoleon to Germany; but its main support is a thrift so determined that the plunderers have given up the game in despair, and as a Prussian official once said to the writer, "Our Treasury is not afraid even of a dockyard." This rigour not only continues under the present Administration, but is slightly intensified, "many small peculations having been suppressed," and pushed in some departments almost into cruelty. The Prussian hospital service, for example, is penurious to an unjust degree. There are not enough surgeons, no comforts are allowed, not even hospital clothes; men with broken limbs still wearing their cheap rough uniforms. Quinine, chloral, good wine, everything that costs money, is always the international surgeons report, wanting, and the disuse of chloroform is partly due to a dislike for an expense which a little more "fortitude" in the victims of war would render needless. No General, however high, makes a fortune; Baron Von Dreyse receives a modest wage, and we doubt if Sir Joseph Whitworth would reckon Krupp as rich. The State in Prussia accepts your services, it does not buy them, and yet those services are exceptionally well rendered. There is not so far as we know, an instance in Prussian history of a State servant having been rewarded as Marlborough was, or Wellington, or even Lord Hardinge or Lord Dalhousie. A sum was voted after Sadowa to the King to distribute amongst his highest servants; but Count Bismarck who had given Prussia the supremacy of Germany, received only an estate, large indeed in acreage, but not worth £50,000 in an open market; and Baron Von Moltke still less a sum, if we remember rightly, of about £15,000.

Nor in this channiness of money made up by and lavishness of honours or carelessness in social discipline. The King is in the last resort master of every man, and accounts have been published, obviously correct, of the great Chancellor's dangers from a group of legitimist old ladies, who constantly, by their influence with the King, thwarted his best-laid plans. If the world is not utterly misinformed, he has had to resign once or twice, and even now he remains just what he was, Count Bismarck Schonhausen—master in one way of the world, but hopelessly unable to contend with the stern old officer who is indebted to him for supremacy in Europe, for a position which fulfils the dreams of German legend-makers, and might make Frederick the Great leap under his stone shroud with exultation—chief among the statesmen of Europe, but still the "faithful servant of my august" and not very intelligent "master." It was widely rumoured after Sadowa that Count

Bismarck would receive the little enclave, which is still, we believe, kept in some way separate from Prussia, and would be Duke of Lauenburg, but Prussians only smiled at the report. He serves the Hohenzollerns, they said, not Napoleon, and so it proved. Honour enough to him that the King accepts his advice. The routine observed towards the Chancellor is intelligible—for after all he only makes history—but, we confess, fully as we had recognized the policy of the great German dynasty in this matter of remarks, the cold thrift of honour as well as money which makes every star so valuable—we have felt a faint surprise at the measure meted out to Von Moltke. He wins campaigns. He is the greatest in the field which the King best knows. The precise place which General Von Moltke will hold in military history is still perhaps uncertain. He has never yet, either in 1864, or in 1866 or in 1870, been opposed to a reasonably good tactician, an equal army, or a formidable strategist. Beating the Danes, when they had only muskets, was poor work and Benedek, perhaps hampered by secret instructions proved but a feeble opponent; while in France he has never met a strategist of any sort, and only once a General. We rather think, writing only as observant civilians, that on that occasion he was defeated, and that August 16 should be credited to Marshal Bazaine, who, had he but powder, would have retained the honours of the day. Bad generalship must be judged by its results, and judging by its results, no Sovereign ever had such a servant as General Von Moltke, who having first reorganized an army in which no soldier had ever seen a shot fired, having formed a school of generals and remade the scientific services, so guided that army as in a campaign of seven weeks to strike down the Austrian Empire, and then in a campaign of three months to subjugate the greatest of military monarchies. So far as close and scientific observers can detect, General Von Moltke has been in this tremendous campaign the Providence of the great German army, has planned everything, foreseen everything, has never thrown away a life, has never missed a spring. His single brain has been worth a hundred thousand men, worth all Napoleon was to the French army, and on his seventieth birthday the King of Prussia makes his mighty General a Count, promotes him one step in the social hierarchy—as it were in recognition *en passant* of sound advice lent to him—the King—in his management of war. A few days afterwards he makes two Princes of his own blood who, doubtlessly have fought well and succeeded, but who are nevertheless only efficient instruments in Von Moltke's hands as Field-Marschals, the superiors in the military hierarchy of the genius who had led them to victory and empire. In that realm of thought which of all others he understands, in the very moment of supreme triumph, with his whole soul subjected to the advice which yet he will not reward, the greatest prince in the world coldly and deliberately prefers to the claim of genius that of blood, and signifies to mankind that if his Generals master earth, they remain his family servants still.

There is something galling to men who believe that the tools should go to the workmen in such a distribution of honour, but while we protest, we are not blind to the strength manifest in such acts. They show that the terrible weakness of all new Governments, the necessity of buying support, is absent from the Prussian monarchy. The State, and the King as its representative, have no need to conciliate any individual,

not even the man who seems to work out victory as if it were a problem in the Calculus. He is bidden to work it out, and what higher inducement could there be? Had a Republic employed Von Moltke, it must have dreaded his ambition. Had he served Napoleon, Napoleon must have loaded him down with honours, and wealth, and territories, have filled him fat with spoil to bind him to his side, and even then must have dreaded in him a rival, a foe, or a successor. The King quietly admires and trusts. He has no need to bribe. He can be endangered by no rival, threatened by no enmity, undermined by no individual opponent. He is there, master by right of birth, in victory as in defeat too strong for even the semblance of hostility, as far beyond assault as if his power were self-derived, able to acknowledge aid, or to reward high services, or to abstain from rewarding them, and sure, whichever he does, to be held to have acted as became a King. If he hangs up his worn-out sword in the place of honour, lo! what a gracious King, if he flings it away, lo! what a master of the sovereign statecraft. Von Moltke has done his duty, and what can the King say more? It is difficult to read of this Courtship without a slight feeling of contempt for such niggardliness in the bestowal even of honours, or without a deep respect for the organization which is so strong that it need scarce be just to a seldier, at whose name the fighting world grows pale.

An order was sent last week from the Horse Guards for the various regiments in Ireland to forward the numbers of their rifles preparatory to exchanging them for the newest pattern, with which they are to be provided with.

The *Carlsruher Zeitung*, one of the largest papers of South Germany, advocates the forcible annexation of German Switzerland. Speaking of a performance of Schiller's "William Tell" in that city, it condemns the theatrical manager for bringing such a piece before the public, for it says the drama is only a political glorification of the secession of one of her finest provinces from the German Fatherland.

The Admiralty has determined to award pensions to the mothers and sisters of those officers who were lost in Her Majesty's ships Captain and Slaney, and who did not leave widows, provided such mothers and sisters were dependent on the officers who perished. Gratuities will also be awarded to the relatives of the men who did not leave widows, under similar regulations. The widows and children of the officers will be awarded the usual pensions, and the widows of the men the usual gratuities will be granted.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The *CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately favoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1lb., 3lb., and 11b. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

ARE THE UNITED STATES PREPARED FOR WAR.

(From the New York Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

Now that the troubles with Canada about the fisheries are growing more serious, and Gen. Butler asks of war to enforce the settlement of the Alabama claims, while Democratic newspapers assert that he expresses the views of the Government it becomes a matter of interest to inquire how well we are prepared for war, what is the condition of our military forces, what ships have we to cope with the iron-clad fleets of a great naval power, and on what fortifications the safety of our seaboard cities depends. A careful consideration of our strength in those respects and a comparison of our forces with those of the nation it is proposed we should assault, may convince some belligerent people of the wisdom of continuing to use soft words, at least until we are better prepared to come to blows.

Our army now consists of about 34,000 men, and it is in process of reduction to 30,000, as directed in the Act of Congress for reduction of the army, passed last session. By virtue of the same Act, some 400 supernumerary officers are leaving the service by muster-out for incompetency, by resignation or by retirement for disability, so that on the first of January our military establishment will consist of 25 regiments of infantry, 10 of cavalry, and 6 of artillery, tolerably well armed, excellently officered, and commanded by as able and experienced Generals as the world can show. Probably no nation can produce an equal number of officers who have had as great an amount of battle-experience as our Generals and regimental commanders. Our infantry is armed with rather a clumsy breech loader, produced by altering Springfield, muzzle-loading muskets according to a device of the Ordnance Bureau. It is inferior to half a dozen different breech-loaders made by private factories in this country, is not quiet so good as the English Snider gun, but will compare favourably with the awkward needle gun. It is a pet of the Chief of Ordnance, who clings to it with remarkable pertinacity, in spite of the decision of a Board of Officers in favour of another arm, and the repeated recommendations of the General of the army that it be abandoned. About 100,000 of these ordnance breech-loaders have been made.

We have, therefore, an efficient little army of 30,000 under the very best leadership, or rather it would be efficient if it could be got together, but it is scattered far and wide over the whole of our vast domain, from Maine to Texas and from Florida to Alaska. In no place can a regiment be found assembled, and rarely are there more than two companies at a post. The present army is barely sufficient to take care of the Indian country, and afford scanty peace-garrisons for the principal coast fortifications. But of volunteers in case of war there would be of course no lack, and a powerful army could be improvised in a few weeks, composed in a great part of veteran soldiers and officers fully sufficient for the invasion and occupation of all the British Provinces, in spite of all the force that could be opposed to us. There would be no lack of soldiers, but there would be a lack of breech-loaders, for the Government has but 30,000 in reserve and the country has been drained during the past four months of every available weapon that would hold powder and ball for the supply of the foreign demand, while all our private armouries have been working constantly on European orders, to their

fullest capacity. The Government has sold since the close of the rebellion, 1,340,000 guns, and of this number 370,000 have been disposed of since the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war, and nearly the whole number have left the country. But a small force of volunteers could therefore be promptly armed with breech-loaders, and to send troops into action without them is not to be thought of. So we are in no condition to go to war until we make modern arms enough for the large force of volunteers we would have to do the fighting.

Thus much about our army. Now let us see what ships have we to encounter the powerful navy of Great Britain, composed of 719 vessels, of which 40 are immense armoured frigates, averaging 3,500 tons each. We have not a single sea-going iron clad. But there are the monitors, it will be said. Some lingering confidence, doubtless still exists among the misinformed in that most stupendous humbug of the war, the monitor system, but there remains no vestige of it among naval officers. A few of these iron death-traps yet remain in a serviceable condition, and could be made useful for harbour defence, as long as they will float, but nearly all the costly swindles must be considered to be, as Admiral Dahlgren once termed them, only the useless lumber of war. They are not worth counting as a part of our naval forces. We have some forty-odd vessels of all kinds in commission, and about as many were laid up at the various navy-yards, that could be fitted out and made serviceable in a few weeks—wooden vessels all of them, and most of them quite small—useful for cruising and capturing merchantmen, or for blockading purposes, but of small account as fighting ships when pitted against such powerful iron clads as the *Monarch*, which visited our shores last spring. Nor have we like Great Britain, a steam mercantile marine that could be made available in case of war. There sail regularly out of the port of Liverpool more than a hundred large and swift passenger steamers which could be quickly converted into powerful ships of war, while we have not a dozen vessels of a similar character. As far as naval strength is concerned, the United States is not even a second-rate power. Spain, Italy, and even Turkey have more formidable fleets at sea. A war with England would, as Gen. Butler says, be mainly a maritime war. To undertake such a contest with our little navy would be absurd and suicidal. If we want to fight England, therefore, we must first spend at least \$100,000,000 to create a navy to meet hers.

It is doubtful if we could protect our chief seaboard cities from the attacks of powerful armoured fleets. The forts which guard our harbours are in the main brick and stone structures built upon theories which the recent improvements in ordnance have rendered obsolete. They have been a constant drain upon the Treasury for the past half century, but a simple earthwork, such as a single regiment could throw up in two or three days, would be a better protection against the Armstrong and Fraser guns with which British ships are armed. Nor are the heavy guns that arm our forts to be implicitly relied upon. Most of them have been mounted without having been put to any sufficient proof, and those that have been proved have shown such inequality of endurance as to give rise to the fear that the system upon which they are made is radically defective. Some have burst at the fourth round, while others have endured 800. A great deal could of course be done in the way of improvising harbour de-

fences with earthworks, torpedoes, and obstructions, but the people of Boston, New York, Baltimore, and other cities, would have good reason for lying awake at night if they knew an armoured fleet was approaching our shores with hostile intent.

To resume: we have no army except a small scattered force, which could not be spared from its present duty; we have no breech-loading guns to arm new troops with, we have no navy worth mentioning; our forts cannot resist the passage of iron-clads, and our heavy cannon are liable to kill more men behind than in front. From these premises the conclusion is palpable—we are not prepared for war, and we must either spend a year in preparation, at an enormous cost of money, or wisely conclude to keep the peace.

YANKEE TAXATION.

We commend the following to the attention of any stray annexationist there may be in the community:

THERE IS A HAPPY LAND.

And it is not far away either. Five dollars will take you to its northern frontier. A little immorality and mob law crops out here and there, but that is just one feature of the variety which gives the spice to life. The necessaries of existence are not to be had at the absurdly low figures for which they can be bought in Canada; but the victuals are consumed and the clothes worn in civilized society. And civilization is worth paying for. Congressman Marshall recently drew the following tempting picture of the taxation:

"A farmer starting to his work has a shoe put on his horse with nails taxed at 67 per cent. driven by a hammer taxed at 54 per cent.; cuts a stick with a knife taxed 50 per cent.; hitches his horse to a plough taxed 50 per cent., with chains taxed 65 per cent. He returns to his home at night and lays his wearied limbs on a sheet taxed 57 per cent. and covers himself with a blanket that has paid 250 per cent. He rises in the morning, puts on his humble flannel shirt taxed 80 per cent., coat taxed 50 per cent., shoes taxed 35 per cent. and his hat taxed 70 per cent., opens family worship by a chapter from his bible taxed 25 per cent., and kneels to his God on a humble carpet taxed 150 per cent. He sits down to his humble meal from a plate taxed 40 per cent., with a knife and fork taxed 35 per cent., drinks his cup of coffee taxed 47 per cent., and tea 78 per cent. with sugar 70 per cent.; seasons his food with salt taxed 100 per cent. pepper 297 per cent., or spice 377 per cent. He looks around upon his wife and children all taxed the same way; takes a chew of tobacco taxed 100 per cent., or lights a cigar taxed 120 per cent., and then thanks his stars that he lives in the freest and best Government under heaven. If, on the 4th of July, he wants to have the star spangled banner on real bunting, he must pay the American Bunting Company of Massachusetts 100 per cent for this glorious privilege. No wonder, sir, that the western farmer is struggling with poverty, and conscious of wrong somewhere, although knowing not whence the blow comes that is chaining him to a life of endless toil, and reducing his wife and children to beggary." Who would stay in Canada after that?

The road from Fergus to Alma was formally opened on the 1st instant, and the event celebrated by an excursion and a dinner.

DINNER BY THE MEMBERS OF THE 49TH BATTALION.

We have previously noticed the arrival of a party from Thunder Bay, among whom was Edward Harrison, Esq., of Belleville, an officer of the 49th Battalion, Ontario Rifles. A few days after getting here he was waited upon by a number of the non commissioned officers and men of the 1st Ontario Rifles, formerly of the 49th, Hastings Battalion, and cordially invited him to partake of their good will, in the shape of a dinner at Davis' Hotel, upon an evening named. The invitation having been accepted, at about 9 o'clock in the evening the company sat down to partake of the good things provided by mine host, Mr. Davis. Q. M. Sergt. Massey, late 49th, occupied the chair, while the duties of the vice-chair were alike ably performed by Armorer Sergt. Vandervoort, also of the 49th Battalion. Among the guests who were present we noticed upon the right of the Chairman the guest of the evening, a mile upon the left we noticed Dr. Campbell and several officers of the regiment, including Capt. McDonald (late 16th regiment), Lieuts. Walker and McDonald, and Ensigns Bell and Biggar, also Mr. Cunningham, correspondent of the *Toronto Telegraph*, and others. After the good things had been duly partaken of, the Chairman arose and in a few brief but well-timed remarks, called upon the company to drink the first toast of the evening, "The Queen—the best of all earthly sovereigns," which being drunk to with much enthusiasm, was followed by the National Anthem, the solo being finely rendered by Dr. Campbell, the whole assembly joining in the chorus. The next toast from the chair was, "The Army and Navy," briefly but capitally responded to, with naval song, by Sergt. Jas. War, followed by, "The Officers of our Regiment," from the vice-chair, responded to severally by Capt. McDonald, Lieuts. MacDonald and Walker, and Ensigns Bell and Biggar, after which the Chairman arose, and in a few words touching upon the object of the meeting, said that as officers and men of the Ontario Rifles, formerly connected with the 49th Battalion, they were met together this evening to do honor to a comrade in arms and an officer in the same regiment to which they had until recently belonged, a gentleman who like themselves had travelled over the long and tedious route leading from Canada to the Red River country; a gentleman whom they, as citizens of Belleville, cordially welcomed among them; and one whom he was proud to think was their guest this evening. The Chairman then turning towards the guest of the evening, read the following address, signed by Q. M. S. Massey (late 49th) on behalf of his comrades:

Edward Harrison, Esq., 49th Battalion.

Having left our homes to offer our humble but willing services to our beloved country, having traversed a dreary wilderness of rock and watercourse, and now sojourning in a land of strangers, it gives us peculiar joy to meet one whose form is familiar, and whose face recalls pleasant memories of home and friends.

You come here with friendly feelings towards us for the purpose of cheering us in the performance of our military duties, and to remind us that though far distant, we are not forgotten in the place from whence we come, and we cannot allow this opportunity to pass without in some degree giving expression to the unmixed pleasure your visit

affords us. While conversing with you we feel that we speak to one who links us to home and friends; we feel especially that you are come from that dear old corps of which we are, we feel but humble representatives. We welcome you gratefully and trust that you will carry back to our homes and yours pleasant memories of your visit to us. We shall ever cherish your kind greeting and deep interest in our welfare and condition, and you may take back with you to our old comrades and friends the assurance of our kindest remembrances. Hoping you will enjoy your excursion, and particularly this your first visit to Fort Garry, we bid you once more a hearty welcome amongst us."

To which Mr. Harrison replied as follows: *Mr. Chairman, Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the 1st Ontario Rifles, my late comrades in arms of the 49th Battalion.*

FRIENDS AND GUESTS.—In the life of every individual whether soldier or civilian, there are some bright spots to be met with when traversing alone the voyage through life; and no matter how dark and gloomy the situations of a man may at times appear, there are few indeed, I would venture to say who, were they called upon to pen his biography, but would admit of some circumstance or event in their lifetime which afforded at least a time of sunshine to their existence. There is an old saying, doubtless familiar to all of you, that "there's a silver lining to every cloud;" and so it is that after a long and toilsome journey—a journey the attendant dangers and hardships of which you have all here shared—that the smiling faces and outstretched hands of welcoming friends when far from home as I am to-night are rendered doubly dear.

Comrades and Friends.—It was with feelings of no little surprise, mingled with pleasure and regret, that I found myself waited upon by several of your number and invited to meet you upon the present occasion. I have said surprise, because I have yet to learn of any act of mine own that could elicit at your hands such a hearty expression of friendship and good will as has attended me upon my arrival among you; regret, when I think that there is not present some more worthy member of the old corps to share with me the friendship and hospitality which you so warmly extend to me this evening.

From you, my late comrades of the 49th, I accept with deep feelings of gratification this proof of your good will, because I know and feel that the kindness and friendship you have shown me is but a type of what would be extended to every officer and man of the corps who might chance to visit you; and I can readily imagine with what pleasure Col. Brown and the officers of the regiment will learn of the handsome reception of one of their number on this his first visit to Fort Garry.

It is indeed a pleasure to see about me this evening not only faces familiar in the corps with which I am connected, but also others whom I recognize as having served in the 15th and 16th Battalions.

[Here Mr. Harrison addressed himself particularly to the men of the 49th, and read a letter giving an account of the changes that had taken place in their regiment. A number of Volunteer toasts, songs and speeches closed the evening's entertainment.]—*Manitoban News Letter.*

The Czar continues to bestow honours upon the Prussian Princes successful in the field of battle. He has just made "Our Fritz" a Field Marshal.

"OUR IMPROVED CREDIT."

Secretary Boutwell's policy is to pay one dollar and x cents for a promise to pay one dollar, charge the one dollar and x cents paid against the one dollar to be paid, and then, like Mr. Merryman in the circus ring, exclaim "Here we are again!"—another large instalment of the debt paid. For the wisdom of all this let us compare what Mr. Boutwell has done with what the financiers of Europe think. Mr. Boutwell's account stands:

Bonds purchased May, 1869, to July, 1870, both inclusive	\$131,802,650 00
Premium paid on same	18,862,321 66
Total	150,664,971 66
Or:	
Amount paid by the people of the United States	\$150,664,971 66
Amount promised by the people of the United States	131,802,650 00

Amount overpaid, per Mr. Boutwell

But, it may be observed while the \$131,802,650 certainly paid off that amount of bonds the \$18,862,321.66 just as certainly raised the credit of the United States five-twentieths of 1862, from 82 in London on the 4th of March, 1869, to 90½ on the 5th of July, 1870. If so, how comes it that in London, on the 15th July, 1870, when the Franco Prussian war broke out, these same bonds declined to 80? It was one of Mr. Boutwell's commendations of his policy that by paying one dollar and x cents where but one dollar has been promised the credit of the United States would be so strengthened that, in the event of a war abroad, it would go up like a balloon under the exhilarating influence of a foreign pressure to invest. But the war came, and despite the expenditure of \$150,000,000 under Mr. Boutwell's policy, our bonds fell two per cent below their quotation in March 1869, before that policy had begun to operate at all.

True, by a further operation of the policy, by more paying one dollar and x cents for one dollar promised. United States five-twentieths of 1862 were screwed up abroad from 80 on the 15th July, 1870, to 89½ on the 1st of November, 1870; but on the 19th following another war impends, another opportunity is afforded foreign capital to approve its confidence in our credit, and down go our bonds to 86½—a fall of 3 per cent in November on a rumor of war, as in July they fell 10½ per cent. on actual hostilities. *N. Y. World.*

According to "Voss's Gazette," the German soldiers now in France and fit for service number 690,000, while there are 160,000 horses. The daily requirements of these forces are 250,000 loaves of bread, 185 oxen, 400 cwt. of bacon, 550 cwt. of rice, 160,000 quarts of brandy, and 50 cwt. of coffee, 68,000 cwt. of hay, and large quantities of oats and straw.

During his imprisonment in Metz, the Legion d'Honneur was freely given away by Bazaine. The day before the capitulation a certain M. Bouchette was to receive this order for eminent qualities displayed in the service of the town during its investment. He, however, declined the honor with the following remark:—"I will not receive a decoration signed by the same hand which has signed the capitulation of Metz."

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

NOTES ON THE NEW FIELD EXERCISE, 1870.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—In your issue of the 12th inst., you devote about two columns to what is there called "Notes on the new Field Exercise, 1870: By Major S. H. F. Dartnell, late 34th V.M." Having made a comparison I find these purported notes copied almost word for word from "A Key to the Field Exercise, 1870: By Malton," which book can be purchased at Ottawa, Toronto or Montreal for thirty cents. The one before me being the second edition, a large number must now be before the public, and as each field officer and Captain of the Volunteer force have been supplied with a copy of the new Field Exercises from the Department, and as soon as a sufficient number can be procured from England, each subaltern will receive one, I cannot see what advantage can accrue from publishing these stolen notes, unless you favor your readers with a copy of "Malton's Key," giving the author credit for his work which has been done in his usual clear and concise style.

Major Dartnell may be very clever, but I fear tricks of this kind will not impress that fact more favorably upon those in power or those out of power, and it seems strange that Major Dartnell should undertake to catechise the officers of a force to which he does not belong, while the Adjutant General of Militia, a perfectly practical officer, should be content by handing them the "Red Book," from which all can learn drill.

Respectfully yours,
Dec. 15th, 1870. A VOLUNTEER.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—The query contained in the latter portion of the letter from "Volunteer," dated Menford, Dec. 1st., 1870, has induced me try to answer some portions thereof relative to trajectory. He says "Supposing a rifle fired at the 900 yards range along a level surface at the bull's eye of the target at the same height from the ground as the muzzle of the rifle," and asks, "1st. What will be the height of the ball above the line from the muzzle to the bull's eye at the end of each 100 yards of the range." Now, this involves a great amount of calculation and I, like yourself, have not the time to go all through it, but I have a work by me which gives what "Volunteer" wishes to know up to 300 yards; it is as follows:

100 YARDS.

Distance from muzzle. . . . 50 75 100 yds
Height of bullet. 9 6½ 0 in.

200 YARDS.

Dist. from muzzle 50 75 100 125 150 175 200
Height of bullet 11½ 14½ 19 21 20½ 10½ 0

300 YARDS.

Distance from muzzle. 50 100 175 200 250
275 300 yds.

Height of Bullet. 17½ 33 43 39 24 14 0 in.

This will give "Volunteer" some idea of the rate at which a ball describes its curve. According to the Musketry Instructions the culminating point is between one-half and two-thirds of the distance, which the example I have quoted bears out, but differs therefrom in the greatest height of trajectory by 9 inches at 100 yards, 3 inches at 200 yards, and 5 inches at 300 yards, in each case my quotations being the lowest. "2nd. What is the time taken by the ball to traverse the 900 yards. Experiments have shown the time to be 3.160 seconds, and it has been found that with shot of mean windage, and powder of mean strength a charge of one-third the weight of the ball gives an initial velocity of about 1600 feet per second; to find then the velocity given by any other charge we must divide three times the weight of the charge by the weight of the ball, and multiply the square root of the quotient by 1600; the product will be the velocity in feet, or the space the shot passes over in the first second. Velocities given by large charges are reduced to those by moderate charges; for instance, those given by half the weight of the shot are reduced to an equality with those by one third, after passing through a space of little more than 200 feet. "3rd. What distance will it traverse in each second, measured on the horizontal line?" I give an extract from a table in the work I have before quoted from, viz:

100 yards in	.325 Sec.
200 " "	.650 "
300 " "	.975 "
400 " "	1.300 "
500 " "	1.625 "
600 " "	1.975 "
700 " "	2.350 "
800 " "	2.750 "
900 " "	3.160 "
1000 " "	3.600 "

"4th. What height above the target would the direction of the line of culmination be when sighted for the 900 yards range." The Musketry Instructions give this as 44 feet, which would probably be when about 600 yards from the firing point. I will endeavour, if agreeable, to enter more fully into and give some more lengthy particulars of rifle shooting some other time. In the meantime, I am,

Yours, &c.,
BUSHWHACKER.

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Lieut. Featherstone of No. 1 Troop Cavalry, died very suddenly and was buried with military honors on Friday. His late comrades, with several Volunteer and Militia officers and the Grand Trunk Band, followed the remains to their resting place. Deceased was a good officer, a great friend with the men, and will be much missed by

No. 1 Troop. This Troop was inspected on Monday—the muster was small.

It is a matter for congratulation that the Military School is to be re opened and under such favorable auspices. The names of Colonels Smith, Bacon, Harwood, and D'Orsonnes are quite sufficient to show that the business will be energetic and well performed. The Vics. talk of getting up a private class of instruction for their officers, to which, with their usual courtesy, they will, I believe, invite officers of other corps desirous of profiting by it.

Major Labranche meditates a private class in addition to his other duties at the school. So with all these, officers will not lack opportunities to post themselves in their duties. Some very important matters are being discussed by the Volunteer officers of this city, and of which plenty will be know hereafter. It is presumed that some monster petition, or rath protest, to Government is being prepared, at any rate there are several matters that are by no means satisfactory to them and for which they seek redress. They believe that Government will act toward them in a generous spirit after being acquainted with what reforms and changes may be deemed requisite. Among the properties recently handed over to the Canadian Government by the Imperial military authorities were the Quebec Gate Barracks and the land surrounding them. It is the intention of the Government shortly to dispose of this property. St. Helen's Island will be retained by the Government for the keeping of military stores, and Logan's farm will be retained as a site whereon, should they be required in the future, barracks may be erected.

No. 5 Co., Montreal Garrison Artillery, presented Quarter-Master McDonald with a sword as a token, &c. The Artillery give a grand concert and ball on the 26th instant. Staff Sergeant Knox is in town from Red River. B.

RIDING SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—Now that the Military Schools are to be opened again, and that we are also to have Schools of Gunnery, I sincerely hope that the Cavalry and Field Artillery branches of the Volunteer force are not to be neglected, but that they will have at least equal facilities afforded them to acquire a knowledge of their drill. While the Cavalry Schools in connection with the 13th Hussars were open, they were very successful and always full, and only those who have experienced it can tell what an advantage it was to have a troop of cavalry leavened by even five or six men who had been through it; and the writer can speak personally of the great benefit the practical knowledge he acquired at the School was, and of the confidence, both in riding and drill, it gave him which he otherwise would not have had. For Cavalry and Artillery, as well as for

field officers of Infantry, nothing is more needed than Riding Schools. While it will be supposed that no one will desire to join a troop of cavalry or field battery of artillery who cannot ride, at all events in some fashion, it is the case that Infantry officers are promoted to be field officers who, perhaps, have never had their legs across a horse and nothing looks worse than an officer on horseback, without straps or spurs, with his trousers half-way up his legs, etc. Ridgeway proved how imperatively necessary it is that field officers should be mounted and able to ride. And how can an officer command his men properly or at all, who has to dismount as soon as work begins or firing commences, from his inability to manage his horse? Then, as to Cavalry and Artillery, the present war has very forcibly proved their importance. Who of the German soldiers has struck most terror into the French people? The ubiquitous Uhlans; what has most contributed to the victories of their armies? Their magnificent and well-served artillery. Such being the case our own Cavalry and Artillery should not be neglected, but should have extra encouragement and be much increased in numbers. There would be no difficulty in getting an increased number of men, as the farming community preponderates with us, have lots of horses, and, as a rule, prefer mounted corps. In the military district to which my corps belongs I know of offers having been made to raise three additional troops of cavalry which were not accepted. In a country like ours with a long frontier and a sparse population, where men are comparatively few and horses plenty, and when it is asserted that one mounted man is equal to three footmen, from the rapidity with which mounted men can move and concentrate, mounted corps certainly appear to be the corps we should most encourage. When the present popular Adjutant-General was appointed cavalrymen looked forward to his coming with satisfaction, expecting that as he had seen so much service in a mounted corps and was himself the hero of several hard and daring rides, and knew the value of Cavalry, he would look upon them with favor and give them the encouragement they needed, and I do not think they will be disappointed.

As pertinent to this matter I add the following extract from an article on the "Inefficiency of the British Army," from the last number of the *London Quarterly Review* :

"What then is to become of the Volunteers? What of the Yeomanry Cavalry? The latter you cannot foster with too much care. Recent events have shown that active and intelligent cavalry, so far from losing their value have enormously increased it, since arms of precision came into use, charging upon squares or even upon well formed lines of infantry, we shall never, perhaps, see again. Those that have occurred in the Franco-German war proved eminently disastrous, but the Prussian horsemen have shown how prodigiously armies benefit by having an ample force of cavalry with which

to secure the country round and near the enemy—to cut off his supplies, to obtain intelligence, to complete defeats and to keep open our own communications. Now, our Yeomanry, with a little more drill and practice than they get at present, would perform all these services quite as well as they are performed by the Prussian Uhlans, and better than they probably would be performed by our regular Cavalry. We cannot indeed afford to lose a man of these latter, for they must be the backbone of our whole mounted force, to whatever figure it may reach. But the general intelligence of the Yeoman and their knowledge of the country would render them invaluable in case of invasion.

The Yeomanry trooper once enrolled must enroll for three years, and be prepared in addition to his squad, troop and regimental drills, to give up one fortnight in every year to operations in manœuvring.

Your obed't. servant,

TROOPER.

NOVA SCOTIAN PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotian Provincial Rifle Association was held at Halifax on the 2nd December, Colonel Laurie, the President of the Association, was in the chair, and the attendance of members was fair. The report of the Council, which contained no matter of special interest, and referred in congratulatory terms to the success of the last annual competition at Bedford, and to the very creditable performance of those of its members who attended at the Dominion match at Fredericton. The Treasurer's report showed that the finances were in as fully as good position as they were at the last annual meeting.

Much discussion took place on the rule laid down at the last annual meeting—confining the competition with Snider rifles entirely to the long three grooved rifle. It was stated, and evidently a strong feeling existed on the point, that the Nova Scotian Volunteers were placed in an unfair position, as compared with their brother Volunteers in Canada, by the operation of this rule,—those in the upper Provinces came to the Dominion match using the five grooved short Enfield rifle—a very much better weapon than the long three-grooved. The reasons, however, that prompted the passing of this rule at the last meeting were very cogent—only thirteen short, five-grooved rifles in all have been issued in Nova Scotia, and they all to the one corps, the 63rd Rifles, and the Provincial Association wishing to place all the competitors in its matches as far as possible on an equality, decided that the three-grooved rifle only should be used.

Propositions were made that the Government should be applied to so that the Nova Scotian Volunteers, as the Upper Province corps were treated, that short rifles should be issued to the sergeants; and it was felt that the Association, being a voluntary organisation, had no standing with the Government to warrant such application.

The President stated that he had ascertained that some rifles of the desired sort

were in charge of the Ordnance Storekeeper, with permission to dispose of them at a named price. That he had made application in August last for authority to purchase, but that up to the present moment he had received no answer to his application.

In view of the proposed meeting of the Dominion Association at Bedford next summer, it was much desired that the five-grooved rifle should be placed in the hands of the Volunteers, but as no means existed of getting a proper supply from the Dominion Government, the rule confining the Nova Scotia competition exclusively to the three grooved was allowed to stand.

Mention was made that the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association expected that liberal subscriptions, from the locality in which the annual competition was held, would be made in aid of the prize lists, and the appointment of committees to solicit subscriptions was invoked. It was felt, however, that it was for the general public rather than for the Volunteers themselves, to contribute to this fund.

A ballot for the new Council was then held, resulting in the election of the following gentlemen:—Colonel Laurie, Lieut.-Colonel Bremner, Major Palister, Lieut. Graham, Lieut. Sandford, Capt. Ritchie, Capt. Layton, Lieut.-Colonel Oxley, Major McKinlay, Capt. Murray, Lieut.-Colonel Creighton, Major Yeomans, Capt. Piers, Capt. McDonald, and Capt. Watt.

ACTIVITY AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.—In the royal gun foundry at Woolwich, where, until recently, work has been almost at a standstill, the men are now required to turn out two bronze 9 pounder field-guns daily on Colonel Maxwell's Indian pattern, and the men are working night and day for that purpose. In the Royal Laboratory, a number of men, boys, and girls, are taken on daily and in nearly every workshop overtime has been resorted to in order to keep pace with the orders from the War Office. Skilled artificers are so much in demand at the Royal Carriage department that the authorities have decided upon advertising for forgers, furnacemen, and wheelers, with an intimation that only those thoroughly competent will be engaged; and in the royal gun factories day and night gangs of workmen are alternately engaged in the manufacture of heavy guns of position and artillery of various kinds. Several hundred soldiers, principally of the Army Service Corps, are engaged in the arsenal, either as horse drivers, labourers, or artificers, and an order has been issued, directing that on and after Monday next two of the military police shall be appointed to do duty among them. Hitherto the military workmen have enjoyed immunity from the search to which civilians are subjected when leaving their work—a source of dissatisfaction to the latter, with whom the ordeal, though necessary, is very unpopular. It is now expected that soldiers and civilians will be searched alike.

Later advices have been received from China and are of a more pacific nature. The firm attitude taken by England and France in the matter of the Tientsin massacre has had the effect of encouraging the trading classes there, towards whom the natives had daily grown more insolent.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV.

1870.

ON account of the liberal patronage extended to the REVIEW since its establishment we have determined to add fresh features of interest to the forthcoming Volume so as to make it every way worthy of the support of the Volunteers of the Dominion.

On account of the great increase of our circulation we have been compelled to adopt the CASH IN ADVANCE principle. Therefore, from and after the 1st of January next the names of all subscribers who do not renew their subscription will be removed from the list. The reason for this will be obvious to our friends, as it will be readily understood that a paper having so extended a circulation must be paid for in advance, it being impossible to employ agents to visit all the points to which it is mailed.

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

CLUBS of Five and upwards will be supplied at \$1.50 per annum for each copy.

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No Volunteer officer can be well posted concerning the condition, movements, and prospects of the Force unless he receives the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

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Full and reliable reports of RIFLE MATCHES, INSPECTIONS, and other matters connected with the Force appear regularly in our Columns. Also original historical reviews of America, and especially Canadian wars.

AGENTS.

Liberal terms will be offered to Adjutants, Instructors, and others who act as agents for us in their several corps. The only authorized agents for the REVIEW at present are

LT.-COL. R. LOVELACE, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

MR. ROGER HUNTER, for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

REMITTANCES should be addressed to DAWSON KERR, Proprietor VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

DAWSON KERR.....PROPRIETOR.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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, MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1870.

Our Subscribers in Ontario will be called upon by our Agent, LIEUT.-COL. LOVELACE, (Agent for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec,) during the present month, and we will feel obliged by their promptly meeting the demands made on them for subscriptions due this office on account of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

THE President of the United States has delivered his periodical message on the state of the foreign and domestic relations of the great country which he governs. Most of these documents hitherto issued, both by General Grant and his predecessors, have been marked with extravagant absurdities, but none, so far as we recollect, indulged in down right bullying bravado to the same extent as the document lately made public. It is in fact a bad copy of Ben Butler's buncombe speech at Boston, and seriously compromises the dignity of the Executive head of the United States.

The message opens with an inflated description of the domestic peace and prosperity of the United States, followed by the announcement of the very efficient action of the representative of that power at Paris, in affording the protection of the American eagle to a multitude of petty states, and the not very creditable admission that the moment the Paris mob, with Gambetta and Jules Favre at their head, had overturned legislative rule there, the President of the United States directed the Minister representing that power at the French capital to recognize the self-elected government. He puts in

what the world knows to be a direct falsehood, that "the people acquiesced in the change," as a sort of excuse for this scandalous act. This is followed by the usual spread eagle buncombe about "the spread of American political ideas in a great and highly civilized country like France." Passing over the attempt to make the most of American diplomacy which follows, we next come upon the Monroe doctrine in connection with the purchase of San Domingo, or at least the Bay of Samana in that island. Then follows a notice of some complications with the Republics on the Spanish Main and the Chinese massacre, in which President Grant quietly ignores Great Britain altogether, and puts himself forward as the chief negotiator for the protection of European life and property, when it is well known the United States don't possess as much force in Chinese waters as would defend their own commerce, if they possessed any, from the river pirates of the Celestial Kingdom. Next is a glorification over a treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, which he says "has been settled in accordance with the principles always contended for by the United States." The next paragraph nearly concerns the interests of the Dominion:

"In April last, while engaged in locating a military reservation near Pembina, a corps of Engineers discovered that the commonly received boundary line between the United States and the British possessions at that place is about forty-seven hundred feet south of the true position of the 49th parallel and would leave the fort of the Hudson Bay Company at Pembina within the territory of the United States. This information being communicated to the British Government, I was requested to consent, and did consent that the British occupation of the Fort of the Hudson's Bay Company should continue for the present. I deem it important, however, that this part of the boundary line should be definitely fixed by a joint commission of the two governments, and I submit herewith the estimates the expense of such a commission on the part of the United States, and recommend an appropriation for that purpose. The land boundary has already been fixed and marked from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Georgian Bay. It should now be in like manner marked from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

This will involve the expense of a joint commission, as the President points out. The Alabama claims come next, and are used in a most dishonest way, the object being to get up and keep warm a cause of excitement against Great Britain. But as long as she pursues her present dignified course President Grant must take nothing by his clap-trap.

The question of the fisheries furnishes a fruitful subject for the imagination of the President, in which it is not too much to say that he distorts facts, perverts the language of treaties, and makes himself thoroughly ridiculous. This is followed by an impudent and impertinent claim to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, in which it is hard to decide whether his logic, geogra-

phy, or topographical knowledge is most at fault, but the powers he asks from Congress for suspending the operations of the bonding system would, if granted, be the greatest possible benefit to the Dominion, as it would inevitably lead to the opening of new routes, and that at once for ourselves, by which we would be independent of the courtesy of the United States, and at the same time deprive them of a very lucrative branch of commerce "the carrying trade." Those powers are, however, asked with far different objects. President Grant desires to drive Canada into annexation. That game is played out—it failed when the Reciprocity Treaty was abrogated. It will fail when transit is closed—we shall retaliate and prohibit the use of our waters to Americans altogether; nor shall they have part, parcel, or portion of the fisheries without a full equivalent.

General Grant is doubtless a great man in the United States, but of very small account in Canada; he threatens and bullies without the power of carrying out his fulminations, as is very well known to every man in the States. In another column will be found what his capacity for mischief really is, and we can afford to despise his threats, treat his opinions with contempt, and set his power at defiance. He can't get any of the fisheries, nor shall he have the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. If his people or himself are spoiling for a fight the Canadians are ready to accommodate them. In fact, this speech is like the Russian note, rather premature. Both were designed to coerce England into a policy which would inevitably ruin her. Earl Granville's reply spoils the game, and President Grant's cock adoodle-doo is but the puny echo of the Russian dunghill rooster's clarion. It is very lucky for us that the Yankee fillibusters are such donkeys. They tried to coerce us in trade and ruined their own commerce; they tried Fenian conspiracy and it gave Canada the best military force on the continent,—let them try threats and it may give us an opportunity of retifying boundaries without the aid of a joint commission.

We publish in another column a synopsis of the "Official Report of the Fenian Ex-President," relative to the last Fenian raid, and we do this the more readily because of the fact which the so-called General O'Neill has put so prominently forward, that the "military prestige" Canada has acquired is due to those invasions which the wisdom of General Grant's predecessors, and American statesmen generally allowed to be organized in the United States for the purpose of coercing the people of this country into annexation. Not satisfied with the result the present President resorts to threats. He had better take O'Neill into his councils and he will learn a thing or two as to the probability of success at that game, which might make him hold his hand in time. The only

real fact of value which the Fenian Ex-President seems to have learned in the utter hopelessness of a successful invasion of Canada, and if his strategy is a fair sample of that of his brother officers in the United States army Canada has very little to fear from the efforts of those conquering heroes, which, at the utmost, might result in the plunder of a hen roost or two. The Ex-President may rest satisfied that Canada will do her part in the defence of the honor and integrity of the British Empire, and will back old England against all comers. If President Grant, the other President of the United States, wishes to back up Russia's quarrel he will first have to speak to the Canadian people.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FORT ABERCROMBIE,
November 12th, 1870.

The Stone Fort is twenty miles below Fort Garry by land and about forty miles by the river. There are a series of gravel shoals in the bed of the stream dignified with the name of rapids, otherwise the navigation is unobstructed, so that Red River under its various names of Otter Tail, River Rouge, and Assiniboine is navigable from Otter Tail Lake to Lake Winnipeg, a distance of over 1100 miles by the river. On both sides of the stream the country is well settled, with good, substantial farm houses and many neat residences. Towards the Stone Fort the timber becomes more valuable and of greater depth: the river banks are higher and the country has the appearance of being under cultivation for a long period. The road is very good and level.

The Stone Fort is a parallelogram, 350 feet wide by 400 feet in length; the walls are twelve feet high, of yellow sandstone, with large circular bastions at the angles, the height of those being about fifteen feet, flat roofed, and used as magazines and store-houses. There are two gates, one facing the river on the eastern face, the other in the western wall. There are a large number of buildings in the area, some of stone and the remainder of wood. The site is commanding. The area of the parade is covered with sandstone chips and gravel. It is garrisoned by the 2nd, or Quebec, Battalion, under the command of Major A. Irvine. A fine body of men, splendidly disciplined, and a credit to Canada. The officers' quarters are far more comfortable than those at Fort Garry. The men's barracks are rather crowded, but they are comfortable and clean. The routine of garrison duty is strictly carried out. The officers are a very gentlemanly body of young men, with a very commendable *esprit de corps*, desirous of keeping their own battalion ahead if possible, and in this they are encouraged by the example of the officer in command—it would be hard to find in any service a finer looking set of fellows or better soldiers.

My duties at the Lower Fort did not detain

me more than a few hours, and I left it with regret, but with the satisfactory assurance from actual observation that in the garrison at Red River Canada possesses a military force of which no country need be ashamed. The moral effect produced by officers and men cannot fail to be highly beneficial to the best interests of the Dominion. The return drive by moonlight will be long remembered for the real enjoyment and amusement it afforded.

The 1st of November was occupied in making the necessary preparations to leave Fort Garry, on my homeward journey—those consisted of hiring a French Motis named Godin Marchand to convey myself and party across the prairie. His equipage was six Indian ponies, a spring waggon with a tilt, and two Red River carts—this gave a fresh horse every day, as the vehicles were all single horse, and the baggage waggons were always in front. I had to lay in a stock of provisions sufficient for a seven days' march and to make all necessary preparations for rough work. A Red River cart is a cunningly constructed machine, but wonderfully well adapted to the work it has got to do. It is entirely of wood, no iron profanes the structure; the wheels are about five feet in diameter, very much *dished*, with wide felloes, they have no tires. The theory of circular motion moving on straight lines receives unconscious elucidation by the construction of the wheels of a Red River cart, the spokes and hubs being the nearest possible approach to a perfect cone. The axle is also of wood, on which the shafts are fixed and a few rude pieces makes a narrow cart capable of storing, with some effort, about 500 pounds of ordinary baggage. With this under ordinary circumstances a Red River horse will make a march of thirty miles per diem. The wheels are well adapted to the roads on which the vehicles are used; with iron tires they would cut into the tough prairie sod, and soon render the road impassable in wet weather, but the broad felloes barely level the sod, and if the mud sticks to them, especially in frosty weather, the driver carries a *draw knife*, with which he pares it off.

Before starting from Fort Abercrombie on my downward voyage I had purchased a quantity of camp equipage, but nearly every morning there was a report that a portion had been lost overboard, and by the end of the voyage nothing remained but a bowl, one plate and a fork, it became a matter of some anxiety to procure another supply, which was effected at Fort Garry.

My party on starting consisted of two officers, the Agent of the Hudson Bay Company at Pembina, an English gentleman doing the American continent, *a la Dilke*, and myself, and when it is known that one of the officers was partially insane some idea may be formed of the composition of my train, and what material it afforded for amusement and study.

All my arrangements being completed at four o'clock on the evening of Wednesday the 2nd of November, I left Fort Garry, being attended to the water's edge by my kind friends, the officers of the garrison, and embarking on the pontoon set my face to the southward on my return to Canada.

The first stage was only seven miles, to Pierre Charette's a wealthy and intelligent French Metis, who gave us a hospitable reception, a warm supper, with liberty to select the softest plank on the floor of his clean store room to spread our blankets on. Our insane friend was a confirmed smoker, and there were two powder-knags in the room, on one of which he sat and attempted to place a candle on the other, but was prevented by some persuasion—it can easily be imagined how comfortable the rest of the party felt, as he had his pocket full of friction matches. Very little sleep visited the optics of the majority. Being an old campaigner, and calculating the chances to be pretty equal on all sides, I did not believe in loss of sleep, and therefore slept accordingly. We started in the morning at 5 a.m., and had great difficulty in crossing the River la Salle, at the site of the *blowsted fence* of 1869, and reached Louis Larocques at noon. This is 23 miles from Fort Garry. We dined here and it was found that our insane friend had lost his sabre; after a scene of great confusion it was finally decided to send back a boy to Charette's, as it was surmised that it had been left there. Our teamster had put on an ox as a relay to one of the carts, we reached Vandol's on the north side of Scratching River at 7 o'clock p.m., and remained there all night. Starting in the morning at 7 a.m., we drove on at a great rate till noon, when we dined at the Big Bend on Red River. In the afternoon our insane companion took a fancy to drive the ox in the shafts of the baggage cart, which he did with such effect that a general smash up was the result, the axle being broken and the cart rendered useless. It became necessary to load the baggage on the remaining cart, which being effected we reached the Hudson Bay Company's stockade, three miles north of Pembina, at half-past 6 p.m.

Saturday, the 5th of November, was ushered in by a smart snow storm, which showed no sign of abatement till mid-day, suggesting unpleasant thoughts of difficulties in the way of continuing our journey; but at noon the gale lulled and we started at once, our party reduced to myself and my insane companion, of whom I had taken charge under a Brigade Order. At one o'clock passed the custom house, and reached Twelve Mile Point at half-past four, where we camped for the night at a French Metis' house, named Guidons. Started at 6.45 on the morning of the 6th, and reached Twenty-eight Mile Post at 11.15; dined there, and crossed the Little Salt at three o'clock; crossed the Big Salt and camped on the east side at six o'clock p.m. The whole of

the land in Dakota is rich agricultural soil; those rivers are all alkaline water, unfit for use. On the 7th we left camp at Big Salt River at 4.30 a.m., crossed Turtle River at 9 o'clock, and reached Grand Forks at 3 o'clock p.m., where we camped at Gerard's, a French Metis. We left Gerard's at 7.30 a.m., reached Buffalo Coleau at 12.30, dined there and pushed on to Goose River, which we reached and crossed at 7 p.m., in a severe storm—this march was thirty-eight miles. We camped down beside George Fisher's train, who had bedding for the garrison at Fort Garry, thirty four days out from St. Paul. He had four of his horses stolen at Elm River, and the rest had given out—he intended to lie over for two or three days to recover. Left Goose River at 7.30 a.m., and met my old boatmen going down to meet some of their flat craft at Frog Point, fourteen miles below Goose River. Reached Elm River at 11.45 and dined there, and reached Georgetown at 4.30 a.m., staid at an hotel for the night, thankful at having again reached the outskirts of civilization. Left Georgetown at 4.30 a.m., reached Probatfields at 11 o'clock, dined there and pushed on to Robinson, 41 miles from Georgetown, which was reached at 4.30 p.m. Found in the morning that the teamster had left my tent d'alrie behind at Georgetown. Left Robinson's at 7.30 a.m. and reached Harris' two and a half miles beyond McCaulayville (Fort Abercrombie) at 10 o'clock. This being the point from which I had started on the 3rd of October. There was still before me a long and painful journey before the railway would be reached, and even then nearly twelve hundred miles would have to be traversed to reach Ottawa, whence I had started on the 1st of September.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The title of Emperor of Germany has been accepted by King William at the request of the King of Bavaria, seconded by the King of Saxony, and chiefly urged thereto by the promptings of his own ambition. The North German Parliament, now in session, have been informed by Count Bismarck of this step of his Royal master. The federal treaties with the South German States have been signed, and Prussia is thereby made the stronger. It will be mortifying to Francis Joseph to have to quietly witness the aggrandisement of his powerful rival, and the adoption of a title once belonging to his ancestors.

The Duke of Aosta, in accepting the Spanish crown, said.—“I have before me a smooth and, I hope, happy course to pursue. You present to my view a more extended horizon, and invite me to duties always elevated, but now of the utmost moment. I accept the noble mission conscious of its difficulties.” The young King enters upon his new duties with creditable utterances; it is to be hoped he will disappoint no one.

A Vienna despatch received in London on

the 12th, says that the sublime Porte had called for the immediate return of the number of irregular troops each district could furnish, and has also summoned the reserves. The Sultan had called a naval council to increase the strength of the fleets.

A despatch dated Paris, the 6th, says that full accounts of the engagement commenced on November 28th and ending the 3rd inst., show that much more was accomplished than the authorities had expected. The discipline and steadiness of the troops were a full match for the Germans. The result of the fighting in the large circle of investment in the east, south, and south-east, is that all the positions taken remain in possession of the French, or are under command of their guns.

Late Versailles advices say that the German losses before Paris on the Loire, since the 28th of November, are immense. Correspondents are forbidden to communicate the truth. The publication of official returns show losses of over 12,000, with many returns lacking.

A despatch from London, Monday, 12th, says that the explosion at the cartridge manufactory was more serious than at first expected. Another of the victims had died, and it was feared that at least thirty of those wounded could not recover.

A despatch from Berlin, on the 12th, says that the bombardment of Paris has been definitely decided upon. A later despatch confirms the report, and also says the centre of the city can be reached with shells, the batteries are now in position, and the opening of the fire is fixed for the 19th inst.

A despatch from the Duke of Mecklenburg makes the following announcement from Meung: The enemy (the army of the Loire) violently attacked us yesterday, the 9th, but were victoriously repulsed by the 17th and 18th divisions. Notwithstanding the superiority of their forces, our losses were smaller than yesterday. He also reports a severe battle with the army of the Loire at Beaugency, where the French were reinforced. 1500 prisoners and six guns were taken; the remainder of the French army on the road to Bourges is either captured or beaten. Another account says that after the fight of the 7th the Bavarians threatened Beaugency and the forest of Marchenoir. The French were reinforced, but the Prussians took Brovant, Besumont, Messian, and Beaugency. On the 9th Bouvalet, Villercran and Bernay were captured.

A despatch, dated Brussels the 11th, says that Garibaldi has resigned his command of the army of the Vosges. He has been led to this course owing to the unfriendly spirit manifested by the people, who show no disposition to offer obstinate resistance to the invaders.

The French Government had, on Sunday, established its quarters at Bordeaux. M. Thiers was also there. Vigorous measures have been decided upon, and large reinforcements are going forward to the army

from all parts. They are perfectly armed and equipped. It is also said the Germans have summoned Paris to surrender, but the Government refused, saying they would fight to the last. The provisions, it is now said, will hold out until February.

A despatch from Bordeaux says that another sortie of greater proportions than the last had been made at Paris, and had met with unexpected success; but the Government had received no official information. The city was intensely excited, and people were flocking in from all quarters to hear the news of the great sortie which they believed had taken place. It was reported that an aide-de camp of General Trochu had arrived in Bordeaux.

The reports of the situation at Tours are various. One despatch states that the city is no longer menaced by the Prussians, who are retreating towards Versailles and Paris, and that the French under Chausey had gained substantial advantages. The bridge over the river had been blown up by Gambetta's orders to secure the French army, which was on the west side of the Loire.

Advices from Constantinople state that General Ignatieff, being questioned as to the recent armaments, said they were insignificant, and for defensive purposes. Russia was prepared to give better guarantees for the safety of the Porte than those of the Paris treaty.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says it is stated on good authority that all the powers, excepting France, have accepted the proposal for a conference. The date is not yet fixed, but London will be the place of assembly. It is not improbable that Earl Granville will be requested to act as the President.

The reports of the military operations along the River Loire are of a somewhat contradictory character, both sides, as usual, claiming the advantage; but it is clear that the French are by no means so badly beaten as represented by the telegrams received through Prussian channels. On the contrary, they are evidently offering a determined resistance in their slow retreat before the enemy. The defence has been desperate, but the French have not been routed as represented some days ago. The situation is considered so good by Gambetta that he has decided to go to Bourges to inspire life and activity into the second army, and improve its organization.

D'Aurelles' army fought well in the engagements near Beaugency, holding their ground bravely for four hours, and at last retreating in good order. One correspondent says that for three days Prince Frederick Charles was repulsed; but in the end he gained the advantage.

The Parisians still manifest every disposition to hold out to the last. When Bis marck's overtures some time ago were received, there was a slight disposition on the part of M. Pichard to endeavour to effect a

peaceful arrangement, but General Trochu eloquently pointed out the conscious weakness of the Prussians, and insisted that there were excellent prospects for France if Paris would resist the invader. His advice prevailed. It is said the bombardment of Paris has been fixed positively for December 19th.

Phalsbourg, a fortress in the Vosges, has surrendered.

A St. Petersburg despatch, dated the 15th says that addresses continue to be received, congratulating the Czar upon his position with regard to the Black Sea. Winter has commenced, and the rivers at Cronstadt are frozen, it is impossible for ships of war to leave harbour this year for the Black Sea. Subscriptions for the construction of a Black Sea fleet are numerous. Russia remains firm in her determination to regard the treaty of Paris abrogated.

COMPLIMENTARY SUPPER.—Ensign Harrison, No. 1 Company, 49th Batt., having arrived home from a trip to Manitoba, was entertained at an oyster supper, on Saturday night last, at Hambly's, by Col. Brown and the officers of the 49th Batt. resident in Belleville. The Colonel occupied the chair, and Major Bowell the Vice-Chair. In addition to the guest of the evening there were about twenty friends, principally officers of the 15th Battalion, present as the guests of the entertainers. The toast of the Evening was received with every manifestation of respect to Mr. Harrison, who replied in a speech of some length, in which he gave a lucid and clear account of the overland route from Thunder Bay to Fort Garry, and his views and impressions of the North-West and its people, which were highly entertaining and instructive. A very pleasant party broke up about half past 11 o'clock.—*Intelligencer*.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.—Mr. Lyon complained of the action of the Government in respect to the sufferers by the Ottawa fire. He said he has called on the Attorney General, who told him that to lend \$15,000 would be unconstitutional, but who finally decided to lend \$10,000 for ten years at six per cent. These terms the people of the burnt district would not accept. He praised the liberality of the Quebec Government, which, although it had just expended 15,000 on the sufferers by the fire in the Saguenay district, nevertheless granted \$5,000 to the Ottawa people, the great majority of whom resided in Upper Canada. He criticised the city of Toronto, whose example was followed by other western cities, and which although it promised \$10,000 and private contributions, never advanced a penny in either shape. He did not see why there should be a sum of three millions in the Treasury and the people be allowed to starve. If the Government did not bring down in the estimates a sum for the relief of the Ottawa sufferers, he himself would move a vote of censure if the Opposition would not do so. The Government he was sure would be turned out on that vote, and if they appealed to the country they would be beaten. He was sorry the Attorney General was sick and not in his place to hear the remarks which he (Lyon), who was always a supporter of the Government, had been forced to make. Mr. Murray hoped that the Ottawa sufferers would

receive some attention. He hoped the Municipality loan funds would be distributed at an early period, for many municipalities wanted the assistance of the fund.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

A despatch from Washington on the 12th says that it now seems doubtful that Gen. Scheneck will be prepared to assume the duties of Minister to England, which position has been tendered to and accepted by him before the close of the present Congress. His appointment is spoken of among the senators and members with the utmost favour, and all unite in pronouncing it the strongest yet made by the present Administration.

A despatch from Buffalo of the 12th says, that the National Board of Trade the following resolutions were adopted.—“Resolved, that this Board would respectfully urge upon the attention of the Postmaster-General the desirability of securing a convention between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain wherein it shall be provided that after the expiration of the mail contracts then in force no further subsidies shall be paid by either during a certain specified time to any United States line plying between the two countries; and wherein also it shall be stipulated what proportion of the postage earned by the steam vessels of the two flags respectively shall be paid to them as compensation for carrying the mails so that the policy of both Governments henceforward on this subject shall be definite, uniform and friendly. Resolved, that the speediest and most economical method for establishing steamship lines in our trade with Europe, under the American flag, would be to so modify our navigation laws as to permit, temporarily, at least, the registration of vessels built abroad, and that Congress be and is hereby respectfully urged to pass a law early in the present session, giving to our citizens the liberty already enjoyed by the people of every other commercial nation on the globe.”

The subject of inland water communication was referred to the Executive Council to report at the next annual meeting of the Board.

The question of investing the President with power to suspend the bonding regulations was referred to the Committee on commerce in the House of Representatives at Washington.

This is what a California paper says of the Legislature of that State:—“This mud volcano of ours, which gets in operation biennially and pollutes the whole atmosphere by its foul exhalations, throws up more laws at one eruption for the unhappy half million of people who reside within the limits of California than the British Parliament, which has to regulate the concerns of an Empire that contains rising one hundred and eighty millions souls.”

PRINCESS LOUISE'S BRIDESMAIDS.—At the marriage of the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne there will be eight bridesmaids. Of these seven have already been chosen, viz. Lady Constance Seymour, daughter of the Marquis of Hertford; Lady Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of the Duke of Argyle; Lady Florence Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond; Lady Florence Leteson Gower, daughter of the Duke of Sutherland; Lady Mary Butler, daughter of the Marquis of Ormondo; Lady Alice Fitzgerald, daughter of the Marquis of Kildare; and Lady Florence Montague, daughter of the Earl of Sandwich.

THE TOY OF THE GIANT'S HANDS.

BY PRINCE ALBERT.

It is the lofty Inselberg—a mountain high and strong,
Where once a noble castle stood—the giants held it long.
Its very ruins now are lost, its site is waste and lone,
And if he looks for giants there, they all are dead and gone.

The giant's daughter once came forth, the castle gate before,
And played with all a child's delight before her father's door.
Then sauntering down the precipice the girl would gladly go
To see, perchance, how matters went in the little world below.

With few and hasty steps she passed the mountain and the wood,
At length approaching near the place where dwelt mankind she stood;
And many a town and village fair, and many a field so green,
Before her wondering eyes appeared a strange and curious scene.

And as she gazed, in wonder lost, on all the scenes around,
She saw a peasant at her feet, a tilling of the ground;
The little creature crawled about, so slowly, here and there,
And lighted by the morning sun his plough shone out so fair.

"O, pretty plaything!" cries the child, "I'll take thee home with me.
Then with her infant hands she spread her kerchief on her knee.
And cradling man and horse and plough so gently on her arm,
She bore them home quite cautiously, afraid to do them harm.

She hastes with joyous steps and glad (we know what children are),
And spying soon her father out she shouted from afar.
"O, father, dearest father! what a plaything I have found!
You never saw so fair a thing upon our mountain ground!"

Her father sat at table then, and drank his wine so mild,
And smiling with a parent's smile, he asked the happy child:
"What struggling creature hast thou brought so carefully to me?
Thou leapest for very joy my girl, come open let us see!"

She op'd her kerchief cautiously, and gladly you may deem,
And showed her aged sire the plough, the peasant and his team;
And when she'd placed before his sight this now-found pretty toy
She clasped her hands and screamed aloud, and cried for very joy.

But her father smiled quite seriously and slowly shook his head;
"What hast thou brought me here, my girl? This is no toy," he said.
"Go, go take it to the vale again and put it down below:
The peasant is no plaything child, how couldst thou think him so?"

"So go without a sigh or sob, and do my will he said,
For know without the peasant girl, we none of us had bread,
'Tis from the peasant's hardy stock the race of giants are—
The peasant is no plaything child. No, Heaven forbid he were!"

THE THIRTY FIVE TON GUN.—The large gun now in course of manufacture at the Royal Gun-Factories, Woolwich, is expected to prove the most powerful piece of ordnance ever produced, and to settle definitely the long and hitherto even contest between gunt and armor. It will weigh 35 tons and will hurl a projectile of 550 lbs. with a charge of 100 lbs. of powder, thereby importing an initial velocity which will enable it to pierce an armor plate of iron 15 inches in thickness beyond which no ship meant to float can surely go. The barrel is of steel, strengthened at the breech by a strong iron jacket, and the calibre of the bore is about 11½ inches, but this point has not been definitely settled.

O'NEILL ON THE RAID.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE FENIAN EX-PRESIDENT.

HIS LAST ATTEMPT TO INVADE CANADA—THE PREPARATIONS THEREFOR—PLAN OF CAMPAIGN—CAUSES OF ITS FAILURE AND RESPONSIBILITY—A WORD TO CANADIANS, ETC.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

To capture St. Johns, on the Richelieu River, twenty-one miles from the line and twenty-two miles from Montreal and Richmond, in Richmond Co., where the branch of the Grand Trunk Railway from Portland, Me., connects with the main road, seventy-six miles from Montreal and ninety-six from Quebec.

It was my intention to have sent Gen. J. J. Donnelly, with some 500 men armed with breech-loaders, and a good supply of ammunition, which was all ready, through on the train of Tuesday morning from St. Albans to Rouse's point, and there seize the train from St. Johns, having previously made arrangements to have one or two rails taken up, so as to prevent its escape, and, if possible to run into and capture St. Johns which at that time was entirely undefended, and contained a considerable amount of arms, etc. If, by any accident, the train could not be seized or used for the purpose intended, then they were to proceed on foot as rapidly as possible, and if they could not capture, they could, at least, threaten the town, and, falling back a short distance, await reinforcements. At the same time a detachment of men from Rhode Island and other points were to proceed by way of Island Pond to Richmond and capture it.

I intended taking the balance of the men (from ten to thirteen hundred) to Franklin, Vt., some 14 miles from St. Albans, and cross the line at Eccles Hill, and proceed towards St. Johns, on the east side of Richelieu River, as rapidly as possible, while the men who were ordered to assemble at or near Malone, N.Y., were to proceed to St. Johns by the most direct route on the west side of the river, throwing out a small force of cavalry in the direction of Montreal so as to threaten it. The men, coming up all the time, would be in a position to protect the rear. We had hoped to be able to mount a few hundred men immediately on crossing the line. With St. Johns and Richmond in our possession, a partial destruction of railroad communication would have rendered it very difficult for the enemy to concentrate a force sufficient to drive us back, before the thousands who, we believed, would come to our assistance could reach us. In a further advance we would, of course, have to be guided by the number of the reinforcements that might arrive, and by the number and disposition of the enemy. If we did not succeed in taking and holding Richmond, we could, with a few cavalry, destroy the railroad sufficiently to prevent any force coming from Quebec, at least for a short time and if we did not succeed in taking either Richmond or St. Johns, we intended to get as far into the country at first, as possible, delay the advance of the enemy, and fall back on our own forces coming up; and when we felt justified in offering or accepting battle, to do so. A small force was ordered to cross at Detroit, Mich., mount themselves, and make a raid through the country, for the purpose of calling attention from other points. At the same time a force was ordered from the extreme Western States and territories, to harass and annoy the Red River Expedition on its march, and,

if President Riel would fight, to assist him in resisting it, both on the march and on its arrival in Winnipeg country. It was my intention to order crossings in small detachments at various other points simply for the purpose of distracting the enemy, and preventing him from concentrating his forces at the main points.

THE FAILING OF THE MEN TO COME UP.

The failure of the men to come up in anything like the numbers promised and expected, disarranged all my plans. I was at St. Albans Tuesday morning, May 24th, when the 6 o'clock train from the south arrived, bringing instead of from ten to twelve hundred men promised by Massachusetts, about 25 or 30, including Col. H. Sullivan. He and most of the men he had with him would have served the cause by remaining at home. In lieu of 600 men promised by Vermont and N. E. New York, about 80 or 90 men in charge of Major J. J. Monaghan arrived on the train. A company of 65 men from Burlington, Vt., under command of Captains William Cronin and T. Murphy had arrived the previous evening and were sent to Franklin, about 14 miles north-east of St. Albans, and 2 miles from the Canadian line. I had of course to abandon the idea of taking St. Johns by surprise, which could have been easily done, as up to the last moment the enemy had no knowledge of our movements so secretly had everything been managed. However, as I expected the arrival of reinforcements that evening from all the New England States, and a portion of the States of New York and New Jersey, (including New York city and Brooklyn) to the number of fifteen hundred or two thousand men (the newspaper and telegraphic reports of the number of men on the road confirming this expectation), decided to concentrate all the force I could collect at or near Franklin, cross the line and take up a position at once. I sent an officer to Malone with instructions to the ranking officer there to move out when he got his men ready in the direction of St. Johns. By appearing to move on St. Johns from these two points, Malone and Franklin, I hoped to divide the enemy's forces, believing that he would move with the larger force to meet the column from Malone, so as to more effectually cover St. Johns and Montreal. I left General Donnelly at St. Albans with instructions to stop all our men going through on their way to Malone, and send them with those who had been ordered to St. Albans, direct to Franklin, and proceeded there myself by way of Fairfield Centre, where I arrived at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I took this circuitous route to Franklin in order to keep the enemy in ignorance of my whereabouts. Here I found a few of the Burlington men in charge of a small portion of arms, etc., and about half way between this town and the border, on the roadside, at a place called Hubbard's Corner, the balance of the men, with the greater portion of the arms, etc. These arms, etc., had been hauled to the above points by citizens of the neighborhood, friendly to the cause, all of whom will please accept my thanks on behalf of the Brotherhood, for their unpaid and untiring exertions on this and on other occasions. I would like to mention names, but fear that it might not be to their interest to do so.

At this time the enemy had no force near the line to oppose us, and I made all necessary arrangements to cross over during the night or early the next morning, taking up a position on Eccles Hill, which I knew to be an admirable one for defence and one

from which the enemy could not dislodge us without artillery, unless, indeed, he had a much superior force. I also intended occupying Cook's Corner, two miles beyond. I was very anxious to get the arms, etc., and a sufficient number of men to protect them on the other side beyond the reach of the United States authorities, whom I desired to evade.

I knew that if we had a good position on the other side of the line, our own men would find their way to us by some means or other. I had intended sending General Donnelly to Malone on Wednesday to command the troops advancing from that point, with instructions to go as far into the country in the direction of St. Johns as he deemed safe, leaving the principal portion of the arms, etc., behind him, close to the line, and, if pressed by the enemy, to fall back fighting, so as to delay him as long as possible, whilst I should attack with the superior numbers which I supposed would come up to my aid, whatever force might be sent against myself. I left fully satisfied that the occupation of Canadian territory with any considerable force, would have brought to our assistance all the men and material needed. It is idle now to talk of what we could have done on the other side if we had got a respectable force across, but I am inclined to the opinion that, had such been the case, the Canadian Volunteers would not have quite so much to boast of to-day. I might here mention that there were many military officers outside of the organization and a few in it, of acknowledged ability, who were waiting orders, and who would have been with us in a few days had we been at all successful—amongst the latter, the best and ablest was Gen. M. Kerwin. Apart from those, however, there were some of the first military men of America, who had from time to time promised to assist us once we commenced the work. But we had talked so much and boasted so loudly in the past, and had really accomplished so little that they would have nothing to do with us until we gave them some practical evidence of our sincerity. Some men, calling themselves officers, came of their own accord; they would have served the cause by remaining at home and attending to their own business, if they had any. Many of those boasting military titles would have found themselves in the ranks had we got on the other side. Late in the afternoon the greater portion of the men who left St. Albans in the morning arrived in camp at Hubbard's Corner. I sent Col. Henry Le Caron, Adj. Gen. of the F. B., to St. Albans to hurry on the men who arrived on the six o'clock evening train, so that I might be able to cross the line with a respectable force either that night or early the next morning. I stopped at Franklin for the night. At two o'clock the next morning, Gen. Donnelly—who had been cautioned against remaining in St. Albans any longer, as the U.S. Marshal began to suspect who he was, and might order his arrest—reached town and reported that between four and five hundred of our men had arrived at St. Albans on the train of the previous evening, and were then but a few hours march from Franklin. Previous to his arrival I had received many conflicting reports, all of them exaggerated, of the number of men who were on the way from St. Albans to join us. Gen. Donnelly's report I considered reliable. He, however, was mistaken, as not over two hundred and thirty and fort, men arrived on the train, about sixty or seventy of that number, under Maj. Danl. Murphy, of Connecticut, arrived at 5 o'clock in the morning, having lost the right road during the

night. They travelled some seven miles out of their way. A few men under Capt. Kenally, of Marlboro', Mass., also arrived. The balance of the men, under Col. John Loddy, of New York, taking another road, had to march nineteen miles, and did not get to camp until 1 o'clock, except two men who arrived before I started to cross the line. This delay, under the circumstances, is inexcusable.

General Donnelly also reported to me that the telegraphic despatches received at St. Albans before he left announced that one thousand men were on the road from the South, and were expected in St. Albans on the 6 o'clock train in the morning. He left an order with a reliable man at St. Albans instructing him to get off at St. Albans and march to Franklin at once. The fact was that there were only about sixty of our men on the train, and they kept on to Malone. On hearing that there were so many of our men so near at hand, I determined to defer the crossing until later in the morning, so as to allow at least a portion of those said to be on the road time to arrive. I permitted Gen. Donnelly to remain with me that morning and take part in the contemplated crossing, after which I intended sending him on to Malone.

THE ADVANCE.

The large number of citizen spectators, who advanced with us, some of them ahead and some alongside of the men, started for the rear as soon as the enemy commenced firing, and in doing so, created a good deal of confusion, which had a demoralizing effect upon the men. Amongst them was a correspondent of the *New York Herald*, who made good time to the rear leaving his horse behind.

As I ascended the hill, I noticed some of the men making for the rear, while those who remained were firing indiscriminately without judgment, and evidently doing the enemy no harm. When I got up the hill I tried to induce them to move forward to a more advantageous position, where they would have a fair view of the enemy, and be able to use their fire to some effect. But for the first time in my life I failed in rallying men or getting them to follow where I was willing to lead. J. Boyle O'Riley, Maj. Danl. Murphy, Capt. John Fitzpatrick, and other officers and men, whose names I do not know, acted very gallantly in trying to get the men forward, but with no result. Only a few were willing to venture forward. I fear that some of them had but a very imperfect idea of the duties incumbent upon them, or of the responsibility assumed, in bearing allegiance to the Irish Republican Army. They seemed to have a very erroneous idea as to the number of the enemy, (there were not a hundred of them and Volunteers at that), which was confirmed to some extent by the rapidity of his fire. I believe he was armed with Spencer rifles; I have been in many engagements, but never before heard so much firing where there was so little execution. Finding that I could not accomplish anything practical with these men, I had them to fall back a short distance out of range of the enemy's bullets to await the arrival of the men from New York, under Col. Loddy, whom I looked for every moment. It was then I made the following remarks to the men:

"Men of Ireland! I am ashamed of you! You have acted disgracefully to-day; but you will have another chance of showing whether you are cravens or not. Comrades we must not, we dare not go back with the stain of cowardice on us. Comrades, I will lead you again, and if you will not follow me

I will go with my officers and die in your front! I now leave you under charge of Boyle O'Riley, and will go after reinforcements, and bring them up at once."

I felt perfectly satisfied that when I got a few old soldiers up, particularly the men from New York, most of whom I knew personally, that they would do better. I have often seen men, when brought into action for the first time, act badly at the outset, but the moment reinforcements arrived they seemed to acquire new spirit and behave very gallantly. Fully one-third of the men who ascended the hill had fallen back, beyond the reach of my voice, before I got to the top.

CAUSE OF THE FAILURE.

It is very evident from the foregoing that the cause of the failure is to be attributed to the want of men. Now why is this? Why is it that men who love their native land as Irishmen do, and who are always sighing for a chance to fight, and if necessary to die to secure that land, were not on hand to take advantage of the opportunity when it presented itself? For this a variety of reasons may be given, but the following is perhaps the strongest:

The people, so often deceived and disappointed in the past, could not believe that we were in earnest, and thousands of good men who were anxious to be with us, kept indulging their doubts and fears until too late to be of service. As a general thing, the best men did not leave their homes until after the movement had commenced. The Senate party had their emissaries at work all over the country, destroying the confidence of the people. Amongst this number, one of the meanest and most unprincipled was a Lieut. Wm. E. Dougherty, of the 1st U.S. Infantry. This man, who, from his position in the regular army, one might expect to be a gentleman, occasionally parades his self importance and abuse of others in the columns of that respectable vehicle of enlightenment, the *Irish Republic*. The honorable and high toned editor of this sheet frequently indulges in slandering men in one issue to beg their pardon in the next. The lieutenant in the exuberant patriotism, and from a great anxiety to serve the cause, in the summer of 1868 offered his services to the organization to make a tour of observation through Canada (a pleasure excursion); and, notwithstanding the fact that he drew his salary as an officer of the United States Army during the time, charged the organization the very modest sum of \$1225 for his services. From the vast amount of information obtained, which must be of more service to himself than anybody else, he prepared several plans for the invasion of Canada, such as the merest tyro in the art of war might prepare for an organization having a government at its back with gunboats, transports, artillery, etc., but which no one but an empty egotist would think of preparing for the Fenian organization. The plans, however, were voluminous and were, no doubt, highly edifying to the profound statesmen and would-be soldiers of the Senate.

(To be continued.)

It is reported that General Burnside, who, it will be remembered, was in Paris recently, in a conversation with Count Bismarck described that city as "a mad-house, inhabited by monkeys."

The Custom revenue for the Port of St. Johns, during the first two weeks of November, was \$51,000, which is equal to the whole amount collected there during the month of November, 1869.

The *British Colonist*, British Columbia, of the 16th ult., says that the terms of confederation have been endorsed at the recent election of councillors, that the colony has spoken as with the voice of one man in favor of union with Canada, and that on the 1st of July next the union will, without doubt, be proclaimed.



DOMINION OF CANADA

COPY.

No. 201.

QUEBEC, September 7th, 1870.

My Lord :

I have the honor to enclose herewith a letter from the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia, transmitting a copy of an address to the Queen from the Representatives of the people of Nova Scotia,

I have, &c.,
(Signed.)

JOHN YOUNG,

The Right Honorable,
The Earl of Kimberley,
&c., &c., &c.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,
25th August, 1870.

SIR,—

I have the honor herewith to enclose a copy of an address containing certain Resolutions agreed to by the House of Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia, with a view to its being transmitted to the proper authority at Home.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

EDWARD KENNY,
Administrator.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
For the Provinces, &c., &c.,
Ottawa.

Copy.

Canada.
No. 262.
THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,
Downing Street,
8th October, 1870.

SIR,—

I have received and laid before the Queen your despatch No. 201, of the 7th of September, in which you enclose an address to Her Majesty from the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia.

I observe that this address was agreed to by the Assembly, on the 16th of April, it only reached this country on the 21st of September. If this delay rests with the Provincial Government, I can scarcely be wrong in inferring that they do not attach that importance to the address which on its face it would appear to deserve. I lose, however, no time in acknowledging it. The House of Assembly request to be informed, first, whether should the Dominion of Canada claim to be made independent. Her Majesty's Government are prepared to acquiesce in such a measure and to permit the Dominion to assume the position of a free and independent nation; and secondly, whether, if the people of any one of the Confederated Provinces, dissatisfied with the Confederation, desired independence, Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to set it free.

In answer to the first question I have to state that Her Majesty's Government have no reason to doubt that the people of Canada are sincerely desirous of maintaining unimpaired the existing connection with the rest of the Empire, and they therefore, think it unnecessary to enter into a discussion as to what might be the policy of this country towards the Dominion if a different state of circumstances were to arise.

But I may observe that whilst Her Majesty's Government have ever been ready to assist in preserving a connection based upon the free will of the people of British North America, the Assembly cannot be ignorant of the disinclination of this country to interfere, by force, with the wishes of the Colonists.

With respect to the second question, I have to observe that it is not within the legal power of the Sovereign to dismember the Dominion of Canada, and that Her Majesty would view with great regret any attempt to disturb an Union which, as She believes, is calculated to promote the security of every Province included in it.

In conclusion, I am to express Her Majesty's satisfaction at the assurance of the continued loyalty and attachment of the people of Nova Scotia and Her confident expectation that further experience of the results of the Union with Her other North American Dominions will remove the apprehensions which are entertained by the Assembly, and will prove that in assenting to this Union the Imperial Parliament has laid the foundation of a great and prosperous community in which Nova Scotia will exercise the influence justly due to the vigor of its inhabitants, and to the important maritime position of its territory.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) KIMBERLEY.
Governor General,
The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart.,
G. C. B., G. C. M. G. 49-41

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CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, Dec. 18, 1870.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 9 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
18th day of November, 1870.

PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the authority given by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 31 Victoria, Chapter 6, intituled:—"An Act respecting the Customs," the provisions of which have by Order in Council of this day been declared to be applicable to the Province of Manitoba. His Excellency has been pleased to Order and it is hereby Ordered that the Town of Winnipeg in the said Province shall be and the same is hereby constituted and appointed a Port of Entry and a Warehousing Port, and that North Pembina shall be and the same is hereby constituted and appointed an out Port of Customs, and placed under the survey of the Port of Winnipeg.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council, Canada.
Ottawa, Nov. 21, 1870. 48-31



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.
Wednesday, 10th day of Nov., 1870.

PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His Excellency, that the public convenience would be promoted if the Out-Ports of St. Armand and Rouse's Point, which are situate in closer proximity to the Port of St. Johns, than to that of Montreal, with which they are now connected, were detached from the last mentioned Port and placed under the survey of St. Johns; His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in pursuance of the 8th section of the Act 31st Victoria, Cap 6, intituled:

"An Act respecting the Customs," has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that on from and after the First day of December next the Out-Ports of St. Armand and Rouse's Point shall be, and they are hereby respectively detached from the Port of Montreal, and placed under the survey of the Port of St. Johns, in the Province of Quebec.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council,
Canada.
Ottawa, Nov. 15th, 1870. 47-31

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OTTAWA, Nov. 3rd, 1870.

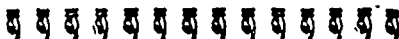
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With reference to this Item of the Tariff, it is held by the Department, that SLATE simply in a quadrangular form, whatever may be its size or thickness is entitled to exemption. If otherwise, specially shapen, or if not polished, or artificially bored, it becomes subject to 15 per cent. and 5 per cent. duty, as a non-enumerated article.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.
Ottawa, Nov., 14th, 1870. 47-31



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22. If any householder, head of a family, clergyman, physician or other person or persons required by this Act to report births, marriages and deaths, refuses or wilfully neglects to do so within the time named, such person shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay a sum not less than one dollar, nor more than twenty dollars and costs, in the discretion of the presiding Justice before whom the case shall be heard; and it shall be the duty of the Division Registrar to prosecute all such persons so neglecting or refusing to make the required reports.

WM. P. LEFTT,
Division Registrar
In the City of Ottawa

City Hall, Ottawa, March, 21, 1870. 13-61

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