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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 5, 1870.

No. 50.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "CAPTAIN."

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

(From the *Broad Arrow*)

A naval court, composed of Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B. (president), Vice-Admiral Sir R. H. Yelverton; Captains Boys, *Excellent*, Hancock, *Duke of Wellington*, Rice, *Asia*, Comacell, *Monarch*, May, *Northumberland*, Goodenough, *Minotaur*, and Brandeth, *Lord Warden*; with Captain G. F. Blake, R.M., Deputy Judge Advocate, assembled on Tuesday morning, 27th September, on board Her Majesty's ship *Duke of Wellington*, in Portsmouth Harbor, to "inquire into the cause of the loss of Her Majesty's ship *Captain* on the 7th day of September, 1870, and to try Mr. James May, second class gunner, and the surviving petty officers and crew of the said ship, under the 91st and 92nd sections of the Naval Discipline Act of 1866."

The court was opened at nine a.m., and the formal documents from the Admiralty directing the formation of the court were read by the Judge Advocate, with letters from Admiral Sir Alexander Milne to the Admiralty, reporting the loss of the *Captain* which have already been published in the *Broad Arrow* and other newspapers. Besides these documents and the statement sent to the Admiralty by Mr. May, which has also appeared in our columns, the following letter addressed by him to the Secretary of the Admiralty was put in evidence:

"CORCUBION, France, Sept, S. 1870.

"SIR,—It is with great regret that I have to report to their Lordships the total loss of Her Majesty's ship *Captain*, which occurred about 1.15 a.m. on the 7th, the ship at the time being under double reefed fore and main topsails, on the port tack, close hauled, with the wind about north west, very squally, with a rain and a heavy sea. About mid night I went into the after turret, and while there I felt the ship make a heavy roll to the starboard, and before she had time to recover that roll a heavy sea struck her and threw her on her beam ends. She then turned bottom upwards, and eventually sank, going down stern first. From the time of her going on her beam ends to her sinking was not more than ten minutes.

"Myself, Captain Burgoyne, and a few seamen swam to the steam pinnace, which was floating bottom upwards. Shortly afterwards the second launch passed close to the pinnace, when myself and the seamen succeeded in getting on board that boat, but Captain Burgoyne failed in the attempt, although everything was done to try and save him and the other men.

"After getting into the launch we did our utmost to save any others that we could see but the wind and sea were so great that we could make no headway against them in the launch, and we were almost swamped, so that we were forced to bear up and run before the wind, or the launch would have gone from under us.

"When we bore up there were nineteen people in the boat, and I regret to say that one man was washed out of the boat by her shipping a heavy sea, which nearly filled her. We had no sail and only nine oars.

"I knew the land was dead to leeward of the ship, and at daylight we sighted Cape Finisterre. The weather moderated, and we landed at Finisterre about noon of the 7th. I think it possible that there be more survivors in some of the other boats. We are all under care of the Vice-Consul, in good health, but some are very much bruised. The boats of Her Majesty's ship *Monarch* have just arrived under the command of Lieutenant Arundell, to take us on board that ship. I hope soon to be in England to give a more detailed account of this melancholy catastrophe. I enclose a list of the survivors by the launch.

(Signed)

"JAMES MAY,
Gunner."

Mr. JAMES MAY, gunner, examined by the Deputy Judge Advocate: I have been twenty three years in the navy, about five of which I was a petty officer. I have been a gunner eleven years of the second and third class. In addition to my statement handed into the court, as a practical seaman, I think that the over pressure of canvas and the ship making a very heavy roll to the starboard brought a quantity of water on the lee side of the maindeck. The wind might have had great force on the under part of the hurricane deck, and the sea most likely struck her when she made the heavy roll, and she might then have been in a peculiar position with regard to the crest of the waves. All these circumstances together might have caused the loss of the ship.

By the President: To the best of my belief the *Captain* never stopped heeling over until she was bottom up. During my time of service in the *Captain* the heaviest press of sail I knew her to have carried was all

plain sail and staysails abaft the foremast. On that occasion there was not a very heavy sea, not more than on the 6th of September. The direction of the sea was on the bow. On that occasion she put her lee gunwale under water. When the breeze freshened the crest of the waves reached up the deck to within a foot or two of the turret—the base of the turret. I took particular notice of that. To leeward I have seen a body of water rise higher on the ship's deck than the ship lurched, but it immediately shot off again, sometimes passing right over the deck. The greatest roll I ever knew the ship to make was about fifteen degrees to leeward, and probably not more than one or two degrees to windward. During the course of my service in the ship nothing occurred to give me reason to believe there was a want of stability in her. Until she foundered, I considered that I was in the finest ship in the world. In May of this year the ship was in a moderate gale which lasted twenty four hours. She was under sail then, a close-reefed maintop sail, a reefed foresail and a fore staysail. She was on a wind. Steam was up, and used occasionally to keep station. There was a long heavy sea then. On that occasion the ship did not lurch heavily for a gale of wind. She put her lee gunwale under occasionally.

By Admiral Yelverton: I think there was steam in four of the boilers when the ship was lost, but I do not know whether the engines were in motion. The cover was not on the turret when I got out. It was probably between four and five minutes after I struck out from the ship when I saw her bottom up. The last I saw of her was the prow. I do not recollect it to have been requisite on any former occasion to let go the topsail sheet to ease the ship. I do not think there was room on the hurricane deck for working the ship under sail.

By Captain Hancock: When I got in the launch after the ship foundered I took command, brought her to the wind with the few oars in her, and tried to go in the direction of the steam pinnace, but we found the boat fast filling with water under us, and we bore away reluctantly after a short consultation. The boats were scarcely a minute in such proximity as to give any hope of rescuing more men, as the launch appeared to be passing the pinnace at the rate of four or five knots. The greatest steady heel I ever knew the *Captain* to make was between eight and ten degrees. I never heard that there was a degree of heel beyond which the ship would be unsafe.

By Captain Rice: I felt the ship heave over by the sea. She made a heavy roll, and did not recover, and my impression is that a sea

struck her bilge and helped her over. I should think there were between three and four hundred tons of coals in the bunkers when the ship was lost. There were no separate bits fitted on the hurricane deck for the topsail sheets, other ropes leading through the same bits. After I got into the launch from the pinnace I did not hear Captain Burgoyne say anything, but before I left the pinnace he called out to the men in the launch to throw the boat's painter. One of the men in the launch offered him an oar, but Captain Burgoyne said, "Stick to your oar, for you will want it." When Captain Burgoyne was in the sea after the ship had foundered, and before he got on the boat, he begged of me and John Heard to assist him in getting on to the bottom of the pinnace, which we did. He said something about our awful condition, but I cannot call to mind his words.

By Captain Boys: The men saved told me what sail the ship was under when she foundered. The guns in the turrets were secured with chain pennants round the chase and the neck-ring. The pairs of guns were secured together, and the ends of the chains secured to the sides of the turrets. The guns were quite safe. They were secured fore and aft. I have known the turrets revolve of themselves from the roll of the ship when not secured. On one occasion when the dockyard authorities were trying to find the ship's centre of gravity, it occurred, a difference being made in the sit of the ship by her heeling. The turrets were both secured on the evening previous to the ship's loss, with hooks and screws to prevent them revolving. The ship's complement of projectiles was short by 104 Palliser 12-inch shot and nineteen Palliser 12-inch shell. As a practical seaman, I consider the *Captain* to have been overmasted.

By Captain May: I consider the gale in which the ship was lost to have been heavier than the gale in May. The sea in the May gale was a long sea. The sea in the September gale, as far as I could judge from the boat, a short sea.

By Captain Commerell: I have never heard of any water being in the *Captain's* stokehold during the May gale. On one occasion, when preparing to try the rate of sailing, Captain Coles discovered that the ship was not in proper trim. He consulted Mr. Rock, the chief engineer, the carpenter, and myself as to the stowage of weights, and asked whether any of our heavy stores had been shifted. None had, and it was then thought there might be some water in the double bottom, but I cannot say whether water was there. I do not remember the exact date when this occurred. I never heard from Captain Coles or any other one, the results of the trials made in Portsmouth Dockyard to ascertain the ship's stability. I never heard Captains Coles or Burgoyne say anything that could lead me to suppose they knew these results.

By Captain Brandeth: The *Captain's* yards braced up much sharper, I think, than is usually the case with Her Majesty's ships.

By the Judge Advocate: I joined the *Captain* at Birkenhead in November, 1868, and served in her to the time of her loss.

By the President: In my written statement I have said that we were on the bottom of the pinnace when the ship, supposed to be the *Inconstant*, passed us. That is correct. Afterwards myself and the others got to the launch from the pinnace. We were on the pinnace's bottom from five to ten minutes, and it was while there I saw the ship go down. Captain Burgoyne was

next to me on the pinnace. The launch drifted past the pinnace at an angle, I believe, of forty-five degrees. When I got into the launch from the pinnace I could touch her. The conduct of the men saved in the launch was such as it should have been under the circumstances, rendering me the implicit and ready obedience it was their duty to do, and I do not think it would have been possible for any men to have behaved better. The gunner's mate, who was next me in command of the boat, gave me every support, and I wish specially to mention the admirable manner in which Charles Tregenna managed the steer oar.

JAMES ELLIS, the gunner's mate, had nothing to add to his disposition bearing upon the loss of the *Captain*. By Admiral Yelverton: The watch was not really relieved on board the *Captain* when she turned over. I heard the order given to let go the fore-topsail halliards. The topsail did not come down. Hands were on the weather braces. The arrangements on the hurricane deck for shortening sail were sufficient to enable sail to be taken off the ship in a hurry. They were the same I had been used to in other ships.

By Captain Hancock: I have always thought her very heavy rigged. The ship usually rolled very little. I heard Captain Burgoyne order the lee topsail sheets to be let go, but I believe they were not.

By Captain Rice: Little one bell was struck about seven minutes past midnight, and the ship capsized not ten minutes afterwards. The orders were all rapidly given, but I believe the ship capsized before the topsail sheets could have been let go. I came on deck as little one bell was struck, and the ship then seemed to be heeling more than usual. The wind increased, but I think not steadily. The ship appeared to me to be thrown over by the force of the sea and the wind together. She appeared to be thrown over, and unable to recover herself, and it was at that moment that the order was given to let go the topsail sheets. I was in the lee ganway, where there was no rigging or anything that could entangle me. I went down with the ship, and when I rose to the surface of the water again she was bottom up and to windward of me.

By Captain Boys: The launch that we escaped in was stowed between the funnel and the pilot tower on the hurricane deck, and not secured by gripes or lashings. The guns and turrets were secured. We, the gunners' mates, had to go round and report to the officer of the watch. None of the projectiles ever fetched away out of the racks in any roll the ship made.

By Captain Commerell: I heard Captain Burgoyne ask if we were closing the Admiral, and the answer was "Yes." I cannot say what way the ship had on her at the time when struck by the squall.

LOUIS WORRY, captain of foretop, sworn, and deposition made read. Examined by the President: I have been fourteen and a half years at sea, and out of that two and a half years a petty officer.

By Captain Hancock: When I came on deck it was blowing nothing more than an ordinary gale, and I consider the double-reefed topsails were not too much for the ship, according to her heel. I consider the ship to have been overmasted.

By Captain Boys: There was no time to let go the topsail sheets after the order was given before the ship capsized.

By the President: All the men were taken off the bottom of the pinnace except Captain Burgoyne and two others. I heard Captain

Burgoyne tell the two men to jump from the pinnace to the launch, and I concluded, therefore, that he would not jump himself until all the others with him were saved.

JAMES HARVEY, second captain of the foretop of the *Captain*, sworn, and depositions read. In examination the witness gave evidence corroborative of previous witnesses, and stated as his belief that the topsail sheets were clear when ordered to be let go, and also that there was room on the hurricane deck for working the ship under sail.

GEORGE BRIDE, coxswain of the *Captain's* pinnace, sworn, and deposition read. In examination by Captain Hancock the witness said that it was blowing very hard at time the ship capsized. He considered the ship to have been overmasted.

By Captain Rice: When he came on deck the ship appeared to be unusually pressed by the sail upon her. When the men below turned in at twelve, midnight, the ship gave a heavy roll and then righted again. The wind increased very much and suddenly. Did not think the ship was going over until her topsails were in the water.

By the President: Could you say that in the *Monarch* line-of-battle ship (the witness had served in the old *Monarch* line of battle ship) you could have carried double and treble-reefed topsails through the squall which upset the *Captain*, and without danger to the ship, supposing everything to have held on?—Yes, I believe we could.—Could you have carried the foresail in addition?—No, Sir, I don't think we could.

CHARLES TREGENNA, the leading seaman, sworn, and deposition read. In examination by the President the witness said he had been eleven years at sea, and eight months a leading seaman. Had served in the *Cesar* and other ships in the navy. Under the same circumstances of weather in which the *Captain* was lost, he thought the *Cesar* would have carried close reefed topsails, and had seen her carry a reefed foresail in addition in a similar breeze. When the *Captain* was heeling over or capsizing, she made a stop for few seconds, and then another sea struck her, and she turned right over.

By Admiral Yelverton: Did not think the ship would have righted had the topsail sheets been let go when ordered. Thought the pressure of the wind upon the under part of the hurricane deck assisted the sail pressure in turning the ship over.

By Captain Hancock: Before the loss of the ship considered her to be overmasted.

By Captain Rice: When I got on deck the ship appeared to be more pressed by the sails than ever I had seen her before.

By Captain Commerell: In the gale experienced by the *Captain* in the month of May there was more wind than at the time she was lost.

JOHN HIRD, able seaman, of the *Captain*, sworn and examined. By the President: Had served in the *Orlando*, *Prince Consort*, and the *Captain*. Thought the *Orlando* could not have carried treble-reefed topsails through a squall of the same strength as that in which the *Captain* was lost, without injury to the ship, supposing that everything held. She might have carried close reefs, and perhaps, a reefed foresail.

By Captain Hancock: Helped with others to get Captain Burgoyne on to the steam pinnace. Saw him in the water, and moving one arm as if swimming. He, Captain Burgoyne, was afterwards a great deal exhausted by hanging on to the keel of the steam pinnace.

By the President: I was next to Captain

Burgoyno on the bottom of the pinnace. Captain Burgoyno did not like to leave the boat's bottom for the launch. I offered him to jump with me. He told me to jump and save myself. When I jumped the launch was just past the pinnace about a boat's length.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE, able seaman, sworn and examined. By Admiral Yolverton: When the ship went over, had just let go the maintopsail halliards. Found himself in the water, and struck out to save himself. Did not see the ship bottom up.

ROBERT HEARD, DAVID DRYBURG, JOHN WALKER, able seamen; JAMES FREEMAN, ROBERT TOMLINSON, THOMAS KERNAN, ordinary seamen, on being examined, said they could add nothing to the written statement laid before the Court by Mr. May, the gunner.

(To be continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—Now that the two battalions of Volunteer Militia despatched on special service to the North West are quietly settled down at Fort Garry, would it not be well for the Government to alter their designations from 1st (or Ontario) and 2nd (or Quebec) Rifles, and let them be gazetted in the list of Infantry and Rifle Battalions of Canada according to the date of their formation, as 75th and 76th or whatever the numbers may be? Their present numbers lead to their being confounded with the corps bearing the same numbers in Canada, which must be disagreeable to both, and as they are likely (no matter how long the Government keeps them on active service) to be the nucleus of the Volunteer force in the Province of Manitoba, they might just as well get their proper numbers now and be put on the same footing as corps in the other Provinces.

Yours,

1st Dec., 1870.

VOLUNTEER.

NOTES ON THE NEW FIELD EXERCISE, 1870.

BY MAJOR G. H. F. DARTNELL, LATE 34TH V.M.

So many and great changes have been introduced in drill and field evolutions of Infantry by the "Red Book" just issued from the Horse Guards, that it is of the highest importance that all officers of the Force in the Dominion should become early acquainted with them, and I know no better way of giving them publicity than through the columns of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

I, therefore, propose, in the following hasty notes, to lay before my brother officers, in as simple and succinct a manner as I am able, an analysis of such of the more important changes introduced by the recent edition of the "Field Exercise."

An examination of the book will disclose the following leading features:—

1st. A simplification and shortening of movements and words of command.

2. An increase of the cadence of the steps of soldiers on the march.

3. Elementary skirmishing is introduced into squad drill, and a total change in the principles and rules of skirmishing is established.

4. Close columns are abolished.

5. The movement by fours is rendered imperative instead of the double wheels, in advancing or retreating in column from either flank of a line, or from the centre columns of half battalions are permitted.

6. All formations of column from line are to be in rear of the named company.

7. Line to be formed from column, at whatever distance, by deployment only, the companies to move to their places in line by the shortest line.

8. A new form of echelon called "short echelon," is introduced, enabling a line to advance in loose formation, and quickly resume its original formation.

9. "Pivot flank" and wheeling from a fixed point, abolished.

10. Cavalry can be received in line, a square formed from line, all squads form column to be formed on the leading company.

11. The following sections of Battalion Drill are struck out altogether, viz:—Sec. 8, 18, 20, 21, 22, 28, 33, 34, 41, 46, 50, 53 and 60.

12. In brigade, the interval between battalions is 30 paces. The term "contiguous" is disused.

13. Sections 22 and 23 of Brigade Drill struck out.

14. Shelter French Exercise introduced.

15. The Rifle Exercises are struck out of the Field Exercise and appear in a separate form.

16. The Lieut. and Ensign are placed upon the flank of the company and are called respectively the "Right and Left Guides," the Captain's position being in rear of the centre. The covering supernumerary become "Right and Left Markers." Sections are abolished and the Sub-division becomes "Half-Company," and Wing "Half-Battalion" or "Half-Brigade." The word "Face" is disused. Open, quarter-distance, and half-distance column become "Column," "Half-column," and "Quarter-column."

RECRUIT OR SQUAD DRILL.

Sec. 1. The feet to form an angle of forty-five degrees. The hand open, thumb to the front, fingers lightly touching the thigh.

Sec. 2. Men to assume position of standing at ease at the word *Squad*.

"Judging the time" substituted throughout for "judging your own time."

Sec. 6. Salute in two motions. Palm of the hand to the front, point of forefinger one inch above eye, thumb close to forefinger.

Sec. 7. Length of pace in stepping short 21 inches, in the double march 33 inches.

Sec. 8. Quick time, 116 paces to the minute; double, 165.

Sec. 9. Plummet 10 ¹⁵/₁₀₀ and 5 ¹⁸/₁₀₀ of 1 inch respectively.

Sec. 10. Toes to be turned out at 45 degrees. Distant point 100 yards, nearer point 50 yards.

Sec. 22. Turning to the right or left about to be on each man's own ground in three paces.

Sec. 22. The flank by which men are ordered to march to be called the *Directing*, the other the *Reserve* flank.

Sec. 25. *Right (or left), Dress*, replace *Eyes right (or left), Dress*.

New Paragraph.—Men to be accustomed to dress oblique to any well defined adjacent line, such as the side of a square parade ground.

Sec. 28. Wheeling to be (1) on a moveable pivot, or (2) by file formation. The word *Rigid (or left) Form*, the man on flank of formation turns, remainder making a half-turn to that flank. On the word *March*, all except flank man step off, each man at usual length of pace, moves by the shortest line to his place in the new front, taking up his dressing by the named flank.

Sec. 33. A new formation *Forming to the Front at the halt*, introduced. The leading man halts making a half turn to the right (or left) and form upon him as directed in Sec. 28, No. 2.

Sec. 36. When men parade with arms, to fall in at "the order." In double time the arm to be raised only when at "the slope."

(To be continued.)

About 400,000 vessels, having a tonnage of 70,000,000, entered and cleared from the ports of Great Britain, during the year 1869. For the same year there were 2114 shipwrecks on the British coast, a tended with a loss of 933 lives. By the use of life-belts, rockets and other apparatus, 5,124 lives were saved from those wrecks.

The American fishing schooner, *Clara F. Friend*, captured some time ago by the war steamer *Plover*, taken to Charlottetown, P. E. I., and condemned, was boarded on Thursday night by the old crew, who carried her out to sea. The *Plover* had left a few hours previously for Halifax. The affair was telegraphed to Admiral Fanshawe here. He telegraphed to the Strait of Canso before the *Plover* passed through, and on her arrival here the commander was informed. He lay in wait, and recaptured the schooner as she was attempting to pass through the Straits.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The CIVIL SERVANT 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 flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1lb., 1lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

STRENGTH OF THE GREAT POWERS.

In anticipation of a General European war the following brief review of the strength of each of the Powers will be found interesting:

England has an army whose nominal strength may be placed at 205,000 men. But men are very hard to get in England, and what fighting she has hitherto done has been with very small bodies. Wellington had from 30,000 to 40,000 in his most brilliant campaigns. In the Crimean war she put, with what cost and difficulty we well know, 52,000 into the field. Her numerous and scattered dependencies require garrisons, and if she can furnish 130,000 men she will have strained her resources to the utmost. These will be well disciplined, well armed, and as efficient as British soldiers ever have been. There will, however, be a lack of great leaders, though not of gallant officers. On the sea she has about fifty ironclads—the finest fleet in the world. Her wooden fleet will have plenty to do in the transport and convoy service, and in protecting the colonies. But then she has money, and that is the great thing needful in war.

France, although very badly beaten, has plenty of raw material in the shape of "mortal men," and could probably be counted on for 500,000 or 600,000 soldiers. There is plenty of capital in the country. The navy has 52 ironclads and floating batteries, and 533 other vessels, of which 300 are steamers. This is a splendid total, and the ships are equipped and manned, although in the present war they have done very little,—mainly because Prussia, without any coast line of consequence, was as imperious to naval assaults as a rolled up hedge hog to a terrier.

Austria has no navy worth speaking of. Her standing army numbers 340,000 and she could probably place 450,000 men in the field. It must be remembered that the educational standard in this army, as in that of France, is very low, when compared with Prussia. The Prussian system has been adopted ever since Austria took her degree at Sadowna, and the troops are much better officered than they then were.

Italy is short of funds, and has a poor navy. Her standing army in readiness is about 175,000 men fairly armed but badly officered and poorly disciplined. Men are, however, plenty, and perhaps 500,000 raw levies could be procured, if England found the money.

Turkey has a good fleet of sixty vessels, including thirteen ironclads, all English built. This fleet is commanded by an English Admiral. Her army numbers between 200,000 and 250,000 men, and as they are armed with breechloaders and much better officered than they were at the time of the Crimean war, she will not be a despicable ally.

Prussia can place 800,000 men into the field—indeed at the end of a sanguinary campaign she has almost that number under arms. The quality and training of her soldiers have already been proved. Her fleet is small but contains three or four very powerful ironclads.

Russia has a paper army of 1,350,000 men of which she could concentrate perhaps 600,000. Their arms are not as good as those of other nations, as only 20 per cent of them are breechloaders. Means of internal communication are still defective, though much improved since 1854. The fleet is powerful, and both soldiers and sailors proved themselves brave and stubborn opponents during the Crimean war.

There are certain circumstances to be taken into consideration which will seriously modify the strength of each nation. Against Turkey may be set an independent Egypt, against Austria the reluctance of Germanic population, and the yearnings of the principalities and of Hungary for separate nationalities, and against England the disaffection of Ireland and the pressure on the Alabama and kindred claims sure to be exercised by America. Again in waging a war in the distant East, the Occidental Powers must necessarily transport men, munitions and supplies by sea, and what are the expenses and delays connected with such a process? Let the Crimean war inform us.

BUTLER ON WAR.

General Butler this evening delivered an address on the subject of the "Present Relation of parties," &c., before the Boston Lyceum at the Music Hall. After reviewing American party politics, he said: "There remains the great international and foreign questions that were evolved by the late rebellion—the reconstruction of the commerce destroyed by that war, and the adjustment of the claims of our citizens and nation upon those nations who took advantage of our crippled condition. The chief offender was Great Britain, and the chief offence the Alabama business. He recounted the acts of England, claiming that she founded the Dominion of Canada to cripple us, destroyed our commerce, prolonged our war, recognized our enemy. The Republican party must settle with England for those wrongs immediately. It would be cowardly to wait, till England is in war before making the demand. If England failed to make reparation his remedy was a new one, namely non-intercourse. He showed that the effect of non-intercourse was, claiming that taking our trade and products from England would work a revolution there. Prussia and France recovering from exhaustion, would take all our breadstuffs, and the loss of cotton and breadstuffs to England would be of incalculable damage. The reparation England ought to make would be her naval stations at Jamaica, Nassau and Bermuda, which would be a fair equivalent. He did not ask Canada, and would be willing to let the people there settle their distenies by vote. General Butler further said that the course of Great Britain on the fisheries question was outrageous. She had no exclusive right to the fisheries on the English coast. They were captured from the French by American troops. He compared British oppression of our fishermen with the aid they gave the privateer Alabama. So long as the reciprocity treaty, which was beneficial to Canada and injurious to the United States, existed, there has been no trouble about the fisheries. Unless a remedy was found for this immediately, an armed collision was inevitable and desirable, for war was the only alternative. He spoke of the temptations to make war against England, stating that he had some 1,600,000 naturalized Irishmen here. It would unite the whole country and bring the South under our flag again. It would be a war upon the ocean and not a costly one. It would be the conquest of Canada, and as a Republican and a partisan, he would say that the war would be sustained by a majority of the Democratic party which would perpetuate the rule of the Republicans in this country for more than a generation. If, therefore, when we asked for our rights England should incline to offer us war, ought not every American to appeal to her Majesty—"Suffer us not to fall into temptation."

THE TREATY OF 1856.

It becomes of interest to understand exactly the nature of this treaty, to which England, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Sardinia and Turkey were parties, and which succeeded the Crimean war, the death of Nicholas, and the practical annihilation of the Russian forces. The treaty re-established the principles of the Convention of 1841, with some changes, and re-affirmed the doctrine that the Turks, naturalized in four centuries, were no longer to be regarded as Asiatic nomads encamped in Europe, and that, to preserve the balance of power, the Ottoman Empire must be maintained as a conservative element. It provided among other things, that Turkey should have the right to exclude all vessels of war from passing the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, and to make an exception in favour of light armed vessels used in diplomatic service, by special firmans. It neutralized the Black Sea, by declaring it open to the commerce of all nations, and by excluding from it war vessels of every nationality, whether bounded by its waters or not, and by especially prohibiting to Russia and Turkey the maintenance of military maritime arsenals in its ports. Russia and Turkey were also accorded the right to maintain a certain number of small armed revenue cutters for coasting service. The integrity of the Ottoman Empire was to be preserved. The navigation of the Danube was declared free to commercial vessels.

The principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia as well as Servia, were placed under the protecting care of the joint powers to the treaty, although remaining suzerain to the Sultan. Christians and Mahomedans were declared to be equal in Ottoman dominions, and the supremacy of the naval power of Russia in the Black Sea was destroyed.

A SINGULAR PREDICTION.

The British journals just received here show that the recent demand of Russia for a revision of the treaty of 1856 was not wholly a surprise. The actual intention of Gortchakoff to issue a circular on the subject was of course unknown in England at the date of the latest mails, but the letters to the London Times and other papers from correspondents in India and Russia seem to foreshadow it.

Very curious, too, is a letter of M. de Lagunniere, the late ambassador of France to Constantinople, the substance of which appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. This experienced diplomatist declares that Russia has done nothing to bring on the present war. Since Sebastopol she has been occupied in restoring her forces, not in avenging her defeats. But now "she is ready." Instigated by the demands of Prussia for French territory she will make singular demands in the East. She will not resort to war. Her policy is too skillful, her ambition too patient for such a hazardous undertaking as would be a conflict with united England and Austria. "Russia is in no way to revive the Eastern question," adds M. de Lagunniere, "but in proportion as the Prussian invasion shall extend over French soil, Russia's influence will increase in the Bosphorus, and on the day that the King of Prussia shall recross the Rhine, shall stop at Aix la Chapelle to take to Berlin the sceptre of the Holy Empire from the tomb of Charlemagne—in that day Russia will be virtually at Constantinople.

The formation of a German empire would be dangerous to Russia, as practically shutting up her fleet in England by the German

possession of Kiel, and she must therefore seek an outlet in the Black Sea and Mediterranean. All this was well known to the Turkish Government which, adds the French diplomatist, immediately after the issue of Favre's circular, addressed a pressing appeal to the European cabinets on behalf of France. "When these negotiations," he says "become matter of history, this document will become known and people will be astonished at its not having been adhered to by the neutral powers. If England, who had her reasons perhaps for not taking the initiative had energetically supported the Turkish proposals, she would have carried with her the co-operation of all the other neutrals, and this imposing combination would at that moment have made peace inevitable."

When it is remembered that this curious letter was written some time ago, and published at least a week before Russia announced her desire for the freedom of the Black Sea, it will be confessed that it is to say the least, a remarkable document.

THE FIRST MITRAILLEUSE.

It has been supposed that the mitrailleuse is a recent invention. This is an error. A correspondent of the *Sun* writes us that he has before him drawings and specifications of a similar contrivance, patented in England 15th May, 1718, over a hundred years which takes all the shine and novelty out of the Hitchcock and Gatling, and Louis Napoleon arrangements in this line. The patent is issued in favor of one "James Puckle, of our city of London, Gent. Witness ourselves ye Fifteenth day of May, in the fourth year of our regime." The specification is dated July 25, 1718. The accompanying drawing shows the piece to have been fired from a tripod or *treped*, as it is called. The revolving breech has nine chambers; when these are exhausted, another, ready loaded, is furnished, and the whole arrangement is turned rapidly by a coffee mill handle. These nests of chambers are of two kinds—one to be loaded with round balls the other with square missiles. The inventor was a genuine English Yankee. There is a strong mixture of humanitarian sentimentality and grim piety mingled with his destructive ingenuity. The diagram is headed by this inscription:

"Defending KING GEORGE, your COUNTRY and LAWS,
In defending YOUR SELVES and PROTESTANT CAUSE."

No. 16, explaining the diagram, defines it to be a "plate of the chambers of the gun for shooting square bullets against Turks." No. 17, "For round bullets against Christians." If James Puckle had anticipated a little further, and come over with the Pilgrim Fathers, he might have found his invention useful in the next trip of that revered craft to the coast of Africa, for a load of negroes, and quite handy if he could have persuaded the pious Mather's friends to kidnap William Penn and his companions, and sell them into slavery in the plantation, in exchange for wine and sugar, as Mather proposed to do as a comfortable speculation, and to advance the interests of religion.

The Hon. Mr. Chauveau and his colleagues have cordially received a deputation of members of the Quebec Legislature from the Ottawa districts. They wished to impress upon the Premier the necessity of aiding in the construction of the proposed railway which is to go along the north side of the river as far up as Pembroke. It is believed the local Government will grant three millions of acres.

THE NEW KING OF SPAIN.

The new Spanish sovereign is the second son of Victor Emmanuel, by rank and title Duke of Aosta, better known as Prince Amadeus Ferdinand Maria. He was born in 1845, and, having passed through inferior grades, was colonel of the Lombard Grenadiers and general of brigade in the Austro-Italian campaign of 1866. At the battle of Custoza he led his brigade against the Austrians, and he and his brother, the Crown Prince Humbert, greatly distinguished themselves by their bravery, Prince Amadeus in particular, who was wounded in the chest, and had to be removed from the field. In 1867, Prince Amadeus married Mary daughter of Prince Pozzo della Cisterna, the head of a historical Italian family. He is connected by the marriage of his sister Clotilde to Prince Napoleon, with the house of Bonaparte, and by his sister Maria Pia, with the reigning King of Portugal, Don Louis I. His mother was Adelaide, daughter of the Archduke Renier of Austria.

PERSONAL.—The *Hamilton Spectator* of the 30th says, W. F. Whitcher, Esq., Commissioner of Fisheries, was in town yesterday and was the guest of John Brown, Esq. Mr. Whitcher has been west on business connected with his department, and while in the neighborhood of Long Point, availed himself of the opportunity to indulge in a little recreation from the toils of office, and betook himself to the wild duck preserve, where he killed no less than 384 ducks. Mr. W. leaves for Ottawa this morning. In connection with the foregoing, our readers will easily recollect the storm of Thursday night, which raged with unequalled violence on the upper lakes. The pelting rain, hail and snow driven everywhere by the pitiless wind, made even safely housed persons shiver at the very thought of outsiders. Yet Mr. Whitcher was imprisoned by the storm and darkness, and his canoe swamped by the waves. He was stranded among the reeds on the lee shore during sixteen hours, in the wet and cold, and on the following morning was found almost buried up in snow and ice. We offer Mr. Whitcher our sincere congratulations on his escape—not merely as a thorough sportsman but because of his pluck and endurance in "padding his own canoe."

FRENCH AMAZONS.—The female citizens of Paris are apparently weary of the monotony of a besieged existence. They are enlisting in a body called "Amazons of the Seine." Their costume will consist of a pair of black trousers, with an orange colour striped blouse of woollen stuff, with a cap and a black kepi, with an orange band, together with a cartridge-box fastening to a shoulder belt. Only woman of unexceptionable character will be permitted to join this corps, all candidates having not only to be accompanied by a husband father or brother but to bring with them a certificate from the Commissary of Police, attesting their character, position &c. The officers will all be ladies, mostly wives and daughters of officers in the army, or at any rate possessing some knowledge of military affairs. A special patriotic and most spirit-stirring song has been composed for the corps entitled "The Marseillaise of the Amazons of the Seine." In addition to tending wounded they are expected to defend the ramparts and barricades jointly with the stationary National Guard and to render the combatants in whose ranks they would be distributed by companies all such domestic and fraternal services as are compatible with moral order and military discipline.

THE TYNE CREW DIVIDED.—A feeling of rivalry has been in existence some time between Renforth and Taylor, two of the champion four oared crew that recently contended with the Paris crew at Lachine, and the rivalry has at length resulted in an open rupture. Renforth very recently challenged the world to produce two men to row against himself and another in a two-oared race, for £20 a side; and scarcely had the challenge been made when it was taken up by Taylor and Winship, 'vo of Renforth's crew. A meeting of the parties interested took place when, after a good deal of fencing, the match was at length made, and a deposit of £5 put up, to tie the match for Renforth and Kelly on the one part, to row Taylor and Winship on the other part, a straight-away race in pair-oared boats, from the High Level Bridge to Scotswood Suspension Bridge, for £20 a side; the race to take place on the 16th of January.

THE END OF CIVILIZATION.—Never was a great truth more happily set forth than in the following from the New York 'Nation': "Refined homes are the end of civilization. All the work of the world,—the railroading, the navigating, digging, delving, manufacturing, inventing, teaching, writing, fighting, are done, first of all, to secure each family in the quiet possession of its own hearths as possible with grace, and culture and beauty. The work of all races, for five thousand years, is represented in the difference between a wigwam and a lady's parlour. It has no better result to show.

GOOD SHOOTING.—On Tuesday last the Cobourg Battery completed their fifteen rounds per man, in accordance with general order. The shooting was most excellent,—even for this crack Company. The score of Sergeant-Major MacNachtan, 56 points out of a possible 60, is the best we have heard of, and we question if it has ever been equalled in Canada. He made 19 points at 200 yards, 20 at 400 yards, and 17 at 600 yards,—five shots at each range. Gunners White and Grieve also stand very high. The "Snider" will be an effective weapon in the hands of this Company.—*Cobourg World*.

While the Crown Princess of Prussia was in Hamburg recently, her youngest child narrowly escaped being killed. As she was passing down stairs with her children, the nurse of the youngest child dropped it over the balustrade. It would doubtless have broken its skull on the marble floor below had its clothes not been caught by a metal ornament of the balustrade. Thus it escaped death, and almost miraculously. As it has since been found out that the nurse, a French girl, had uttered threats that she would avenge her brother, who had fallen at Wissembourg, she has been arrested and an investigation ordered.

It appears from an article in the *Dziennik Pozuanski*, a Polish paper published in Prussia, that some of the most brilliant achievements of the German army in the war were performed, not by the Germans, but by Poles from the Polish provinces of Prussia. The Third Division of the Landwehr, under Gen. Kummer, whose coolness and determination in the battles before Metz have been so warmly praised, consists entirely of Poles.

According to an official statement, says the London *Times* of the 29th ult., the number of German soldiers now on French territory is 856,000; 740,000 of these belong to Prussia and the North German Confederation.

31ST BATTALION, GREY.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—Allow me to inform you that the 31st regiment of Grey send their compliments for past kindness and for the never ceasing perseverance which you have shown and taken towards the prosperity of the force in general. They also wish to state that they are still alive and kicking and claim to be second to none in the service. They have got their new uniform and great coats in the bargain, showing that Colonel Durie can appreciate fighting chaps. Their grumbling is, therefore, reduced to the single fact that they are spoiling for a fight. Can you tell us what the Government intend to do with the active force next meeting of Parliament? Can it be possible that we have men representing us who could be so stupid as not to notice the great and mighty changes which have lately taken place? Can they for one moment take upon themselves the great responsibilities which have hitherto bounded them? Petrified fossils! penny wise pound foolish, with the never ceasing cry of economy! economy! Poor imbeciles who flatter themselves the guardian angels of the country—a country too noble and progressive, whose future bright and glorious prospects may be forever blighted through the instrumentality of party prejudice by stupid basswood fogies.

But how is it with these same fellows whose everlasting cry is economy? Is it philanthropy? do they sacrifice their time without pay? Not a cent of it, nor mileage in the bargain, long measure at that, which they hang on to with the tenacity of a fungus to a dead beech.

In looking over the columns of your issue of 28th November, I have noticed that your attention is called to the science and practice of rifle shooting, I will, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting the following:—

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. Query—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; also, what is the time taken by the ball to traverse the 900 yards, and what distance will it traverse in each second, measured on the horizontal line, and, also, what height above the target would the direction of the line of colimation be when sighted for the 900 yard range?

Yours respectfully,
VOLUNTEER.

Meaford, 1st Dec., 1870.

[WE are glad to hear of the gallant 31st and of the spirit which animates that corps. If "Volunteer" has read President Grant's Message he will see there is a possibility of indulging the 31st; in the meantime let them take care that the men they select, by the exercise of the Franchise in their civil

capacity, are of the same opinion as themselves, for it is with their representatives the future of Canada must rest. "Volunteer" has propounded a nice little problem which we hope will be answered by some of our correspondents well versed in the law of projectiles; we must decline the task for want of time to devote to such an enquiry.

- Ed. Vol. PRV.]

The war is affecting the tobacco trade of this country adversely, France and Germany being the largest consumers of Europe, and with England requiring, during the year ended June 30, 1870, 188,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco, 3,064,000 cigars, and 20,181 pounds of snuff.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 9th December, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS, (35.)

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

1. Until further orders six Schools for practical Military Instruction, in both Infantry and Artillery Exercises, in accordance with the system heretofore in existence, are authorized to be maintained in the Dominion, such Schools to be kept open during six months of the financial year only, viz., from 1st December to 31st May, inclusive, unless it be found desirable to keep open any particular School or Schools for a longer period.

2. The maximum number of Cadets to be authorized for admission to such Schools of Instruction for such a period of Six Months is limited to Five hundred, with an addition of fifty to the proportion for the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, until the number of trained Cadets in those Provinces equals, proportionally according to the strength of the Militia in the respective Districts, the number of Cadets already trained in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

3. Cadets are to be selected from applicants *bona fide* resident in the several Brigade Divisions, in proportion to the strength of the Militia in such Brigade Divisions as shown by the periodical enrollments from time to time; the maximum number to be admitted into any School not to exceed 65, at any one time.

4. The proportion of the total number of 500 Cadets, with 50 added for Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, which may be admit-

ted from each of the several Brigade Divisions, is, according to the enrollment of 1869 as follows:

BRIGADE DIVISION.	No. OF CADETS.	TOTAL.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.	1st.....	41
	2nd.....	40
	3rd.....	33
	4th.....	36
	5th.....	7
	6th.....	22
	7th.....	22
	8th.....	37
		238
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.	1st.....	16
	2nd.....	16
	3rd.....	11
	4th.....	26
	5th.....	15
	6th.....	20
	7th.....	34
	8th.....	21
		159
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.	1st.....	23
	2nd.....	24
	3rd.....	23
		70
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.	1st.....	37
	2nd.....	30
	3rd.....	16
		83
	TOTAL.	550

But should any Brigade Division fail to supply its regulated quota of Cadets, such deficiency may be made up from other Brigade Divisions on special application to the Adjutant General at Head Quarters.

5. The Schools now in operation at St. John, N. B., Halifax, and Quebec, in connection with the Regiments of Her Majesty's regular Army, to be continued as now organized until further orders, subject to the foregoing regulations, and three additional Schools to be opened, viz. One at Toronto, (whenever suitable accommodation is provided for the same,) one at Kingston, and one at Montreal, so soon as twenty approved Candidates present themselves for admission.

6. Until suitable accommodation is available at Toronto, the Cadets from Military Districts Numbers One and Two may be admitted to the Kingston School.

7. There being no longer any Regular Troops at Toronto, Kingston and Montreal the duties hitherto performed by officers of her Majesty's army in connection with Schools of Military Instruction, to be undertaken by officers of the Militia Staff stationed at these places. A Deputy Adjutant General acting as Commandant, and a Brigade Major as Adjutant for each School.

8. Competent non-commissioned officers will be attached to each School to act as Drill Sergeants and Instructors.

9. Any men who may be required, in addition to the cadets themselves, for Drill purposes, to be taken from Corps of the Active Militia residing in the vicinity of the respective Schools, and also will receive twenty-five cents per man, each time they are so required.

10. Artillery Cadets will be examined for certificate as regards qualification by the

Inspector of Militia Artillery and Warlike Stores.

11. A Candidate for admission to any of the Schools will require, if not already an officer in the force, to make application, in his own handwriting, to the Brigade-Major of the Division, stating Age, Regimental Division, (County) to which he belongs, Post Office address, and the School which it would be most convenient for him to attend, and the time at which he would be prepared to attend. Such letter to be accompanied with a Certificate (on form supplied) from a Clergyman or Magistrate in the locality where the Candidate lives, that he is of correct habits and respectable character, that he is a fit person as regards education and social position to receive a commission, and occupy a post of command, and also that he is a British subject either by birth or naturalization, and the Brigade Major must also certify that he is satisfied with the accuracy of such certificate.

12. All Candidates for admission to the Schools of Military Instruction, who are not already officers in the force, will be required before admission, to satisfy a Board of Officers of their fitness for the position of Commissioned Officers of the Militia.

13. In order to prevent the admission into any School, of Cadets who are physically unfit for service in the Active Militia, the Medical Officer attached to the School, will attend at each meeting of such Board, and must examine and report each candidate, before his admission, to the School can be authorized, as medically fit for service.

14. Examinations before the Board to take place every Tuesday at Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and St. John, every Friday at Halifax, and every alternate Wednesday at Quebec.

15. All regulations connected with Schools of Military Instruction hitherto in existence, and not inconsistent with the above to remain in force.

No. 2.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

10th Battalion or "Royal Regiment of Toronto.

To be Lieutenants:
 Ensign P. Martin, M.S., vice E. Bryant, left limits.
 John Patterson, Gentleman, M.S., vice P. Van Koughnet, left limits.

20th "Hullion" Battalion of Infantry.

The resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel George K. Chisholm, is hereby accepted

Gananoque Battery of Garrison Artillery.

To be Captain:
 Lieutenant William McKenzie, G., V.B., and M.S., vice Robert Brough, who is hereby permitted to retire with the rank of 1st Lieutenant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The Provisional Battalion of Beauce.
 No. 1 Company, St. Vital de Lambton.

The resignation of Ensign George Garant, is hereby accepted.

No. 2 Company, Aylmer.

The resignation of Ensign F. Proteau, is hereby accepted.

No. 4 Company, St. Vital de Lambton.

To be Lieutenant:
 Ensign George Bignoll, M.S., vice A. Bernier, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

St. Jean Baptiste Village Infantry Company.

To be Ensign, provisionally:
 Henry E. Gaudry, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

62nd "The St. John" Battalion.

To be Ensigns:
 Sergeant William Farren, M.S., vice Berton promoted.
 Henry David Likely, Gentleman, M.S.

74th Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major:
 Captain David P. Wetmore, V. B., from No. 1 Company.

To be Paymaster:
 Sergeant William P. Flewelling, Junr.
 To be Adjutant with rank of Captain:
 Oliver Roswell Arnold, Esquire, V.B., and M.S.

To be Quarter-Master:
 Ensign Samuel Gosline, from No. 3 Company.

To be Surgeon:
 Edward A. Vail, Esquire, M.D.

To be Assistant Surgeon:
 William Edwin Vail, Esquire, M.D.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The formation of the following corps is hereby authorized:

"The Eastern Passage Battery of Garrison Artillery."

2nd "Halifax" Battery of Garrison Artillery.
 The "Halifax" Naval Brigade is hereby changed into a Brigade of Garrison Artillery, to be styled "2nd 'Halifax' Brigade of Garrison Artillery," with Head Quarters at Halifax, and to be composed of the following Batteries:

No. 1 Co. Naval Brigade, as No. 1 Battery.	
do 2 do do	2 do
do 3 do do	3 do
do 4 do do	4 do
Purcell's Cove Battery	do 5 do
Eastern Passage Battery	do 6 do

To be Lieut.-Colonel:
 Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph S. Belcher, Q. F. O., of late 4th Brigade Halifax Garrison Artillery.

MEMORANDUM.—The Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery, the organisation of which

is authorized by General Order of 10th September, 1869, is to be styled: "1st 'Halifax' Brigade of Garrison Artillery."

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.
 P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,
 Adjutant General of Militia.
 Canada.

Captain McArthur, of Kingston, fell off one of the Grand Trunk cars near Lancaster last week. The Kingston *Whig* says that instant death would have followed in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, but providentially Mr. McArthur fell, more dead than alive, into a hollow or excavation in the track. The train passed over safely, and he laid there unconscious from his injuries and sufferings for seven hours. After daylight his reason came back and once more he entered into the contemplation of an awful situation. He was unable to walk but dragged himself on hands and feet to a house quite far off—some say two miles—and he got that care and assistance which his condition required. A friend he discovered lived near by, and he proved a friend, indeed, caring for him as a brother. His arms and side were quite black from the muscular exertions he was subjected to; his boots and a portion of his trousers were torn off and his feet lacerated by being dragged along the track. He got a severe injury in the back, also by his fall. His body presented a dreadful sight. He is progressing favorably towards recovery.

The following is the proposal of the Quebec Local Government:—Government will give for the building of a railway from the terminus of the North Shore Railroad, Quebec and Montreal to Aylmer, on the north shore of the Ottawa, 10,000 acres a mile of Crown Lands, to be selected in fair proportions as to quantity out of 3,000,000 set apart for the North Shore Railroads and its continuations. The Government recognized the rights of the Northern Colonization Railroad to be part of that line, its subsidy to be worked, except for the distance from St. Therese to St. Jerome, which is not to be included in the present line. The other conditions are as in the former memorandum. The Government regret they cannot for the present make any grant of land towards the extension of the line to Deep River. While admitting its importance they hope they will at a future time be able to assist in its construction in proportion with their resources, and they are of opinion that the Federal Government should also be appealed to in favour of that road as an interprovincial one and most useful to the Dominion.

HOW AMERICANS FIRE—CANADIANS MAY READ AND LAUGH.—On Thursday last the "crack marksmen" of the State of New Jersey turned out for practice firing, the men being divided into two squads of eleven each. The firing was at the 300 yards range and according to the Hythe system, each man being allowed ten shots. The following is a summary of the scores:—winning squad 159, losing squad 158. The highest individual score was 27 and the lowest 5.—There was one 23, one 22, one 21, one 20, one 18, two 17, one 15, one 14, one 13, two 12, two 10, one 9, three 8, and one 5. The firing in the reports is called good, and a decided improvement upon former practice.

In the month of September last 2,902 tons of quartz were crushed in the Nova Scotia mines, which have yielded 2,189 ounces of gold, the value of which is about \$43,000.

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.

CLUBS of Ten at the same rate, the sender of the names to receive one copy *free* for the year.

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

We number amongst our Correspondents and Contributors some of the ablest writers on military subjects in America.

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 12, 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**.

A COMMISSION of seven leading merchants and others has been appointed by Government for the purpose "of obtaining such reliable information as may furnish data on which to base a plan for the improvement of the canal system of the Dominion," in a commercial and engineering point of view. It is not probably too late to offer a suggestion, that the military element may find a place in this enquiry. While there can be no doubt whatever of the soundness of the principle which puts the commercial interests of the country in the first rank, common prudence would suggest that the means for maintaining and defending those interests it need be should also obtain a prominent place in this connection.

Our canals serve the double purpose of commercial communication and military defence, and therefore care should be taken that both advantages be secured simultaneously. We cannot tell what a day may bring forth. We have no assurance that we are to live forever in a state of Arcadian innocence and simplicity, and it will be no comfort to say that such a canal was a

good commercial investment, when it is closed as an artery of communication by the enemy's cannon, the defence of the country paralyzed, and the whole profits of its commerce and accumulated capital for years swept away in a few days because, forsooth, we were too *practical* to look forward to a contingency which is occurring around us every day.

It should also be remembered that Canada has acquired that portion of British America which lies between her northwestern frontier and the Pacific. That while railways will in part accomplish communication speedily and satisfactorily to a certain extent, yet they cannot develop the agricultural wealth of this vast region to anything like the extent the improvement of the natural water courses would do. As means of defence railways are all but useless, while no better or more effective fortification can cover a frontier than a line of canals or navigable waters. Of this the Rideau Canal is a notable example—as a commercial work it has paid nothing directly, simply because its capabilities were not developed, but as a line of military communication, and as a barrier to the advance of an invading force it is without a rival in America. Its value as an agent in settling the country between the Ottawa and Lake Ontario fully repays any outlay thereon. We think this subject worthy of serious consideration.

The readers of the **VOLUNTEER REVIEW** will find in another column the proceedings of the court martial on the surviving officers and seamen of the *Captain*. The writer, during a recent visit to Fort Garry, received from Lieut. Dennison the following extract from a letter which he received from his brother, a midshipman on board the *Minotaur*. It is peculiarly valuable because it was written before the court martial justified the facts detailed therein, and also because it is from the pen of the descendent of a race of soldiers—men who have distinguished themselves in Canadian military history, and the writer, evidently a young officer of great promise, bids fair to emulate their fame:—

Off *Vigo*, 11th Sept., 1870.

We have been laying off Cape Finisterre for the last five or six days. On the 5th of the month, at about 11:50 p.m., as Admiral Milne was walking in his stern gallery, he saw the ship *Captain* close under his stern, so he made a signal to her to keep station, as she was a little out of her place. So soon as she got into her proper station again a heavy squall struck the fleet; I think every ship in the fleet had her sails torn to pieces. Every sail we had set, I know, was torn to ribbons, as the midshipmen of the middle watch were three hours in the tops getting the sails furled, and I had an hour in the fore-top getting them shifted in the morning watch, but it was calmer then though the wind was pretty stiff, our main brace was carried away and the yard swung round from side to side several times.

In the morning, of course the ships were scattered but nothing was to be seen or the *Captain*, so we went in different direc-

tions to search for her, being all back at the Cape at two in the afternoon and commenced to search for some of her gear. Every ship found a boat or something, and the *Psyche* found a man lashed to a grating dead. These were pretty good signs that she had gone down, but hardly anyone would believe it except the old Admiral. The next day the *Inconstant* was sent home at full speed to tell the Admiralty, and the day after that the *Monarch* (her rival ship) got a signal from Lloyd's agent at Cape Finisterre, as she happened to go close in, to the effect that a large ship had foundered about six miles off the Cape, and that one officer and 17 men had been saved; we sent a boat in for them at once. The officer turned out to be the gunner; his deposition was that he felt the ship heeling over very much, so he leaped out of his hammock to see if his guns were all right. He went to the foremost turret first, there he found the chief gunner's mate who said everything was all right; then he went to the after one and was examining the gear when he felt the ship go on her beam ends and heard the captain shouting to cut away the top-sail sheets, (they had two reefs in the top-sails and had not time to lower when the squall came on), which was not done so over she went. The gunner jumped through a hole at the top of the turret and found himself in the water at once, with about a couple of hundred men swimming; he struck out and got on top of the pinnace—she was bottom up. The captain and two men got on also. Whilst he was on or in the water, I am not quite sure which, he saw the ship turn bottom up and go down (all the other men said the same thing) and that they saw a man running along the ships bottom got his foot caught in the Kingston valve a hole connected with the engines, and couldn't get it out before the ship went down; she went down in five minutes after she heeled over. A few minutes after he (the gunner) got on the pinnace bottom he saw the launch pull up to them and tell them to jump in, he told the captain to come and jumped in himself. Capt. Burgoyne either couldn't or would not, a minute later they saw a large wave break over the pinnace and saw the captain no more. They passed the *Inconstant* and shouted to them for help but were not heard, they then pulled for the lighthouse on Cape Finisterre. Just as they rounded it one of the men was washed overboard and not seen again. They landed about noon the next day and were treated very well by the Spaniards; they could not tell exactly how long they were ashore as there were not any clocks in the village. Two men were saved who could not swim an inch, by getting into the launch before the ship went down and floated out in her. The midshipman of the watch at the time was the young fellow who wrote a letter home for me when I was laid up with the injury I received when on the cruise with the flying squadron. I knew several of the midshipmen. Mr. Childers had a son in her. Capt. Coles and two other visitors went down in her, of course all those that were not on deck had no chance whatever. The men saved said as she went down they heard several loud explosions. I suppose the boilers bursting and guns getting loose. It is a dreadful thing and has cast quite a gloom over the fleet; a subscription is being raised in aid of the widows and orphans of the marines and sailors that went down. We lose two of our best captains by it, Capt. Coles has always done his best for the navy and spent nearly all his own and his wife's money on this ship. The men that were saved say that Capt. Burgoyne displayed great bravery

and encouraged the men as much as he could. He was a Victoria Cross man the service will be sorry to lose him. We have lost the *Lord Warden*, *Monarch* and *Delle-rophon* behind to give the dead a decent burial. . . . Our ship has subscribed a little over three hundred pounds (£300), nearly every man giving something. I remain,

Your affectionate brother,
J.D.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FORT GARRY,
November 2nd, 1870.

My last letter brought down the narrative of my voyage on Red River to its termination. The flatboats on which it was made had hardly been cleared of their cargo before they were hauled ashore and taken to pieces by a gang of men under the orders of Mr. James Graham of Ottawa, the energetic and gentlemanly superintendent of the road from the opposite side of the river to the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods. As a specimen of the cost of timber here I may mention that those boats, constructed of lumber brought from Otter Tail Lake to Abercrombie, were purchased as a good bargain at \$40 per thousand, the lumber being of course third class.

The 1st or Ontario Rifle Battalion in garrison at Fort Garry, was under the immediate command of Major G. Wainwright, a most accomplished and efficient officer, Lieut.-Colonel, S. B. Jarvis, having been obliged to go to New York on private business. Lt.-Col. Casault, of the 2nd, or Quebec, Battalion, being commandant in his absence. The troops at Fort Garry were busy at work constructing additional barrack accommodation, the quarters within the fort being rather restricted. Amongst those who were the first to welcome the arrival of the boats was Dr. Codd of Ottawa, Surgeon of the 1st Battalion, and Quartermaster Armstrong, both looking remarkably well and hearty, notwithstanding the privations and exposure of the northern route.

The clothing of the men and officers bore evident marks of hard usage, and the labor undergone has left traces which it will take time to obliterate on their persons. Otherwise they are healthy and in good spirits—indeed the climate precludes the idea of atrabillious sensations.

Fort Garry is situated on the north or left bank of the Assinaboine, about a quarter of a mile above its junction with the Red River, and although a much smaller stream it possesses many of its peculiarities. About half a mile northwest of the fort extends the town of Winnipeg, consisting of some sixty or seventy houses, principally frame buildings. It contains two churches, a post office, an hotel and three or four general stores. Two miles further down stream is the cathedral of St. John, with the residence of the Bishop of Rupert's Land and his Archdeacon. The old Hudson Bay Corporation, whatever may have been its faults in its administra-

tive capacity, was at least careful of the souls of its subjects, if any judgment is to be formed by the liberality with which they built churches—no less than four existing between the cathedral and the Lower or Stone Fort, a distance of 17 miles, while another is to be seen south of the town within an easy walk. The fort, town, and all those churches are on the western or left bank of the Red River. On the eastern or right bank is the village of Ste. Boniface, consisting of about twenty houses, built along the shore. A very commodious and handsome cathedral of yellow sandstone, with considerable architectural pretensions, the Bishop's Palace, a beautiful house of the same material; a large convent, with a ladies' seminary attached, under the care of the sisters of charity—a branch of that order by the way, which has done and is doing so much good for female education in Ottawa; and a large college for boys. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese is the Right Reverend Alexius Tache, D.D., brother of Dr. Tache of the Emigration Department, and a nephew of the late Sir E. P. Tache. The visitor to Fort Garry, if fortunate in obtaining an introduction, will be sure to be benefited by his Lordship's knowledge of the country, as well as delighted by his hearty, genial manners, and charmed by his polished literary conversation. The view from the platform in front of the palace looking west is the most delightful which can be imagined. Prairie scenery has a character for quiet beauty peculiarly its own, and standing on the convex of the great sweeping curve which the Red River makes at this point it is impossible to look on the scene without being actually fascinated thereby. The fort with its yellow walls and buildings, mellowed by the setting sun, the group of white buildings in the town, the farm houses dotted along the shore of the great river of the northwest, the windings of the Assinaboine, and beyond all the magnificent prairie with its magnificent covering stretching away to the horizon, on which the herds of cattle appear as objects in a great convex mirror, while here and there the hunters in their picturesque costume with four or five fathoms of lasso trailing on the ground, dash past at the full speed of their horses, the clear sky and exhilarating atmosphere, complete a picture to which the pen can do only faint justice, while the pencil would fall short of portraying its various beauties.

The Red River at Fort Garry is about 400 feet in width, and its surface at low water is fully thirty feet below the general level of the surrounding country. The banks incline at an easy slope. The soil is rich black earth, the result of burnt and decayed vegetable matter for ages, under this is a loose earth strongly impregnated with salts of potash, and in the bed of the river the diluvial gravel and clay is exposed, hence the phenomena in Dakota of salt or alkaline rivers. Good water and plenty of it is to be obtained in the gravel bed, and, as in Wis-

consin, each farm house will have to raise its necessary supply by mechanical means, which there generally takes the shape of a wind mill. The water of the Red River is sweet and fit for domestic purposes, although slightly salt. It has the color and appearance of pea soup, but on being allowed to stand for a minute or so deposits the matter held in solution—a fine gray loam—and becomes clear as crystal, with a pale bluish tinge. The Assinaboine is also good, but the La Salle and Scratching Rivers are both bad, in fact alkaline.

Fort Garry is a parallelogram of about 300 feet wide by 600 feet in length, containing a little over four acres. It had been originally a square with walls of yellow sandstone about twelve feet high, and small circular towers with conical roofs, as bastions at the angles; but it became necessary to enlarge it, and the western wall was pulled down. The new area was covered by wooden bulwarks, joined to the north and south bastions with platforms inside for small arms, and in the western face a large square tower was erected, containing the principal gateway. The timbers of the wooden walls surrounding the western half of the fort were laid horizontally over each other, having a thickness of six inches, and were pinned with oak tenonails to upright posts set in sills at proper intervals. The platforms, which are four feet wide and about seven feet high, were built in a similar manner, the space between them and the wall being filled with stone. A very respectable armament of light artillery completed the defences of this stronghold, which would make a formidable defence against Indians. The area inside is thickly covered with buildings, leaving very little space unoccupied, and the troops have contrived to run up another large edifice close to the eastern face.

I cannot close this sketch without referring with just pride to the appearance and discipline of the troops. After my experience on the journey through Minnesota of the folly and impudence of Canadians generally in a strange country, it could not but be highly gratifying to find in the officers high spirited gentlemen, the beau ideal of what military leaders should be, and in the men the very perfection of physique and discipline of what soldiers under careful training may become, and above all, as a high and cheering hope for the future, the fair specimens here afforded of the material Canada can supply to support and defend her pretensions and rights.

The business of handing over the stores to Major Peebles, the very careful and intelligent control officer here, detained me at Fort Garry till the 30th October, thus depriving me of the pleasure of visiting the Lower or Stone Fort till the following day, but a description of that visit must be a subject for another paper.

Count Beust, the Austrian Prime Minister, arrived at Munich on the 5th, and remained there in conference with the Bavarian Cabinet two days.

THE WAR.

The war news for the weeks presents no marked features. There has been severe fighting around Paris, but the sortie under Ducrot has been a failure, and the capitulation of that city cannot be far distant. Do Paladine's army has been compelled to abandon Orleans, and the hopes of the French from the army of the Loire are at an end. Gambetta and his colleagues are still amusing the world by gasconade, but it is notorious that for effective resistance France has been powerless since the disastrous day of Sedan. The Russian difficulty is said to be in a fair way of solution, for the probable object in view Gortschakoff's letter was premature.

From despatches received in London from Paris up to Sunday evening the 4th instant it does not appear that the fighting around the city has been renewed. It is claimed that General Ducrot maintains a good position for further operations, and the gallant bearing of the troops during the recent engagements have given encouragement to the people, although, on the whole, the fortune of war has not inclined in their favor.

The losses of the regiments—mostly Saxons—engaged in the battles around Paris from the 30th to the second was very heavy, but they are reported to have captured 3000 prisoners, and inflicted other severe losses on the Republican forces, both in men and artillery. The Pontifical Brigade was nearly destroyed, and their leader, Charotte, wounded.

The Prussians, too, appear to be advancing successfully southwards. The capture of several towns on their line of route is admitted from Tours, and a despatch from Versailles announces that Prince Frederick Charles has driven a portion of the army of the Loire into the Forest of Orleans, in consequence of which De Paladines has been forced to abandon Orleans, and the Prussian forces now occupy the city.

The Prussians on Saturday the 3rd made a desperate attempt to dislodge the French, who in the recent sortie reached Brie, on the eastern bank of the Marne, and a very severe battle ensued. Both sides seem to have fought fiercely, the Prussian intention being to drive the French across the Marne, and into the forts. After hard fighting, the French were compelled to retire about three in the afternoon from their more advanced posts, though they still occupy the eastern side of the river. The slight success thus gained was dearly purchased, as it brought the four columns of attacking Prussians under a destructive fire from Forts Nogent and Rosny, commanding a peninsula over which the Prussians were marching. Both parties suffered heavy losses, and the French left many prisoners. It is said the Prussians demanded the truce to bury the dead before the walls of Paris, and not the French. The statement comes by way of Lille that Gen.

Ducrot's sortie was a success, and that he was endeavoring to effect a junction with the army of the Loire, which, under Do Paladines, has been endeavoring to march to the relief of the capital. Prince Frederick Charles and his soldiers are a formidable obstacle in the way, and the Duke of Mecklenburg has already been driving back two corps of the French in a sharp engagement at Bazoches-les-Hauts, near Artenay. The more effectually to prevent any juncture of the two armies, the Prussians are even now concentrating at Etampes, and have checked the advance of Do Paladines.

General D'Aurilles de Paladines has retreated from Orleans with a force believed to be 200,000 strong, he had 500 cannon. The Government wished him to remain at Orleans and receive the Prussian attack, but gave way to the General's opinion that the place was untenable. At half past 11 o'clock the Germans demanded the evacuation of the city, threatening to bombard it in case of refusal. The Prussians captured but few prisoners and no ammunition.

Prince George of Saxony has sent a despatch from before Paris to his King, in which he says that the losses of the Saxons in the late engagements on the Marne were 76 officers and 2,100 rank and file killed and wounded; and that the French had retired, their power of assuming the offensive being destroyed.

The King of Bavaria has sent a note to the King of Prussia, inviting him to assume the title of Emperor of Germany—the other States will join in the invitation.

The Government at Tours has received by ballon from Paris official reports to the 24th. of the progress and results of the movement made by Ducrot. They state that Thursday was passed in burying the dead and succoring the wounded. On Friday morning the Prussians with great impetuosity attacked the French at Champigny, and in front of Villiers. After seven hours fighting the enemy failed to carry the positions of the French and retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Their losses were from 15,000 to 20,000. On Saturday the French re-crossed the Marne and took up positions. The enemy made no attempt to resist them. Ducrot greatly distinguished himself in the battle of Friday. Among the killed is General Lachariere. General Renault was badly wounded. General Sonnilly, in his report, says the troops who attacked the French exceeded in number by 10,000 and their losses must have been extraordinary, for the next day they were so weakened that they suffered the French to cross the river unopposed. The successes of the French created the wildest enthusiasm in Paris.

The official reports of the battle of Orleans show that the Prussians attacked each Corps D'Armees separately and in greater force, thus repulsing the left of the army of the Loire and turning Orleans, so as to render the evacuation of that town necessary.

Gambetta has issued a circular to Prefects, saying the situation of the army is good.

The *New York World's* Tours special of the 5th says the direction of the army of the Loire has taken is supposed to be Gien. In the engagement of the 3rd, at Patay, 20,000 French held their ground against 60,000 Prussians, but they were cut to pieces by the shells of the enemy. The German artillery was served with fearful and overwhelming effect. The Papal Zouaves fought with superhuman bravery, but nearly all were killed.

The Government appeals to the French people to still maintain their resistance, which is certain finally to end in triumph. The army of the Loire is still 200,000 strong. During another month 800,000 Frenchmen will be in arms. Paris may fall; the campaign has changed in character, and is fast becoming a detached warfare of armed manœuvring in the open country. France herself is unconquerable.

The total losses of the Germans since the 25th ult. exceeds 6,500 killed and wounded. The army of the Loire, which is said to have lost 10,000 men, prisoners, 77 guns, 7 mitrailleurs, and 4 gunboats at Orleans, was marching up the left bank of the river to effect a junction with the army of the east, 60,000 strong, with the view of demonstrating against Fontainebleau.

It is said the object of General Manteuffel's operations against Rouen is to push forward a column to Havre in order to obtain supplies by sea.

On Tuesday Brussels was agitated with rumors that Prussia was seriously contemplating the annexation of the Duchy of Luxembourg, upon these grounds: first, that the acquisition of Lorraine would be strategically useless without the Duchy; secondly, that Lord Stanley had declared in 1867 that the guarantee of neutrality would not involve the necessity of England going to war to maintain neutrality; and thirdly, Prussia believes England will not oppose the annexation. Prussian agents, it is said, have sounded the inhabitants, and find a majority opposed to annexation.

The Italian Parliament was opened at Florence on Monday. The King, in his speech, declared that with Rome as the capital, the edifice commenced by Charles Albert being crowned, and the freeborn of Italy completed, and it was the task of the chambers to make her great and happy. On referring to the Pope, he said it was the duty of the nation to secure to the Supreme Pontiff the free exercise of his religious offices, and the maintenance of his relations with the catholic world. He deprecates the war between Prussia and France, and expresses his anxiety to effect peace between them.

A despatch was received at Berlin from King William, dated at Versailles on Monday, announcing that Orleans had been reoccupied by the Germans. The third army corps took nine cannon and one mitrailleuse.

The despatch also says that the eighth corps of the first army beat the French in several conflicts north east of Rouen on Sunday, taking prisoners and war material.

President Grant's message had attracted considerable attention in London, especially that part alluding to the Fisheries question. England, it is said, will certainly not stand by Canada, except there is the clearest evidence she has right on her side, and the statutes enacted by the Dominion are severely condemned. This report came by way of New York.

On Monday Gortschakoff despatched notes to the Governments of Austria, Italy and Turkey, similar to the one sent to England some days before, the general tenor of them being that Russia's demands in relation to the Black Sea were essential to the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

REVIEWS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a little volume entitled "The United States Patent Law," W. A. Mun & Co., solicitors of Patents, No. 47 Park Row, New York, which we would advise such of our readers whose genius are of the inventive order, to obtain.

The speech of Butler on the Alabama claims has had this wonderful effect—it has united the newspapers, Republican and Democratic, in denouncing its author. The character of the man is so well known in the United States, and the diabolical intent with which he would stir up strife is so thoroughly understood, that in the whole wide Republic there is not one journal of influence that does not execrate the policy he would inaugurate. The *Cincinnati Daily Gazette*, one of the leading organs of the great west, and Republican in politics, takes up the speech and tears it into fragments. It says, amongst other things:—

"To begin he would cut ourselves off from the market Great Britain affords for our products, which would reduce every farmer's receipts not less than one-third. He would also cut off the imports of British goods, annihilate our revenue from customs, raise the prices of such goods and of all corresponding American goods double. How long would it take to get satisfaction at that rate? Could we not procure satisfaction more summarily and just as rationally by committing suicide? It might be a nice policy for Lowell to have the prices of coarse manufactures doubled by cutting off imports, and the price of agricultural products reduced one-half by cutting off the British market; but how would it suit the producers of the great agricultural staples? If Butler's method could be put in practice, it would be as rational as the hari kari. But how is Butler going to cut off Great Britain from our grain and cotton, when we allow their shipment to all the other markets of the world?"

If Butler were not appealing to blind villainy; if he were not complimenting the American people and the Administration by supposing that a touch upon the instincts of scoundrelism would excite an enthusiasm that would submerge all questions of practi-

cability, he would not pretend to be ignorant of the important fact in American history, that an embargo on our commerce with Great Britain, as a means of injuring her, has been thoroughly tried, and that the effect was disastrously to the American people without inflicting any perceptible injury on Great Britain. And so it would be again. And we will do General Butler the justice to refuse to believe that he desires any non-intercourse act unless he shall first have made a large purchase of British and similar American goods, and have sold largely short of American products and bonds.

"Butler says it would be a war upon the ocean, and not a costly one. How are we to carry it on upon the ocean! Great Britain can sweep the seas of our navy and merchant shipping without increasing her regular navy expenses. Shall we attempt to build a navy? That means an outlay of two hundred millions a year, without any hope of raising one that can cope with the British navy. Or are we to please ourselves with anticipations of privateering? With our coast blockaded by a British fleet, privateering would be an extra hazardous business; but if it were profitable how many would participate in the profits for which the whole country is to suffer the calamities and costs of war? The resources of hari kari and of a new party and of a return to Democracy are open to General Butler; but the Republican party has no need of suicide, nor for proclaiming that it has no further honest mission, and can only live by rascality and its country's ruin."

The press despatches from Europe to New York during the last four weeks numbered about 100,000 words. Here is a man sitting in a darkened room at Heart's Content. The ocean cable terminates here. A fine wire attached thereto is made to surround two small cores of soft iron. As the electric wave, produced by a few pieces of copper and zinc at Valentia, passes through the wire, these cores become magnetic enough to move the slightest object. A looking glass half an inch in diameter, is fixed on a bar of iron one-tenth of an inch square and half an inch long. On this tiny glass a lamp is made to glare so that its light is reflected on a tablet on the wall. The language of the cable is denoted by the shifting of this reflected light from side to side. Letter by letter is thus expressed by this fitting idiom in utter silence on the wall. There is no record made by the machine except as the patient watcher calls out to a comrade the translated flashes as they come, and which he records. It seems a miracle of patience. There is something of awe creeps over us as we see the evidence of a human touch three thousand miles away swaying that line of light, by such a delicate process as this.

A letter in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* notices the difficulties under which the Government of Lorraine by the Germans is being carried on. A police commissioner who has 30 villages under his control, has to make a daily circuit of 18 or 20 miles, and can go nowhere without an escort of Uhlans.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 10th inst:—

WATFORD.—Ensign Wm. G. Willoughby, \$2.
LONDON.—Major F. B. Leys, \$2; Major Walker, \$2.
NEW HAMBURG.—Major R. Campbell, \$1.

NOBLEMEN

The noblest men I know on earth,
Are men whose hands are brown with toil,
Who, backed by no ancestral graves,
Hew down the woods and till the soil;
And win thereby a prouder fame
Than following King's or warrior's name.

Working men, whatever their task—
To carve the stone, or bear the load—
They wear upon their honest brows
The royal stamp and seal of God!
And brighter are the drops of sweat
Than diamonds in a coronet!

God bless the noble working men,
Who rear the cities of the plain,
Who dig the mines and build the ships,
And drive the commerce of the world.
God bless them for their swartny hands,
Have wrought the glory of our land!

THE EMPEROR'S APOLOGY.

FULL TEXT OF NAPOLEON'S PAMPHLET.

The troops, weakened by continuous marches, affected by successive checks, fell back without much order towards Sedan, where they arrived, harassed and exhausted, on the night of the 30th and the morning of the 31st. The Emperor, who, on the evening of the 30th, was at Carignan with the corps of General Ducrot, where headquarters was established, received the same evening the news of the movement of retreat, and the advice from Marshal McMahon to take the railway to Sedan. Nothing could have been easier for the Emperor than to go on to Mezieres, and thus to secure his personal safety. The proposition to do so was made to him; but he rejected it, desirous not to separate from the army, and determined to share its fate whatever it might be. On the morning of the 31st the following proclamation was issued to the troops:—

SOLDIERS!—The opening events of the war not having been fortunate, I determined to set aside all personal considerations, and give the command of our armies to the Marshals more particularly indicated by public opinion.

Up to the present time success has not crowned your efforts; nevertheless, I learn that the army of Marshal Bazaine has reformed under the walls of Metz, and that of Marshal McMahon met yesterday only a slight reverse. There is, then, no reason to be discouraged. We have prevented the enemy from penetrating to the capital, and all France is rising to drive back her invaders. Under these serious circumstances—the Empress worthily representing me at Paris—I have preferred the role of soldier to that of Sovereign. No effort shall be spared by me to save our country. It still contains, thank God! men of courage; and if there are cowards, the military law and public contempt will mete out justice to them.

Soldiers, be worthy of your old reputation, God will not abandon our country if all do their duty.

Given at the Imperial Headquarters, at Sedan, Aug. 31, 1870.

NAPOLEON.

This proclamation, which he had barely time to distribute, was the last appeal which the Emperor addressed to his soldiers.

While the French army took up its position around Sedan, the Prussians to the number of 230,000 continued their march upon our track, and arrived nearly the same moment as ourselves in sight of the town. It was too late to avoid the battle which they offered, and which we were now obliged to accept, in the disadvantageous position where we had been driven.

Our four corps d'armée were massed, not

far from city, in the order assigned for the movement of retreat. The Seventh Corps, which formed the rear guard on the march toward Metz, was now at the head, across the departmental road from Mezieres to the west of Sedan, occupying the ground from Floing to Colvaire d'Illy. The First Corps extended from the Petite Moncelle to Givonne and d'Aigny. The Fifth Corps was posted partially in the town, partially on the heights which command on the south-east the gully of Givonne. The Twelfth Corps occupied La Moncelle, La Petite Moncelle, and La Platinerie, near Bazailles.

The army was thus formed in a semicircle round the town, the two wings leaning on the Meuse. Never was an army placed in such an unfavourable situation. Generally a well-defined plan of operation is followed, assuring a line of retreat, on which are the reserves, the ambulances, &c. Here, on the contrary, our troops risked being surrounded on all sides without any plan of retreat, and if they had the misfortune to attempt to take refuge in the city, they could only precipitate themselves into an inextricable defile, through narrow gates and streets, incumbered with waggons and baggage.

Such was, nevertheless, the consequence of a plan of campaign imposed from Paris, and contrary to the most elementary principles of the art of war.

On the morning of the 31st the corps of Gen. Lebrun had already been engaged and had sustained the struggle with equal energy and courage. But the army of the enemy, relying upon the superiority of numbers had divided its forces into two principal masses, which were to attack separately—the one by the right and the other by the left. His object was to turn the two wings of our army, and, by re-uniting again upon the heights behind Sedan, to entirely surround it. A reserve corps, composed of infantry and a large body of cavalry, drawn up in the plain near Donchery, was so placed as to prevent any communication with Mezieres; and the opposite batteries, upon the left bank of the Meuse, were bristling with a numerous artillery, which flanked the fire of the right bank.

CONTEMPLATED RETREAT INTO BELGIUM.

Under these circumstances, it appeared to us that only one last resource remained by which the army could be saved; and that was to take up a line of retreat upon the neutral territory of Belgium. It was too late to attempt to break through, either on the east toward Carignan, or to the west toward Mezieres, for in both directions the army would have found itself exposed to a cross fire in the presence of superior forces. But to escape from an investment and to effect a safe retreat, it was necessary to occupy in force the heights of Illy and Givonne to abandon the town of Sedan to its own resources, to face about and retire by the roads leading into Belgium.

By crowning with a numerous artillery the heights which have been mentioned, it was to be hoped the enemy would have been held in check, and the retreat efficaciously covered. Unfortunately, however, the two Generals who succeeded McMahon, after he was wounded, in the command of the army, each proposed a different plan, and, as a consequence, the plateau of Illy, which was the most important position, was but feebly occupied.

THE BATTLE OF SEDAN.

Before 5 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 1, the attack commenced toward the east at Bazailles, extending to Moncelle and Givonne; and to the west, upon the heights

of Floing. At 5 o'clock Marshal McMahon proceeded to the advanced post near Bazailles, and sent to inform the Emperor, who mounted his horse and hastened to the field of battle. On his way he met the Marshal, who was being carried back to Sedan, wounded by the splinter of a shell. This unfortunate event at the commencement of the action was an evil omen; the army had unbounded confidence in the bravery and skill of the Duke of Magenta. He had resigned his command to General Ducrot, who was fully informed of his plans. General Wimpfen, however, being the senior officer and producing a letter of authorization from the Minister of War, demanded and obtained the supreme command. This substitution was productive of grievous consequences, for it is fraught with danger to change arrangements previously made while a battle is being fought.

For nearly two hours the troops maintained with vigour an unequal fight. But about this time the Crown Prince of Prussia, coming from the west, effected a junction, upon the plateau of Illy, with the Crown Prince of Saxony's men, who were marching from the east, and the French army found itself entirely encompassed. From that time the battle might be considered lost and our army prisoners, for, cut off from Mezieres, whence it drew its supplies and ammunition it could only retire behind the fortifications of Sedan, where it would become a central point exposed to the fire of 500 cannon placed round its circumference. Moreover, neither the efforts of the different commanders of the different corps d'armée and the officers generally—neither the heroism of our artillery nor the brilliant charges of our cavalry—nothing, in fact, could arrest the retreat of our troops.

THE EMPEROR'S PART IN THE BATTLE.

The Emperor was from early morning in front of the village of Balan, where, as has been said, the Twelfth Corps, commanded by Gen. Lebrun, was heavily engaged by the enemy, and well maintained its position; thence he ascended the slopes of Moncelle, crowned with batteries of artillery, from whence there was a comprehensive view of the battle field. He then rode along by the bottom of Givonne, meeting a great number of wounded, and among them the brave Colonel of the 5th line Regiment, stretched upon a litter. Seeing who was passing he raised himself and cried repeatedly, "Vive l'Empereur!"—a touching testimony of the attachment which the army bore for its Sovereign. Re-ascending the heights, the Emperor was rejoined for a moment by General Wimpfen. At all these points the earth was ploughed up by a prodigious quantity of shells, falling from the right and left and crossing in their fire. After having remained exposed to this hail of projectiles for five hours, the Emperor returned to Sedan in order to consult, if possible, with McMahon, he then intended to return to the field of battle, but this he was not permitted to do. The streets, the squares, the gates, were blocked up with all the impedimenta that an army in precipitous retreat collects in its train; vehicles of every description—rubbish of all sorts heaped up pell-mell. On the heights at the gates of the town, however, the remainder of the army was still fighting; but the corps, not being able to unite, could offer no longer any combined defence. About 3:30 o'clock, General Wimpfen sent an officer to propose to the Emperor that he should place himself in the middle of a column of men, who would endeavour to cut their way through the enemy in the direction of Carignan. The Em-

peror who had recognized the impossibility of leaving the place on horseback, replied that he could not rejoin the General, that, moreover, he could not consent to save himself by the sacrifice of a great number of his soldiers, and that he was determined to share the fate of the army. The proposition of General Wimpffen, as events proved, had not the slightest chance of success. He wished, nevertheless, to make this desperate attempt, but he could only assemble 2000 men, and, after having advanced 300 paces, he himself recognized the futility of his effort, and was forced to return into the town. Then it was the commanders of the *corps d'armée* came and announced to the Emperor that their troops, after having sustained for nearly 12 hours an unequal fight, weakened by fatigue and hunger, could no longer offer any serious resistance. In fact, the soldiers, driven back against the walls and thrown into the ditches, were decimated by the enemy's artillery; and Sedan itself choked with the *debris* of all the corps, was being bombarded on all sides.

The shells set the houses on fire and struck the wounded who had been carried into them. The great barracks, converted into a hospital, upon the top of which floated the red-cross flag, were not spared, and men and horses, huddled up in the courtyard, were continually hit. Many of the officers and men were killed in the streets swept by the enemy's fire, among them two Generals. The Emperor then endeavoured to make known to General Wimpffen the advisability of asking for an armistice, since every moment of delay only increased the number of victims. Not receiving any tidings of the General—at the sight of so much uselessly shed blood, and in such a hopeless situation, the Emperor caused the white flag to be hoisted upon the citadel. At the same time the King of Prussia sent an officer to Sedan to demand the surrender of the place. The Emperor not being in command of the army referred him to General Wimpffen. The latter, looking at the gravity of the situation, and not wishing to take upon himself the initiative of the capitulation, sent in his resignation, which was not accepted.

THE EMPEROR A PRISONER.

The Emperor convinced—according to the assertions of the press—that the King had declared that he made war not against France, but against her sovereign, did not hesitate to constitute himself a prisoner, hoping that the object of the war being attained by the sacrifice of his liberty, the conqueror would be less exacting towards France and the army. He addressed to the King, by one of his officers, the following letter:

Sire (My brother, Monsieur mon frere): Not having been able to die in the midst of my troops, it only remains for me to place my sword in the hands of your Majesty. I am of your Majesty the good brother (bon frere).

NAPOLEON.

The King replied as follows:

Sire (My brother, Monsieur mon frere): Regretting the circumstances under which we meet, I accept the sword of your Majesty and I pray you to name one of your officers provided with full powers to treat for the capitulation of the army, which has so bravely fought under your command. On my side I have named General Moltke for this purpose. I am of your Majesty the good brother.

WILLIAM.

Before Sedan, Sept. 1, 1870.

General Wimpffen betook himself to the Prussian headquarters in order there to discuss the terms of surrender. During the interview the French General tried to obtain more favourable terms, but General Moltke replied: "Your army does not number at this moment more than 80,000 men; we have 230,000 who completely surround you. Our artillery is everywhere in position, and can destroy the place in two hours. Your troops can only go out by the gates, and cannot possibly form before them. You have provisions for only one day, and scarcely any more ammunition. In such a situation the prolongation of your defence would be only a useless massacre, the responsibility of which must rest upon those who will not prevent it." On his return to Sedan, General Wimpffen called a council of war, composed of about 32 general officers, and, with but two dissentient voices, it was decided that any fresh struggle would but entail the useless loss of thousands of men, and the capitulation was signed. The 2nd of September was a day the evil omened memories of which will never be effaced from our mind.

THE INTERVIEW WITH COUNT BISMARCK.

M. de Bismarck had sent word to the Emperor, the previous evening, that the King of Prussia offered him an interview on the morrow. Consequently the Emperor left Sedan on the morning of the 2nd, and sent to inform Count Bismarck of his arrival, asking him where was the place fixed upon for the interview. He waited for the Chancellor of the North German Confederation in a small house on the road to Donchery. Bismarck did not long delay in meeting him. In the conversation that ensued the Emperor hastened to declare that, as he had given full powers to the Regency, with it alone could negotiations for peace be conducted, that he merely delivered his own person into the hands of the King, claiming nothing for himself, but appealing to his generosity for the army and for France. He added that the war having been unfortunate, he would not altogether throw off the responsibility which lay upon him, but that, nevertheless, he was bound to state that he had only obeyed a violently excited national feeling. The papers have made a crime of these words of the Emperor. However, both in his proclamation to the army on the eve of his departure from Paris, and in his answer to the President of the Corps Législatif, he had expressed the same thoughts when he said, "We have done all in our power to avoid war, and I can say that it is the entire nation which has in its irresistible *élan* prompted our resolution." This statement was indispensable, since every day the Emperor is still accused of having drawn the sword in a dynastic interest. The two Sovereigns met in the Chateau of Belle Vue, in the outskirts of Sedan. At this conference the King showed the lofty feelings which animated him by exhibiting to the Emperor all the consideration which his misfortunes demanded, and the Emperor preserved an attitude of the utmost dignity. Gen. Wimpffen, who had told the Emperor the army counted upon his intervention with the King of Prussia for better conditions, was informed of the fruitlessness of his efforts. Such is the recital of the military operations which terminated so unhappily in the surrender of the army at Sedan. So tremendous a disaster should not only bring from us our tears, it should also be pregnant with instruction, and should furnish lessons never to be forgotten.

THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF THE DISASTERS.

The successes of Prussia are due to the

superiority of numbers, to the rigorous discipline of her army and to the empire exercised throughout Germany by the principle of authority. May our unhappy fellow-countrymen who are prisoners at least profit, during their sojourn in Prussia, by appreciating that which gives strength to a country—the powers that be respected, the laws obeyed, the military and patriotic spirit dominating all interests and all opinions! Certainly the struggle was disproportionate, but it would have been longer sustained and less disastrous to our arms, if military operations had not been unceasingly subordinated to political considerations. We should also have been better prepared if the Chambers had not incessantly been desirous of reducing the war budget, and had they not always opposed any measure to increase the national forces. Fifteen days before the declaration of war, the Committee on the Budget in the Corps Législatif expressed an intention to suppress the Imperial Guard and to reduce the effective strength of the army.

To these principal causes of our reverses we must add the lamentable habits introduced into the army by the wars in Africa. Want of discipline, want of cohesion, absence of order, exaggeration of the weight carried by the soldier, and the quantity of baggage of the officers—these are the abuses which have been introduced into our armies. The French foot soldier formerly noted for the rapidity of his march, is becoming heavier than the German infantryman. Carelessness of bearing affects a military spirit: our officers and soldiers seem to be no longer proud to wear their uniforms, and the medley of costumes painfully affects the eye. This *abandon* in deportment is reflected in everything else. One comes across no more that regularity, that love of duty, that abnegation of self which are the first qualities both of those who command and those who obey.

To sum up, the army always reflects the state of society in which it has been formed. So long as authority in France was strong and respected, the constitution of the army presented a remarkable solidity; but when the excesses of the tribune and of the press were permitted to enfeeble authority, and to introduce everywhere a spirit of criticism and insubordination, the army felt the effects of it.

God grant that the terrible drama which is now being enacted may serve as a lesson for the future, and that our country may rise again from the catastrophe which now overwhelms her.

The totally unexpected defeat of the favoured Mr. Garvie has completely crushed the Anti's of Nova Scotia, and they are seeking to retire from the advocacy of a lost cause with as little publicity as possible. Several of the prominent men of that party have, it is reported, in their humiliation and vexation, resolved to eschew politics in the future; and one of them, a member of the House of Commons, is credited with the intention of resigning his seat.

John B. Gough once, while on a lecturing tour through England, was introduced to a village audience in these terms. "Ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to introduce to you the distinguished lecturer, Mr. J. B. Gough, who will address us on the subject of temperance. You know that temperance is thought to be rather a dry subject, but to night as we listen to our friend, the orator from over the ocean, we may hope to have the miracle of Samson repeated, and to be refreshed with water from the jawbone of a hass!"

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CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, Dec. 9, 1870.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN
INVOICES and other notices, &c.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs,

The proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of New York, authorising the transfer of the Canal debt to the State Exchequer, has been defeated by an overwhelming majority. The tolls on the Erie and Champlain canals will not consequently be abolished or even reduced for many years to come, and Canada will profit accordingly.



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. 202.

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 10th 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.,

KIMBERLEY.

(Signed, General)
Governor General,
The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart.,
G. C. B., G. C. M. G. 46-41

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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, intitled:—"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 6th section of the Act 31st Victoria, Cap 6, intitled:

"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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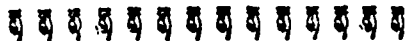
With reference to this Item of the Tariff, it is held by the Department, that SLATE simply in a quadrangular form, whatever may be its size or thickness is entitled to exemption. If otherwise, specially shapen, or if not polished, or arttificially bored, it becomes subject to 15 per cent. and 1 per cent. duty, as a non-enumerated article.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs,

Ottawa, Nov., 11th, 1870.

47-31



TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 20c. to 45 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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The work will be of a costly nature, and can only be undertaken upon ample assurances being given of a patronage to ensure success.

To this end agents will, in a few days, wait on the principal business men, to ascertain the extent to which they will be willing to patronize it, and if satisfactory, the work will be commenced at once.

To those desirous of having their places of business engraven, and published in the Handbook, it may be well to state the terms on which it can be done. It is proposed that the work shall be of a size similar to the Handbook of the Parliamentary Buildings, recently published by Mr. Bureau, and that the engravings shall each fill half a page—the other half to be filled with such matter as the owners may desire.

The illustrations of private residences may occupy a page, if desired, and the descriptive portion may extend over any number of pages which their interest may justify.

As a very large edition will be issued, it is hoped that a patronage worthy of the work will be extended.

Parties requiring illustrations will be expected to furnish photographs to the publishers. When the work is complete, the engravings shall be the property of the advertiser, to be used at any future time he may wish. The work will contain a well executed Map and Plan of the City.

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11. The occupier of the house and tenement in which a death shall take place, or, if the occupier be the person who shall have died, then some one of the persons residing in the house in which the death took place, or, if such death shall not have taken place within a house, then any person present at the death, or having any knowledge of the circumstances attending the same, or the coroner who may have attended any inquest held on such person, shall, before the interment of the body, or within ten days after, supply to the Division Registrar of the Division in which such death took place, according to his or her knowledge or belief, all the particulars required to be registered touching such death by the form provided by this Act.

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. LITT,
Division Registrar
In the City of Ottawa

City Hall, Ottawa, March, 21, 1870,

13-61

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Montreal, March 16, 1870.

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