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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 21, 1870.

No. 47.

CANADA: THE FENIAN RAID AND THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

[From Blackwood's Magazine for October]

[CONCLUDED.]

These measures were by no means premature. At noon on the 25th, a few hours after they were completed, a body of Fenians to the number of 200, anticipating no serious resistance, crossed the frontier line at the run, advancing toward Eccles Hill, which they hoped to find unoccupied; about 350 more remaining in reserve just within American territory. As the leading files entered Canada, the farmers and volunteers opened a fire which killed one Fenian and wounded others more or less severely. The fire was returned both by the reserve from American territory and by the attacking column, which last, however, scattered like a shell at the first discharge, and instead of advancing sought shelter in groups, some behind houses, some behind the stone fences, and a desultory firing was kept up between the two lines for some hours. At 6 p.m., Col. Smith, who had meanwhile arrived with twenty six troopers of the Montreal Cavalry and a company of the Victoria Rifles from Montreal, ordered a general advance, the immediate effect of which was to drive the Fenians from their lurking places in ludicrous terror to the shelter of the woods on the American side, the runaways dropping arms and accoutrements, and everything that could hinder them in their flight. They had indeed received such a fright that all idea of a renewed advance at the same point was at an end.

The moral effect was however very noticeable in another quarter. On the 26th May, a body of 250 Fenians entered Canada in front of Huntingdon, and intrenched themselves with their backs close to American territory. On the 27th they were attacked by the "Huntingdon Borderers," a fine corps of frontier farmers, commanded by that good soldier Lieut. Colonel McEachren, supported by one company of the 69th, the whole under Lieut. Colonel Bagot of the 69th. If the Fenians had stood their ground they might have inflicted considerable loss on the assailants; but, cowed as they were by the moral effect of the failure of their comrades at Eccles Hill, after delivering two wild volleys the ran like frightened sheep across the frontier to the shelter of

the woods beyond, throwing away rifles, packs, belts, and overcoats.

"The war" was ended, although several thousand armed raggamuffins had come up calling themselves Fenians, and hoping to share in the plunder of Canada. Finding, however, the cat had not jumped in the proper direction, these worthy creatures loafed about for some days, to the annoyance and alarm of the American frontier inhabitants, and were at length persuaded by the authorities kindly to accept a free passage by railroad back to their homes.

It is gratifying to learn from all sources that the discipline and alacrity of the Canadian volunteers would have been a credit to the troops of any nation; and it is fortunate that the officer in chief command of the troops was one in whom, from their long previous acquaintance, the colonial levies had learnt to place the fullest confidence. Lieutenant-General the Hon. James Lindsay had the experience of former raids to guide him, and it is the merest justice to say that no measures were omitted on this occasion which local knowledge, directed by military ability of no common order, could dictate.

In 1866 it happened to a friend of our own, a lady, to be travelling from New York to Niagara, just at the time when the Fenians were making their first invasion at Niagara, and in front of Montreal. On arriving at Albany she found the people in wild excitement. Parties of Fenians, escorted and cheered by the populace, constantly passed along the streets on their way to the railway station. At the hotels, the waiters, and chambermaids, all of them Irish, seemed to regard the wants of travellers as far too subsidiary for their attention at a moment when after so many centuries of oppression, the sun of liberty was breaking over the green hills of Erin. Our friend's party being English, were subjected not only to black looks but to positive insolence from those enlightened patriots. The most absurd stories obtained implicit belief; and in the public room of the hotel, an American, who had been walking upon and down the apartment in an excited manner, stopped suddenly in front of our friend, and addressed her nasally, without any preface, jerked forth the words, "Splendid news, marm, from the war." "Indeed, sir," was the reply; "what war do you refer to?" "The Fenian war, marm; the Fenians have taken Kingston with 500 regular troops, and are marching on Ottawa and Montreal!"

Such reports, mixed freely with "cock-tails" and "moral suasion," worked up the lower orders to a state of bibulous enthusiasm, in which the plunder of Canada

presented an object of attraction highly desirable in itself, and involving no great amount of danger to the patriot skin. Every train to Canada carried many car-loads of Fenians and their sympathising friends. Along the whole line from Albany to Niagara, at all the junctions whence side lines lead off to the Canadian frontier, detachments of these heroes walked off the trains into the arms of crowds of admiring citizens, who seemed to have voted themselves *en permanence* for the purpose of *operations*. So long as Fenian successes obtained credit, the cry was "still they come." but when the fiasco, both east and west, could no longer be concealed, the cooling down process was very rapid indeed.

Albany was, in the scenes and feeling above described, only a type of every other town in the State of New York; and if the Fenians had obtained any successes either in 1866 or in 1870, the American people would have taken the bit between the teeth and would have slipped out of the hand of their driver, as France, we learn from high authority, has done now.

Although we may conclude that Canada has seen the last of Fenian raids; and though, doubtless, the English Cabinet may adduce the present condition of Europe as a plausible reason for concentrating our military force as far as possible at the heart of the empire; we yet hold the circumstances of Canada to be so exceptional, that the troops serving in that colony should be left there until the necessity of withdrawing them shall be apparent, in which case they may be regarded as being at the distance of fifteen days from our shores. We are convinced that the Canadian people would not only cheerfully acquiesce in that necessity when it arises, but that they would respond with alacrity to any call that England might make upon them in common with other colonies, to contribute their quota on just and equitable conditions towards the armies of the Empire.

The anti-colonial party have sought to persuade Canada to leave us, on the pretence that she would be greatly more prosperous as a State of the American Union than in her present dependent condition she can hope to become.

On the other hand, they have endeavored to enlist the feelings of English people against the connection on the ground that Canada lays a heavy tax on the produce of British industry.

We propose to examine these arguments *seriatim*.

First, As to the prospective advantage to Canada of joining the Union.

By a comparison of the last census of the United States, published in June, 1860, with the last census of Canada published in January, 1861, it is established that the progress of Canada during the ten years preceding the taking of the census more than equalled the progress of the United States in the same period in almost every particular.

Thus, in *population*, the increase in the United States was 25.08 per cent.

While in Lower Canada it was 27.88 per cent.; in Upper Canada, it was 53.01 per cent.; and, consequently, in Canada as a whole it was 40.44 per cent.

In *increase of tillage*. During the ten years ending 1860, the number of acres under the plough had increased, in the United States, 44.30 per cent.

While during the nine years ending 1861, the increase was, in Lower Canada, 33.26 per cent.; in Upper Canada, 63.75 per cent.; and in all Canada, 48.51 per cent.

In *production of wheat*. In 1850, the production in the United States amounted to 4.33 bushels per head of population; in 1860 to 5.50 bushels per head; showing an increase of 1.23 bushels per head in ten years.

Whereas in 1851 the production in all Canada was 8.77 bushels per head, which had increased in 1861 to 11.02 bushels per head, showing an increase of 2.25 bushels per head in ten years, or nearly double the increase of the United States within the same period.

In *live stock*. In the year 1860 there were owned in the United States for every hundred inhabitants, 20 horses, 27 cows, 71 sheep; against, in Lower Canada, 22 horses, 27 cows, 63 sheep; and in Upper Canada, 28 horses, 32 cows, 85 sheep.

In *agricultural produce generally*, the United States are ahead of Canada in the one article of Indian corn only, and behind it in rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, peas and beans, and potatoes; the produce being calculated at so many bushels per head of population.

In the words of the *Toronto Globe*, from which these particulars are taken.—“These facts need no comment; they tell their own story, and prove to demonstration that instead of lagging behind our “go-ahead” neighbors, Canada has moved and is moving more rapidly than the most favoured districts of that much-praised country, the United States of America.”

Turning now to the charge, that Canada has made use of her commercial freedom only to impose heavy duties on English products—while admitting its literal correctness, let us look a little below the surface.

The duties complained of were imposed solely for the purposes of revenue of which the major part is absorbed by the interest on the cost of those great arteries of commerce, the Canadian railways and canals. These works, by immensely cheapening the transport of all articles from the seaport of entry, have enabled the traders of Western Canada to sell English goods to Canadian customers at a far cheaper rate, notwithstanding the duties, than they could have done under the continuance of the tedious and costly system of alternate land and water carriage, necessitating frequent transshipment, which the improved communications have superseded.

Thus, the very causes which necessitated the increased duties have occasioned an increased demand for the articles on which the duties are levied; and it is highly illogical that Free-Traders should complain of such a result, when it is a favorite article of

their creed that duties are paid by the consumer.

Nothing less than a confirmation of the suspicion which, notwithstanding Ministerial assurances to the contrary, we know to exist in Canada—that England desires to rid herself of the connection—would suffice to drive the Canadians from the arms of their beloved parent. Wounded affection is proverbially the source of the bitterest enmities; and if Canada be driven forth, it will be to fall into the open and longing arms of the neighboring republic.

Even supposing it possible that a separation could be entirely amicable, Canada standing alone could not resist the preponderating attraction of her powerful neighbour.

By the junction of Canada with the United States, it must be patent to all that the maritime power of the latter would be enormously increased, while that of England would be diminished. If that event should come to pass, our possession of the West Indian Islands would really be then, what the Americans persuade themselves our possession of Canada is now, one of suffering by the United States. We can hold Canada without a doubt, and the chances of a war would not be against us, as too many Englishmen have despondingly assumed. But if Canada were incorporated with the Union, we could not retain the West Indian Islands one day longer than the good pleasure of *United North America* would permit.

Would there be no loss of prestige—would there be no loss of character—would there be no fatal loss of strength, which among nations depends so much on prestige and character—in such a practical avowal that we are no longer able to retain our possessions? “Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte;” and if we could make up our minds to let Canada go, the effort required at a later period to give up the West Indies at the demand of America would cost comparatively little.

England would then discover all too late that if the connection with Canada is now “inconvenient,” the incorporation of that great colony with our only maritime rival, which is as yet the only possible alternative, would be productive of consequences that might be characterized by a term of graver import.

THE KRUPP CANNON.

VISIT TO THE KRUPP ESTABLISHMENT AT
ESSF.

A late Lipsic journal, the *Userezeit*, contains a description of the celebrated cannon manufactory of Krupp, which is at present of considerable interest:—

At the time England enforced the continental system, the impossibility of procuring good cast steel became so serious in its consequences that Napoleon I. offered a reward of 1,000,000 francs for the manufacture of that article, if not inferior to the product of Great Britain. Frederick Krupp, a wealthy and enterprising German, immediately devoted his time and pecuniary means to experiments, and although he finally succeeded in solving the technical problem, he was not destined to reap the reward of his lifelong task, for Napoleon was dead. Krupp died in 1828 in reduced circumstances, bequeathing to his children the invention to which he had devoted his life. His eldest son, Alfred, only 15 years old, at once set to work in the small forge built up by his father, and assisted at first by only two

trustworthy workmen. His efforts were successful, and his establishment developed from year to year. At present he directs one of the most extensive industrial enterprises of the day.

On approaching the establishment, to which but few persons not connected with it ever gain admission, one is almost stunned by the deafening noise and din of hammers and machinery, which becomes almost insupportable whenever the colossal hammer “Fritz” of 1,000 hundred weight is at work. The entrance to the place is through a wide gate in the massive building of the door-keeper. Here everybody working in the forge shows a pasteboard card on entering, which is returned to him on leaving in the evening. Visitors are conducted to the central office, where they have to apply for permission to see the various works; if properly recommended this may be obtained, excepting always the buildings in which the manufacture of cast steel is going on, the admittance to which is strictly prohibited to any one not connected with them. When the idea of constructing the enormous hammer “Fritz” was first conceived in 1859, it became known to machinists not connected with the establishment, and was generally ridiculed. The construction of such a tremendous engine was held to be an impossibility; and even if completed it was argued that would be beyond all human skill to bring it into motion: finally it was said the hammer would destroy itself and everything around it when set to work. Krupp, however, went to work without delay, although he did not undervalue the enormous difficulties to be encountered, and in time succeeded. The hammer, although only one piece, consists of two substances. The lower part of the form was filled with smelted cast-steel upon which, before it became cold, cast-iron was poured, the lower part of which mixed homogeneously with the surface of the cast-steel, thus forming one solid mass. When a block of steel of 74,000 pounds is sufficiently heated to be ready for the hammer, the immense mass of metal is removed from the furnace on a solid iron waggon on rails; almost imperceptibly the heavy chains connected with the steam crane encircle it, and in a few seconds the lump is lifted and deposited on the anvil. The heat emanating from this mass of metal is such that one cannot stand within 25 yards; the workmen, however, protect themselves, and are enabled to stand nearer. Now the work of the Cyclop commences, and as he descends with his tremendous weight on the mass of metal below, a myriad of sparks spread in all directions. The construction of his hammer has cost 720,000 thalers, although every part of it was manufactured when the forge: it is worked almost uninterruptedly day and night, that it may the better earn the interest on the capital invested in it.

This establishment is not devoted to warlike material solely. All sorts of railroad material of the heavier kind is produced in enormous quantities. A quantity of axle-trees were before the war sold to a French railroad company and after travelling a distance of 169,400 English miles, not one of them was found to be in the least damaged. Even England, the country of cast-steel, sends orders for them. In the year 1865, the export to England, the Colonies and the United States amounted to 564 axle-trees and 11,396 wheel-bandages.

The construction of iron chads in England, the United States and France, and the other maritime countries, necessarily led to the demand for more powerful weapons of at-

lack; the most experienced artillerymen and manufacturers of armament devised means and plans for constructing cannon. Rifled cannon, superseding the old ones of smooth bore, were first brought into extensive use during the civil war in the United States, while the first breech loaders were manufactured by Krupp, Whitworth and Armstrong. Cast-steel was at first used in the construction of light field pieces only, until it was found to be fit for the manufacture of guns of the heaviest calibre, the danger of explosion being obviated by giving greater strength of metal to the breech end of the cannon, and by encircling the same with several bands of cast steel of different degrees of strength. In one of the buildings is seen the 1000-pounder gun which created such a sensation at the exhibition at Paris in 1867. It was thought the Prussian Government would order it to be shipped to the coast of either the German or Baltic Sea, to be used for coast defence; but these anticipations have not been realized, and as the French fleet has already withdrawn from those waters, perhaps the gun may be brought into use during the siege of Paris. The gun was intended for coast defence and it was calculated that its projectile would pierce the heaviest plated iron-clads in existence. It has one great advantage over the heavy columbiads of Rodman in the greater facility of pointing it any direction, owing to the ease with which it moves on the gun-carriage. The cannon proper, one of the finest pieces of steel which could possibly be made, weighed 55,000 pounds before it was bored, after that process only 40,000, showing the enormous loss in material of 15,000 pounds. The cast-steel bands which encircle the cannon weigh 60,000 pounds, the inner side has forty spiral grooves, which represent a length of 1014 inches; the massive or solid projectile weighs 1100 pounds, while the cast-steel grenade does not exceed 1000 pounds. The charge of powder ranges from 100 to 120 pounds for each shot; the cost of the gun, gun carriage and appurtenances amounts to 15,000 thalers. The other smaller guns exhibited by Krupp in 1867 have attracted a decidedly greater attention than the one above described, and he has obtained a prize medal for every one of the designs invented by him. The number of cannons of all descriptions manufactured by Krupp reaches 3500, of an aggregate value of 7,000,000 thalers. He has now on hand orders for 2200 guns for several European and other Governments, representing a value of over 4,000,000 thalers. Of these 95 per cent. are breech loaders, varying in calibre from 4 to 300 pounds, while a few of them will have a calibre of 600 and 1000 pounds. The Prussian Government has always made the most extensive purchases of Krupp's guns, and the superiority of their artillery is the best proof that the confidence placed in his cast steel breech loaders has not been misplaced. The Emperor Napoleon and his Artillery officers have admitted this superiority in the recent battles.

The French Government saw Krupp guns in 1867, and caused them to be minutely examined; not only this but prize medals were awarded to them in every instance. But French national pride and vanity precluded the idea of procuring guns from a German manufacturer for the army, and Government preferred the muzzle loaders made after the system of LaHitte, which will no doubt be thrown aside and condemned as soon as the present war is ended. The English are unwilling to admit the excellence of Krupp's cannons; they criticise them most vehemently, in hopes of bring their

Armstrong and Frazier guns into favor—so far, however, with but little success outside of their own country.

The Russian Government is very good customer of Krupp, and the trials made by the celebrated generals Todleben and Majorsky have established the superiority of his cannon beyond all doubt.

MANITOBA.

(From the Manitoban.)

THE MOUNTED CONSTABULARY.

This force now being organized under the command of Captain Villiers, who has been selected by the Lieutenant Governor to fill the office of Chief Constable and Chief of the Police of this Province, ably assisted by Mr. Louis dePlainville, appointed Lieut.-Deputy Chief Constable and Deputy Chief of Police, is rapidly progressing in number and efficiency, and already consists of thirty men and nine horses.

The difficulty of raising such a force in the new country and obtaining horses and the necessary outfit, has been very considerable, and although invitations were issued to any of the inhabitants wishing to join, few responded. Colonel Casault, with a view to its establishment, and to form a "nucleus," kindly permitted twelve men from the 1st and 2nd Battalions to join. The force is paraded daily at half past 9 o'clock and half past 2 o'clock, and as all have started on the same footing, the drill being "Cavalry" the civilians are progressing equally with the Volunteers, who have hitherto been more accustomed to the Infantry drill, and all show great anxiety and assiduity to prove themselves worthy before being sworn in at the end of the month's probation.

The uniform has been supplied to four or five of the men, and is much admired by the inhabitants. It consists of a shell jacket with brass buttons and trousers made of a good serviceable blue cloth, and has much the appearance of "Cavalry uniform." The remainder is being prepared as well as heavy pilot cloth overcoats.

The Force is now located in a house next door to the office of "The Manitoban," until their new barracks are ready, which it is hoped will be soon, as no effort seems wanting to promote the comforts of the men.

THE ELECTIONS.

On Monday a meeting, which was largely attended by many of the most influential gentlemen of the Province, was held here, and the following resolutions, indicative of the policy of the party which is being organized, were unanimously carried.

That we heartily approve the liberal generous policy announced and indicated by the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, and pledge ourselves to all in our power to carry out the same.

That it is not the policy of this party to be retrospective in its action; but that we approve of the selection and support of candidates on their individual merits.

That we would desire to act cordially in unison with our French brethren, and with all other classes of the community, who will work along with us in supporting the policy indicated by the Government.

That, on general principles no man will secure our support or vote in the elections who has not a stake in the country, and is not, in that sense, identified with us.

That Donald A. Smith, Esq., and Dr. C. J. Bird be our candidates for the House of Commons, Ottawa.

BURNING FURS.

Some furs owned by Mr. Foulcher, of St. Andrews, were burned on the 23rd inst. They had been recently brought from the infected Saskatchewan district, and Dr. O'Donnell, at the request of the Lieut. Governor, accompanied some members of the police force to see the furs destroyed. There were burnt 18 buffalo robes, 7 beaver, 10 fox, 1 wolf, and 21 dressed skins.

POSITION OF THE GERMAN ARMY ROUND PARIS.

The positions of the German army round Paris are now as follows: Fifth Corps and Landwehr of the Guard about Versailles and opposite Fort Valerien; half the Eleventh Corps opposite Fort Issy; Second Bavarian Corps opposite Fort Vanves and Montrouge; Sixth Corps, opposite Forts Bicetre and Ivry; thence up to the Canal de l'Ouere, at the north-east of Paris, the Wurttemberg division and half the Thirteenth Corps, both under the command of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg; opposite the north and north-west of the capital, the Guards, the Saxons (the Twelfth Corps), and the Fourth Corps, which last communicates on its right with the left of the Fifth Corps. This total force is equal to eight corps, or about 200,000 men, being a deduction of about 20 per cent. made on the full war strength. The investing force is drawn up in three main lines, the first being subdivided into sentries, pickets, and grand guards. There are telegraph lines run from the most advanced line of sentries to the rear, so that a force sufficient eventually to contest the ground with any force the French have yet sent out of Paris is collected within a very short time after the first alarm.

Mr. Garvie and Mr. Hill have been nominated for the vacant representation of Halifax in the Local Legislature. The nomination was a very quiet affair, as under the new ballot law there were no persons present except those immediately interested in it.

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 homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1lb., 1lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

39-26i.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, Nov. 17, 1870.

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON COMMERCE.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH AMERICA

(From the London Globe Oct. 29.)

The trade and navigation accounts for the months of August and September indicate what has been the effect upon English trade of the war between France and Prussia, to a greater extent than the returns upon which we commented a month since. As regards articles imported free of duty, our food supplies are of the utmost importance, and these figures show that during the month of August our imports of live stock were much greater than in previous years; they included 22,372 oxen, bulls and cows, 2699 calves, 53,487 sheep, 234 lambs, and 12,301 swine and hogs. On the other hand our imports of wheat have declined and the trade exhibits considerable fluctuations: since, while our imports from Russia, which amounted in August to 546,643 hundred weight, are much larger than last year, we are receiving but little from Denmark, and next to nothing from Prussia, and the trade with the Hanse towns was wholly stopped. Our corn trade with France is always a very variable one, and in August we received 60,042 hundred weight, or three-fourths of the total imports during the year. The trade with the countries in the south of Europe also shows a great falling off.

As to the raw material for our manufacturing districts, our total import of cotton is on the increase. The United States sent in August 140,461 cwt. The receipts from Turkey which have this year been much smaller than last year, were almost suspended last month. It is a matter of regret that British India, which is in the manufacturing districts regarded as of the highest importance, should be sending us much less than in either of the previous years. This is, however, counteracted by the fact that from miscellaneous sources we are in receipt of augmented supplies. Russia is sending us large quantities of flax: last month we received 226,737 cwt., and from other countries we are obtaining quantities larger than last year. Our import of raw silk shows a recovery from last year (when there was a considerable decrease): in this article, British India, from which we last month received 13,667 pounds, is making up for the decrease in cotton; from other eastern countries our raw silk importations greatly fell off last month, but is, looking to the total of the year, very much in advance of 1869. In wool also there is a great increase.

The iron trade is evidently improving through the war, for the exports of iron and unwrought steel last month were worth £1,963,395, as against £1,748,622 in September last year, and £1,618,742 in the preceding year. For the last nine months the exports were valued at one and three-fourths millions more than last year. This included 54,324 tons of pig and puddled iron; 29,623 of bar, angle and rod iron; and 103,985 of railroad iron—a large increase. Of all sorts of wrought iron there were 12,350 tons exported; of copper and brass, 41,180 cwt. (about half the quantity of last year); of unwrought tin, 10,584 cwt.; of tin plates, 100,339 cwt.; and of lead, 2880 tons (about half of that last year). Less salt than usual was exported last month, and the export of linen manufactures was £533,924 in value, as compared with £568,455 in September last year. As to machinery, steam engines to the value of £147,588 were exported last month, and other sorts to the value of £325,683. In drugs and chemicals, and in earthenware, a decline was exhibited.

It is amusing, when one considers the noise there has been made as to our supplying French ships with coal, to find that we have been actually shipping less coal during the war than in the two preceding years. Thus it appears that only 958,887 tons of coal were exported last month, as compared with 1,010,060 in September last year, and 998,303 in September, 1868. The export of firearms does not appear to be anything like so great as has been pretended.

WHY STEINMETZ WAS REMOVED.

The *Tribune's* correspondent before Metz gives the following account of the circumstances attending the removal of General Steinmetz:

The leading facts in connection with the appointment and subsequent removal of von Steinmetz may not be out of place here. I believe that they are not yet accurately understood outside of official circles. I have them quite recently from an undoubted source. At the opening of the campaign the King, who did not too highly respect von Steinmetz's talents, appointed him by his personal dictum, against the advice of his council of war, to the command of the first of the three main bodies into which the army operating against the French Rhine armies was to be divided. His stated reason for so doing was that thereby a signal refutation would be given to two widely prevailing popular prejudices: first, that in Prussia itself, the nobility were to be favored in the dispensation of appointments, in preference to talent when exhibited by persons of vulgar birth; secondly, that in the southern states of Germany the royal house of Prussia was disposed to arrogate to itself the lion's share of the prerogatives and honors of the conduct of the war. Thus the princes of the blood came in command second and third after a man of comparatively humble origin. This went all well until the battles of August at Metz, where General von Steinmetz, on his own responsibility, without justification, disobeyed the positive orders of the commander-in-chief in passing the Moselle on the south side of Metz instead of the north side. Had he done the latter as ordered, the repeated but ineffectual and terribly costly attacks of the Seventh and Eighth corps on the enemy's position at Moscou-St. Hubert from the Bois de Vaux and the Bois des Oignons would have been replaced by an easy and presumably successful and far less costly attack by the same body from the heights of the Bois du Saulny. There the Germans would have had the advantage of high ground against the lower positions of the French, and would not have had to cross at such immense loss such deep and steep ravines, in face of the enemy's concentrated fire. From Bazaine's first position when attacked, on the Metz-Vordun road, he could not so readily have turned to answer the attack if the latter had come at once from the north and southwest, as he did against these narrow heads of columns which approached him from the south and southwest only. On his repulse, during the evening of the 18th of September, his only possible line of retreat would have been down the dangerous defile of Gravelotte, by Ars-sur-Moselle, into the valley of the Moselle (the very line on which von Steinmetz wrongly came up against him), and Bazaine's retreat into Metz, on the morning of the 19th, would have been rendered impossible. He would have been either crushed in yet another battle, or chased down the Moselle towards Nancy, which movement would eventually have

subjected him to a like certainty of annihilation.

After this event the King personally expressed his displeasure to General Von Steinmetz, and ordered him to report in future, not to the great headquarters of the army, but to that of Prince Frederick Charles. Upon this the temper of the General, none too sweet ordinarily, grew notably irascible and ungenial, which quality he took such pains to manifest in his personal and official intercourse with the Prince, that at length the relations of the two grew into a public scandal at headquarters, seriously disturbing the serenity of the official atmosphere, and threatening ultimately to vitiate the discipline of the armies concerned. This led to the removal of von Steinmetz, not at the request of the Prince, but at that of General von Moltke. Since then matters stand as above described, in a curiously piqued condition—an "army" composed of two corps, and provided with a general staff of its own, yet without any commander but the commander of another "army," of which the first mentioned forms part. That the influence of modern ideas regarding "equal rights" is gradually forcing those who are the natural opponents of such ideas to cede them some recognition is evident, not only from King William's appointment of a man of the people to an important command over higher-born officers, but also from the fact that the chief of the staff of Prince Frederick Charles's army—General Stiehlé—is a man not even as yet endowed with the ennobling preparation, which has usually followed on the heels at least, if it did not necessarily precede, all high civil or military distinction. This man, still quite young, rose solely by his talents, and was chosen to his present position by the Prince in preference to men of far longer service and of incomparably "older" families.

SCIENCE AND WAR.

A NIGHT TELEGRAM FOR ARMIES.

A new nocturnal military telegraph has been invented by a Hungarian officer and sold to the Prussian War Department. By means of this telegraph, which consists of rockets of different colors, a communication can be established between two armies stationed at a distance of twenty miles from each other. It would enable Bazaine, for instance, to have communicated with the commandant of Thionville.

Each rocket represents six words, and an order containing 300 words can thus be conveyed by fifty rockets. The key to this telegraph, which may be altered so as to make it unintelligible to the enemy, contains all the words used in strategy and tactics. The price of one of these rockets is about two shillings sterling.

THE SATAN ROCKET.

We give the following detailed account of this invention from *La France*:—

M. L—, the distinguished civil engineer and chemist, of the rue de Londres, Paris, has invented a rocket which will be a formidable engine of defence. He has christened it the fusee Satan. We have seen this rocket made, and we will endeavour to describe it to our readers. To the end of an ordinary rocket is attached a very slight receptacle of tin, having exactly the shape of a conical bullet. In this receptacle is arranged a chamber filled with a composition based, we believe, upon sulphuret of carbon which composition, once lighted, gives out considerable heat. A fusee communicates from this chamber from the top of the

rocket. The tin bullet is filled, just before being used, with petroleum oil. The lighted rocket rises in the air and traverses the space necessary to arrive over a certain spot. Arrived above its object the rocket sets fire to the fusée, the composition in the chamber of the bullet takes light, bursts its envelope, and at the same time fires the petroleum, which falls like a sheet of flame and continues burning. This sheet of flame fires a space of sixteen to twenty four square metres, according to the size of the rocket. No. 1 throws one litre of petroleum, No. 2, two litres, No. 3, three litres. They can be thrown a distance of six kilometres, and aimed with great precision, being balanced by means of a long stick attached to each rocket, which maintains the elevation given to it at the time of discharge. Some interesting experiments were made with this weapon at St. Cloud on the 10th of last month. In less than ten minutes a considerable space of ground was covered with a sea of fire. A committee, composed of superior officers of artillery, presided over the experiments, and the general at their head was appalled by the terrible nature of this engine of destruction.

Just imagine this sea of fire falling upon the Prussian masses, burning everything, setting light to the cartridges in the soldiers' pouches and to the ammunition vans of the artillery. Their route would be complete. The committee, in its report, has declared in its opinion no civilized nation could make use of these rockets except for reprisals; and it would be only in case of the Prussians firing upon us with petroleum bombs, such as they used at Strasbourg, that we should retaliate with the new rocket. However this may be, the Committee of National Defence has given the inventor a large building on the Batignole (formerly a girl's school), and has ordered the immediate manufacturer, on a large scale, of Satan rockets. From day to day 200 workmen will be actively employed, and within a few days we shall have a sufficient stock to enable us to repay the Prussians in their own coin, if, as at Strasbourg, they make use of unlawful weapons.

A STEAM ARMY.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

Mr. Henry Bessemer, whose name is identified with a well known process of steel manufacture, has conceived the idea of strengthening our defences by an "auxiliary steam army," which would have at least this recommendation for the economists—that it would cost comparatively little to create, could be cheaply worked in time of war, and during peace would require neither rations, clothes, nor pay. His idea is to have a steam fire engine throwing a shower of bullets instead of water. A steam fire engine can throw 151½ lbs.—representing 2,440 Enfield rifle bullets—to a vertical height of one mile every minute, with a consumption of about 5 lbs. of coal and three gallons of water. These bullets would not require to be made up in cartridges, are indestructible either by rain or in the open field or damp in cellars, can be easily conveyed without fear of explosion. An increase in the weight of the projectile would increase both its range and force, and 2 z. bullets might be used for a long range being propelled at the rate of 1,000 a minute. A machine with three parallel barrels could throw 2oz. shot at a long range from the centre barrel, and

1oz. shot (2,000 per minute) at short range from the side barrels.

We certainly have (says Mr. Bessemer) in the steam fire engine the irrefutable proof of great projectile power, with steam of only 150 lb. pressure. Such steam would rush into the atmosphere at a velocity exceeding 1,900 feet per second. Now a 2oz. lead ball presents a traverse area of 0.06 of a square inch, and consequently steam of 150 lb. pressure would impinge on it with a force equal to 90 lb. As the weight of the ball is only 2oz. we have a power equal to 720 times the work to be performed. It is fair to infer that under proper arrangements the bullet will acquire nearly the velocity of the issuing steam; but suppose that in practice it falls short of this velocity by some 300 feet per second; we should still have an initial velocity of 1,600 feet per second as compared with that 1,100 feet or 1,200 feet per second, which is the ordinary velocity of projectiles from the Armstrong gun.

An apparatus of this kind could be constructed far less costly and complicated than the ordinary steam fire engine. Mr. Bessemer further suggests a thin steel mantle in front of the machine, to protect it and the gunner from the enemy's fire; "universal motion" for the delivery tube, which could be directed on all sides as easily as the jet of a fire engine, and the combination of this system with that of the Edinburgh traction engine, which, if fitted as a bullet-throwing machine, would not only travel over the common road without horses, but would find its way over very rough ground, would convey stores of any kind to other machines, and, in addition to its own fuel and water, would carry 100,000 bullets for its own use. Mr. Bessemer, with prudent patriotism, reserves the details of the apparatus for the consideration of our military authorities.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.—It is a trite remark that history repeats itself. The present war affords a notable example. Lord Palmerston, writing in his diary long ago, ascribes the overthrow of Prussia in 1806 by Napoleon I. to the all-prevailing corruption and maladministration, combined with carelessness, presumption and incapacity, everywhere manifest, which had altogether sapped the strength of the nation. "The low moral tone of the Government," writes Lord P., "and the army of Prussia in 1806 had as much to do with the catastrophe at Jena as the bad generalship of their chiefs." They were outnumbered and out-generalled: the army, privates and officers, were thoroughly demoralized and mutinous; generals would not lead and men would not follow. The consequence was overwhelming defeat. Since then seventy years have come and gone, and the positions of the two combatants are reversed. France lies crushed and broken from the very same causes which were in operation against Prussia when Jena was fought. The lesson ought to be very easily learned, not only by France, but by on-lookers at the fray. Blundering, incompetency and dishonesty, land a nation where France is to-day, and where Prussia was 64 years ago.—Globe.

An old veteran of Napoleon's grand army presented himself for enrolment with his five sons in Paris, a few days ago, and was rejected. The old soldier indignantly cried. "If you will not take me my sons shall not go, either, I would rather blow their brains out. Now the old man with his five children are serving in the first regiment of Zouaves.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Austrian Government have officially approved of the Italian policy at Rome.

A large quantity of furs, believed to be infected with small pox, has been destroyed at Fort Garry.

The North Shore Railway Directors have asked the Quebec Legislature for an extension of their charter.

The Liberals in North Germany have prevailed in the elections thus far reported, but no details are given.

Latest advices from the North West state that the Indians are suffering terribly from the small pox, dying at the rate of fifteen a day. Many of the missionaries have succumbed to the fell disease.

The trial of the murderers of Henry Trail, the guard of the Penitentiary, took place on the 10th inst., at Kingston. The jury, after about forty minutes' deliberation, declared Mann guilty of wilful murder, and Smith of manslaughter.

The French and Italian lodges of Freemasons, imitating the example set by their Belgian brethren have forwarded circulars to the German lodges, begging them to use their influence for the purpose of effecting a speedy peace, and of deprecating any territorial cession by France. "This," remarks the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, "is another proof of the danger of cosmopolitan societies being misled in national concerns."

The Directors of the Great Western Railway of Canada have announced, in the London market, the issue of £760,000 six per cent. sterling bonds for the construction of the "Canada Air Line Railway." The bonds will be issued at the price of £96 per £100, at which the yield will be 6½ per cent. They will form a first mortgage upon the railway, and have twenty years to run, the interest being payable half-yearly at the London Joint Stock Bank.

An extraordinary field-piece has been submitted to the War Office. It is an engine which may carry at least a thousand barrels, and, constructed that the mere drawing back of the engine will, by a kind of self-action, pour charge after charge into the on-rushing enemy. The inventor is a working mechanic, and he offers his invention, unpatented, to the nation. The field piece will look like a drum carried between two wheels, with lines of barrels running out from the centre to the circumference.

A GALLANT DEED.—We have much pleasure in inserting the following paragraph, copied from the *Gibraltar Chronicle*.—"On the night of the 17th inst. (Sept.) a man fell from the mainyard arm of Her Majesty's steamship *Rapid*, on her passage from Tarragona to this port. He struck heavily against the gunwale of the boat, and fell into the sea. With the rapidity of lightning, one of the officers, Sub-Lieutenant W. B. Forbes, plunged in after the poor fellow as he drifted astern, and with great difficulty succeeded in supporting him until the boat could come up. So nearly, indeed, had his heroic self devotion cost Mr. Forbes his life, that when rescued both he and his burden were already sinking beneath the surface. When brought on board the man was perfectly insensible, having sustained a fearful gash on his head, and the gallant deliverer was more than half drowned. Such golden deeds are the glory of the service."

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.

Owing to the present system of performing the annual drill in Camp, the Volunteer Companies of the town seldom meet, consequently there is at present a great dearth of news in the military way, and until some provision is made for a few days drill at the company headquarters, at which time squad and company drill could be learned, thus saving much precious time while in camp, this state of things must necessarily continue.

The fine band of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway Garrison Artillery, is giving weekly ten cent promenade concerts, the proceeds to be given to the poor of the town. The superior class of music and the very efficient manner in which it is rendered, (independent of the laudable object) must make these entertainments very popular, and Captain Worsley and officers deserve much credit for their forethought in this matter.

The propriety of having the officers and non commissioned officers of the town meet once a week for the purpose of coaching up in the new drill is now being talked of, and in all probability will be carried into effect very shortly. Captain Worsley is also talking of having shot practice with the two guns in possession of his battery.

The autumn has been most charming, and as usual at this season, the optical allusions or mirage on the river St. Lawrence is beautiful on calm days, and more particularly at daybreak. The islands, which are numerous, seem fully one-third higher than usual, this, with their reflection in the water, and the variegated rays of light from a cloudy sky, produce a most picturesque and charming effect, and well repays one for rising at five and rowing a few miles up the river, which operation invariably produces a most ravenous appetite for breakfast.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—I herewith enclose you (for publication) a return of rifle match held at Mohr's Corners, by the Fitzroy Company on 29th ult., to which the Almonte and Pakenham Companies were invited but failed to attend, when the following prizes were competed for:

1st Prize	.....\$5.00	Wm. Marshall.
2nd "	.....4.00	A. A. Speck.
3rd "	.....3.00	Jos. Smith.
4th "	.....2.50	Ens. Pigott.
5th "	.....2.00	Thos. Marshall.
6th "	.....1.75	Sgt. R. Walker.
7th "	.....1.50	Capt. Frazer.
8th "	.....1.25	Geo. Smith.
9th "	.....1.12 1/2	Robt. Hunt.
10th "	.....1.00	Sergt. W. A. Shirreff.

Total am't of prizes. 23.12 1/2

	200	400	T'l.
Capt. A. Frazer.....	23302 10	33302 11	21
Ens. Pigott.....	33224 14	02033 8	22
Sgt. R. Walker.....	32222 11	32320 10	21
Sgt. N. A. Shirreff.....	33220 10	20032 7	27
Jos. Young.....	22022 8	02222 8	16
Wm. Marshall.....	33343 16	43244 17	33
Thos. Marshall.....	23434 16	00330 6	22
Saml. Anderson.....	00322 7	00430 7	14
Samuel Baird.....	02022 6	23200 7	13
A. A. Speck.....	22332 12	34411 19	32
John Owens.....	02222 8	00030 3	11
Jas. Owens.....	22422 12	00020 2	14
Geo. Smith.....	32222 11	03330 9	20
Robt. Hunt.....	22332 12	00322 7	10
E. Owens (of Pak Co.)	32222 11	00023 5	16
John Forbes.....	20003 5	20233 10	15
David Anderson.....	22000 4	left. 4	
Joseph Smith.....	23232 12	32323 13	25

The day was very unfavorable for target practice being cold and windy. After receiving the prizes and partaking of a most sumptuous dinner in Davies' Hotel, all left for their respective homes satisfied with the performance of the day.

SERG. ROBT. WALKER.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—Volunteer matters are not at all active here just now. With the exception of an occasional shot at the target one hardly ever hears anything on the subject since the annual drill took place. There was a friendly rifle match held yesterday, five men from Port Hope having accepted a challenge from five Belleville men to shoot. It was originally intended to have ten on each side, but only five made their appearance when the down train came in. The following are the scores. The two last names on the Port Hope side are those of Belleville men:—

	200	400	500	T'l.
Lawrie.....	33234 15	34433 17	00230 5	37
Pidgeon.....	34232 14	34224 15	34300 10	39
Pope.....	23332 13	24434 17	24204 12	42
Carruth.....	34233 15	33233 14	04044 12	41
McGibney.....	22232 11	30330 9	24020 8	28
Mills.....	22333 13	34423 16	04444 16	45
Kennedy.....	30322 10	33302 11	04420 10	31

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BELLEVILLE.

Allen.....	33332 14	04334 14	03344 14	42
Crowther.....	32223 12	34333 16	40332 12	40
Marshall.....	22433 14	43344 18	24020 8	40
Teal.....	33402 12	33424 16	24332 14	42
Wilson.....	24332 14	34343 17	32344 16	47
Clark.....	43334 17	32444 17	00322 7	41
Giroux.....	32344 16	43434 18	30320 8	42

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The Belleville men were thus the winners by 31 points. In the evening the victors and the vanquished partook of an oyster supper at Doctor's Prince of Wales Hotel, near the station. The Port Hope team expressed themselves pleased with their reception and hoped on some future occasion to return the compliment in every respect, when the Belleville team should visit them. A very pleasant evening was spent, the worthy host acquitting himself with his well known skill and urbanity, and at a reason-

able hour, "God save the Queen" brought to a close one of the last and best shooting days we expect to see this year.

Bellville, Nov. 16th, 1870.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S CIRCULAR.

The Tribune's London special sends the following full text of Gortschakoff's circular:—

Gortschakoff to Baron Brunow, communicated to Earl Granville on Nov. 9th: Gzarsko Selo, October 9th.—Baron—The successive alterations which the compromise considered to be the foundation of the equilibrium of Europe have in three years undergone, have obliged the Imperial cabinet to examine the influence upon the political position of Russia, resulting therefrom. Among these compromises that which interests us most directly is the treaty of the 18th, 30th of March, 1856. The special convention between the two powers bordering on the Black Sea annexed to this treaty, contains an engagement on the part of Russia to limit her naval forces to inconsiderable dimensions. In return this treaty offered her the principle of neutralization of that sea. In the view of signatory powers this principle was to remove all the possibility of a conflict whether between the powers bordering on the Black Sea or between them and the maritime powers. It was to increase the number of territories called by the unanimous agreement of Europe to enjoy the benefits of neutrality and so to protect Russia herself from all danger of aggressions. The experience of fifteen years has proved that this principle, upon which depends the security of the whole extent of the frontiers of the Russian empire in this direction, rests only on theory: In fact, while Russia, disarmed in the Black sea, has, even by declaration recorded in the protocols of the conferences, legally denied herself the possibility of taking efficient measures of maritime defense in the adjacent seas and parts, Turkey has preserved the right of keeping up unlimited naval forces in the Archipelago and Straits, and France and England preserved the power of concentrating their squadrons in the Mediterranean. Moreover, by the terms of the treaty entrance to the Black sea is formally prohibited to the flags of war, whether of European or any other power, but by the virtue of the convention, called the Straits Convention, passages through these Straits is closed to flags of war only in time of peace. It results from this contradiction that the coasts of the Russian Empire remain exposed to all aggressions, even on the part of less powerful States, as soon as they possess naval forces, to which Russia would be able to oppose only a few vessels of small dimensions. The treaty of the 18th, 30th March, 1856, moreover, has not escaped the infractions to which most of the European compromises have been subject, and in presence of which it would be difficult to affirm that written law, founded upon the prospect of a treaty as a base of public law and rule for relations between States, has preserved the same moral sanction which it may have had in other times. We have seen the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, the fate of which had been fixed by the treaty of Paris, by subsequent protocols under the guarantee of the great powers, effect a series of revolutions as contrary to the spirit and letter of these compromises, and which led them first to union, than to the summoning of a foreign Prince. These events occur with the consent of the Porte and the

acquiescence of the great powers, or at least without the latter having thought it necessary to make their decrees respected. The representative of Russia was the only one to raise his voice to point out to the Cabinets that by this toleration they would put themselves in contradiction to the explicit stipulation of the treaty. Be it ad doubt, if these concessions, granted one of the Christian nationalities of the East, had resulted from a general understanding between the Cabinet and the Porte, by virtue of a principle applicable to the whole of the Christian populations of Turkey, the Imperial Cabinet would have had nothing to do but applaud, but they were exclusive. The Imperial Cabinet, then, could not but be struck with the fact that it had been possible to infringe with impunity the treaty of 1856 but a few years after its conclusion in one of the essential clauses. This infraction was not only in one but several instances, and under various pretexts the admission to the Straits had been permitted to foreign ships of war, and to the Black Sea of whole squadrons, the presence of which was a violation of the character of absolute neutrality ascribed to these waters. In proportion of the pledges offered by the treaty grew weak, and especially the guarantee of an effective neutrality of the Black Sea, the introduction of ironclad ships, an armament unforeseen at the conclusion of the treaty of 1856, augmented for Russia the danger of an eventual war by increasing in considerable proportion the already evident inequality of the respective naval forces. In this state of things his Majesty the Emperor was obliged to ask himself what were the rights and what were the duties which accrued to Russia from these modifications in the general situation, and from these infractions of engagements to which he has not ceased to be scrupulously faithful, although they were conceived in a spirit of mistrust with respect to him. Upon mature examination of this question his Imperial Majesty has arrived at the following conclusion, which you are directed to bring to the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited: Our august master cannot admit in law that treaties infringed, in several of their essential and general clauses remain obligatory on those which touch the direct interests of his of his empire. His Imperial Majesty cannot depend on a fiction which was not withstood the test of time, and be put in peril by his respect for engagements which have not been observed in their integrity. The Emperor confiding in the sentiments of equity, of the signatory powers of the treaty of 1856, and in the conscientiousness they have of their own dignity, has instructed you to declare that his Imperial Majesty can no longer consider himself bound by the obligations of the treaty of the 18th and 30th of March, 1856, so far as this limit had a right of sovereignty of the Black Sea that his majesty considers it his right and duty to give notice to his majesty, the Sultan, in respect to the special convention, additional to the said treaty which fixes the number and dimensions of ships of war which the two Riparian powers are to reserve the right of maintaining in the Black sea. That he loyally gives notice of this to the powers signing and guaranteeing the general treaty, of which this special convention constitutes an integral part that he restores to his majesty the Sultan full possession of his rights in this respect as he actually reclaims his own for himself. In discharging this duty, you will be careful to state that our august master has in view only the security and dignity of his empire. It is by no means the purpose of his Imperial

Majesty to raise the Easern question upon this point, he has no other wish than the preservation and consolidation of peace. He fully maintains his adhesion to the general principles of the treaty of 1856, which settled the position of Turkey in the European system. He is ready to come to an understanding with the powers who signed this arrangement, either to conform to its stipulations, or to renew them, or to substitute for them any other suitable arrangement which may be thought suitable to secure the repose of the East and European equilibrium.

His Majesty is convinced that peace and equilibrium will have a stronger guarantee when they shall have been placed on a more just and solid basis than those resulting from a position which no great power could accept as a normal condition of the existence. You are desired to read this despatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and leave a copy with him.

Receive, &c.,
GORTSCHAKOFF.

EARL GRANVILLE'S REPLY.

Earl Granville to Sir A. Buchanan, British Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 10th, 1870.

SIR,—Baron Brunnow wrote to me yesterday a communication respecting the convention between the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan, limiting the naval forces on the Black Sea, signed at Paris on 30th March, 1856, to which you allude in your telegram of yesterday afternoon. In my despatch of yesterday, I gave you an account of what passed between us, and now propose to observe upon Prince Gortschakoff's despatches of the 19th and 20th ult., communicated to me by the Russian Ambassador. On that occasion Prince Gortschakoff declared on the part of his Imperial Majesty that the Treaty of 1856 had been infringed in various ways, to the prejudice of Russia, and more especially in the case of the Principalities, against the explicit protest of his representative; and that, in consequence of these infractions, Russia is entitled to renounce those stipulations of the treaty which directly touch her interests. It is then announced that she will no longer be bound by the treaties which restrict her rights of sovereignty in the Black Sea. We have here an allegation that certain facts have occurred which, in the judgment of Russia, are at variance with certain stipulations of the treaty, and the assumption is made that Russia, on the strength of her own judgment as to the character of those facts, entitled to release herself from certain other stipulations of that instrument. This assumption is limited, in its practical application, to some of the provisions of the treaty, but the assumption of a right to renounce any one portion of its terms involves the assumption of a right to renounce the whole. This statement is wholly independent of the reasonableness or unreasonableness on its own merits, of the desire of Russia to be released from the observance of the stipulation of the treaty of 1856, respecting the Black Sea, for the question is, in whose hand lies the power of releasing one or more of the parties from all or any of these stipulations? It has always been held that that right belongs only to the governments who have been parties to the original instruments. The despatch of Prince Gortschakoff appears to assume that any of the powers who have signed the engagement may allege that occurrences have taken place which, in its opinion, are at variance with the provisions of the treaty, and al-

though this view is not shared nor admitted by the co-signatory powers, we may find upon that allegation, not a request to those governments for the consideration of the case, but an announcement to them that it has emancipated itself, or holds itself emancipated, from any stipulations of the treaty which it thinks fit to disapprove. Yet it is quite evident that the effect of such a doctrine and of any proceeding which is founded upon it, is to bring the entire destruction of treaties under the discretionary control of the powers who may have signed them, the result of which would be the entire destruction of treaties in their essence. For, whereas their whole object is to bind Powers to one another, and for this purpose each one of the Powers surrenders a portion of its free agency, by the doctrine and proceeding now in question one of the parties in its separate and individual capacity brings back the entire subject into his own control, remains bound only to itself. Accordingly, Prince Gortschakoff has announced in these despatches the intention of Russia to observe certain of the provisions of the treaty. However satisfactorily this may be in itself, it is obviously an expression of the free will of that Power, which it might at any time alter or withdraw, and in this it is open to the same objections as the other portions of the communication, because it implies the right of Russia to renounce the treaty on the ground of allegations of which she constitutes herself the only judge. The question therefore arises, not whether the desire expressed by Russia ought to be carefully examined in a friendly spirit by the co-signatory powers, but whether they are to accept from her the announcement that by her own act without any consent from them, she has released herself from a solemn covenant. I need scarcely say that Her Majesty's Government have received this communication with deep regret, because it opens a discussion which might unsettle the cordial understanding it has been their earnest endeavor to maintain with the Russian Empire, and for the above mentioned reasons it is impossible for Her Majesty's Government to give any sanction on their part to the claim announced by Prince Gortschakoff. If instead of such a declaration the Russian Government had addressed Her Majesty's Government and the other powers who are parties to the treaty of 1856 and had proposed for consideration with them whether anything had occurred which could be held to amount to an infraction of the treaty or whether there is anything in the terms which from altered circumstances presses with undue severity upon Russia, or which, in the course of events, had become unnecessary for the due protection of Turkey, Her Majesty's Government could not have refused to examine the question in concert with the co-signatories to the treaty, whatever might have been the result of such communication. A risk of future complications and a very dangerous precedent as to the validity of international obligations would have been averted.

I am, &c.

GRANVILLE.

P. S.—You will read this despatch and give a copy of it to Prince Gortschakoff.

Advices from San Domingo to the 2nd inst. state that the question of annexation to the German Confederation was still canvassed, and it is reported the negotiations are going on, but no official steps will be taken until the United States officially declare the abandonment of the proposition of annexation. President Ruez was not dead as has been reported.

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.

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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 KEIR, Proprietor VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

DAWSON KEIR.....PROPRIETOR.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

We shall feel obliged to such to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that we 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, hence the law."

OTTAWA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 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.

Russia is again shewing her teeth, if any credence is to be placed in the recent telegrams from Europe. It is said that the Russian Minister at London read to Lord Grenville a letter from Prince Gortschakoff stating that Russia now demands a modification or abolition of the treaty signed at the convention of Paris on the 30th March, 1856, and articles, 11th and 13th in the treaty of Paris, on the 27th April, 1856. These provisions forbid the Russian fleet entering the Dardanelles and Bosphorous from the Black Sea, and limits the Russian fleet in the Black Sea to ten small steamers. They also prohibit Russia and Turkey maintaining on the Black Sea coast any military or marine arsenal, and generally neutralize the Black Sea by interdiction from its waters of any vessel of war belonging to powers possessing territory on its coasts, or any other power. This declaration on the part of Russia, being simultaneously made in London, by the cabinets of Constantinople, Vienna, and Berlin, is believed to indicate Russia's readiness to insist on the recognition of her claims by force of arms. But, strange to say, the Turkish Government up to the 13th

instant had received no notice of Russia's intention to abrogate the treaty of 1856. And Gambetta, in a despatch to the French representative in London, says that the note of Gortschakoff relative to the Paris treaty of 1856 indicates an understanding between Russia and Prussia, and he expresses the opinion that England cannot remain passive in the presence of such obvious designs. It is understood that Baron Beust is averse to a congress of the Great Powers. The official journal of Constantinople says the Sublime Porte is now able to resist any attack—that it has 600,000 men and twelve armor-plated frigates.

If Russia thinks to catch England unprepared she will find herself sadly mistaken. She has chosen her time well, however, when England's late ally is now engaged in a life and death struggle for her very existence, nevertheless England is able to cope with Russia single handed, and beat her too. The events of the last few months have not been without their influences, and England has been quietly bracing herself up for the coming struggle. She has been recruiting her army and strengthening her navy, and her arsenals have been engaged night and day manufacturing guns, carriages, and all other war material with unprecedented despatch. The Russian bear had better be civil or the British lion may take him in his paws and tear the skin from his back.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ON BOARD A FLAT BOAT ON RED RIVER, October 7th, 1870.

NO. 11.

My duty detained me at Fort Abercrombie till the afternoon of the 3rd of October. During the interval I had some opportunity of being brought into contact with the officers of the United States army in garrison at that post, and I was especially fortunate in meeting Major-General Hancock, commanding the district, and Brigadier-General Hunt, in command of the post. From both these gentlemen, who are distinguished soldiers, I received every courtesy, and attention and also from the garrison chaplain, Rev. Dr. Woerth of the American Episcopal Church, and Lieut. Col. Inman, Quartermaster at the Fort. I am indebted to all these gentlemen for that courtesy and attention which soldiers alone know how to show to officers of another power.

On Monday, 3rd October, I embarked on board a squadron of five flat boats laden with stores for the garrison at Red River. The boats are scows from twenty to thirty feet in length, fourteen to sixteen wide, and three feet deep, rudely put together, without knees, futtocks, carlings or bolts, drawing fifteen inches of water, and steered by a rough elm, ash, oak, or maple tree, about four inches in diameter, twenty feet long, with a piece of board like a salmon tail at the end. My quarters are under a rough

roof of clapboards, open at the ends. My blankets (beds are luxuries outside civilisation), are spread on some clean straw on the top of the freight. My kitchen is four feet square of the stem of a flat boat, and my occupation handling a square sail hoisted on an ash tree six inches in diameter, with a fork at a height of fifteen feet above deck, over which a two inch cable, serving the purpose of a halliard, is rove. The crew consists of ten men including the cook, the latter neither cleanly nor skilful. Two Swedes, one John Linkstrom, a bright, active fellow of five and twenty, well looking and cheerful, ready to stand up for Sweden against all odds; a hard worker, cheerful, and able to take his own part. The other is one of those utterly useless drones with which humanity is cursed. A French Canadian, Pierre La Marche, who served as a soldier during the late war in the United States army, and who relates with great humor his experience of a retreat from Stonewall Jackson; a British Canadian named Harris, the remainder being Americans of English or Irish descent. The mode of progression is to drift down the stream at the rate of from one and a half to three miles per hour, and so torturous is its course that in two miles our bearings were north-west, south-east, west, and north; each of the bends are all horse-shoe shaped, and some idea may be formed of their character when it is known that the distance from Fort Abercrombie to Georgetown by travelled road is fifty miles, by water it is two hundred and three miles, and occupied sixty-four hours in sailing.

Georgetown, the scene of wonderful adventures of the *Toronto Telegraph* correspondent last spring, is a Hudson Bay post of five or six houses on a commanding point. It will be a place of some importance as the Northern Pacific Railway from Duluth, on Lake Superior, crosses Red River at the post. It has a ferry or pontoon crossing the river, and two miles further up stream is another called Hutch's ferry, maintained to avoid the Buffalo River, which is unfordable at high water.

Newspaper correspondents and Canadians generally have not impressed the people of Minnesota with any favorable ideas of their good sense. The gubernatorial progress in 1869, which led to such deplorable consequences, was particularly distinguished for the absurd conduct of the majority of the individuals attached to or attaching themselves to 'His Excellency's' suite. There were honorable exceptions, of which the Chief Justice, Secretary, and Collector of Customs, were prominent examples. But these only served to set off the folly of the others. And the people who attempted to enter at various times as newspaper correspondents were the worst of all. With what a thrill of astonishment and awe the Canadian people read the adventures of the hero who exchanged laudable compliments with the *Swampy Crees* snugly located in bush on the

Dacotah side of Red River, while he was enjoying his cigar beside his camp fire in Minnesota, and how he swarmed back in hot haste to the inn at Georgetown through sixteen miles of swamp land all the while to his shoulders in the water and mud, leaving to the aforesaid *Swampies* his corn or prog, and like General Anthony Wayne, "His piunder and his speeches, his cornstalk whisky and his prog, black necktie and brown breeches," and with what earnest expectation, doomed, alas, to disappointment, the succeeding despatch was awaited. His proprietor found out that a fighting correspondent who combined in his own person all the qualities of Homer's heroes, would not pay, and so placed an extinguisher on the "aspiring blood of Lancaster." One of our crew, rejoicing in the name of Peter, was mail carrier at that period, and tells with great glee how he protected the hero aforesaid from the Indians with a plug of tobacco, and how valiantly he covered beside the aforesaid Peter when encamped at night with a gun and revolver as his bed fellows. Another of those bright Bohemians at the store of Mr. McCaulay, at McCaulayville, near Fort Abercrombie, with the horrible experience and distinguished gallantry of his confrere before him and in his mind's eye, turned his breeches pockets into magazines, and charged his pipe with a metallic cartridge for a small revolver, which exploded while he was enjoying the luxury of a smoke, sending the bullet into the ceiling over head, while the valiant Bohemian sprang to his feet lustily yelling out "Who shot me." Little idiosyncrasies these, and combined with a swaggering pretentiousness which takes the name of "Government officialism," while it may tend to enhance the importance of the bearer adds nothing to his actual value amongst the shrewd frontiersmen, and makes it humiliating to those whose business, public or private, bring in the same line of travel. Such people bring disgrace on the Canadian name and do themselves no service.

The Red River overflows its banks and the country on each side for several miles every spring; it rises over thirty feet in perpendicular height, and for a few weeks in spring must be a magnificent spectacle, only a few feet of the trees on its banks appearing out of water. It deposits a large amount of rich mould—the color of its waters being a dull grey and deposits at once a quantity of fine greasy mud.

At Hutch's ferry we oversailed our log and ran into the structure, at grey dawn on the morning of Wednesday, 6th ult., but owing to the skill of the crew no damage was suffered, but it reminded me of Washington Irvine's assertion that the early Dutch navigators sailed during the day and hove to in the evening in order to avoid running down a continent at night. Below Georgetown the river expands to a width of one hundred feet, its sinuosities are now bold

swoops not less than half a mile or more in length, its average depth is about six feet, and it flows at the rate of three miles per hour, so that it sends 158,400 cubic feet per minute of water containing a least ten per cent. of mud to Lake Winnipeg. The country along its banks is the richest I ever saw and the climate beautiful; the only drawback is want of wood, and that will be remedied by planting. Cultivation will cause many of the peculiarities of the country to disappear. It has already disposed of the grasshopper nuisance, and is disposing of the mosquitoes. The settlers say that in fifteen years it will be entirely a different country, and they aver that the Red River settlement is far away beyond it in fertility and resources.

In many respects the policy of the United States Government is favorable to settlement; a greater section of the land in Minnesota, in area 160 acres, can be had for \$14.50 and railway enterprise which is made to supply the place of public works, is stimulated by a bonus of alternate sections (one square mile) on each side of the line. At the same time the abominable financial and fiscal policy which the present party in power pursues seriously retards an influx of population by making everything twice or three times as dear as the same articles are in Canada. The tariff bears very hard on the farmer, especially on those newly beginning life, whose sole capital is their good right hands.

Fort Abercrombie is a square fort, stockaded, badly put together, with blockhouses on the angles. It is about 600 feet on each face, and boasts no armament; the blockhouses could mount six field pieces, but it has no ditch, rampart, covered way, caponiere, or other flanking or covering work. The buildings inside are good, and it is placed on a bluff formed on two sides by the waters of the Red River. The houses and barracks are very good as well as commodious; but it is on the outside of civilisation, difficult of access, and the garrison must be as much isolated as a community of monks. Up to the present we have made about eighty miles of river navigation per twenty-four hours, and hope to reach Fort Garry within sixteen days from the day of sailing from Abercrombie. Our position today is about mid-way between Wild Rice and Goose Rivers in latitude 47.30, north longitude 97 west, so we are getting on towards the great interior basin of the Arctic circle, with as much of the Bohemian as rough fare and rougher work can stamp upon our party, as we are all obliged to work, and hard too, in this country.

Among the subjects discussed at the last British Cabinet meeting was the Alabama question. The Government have decided, it is said, to instruct Mr. Thorneycroft to ascertain as far as possible the disposition of the American Government as to re-opening the question, and to intimate the readiness of England to go over the whole discussion again.

Franklin, an United States steam frigate, put into Portsmouth dockyard last August to have some repairs to her propeller executed. She remained there up to last month, when she sailed for the Mediterranean to join the European fleet under command of Rear Admiral O. S. Glisson. During their stay in Portsmouth the United States officers became very popular with the *élite* of the city, and entertained a large party on board the frigate a short time before their departure, as a mark of appreciation for the hospitality extended to them by their British cousins. Several American ladies, wives of the officers, had been residing at Portsmouth for some time previous, but the fact was all but unknown. In order to make up for this apparent discourtesy the residents of Portsmouth, Portsea, and vicinity, on the suggestion of Captain Bickford, R. N., gave them an entertainment, at which Admiral and Mrs. Glisson, and the officers of the *Franklin*, with their wives, were present. The English gentlemen who acted as stewards on the occasion, wore, as did a number of English ladies, a small American onsign of corded silk. This compliment was highly appreciated by the guests, who were greatly pleased to see British ladies wearing their colors. We are glad to notice little evidences of good feeling of this kind, which are a pleasant offset to much that we read about of Butler rent.

MANITOBA.

The news from the new Province of Manitoba is interesting. The Lieut.-Governor has recently issued two proclamations. One forbids the introduction of spirits into the North West territory and the other forbids the carriage of furs from the Saskatchewan eastward. People coming from that district are not allowed into the settlement until they have been ten days in quarantine and are dismissed by a health officer who has been appointed to examine them. Captain McDonald, of the Ontario Battalion, is gone to the Saskatchewan to give medical assistance, he having had a medical education.

The approaching elections on the completion of the enumerations of the inhabitants and the division of the settlement into electoral districts and divisions, now occupy the minds of the political *quid nunc* of Manitoba. The persons named as likely to be candidates for the House of Commons are Drs. Lynch, Schultz and Bird, and Mr. Donald A. Smith, the Governor of the Hudson Bay Company. The Lake of the Woods road is progressing rapidly towards completion, which will much facilitate travel.

The Rev. Father Lacombe, in a letter to Bishop Tache, gives a harrowing account of the ravages of small pox in the Saskatchewan country. He believes the plague is a complication of several diseases, or putrid fever. He says:

"The patient is, at first, very feverish. The skin becomes red, and covered with

pimples, these blotches, in a few days, form scabs, filled with infectious matter. Then the flesh begins to decompose, and falls off in fragments. Worms swarm in the parts most affected. Inflammation of the throat impedes all passage for meat or drink. While enduring the torments of this cruel agony, the sufferer ceases to breathe—alone in a poor shed, with no other assistance than what I can afford. The hideous corpse must be buried, a grave must be dug and the body carried to the burial ground. All this devolves upon me, and I am alone with Indians disheartened and terrified to such a degree that they hardly dare approach even their own relatives."

Capt. Perry arrived at Fort Garry on the 26th ult., with the winter clothing, medicine and commissary stores, and officers' baggage, for the use of the garrison. Capt. Perry was a welcome visitor, for the battalions had marched light, and men and officers lacked common articles of clothing essential to difference of climate since their departure.

Mr. James Renforth, champion sculler of England, has written to Mr. Robert Fulton, of St. John, N. B., accepting the challenge to row the St. John crew, either in England or at St. John, N. B., for £500 sterling or over. Mr. Renforth makes the following proposition to the St. John crew:

"We are willing to go out to St. John, New Brunswick, to row a six mile turning race upon the river, for a stake of £500 sterling or over, receiving two hundred for expenses; or we will give your crew—the Paris crew of St. John—£200 expenses to come to the Tyne to row a six mile race for a stake of £500 or over. In case of making a match to be rowed on either the Tyne or at St. John, neither party will be tied to bring the same crew to the starting point, and the same articles as were drawn up for the match at Lachine might serve in most respects as models for another competition."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

L. R. B., Sherbrooke, Que.—The next time you send us a communication for publication, leave one end of the envelope open, and write in the corner "Printers' Copy," and a two cent stamp on it will pay the postage. We had to pay nine cents extra on your last; other correspondents will please take the hint. Also that the subject matter of your communication is not calculated to serve any good purpose now, after so long a time being allowed to elapse since the events alluded to transpired; and its publication now might produce unpleasant feelings amongst officers of the force, which should at all times be avoided if possible. Taking this view of it we therefore decline publishing your communication. Our columns are always open to the officers of the Force on subjects calculated to promote its interests; but we must be excused from publishing personal or covert attacks, which are unmanly and unsoldierlike.

THE WAR.

Minister Gambetta, in his proclamation to the army of the Loire, congratulates the soldiers of their victories of the 9th and 10th. He says: Your courageous efforts recall victory to our cause. France owed her first ray of hope to you, and I offer you the public praise and gratitude for your reward. Recovering strength with discipline you have retaken Orleans, inaugurating a glorious offensive. You are on the road to Paris, which awaits you. Our honor hangs on your loosening the grasp of these barbarians. Redouble your constancy and ardor, and you will overcome your enemies' superiority in cannon with French *élan* and patriotic fury, so will the republic issue victorious from the struggle.

The Prussians have captured the towns of Ish, Sur, LeDoubt, and Clerval, in the Department of Doubs, after a brief skirmish. The Mobiles, who were in possession of the towns, retired southward. The Franc-Tirours have entirely disappeared from that section of country.

The French authorities have removed the buoys and lights from the entrance of the Gaboon River, in their colony on the western coast of Africa.

Advices from Lyons show that the Prussians are steadily advancing on the east. They now occupy Dole. General Garibaldi is at Chagny, where there is also a French general with an effective force. It is supposed the two will join and resist the further advance of the enemy.

The work of fortifying Lyons continues. The greater portion of the town has been materially strengthened. National Guards are mainly employed on the works.

A despatch from Lille announces that the Prussians are near there.

An engagement occurred on Saturday the 12th instant, between the Garde Mobile and the enemy, near Evroux. The French were successful, driving back the enemy with loss.

The elections have been held at Marseilles. The best order prevailed.

A circular note, just issued by the Italian Government, declares that the continuation of the sessions of the Ecumenical Council will not be interfered with.

A despatch from Macon reports that M. Schneider has sold the works of LeCreuzot to an American company, and the United States flag is hoisted there.

In accordance with the law of Parliament passed last session, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has prohibited the carrying of arms in the parishes of Templemore and Kilbride.

A telegram from Frankfort on-the-Main, states that Bavaria having objected to enter the North German Confederation, an agreement will be effected with her by the other German states by treaty.

Great and growing dissatisfaction exists in the Papal States on account of the application of the Italian system of heavy taxation

Disturbances broke out in consequence of the enforcement of the tax on the grinding of corn.

Herr Guttenbach, banker in Berlin, has been arrested for disloyalty. His offence consisted in subscribing for a portion of some French loan.

The Prussian Government has permitted Marshal Canrobert to reside at Stuttgart, in Wurtemberg; Marshal Leboeuf at Bonn, in Rhenish Prussia; and Bazaine at Aix la Chapelle, near the Belgian border.

The Belgian government is negotiating with the authorities at Tours and Paris to prevent the inundation of marsh lands around Dunkirk. The French military authorities had contemplated taking this step as a means of defence against the Prussians, but Dunkirk is so near the Belgian frontier that Belgium herself would be the greatest sufferer. It is thought that the negotiations will be successful.

One of the tunnels on the Strasbourg railway has fallen in, hopelessly interrupting the communication by that line.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, writing on October 21st, says that it is generally believed that Russia is about to take advantage of the war to promote her Eastern policy, and adds that the Sublime Porte formally denies any intention on the part of the Sultan to visit the Emperor Alexander at Odessa, as was reported.

The *Independence Belge* says that while Russia has always felt that the neutrality of the Euxine was insupportable to her, she has never suggested the revision of the treaty of 1856.

The Vienna *Free Press* of the 14th publishes the points of the late Russian circular relative to the prohibition of frigates on the Black Sea. The note desires equal liberty to the Sultan, and the remainder of the Paris treaty to remain valid.

The Manchester *Examiner* of the 31st ult. says that a large ship named "Geneva," which sailed on the 10th ult. for St. John, New Brunswick, was wrecked on a reef of rocks in St. Ives Bay, and all hands lost. The crew numbered 22 men, of whom nothing had been heard.

A letter from Warsaw, dated the 5th, says the reserves of the Russian army for some time past have been secretly calling—the command not being given in the usual open manner, but secretly to officers of districts.

Odo Russell has informed Earl Granville that Bismarck says that Prussia has not been, and will not be, a party to the abrogation of the treaty of 1856 by Russia: that Gortschakoff's circular took Bismarck by surprise, and no second secret treaty exists between Prussia and Russia. Bismarck's protestations are received with incredulity by the best informed circles.

The latest despatches from England report that all the English war vessels, except those actually needed for foreign stations

have been recalled, and that a powerful fleet is being concentrated at Portsmouth, whose destination is the Mediterranean Sea. These movements are presumed to be necessary from the attitude of Russia.

An European war is said to be imminent if Russia does not back down.

Bismarck has demanded the release of German merchant captains who had been captured by the French.

Garibaldi has abandoned the line of the Vosges, and his son has assumed command of the Franc-Tireurs.

The *Times* has a telegram from Vienna confirming the accounts of the excitement in that city growing out of the attitude of Russia. Prince Gortschakoff's tone causes much excitement there. The question of an alliance between England, Austria, Italy, and Turkey is discussed on all sides. The *Times*, in its editorial remarks on the subject, bespeaks disgust and indignation for the Russian circular. It is also reported that the Sultan was not consulted by Russia touching the contemplated revision of the Paris treaty, but was advised that Russia demanded it. Russia's policy has caused the utmost excitement in Florence.

In the best informed circles at home it is regarded that in the present pretensions of Russia, a general European war is unavoidable. A rupture between England and Russia is looked upon as certain and imminent; also that Prussia is in close alliance with Russia against the rest of Europe.

The *World's* correspondent says the peace at any price party in the English Cabinet find themselves unable to resist the popular demand for war against Russia, if she does not recede from her present position. Earl Granville told Mr. Gladstone they must choose between yielding to the tide or go out of office. For the moment they have yielded. The members who opposed the position assumed by Earl Granville in his reply to Gortschakoff are Lowe, Childers, Cardwell, Bruce, and Ayrton. The truth is Earl Granville sent his reply to Gortschakoff in hot haste, without consulting his colleagues, and then informed them that the country was committed, and in his position he could not recede from it.

The *Morning Post* of the 17th says the cause of France has now become the cause of Europe, and all neutral states are bound to assist her to obtain a peace and to leave her intact, or aid her to continue the war, in order to hold Prussia engaged, while England, Austria, Italy, and Turkey whip Russia into submission. Either Prussia must sign a peace to liberate her forces, or France detaining them will shew herself once more the saviour of Europe.

Lord Napier of Magdala is to be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British army. Lord Lucan, it is said, will have command of the cavalry.

The *Tribune's* correspondent at St. Petersburg of the 12th says: Gortschakoff's letter

was presented simultaneously at London, Vienna, Constantinople, Florence, and Tours on Wednesday last. After he knew of the delivery of the note in London, Gortschakoff called in especially last night at the English Embassy, and offered to show the despatch to Sir Alexander Buchanan, exclaiming that he had chosen to communicate directly with the respective courts rather than with their representatives, to avoid all misunderstanding. When the news first became known to day—the new Turkish ambassador having learned it at the English embassy—comparatively few knew of it, even yet at the English clubs, the rendezvous of governing classes. On Saturday night scarcely any one had heard of the action taken. An assistant Minister was equally ignorant. So far as I can learn Gortschakoff's demands are generally approved of by the Russians. All others are greatly excited. It is confidentially believed that Austria will fight if England will. The Russian Government must feel prepared for any event, or it would not have ventured on a step so bold. Russian officials say they have carried out for fourteen years the humiliating conditions of the treaty with scrupulous faith, and now is their time or never. They believe England will not fight.

The London *Telegraph* says that it is certain Russia has sixty ironclad gunboats in the Black Sea ready for use.

Latest despatches report that information had been received at Tours of a sortie from Paris. General Trochu is said to have inflicted terrible punishment upon the besiegers, but the particulars are not given.

The Pope has protested against the spoliation of the Quirinal, and threatens to go to Malta should Victor Emmanuel enter Rome.

The Spanish Legislature has elected the Duke of Aosta King of Spain. The body was not unanimous, for the vote is said to have been 191 for and 120 against his candidature. It is to be hoped that the matter is now settled.

REVIEWS.

We have received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company the October reprint of the *Edinburgh Review*. The following are the contents: Baron Hubner's Sixtus^v; Cox's Argan Mythology; Memoirs of a Russian Dekabrist; Dr. Newman's Grammar of Assent; Ernst Moritz Arndt; Sir John Lubbock's Prehistoric Times; The Campaign of August, 1870; Earl Stanhope's Reign of Queen Anne; and Germany, France, and England.

We are pleased to observe a steady improvement in the illustrations of the *Canada Illustrated News*. This daily increasing popular paper is now equal to the best on the continent, and bids fair to be a rival to its London namesake.

The village of Laprarie will be two hundred years old on the 17 inst., and will duly celebrate the event.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Night had fallen, after darkness—
Shrouds the field of glory now—
Vells the dead men and the dying,
Writhing lip and clammy brow.

Night had fallen, but no darkness
Can eclipse one form of woe—
Death among the knots of foam
Stalking tireless to and fro.

Not a star peeps forth to cheer the dead,
Even the moon, that orb of grace,
Sickened with the breath of slaughter,
Hides her sweet, benignant face.

Oh, what bitter memories rack them—
Husbands, lovers, dying there!
Words of anger, half forgotten,
Rise and fill them with despair.

Slowly, as the night grows chillier,
Ooze the life-drops from each heart,
Groaning, gasping fiercely struggling,
Souls and bodies rive apart.

Face to heaven lies a hero,
Old and gray, and worn with toil:
E'en in death his noble features
Lighten'd with a manly smile.

Come sweet dream had he in dying
Of his vine-clad cot afar,
Comely wife and blooming daughter
Radiant as the morning star.

By his vacant bed are kneeling
Wife and daughter, sad and lone:
Rise, sweet souls! Not all your anguish
Can restore a spirit flown.

Here a youth, shot-rent and stiffen'd,
Backward grasps the bloody sod,
To the frowning sky upturning
Eyes that seem to look for God.

"Farewell!" sobbed a blue-eyed maiden
Just a little week before;
Sobbed upon his breast, and kissed him,—
Never shall she kiss him more!

Here a face, rough-hewn and bearded
Softens in the sleep of death;
Comrades say he whisper'd "Mother"
With his last expiring breath.

Who shall tell thee, widow'd mother,
That thou hast no more a son?
Sadder than all shrieks of battle
Will be thy despairing groan.

Ye who, fired by mad ambition,
To this pass the nation brought,
God forgive you,—scarcely man now,—
For the ruin ye have wrought!

THE REAL POSITION OF THE VOLUNTEER SERVICE

The following letter has been addressed by Colonel C. H. Lindsay, I.P., to the Editor of the *Times*—

Sir:—I am equally anxious with "A Commanding Officer of Volunteers," who addressed you on the 6th inst., to bear a commanding officer's testimony to the important position in which you have so justly placed the admirable and deeply considered letters which Lord Elcho has lately written to you upon the Army and the Reserve Forces; and I am also rejoiced to find that you have considerably enhanced that position by your powerful and convincing article in their favor. I am the more gratified at this, because, if ever there was a sincere labourer in the cause of national defence, as well as in the interests of our military armaments in general, it is Lord Elcho: and if at this critical moment there ever was a man whose opinion ought not only to be respected both in and out of Parliament, but thoroughly analyzed, and utilized if true, by those in authority, it is his. Having said this I wish to deliver myself of an opinion I have always entertained. It may be worth something or nothing. But if it has any truth in it it ought to be weighed and considered and acted upon in the future arrangements and organization of the offensive and defensive forces of the country, which urgently demand the serious attention of Parliament and the Government without

delay. My opinion is that the Volunteer service should not be included among the Reserve Forces of the country, and that it has been a mistake to endeavour to do so; and I say so because the object, character and necessary organization of the Volunteer Service are based upon a totally different constitution from that of the Reserve Forces. In the first place, the object of this exceptional service is unmistakably for home defence, in case, and only in case, of invasion or threatened invasion; and it is an error to suppose that the existence of this citizen army is calculated or expected to supply the place of the Regular Army, and relieve it from the daily routine of home duties in the event of that army being required elsewhere. I hold that it would be impossible to maintain its existence if its service was based upon such terms, when the obvious result of such an understanding would be most injurious to the trade of the country. It cannot be. It must not be, for the object for which the Volunteer Service was raised has been clearly defined by Act of Parliament and its duties and calling are equally so, and do not admit of the slightest deviation.

In the second place, the character of the Service is exceptional in itself and cannot be interfered with without serious prejudice. Its chief attribute is patriotism, which is unassailable. Its social element is another, which is indispensable its vitality as a powerful auxiliary to that unity of purpose without which it would be poor indeed. Its military element is another, and not the least important in its bearing upon the national training of the country which has been so much spoken of lately, for independent of the opportunities which it affords itself for training its own members to arms and discipline, it is to all intents and purposes a gigantic training school, with affiliated branches throughout the length and breadth of the land, each and all ready to receive those who are inclined to join them and take advantage of their instruction. This element, therefore, combined with the other two, completes and establishes the necessity for its continuance. In the third place, its necessary existence and organization, whenever it is completed, must obviously differ from that which is required for the Army and Reserve Forces, and I say so because the Volunteer Service totally differs in itself from every other, and it must be administered and organized by the State with that fact before it—1st, because it is a Volunteer Service throughout, which no other is, after once entered, and it is unpaid; 2nd, because it is neither amenable to martial law nor to the Mutiny Act until called out to repel invasion; and thirdly, because its discipline, which is so often scoffed at by those who ought to know better as being at zero, *alias nil*, is of its own creation, and based upon no less a foundation than *amor patriæ* and sustained by national *esprit* and respect for those in command—a discipline which is under no legal or martial control, and therefore of the purest order. Moreover, its attendance at drill, parade, or at the butts, can be under no control outside its boundaries, as it is unavoidably subservient to the more important individual obligations of its members upon which their livelihood depends.

Under these circumstances, I maintain that the Volunteer Service should stand alone in the exceptional position for which it created itself by the wish of the people, that it should be administered to separately and afforded that special organization which it can take advantage of according to its ability. It should have a general officer of high standing at its head as its own in-

spector general, and if he does his duty he will have his hands full. For no one can deny that the Volunteer Service is an institution of incalculable importance, prepared as it is to drill and inspire discipline into every young man of every locality who is not otherwise called upon to serve his country. It is, moreover, capable of expansion to any amount, provided it receives adequate encouragement from the State.

It is high time then for the Government to comprehend more fully than it hitherto has done the real value of such a ready made training institution, bearing in mind that it has since its formation passed through its ranks upwards of a quarter of a million of men, whose value as once trained men would, in case of emergency be sensibly felt and appreciated, whether that emergency should require them for the army or the reserve, or back again to the Volunteer Service in case of invasion.

I have devoted my remarks solely to the position of the Volunteer Service, and I trust I have explained myself, because it is necessary that it should be clearly understood and dealt with accordingly.

It is not my intention in this letter to go into the important question which has been so ably dealt with by Colonel Loyd-Lindsay (every word of which I fully endorse), and supported by your significant article upon it. But there is no doubt that the welfare and importance of the Volunteer Service will be obviously magnified by the operation of the ballot for the Militia, with the exemption in favor of the efficient Volunteer, and it is necessary that it should be enforced, for, as Lord Elcho truly says, it will not only "do all that is necessary to make the Volunteer Force thoroughly reliable and efficient," it would not only enable regiments of Volunteers "to be formed of proper strength and properly apportioned in districts to population," it would not only "render any increase of the capitation grant unnecessary," but it would, he says, enable the Militia "to keep its ranks continuously full," no matter what the establishment may be fixed at. It would, he adds, "facilitate the increase at any time of the Army Militia Reserve," and would "improve the efficiency of the officers" for the reasons he has given.

I have no fear of classes clashing with each other in a properly regulated corps, nor do I see any harm in a regiment recruiting from a special class. They would all fight equally well, and if well trained one class is as good as another. I do not, therefore, entertain the fears expressed by "A Commanding Officer of Volunteers."

Every encouragement should at this particular crisis be given to the Volunteer Service to increase its numbers, say, to half a million, which would entail comparatively little more expense, for the completion of every regimental establishment would provide ample funds to meet all necessary expenses beyond the present capitation grant. It would enable commanding officers to get rid of inefficient men and supply their places with fresh men, and it would successfully establish the principle of forming Volunteer reserves, which would be fed by inefficient though once-trained men, paying a reduced subscription and receiving certain trifling privileges as long as they continue in the reserves, with the understanding or agreement that they would have to return when emergency might require them.

I remain faithfully yours,
C. H. LINDSAY, Lt. Col.,
Commanding St George's Rifles
Elle, Fifehire, Oct. 10.

THE ELEPHANT AND MUTINEERS.

Some time ago, a very fine specimen of the Atlantic elephant was landed at Southampton. The animal was an exceedingly fine one, standing several feet in height, with large tusks, and between three and four years of age. It was shipped at Eom bay, and was under the charge of a native of Sumatra, named Ramee Jhandeegar. (familarly known on board ship by the term "Ramy,") to whom the elephant was much attached, who had brought the huge brute under perfect subjection.

During the first few days after the ship had cleared the land, everything went on well; but stormy weather coming on, a spirit of disobedience was displayed by some of the crew. The would-be mutineers assembled together, one evening, near the wheel house, on the main deck, close to where the elephant was chained, and held council as to their future proceedings. The keeper Ramy, lying at the side of the animal, feigned sleep, although he paid attention to what the wicked men were saying. He heard the whole details of a plot to murder the captain and a great portion of the crew and passengers; and he ascertained that he himself was one of those who were to be massacred. The onslaught was to be made that very night. No time was to be lost in warning the captain of the danger; but it was utterly impossible for Ramy to proceed to the State-cabin without incurring the greatest possible risk, inasmuch as he would have been compelled to have passed through the midst of the mutineers; and they certainly would not have scrupled in killing at once one whom they had themselves selected as a victim. The wily keeper, however, took a wiser course; and, as it turned out, a very serviceable one. Noiselessly unfastening the chain which bound the elephant's legs, Ramy set the animal at liberty; and, springing to his feet in an instant, he bounded into the midst of the mutineers, followed by the elephant. On thus giving a signal to the intelligent creature, it laid about it right and left with his trunk, and the astonished sailors were quickly thrown down on the deck wounded and bleeding, and shouting loudly for mercy. The captain hearing the disturbance, was soon on the spot; and having been made acquainted with the facts of the case, caused the mutineers to be placed in irons, to be brought to justice at the first port at which they might touch. The wounds caused by the animal's trunk were frightful.

The elephant gave many other proofs on the voyage, of his intelligence and sagacity. On one occasion, during a heavy gale of wind, he saved a man from a watery grave, by seizing him by his jacket just as he was slipping from off the bulwarks; and on another he prevented the first mate of the vessel from being severely bitten by a ferocious mastiff belonging to one of the passengers. The dog was leaping at the throat of the man, when his spring was arrested by the elephant, which, taking hold of him with his trunk, he hurled over the side of the ship into the ocean.—*Early Days.*

A new helmet made of cork, to be worn by officers of the Royal Artillery in India, has been manufactured at Woolwich. It is white, and surmounted by a brass spike two inches long, something like those worn by the Prussian artillery.

France and Germany certainly cannot complain that private benevolence has been wanting to relieve their troubles during the last fearful hundred days. England has

ARTILLERY WON THE BATTLE OF SEDAN.

Dr Russell writes to the *London Times* under date of Doncherry, September 3.—And let our statesmen and soldiers at home make note of this. The issue of that battle (Sedan) was decided solely and entirely by artillery fire. I do not here mean to say that if the Prussian armies and the troops of the allies had been brought to deal with the French army of Marshal McMahon they could not and would not have beaten it with musket and bayonet as effectually. No one can pretend that the French army could escape from the toils of the net which Von Moltke, Von Blumenthal, and the members of the Military Cabinet of the King of Prussia wove round the unfortunate Marshal, or show how the subtle perfection of the strategy which enabled the presiding genius at the head of the list to put his finger, days before, on the very spot on the map where McMahon was to be brought to bay, could be evaded and frustrated. But what I assert, after a long examination of the battle field, and an actual observation of the progress of the action itself, is that but for the decided superiority and terrible effect of the Prussian fire the position of Sedan could not have been taken without an appalling loss of life, whereas it was won at a comparatively small expense of it indeed. It was to the comparative impotence of the French artillery that result was due.

Now, I know the able director of our artillery at home is bent on making a radical change in our system of ordnance. I do not know how far Col. Aude has yet carried his ideas into effect, but all artillery officers are aware that the breech loading system has been condemned in England, and that a strenuous effort, successful at last, has been made to adopt the muzzle-loading steel gun and the shrapnel shell. If Col. Aude had seen the battle-field of Sedan, I think he would have been shaken in his strong conviction, if anything could shake it. I speak of him with the greatest respect, but I entreat him to stop and inquire into the circumstances of this battle, and to see if he is not of the opinion of the fallen Emperor, that it was "to the superiority of artillery, not in numbers, but in weight, range, and precision, the victory was due." I do not know what the relative merits of the Armstrong and of the Prussian breech loaders may be or what may be the demerits of our time- and percussion fuse, but it is quite clear that any attempt to adopt the French muzzle-loading system, or anything like it, ought to be resisted strenuously until a careful inquiry has established its superiority.

The war sausage factory, near Berlin, daily converts ten tons of ham and bacon and twenty tons of peameal into 600,000 sausages, by the aid of 1,000 workmen.

Schlestadt, which has capitulated, is situated on the left bank of the Ill, twenty-six miles southwest of Strasbourg. It is a very old town, and has a population of 10,000

Mr. F. W. Cumberland and Captain Dick, on behalf of the "Rescue Company," have made proposals to the Dominion Government, with a view to improving the means of communication with Fort Garry. With a capital of half a million of dollars they offer to make the Dawson route serviceable. They propose to construct trainways over the portages, and place eight iron steamers on the rivers and lakes from Shebandowan to Winnipeg. The Government is said to have the matter under consideration.

A PROPHECIC QUEEN.—The Queen of Holland, immediately after the cession of Venetia, and while the war in Bohemia was going on, wrote to the Emperor Napoleon the following letter. "July 13, 1866.—You give way to strange delusions. Your prestige has been damaged more during the last fortnight than during the whole continuance of your reign. Allowing the feeble to be destroyed, you let the insolence and brutality of your next neighbour grow to extravagant proportions. You accept a present, and you don't know how to give a good word to him who presents it to you. I regret that you think me interested in the question, and that you do not see the fatal danger of one powerful Germany and one powerful Italy. It is the dynasty which is threatened, and it is that which must bear the consequences. I say this because it is the truth, which you will learn too late. Do not think that the misfortune which overwhelms me in the disaster of my country makes me unjust or suspicious. Venetia ceded, you must aid Austria, march to the Rhine, and impose your conditions. Let Austria be slaughtered, and you commit, not a crime, but more—a blunder. This, perhaps, is my last letter. I would, however, consider myself wanting to an old and sincere friendship if I did not say for the last time the whole truth. I do not expect it will be listened to; but I wish to be one day able to say that I did everything to prevent the ruin of what inspired me with so much faith and affection."

There was a remarkable and magnificent display of *Aurora Borealis* witnessed in many parts of England on the evening of the 24th ult. The auroral light illuminated a vast extent of the heavens, reaching from Aldeboran, on the coast, to beyond Atair in the west. There were two remarkable bands or streams of colored light. In one place they were of a splendid deep blood-red, giving the heavens the appearance of a large conflagration. Falling stars were occasionally noticed in these broad bands. The phenomenon was noticed at 5:50 in the afternoon, and continued till about nine o'clock. The rose tint, the most prevalent color. Along the north east coast of England the display was most beautiful. From 6 to half past 7 o'clock the horizon from east to west was spanned by a broad zone of rich crimson colours, presenting the appearance of a reflection of a great fire. At one time there was a great dome out of which radiated beautiful prismatic colors. There was also visible at intervals long lines of white and yellow light, fading into a cerulean blue with a tinge of green. Telegraphic communication, it is said was a good deal disturbed.

tendered more than a million of dollars; Belgium has done her utmost, both by money and personal aid, and it will be admitted that we have not been altogether oblivious of the suffering of the other side.

Wednesday, the day after the day of All Saints, was what the Italians call *La Commemorazione di tutti i fedeli defunti*, the commemoration of all the faithful dead, when the families and friends of the departed visit the cemetery and strew garlands on their graves. If the people of France and Germany could have carried out this ancient and appropriate custom; what tens of thousands of widows and what hundreds of thousands of half-orphan children would have visited Wissembourg; Woerth, Gravelotte, and the once smiling valley of the Moselle, now turned into a dreary sepulchre.

At a meeting of the directors of the Brookville and Ottawa Railway on Monday the 7th inst., Mr. H. A. Abbot, the acting managing director, was appointed president in the place of Mr. Richardson, who was compelled through ill-health to retire from that position.



DOMINION OF CANADA

COPY.

No. 301.

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. 222.

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

Downing Street,
8th October, 1870.

SIR,—

I have received and laid before the Queen your Despatch No. 301, of the 7th of September, in which you enclose an address to Her Majesty from the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia.

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

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

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

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

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

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

RIMBERLEY.

Governor General,
The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart.,
G. C. B., G. C. M. G. 16-11

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Publishers and Proprietors,

TORONTO.

J. ROSS ROBERTSON,
JAMES B. COOK.

Toronto, November, 1870.

46-11



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. ROUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

Ottawa, Nov., 11th, 1870. 17-31



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Removal of Snow," will be received at this Office until Friday next the 18th Instant, at noon for the removal of Snow, &c., from the Walks and around the Public Buildings, Ottawa.

Specifications can be seen at this office, where other information can also be had.

The signatures of two solvent and responsible persons, willing to become sureties, for the due fulfillment of the contract, must be attached to each Tender.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works, } Ottawa, 14th Nov., 1870. } 47-11h.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Wednesday, 10th day of Nov., 1870.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His Excellency, that the public convenience would be promoted if the Out-Ports of St. Armand and Rouse's Point, which are situate in closer proximity to the Port of St. Johns, than to that of Montreal, with which they are now connected, were detached from the last mentioned Port and placed under the survey of St. Johns; His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Hon the Minister of Customs, and under and in pursuance of the 5th section of the Act 31st Victoria, Cap 4, intituled:

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

WM. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council, Canada. Ottawa, Nov. 15th., 1870. 47-21

PROSPECTUS OF THE ILLUSTRATED GUIDE & HANDBOOK OF OTTAWA.

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, especially 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 literati 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.

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

Illustrations and Diagrams of the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings will be given, with ample directions for those having business to transact in connection therewith.

Notice of the leading medical and legal professional gentlemen will be inserted.

Each Advertiser or Patron will be entitled to a number of copies of the work.

All Public Institutions, Churches, &c., will be included in the book; sketches of scenery, &c., &c. CARROLL RYAN, Editor.

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