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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, NOVEMBER 28, 1870.

No. 48.

OUR ORGANIZATION.

[From the London Times, of 8th October.]

We publish this morning a further letter from Lord Elcho, upon our Reserve Forces. Whatever opinion may be held with respect to the efficiency of his recommendation, it must be admitted that he appreciates with more than usual distinctness the need we have to meet. The problem has been stated for us with great succinctness. The British Army, like the British Infantry, is one of the best in the world, but there is not much of it. The first thing necessary is to get more of it. We want it, moreover, in the field, and not merely in hope or imagination. The lessons of the war will be entirely thrown away, unless they force this conclusion upon us. Mr. Bruce, in his recent speeches, has betrayed an inability to learn this lesson, and we fear he is but an example of too many among us. The military development of the world has reached such a point that an army of half a million of men is an ordinary force. Even this does not express the whole power of modern development. The force of a nation will for the future consist of its whole able-bodied male population. This is the grand fact which is permanently established by the present war, and which it is idle to overlook. It is a fact which has only been rendered possible by railways and telegraphs; and the present supremacy of Prussia is in a great part due to the fact that her system, though devised by her statesmen before such scientific discoveries were thought of, happened to be precisely the system which was adapted to bring the new powers into full play. That which renders an armed nation irresistible is the means provided by modern science for its sudden concentration. In the old days, a large standing army, always ready, was necessarily superior to any national force which could on a sudden be concentrated against it. But the modern fact, at least, is indisputable. We have seen nearly the whole active male population of Germany "mobilized," or gathered in hand, and hurled in an overwhelming mass upon the finest standing army of Europe. No reasonable man can doubt that the lesson will be learnt by other nations. France, we may be sure, will not again expose herself to a similar peril. The history of the world abundantly proves that every advance in the military art is promptly imitated. The

Prussian successes are as great a revelation as the campaigns of Napoleon. Their teaching may be various, but what is placed beyond doubt is the fact that the powers of nations must be measured for the future, not by their standing armies alone, but by the numbers, the vigor, and the military efficiency of their male population.

But this country, it is tacitly supposed, need not measure itself by such a standard. We are protected by the Channel, and we need only prepare ourselves to meet such an army as is likely to effect a landing on our shores—say 100,000 men. The optimists who rely entirely on this assumption forget that this country is liable, in the event of war, to be called on to meet demands for foreign and colonial service to which no other continental nation is exposed. What other nation has to provide for the security of such an empire as that of India, and at the same time to furnish garrisons for military possessions in almost every sea? If we could shut ourselves up within the four seas, there is no doubt, with a powerful navy, we could render ourselves secure with a far smaller force than is found necessary by such nations as Prussia and France. But this is precisely what we cannot do, unless we are prepared to abandon every enterprise by which British power has been advanced, and our language and influence spread over half the world. If Englishmen are prepared to abandon India, Australia, Malta, Gibraltar, Canada, and the West Indies, they may then content themselves with the modest force which would be necessary to meet a probable invasion by a Continental Power. But if not, it will probably be found that the necessities of our empire counterbalance pretty nearly the advantages of the Channel, and that to insure our independence in the presence of the enormous powers of the continent, we cannot, on the whole, fall far short of them in our preparations for defence.

Now, if this be admitted, the principle on which Lord Elcho writes will be established, and the point at issue will at most be one of detail. Let us add to what we have just said that we need be under no anxiety with respect to our force for what we may call Imperial Service. A sufficient number of officers and soldiers will always in this country volunteer for such service. Our Regular Army is enough for this purpose. What we need is a sufficient force at home to set our Regular Army free. This it is idle to pretend we now possess. We have neither an adequate number of efficient soldiers, nor the war material, nor the organization, and all these three things must obtain if we are to feel secure at home and abroad. The or-

ganization and the war material are a matter of military administration and of money; but how are we to obtain the efficient soldiers? It is to this point that, in his letter of to day, Lord Elcho addresses himself. He dismisses summarily the idea of depending upon mere voluntary enthusiasm. It never has been sufficient, and we have no reason to hope that it ever will. Even in 1803, as Lord Elcho points out, the national impulse was turned to practical account by the application of the ballot for the Militia. In truth, the whole efficiency of national life consists in compelling all to do that which all acknowledge ought to be done. If every able-bodied man in the country were competent to share in its defence, we might hold our own against all the nations in the world. Every able-bodied man will acknowledge that we ought to be able to do so, and that he himself ought to take his fair share. It is for statesmen and soldiers to decide how this general duty can be practically fulfilled, and then to require its obedience. In Lord Elcho's opinion this is a very simple matter. We may dismiss from consideration our Imperial Army. There remain the Militia and the Volunteers as the substance of our home force. Let every man be liable to be trained to efficiency either in the Militia or the Volunteers. Let the Ballot be enforced for the Militia to such an extent as to maintain that force in the numbers deemed sufficient; let no substitutes be allowed; but let men be able to avoid a term of service in the ranks either by becoming thoroughly efficient Volunteers, or by rendering themselves thoroughly qualified officers for the Militia. Let a sufficient number of our population, in short, be required to become efficient soldiers, but let the nature of their service be, in great measure, capable of adaptation to their means and their tastes.

We have acknowledged that, in principle, this proposal recognizes the real necessity of the day. It insists upon sufficient and efficient service. Our only doubt is whether it goes far enough, and whether there is any good reason for going further. It is clear that no force we may raise will be of any use, unless the force to be organized be of a definite amount and composition. How far would that be possible under the sort of self-adjusting arrangement Lord Elcho suggests? It would seem he would fix the Militia at a given number, and allow unlimited volunteering for service as officers or in the Volunteer Force. We will only say at present that even a more stringent obligation than this might, we believe, be imposed without any appreciable hardship. To take boys seventeen or eighteen years old, and

keep them under strict discipline for a period of two years would not involve any material interference with their prospects, least of all among those classes from whom the chief objections might be anticipated. We do not hesitate to say that under the present system of education of our upper classes those years are generally wasted. Young men continue playing the boy when they ought to be learning to play the man. They linger at school or go up to the Universities, making a show of study, but really giving their whole energies to cricketing, boating, or athletic sports. This exuberance of physical energy might just as well be disciplined and utilized for the public service. There is no need whatever that their mental education should be neglected. Tutors might be appointed who would teach the majority of them at least as much as they learn at the Universities; and if proficiency in learning led to certain exemptions, the Pass Lists might be usefully diminished and the Honor Lists augmented. There might also be special corps, so that the education might be assorted to the standard of the young men, while the discipline remained the same in all. We believe, in short, that a great deal of time and energy runs to waste in the youth of all classes; and if the efficiency of our Home Army require a so-called "conscription," we are in no way to regard it as a "bugbear." It will be no doubt wise, as Lord Elcho desires, to allow a certain latitude of choice respecting the kind of military service to be rendered; but we should be prepared to go even further than he does in estimating the degree of obligation to be enforced.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

FROM BROCKVILLE.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

On the 18th inst. General Doyle, Governor of Nova Scotia, and commander of the forces in Canada, accompanied by Colonel Ansle, Asst. Military Secretary, and Capt. Black, Brigade Major, visited Brockville. The General and Staff are making themselves acquainted with the frontier, in order that a proper distribution of the available forces may be made in case of trouble.

They arrived by Grand Trunk Railway from the west and were entertained at breakfast by Lt. Col. Atcherly, D.A.G., commanding the District, there were also present the District Staff, the commanders of corps in the town and two private gentlemen. The party, after breakfast, drove to the different armories and inspected the stores. The General expressed himself well pleased with the condition of the arms and seemed quite delighted with the taste displayed in the fitting up of the armory of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Garrison Battery. (This armory, together with the park where the 24 pounder is mounted, are at all times objects of attraction and are doubtless the model ones of the dominion). They also visited the court house and gaol, the Bank of Montreal and the Militia Office, at the latter place they spent about an hour looking over maps, &c., when they went to Prescott

where they were joined on the following morning by Lt. Cols. Atcherly and Jackson from Brockville and Lt. Cols. Jessup and White and Dr. Brouse of Prescott. The party drove to the windmill, which has been noted in Canadian history since Nov., 1838. The General and his staff inquired minutely about the disposition of the troops at that time, and as Col. Jessup was present at the fight, he explained very particularly what took place during the four days' campaign. Fort Wellington and the drill shed and armories were next visited when after a drive through the town the General and Staff started in a private car for Ottawa.

I understand that General Doyle, as well as Colonel Ansle, expressed their belief that in the event of war between England and the United States, this frontier from Brockville to Prescott, would be a most important point, and covering the capital as it does should be placed in a more perfect state of defence than at present.

The weekly concert of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Artillery Band, for the benefit of the poor, came off as usual on the 18th inst., when there was a respectable audience present. The following programme was performed in a most artistic style:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| March—Soldier's Friend..... | Tittle. |
| Quadrille—Queen's Canadians..... | Prince. |
| Mazurka—Jenny..... | Horndorf. |
| Selections—1st Op. Travlata..... | Verdl. |
| Valse—Millgrove..... | Stanley. |
| Galop—Post Horn..... | Keonig. |

God Save the Queen.

I would suggest that, if some of the young bandmen were to abstain from the Yankee luxury of gum chewing during these performances, that the audience would be quite as well entertained.

BATTALION MUSTER AT TRURO, N.S.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Our readers, or at any rate those of them who were present at the Dominion competition at Fredericton, will no doubt recollect the question being raised as to whether a team from some independent companies in Nova Scotia, which had been recommended to be formed into a provisional Battalion, should be allowed to compete in the Battalion Match, and how, after all, when the various difficulties and objections were surmounted, it was found that some of the men who had come all the way on purpose to compete in this match, felt so hard at being refused permission to enter that they had left for home and only nine men remained to compete against the ten from other battalions—and then placed themselves fourth on the list among twelve competitors.

On the 15th inst. a parade of this Battalion took place at Truro. Not having been officially accepted as a Battalion, the muster must be described as of the following independent Companies:

1st Truro, Capt. Layton; 2nd Truro, Capt. Crowe; Onslow, Capt. Rayne; Shubenacadie, Capt. Nelson; 1st Pictou Highlanders,

Capt. G. Sutherland; 2nd Pictou Highlanders, Capt. Wm. Sutherland; 3rd Pictou Highlanders, Capt. A. McLeod.

It had been arranged that if the morning was very wet, the companies should not proceed so the point of assembly, but so eager were all the men for a Battalion drill, that in spite of the unfavorable weather, the companies all arrived in due order, the Shubenacadie Company coming up by the mail train from their own station, whilst the three Pictou Companies arrived by the eastern train from West River, at Truro, about the same hour—ten o'clock—two of the companies were without greatcoats, and the rain was falling fast, but it was decided to go on with the drill. The seven companies were placed under the command of Lieut. Col. Campbell, late 4th Colchester regiment, assisted by Major Blair, late 3rd regiment, and Major Yuill, late 1st regiment, whilst Surgeon Page, late 3rd regiment, attended in that capacity, and a more efficient staff of officers for a Battalion could not readily be found.

After some preliminary movements, including an adjournment on the part of the Pictou companies for breakfast, and which companies, headed by their pipers, then proceeded to join the Battalion, the line was formed and Colonel Laurie, the Brigade Major, who had originated the Battalion muster, was received with a general salute; a band had been formed in connection with this Battalion, but owing to the battalion formation not being gazetted, and there being, therefore, no chance of drawing the band allowance, it fell through. The companies then marched past in open column in quick time, and were put through nearly every possible Battalion manoeuvre by Lieut. Col. Campbell, and in this they displayed a most creditable proficiency and showed that in the, to them, novel battalion formations, their steady company drill stood them in good stead. Next—the Battalion was handled as a skirmishing Battalion: two companies skirmishing, two supporting, and three in reserve, Major Blair taking charge of the skirmishers, and Major Yuill of the reserve. In this order skirmishers were advanced and retired, relieved, advancing, halted, and retiring; front was changed on the support, &c. and 15 rounds of blank ammunition were expended in this practice.

The close on the reserve was sounded, and again the Battalion manoeuvred in close formations, this time covered in every movement by skirmishers, a fresh company in each case being called to the front to cover the advance or retreat, the deployment or the change of front to a flank. After about three hours steady drill in sometimes a drizzle, sometimes heavy rain, the Battalion was formed in close columns of wings facing inwards, and Col. Laurie addressed the men. He pointed out the necessity for keeping cool and maintaining strict obedience to orders; that, in that, and the complete

subordination of their individual will to that of their officers lay the great secret of discipline, and therefrom success in action; that if in firing a few rounds blank cartridge and a short charge they could get so excited as not to pay immediate attention to the commands given them, what would necessarily be the result if they were opposed to and firing ball cartridge at an enemy and every man was himself a living target. He then spoke of the pride they should take in and care they should take of their uniforms, trusted that on this and on all future occasions they would not forget that the honor of their companies was involved in their good behaviour whilst in uniform and on duty. He then complimented them on their performance, stated that, whilst he was impressing on them the necessity of trying to attain perfection, he well knew that he was asking more than he could expect, but that their attention, and the way they handled in what was to them so entirely new, was most creditable to them, but all he wished to impress on them was that a soldier, to be thoroughly efficient, must recollect that he is part of a machine, and that whilst he must use his intelligence, it must be within limits, and that an army in which every man is a general, and thinks and acts for himself, is little better than an armed mob. Again complimenting them he led off three hearty cheers for the Queen, after which three cheers for Col. Laurie were spontaneously given by the men, and cheers for Colonel Campbell and the field officers were given. We hope soon to see this Battalion recognized as such by the authorities, and trust we may have to record many another Battalion muster in Truro, in which as satisfactory progress will be shown by the men, and as much good feeling between the Volunteers and those who are appointed to superintend them.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—Now that the summer is past, the season for rifle practice well nigh over, and the long winter evenings at hand, don't you think it would be of service to the Volunteer Force generally if some of those men whose acknowledged skill entitles their opinions to attention, were to devote part of their leisure to a series of articles on the effect of light, shade, density of atmosphere, force of wind, &c., upon rifle shooting.

The practical experience of men who have competed at most of the more important matches could not fail to be of use to those among us who are trying to become tolerable marksmen.

If you approve of my suggestion try and give the matter the benefit of your assistance

Yours truly,

Ottawa, 19th Nov., 1870. RIELEMAN.

The township council of Seymour have unanimously passed a by-law giving \$35,900 bonus to the Grand Junction Railway.

ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH.

MATCH OF NO. 9 COMPANY, 10TH ROYALS—PRIZE LIST.

The annual rifle match of No. 9, or company 1. of the Tenth Royal Regiment of Volunteer Militia took place on the Garrison Common on Friday, 11th inst. Capt. Wm. J. Ramsay being unavoidably absent in Barrie did not compete for any of the prizes. The weather was all that could be desired, and the firing was remarkably good. As will be seen below the prizes were numerous and costly, thanks to the kindness of our merchants and others, who appear to heartily appreciate the merits of this company of citizen soldiers. There was a keen competition for the prizes. The firing was at 200, 400, and 600 yard ranges. None but those who made 30 points at the three ranges received prizes, and their scores are consequently not counted. The following is the prize list:—

Capt. H. P. Gowan, one pair of Lord Elcho Rifle Shooting boots, with box and silver spurs, (for officers) just introduced into Canada, and presented by Mr. James Lacey, boot and shoemaker, 295 Yonge street, value \$20 (this prize was to be contended for only by commissioned officers); one picture in large gilt frame, entitled "soldier's dream of home," presented by Mr. R. W. Laird, picture gallery, 79 King street west, \$15; half a dozen silver forks, presented by Mr. Wallace Millichamp, silver plate and show case manufacturer, 80 Queen street west, \$4 two photographs of Capt. H. P. Gowan, in rosewood and gilt frame, presented by Mr. George S. McConkey, photographer, 147 King street east, \$3; four packages of Lubin's perfume, presented by Mr. J. L. Howarth, druggist, &c., 243 Yonge street, \$2.50. Total value \$44.50. Score 39 points.

Private John Flavell, one family Bible, large sized, presented by Rev. Enoch Wood, D.D., superintendent of Wesleyan Methodist Church Missions, *Guardian* office, 80 King street east, value, \$6; one year's subscription to *The Daily Leader*, presented by Mr. James Beaty, M.P., proprietor, 63 King street east, \$5; one silver butter cooler, presented by Mr. E. M. Morphy, jeweller, &c., 141 Yonge street, \$5; one silver cup presented by Mrs. Capt. H. P. Gowan, \$6, one block-tin tea-pot, presented by Sparrow & Whatmough, house furnishers, 87 Yonge street, \$2; dry goods presented by Tennison & Hunter, corner of King and Church streets, \$2, box of biscuits, presented by Mr. E. Lawson, confectioner, &c., 93 King street east, \$1.50; cash, presented by Mr. Hugh Matheson, dry goods merchant, 16 King street east, \$2. Total value \$29.50, score 39 points.

Private William Lang, one silver cup, presented by Mr. Benjamin Parsall, 75 Berkeley street, \$5; one waistcoat, presented by Messrs. Hughes & Co., the "Golden Griffin," 128, 130, 132 King street east, \$4; one lamp and globe, presented by Messrs. McDonald & Whitten, fancy goods, 173 King street east, \$3; one box cigars, presented by Messrs. J. & A. Rattray, grocers, Yonge street, \$3; one Cardigan jacket, presented by Messrs. Smith & Crawford, dry goods merchants, 91 King street east, \$2.50; one box raisins, presented by Mr. Wm. Strachan grocer, 41 East Market Square and 163 King street, \$2.50; one flannel shirt, presented by T. M. Pringle & Co., dry goods merchants, 153 King street east, \$2. Total value, \$22. Score 38 points.

Color-Sergeant Arthur Craig, pair of Bohemian and gold wine decanters and one pair of Parian vases, presented by Messrs. A. Farley & Son, Variety Hall, corner of Queen and Peter streets, \$5; one silk hat, presented by Mr. James H. Rogers, hatter and furrier, &c., 109 King street east, \$5; one thirty gallon barrel of beer presented by Messrs. John Wallis, M.P., and John Cornell, brewers, &c., 619 Queen street west, \$7.50; cash, presented by the following gentlemen, John Flavell, grocer, 97 Elizabeth street, \$2; Ald. Riddell, bakery, corner of Edward and Toraulay streets, \$1; John Gaffney, inn keeper, 26 Church street, 50c. Total value, \$22; score, 37 points.

Quarter-Master Sergeant John Metcalf, one pair of boots, presented by Childs & Hamilton, boot and shoe manufacturers, 7 Wellington street east, \$3; one waistcoat, presented by Mr. W. S. Finch, dry goods merchant, 4, 6 and 8 King street east \$3; one pair of carpet slippers, presented by Mr. Edward Dack, importer and manufacturer of boots, shoes, &c., 73 King street west, \$2; one fancy album, presented by Messrs. Thomas Thompson & Son, dry goods merchants, Mammoth House, 136, 138 and 140 King street east, \$2; one box cigars, presented by Mr. James Burns, wholesale and retail grocers, 6 City Hall, \$2. Total value, \$12. Score 45 points.

Private Mack, one fur cap, presented by Messrs. J. & J. Lugsdin, hatters and furriers &c., 101 Yonge street, \$5; one caddy of tea presented by Messrs. Spry & Murdoch, grocers, 135 Yonge street, \$3. Total value \$8; score, 34 points.

Private Joseph Henry Rouse, one silver butter cooler, presented by Mr. Glover Harrison, importer of china, glass and earthen ware, 71 King street east, \$5; one fancy album, presented by Mr. Henry Rowsell, bookseller, &c., 74 and 76 King street east, \$2. Total value, \$7; score 33 points.

Ensign Charles Fallis, one silver cup, presented by Messrs. J. G. Joseph & Co., jewelers, London and Paris House, 5 King street east, \$5, one gold breast pin, King William III., presented by Mr. W. C. Morrison, jeweller, &c., 12 King street west \$1. Total value, \$6; score 31 points.

Sergeant Major Quinn, one meerschaum pipe and case, presented by Mr. William Klapp, tobacconist, &c., 27 King street west, \$5. Score, 30 points.

Private Cooper, one silk hat, presented by Messrs. Coleman & Co., hatters and furriers, proprietors of "hats that are hats," 55 King street east, \$5; score 30 points.

William John Carkee, (present), one gold breast pin, King William III., presented by Mr. W. C. Morrison, jeweller, &c., 12 King street west, \$2; one silver table bell, presented by Messrs James Foster & Son, hardware merchants, 145 King street east, \$2. Total \$4.00.

John Francis Quinn, (present) dry goods presented by Mr. George Harcourt, proprietor of the Railroad House, 65 King street east, \$2.—*Leader*.

Baron Haussmann, who was arrested at Nice, has been released and returned to Italy.

Certain provisions in the Canadian Customs Laws have been, by order in council, extended to the Province of Manitoba. Winnipeg has been declared a port of entry and warehousing port, and Mr. G. B. Spencer of Hamilton, has been appointed collector of customs at that port, and also collector of inland revenue for the Province of Manitoba. North Pembina has been made the outpost of Winnipeg.

THE RECENT EXPLORATIONS IN THE LAKE SUPERIOR COUNTRY.

It will be remembered that early in the summer, the Ontario Government sent out two parties for the purpose of exploring a large district of country on the north shore of Lake Superior, respecting which little or nothing was known. The parties were respectively by Mr. John A. Fleming and Mr. Beatty. Mr. Fleming and his companions started from Michipicoten; while Mr. Beatty started from Lake Nipigon. They moved towards each other; and after traversing a large district, crossing numerous lakes and rivers, they met at Pic River; and having thus completed their work, they returned home arriving in this city a few days ago.

The people of Ontario will be glad to hear that, in many respects, the exploration was of a highly satisfactory character, and establishes the fact that the Lake Superior country is anything but the barren and inhospitable region which it has hitherto been generally supposed to be. Of course it would be unreasonable to hope for such land and such a climate in that far-off district of our Province as we have here on the shores of Lake Ontario. Yet it is cheering to know that it is not only good for something, but that it is capable of supporting a very large number of people, so soon as better connections than we now have are established between it and this portion of Canada.

Mr. Beatty, as we have said, started from Lake Nipigon. For a few miles back from from the lake he found excellent farming lands, well wooded, and in every way suitable for agricultural purposes. Along the remainder of his route, however, he only met with good land in patches here and there, along the banks of the rivers and shores of lakes. The country is very uneven, except at the top of the water shed between Lake Superior and the country beyond the dividing line which nature has there fixed. On that height the land is said to be level, well-wooded, and in most places fit for farming.

From Mr. Fleming we have a much more favorable report. His explorations, we should say, as well as those of Mr. Beatty, were carried on along a line paralleled with the shore of Lake Superior, but about fifty or sixty miles inland. Mr. Fleming started from Michicoten, and continued his survey over the country from that to the point on Pic River at which he joined the other party. He reports that in that region there are lakes, some of considerable extent, and a number of rivers, most of them large enough to be navigable by steamers. He found, away in the interior large tracts of most excellent land, and well-wooded with spruce, tamarac, poplar, and cedar. The valleys of the rivers are also fit for cultivation. Mr. Fleming says that in many places the land may not only be called good but exceedingly rich, and of unusual depth. On the top of the water-shed—which is about forty-five miles back from Lake Superior—there are the rich, alluvial deposits of centuries, to all appearances capable of producing such crops as are grown in the best portions of Ontario. He believes that away beyond that point the soil is equally good. Once the water-shed is reached, an immense plain stretches out on all sides, and on this plain are the rich lands of which Mr. Fleming speaks. Another good feature of the country is this—there are no swamps of any extent. The whole territory has a natural and most excellent drainage in the numerous streams, both large and small, which

runs through it in all directions. The timber, though not heavy, is abundant, and quite good enough for fencing purposes and for fuel. The lakes and rivers abound with fish.

Mr. Fleming reports that a railway could be made through the country without much difficulty. It is an infinitely better region in every respect than that through which the Intercolonial is now being made. Along the top of the water shed—where the country is a vast plain—a road could be made as easily as through any portion of Ontario; while the land is of such excellent quality that it would sustain a very large population and thus give a railway a good local traffic. According to all accounts, this is the route for the Dominion Pacific Railway. The fact that many of the streams are navigable, is another great point. Mr. Fleming believes that, with a comparatively small outlay, unbroken water communication can be made between Lake Superior and James Bay from thence into Hudson Bay.

As to the climate of this recently explored region, according to the experience of the explorers, it is most salubrious and pleasant. Records of the temperature were kept from July 4th down to the middle of October, and the average was 63. The lowest was 53 and the highest 71 deg. Nine days out of every ten the thermometer stood some place in the sixties. A more pleasant temperature, and a more invigorating climate, the explorers say could not well be imagined. Of course the winters are severe, but they cannot be unendurable as the Indians live in their birch bark all the year round. Messrs. Fleming and Beatty have prepared a most excellent map of the country, in which are shown the lakes, rivers, creeks, &c. They are now engaged in writing up their reports, which will be printed and laid before parliament at the earliest possible moment. Altogether the results of the exploration are of a highly satisfactory character. We know now that we have a country beyond Lake Superior which is good for something, which contains thousands of acres of rich agricultural lands a country which may be, in the not distant future, opened up for settlement; a country which is capable of sustaining a large population; and a country through which a railway to the far west can be made. In giving us all this information about that hitherto unknown land, the Government have done the people a genuine service—a service upon which the greatest reliance can be placed.

TWENTY THOUSAND PRUSSIANS CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Regarding the disastrous affair at the stone quarries at Jeanmont, and of which we have received scarcely any particulars, the following have been published in some German papers as authentic:—The affair at Jeanmont will form in history one of the most terrible episodes of warfare. Indeed picture it as you like, it is impossible to reach the point of horror which it produced on those who witnessed it, hundreds of after the affair stood dum and paralysed by terror, and many shed tears on perceiving that frightful mountain of corpses. The first cause of this unheard of drama were four French farmers, who thought themselves ruined by the Prussians. To take revenge they offered themselves as guides, and conducted them to a position which the Prussians considered as impregnable, and without the slightest presentiment of the fearful ambushade into which they were drawn. The stone quarries at Jeanmont form an immense deep excavation, whose

walls rise up perpendicular to the height of seven or eight stories on several points, on which the Prussians took their position, in expectation of having their rear clear and no fear of attack from that quarter. Out of the four farmers who conducted the Prussians in this position, one decamped to give notice of the means by which the whole of them might be destroyed. These means were infallible. These quarries are mainly worked out towards one side by long underground courses, and especially in several one over another mines lay heaped supported by huge pillars.

To this pillar supported *terrain* the farmers conducted the Prussians in the middle of the night. Informed of all this Bazaine at the break of day attacked the Prussians in front. The Prussians fought well and with that confidence that they had no fear of an attack on the rear. In the midst, however, *Canrobert* arrived, who had gone round the quarries and posted his guns opposite the precipice. His shots were solely directed against those pillars on which so to say, the Prussian columns rested. One short hour later and with a terrible crash the Prussians were precipitated into the abyss. "If I were to live 100 years," the writer says, "never should I lose out of my ears that terrible and awful scream as they felt the ground give way under their feet. Picture to yourself 20,000 voices, who yielded up one and all, one and the same awful scream as they perceived the fearful fate before them. It was like one human voice—the last, dismal, melancholy call for help—a fearful farewell which lasted only a few minutes, as in one moment, men, horses and cannon were hurled like a mixture into the abyss, and at the same time were crushed to death by the gigantic weight upon them. Bazaine at that moment rushed with such a fury on the Prussian corps before him that even half a regiment of French who could not master its assault were precipitated in the abyss. On beholding this fearful spectacle the French soldiers stood dumb and horror struck and a great many could not help shedding tears. This accumulation of bodies, from which human heads and arms, legs of horses, cannon and broken powder waggons jutted out, presented a living mountain, whose height slowly sinking at last filled two-thirds of the abyss. It was quite out of the question to bury the human corpses, as it was impossible or too difficult to get near them or to extract them from the abyss. A quantity of petroleum was thrown over the whole lot, with the intention of setting fire to it, but this notion was afterwards abandoned. The Prussians afterwards hired some Belgian workmen, at ten francs per day, to throw sand over this huge human mountain, from which, for the fact, four days after the occurrence, lamentation, groanings and whimperings were audible.

THE HURRICANE IN THE WEST INDIES.

THE CITY OF MATANZAS NEARLY SUBMERGED—
TWO THOUSAND LIVES LOST

On the 6th ult. the barometer fell rapidly at the same time the wind commenced to blow, increasing in violence until evening, when the storm increased. It continued to blow heavily all night. In the morning it lulled a little, but in the afternoon it broke forth again with redoubled violence.

On the night of the 7th it blew a perfect hurricane, thought did not equal the storm which blew over the island in 1865. The greatest consternation prevailed among the

inhabitants. All the doors and windows of the houses were barred, and the streets were deserted at an early hour. No person was abroad. The howling of the winds was terrific.

In Havana several small houses were completely unroofed. The window blinds and the eaves of others were torn off by the violence of the winds. All the trees in the park were blown down and the greater portion of the flowers and shrubbery in the various gardens and places in the city have been destroyed. Fortunately no lives were lost. The railroads out of the city are not running any cars, as the roads have been greatly damaged by water. The telegraph wires are all down.

A messenger who arrived in Havana from the city of Matanzas says the heavy rains and winds which prevailed there caused a junction of the San Juan and Rumuri rivers, which run at different sides of the town, submerged the suburbs of Versailles, and overflowed the adjoining country.

It is estimated that two thousand persons have been drowned.

The bridges San Luis, Bain and Rumuri have all been swept away. The warehouse situated on the San Juan river has been destroyed. The city has been rendered completely desolate.

Reports which have come to hand from Cardenas, says that great damage has also been done there. The lower part of the city was laid waste. The interior of the Island back to Cardenas and Matamoras is desolated. At Guines many houses have been unroofed, a church tower blown down and the trees in the plaza prostrated. The rice fields in the vicinity of the town have all been destroyed. There was great loss to coopeage and stock in the warehouses on the low ground at Matanzas, which was all destroyed. The influx of the sea caused a great rise in the rivers: when the sea receded everything was swept away by the returning flood.

Reports from various places throughout the country say that the plain groves and thousands of trees have been completely destroyed. The cane being somewhat backward this season, sustains less damage than other crops. In the estimation of some the hurricane was the most severe that has visited the island within a century.

INSIDE PARIS.

DIARY OF A BESIEGED RESIDENT.

M. de Keratry has resigned his post of Perfect of the Police, and has been succeeded by M. Edmond Adam, who is said to be a man of energy. Yesterday M. Jules Ferry went down to Belleville and delivered several speeches, which he informs us to day in a letter were greatly applauded. The *Official Gazette* contains an intimation that M. Flourens is to be prosecuted, but I greatly question whether it is more than *brutum fulmen*. The Council of War has condemned five of the soldiers who ran away at the fight of Chatillon. Several others who were tried for the same offence have been acquitted. I made a visit this afternoon to a pot-house in Belleville (the Rough quarter.) I went to find out what the Bellevilleites thought of things in general. I found them very discontented with the Government, and divided in opinion as to whether it would be more in the interests of the country to turn it out at present, or wait until the Prussians were defeated, and then do so. They are all very angry at the counter-manifestation of the bourgeois against them in the Commune. "The Government," said one of them to me,

"is weak and incapable, it means to deceive us, and is thinking more of bringing back the Comte de Paris than of defending the town. We do not wish it to be said that we compromise the success of the defence by agitation, but either it must show more energy, or we will drive it from the Hotel de Ville." I quoted to my friend Mr. Lincoln's saying, about the mistake of changing a horse when half-way over the river. "That is all very well," replied a citizen who was discussing some fiery compound at a table near me, "but we, unfortunately, have only an ass to carry us over, and he will be swept away down the stream with us on his back." Somebody now asked me what I was doing in Paris. I replied that I was the correspondent of an English newspaper. Several immediately shook me by the hand, and one of them said to me, "Pray tell your countrymen that we men of Belleville are not what the bourgeois and their organs pretend. We do not want to rob our neighbors; all we ask is to keep the Prussians out of Paris." He said a good deal more which it is needless to repeat, but I willingly fulfil his request, to give my testimony that he, and thousands like him, who are the bugbear of the inhabitants of the richer districts of the city, are not by any means as black as they are painted. They are impulsive and somewhat inclined to exaggerate their own good qualities and the faults of others—they seem to think that anyone who differs from them must be a knave or a fool, and that the form of government which they prefer ought at once to be established, whether it obtains the suffrages of the majority or not; their knowledge, too, of the laws of political and social economy are, to say the least, vague; but they are honest and sincere, mean what they say, do not mistake words for deeds, and after the dreary inflated nonsense one is compelled to listen to from their better educated townsmen, it is refreshing to talk with them.

Yesterday evening at the Folies Bergeres a demonstration was made against the Princes of the Orleans family, who are said to be in command of an army at Rouen. It was determined to send a deputation to the Government on the subject. This move is important, as the Folies Bergeres is rather the rendezvous of the Moderate Republicans than of the Ultras.

A letter from Havre, dated Oct. 4, has been received, in which it is stated that the ex-Emperor has issued an address to the nation. I do not know what his chances of restoration are in the provinces, but here they are absolutely hopeless. The Napoleonic legend was founded upon victories. Since the name of Napoleon has been coupled with the capitulation of Sedan, it is loathed as much as it once was adulated. Apart from his personal following, Napoleon III. has not 100 adherents in Paris.

M. Gambetta has already returned to Tours. He is said to have found the army of the Vosges in so much better a condition than he had expected that he felt it unnecessary to prolong his stay in the eastern departments. I presume that he has reconciled General Cambriels to act in concert with Garibaldi. The active young Minister (whose health, however, is far from strong) has not been in bed since he left Tours.

A romantic story is told that M. Jules Favre, wishing to set an example of frugality in famine times gave a select dinner party at which he set down a dish of three nut-ton chops before seven guests. As might have been expected they were all left for the sake of manners. It is not said whether

horseflesh formed part of the repast at the minister's table, but the principal luxury was a small ham, which the company pared to the bone.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

(From the London Times of the 28th October.)

Yesterday a meeting of the executive committee of this Society was held at the Mansion house, Alderman Sir James Lawrence, M. P., presiding. It was reported that the total receipts during the past season has been £24,946, of which £9,051 had been contributed by the public, £2,533 by the trustees of Kelsall's Charity, £12,530, by the emigrants themselves, and £396 by the Highland Emigration Fund, through Sir Charles Trevelyan. Of this amount £23,722, had been expended the principle items being £18,899 for emigrants' passages, £1,834 for outfits, and £2,171 for landing gifts. The emigrants assisted to Canada numbered 5,089; to Australia, 51; and to New Zealand, 30; making together 5,170. The committee had in hand £1,224, but the liabilities to be met amounted to £1,739, leaving a deficit of about £490. This was in addition to a sum of £800 due to the shipping agents in respect of the capitation grant levied for each statute adult arriving in Canada, but the committee hoped that the Canadian Government would remit that payment, as they had done in the case of the emigrant by the Government troop-ships. With that view an earnest appeal has been made to Lord Lisgar, the Governor General, and to Mr. Dunkin, the Secretary for Emigration, and a favourable result was anticipated. The committee also looked forward to some assistance from the First Lord of the Admiralty in respect of one hundred families helped by them to emigrate from Woolwich and Deptford. Their last appeal to the public for funds had been prejudiced by the outbreak of the war, and the consequent prominence and importance to the relief of the sick and wounded. They had communicated with the New Zealand Commissioner with reference to emigration to that colony, and had promised to consider any well-matured and practical plan of carrying out that object. The report of the committee was adopted, and a general belief was expressed that the capitation grant would be remitted. Mr. Haly read extracts from letters received from emigrants assisted by the committee in which they gave very favourable accounts of their condition in Canada. There was plenty of work; the lowest pay in some places was 33s. a week, while farm labourers got from \$10 to \$14 a month with board. The letters were most cheerful, and one of the writers said that she and her family had no wish to see "the old starvation country" again. Mr. Haly noticed that the decrease in pauperism had been solely in those districts from which the society had assisted emigrants; for instance, in Woolwich Westminster, Lambeth, and the east of London.

If the Indians cannot get powder and shot wherewith to hunt their support, they have ingenuity enough to derive substitutes whereby to gain meat for their dinners. The Kaw Indians in Kansas are undoubtedly highly susceptible of civilisation. They salt the railroad tracks. This entices cattle in front of the trains; the cattle are killed, and "Lo" gathers up the carcasses, and keeps by him an abundance of roasts and soup pieces.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 25th November, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS, (32.)

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

No. 5 Battery.

The resignation of 1st Lieutenant Arthur G. M. Spragge, is hereby accepted.

12th "York" Battalion of Infantry.

The undernamed Companies of this Battalion are hereby re-numbered, and shall be designated and known by their new numbers as follows :

No. 3 Company "Lloydtown" as No. 2 Company.

No. 4 Company "King" as No. 3 Company,

No. 5 Company "Newmarket" as No. 4 Company.

No. 6 Company "Sutton" as No. 5 Company.

No. 7 Company "Markham" as No. 6 Company.

No. 8 Company "Sharon" as No. 7 Company.

No. 9 Company "Unionville" as No. 8 Company.

20th "Halton" Battalion of Infantry.

The undernamed Companies of this Battalion are hereby re-numbered, and shall be designated and known by their new numbers as follows :

No. 7 Company "Acton" as No. 6 Company.

No. 8 Company "Nassagivoya" as No. 7 Company.

No. 7 Company, Nassagivoga.

The resignations of Captain Michael Lyons and Lieutenant George A. Stark, are hereby accepted.

41st "Brockville" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 1 Company, Brockville.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign William M. Phillips, V. B., vice Leroy, resigned.

To be Ensign :

Sergeant Edward Hull Sheffield, V. B., vice Phillips, promoted.

43rd "Carleton" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, Metcalfe.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign John Carson, V. B., vice Hanna, appointed Quarter-Master.

To be Ensign :

Color-Sergeant Andrew Pitcairns Imlay, vice Carson, promoted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

1st. Battalion "or Prince of Wales' Regiment" Montreal.

To be Captains :

Lieutenant John Robinson, M.S., vice Buimer, resigned.

Lieutenant Samuel Cottingham Stevenson, M.S., vice G. B. Pearson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensigns, provisionally :

Edward Whiteway Mudge, Gentleman.

Richard Grant Lafrenaye, Gentleman.

5th Battalion "The Royal Light Infantry," Montreal.

The resignation of Major the Honorable Sir John Rose, is hereby accepted.

8th Battalion "Stadacona Rifles," Quebec

To be Adjutant :

Ensign Richard John Lesueur, M.S. 1st Class, from No. 3 Company, vice W. O'Neill, who is hereby permitted to retire with the rank of Ensign.

9th Battalion "Voltigeurs de Quebec."

No. 1 Company.

To be Ensign :

Sergeant Gustave Evanturel, M. S., vice Frenette, promoted.

11th Battalion "Argenteuil Rangers."

The undernamed Companies of this Battalion are hereby re-numbered and shall be designated and known by their new numbers as follows :

No. 6 Company "East Gore" as No. 5 Company.

No. 8 Company "Mille Isle" as No. 6 Company.

No. 9 Company "Carillon" as No. 7 Company.

No. 10 Company "Chatham" as No. 8 Company.

51st Battalion "Hemmingford Rangers."

No. 6 Company, Hemmingford.

Captain John A. Sriver, M.S., 1st Class, is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank, as a special case.

70th "Champlain" Battalion of Infantry.

With reference to General Order, 16th October, 1869, the Infantry Company organized at Ste. Anne de la Parade, is to be known as No. 4 Company, and that organized at St. Prosper, as No. 5 Company.

St. Eustache Infantry Company.

To be Lieutenant :

Charles Henri Lefebvre de Bellefeuille,

Gentleman, M.S., vice E. Gauthier, left limits.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The following officers holding certificates of qualification are hereby confirmed in their respective ranks :

Captain Albert Shurtliff, M.S., 2nd class, No. 7 Company, 58th Battalion, from 15 June, 1866.

Captain William McDonald, M.S., 2nd class, No. 3 Company, 58th Battalion, from 16 November, 1866.

Ensign Charles Hill, M.S., 2nd class, No. 4 Company, 54th Battalion, from 14 September, 1866.

Lieutenant William W. Woylan, V.B., 1st class and M.S., 2nd class, No. 8 Company, 53rd Battalion, from 16th November, 1866.

Captain Christopher Armstrong, V.B., 2nd class, No. 2 Company, 53rd Battalion, from 27th September, 1870.

Lieutenant Daniel Loomis, V.B., 2nd class, No. 2 Company, 53rd Battalion, from 27th September, 1870.

Captain George E. Rioux, 2nd class, No. 4 Company, 53rd Battalion, from 27th September, 1870.

Lieutenant Arthur H. Witcher, 2nd class, No. 1 Company, 53rd Battalion, from 27th September, 1870.

Lieutenant Allan T. Hodge, 2nd Class, No. 10 Company, 58th Battalion, from 27th September, 1870.

Lieutenant Joseph Honoré Laliberté, M.S., 2nd Class, Lotbinière Infantry Company, from 8th January, 1869."

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery. No. 7 Battery, Chatham.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally :

Sergeant James William Frazer, vice John F. Gemmell, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

62nd "The St. John" Volunteer Battalion.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign George Kerr Berton, V.B., vice W. S. Harding, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The following officers holding Certificates of qualification, are hereby confirmed in their respective ranks :

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Ray, V.B., 1st Class, 62nd Battalion, from 17th October, 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin B. Beer, V.B., 1st class, 74th Battalion, from 17th October, 1870.

Major John Vonner Thurgar, V.B., 1st class, 62nd Battalion, from 17th October, 1870.

Captain David P. Wetmore, V.B., 1st class, No. 1 Company, 74th Battalion, from 17th October, 1870.

Lieutenant David B. Lindsay, V.B. 2nd class, No. 5 Company, 74th Battalion, from 17th October, 1870.
 Ensign George Kerr Borton, V.B., 2nd class, 62nd Battalion, from 17th October, 1870.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be Brevet Major:
 Captain George Mitchell.
 To be 1st Lieutenants:
 2nd Lieutenant Charles S. Curran, V. B., vice Blanchard, resigned.
 2nd Lieutenant James A. Creighton, V.B., vice E. G. Smith, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.
 To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally:
 George Anderson, Gentleman, vice Curran, promoted.
 The resignation of 2nd Lieutenant Arthur P. Seaton, is hereby accepted.

72nd or "Second Annapolis" Battalion of Infantry.
 No. 1 Company, Wilmot.

To be Ensign:
 Samuel Lockwood Tilley, Gentleman, M. S., vice D. Bent, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 2 Company, Annapolis.

The resignation of Lieutenant Reis Baker is hereby accepted.

No. 3 Company, Wilmot.

To be Ensign:
 Levi Gates, Gentleman, M.S., vice E. Vidtor, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 4 Company, Middleton.

To be Ensign:
 John Slocum Parker, Gentleman, M. S., vice R. Morton, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Shubenacadie Infantry Company.

To be Captain:
 Alexander Nelson, Esquire, Q. F. O., vice J. E. Cole, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

Halifax Naval Brigade.

No. 4 Company.

To be Captain, provisionally:
 James Reeves, Esquire, vice Alexander Forrest, Junior, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 2.

CERTIFICATES, BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

The following Officers and non-commissioned officers have passed their examination before, and have been granted certificates by, Boards of Examiners.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SHERBROOKE.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Captain William C. Willis, No. 1 Company, 53rd Battalion.

Captain Edward Pellew Felton, Sherbrooke Battery Garrison Artillery.
 Lieutenant William W. Weyland, No. 4 Company, 58th Battalion.
 Lieutenant George William Hatton, 3rd Battalion.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Captain Christopher Armstrong, No. 2 Company, 53rd Battalion.
 Lieutenant Daniel Loomis, No. 2 Company, 53rd Battalion.
 Captain George E. Rioux, No. 4 Company, 53rd Battalion.
 Lieutenant Arthur H. Witcher, No. 1 Company, 53rd Battalion.
 Lieutenant Allen T. Hodge, No. 10 Company, 58th Battalion.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SUSSEX

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Ray, 62nd Battalion.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin B. Beer, 74th Battalion.
 Major John Venner Thurgar, 62nd Battalion.
 Mr. Oliver Roswell Arnold 74th Battalion.
 Captain David P. Wetmore, No 1 Company, 74th Battalion.
 Captain Samuel James Shanklin, No. 10 Company division, 2nd St. John Regimental Division, Reserve Militia.
 Lieutenant Arthur Welsley Lovett, 62nd Battalion.
 Sergeant-Major Arbuthnot Blane, 62nd Battalion.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Ray, 62nd Battalion.
 Captain David P. Whetmore, No. 1 Company, 74th Battalion.
 Lieutenant David B. Lindsay, No. 5 Company, 74th Battalion.
 Ensign George Kerr Berton, 62nd Battalion.

No. 3.

CERTIFICATES, SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

The following candidates for Commissions in the Active Militia, have received certificates from the Commandants of Schools of Military Instruction:

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.
 Levis —Henry Y. M. Homan, Gentleman.
 Mégantic —Timothy H. Dunne, Gentleman.
 Quebec Centre —Joseph Emile Carrier, Gentleman.
 Quebec Centre —Ludorio Bécot, Gentleman.
 Quebec West —Edwin Turcot, Gentleman.
 Quebec West —Alphonse Hardy, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.
 Carleton —Lieutenant Jno F. Fletcher
 Kings —John Harvey Cother, Gentleman.
 2nd St. John —Arthur Allison Bartlett, Gentleman.
 2nd St. John —Henry David Likely, Gentlemen.
 2nd St. John —George Warrell Daniel, Gentleman.
 2nd St. John —John Montgomery Deck, Gentleman.
 2nd St. John —Geo. Thomson Harding, Gentleman.
 2nd St. John —Walter James Lamb, Gentleman.
 2nd St. John —Ewen McFarlane, Gentleman.
 Westmorland —Lieutenant Chas. F. Oulton.
 Westmorland —Ens, Bedford Harper.
 Westmorland —John Milton Baird, Gentleman.

ERRATA.—In General Order (30) No. 2, 14th October last, read "Kings—Howard Dickson, Gentleman," instead of "First St. John—Howard Dickson, Gentleman, and add for an omission, Second St. John—Jos. Sydney Fairweather, Gentleman."

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.
 Halifax City —William A. Cameron, Gentleman.
 Halifax City —Arthur H. Barss, Gentleman.
 Halifax City —Thomas Smith, Gentleman
 Halifax County—Henry Johnston, Gentleman.
 Lunenburg —William M. Duff, Gentleman.
 Pictou —Finlay MacMillan, Gentleman.
 Richmond —William McRae, Gentleman.

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

In Nova Scotia the Deposits in the Post Office Banks have reached the maximum allowed by law; in New Brunswick they are beyond anything hitherto known.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, Nov. 25, 1870.

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

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.

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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.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published **EVERY MONDAY MORNING**, at **OTTAWA** Dominion of Canada, by **DAWSON KERR** Proprietor, to whom all *Business Correspondences* should be addressed.

TERMS—**TWO DOLLARS** per annum, strictly in advance.

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, NOVEMBER 28, 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**.

When **Lieut.-Col. George T. Denison, Jr.**, published his work on Modern Cavalry we endorsed the principles he advocated, coincided with his views on the relative merits of the sabre and the revolver, and opened our columns to the controversy which followed. At the time the work was published our author took his principal data and based his reasoning on the Southern war for independence, and it is no flattery to say that he convincingly proved the correctness of the ideas he advanced. At that time we took a pardonable pride in the fact that a Canadian officer should have been the first to recognize and enumerate the teachings of modern warfare as applied to cavalry. Since then the wars of Europe, and notably the present struggle in France, have demonstrated beyond a shadow of doubt the correctness of Colonel Denison's position. To remove all doubt on this subject we have much pleasure in re-producing some extracts from a letter to Colonel Denison, written by a prominent officer who has served with the

German army during the present campaign. The writer, who is a cavalryman of long and active experience, writes as follows:

"The question of cavalry charging infantry with breech-loaders is, I think, settled conclusively by this campaign. Wherever it has been tried—by the 8th and 9th French Cuirassiers at Woerth—by the 7th Prussian Cuirassiers at Vionville, on the 16th August—or by the two French light cavalry brigades on their extreme left at Sedan—the result has been the same—a fearful loss of life with no result whatever.

"General Sheridan was an attentive eye-witness of the four charges made by the French light cavalry at Sedan, and gave me a most minute account of them. I saw the ground most carefully only 30 hours after, while the dead men and horses all lay there; so that I formed as correct an idea of it as if I had seen it. The first charge delivered by the 1st French Hussars was made under the most favorable circumstances possible. They were well handled. As the Prussian infantry skirmishers in advance of the main body came over the hill behind which they had been waiting, they were lead round under cover of the bow till they got completely in rear of and on the right flank of the skirmishers. They thus got within 100 yards of them before they were seen, and then charged most gallantly, sweeping down the whole line. But even under these advantageous circumstances, the charge had no result worth speaking of. The Germans ran into knots and opened fire, a very few who ran to the rear, say 25 or 30, were cut down; on the other hand, the fire of these clumps and rallying squares completely destroyed the Hussars. The two rear squadrons wisely swerved off, and regained the shelter of the hill. Those who went down the line were all killed, wounded, or driven down on the Prussian side of the slope in a village, and there captured. It did not delay the advance of the Prussian infantry five minutes. The succeeding charges made by the 1st, 3rd, and 4th Regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique and the 6th Chasseurs, came to nothing, though they were most gallantly and perseveringly made. The Prussians simply waited for them in line till they got to 150 yards, and then just mowed them down with volleys. They were cut down before they could get within fifty yards. It was a useless, purposeless slaughter. Its only value was to show that there was one part at least of the French army that recollected their ancient prestige, and their duty as soldiers; it had practically no result whatever. The hill side was literally covered with their dead and the bodies of their little grey Arab horses. These two brigades of five regiments must have lost quite 350 killed, besides their wounded and prisoners.

"There can be no greater calumny than to say they did not charge home. Sheridan assured me they behaved most nobly, coming up again and again at the signal to charge. They were sheltered from fire till the last moment, were carefully handled, and skillfully and bravely led. The ground they charged over was not more than four hundred yards, yet the result was virtually their destruction as a military body without any effect whatever.

"I took great pains to ascertain the facts. A friend of mine, whom I had known ten years before in Africa, was a Major commanding two squadrons of one of these regiments, and he showed me the muster roll of his two squadrons, with each man's name marked off. The result was 58 men of all ranks left effective out of 216 that went into

action. The whole time they were under musketry fire must have been under a quarter of an hour. So much for charging breechloaders."

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ON BOARD A FLAT BOAT ON RED RIVER,
October 11th, 1870.

NO. III.

My last was written on the 7th inst., and noticed the fact that we had achieved something like a distance of eighty miles on our downward progress. At midnight we reached Goose River, and fifteen minutes after struck on a shoal at its mouth, which compelled the crew to take to the water, when, after a great deal of swearing and shouting, they managed to shove us over. As a matter of course, Red River flat boats are always loaded from four to six inches deeper than the dept of water on the bars over which they have to pass. This idiosyncrasy is not exclusively confined to Red River skippers alone, but is a common craze with all flat boatmen on the Mississippi and elsewhere. No remonstrance on the part of the supercargo or owner being available, as against the practice. It cost our crew half an hour's labor in very cold water, a fearful amount of swearing, with a corresponding quantity of shouting—a good deal of the objurgations being levelled at the head of the captain, who replied in equally choice and voluble language; indeed, in the latter quality he was only equalled by one of the crew, who seemed to be his special friend. The accident and our nearness to the Goose Rapids compelled us to moor or tie up for the night, it being impossible to run such heavy craft as ours during the hours of darkness. At 6 o'clock a.m. on the 8th we unmoored, and at 7.25 run over the first rapids, which is little better than eighteen inches in height, and only formidable from its extreme shallowness and the boulders in its clayey bed. Its general characteristics are the same as the other rapids of the series, they are four in number, extending over a distance from Goose River of six miles, are formed by a descent of about eighteen feet in the bed of the river, and consist of spurs of clay, gravel, and boulders, leaving a swift, narrow and shallow channel for navigable purposes. We could have easily cleared the whole in three hours, but our skipper or pilot thought proper to get beastly drunk in the forward boats, and his chum, who was abresives as well, followed his example; the rest of the crew, although working all day in water, nobly refused to follow the example, and with their aid and the very efficient assistance of Mr. F. T. Bradley, of Gloucester, we got all the boats down and clear of the rapids without damage at 4.30. We drifted down with the current till 6.30, about three miles, when we moored for the night, as there were a number of dangerous *chutes* to cross between the foot of Goose Rapids and the head of steamboat navigation at Frog's

Point. With the approbation of the forwarder's supercargo I disrated the pilot and took charge of the cargo without opposition. My friend's splendid physical proportions, and a quiet but very persuasive way he has of enforcing his ideas aiding considerably in the operation. He very quietly told the skipper's chum when that individual threatened to be impudent and violent, that if he heard another word he would throw him overboard, a threat the disregarding of which would have been very uncomfortable. The rest of the crew stood by us, and the pair had the choice of walking the plank—to the shore—and finding their way through forty miles of wilderness to the nearest settlement, or doing duty as ordinary hands in this latter alternative they had the only chance of retaining their character, and they took it, doing their regular turns of duty, and being strictly kept from whisky, which they got by broaching a cask on board one of the boats.

On Sunday the 9th instant, we left moorings at 6 o'clock, and after a run of three miles through an open channel about one hundred and fifty feet wide we crossed the first *chute*. Those small rapids are caused by the obstructions presented to the direct course of the river by high bluffs which deflect its course often at right angles, and at every such deflections two or three small islands are to be found so placed that the channel is often in the shape of the letter S, and less frequently in that of the letter C, the radius of each segment of the curves composing both forms not exceeding forty feet, so the great difficulty consists in steering through. There are altogether about twenty *chutes* to pass through in a distance of sixteen miles, and at 6.15 p.m. reached Frog Point, where a hut and a large platform for a look out has been erected by the Hudson Bay Company, whose steamboat, the "International," plies between this point and Fort Garry.

The distance by land from Fort Abercrombie to Frog Point is 98 miles, by water, 290. Our time, under unfavorable circumstances was 126 hours, or about two and a half miles per hour, but under good care and management three miles per hour ought to be made. Four miles below Frog Point we struck heavily on a shoal but got off by swinging the boats, and by six o'clock on Monday morning had made about fifty-one miles by water, equal to seventeen by land. But here the luck turned against us, for it came on to rain at nine o'clock, and continued till noon, when the wind, which had been from the southward, suddenly headed us, and chopped around to the north, bringing our heavily laden boats to a stand still in many cases. The river being deep and narrow prevented polling, so that our progress was very slow, and it was not till 1.15 a.m. on Tuesday morning that we made the mouth of Red Lake River, twenty-five miles below Frog Point, by land, but over seventy-

five by water. The character of the river about a mile above this junction is that of a high bluff banks, forty to seventy feet above the stream. It suddenly changes on the right bank to low land, timbered with cotton wood and poplar. Amongst those the Red Lake River come in from the east, about 60 feet in width, with a considerable volume of water. The general course of the two streams as united, being north-west. Those constitute the Red River proper—the main stream to this point being in reality the Otter Tail River.

Our good fortune hitherto with favorable wind and weather has forsaken us—a head wind from the north-west having set in stoutly after daylight compelling us to moor to the eastern shore at three o'clock, p.m. During the time we lay there I went ashore in Minnesota, found the timber to be about one fourth of a mile wide along the shore—the country open prairie of the usual character. We unmoored at four o'clock and passed the mouth of Bend Creek at five p.m. At twelve p.m. got aground on Turtle reefs but got off after some trouble. The said reefs are of mud, and are situated about eighteen miles by land below Red Lake River; the distance by water is twenty-seven miles.

On the 12th we passed Turtle River at 8 a.m.—thirty-two hours from Red Lake River and about the same distance by water, it is only twenty-three miles by land, the wind partly fair and partly heading us; the river is over 250 ft. wide, with banks as regular as a canal, thirty to forty feet above the level of the stream.

On the 13th we passed Big Salt River at 8.30, distant by land from the Turtle twenty-one miles, and by water about twenty-six miles; wind dead ahead. I landed early to-day and took a long march over the Dakota side of the river; the soil is black earth, as fine as the finest sand; in depth two to four feet. It is cracked deeply by the dry weather, but its fertility is undoubtedly greater than anything I have ever seen. The grass was as high as my waist, heavy, luxuriant, and evidently nutritious. Passed Sand Hill River at 10 o'clock p.m.; this river is in Minnesota.

On the 14th we passed the Little Salt River at 5.15 a.m., and Wishwash Creek, in Minnesota, at 7.49 a.m. The distance between Big and Little Salt Rivers being only eight miles, which it took us twenty-one hours to accomplish—the head winds here have been most annoying. At 3.30 p.m. we passed the steamer "International," with a barge in tow, going up to Frog Point. She is a fine vessel, but too large for the river, according to my ideas. She is one hundred and fifty feet in length and twenty-six feet beam, built in the style of the Mississippi steamboats, with a deal of top hamper, and draws eighteen inches of water. Her fault is her great length, which prevents her answering her helm quickly in a narrow chan-

nel with sharp bends and a quick current; more than once we passed places where she had come to grief, and the soft clay bank on the opposite shore preserved a faithful cast of her bow and stern—half her length with the paddle-wheel in the centre would be just the craft for this navigation.

We drifted all night, making not more than nine miles, and witnessing one of the grandest possible displays of the Aurora Borealis. It brought us on the morning of the 15th a heavy gale dead ahead from the north-west, with very cold weather, and we are now lying moored to the Dakotah shore, twenty-two miles south of Pembina, awaiting a change of weather. The irksome confinement of the life we are leading was too much for my friend, Mr Bradley, who has landed and gone ahead to Pembina, sooner than put in a night lying too. I must stay by my charge and occupy myself writing out this for the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The three streams, Turtle, Big Salt and Little Salt, on the Dakotah side, are all rivers whose waters are charged with alkali, unfit for use. All those on the Minnesota side are, on the contrary, sweet and good. The main river is here about 300 feet wide, with comparatively low banks, and almost without wood. My next will be from Fort Garry, and will contain all that has transpired since this was written.

The Quebec House of Assembly has voted a congratulatory address to the Governor General on his elevation to the Peerage.

A deputation from New Brunswick is in Quebec to urge upon the Government to grant aid to the building of a railroad from Riviere du Loup to Woodstock or Fredericton.

The present population of Paris is computed at 1,400,000; of whom 20,000 are beggars, 30,000 fed by the Government's charity, and 600,000 with whom existence is a hard struggle.

The elections to the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, were held on the 14th instant. The Victoria candidates pledged themselves to support the Confederation scheme, which is sure to carry.

Our Correspondent "Rifleman" makes an excellent suggestion in his letter, which appears in the present issue. There are certainly many gentlemen of large experience in rifle shooting who could do the force and the country great benefit by ventilating their views on the subject of rifle shooting. We gladly call the attention of our many valued contributors to this subject.

A project of law, reducing the term of military service in Russia from twelve to six years, is now before the Council of the empire. This measure is preliminary to a further reduction of the term of service to three years, and applies to all subjects of Russia irrespective of rank.

THE WAR.

The *Tribune's* special of the 21st says that Prince Gortschakoff's answer to Lord Granville left St. Petersburg on Monday. It was not communicated to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, but his despatches intimate that the note is conciliatory in tone. It is believed at the Foreign Office that Gortschakoff, while withholding precise information for Sir A. Buchanan, has encouraged him to report favorably to London regarding the disposition of Russia. I have authority for saying that Gortschakoff's circular was a surprise to Bismarck, who is thought to indicate his discontent by civilities shown to Odo Russell during his journey and on his arrival at Versailles.

It is believed in Berlin that Russia, in deference to the opinion of the Great Powers, will withdraw the pretensions advanced by Gortschakoff's note, and express her willingness to refer the question at issue to a conference, which will not be summoned until after the termination of the present war. It is believed that Italy will ultimately join Austria and England in resisting Russia. There is no truth in the report that Turkey is negotiating with Russia in regard to an armistice.

The business men in St. Petersburg have not shared in the general satisfaction over Gortschakoff's note, and the Finance Minister was not consulted, but first saw the note in the *Official Journal*. Altogether, matters look much better. The effect of Russia's reply is awaited there with less anxiety and more hope than would have been thought possible last week. It is also said that Russia's pacific position simply means that she reiterates the disclaimer of any desire to reopen the Eastern question, or any hostile intention towards Turkey. The Czar, however, is firmly resolved to maintain the position taken by him in reference to the Black Sea question, as explained in the circular of Prince Gortschakoff.

The *Paris Constitutionnel* says that Russia errs in thinking the neutrality of the Black Sea is a Napoleonic idea. It is the traditional policy of France.

Austria's rejoinder, supposed to have been prompted by England, is as follows: Russia's wishes, in regard to the Black Sea, might have been put forward through diplomatic channels, and possibly acceded to by the Great Powers concerned, but the arbitrary expression of her will calls for the gravest resistance from all parties.

There is a marked change in the English foreign offices. When Granville's answer was first published the fear was least public opinion should not support a protest, involving a possible recourse to war. The English press was so unanimous, however, that it is officially said to have had undoubted effect upon Gortschakoff. Now that a peaceful solution is looked for, apprehension is expressed, also officially, least a war feeling

might be roused that would be difficult to allay.

It appears that the Fenians are on the stir again, thinking they are going to make something out of the present troubles. Two were arrested on the 22nd inst. at Manchester, named Walsh and Boucher. Three hundred cartridges and paper in cypher were found in their possession.

The *Independence Belye* says a proposition for peace, as well as for an armistice, will be soon submitted at Versailles, from the basis of which the principle of territorial cession will be excluded.

It is authoritatively stated that a prominent member of the French Government is now at the Prussian headquarters negotiating terms of peace for an armistice in connection with Odo Russell.

A rumor also prevails that the Prussian Government are favorably disposed to entertain fresh propositions for convocation of Assembly in case other terms are still refused by the Provisional Government.

The *Tribune's* Berlin special says, accounts from headquarters show that dispositions have been abandoned whereby Prince Frederick Charles was to cross the Loire and march on Bourges and take the army of the Loire in rear. All German forces are now concentrating on Paris. The investing army is to be covered against all interruption during active operations, by a military semicircle from Etamps, Chatres, and Dreux, to Evreux and Nantz, with Prince Frederick Charles' army heading the line on the south, General Manteuffel on the north, and the Duke of Mecklenburg on the western centre.

D'Aurelle has extended his lines both north and south, intending to enclose the Germans on both flanks. The latter have executed similar movements, falling back at the same time towards Paris. D'Aurelle's line is now said to extend from Le Mans, through Vendome, Orleans, and Bourges, to Nevers. His main body rests along this line, while it is feared that a large section of his force has passed north towards Evreux. His line also extends from Orleans to Angerville, and in a triangle whereof Vendome, Orleans, and Angerville form the points. The German line extends from Chateau Neuf, through Chatres and Etamps to Fontainebleau.

A despatch from Versailles, dated 21st, says Odo Russell has been received with the greatest cordiality, and will have an opportunity of disclosing his English views under the most favorable circumstances. Official information is to the same effect.

The latest information from Versailles says incessant exertions are directed to the formation of a second outer line of investment to cover the operations of the inner line. The strategy of Bourbaki is understood to be movements to assist sallies from Paris, which have been met by counter movements with the centre at Orleans.

The Gardes Mobile have been repulsed at

Dreux and Chateau Neux. They fled west and north-west.

It is reported that a body of Prussians—foot and artillery—11,000 strong, is advancing on Amiens, supposed to be a portion of Manteuffel's command.

A balloon from Paris, which arrived at Tours on the 22nd, brings the intelligence that the news of the success of the army of the Loire had produced an excellent effect. Dissensions were forgotten, and an amnesty for political offences had been granted. The people had consented to abandon their eagerness for a sortie, and were resigned to stand on the defensive. There had been no serious fighting, and but little cannonading lately around Paris.

The bombardment of Thionville by the Prussians has been very active; the shots average 18 per minute.

The siege of Montmedy continues. The garrison made a successful sortie on the 17th. Five hundred Germans were either killed, wounded, or captured. The besiegers have since withdrawn beyond the fire of the fortresses.

The *Echo* says the French have been successful in several encounters with Uhlans lately near the borders. Many of the latter have been killed. More than 100 Uhlans have lately been driven into Belgium, where they were at once disarmed.

The annexation of Bavaria to the North German Confederation is imminent. The annexation treaty with Wurtemberg was signed on the 23rd.

The Pope has issued an encyclical and bull concerning the spoilation of the church. He says it is impossible for him to make any surrender of property belonging, not to him, but to God, and only placed in his hands as trustee, and if taken from him must be by force. He cannot have anything to do with robberies, nor accept anything from their hands. The bull will pronounce excommunication against those who order, commit, or connive at the robbery.

It is said that an organization called the River Guard, composed mainly of foreigners, has been completed in Paris. Many of the inhabitants have also been enrolled in this body. They execute the orders of the Government, distribute rations to the citizens, &c. The morale of the people is said to be excellent.

Earl Russell has written to the *Times* on the Russian circular, and says if the Czar proposes to set aside the treaty of Paris by force, let us meet him with force and the sooner the better.

The bombardment of Thionville on Wednesday night was furious. Part of the town was in flames. The villages in the vicinity have been burnt. The latest reports say that it capitulated on Thursday morning.

There are rumors in London of a Cabinet crisis, in consequence of a difference of opinion on the Russian question, as to the policy to be adopted. There is a strong belief

that Earl Russell is again bidding for power and that Gladstone will be obliged to resign; also that Russell had a pamphlet written on the Russian question, which he hurriedly withdrew yesterday. All the Ministers are in town, and a meeting was to be held on Friday.

The Government has issued orders for all men belonging to the Naval Steam Reserve to immediately join their vessels.

Great activity prevails at the Admiralty. Orders are constantly being issued for the concentration of men at the dockyards.

It was semi-officially announced in Berlin that Prussia was not a party to the treaty of 1856 to the same extent as England, Austria and France. Prussia, it is stated, did not engage to consider every violation of the treaty a *casus belli*, but only to demand respect for the integrity of Turkey. This position will give to the Prussian Government an opportunity to offer mediation to prevent the threatened rupture.

The Royal Speech was delivered to the Prussian Parliament on the 14th by commission. The King regrets his absence with the army prevents his being present in person. He strongly insists upon the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine for the purpose of future safety. Full information will be laid before the members speedily regarding Prussia's position on the Russian question. The speech, after appropriate congratulations, concludes with an invocation for God's favor and protection.

The session of the delegations has commenced in Pesth. Herr Hoffen was chosen President of the Austrian delegation. Von Beust replying to Gortschakoff, insisted on the force of the obligations contracted in 1856, which are not to be evaded or annulled. The fact that Turkey can sustain her fleet where Russia can't is not sufficient for an arbitrary dissolved treaty. The action of Russia endangers all existing and future treaties. Turkey is not responsible for a union of the principalities. The mere holiday excursions of frigates into the Euxine with princes on board was perfectly harmless. Russia should have shown her dissatisfaction and spoken at the proper time, Austria deplores Russia's determination, and expresses her surprise at it. She points out to Russia the inevitable consequence of the step she has taken. In the second note from Von Beust to the Austrian ambassador he denies having taken any initiative in 1867. He proposed the joint action of all the powers. Now great apprehensions exist. Excited as Christian subjects of the Porte are, they will think the occasion is opportune to take in hand the solution of the Eastern question.

Gortschakoff, in reply to the British and Austrian Governments, explains the pacific meaning of previous declarations, and affirms that Russia craves peace generally, and in the East especially. I would be impossible to maintain it without a common understanding, and Russia shrinks from acting separately from the other powers.

FEUGUS & ELORA RIFLES.

The return match of these Companies came off at the Fergus range yesterday week at 200 and 400 yards distances, five rounds each, with the following result.

FEUGUS; at 200 yards—Captain Orton 12, Lieut. Beattie 17, Sergt Graham 12, Sergt. Jordan 15, McCulloh 10, Crowe 15, Tough 19, Milne 8, Sergt Gerrie 13, Welsh 14, Allardyce 9, Marshall 14—total 158.

At 400 yards—Captain Orton 5, Lieut. Beattie 11, Sergt Graham 19, Sergt Jordan 5, McCulloh 10, Crowe 5, Tough 8, Milne 5, Sergt Gerrie 6, Welsh 11, Allardyce 10, Marshall 4,—total 92.

ELORA; at 200 yards—Lieut Tribe 17, Ensign Leslie 15, Corp. Goynon 11, Young 15, Helo 18, W. Smith 15, Auger 17, Baird 12, Lamb 14, Todd 10, Land 13, Ryan 14, total 171.

At 400 yards—Lieut. Tribe 13, Ensign Leslie 13, Corp. Gordon 5, Young 18, Helo 14, W. Smith 18, Auger 14, Baird 4, Lamb 6, Todd 8, Land 13, Ryan 3—total 120.

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|-------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Elora..... | 171 | 130 | 301 |
| Fergus..... | 158 | 62 | 250 |

| | | | |
|---------------|----|----|----|
| Majority..... | 12 | 38 | 51 |
|---------------|----|----|----|

Average of Elora per man 25 and a twelfth points, of Fergus 20 and ten twelfth points.

We congratulate the Elora Company on its success, and trust they will become as expert at 600 and 800 yards as they appear to be at the shorter ranges.—*Elora Observer*.

Lieut Col. Villiers, Brigade Major, &c., of Hamilton, has received a circular of Lieut-Col. Durie, Deputy-Adjutant-General, stating that as the next enrollment of the Reserve Militia will take place early next year, as required by law, it is advisable, so as to ensure the perfect taking thereof, that all vacancies among the officers, whose duty it is to take the enrollment should be filled up without delay. The Deputy-Adjutant-General wishes to ascertain the vacancies at present existing among the Reserve Militia in the Brigade Division and asks for the recommendations of Lieutenant Colonels to fill the same. Particular attention is called to sub-section 2 of section 15, 31st Victoria, chapter 40, which requires company officers of the Reserve Militia to be residents within their respective company divisions. The places of any officers not so resident are consequently vacant and should be filled up.

From Australia, we learn that the colonists of Victoria, have, in consequence of the warlike events in Europe, resolved to put the colony in a state of defence by raising permanent military corps, and the Volunteers were being converted into Militia.

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

A MESSAGE.

"After the battle of Forbach a French officer of Cuirassiers was found dead with a letter, which we copy, crumpled in his hand."—*John Bull, September 3.*

It was only a crumpled letter,
In a careless, girlish hand;
It was only a childish message
From the sun-kissed southern land.
It was only a brief memorial
Of the tears the absent shed;
It was a trifle from the living,
But a message to the dead!

"Father, dear, you are gone to battle,
But I think incessantly,
As I miss your morning blessing,
What your sufferings must be?"
So she wrote, and so he held it,
With a blessing on her head,—
When the token of the living,
Was a message to the dead!

"I'm so good, dear,—oh, so steady—
You would wish me to be so;
If I'm quite half your dangers
Dear mamma need never know.
So, good-by, papa! God bless you!
Guard and keep you evermore!—
See! I send you fifty kisses
From an ever-ready store!"

It was only a crumpled letter
In a dead man's hand that day,
Just to show how hearts were aching
In his own hand far away.
It was only a loving message
From a loving child that shed,
But the words the living pencilled
Were a message to the dead!

Take it not then from his fingers,—
Lay it with him in the grave,—
If it be a consolation,
'Tis the latest he will have.
For I think the bullet reached him
As the tender words were read;
So that when the angel told it,
'Twas no message to the dead!

THE EMPEROR'S APOLOGY.

FULL TEXT OF NAPOLEON'S PAMPHLET.

The London *Figaro* publishes the full text of Napoleon's defence of his campaign, of which we have had a brief telegraphic synopsis. It is to appear in Brussels as a pamphlet, entitled "The Campaign of 1870: some causes which brought about the capitulation of Sedan. By an officer attached to the General Staff." It is asserted, however, on authority, that the brochure has been written from the ex-Emperor's dictation. The following translation is made from advance proofs:

When war was declared, and the Emperor assumed the command-in-chief of the French armies, he frequently gave expression to the thought, reflected in his initial proclamation, that the campaign about to open would be surrounded by the greatest difficulties. In the midst of the satisfaction occasioned by the enthusiasm which everywhere greeted his footsteps, may be observed this look of sadness with which he listened to shouts of "Onward to Berlin!" uttered by the excited multitude—as if the enterprise were destined to be merely a military promenade, and a march forward would suffice to vanquish the nation of Europe most thoroughly exercised in the profession of arms and best prepared for war.

The Emperor knew that Prussia was ready to call out, in a short time, 900,000 men, and, with the aid of the Southern States of Germany, could count upon 1,100,000 soldiers. France was only able to muster 600,000, and, as the number of fighting men is never more than one-half the actual effective force, Germany was in a position to bring into the field 550,000 men, while we had only 300,000 to confront the enemy.

To compensate for this numerical inferiority, it was necessary for us by a rapid move-

ment to cross the Rhine, separate Southern Germany from the North German Confederation, and, by the *celeritas* of a first success, secure the alliance of Austria and Italy.

If we were able to prevent the armies of Southern Germany from forming their junction with those of the North, the effective strength of the Prussians would be reduced 200,000 men; and the disproportion between the number of combatants thus much diminished. If Austria and Italy made common cause with France, then the superiority of numbers would be in our favour.

NAPOLEON'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The Emperor's plan of campaign—which he confided at Paris to Marshals McMahon and Lobœuf alone—was to mass 150,000 men at Metz, 100,000 at Strasbourg, and 50,000 at the Camp of Chalons. The concentration of the first two armies, one on the Sarre and the other on the Rhine, did not reveal his projects; for the enemy was left in uncertainty as to whether the attack would be made against the Rhenish provinces or upon the Duchy of Baden. As soon as the troops should have been concentrated at the points indicated it was the Emperor's purpose to immediately unite the two armies of Metz and Strasbourg, and, at the head of 250,000 men, to cross the Rhine at Baxau, leaving at his right the fortress of Rastadt, and, at his left, that of Germensheim. Reaching the other side of the Rhine he would have forced the States of the South to observe neutrality, he would then have hurried on to encounter the Prussians. While this movement was in course of execution the 50,000 men at Chalons, under the command of Marshal Canrobert, were to proceed to Metz, to protect the rear of the army and guard the North Eastern frontier. At the same time our fleet cruising in the Baltic would have held stationary in the north of Prussia a part of the enemy's force obliged to defend the coasts threatened with invasion.

The sole chance of this plan succeeding was to surpass the enemy in rapidity of movement. To accomplish this it was necessary to muster in very few days at points decided upon, not only the men required, but also the essential accessories of the projected campaign such as waggon equipments, artillery parks, pontoon trains, gunboats to cover the passage of the Rhine, and, finally, the commissariat necessary to supply a large army on the march.

The Emperor flattered himself with the hope of attaining these results, and in this he was deceived, as, in fact, everybody was led astray by the supposition that, by means of the railways, men could be concentrated, and horses and *material* brought forward with the order and precision indispensable to success, where preparations had not been made long in advance by a vigilant administration.

THE FRENCH MILITARY SYSTEM DEFECTIVE.

The delays incurred arose, in a great measure, from the defects of our military organization, as it has existed for the last 50 years, and which revealed themselves from the very beginning. Instead of having, as is the case with Prussia, army corps always in an organized state, recruited in the province itself, and possessing on the spot the *material* and complete accessories—in France the troops composing an army are dispersed over the whole country, while the *material* is stored in different cities in crowded magazines. In case it is decided to form an active division upon any given point of the frontier, the artillery generally came from

some distant place, and the train equipage and ambulances from Paris and Verdun. Nearly all the munitions and provisions are brought from the capital; as for the soldiers of the reserve, they rejoin their regiments from all parts of France. The consequence is that the railways are insufficient for the transportation of the men, horses and *material*; confusion takes place everywhere, and the railway stations are often encumbered with objects of which the nature and the destination are equally ignored.

In 1860 the Emperor had resolved that the recruits of the second portion of the annual contingent should be drilled in the depots of their respective provinces, thence to be drafted, in time of war, into the regiments destined for the campaign. This plan combined the advantages of the Prussian with those of the French system. The men belonging to the reserve being simply obliged to go from their place of residence to the principal town of the department, were there assembled, speedily equipped, and divided among the different regiments. Still although rapidly completed, the regiments were not, as in Prussia, made up from the population of an entire province.

Unfortunately, this plan was modified by the War Office in 1866, and each soldier, after being mustered into service, was immediately assigned to a regiment. The result was that in 1870 when the reserve was called out, the men belonging to it, in order to join their various regiments, were, in many instances, obliged to follow a long and complicated route. Thus, for example, the men who were at Strasbourg, and whose regiments were actually stationed in Alsace, instead of at once joining the ranks at Strasbourg, were sent to their respective regimental depots, which might be in the south of France, or even in Algiers, and were thence obliged to return again to Strasbourg for incorporation. It may be easily conceived what delays in the assembling of the troops were caused by such an organization as this.

The same fact existed with respect to the camping material, the ambulance waggons, and the officers' transportation. Instead of being distributed among the depots in the centre of each department of the empire, they were all stored in a limited number of military warehouses, so that many troops belonging to the reserve were forced to join their corps only imperfectly equipped, destitute of haversacks, *tentes-abri*, pannikins, saucepans, and camp-kettles—all objects of first necessity.

To those defects must be added the limited power entrusted to the generals in command of the departments, and to the military commissariat. The most trifling thing required a ministerial authorization. It was for instance, impossible to distribute to officers or men the most indispensable adjuncts—even the necessary arms—without an express order from Paris.

This administrative routine deprived the generals of the activity and foresight which may sometimes remedy defective organization.

We hasten to add, however, that, to make up an army, less account must be taken of individual intelligence than of a substantial organization, moved by simple machinery and capable of working regularly in time of war, because it has been *habituated* to working regularly in time of peace. Yet, notwithstanding all the deceptions we encountered, justice must be rendered to the functionaries at the war office, who, at a moment of profound tranquility, were invest-

od with the task of setting in motion the entire military power of France. Taking into consideration the defective French administration, it was, in reality, a *tour de force* to bring into line, in so brief a period, armies incompletely formed, no previous measure for the purpose having been carried into effect.

EMBARRASMENTS AND MISCALCULATIONS.

No doubt, the objection will be made that some, at least, of the faults heretofore mentioned ought to have been remedied in advance. But the difficulty of conquering inveterate habits and prejudices must not be forgotten. The Chambers, too, persistently refused the aid necessary to accomplish the most important reforms. Who does not remember the objections and protestations to which the bill providing for a new military organization gave rise? The opposition adhered to their vain theories of levies *en masse*, and the bill was everywhere badly received. On the other hand, the Emperor, confident in the armies which had achieved such glorious successes in the Crimea and in Italy, was not indisposed to believe that their irresistible rush (*élan*) would compensate for many deficiencies, and render victory assured. His illusions were not of long duration. The army of Metz, instead of 150,000 men, only mustered 100,000; that of Strasbourg only 40,000 instead of 100,000 while corps of Marshal Canrobert had still one division at Paris and another at Soissons: his artillery, as well as his cavalry was not ready. Further, no army corps was even yet completely furnished with the equipments necessary for taking the field. The Emperor gave precise orders to the effect that the arrival of the missing regiments should be pushed on; but he was obeyed slowly, excuse being made that it was impossible to leave Algiers, Paris and Lyons without garrisons.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

Nevertheless, the hope of carrying out the (original) plan of the campaign was not lost. It was thought that the enemy would not be ready before us. His movements were not known, nor in what quarter his forces were being massed; and it was with a view of determining these things that on the 2nd of August, tentative steps were taken at Saarbrück; but on the 4th the attack on the Douay Division at Wissembourg, by imposing forces, and two days after, the glorious and fatal battle of Freischweller, caused all uncertainty to pass away.

On the same day, the 6th of August, the army corps of General Frossard had a hard struggle with a large body of the enemy, upon the heights of Spichern; and although the result of this engagement may not have been favorable, it may be affirmed that, if the two divisions who were in position to support Gen. Frossard had executed more promptly the orders which they had received from Marshal Bazaine we should upon that day have carried off the victory.

However this may be, our position was critical. By the held initiative of the German troops, who poured in simultaneously by the Sarre and by the Rhine, we were caught in the very act of formation. The corps of Gen. de Failly had not had time to reinforce that of Marshal McMahon, and found itself cut off from the army of Metz, the corps of Gen. Douay which was slowly mustering at Belfort, found itself far distant from the theatre of military operations, and the army of Marshal Canrobert was not yet completely formed at the camp of Chalons.

Under these circumstances, profoundly depressed at witnessing all his combinations

destroyed, and driven in these few days to think no longer of any but a defensive position, the Emperor resolved immediately to lead back the army to the camp of Chalons, where it might have gathered together the debris of Marshal McMahon's army, Failly's corps and that of Douay. This plan, then communicated to Paris, was at first approved by the council of Ministers, but, two days afterwards, a letter from M. E. Olivier informed the Emperor that, upon mature consideration the Council had decided that it had been too hasty in approving the retreat of the army upon Chalons, since the abandonment of Lorraine could only produce a deplorable effect on the public mind, in consequence of this he advised the Emperor to renounce his project. For the moment, therefore, the Emperor yielded to this counsel.

CONCEALMENT OF THE GERMAN MOVEMENTS.

The effective force of the army of Metz was brought up to 140,000 by the arrival of Marshal Canrobert with two divisions and the reserve, and it received orders for its concentration around Metz, in the hope that it might be able to fall upon one of the Prussian armies before they had effected their junction. Unfortunately, as if in this campaign all the elements of success for us were to be wanting, not only was the concentration of the army retarded by the combat at Spichern and by the bad weather but its action was paralyzed by the absolute ignorance in which we always remained concerning the position and strength of the hostile armies. So well did the Prussians conceal their movements behind the formidable shelter of cavalry which they deployed before them in all directions, that notwithstanding the most persevering enquiries, it was never really known where the mass of their troops was, nor, in consequence where our chief efforts should be directed. On the 14th of August, as also on the 16th no one imagined that the whole Prussian army had to be dealt with; no one doubted at Gravelotte that Verdun could easily be reached on the morrow. At Paris they were no better informed than we. These melancholy openings of the campaign must naturally enough have affected public opinion in a painful manner. The Emperor felt that he was held responsible for the wretched condition of the army, while that army was charging Marshal Lebœuf with the delays and with the insufficiency of the organization. He decided, therefore, to give the command to Marshal Bazaine, whose ability was recognized on all sides, and suppress the functions of the post of Major General. While these events were taking place several Generals implored the Emperor to leave the army, pointing out that it might happen that communication with Paris would be cut off, and that then, locked up in Metz and separated from the rest of France, the head of the State would be incapacitated for conducting the affairs of the country, or of giving them proper direction, and that revolutionary agitators might arise from this situation. These considerations had an indisputable weight, which did not escape the Emperor, who, however, did not wish to leave the army until it had re-crossed the Moselle on to the left bank. This movement of which Marshal Bazaine fully appreciated the importance, the Emperor hurried on as much as possible, but the bad weather and the incumbrance of baggage, delayed its prompt execution. Arrived at Gravelotte, the Emperor, not foreseeing a general battle, and only looking for partial engagements which might retard the march of the army, decided to precede it to Chalons. He

left on the morning of the 16th of August, and passed by Conflans and Etan without meeting a single enemy on his route. But the uninterrupted succession of disasters had produced in Paris a strong impression, and the Ministers, uneasy at this state of affairs, had thought that up to a certain point they could free themselves from the constitutional authority belonging to the Emperor only, since he had simply given to the Empress Regent restricted powers. They, therefore, convoked the Chambers, without even a reference to the Emperor; and from the time of their assembly it was, as it always is in public calamities, the Opposition which saw its influence increase, and which paralyzed the patriotism of the majority and the progress of the Government. From this period Ministers appeared afraid to pronounce the name of the Emperor; and he who had quitted the army, and had only relinquished the command, to resume the reins of Government, soon discovered that it would be impossible for him, to play out the part which belonged to him.

(To be continued.)

COLD WINTERS.—“Look out for a cold winter,” is the sage remark [of some real and many would-be philosophers. There is a very general feeling that there is a sort of system of compensation in nature, and that if we have a hot summer we shall consequently have a cold winter. The wise men of the earth have been investigating this subject of the fluctuations of the temperature of our planet. Professor Smyth, Astronomer Royal of Scotland, finds reason to believe, from his investigations, that in addition to the ordinary annual cycle of temperature, there are two other cycles, one being about two years and the other over eleven years. To the effect of these cycles, which correspond to certain changes in the spots on the sun, our so-called variation of climate are referred. From a series of observations made from 1837 to the present time, Professor Smyth shows that a hot time has occurred about every eleven years followed at intervals of about two years, by a very cold period. Arguing from these data, he believes that the temperature of a season may be foretold a year in advance, and that there is a probability of the winter of 1871-72 will be exceedingly severe. Time will show. If so, we may comfort ourselves, while braving bitter cold and blocking snow, with the thought that *ice is forming for the following summer*—a consideration which should enable us to endure the blast of old Boreas with patience.

Information from Spain intimates a formidable opposition to the election of the Duke of Aosta.

A resolution in favour of giving a million dollars to aid in constructing the Canada Central Railway has been adopted by a large meeting of the residents of the Centre Ward Montreal.

The approaching marriage of the Princess Louise is officially noticed in the following terms:—“At the Court of Balmoral, the 20th day of October, 1870, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare her consent to a contract of matrimony between Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, Caroline Alberta, and John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland Campbell (commonly called the Marquis of Lorne), which consent Her Majesty has also caused to be signified under the Great Seal.

A Mormon, of Salt Lake City, has invented a novel apparatus for killing grasshoppers by steam. The machine is very small, and can be attached to the waist of the operator who plays on the grasshoppers with the steam, which is ejected from a flexible tube attached to the generator.



DOMINION OF CANADA

COPY.

No. 201.

QUEBEC, September 7th, 1870.

My Lord:

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

I have, &c.,
(Signed.)

JOHN YOUNG,

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

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

SIR,—

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

I have, &c.,
(Signed.)

EDWARD KENNY,
Administrator.

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

Copy.

Canada.
No. 262.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Downing Street,
5th October, 1870.

SIR,—

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have, &c.,
(Signed.) KIMBERLEY.

Governor General,
The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart.,
G. C. B., G. C. M. G. 46-11

TO PRINTERS.

The Subscribers manufacture TYPE REVOLVING Double and Single Cylinder Printing Machines,

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Blanketing and Type of our own importations, and made expressly for our Newspaper and Cylinder Printing Machines.

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R. HOE & Co.,
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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. 18-3



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 close proximity to the Port of St. Johns, than to that of Montreal, with which they are now connected, were detached from the last mentioned Port and placed under the survey of St. Johns; His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Hon the Minister of Customs, and under and in pursuance of the 8th section of the Act 31st Victoria, Cap. 6, 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. 17-31

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

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TORONTO.

J. ROSS ROBERTSON, JAMES B. COOK.

Toronto, November, 1870.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, Nov. 3rd, 1870.

To COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS:

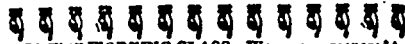
"SLATE,"—SCHEDULE C.—FREE GOODS.

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

Ottawa, Nov., 14th, 1870. 47-31



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 \$2c. to \$8 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.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED GUIDE & HANDBOOK

OF

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It is the intention of the undersigned shortly to issue a work bearing the above title, in which all the public institutions in and around the city—the principal places of business, and many of the private residences of our leading citizens—shall be shown on wood engravings, specially got up, at great expense, for this work. The engravings shall be accompanied by descriptive letter-press matter, from the pens of some of the ablest literary men in the city, and will include sketches of the rise, progress, and present magnitude of our great Lumbering establishments, the magnificent stores, and the princely residences with which the city and vicinity abound. Sketches of the early life and business habits of several of our most successful business men will also be given, and to those who prefer it, a steel or wood engraved portrait.

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.

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46-47

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PUBLIC ATTENTION

Is hereby directed to the following Sections of the Act of the Province of Ontario, respecting the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages:—

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. LETT, Division Registrar in the City of Ottawa

City Hall, Ottawa, March, 21, 1870.

18-61

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JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, March 10, 1870.

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