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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, OCTOBER 10, 1870.

No. 41.

### OUR RESERVE ARMY.

[From the Broad Arrow.]

It is related that the Crown Prince of Prussia, who happened to be with his father when the declaration of war with France was received, went outside the railway station, where they were standing, and uttered two words which were sufficient to summon the whole country to arms. The words were, "War, mobilize." Whereupon throughout the length and breadth of that vast kingdom, whose population exceeds 42,000,000, a quivering thrill brought forth in response a mighty host, numbering at least a million of men. As, sooner or later, we generally follow the lead of other nations in regard to our armaments, as witness our iron-clads, breechloaders, dress of our soldiers, and other matters needless to specify, there seems no reason to doubt that eventually we shall find ourselves obliged once more to take a leaf out of our neighbors' book, or else sink into an unenviable insignificance among surrounding countries. Notwithstanding the martial ardour created among us by the Volunteer movement, notwithstanding the wonderful example we have had brought before us of what a country can do when every man is claimed as an important unit in defence of the State, still we think the time is not yet arrived when England's sons will submit themselves to be compulsorily taken from their homes to serve in an army constituted such as our Army is for service at home and abroad. We may therefore dismiss from our minds the idea of a conscription for the Line as being unsuitable at the present to the character of our countrymen, and we must turn in some other direction for a solution of the problem of how we are to produce the number of men we are in want of. Our Indian Army, and the few soldiers we have in foreign garrisons, we must have at any price, together with a regular force taking its turn of home service at least to the extent which has hitherto been deemed sufficient, while a large augmentation of the Marines appears to be only a reasonable means of obtaining increased troops for colonial service or foreign expeditions. Let us consider, therefore, the question of the army we may any moment find it necessary to form service at home to enable Great Britain to have a voice among the nations in matters affecting her very existence. At present candour compels us to acknowledge we have little or none. Of what use is diplomacy unless it

has the strong arm of military power to back up its proposals, and secure respect for its voice? Prussia, whose population we have already named, is divided into nine districts, each possessing its own distinct military organisation, and furnishing in war time its own *corps d'armée*, complete in every respect, with artillery, cavalry, infantry, guns, ammunition, transport, medical staff, and in fact with every requisite. Of course each district is made up of so many towns and villages, each in its turn furnishing its quota. By this method 500,000 men appear in the field at once, backed by a like number in reserve ready to fill the vacancies in the first army or for any other emergency. Estimating our own population at about 27,500,000, and calculating our fighting men in the same proportion as Prussia, we may say that 687,500 represents about the armed force we should have at our disposal, but by stretching patriotism to its utmost, 1,000,000 might be had. We ought to raise this force, if we could induce such millions to take arms, by voluntary enlistment in the Militia, but in default of voluntary enlistment, when the ballot should be put in force, with no exception save efficiency as a Volunteer. At present, our armaments, on paper, are said to amount to 453,000, these consisting of regular troops, Army reserve, Militia, Yeomanry, Volunteers, but not including the 90,000 Regulars we have in India. If these figures really represented a consolidated army, it would be one of medium respectability—but what do they really mean according to the present standard of armies? Truth forces us to answer, nothing. For instance, to look at it in a practical way. What sort of an army could we send to Belgium to-morrow, if the tide of Continental affairs should sweep us over there? Lord Elcho tells us we have but 130 guns, 10,654 cavalry, with only 6530 horses to mount them, and 50,870 infantry, where with we are to guard our own homes and also assist the Belgians. But it is not alone the army we could send—it is the keeping up of that force we must look to as well, and considering the awful carnage which now takes place, we do not exaggerate when we say, one day's good fighting would annihilate any army we could at present place on a foreign soil. As a suggestion preparatory to the organisation of the forces we require, we would first of all break up Great Britain and Ireland into eight military districts, each under a General, and possessing some central point for its army to assemble upon when required, compelling railways to carry the men free of cost. To England and Wales we would assign three *corps d'armée* of 120,000 each, the first hav-

ing its headquarters situated in the neighborhood of London, say at Woolwich; the second central point at Bath, or thereabouts; the third at Manchester or Liverpool. Scotland would be divided into two districts, Aberdeen and Glasgow, each furnishing 50,000 men. Ireland should furnish three corps, situated at Dublin, Cork, and Galway, amounting together to 200,000 men; each of our centres being near a seaport, the army is ready for transport. Thus, we have these totals, England and Wales, 360,000, Scotland, 100,000, and Ireland, 200,000, or a grand total of 660,000, in addition to whatever continuous-service troops of the Line might, for the time, be on *home service*. This is rather below the number we ought to have, by our former calculation, but still if even these could be raised it would be something, and we must bear in mind these numbers should not include the regular Army. To each headquarters would be attached a permanent staff, whose duty it would be always to keep the force up to its proper strength, each division to be subdivided as necessary by this Staff, and over these sub divisions officers should be placed, keeping accounts of all changes, reporting the same to headquarters, and organising local transport for their respective troops, one or more of these corps to assemble annually for manœuvring for four or five days. In connection with this system we should induce as many men as possible to enlist in the regular army for short periods, say from three to five years, at the expiration of which service they might be massed for drill once a year with the rest of the reserve. Though these men would cost little or nothing in time of peace, the country must be at the expense of a first outlay for arms, clothes, and accoutrements. There must be depots of arms and ammunition; there should be hundreds of thousands of arms in store, as well as men in reserve; and, above all, there must be a real administration of stores and transport, not the miserable mockery of the broken-down system of French *Intendance*, under which we at present suffer. Ministers, again, must be taught honest arithmetic, and not be allowed to count so badly as they did of late, when two thirds of the rifles said to be in store proved to be over the other side of the world and when they have supplied half the fabulous number of "men in buckram," offered by the First Lord to the Minister of War, would have rendered him unable to place another Marine in the fleet. Such statements by men in their position will, sooner or later, drag the country into the mire.

When the nation has determined on the number of men she thinks necessary for

the maintenance of her dignity, the proportion of the different arms must be decided, and then we must go into the requisite service of stores, such as guns, ammunition and transport. To give a first start in the plan we have hinted at, we would suggest the immediate expansion of the Militia, the retirement of all those Militia officers who have not contemplated, or are not capable, of such increased responsibility, the promotion of those able and willing to serve, and the filling up of vacant commissions by young retired officers of the Line in the rank they have previously held.

There is, indeed, no concealing the fact that the nation will not and should not have such a vast standing army, as that of Prussia, which has overshadowed liberty at home and threatens liberty abroad. While we are prepared in England for the organisation and development of a constitutional Militia, recruited voluntarily, if possible, but if not by ballot, we are prepared also to recognise that those who equip themselves and become efficient as Volunteers, without cost to the country during peace, should be exempted from the ballot for a more arduous service. They would thus form a subsidiary force, bound (in consideration of this immunity), to serve for a certain term of years, or until a certain age, with the childish liberty to withdraw from the defence of their country at fourteen days' notice.

The following curious calculation so *appropos* to this subject, will be interesting to our readers. Suppose troops of two different nations to be equally well led, equally valourous and equipped with arms of the best quality, superior numbers tell in a most overwhelming ratio. For instance, if A.'s army numbers 1000 men and B.'s 500, they begin firing, and we will say that each being equally good marksmen, fifteen per cent. of the bullets hit on either side, the result of four volleys would be as follows:

1st volley A. is reduced to	925,	and B. to	350 men.
2nd	"	"	575, " 212 "
3rd	"	"	391, " 52 "
4th	"	"	251, B. has vanished.

To give an extreme idea of the above calculation Prussia's 1,000,000 would sweep our 453,000 combined Regulars, Reserve Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers all off if she could get four volleys at them, and though we might do our best, when all our combatants were comparatively speaking placed *hors de combat*, she would still have 831,000 men to carry her wherever she pleased. England must be brought face to face with her true position, and if she wishes to maintain even a small voice among other nations, she must be prepared to pay for it. We may be assured of this, that no organisation worth speaking of can be effected without some outlay at first. Economy, in the sense it has lately been carried out, must for the moment be put aside. There is really no economy in saving a few paltry thousands this year, to entail the expenditure of lavish millions, or may be the ruin of an empire, hereafter.

**THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN CATARACT.**—A cable telegram, dated London, Sept. 15th, says:—"Advices received here describe the cataract recently discovered in British Guiana, South America, which dwarfs the Niagara, as two falls—one of seven hundred and seventy feet, and another of fifty feet. The volume of water passing over the falls is seventy-eight feet deep, and one hundred yards broad during the dry season. The Colonial Government are arranging facilities for visitors."

## ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

### THIRD ANNUAL TOURNAMENT.

*Compiled from the Globe.*

#### THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.

The President said, in respect to the contemplated intention of the Association of sending a team to compete at the next annual rifle meeting at Wimbledon, next year, he had had conversation with Lord Elcho and others connected with the National Rifle Association upon the subject, when he was in England, and they had assured him, in case of a team from Ontario going over to take part in the competitions, they would meet with every attention, have a tent to themselves, and proper persons appointed to attend upon them. The next thing to be considered was the number of men to send and the means of getting them there. Of course the latter would prove rather expensive, but he had ascertained from Mr. Moon, the Managing Director of the London and North Western Railway Company, that the team should be conveyed from London to Wimbledon free. The passage from Montreal to England would be at a reduced rate, and from Toronto to their point of debarkation, the expense would not be very much. The thing was to get good men, and if those were found he thought that, for the honor of Ontario, the people of the Province would not be backward in finding funds to send home some good men to represent them at the Wimbledon meeting.

Major Scoble said he would guarantee \$100 from the Haldimand Rifle Association.

The President said that was a good sign of the interest felt in Rifle matters by country Associations, and he hoped to see several others follow the good example. In selecting men to represent Ontario, he wanted none but really good men, not only good rifle shots, but men who by their conduct would be a credit to the Province. He thought no time should be lost in selecting the members of the team.

After some considerable discussion upon the subject, it was agreed to send over a team; and on motion of Colonel Brunel, seconded by Colonel Fairbanks, it was resolved that the team should not consist of less than ten men or more than twenty.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The selection of the Captain of the team was left to the President.

Colonel Durie then moved, seconded by Major Croft, that the Council of the Association be a Committee to obtain subscriptions for the purposes of defraying the expenses of the Provincial team at the Wimbledon competitions of 1871.

Some minor matters of detail were then discussed, and the President, in the course of some very appropriate remarks, spoke of the sparse attendance of competitors at the annual matches, giving it as his opinion that several members of country corps did not like to put in an appearance in consequence of so many good shots being present from year to year. He suggested that some prizes should be offered of a nature calculated to bring to the meetings men who were less experienced in the art of rifle shooting than those who were now in the habit of attending the annual gatherings of the Association.

Major Scoble said that the Brigade camps being held so recently had interfered greatly with the numerical success of the present meeting.

Colonel Durie said that no doubt the time of the camps and that of the Ontario rifle matches might be so arranged as not to clash next year.

It was then arranged that the next Association matches should take place on the third Tuesday of next June.

Colonel Gillmor's report of the visit of the Ontario men to the Dominion matches at Fredericton was read and approved.

Major Croft, in most eulogistic and well-deserved terms, proposed a vote of thanks to Major Scoble for his exertions in all the affairs connected with the Association and the present matches, paying him a high complement for his ability and assiduity.

Colonel Fairbanks seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Major Scoble having said a few words acknowledging the compliment, the meeting adjourned.

#### FIFTH DAY.

Yesterday morning a cloudy sky and dense atmosphere, combined with a variable breeze from the E.S.E., considerably interfered with the practice at the long ranges. A drizzling rain came down about half-past one o'clock, and soon increased to a drenching storm, obliging all the competitors at the various ranges for the Grand Trunk prizes to seek shelter. The "small bore" men, who had completed two of their stages, were obliged to postpone the conclusion of their shooting until to-day.

The proceedings of the day commenced by the continuation of the shooting for

#### THE PRESIDENT'S PRIZES.

Open to all members of the Ontario Rifle Association.

First prize, a Snider-Enfield and 500 rounds of ammunition; second prize, a Snider-Enfield and 400 rounds of ammunition; third prize, a Snider-Enfield and 300 rounds of ammunition; fourth prize, a Snider-Enfield and 200 rounds of ammunition; fifth prize, a Snider-Enfield and 100 rounds of ammunition; five prizes of \$10; ten prizes of \$5. Snider Enfields; 300 and 500 yards; five rounds at each range; any position.

The following is the list of prize winners:

NAME.	CORPS.	POINTS.	PRIZE.
Pte. Blackton,	3rd N.B.,	Snider and	
		500 rounds of ammunition.	35
Sgt. Morrison,	C.S.R.,	Snider and	
		400 rounds of ammunition.	34
Lt. Mason,	13th Batt.,	Snider and	
		300 rounds of ammunition.	34
Sgt. Kruitt,	2nd G.T.R.,	Snider and	
		200 rounds of ammunition.	33
Sgt. Richards,	34th Batt.,	Snider and	
		100 rounds of ammunition.	33
Ensign Mills,	19th Batt.		33 \$10
Bug-Major Biscott,	7th Batt.		33 10
Lt.-Col. Jackson,	B.M.		33 10
Sgt.-Maj. Tuck,	37th Batt.		33 10
Mr. J. Masou,	V.V.C.		33 10
Capt. McLenn	42nd Batt.		33 5
Bugler Trainor,	3rd G.T.R.		32 5
O. McDonald,	Guelph R.A.		32 5
Pte. Jennings,	Q.O.R.		32 5
Capt. Johnstone,	20th Batt.		32 5
Ens. White,	34th Batt.		32 5
Sgt. Bailey,	Q.O.R.		32 5
Sgt. Storr,	19th Batt.		32 5
Sgt. McDonald,	O.G.A.		32 5
Pte. Willis,	13th Batt.		32 5

#### HIGHEST AGGREGATE SCORES.

The prizes for the highest aggregate score during the match were won by Private Blackton, 3rd N.B., 145 points, first prize, Governor General's cup and silver medal of the National Rifle Association; and Ensign Dillon, 34th Batt., 139 points, Lieut.-Governor's silver cup.

#### THE SMALL-BORE MATCH.

Mr. G. Murison, of Hamilton, made ten bull's-eyes, consecutively, at five and seven

hundred yards; the nine hundred yards range was not commenced.

Towards the end of the small-bore match, Mr. J. J. Mason, of Hamilton, was only two points behind Mr. Murison.

CONCLUDING DAY.

The third annual series of rifle matches in connection with the Ontario Rifle Association came to a conclusion on Saturday afternoon. The rain, which had commenced to fall on Friday at noon, had continued without intermission all through the night and transformed the firm ground of the range into a quagmire ankle deep in mud. Despite the drenching downpour the competition went on, the Volunteers wrapped in their overcoats, and covering the shooting stands with waterproof sheets upon which they lay when taking their aim. The targets were hardly distinguishable from the mud banks by which they were backed, and it required keen eyesight indeed to make out the bull's eye. Fortunately for the marksmen there was no wind, and some really good shooting was made. In the small bore match Mr. G. Murison, of the Victoria Rifle Club, made the unprecedented score of 60, each of the shots he fired at 500, 700 and 900 yards being a bull's eye. This, we believe, has never been equalled on this continent. Mr. F. Schwartz, of the same club, has also shot splendidly notwithstanding the very unfavorable state of the weather. The match was commenced on Friday, when two stages of it were shot, the rain compelling the cessation of firing. On Saturday morning the shooting at the nine hundred yards range was proceeded with, the following being the result:

SMALL-BORE MATCH.

Open to all members of the Ontario Rifle Association whether by direct contribution or through affiliated Associations. 1st prize \$40, 2nd prize \$30, 3rd prize \$25, 4th prize \$20, 5th prize \$15, 6th prize \$10, eight prizes of \$10. Competitors to use any rifle coming within Wimbledon regulations. 500, 700, and 900 yards; five rounds at each range; any position. Entrance fee \$1.

WINNERS.

Mr. G. Murison, V.R.C.	60	\$40	Metford.
Mr. F. Schwartz, " "	55	30	" "
Mr. G. Disher, St. Cath.			
R.A.	55	25	Rigby.
Mr. J. B. Disher, St. C.R.A.	53	20	" "
Sgt. Brass, 13th Batt.	52	15	Metford.
Lt. Col. Jackson, B.M.	51	10	" "
Capt. O'Malley, Wood stock R.A.	50	10	Turner.
Pte. Balacktin, 3rd N.B.	49	10	Metford.
Mr. J. Adam, V.R.C.	48	10	Rigby.
Mr. J. Hilton, " "	48	10	Metford.
Capt. Bell, 2nd G.T.R.	47	10	" "
Lieut. Mason, 13th Batt.	47	10	" "
Mr. F. Oakley, T.R.C.	46	10	not given

The next event on the programme was the shooting for

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY PRIZES.

WINNERS.

Ensign Simons, 37th Batt., Snider-Enfield and 500 rounds of ammunition	43	Points.
Corp. Little, 10th Royals, Snider-Enfield and 400 rounds of ammunition	42	
Pte. Crockett, 34th Batt., Snider-Enfield and 300 rounds of ammunition	42	
Asst.-Sgt. Aikins, 37th Batt., Snider-Enfield and 200 rounds of ammunition	41	
Lt. Patrick, V.G.B., Snider-Enfield and 100 rounds of ammunition	40	
Special prize of two sovereigns for highest score at 800 yards.		

Sgt. Rich. Burwell, 25th Batt. . . . . 13 Points.

There were no less than 128 entries in this match, and all competed. The shooting was very good, but there was no certainty about hitting the targets at any time, so dark had they become with the rain.

NURSERY STAKES.

Open to all comers who have not been winners of first or second prizes in the following matches, viz:—"All Comers' Match of 1869-1870;" "Ontario Rifle Association Match of 1869;" "The Brassoy Prizes, 1870;" "The President's Prizes of 1869-70;" "Affiliated Association matches of 1869-70"

First prize, a Snider-Enfield rifle and \$10. second prize \$20, two prizes of \$10, ten prizes of \$5. Snider-Enfield, Enfield, or Spencer carbine to be used. Position—200 yards standing; 400 and 600 yards any position; five rounds at each range. Entrance—50 cents.

WINNERS.

Pte. Crockett, 34th Batt., Snider-Enfield and \$10	35	
Asst.-Surg. Aikens, 37th Batt.	34	\$20
Sgt. Maj. Robinson, 36th Batt.	34	10
Col. Sgt. Barr, 10th Royals	34	10
Ens. Mills, 19th Batt.	33	5
Capt. Bell, 2nd G.T.R.	33	5
Bug-Major Biscott, 7th Batt.	33	5
Capt. Dixon, 7th Batt.	32	5
Sgt. McFarlane, 36th Batt.	32	5
Pte. deBoucherville, C.S.R.	32	5
Ens. Brown, 10th Royals.	32	5
Sgt. Storrs, 19th Batt.	32	5
Pte. Hay, 3rd G.F.R.	32	5
Mr. J. Mason, V.R.C.	32	5

The consolation stakes were not shot for, as the hour at which the above match concluded was advanced and the rain was still coming down in torrents.

TIME MATCH, FOR BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

Open to all regularly enrolled Volunteers in the Province of Ontario only. First prize \$25, second prize \$20, third prize \$15, fourth prize \$12, five prizes of \$10 each, five prizes of \$5 each. Government Snider-Enfield, Government ammunition; any position; two minutes for each competition, 200 and 400 yards. Each competitor may enter three times at each range.

WINNERS.

Sgt. Burch, Q.O.R.	127	\$25
Capt. Bell, 2nd G.T.R.	126	20
Major Gracy, 36th Batt.	117	15
Sgt. McDonald, Q.O.R.	116	12
Lieut. Bailey, 47th Batt.	111	10
Dr. Oronhyatewha, 49th Batt.	111	10
Pte. A. Bell, 10th Royals.	106	10
Sgt. Maj. Krutt, 2nd G.T.R.	106	10
Capt. O'Malley, 26th Batt.	100	10
Pte. Casey, Q.O.R.	99	5
Lt.-Col. Jackson, B.M.	97	5
Capt. Werner, 14th Batt.	90	5
Sgt. Wilkinson, G.T.R.	87	5
Lt. Wasty, 7th Batt.	81	5

The above match was in progress throughout the whole of the meeting, and some excellent skill in the shape of rapid and accurate firing was exhibited by all the competitors.

After the last shot had been fired, the Volunteers passed a well deserved vote of thanks to Lieut.-Col. Denison and Major Scoble for their exertions in making the meeting go off so satisfactorily; and it is due to all the officers of the Association to say that nothing could exceed the good management of the gathering. No accidents of a serious nature occurred, and in cases

where protests were entered the decisions of the Executive Committee were received with satisfaction. Even in the case of the Aldwell Trophy, the Grand Trunk men, before leaving, expressed themselves to Major Scoble to the effect that they did not see how the Committee could have adjudicated otherwise. Some few complaints were made as to the markers, who were hardly up to their work, being new at it. but on the whole there was not much to grumble at; another year each squad commander will be furnished with a Ross telescope, so that he will be able to check the marking of the man at the target.

About four o'clock the band of the 10th Royals arrived on the ground in a waggon, to carry home the Aldwell Trophy, which they did in triumph.

Thus concluded one of the most successful rifle tournaments which has ever taken place on this continent.

[The *Globe* is under a mistake in asserting that the Grand Trunk men were satisfied. Quite the contrary is the case, and have just grounds for being so dissatisfied. The Council ought to meet and reverse their decision or forever stand disgraced.—Ed. Vol. Rev.]

INSPECTION OF VOLUNTEERS AT PORT HOPE—

A GOOD EXAMPLE FOR SCHOOLMASTERS.—The 6th Battalion of Garrison Artillery, under command of Lieut. Col. Williams, was inspected on the 6th inst., on the camp ground by Lt.-Col. Patterson, D.A.G., and Captain Hyster Reed, D.A.G. After going through a number of military evolutions, they were marched to the foot of the field, and formed in squads by companies, and addressed by Lieut.-Colonel Patterson, who commented on their fine soldierly bearing and clean appearance, notwithstanding the rainy weather they had to go through, and hoped to see them all on the same ground next year. The fine battalion band, under officer Philip, played some choice pieces during the inspection, greatly to the delight of a large crowd of citizens present. Col. Patterson then rode off to inspect the boys of the Union School, under Mr. Black, the drill master. After a thorough and rigid inspection they were addressed by the Inspector, Col. Patterson, who said all the time he was in the British service, some seven and twenty years, he never saw any skirmishing better than that which he then saw performed by the boys.

COLLINGWOOD BATTERY.—

The eight days' annual drill of this Battery terminated on Tuesday, when, in the afternoon of that day Col Dennis inspected it, and, we believe, very much to his entire satisfaction. Shot and shell was fired from the "32-pounder" at a distance of 1000 yards in a manner which called forth the eulogies of the inspecting officer in this particular, as also in the general cleanliness and military appearance of the men. The bursting of the shells was indeed a very pretty sight, though when applied to the practical purposes of warfare it must be a very terrible one. In the evening the Acquittance Roll was signed, a few company movements gone through, and, after three hearty cheers for Captain Hogg, and Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the annual drill of 1870 was brought to a close.—*Collingwood Enterprise*.

The Prussian official returns show a loss in killed and wounded of 1,690 officers and 38,151 men.

## DOINGS AT WOOLWICH.

A correspondent writing from London says:—Yesterday morning I was present at the Royal Gun Factory at Woolwich, and witnessed the welding together of the two largest sections—viz., the fourth and fifth—the breech piece coil and the trunnion hoop of the thirty-five ton gun—an operation which I was pleased to see successfully performed. Among those present I recognized, many faces well known to officers and civilians in scientific circles. The welding of these two sections was something marvellous, and I need scarcely say that it will be the most powerful gun ever made, as it is capable of throwing a 700 pound shot through a fourteen and three-quarter inch plate, of wrought iron, or armor plate, and fifteen inches is the maximum of plating that it is considered can be affixed to a ship's side to allow of her being at all efficient you will readily apprehend the interest manifested among the armor-plated ship builders, royal navy artillery and engineer officers as well as many other scientific men.

The gun is to be a muzzle-loader, constructed upon the Fraser principle. The iron bars forming the breech piece, I am informed, were six inches in diameter and 400 feet long. It will be rifled with nine grooves, each one and one half inches wide and two-tenths of an inch deep, with a rifle twist increasing from zero at the breech to one turn in forty calibres at the muzzle. The charges which will be used are to be 120 pounds, and the length of the solid shot is to be two feet six inches, and common shell three feet four inches.

The gun is formed of five concentric bands, in which the best skill and work have been placed to secure efficiency. The first band, or ring, is the inner tubing of the gun, made of toughened steel; then the second—another chase of coiled iron placed over the first to strengthen the breech part of the gun; then another coil and the breech piece, and on the outside of all these layers comes the trunnion hoop. These layers are successively massed upon the breech, where the greatest elasticity is required.

Some fifty or sixty men, under one of the chief officers of the factory department were employed yesterday in the operation of welding the most important of the two sections I have named, and I must confess that the work was carried on by these men to the admiration of all present.

The men, shortly before noon, dragged out of the furnace, with the aid of a huge pair of tongs, some thirty feet in length and about fifteen tons in weight, the gigantic iron bar, which was carried with the aid of machinery under the ten ton "Naysmith." The forging of the two sections were completed with wonderful facility, only taking one hour, and as they were only shrunk together before being placed in the furnace I think you will agree with me that the blending operation was very smart. After the bars had been incorporated in and the red mass of "heat" was left to cool, which will not be complete until to-morrow, when it will be trimmed to its shape by the lathe. When the gun is finished the complete calibre will be about eleven and one-half inches, and the length about sixteen feet.

The compositors' cases in the mission printing houses in China have each over 6,000 compartments for the reception of the numerous letters of the Chinese alphabet. The cases are built in the form of an amphitheatre and the compositor stands in the middle. Every letter he sets he selects from the six thousand.

## HOW LONG CAN PARIS HOLD OUT.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes*, of Paris, September 6th, publishes an article from Xavier Raymond on the probable conditions of a siege of Paris, from which the following is taken:—

"The possible duration of resistance increases in proportion to the size of the place. Sebastopol was defended for eleven months against an army of 300,000 men, and an artillery which, at the end of the operations, amounted to more than 800 pieces. Why that long defence? Because the fortress was not blockaded; because it could constantly renew the troops and its ammunition. The French capital would be still more difficult to block up; its continuous circuit is about 35 kilometres (five-eighths of a mile each) in circumference, and the line of forts more than 100 kilometres. To invest it would require a vastly superior army than the one the Prussians can bring before the walls. The great extent of the fortifications, moreover, presents a considerable advantage. What inflicts most injury on besieged places is the convergence of the enemy's fire. The town being ordinarily of no great extent, the concentric lines with which the besieger surrounds it causes the missiles to cross, and, being directed on a few selected points, they could do the greatest mischief: during that time the forts reply by fires necessarily divergent, so that, for an equal expenditure of ammunition, its guns can only have a very inferior effect. At Paris the case is very different; the considerable extent of the works sensibly diminishes the curve of the lines and the convergence of the enemy's fire; the attack and defence must, therefore, be considered parallel, and consequently if the artillery of the besieged is better served than that of its assailants it may have the advantage. On the other hand, owing to the long range of the cannon, the forts protect each other; and at least three of them would have to be taken before an enemy could arrive at the fortifications. As to these latter, they are so constructed that each advanced bastion is protected by four others to the right and as many to the left. However, the Prussians have shown at Strasbourg that they count less on the evil they can do to the ramparts and the garrison than on the disasters they can inflict on the unfortunate population. In the capital that odious calculation would be foiled. The German batteries if established outside the forts, could not reach the city: if they were brought to the walls they could hardly send their projectiles beyond the old octroi barrier. A large space—all the old Paris of Louis Philippe—would therefore be a shelter for the population. But we have supposed the siege regularly commenced: could that be so easily accomplished? M. Raymond calculates that at Sebastopol the allies had the sea and the war ships to bring their heavy guns. At the attack on Antwerp the French had before the citadel 90 pieces, which required 10,000 horses to draw the carriages. Thus, then, more than 50,000 would be necessary to bring to the capital the artillery which assailed the Russian fortress. These animals are not to be thought of, but Prussia doubtless counts on replacing them by road locomotives."

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, after speculating upon the possible troubles at the close of the present war, between England and other countries, not forgetting Russia and the United States, puts forth these practical and sensible opinions:—

"First of all we ought to put aside the imposing attitude which imposes upon no body but ourselves; secondly, we ought, while preaching a general disarmament, to provide ourselves immediately with breech-loaders and reorganize our army; thirdly, we ought, while professing our readiness to embrace all mankind, make it clearly understood that we are in a position to stand no nonsense, and prepared not only to defend our own rights, but also, if need be, to advance our own interests. Inactivity is apt to become provoking, and England can only afford to be inactive so long as there is no force existing greater than her own whose provocation she dare not despise. If the lesson taught by the last two months does not shake us out of our lethargy, we shall fully deserve the rude awakening we are sooner or later certain to receive."

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—A recent number of the *Belfast News Letter* says:—"The following notice has been sent to the several agents for Messrs. Allan Brothers' line of Steamers from Liverpool and Derry to Quebec.—'As the cabin births in our steamers are nearly all taken for the next month please do not book cabin passengers without writing or telegraphing to know if there is room. A large number of steerage passengers, who were booked for the steamer Austrian, which sailed on the 19th, had to wait in Derry until the 26th for the Prussian, as the Austrian had every berth filled. Canada is becoming in the North of Ireland a favorite with emigrants. This is no doubt due partly to the love of Northerners for British connection, and partly to the information supplied through the emigration agent in lectures and by pamphlets. Until this last year the Canadian Government made no effort to secure the tide of emigration of the industrious, hardy sons of the North. The North of Ireland can send the class of emigrants for a young agricultural country—good farmers. While we regret the necessity and our loss, we are glad that they are giving the old Union Jack a preference to the Stars and Stripes, and congratulate our colony on their gain."

A despatch from London says:—"A deputation of British workingmen called upon and had an interview with Mr. Gladstone. The spokesman of the party explained to him the sympathies of the working classes of England, with the cause of Liberty in France, their neighbour, and hoped the Home Government would soon accept that recognition which all the powers had already given to the new Republic, and which England was the only power to withhold. Mr. Gladstone assured them that it was only from motives of policy that it was not done. He promised the deputation that immediately upon the formal selection by France of a form of government, England would promptly recognize it. The present government in France would undoubtedly give way to a new order of things, and when that would occur he assured the party that England's approval would follow. The deputation withdrew with cordial thanks to the Premier."

The new iron-clad turret ship *Hotspur* has just concluded her trial trip to Davenport. Great interest has been felt in her success, and this had sensibly grown since the loss of the *Captain*. The result is pronounced on all hands entirely satisfactory. The *Hotspur* carries a 25 ton gun. Some fears were apprehended that this immense weapon could not be successfully landed, but they have been happily dissipated.

## THE COBOURG CAMP.

The following Order was read on the breaking up of the Camp:

CAMP, COBOURG, Sept. 23, 1870.

## Camp Orders:

After the inspection yesterday, the Adjutant General placed in the hands of the commandant the following remarks, which he now publishes for the information of the troops in Camp:

Cobourg, Sept. 22nd, 1870.

The Adjutant General has great pleasure after his inspection this day of the Northumberland and Durham Troops of Cavalry, the Cobourg Battery of Artillery, and the 40th and 57th Regiments, in conveying to the commanding officers, officers and men of the corps, his satisfaction at the soldier-like appearance of the men on parade, at their aptitude in performing field movements, and at the general progress in military training they evinced. He feels confident that a steady perseverance in target practice and other necessary military exercises annually, at the camps of instruction, will produce the best effects, and render the Active Militia of Canada able to undertake the defence of the country

By order,

[Signed]

HAYTER REID,  
CAPT., B. M.

**AN IRON SHIP.**—The Marine and Fisheries Department has imported by the *Scandinavian*, in pieces from England, a new iron light ship, to be put together in Quebec, and moored early next spring below Red Island, one of the most dangerous spots in the Lower St. Lawrence. She is strongly built to resist the ice in the fall, and provided with the best lights and a powerful steam fog whistle.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## FROM MONTREAL.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

It is in contemplation, I have heard, to present some fitting testimonial to General Lindsay on the eve of his departure for England. General Lindsay deserves the thanks of all Canadians for his spirit in bluntly telling Englishmen to what extent he valued American protestations and their friendly (?) efforts during the late Fenian raid. In his address at Eccles' Hill, which will long be remembered by the Volunteers, he warmly and heartily thanked them for their services and complimented them for their gallantry and steadiness, and this from a man every inch a soldier, a stern disciplinarian, and one who has seen service and knows what it is, must make his opinion of them so much the more gratifying to the Volunteers. It is to be hoped that the testimonial, be what it will, will be worthy of the citizens of Montreal.

Lt. Col. Osborne Smith is at present at Sherbrooke in command of the camp of instruction there, where Brigade Major King's Brigade Division, consisting of the Cookshire and Sherbrooke Troops of cavalry, the 53rd, 54th and 58th Battalions, and the Drum-

mendville company of active militia are encamped for their annual training.

Lt. Col. D'Odlet D'Orsonnes has just returned from his command of the camp at St. Eustache, where the result of his instruction and training has been very satisfactory and highly beneficial to the men composing it.

A shooting match last Saturday, between Capt. Esdaile of the 5th Royals, and Private C. A. Campbell of the Vics, resulted in a tie, each one making 68 points, but on shooting off Pte. Campbell made a bull's eye against his opponent's two points and thus proved victor.

The rifle match of No. 6 Company, Prince of Wales Rifles, came off same day as above, Sergt. Quinn making the highest scores in all the competitions. Having won the first prize in the first competition he could only, by the rules of the match, claim second prizes in all the other ones. The prizes consisted of three gold medals, worth about \$50 each, and other smaller money prizes.

Last week the band of the Mount Royal Rifles was inspected in the Drill Shed by D.A.G. Harwood, and underwent a very creditable examination. Loyal speeches were made by Messrs. Clarke and Chapleau after which the company were entertained to a lunch by the officers of the regiment.

The employment of officers on survey duty in Canada will cease on 15th October. On the return of the Royal Engineers from Red River, Lieut. Heneage, a sergeant and 9 men will proceed to England, and the remainder of the corps will accompany the R. A. to Halifax. The military offices remaining here will be Commissariat Store, Water Street and Gabriel Street, after 1st week in October. The Town Major's office in Montreal is closed, and all soldiers on arriving will report to the 60th Rifles.

On Monday Lt.-Gen. Lindsay inspected on the Champ des Mars the four companies of the 60th Rifles stationed here. After performing several movements the battalion formed three sides of a square and were addressed by the General. He complimented Col. Williams on the appearance and efficiency of the men, alluded to the distinguished position which a portion of the battalion took in the Red River Expedition and stated that they would soon leave this city for Quebec. The General was on foot his horses having been recently all sold.

Col. Wolseley is to be the recipient of an address and testimonial from this city previous to his departure for England, in recognition of the very masterly manner in which he managed all the detail of the Red River Expedition.

Capt. Muir of No. 1 Troop Cavalry has sent in his resignation and which, if accepted, will be the means of disbanding this fine troop, the only body of cavalry our city possesses. The reasons assigned by Captain Muir for this step are such as to leave him no other resource, but it seems a pity that the country are to lose the services of a

good commander and as fine and as well drilled a body of cavalry as there is in the Dominion on a difference of opinion as to privilege of a commanding officer, between the gallant Captain and one in authority at the Brigade Offices here. I trust Captain Muir's resignation will not be accepted and that instead enquiry be made into the circumstances that compel such a step, which would be justice to both parties and allay dissatisfaction. It must surely be a matter of grave importance that will compel the Militia Department to be the means of breaking up this fine corps and for what appears a trivial matter, a mere difference of opinion as to the interpretation of a clause in the Militia Act, giving certain privileges to commanding officers. B.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—I read some time ago the following taken from the New York *Tribune* relative to one of the late actions in France:

"It was a victory due to the patriotic ardor of the German troops as much as to anything in their discipline or tactics, but we must not forget that the French showed ardor, likewise, and the scale was turned for the Germans at Woerth by their intelligent understanding of the breech-loader drill and by their steadiness in firing. These matters take time to learn. We see the glorious results which Germany is reaping from her careful preparation."

My object in sending you this extract is to institute a comparison between the "careful preparation" which has led to such "glorious results," and the total want of preparation in some, at least, of our own Volunteer Battalions. In my present communication I will but instance one of them. I have been nearly three years a member of one of its companies during which time I have fired but eight shots at a target upon the only occasion when there has been any target practice during the period and when there were about a dozen men present. I am under the impression that 30 rounds of practice ammunition is allowed for each man every year. If this be the case why is it not expended by the men in the way it is intended, and why do not the Militia authorities cause target returns to be sent into the Adjutant General's office at regular intervals. The men of the company to which I belong are complaining that they have no opportunity of becoming acquainted with their weapons, and any one who understands rifle shooting knows how necessary a thing that is. One Battalion not far from here has no Major and one of its Captains resides in Sarnia. The want of the two Majors is perhaps not a great one but the absence of the Captain simply allows his company to go to the bad, still if they were ordered to take the field suddenly the Majors would be missed.

If you think my suggestions worth anything I will write again, in the meantime subscribing myself.

Yours to command,

ATTLA.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—As the 2nd Battalion Grand Trunk Rifles naturally feel sore at their having been ruled out of the Battalion Match in Toronto (after winning it) I now write you to confirm their version of it as appearing in your issue of yesterday, page 635.

Capt. Bell, Lieut. Greaves, and Sgt. Wilkinson were not allowed to compete at the matches of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association in the Snider Championship Match (said match being only open to Volunteers in Province of Quebec.) Before the match I told them they would not be allowed to enter, as they were residents of Brockville, Ontario, and although belonging to a battalion with headquarters in Montreal, must be considered as being Volunteers in the Province of Ontario, where they resided. The Council of the Province of Ontario Rifle Association at a very full meeting supported my opinion. The Battalion Match at our meeting was won by the 2nd Battalion G.T. Rifles, the competitors winning it being all residents of Montreal. Of course the winners of the 2nd prize never dreamt of protesting against the G.T.R. (which they might have done on ground of majority of companies being stationed in Ontario). In Quebec protests are scarcely known, at our last meeting not a single one having been made. The Council of the Ontario Rifle Association have stultified themselves by having placed Captain Bell on their team in the Provincial Match at the Dominion meeting at Fredericton. For if his Battalion is not eligible to shoot as an Ontario one, surely he should not have shot for Ontario at Fredericton. I may add that none of the members of the 2nd Battalion G.T.R., who won the Battalion Match at Montreal competed in Battalion Match at Toronto. A paragraph appeared in the *Globe* to effect that the Grand Trunkers expressed themselves satisfied with the ruling of the Ontario and was indignantly contradicted next day. Apologising for taking up so much of your space.

I have the honor to be,

Your obed't. servant,

JAS. ESDAILE.

Secy. Province of Quebec R.A.

### THE HALIFAX RIFLE CLUB MATCH.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Halifax Rifle Club held their second competition of the season at Bedford Range on the 19th Sept. This club is virtually composed of the best shots of the metropolis of the Lower Provinces. Its matches, therefore, do not excite the same general interest at home as those of the County or Provincial Associations; but, on the other hand, thanks to inter-provincial and Dominion meetings, we are beginning to know more of each other: the names and performances of the competitors of the different localities will excite more general interest than under our old Chinese system when

each Province hedged itself in, believed in its own immeasurable superiority to all others, and acted upon that belief.

The weather was fine but wind very strong and squally, and the clouds that scudded across the sky and occasionally hid the sun caused an ever changing light and considerably bothered the competitors. The competition commenced at 1 p.m.

There were 28 competitors entered paying a fee of 50cts.

#### FIRST COMPETITION

Ranges—200 and 300 yards, 5 shots at each.

1st Prize, \$6.	Corpl. W. Harris	32
2nd "	4, Gunner Marshall	31
3rd "	3, Capt. Shand	31
4th "	2, Sgt. Power	30
5th "	2, Capt. Piers	30
6th "	2, Pte. Hickey	29
7th "	1, Pte. Larkin	29
8th "	1, Corp. Bishop	28
8th "	1, Sgt. Murray	28
10th "	1, Foster	28
11th "	1, Sgt. McInnes	28
12th "	1, Sgt. Mumford	27

Winners of prizes in the 1st Competition paid an entrance fee of 50cts for the second stage.

#### SECOND STAGE.

Ranges—400 and 500 yards, 5 rounds at each.

1st Prize, \$6.	Pte. Larkin	36
2nd "	4, Gunner Marshall	34
3rd "	3, Capt. Piers	33
4th "	2, Sgt. Connors	31
5th "	2, Lieut. Graham	31
6th "	1, Corp. W. Harris	31
7th "	1, Sgt. Toole	31
8th "	1, Pte. Hickey	31

Winners in the 2nd Stage again paid an entrance fee of 50cts. for the 3rd Stage.

#### THIRD STAGE.

Range—600 yards, 10 rounds.

1st Prize, \$5.	Capt. Piers	29
2nd "	3, Pte. Hickey	28
3rd "	2, Gunner Marshall	26
4th "	2, Sgt. Murray	26
5th "	1, Pte. Larkin	25
6th "	1, Corp. W. Harris	24
7th "	1, Sgt. Connors	22

#### HIGHEST AGGREGATE SCORE.

1st Prize, \$5.	Capt. Piers	92
2nd "	3, Gunner Marshall	91

A glance at the names of the prize winners will shew that with hardly one exception they took part in the recent Fredericton match and are still maintaining their position among their comrades.

### THE SHERBROOKE CAMP.

The Camp of Instruction at Sherbrooke, Eastern Townships, has been a perfect success, owing to the discipline kept up by the commandant, Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith, late H.M. 39th Regiment, D.A.G., and the excellent arrangements made by Lt.-Col. King, the Brigade Major of the District, in regard to Camp equipment, &c. The site of the camp was beautifully situated on lands belonging to A. Tyrill, Esq., who kindly placed the same gratuitously at the disposal of the Government. On the 20th ultimo

the following corps marched into camp and pitched their tents. The Cookshire troop of Hussars, Lt. Taylor commanding; the Sherbrook Troop of Hussars, Major Stevens, in command of the Squadron; the 53rd Battalion, Lt. Col. Ibottson, the 55th Battalion, Lt.-Col. Lord Aylmer, the 58th Battalion, Lt.-Col. Cooke, and the Sherbrooke Garrison Artillery, Captain Felton, making a total force of 1322 of all arms.

The principal duties in camp have consisted of target practice by both cavalry and infantry, squad, company, battalion and brigade drills and the posting of guards and sentries, who were visited regularly day and night by the field officer of the day, in fact the details of camp life were kept up to the very letter and the improvement in drill and discipline has been all that could have been expected.

On the 27th ultimo the whole force was inspected by Colonel Robertson-Ross, the Adjutant General of the Dominion of Canada. The day was warm and pleasant and drew forth from the pretty town of Sherbrooke a host of its inhabitants, including the elite of the Township belles; amongst the various groups stationed on different parts of the ground was conspicuous the stalwart form of the "Whistler at the plough," the far famed Mr. Somerville, of Scotch Grey notoriety, who appeared to take great interest in the proceedings of the day and was the observed of all observers. On the arrival of the Inspecting Officer, accompanied by Colonel Osborne Smith, Deputy Adjutant General of the District, K.C.M.G., Brigade Major Colonel King and Staff, the Brigade drawn up in line and flanked by the Cookshire and Sherbrooke Volunteer Hussars, gave the general salute the splendid bands of the 53rd and 58th Battalions playing the national Anthem; after marching past the Adjutant General directed the Brigade to be formed in open column right in front, and dismounting from his horse made a most thorough and minute inspection of the arms and appointments, asking occasional questions as to how long the man had been in the service &c. He highly complimented several of the companies on the clean state of their rifles, regretting that the want of uniforms had precluded the attendance of a number of Volunteers who belonged to the Brigade.

Again mounting his horse and assisted by Col. O. Smith and Brigade-Major King, the Adjutant General took the command and put the Brigade through various movements including skirmishing by the Hussars and infantry, each man being provided with five rounds of blank cartridge; the whole concluding with a dashing charge of the Brigade supported on both flanks by the Cookshire and Sherbrooke Hussars, who, on the infantry having routed the supposed enemy, opened out and charged at full speed exhibiting their proficiency in the use of their sabres in the pursuing practice. The halt

having sounded and a hollow square been formed, the Adjutant General in a brief but soldierly speech expressed his satisfaction of the day's proceeding, saying he did not come here to flatter the Brigade but would not be doing his duty did he not award praise where praise was due. He also stated that cavalry were "the eyes and ears of an army;" this assertion of course pleased the Volunteer Hussars present, and will be remembered by them for many a long day, as coming from the lips of so distinguished an officer of H.M. regular service as the Adjutant General.

Colonel Ross now called for three cheers for Her Gracious Majesty which was responded to with a soldier's will. The Brigade then formed column of fours and were marched back to their private parades.

The Adjutant General and Staff subsequently rode round the several camps, with the neat clean appearance of which he seemed much pleased. The approach to the cavalry camp was ornamented by a tasteful arch way surmounted by the inscription "Victoria Cavalry Camp, 1870." The tents of the officers and men of the whole Brigade were more or less decorated with the spoils of the forest trees, the various shades of the maple and evergreen standing forth in strong relief.

Great satisfaction was expressed by the force on the breaking up of the camp on the 28th ultimo at receiving their pay without a moment's delay from the hands of the District Paymaster, Captain Hyndmand, a most active officer in the performance of his duties.

The field officers of the different Battalions were all well mounted, Colonel Lord Aylmer, Colonel Ibbotson and Colonel Cooke in particular. Lieut. Colonel Lovelace, Officer Instructor of cavalry movements, performed the duties of acting Adjutant to the squadron, and under his command both the Cookshire and Sherbrooke Hussars were exercised daily in every branch of the cavalry service. This officer was the recipient of a handsome testimonial from the officers and men of the squadron prior to his leaving Sherbrooke.

In order to create emulation amongst the Volunteers of the Brigade the Deputy Adjutant General, Colonel O. Smith, awarded several medals, which, although of very little intrinsic value, will be equally prized by those corps who had the good fortune to obtain them and are to be shot for hereafter by the non-commissioned officers and men of the different troops and companies, viz: "Medal for the best and cleanest kept cavalry camp." The Cookshire and Sherbrooke Troops having equally clean and neatly arranged camps were each awarded a medal. "Medal for the cleanest kept infantry Battalion Camp." The 54th Richmond Battalion were awarded this medal. "Medal for the best and cleanest kept infantry Company tents." The No. 4 Company, 58th Battalion, were awarded this medal.

The 53rd Battalion also obtained a prize for cleanliness of rifles.

The medical charge of the camp was performed by Dr. Worthington, M.P., Surgeon Major, and Asst. Surgeon Austin, who latterly, during the absence of Dr. Worthington on private affairs, performed the former duties.

Nothing can be better than the formation of brigade camps for giving the Volunteers a knowledge of active movements in the field. The officers and men of the Sherbrooke camp displayed an excellent spirit and the fact that on the breaking up of the encampment, Capt. Winter the active camp Quartermaster, reported every article of camp equipage forthcoming, speaks volumes for the attention paid to the orders issued on this subject.

It is rumoured that the next brigade camp in the Eastern Townships will be held at Richmond, P.Q., a central point on the Grand Trunk Railway.—COMMUNICATED.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The following are the principal items of news from the seat of war, since our last:

The Prussians are said to have completed their preparations for shelling Paris, having mounted their guns and mortars in their lines. But the garrison of Paris is said to be prepared at any moment to assail the besiegers.

The battle which occurred near Chateau Gaillard on the 4th has been productive of important results. The Prussians were defeated and forced to retreat. The position taken by the French necessitated the evacuation of Pithiviers by the enemy. The Prussians abandoned that point with so much precipitation, that many cattle, and a large amount of forage, &c., fell into the hands of the French.

At Lyons the Reds seem determined to organize a movement. They have had a meeting at Grenoble numbering over 2000 persons; speeches were made. It is expected that the Government will at once take measures to stop these manifestations.

The French have a belief that a great General who died lately at Rheims was Von Moltke. The story is no doubt founded on the death of the Duke of Nassau near that city. The Provisional Government is said to be well assured of political support from the rural districts. A report that no prisoners will be taken by the French in consequence of the cost of keeping them, and that the Germans will retaliate accordingly comes from Berlin. It is to be hoped for the honor of humanity that neither belligerent will so far depart from the customs which mitigate the horrors of modern warfare.

Five hundred houses were destroyed in Strasbourg by the bombardment, and numbers of persons rendered homeless. Subscriptions for their relief are general throughout Germany.

ST. QUENTIN, 5th, via Tours, 6th.—There was a combat yesterday near Soissons, and prisoners say that two regiments of the army of the Duke of Mecklenberg Schwerm were defeated by the garrison.

TOURS, 6th.—News has been received here that the Prussians have now completed all their arrangements for shelling and attacking Paris. The guns and mortars are in po-

sition. The spirit of the population, however, is undented. The garrison are prepared at any moment to second such attack as the forces outside of the Prussian lines may make. The French are aware that some time must elapse ere an active movement can be made, and they use the delay in drilling and arming the Mobs.

General Rigau was successful yesterday in an engagement with the Prussians.

It is asserted that an armor of Lyons has constructed a steam mitrailleuse, the most formidable yet known.

The National Guards of the army of Rouen had their first brush with the enemy on the 1st inst., near Boueniers, about forty miles from Paris, in the forest of Ronsigny. The National Guard behaved very gallantly and for two hours had the advantage, driving the Germans back through Mantes, where many were killed in the desperate conflict on the bridge over the Seine and nearly to Mesy, where reinforcements of cavalry and artillery came up to the Germans from Menheim, and these in their turn regaining the offensive drove the French back in considerable disorder, and with heavy loss.

At latest advices the Germans occupy Mantes, the bridge over the Seine, the Magny road, and the Faubourg of Limay. Communication is reopened, however, to Aluns with Rouen.

All the villages around Metz have been destroyed by the late cannonade.

The Duke of Nassau was killed on the 24th while riding with the King of Prussia and Staff from Rheims to Chalons, for the purpose of conferring with Prince Frederick Charles. In the thickest part of the woods there suddenly rang out a double volley of musketry from an ambuscade. The third carriage containing the Duke and staff was riddled with bullets, one aide de camp was instantly killed, another mortally wounded, and the Duke also killed. The fifth carriage containing the King, was struck by several balls, but no one was hit. The woods were scoured by cavalry without any result.

The old Republican party of France are reported hostile to the plebiscite, and will not vote. The rural vote is nearly all in and is unanimous in favour of the Government.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Corporation of Berlin have voted handsome sum for the relief of the people of Strasbourg. The Queen is a heavy subscriber. The garrison has been placed in the city of Mulhausen.

M. Thiers says his representations to Prussia were confined to the placing of the Tours Government in the most favorable light, and to the showing of the risks of Prussian aggrandizement. He made no proposition whatever.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The German National party demand a Constituent Assembly and the reconstruction of the Confederation.

The result of the British Cabinet Council was a further postponement of the action of the Ministry in regard to mediation. The tone of the *Times* shows that the Government must yield to public sentiment.

TOURS, Oct. 4.—Details have just been received here of the battle near Paris on the 30th of September. The firing was constant at Ville Juif for three hours, and then it ceased suddenly. The Prussians were worsted at first, but they brought up a large force of artillery, when the French retreated. They were not pursued and did not lose a man on the retreat. Many carts loaded with Prussian wounded arrived at the village of Masseé.



**THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW**  
 AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.  
 VOLUME IV.  
 1870.

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

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

**CLUBS! CLUBS!!**

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**AGENTS.**

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

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

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

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

**DAWSON KERR**.....PROPRIETOR.

**THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW**

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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 may reach us in time for publication.

**CONTENTS OF No. 40, VOL. IV.**

<b>POETRY.—</b>	Page.
The Nameless Dead.....	630
<b>LEADERS.—</b>	
Editorial Correspondence—Chicago, etc ..	632
Count Bismarck's Circular.....	634
News of the Week.....	635
Reviews.....	635
<b>CORRESPONDENCE.—</b>	
From Montreal—B.....	628
The Military Prize Grant.....	629
<b>RIFLE MATCHES.—</b>	
Ontario Rifle Association .....	630
G. T. Volunteers, Brantford.....	626
Ontario County Rifle Match.....	623
Score of G. T. Brigade at the Ontario Rifle Association Match.....	635
At Beauport Flats.....	633
<b>SELECTIONS.—</b>	
Volunteer Organisation in Canada.....	625
Russian Troops on the Prussian Frontier.....	628
Public Address to General Lindsay.....	627
Red River.....	628
The Battle of Rezonville.....	626
The Sufferings of Strasburg.....	630
England and the War.....	637
The Fortifications of Paris.....	637
<b>MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.</b> .....	638
<b>MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.</b>	



**The Volunteer Review,**  
 AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

“Unbribed, unbought, our swords we draw,  
 To guard the Monarch, fence the law.”

OTTAWA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1870.

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

**EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.**

ST. PAUL.

St. Paul, although a city of yesterday, bids fair to become the great commercial emporium of the Northwestern States—in this connection occupying a far more commanding position than Chicago. At the head of navigable water on the Mississippi, and within 154 miles of that by the St. Lawrence, no city in the world is so favorably situated for the concentration and dispersion of the commerce of the richest half of the North American continent, for while she stretches one line of navigation towards the Gulf of Mexico, short railway communication places her within 154 miles of that to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and 216 miles of that to Lake Winnipeg by the Red River.

There is thus opened up a series of communication centering at St. Paul which lays under contribution the commerce of at least 1,500,000 square miles of the most fertile territory in the world, more than one-third of which is within British America. Situated, as previously stated, at the head of navigable water on the greatest river of the continent, it is within 154 miles by railway

now open to Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, also the head of the St. Lawrence navigation, and 216 miles of Breckenridge, the head of navigation on the Red River, which falls into Lake Winnipeg. It will thus be seen that the lines of communication stretch south to the Gulf of Mexico, east to the Atlantic, and north to the Arctic Sea. While projected railways westward will extend its connections as far beyond the State of Minnesota as profitable. With such a position and a country of unbounded fertility the future of this great emporium is assured. In fact nothing can prevent it overshadowing Chicago, because the latter has but one outlet, while St. Paul commands three; and the day on which the Intercolonial Railway is opened, the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals enlarged, and the Ottawa Canals commenced, will at once double its existing commerce. It does not require any extraordinary foresight to predict its future commercial greatness.

The city is built on a bluff of soft sandstone capable of being cut with a knife, and is already noted for its excellent ale, owing to the splendid cellerage afforded by the facility with which excavations are made in that material. It is quite common to have passages cut from those cellers to the levee or embankment at the river edge, a distance of some hundred feet, so that shipments can take place with ease and little expense. The population are principally Irish, Canadian, or German, and quite as good as, if not more so, than the genuine Yankee. Indeed, it appears to me that the peculiar quality of enterprise so coolly appropriated by the American orators as the exclusive property of their own people is more due to the natural advantages by which they are surrounded than to anything inherent in the race itself, for were I placed in the same circumstances I should most assuredly be governed by the same impulses, notwithstanding that I am by temperament anything but enterprising.

The loss of the “Captain” forms the subject of speculation here just now. To my mind the received despatches give no reasonable account of her fate. That she was at once the strongest, swiftest, and best armed steamer in the world is beyond doubt, and that she disappeared in a squall where it was only necessary to reef topsails. To the rest of mankind Admiral Milne's report as contained in the papers here, may be conclusive, but to the practical seaman it is all nonsense. The squall as described could not seriously incommode a yacht smartly handled—to the crack ship of the British fleet it has been fatal, and the loss of the “Royal George” repeated without the satisfaction of knowing how it happened. Since poor Capt. Cowper Coles first gave the world, through *Blackwood*, in 1858, his idea of a turret ship I have given the matter more or less study. Brought up a seaman, and having served seven years in the British navy, my after profession as an engineer directed the best

of my naturally mechanical mind to the study of the principles of mechanical science as applied to the construction of vessels for war purposes, and I early arrived at the conclusion that the turret ship as originally proposed could never be anything beyond a floating battery for harbor defence. The principle involved being that of having her batteries and lines of fire over her centre of gravity, or, in other words, along and parallel to her line of keel, demanded as a primary condition that her stability laterally should not be disturbed—in other words, that she should not roll in a seaway or keel over under canvas or steam. The *lowness* of freeboard implied this condition, and rendered it necessary for safety to prevent the possibility of laboring in a seaway, while the elevation of the cupola or turret above the maindeck with its own enormous weight tended, in the event of rolling, to the destruction of the vessel by its propensity to get unshipped. If, in addition to all this, the "Captain" was *over-masted*, as is asserted, the cause of the catastrophe may be found in the fact of the breaking loose of one of the twenty-five ton guns in the turret during the squall, and that its rolling unshipped the turret, leaving a hole some thirty feet in diameter in the main deck, which would be then probably covered two feet deep by water, no earthly power could save the vessel, and it was perhaps from this cause she foundered. The loss of the "London" in the Bay of Biscay some years ago was due to a similar cause; a sea having broken away the glass covering of her engine room lay open a hatchway twenty feet by ten, which could not be closed. I think this awful experience will be decisive of the experiments with cupola or turret cruisers. Poor Captain Coles having successfully triumphed over all difficulties after years of disappointment of the most disheartening character, to lose at one stroke his life and reputation was indeed a hard fate. There can be no question but he deserved all the honor of having originated the system, and its value in still water will be readily acknowledged.

The return of the French Batio fleet without having achieved anything is terrible evidence against the value of the costly naval armaments of past years. Armor-plated vessels with powerful steam engines on board were, according to theory, a new element in naval warfare, and could easily dispose of forts, castles, and other defences, but actual practice proved they were far more useless in the latter particular than the old wooden walls that had to depend on masts and sails alone for power of manœuvring.

It would seem that we have come to this—*"modern naval warfare demands a class of vessels of small size and light draught but heavily armed to operate against shore defences,"* and it is an open question whether these vessels should be armor-plated or not. My own views are that they should be merely *shell proof*, for the following reasons—all vessels attacking a shore battery labors un-

der the disadvantage of being liable to a plunging fire on deck from the, as a general rule, greater height of the battery—in most cases she could not elevate her guns to produce any effect on the battery by direct fire, and, as a consequence she would be reduced to the alternative of bombarding from a moveable position where her small size continually in motion, would make her particularly difficult to hit—an immovable object of greater size, whose position would not vary, and whose range could be accurately determined. It is therefore clear to me that the true solution of this problem will be found in the increased weight and range of *shell* ordnance. Neither torpedo, weight of shot or battery can protect against it, and if the fort is shell proof, the town, docks and stores could not be made so.

The most dangerous war vessel of the future will be a vessel of 125 feet keel, 20 feet beam, mounting a shell gun of large calibre, with enormous steam power in proportion to her size, two screw propellers and schooner rigged, masts constructed to be struck and laid along deck; when in action the gun to be mounted in the bow and when not in action below the deck. A vessel of this description, with fifty hands, would do more mischief than the lost "Captain" with her gallant crew of 500 souls, while 100 of her class could be built and equipped for the cost of that monument of naval construction, skill, and perseverance.

Some Finnisterre, with its many glorious recollections, has a sad memory now attached to it, while English history will be studied the loss of the "Royal George" and the "Captain" will mark two grand periods in its naval annals.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lowe, has been astounding the world by the way in which he and the Gladstone cabinet are enacting the part of "the old man and his ass," that beautiful and pathetic fable which boys were formerly taught at school, illustrating the doctrine of vacillation. The worthy old gentleman is described at the conclusion as "having tried to please everybody, he succeeded in pleasing nobody, and lost his ass in the bargain." The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his exquisite wisdom, lays it down as an axiom that "*Intervention means the abandonment of neutrality.*" Most true; but is it not almost time to abandon neutrality when your neighbor's house is about being set on fire by the man over the way. He then says, if England intertered "The Prussian statesmen would feel that we balked them in a moment of success, and it would be a standing grievance against us for ever," a capital plea for all possible contingencies. "If we advise France to take terms from Prussia, supposing she demands cession of territory, could it be wise in us to associate England with what France would regard as humiliation?" So then this Whig-Radical Cabinet stands like the donkey between two bundles of hay, starving. They cannot say to Prussia you

have broken the power of your rival, take the expenses of the war and be satisfied. This could not humiliate France, nor would it be an unfair or unfavorable argument, while it would to a certain extent restore the *status quo ante bellum*; but sleek Mr. Lowe knows full well that himself and conferees could as soon stop the flow of the Rhine and turn it upwards as check the career of Prussian conquest—the day when vacillating Lord John Russell shrank from defending Denmark against Prussian aggression was the knell of England's death as a great European power, and blinking Mr. Lowe should have told his hearers the honest truth. Henceforth Europe knows but two powers—the German and the Russian—and England's influence in its affairs will be confined to her own islands.

It needs no prophet to point out that France was her only effective ally, Prussia has destroyed her military prestige forever in a campaign of *thirty days*. Italy must and will submit to German dictation, while Austria will have more than enough to do to preserve for the House of Hapsburg her hereditary dominions. It is thus early seen that no power has a common interest with England—no equilibrium of power exists in Europe, Prussia commands it and could conquer it all if so disposed, so that honest Mr. Lowe's affectation of meddling was both hypocritical and dishonest.

His admiration of the Prussian system is a clear proof of that treachery with which Gladstone's Cabinet are administering the affairs of England—towards a thorough revolution socially and politically. He says the "Prussian success proves what a superior system of popular education can do,"—and again, "I think I hear in that the knell of standing armies,"—and then goes on to say that France has been conquered by an "armed nation," and that if standing armies were abolished the people would only fight in a just cause.

Now it shows that what has been charged against the Gladstone administration in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW was substantially correct, namely, that they wanted to concentrate the troops at home for the purpose of disbanding the army altogether without supplying its place with any other force, trusting to Bright and Co.'s peace doctrines to defend British wealth and independence.

Mr. Lowe deliberately lied to his hearers when he put the success of the Prussians down to a system of popular education. It is not popular, because it is forced as a consequence of an iron law on the people, and I am satisfied that no people wanting the docility of the Prussians would for one hour submit to the restrictions of what Mr. Lowe calls popular education—for instance that popular education that would compel John Bright from the age of 17 to 47 to carry a rifle and do military duty when called on first having given *three years* at least, and if particularly obtuse as John with his ideas could not fail to be, *five years* to the service

of the Public as a soldier, and after that any time in the interval be hauled away from his Cotton Mills to take his place as full private in the ranks in a march on Schleswig Holstein or Alsace without any regard to his personal interest. That is just what the truth telling Chancellor of the Exchequer calls popular education, and I hope the Whig-Radicals will only try the experiment of applying it to the English people.

Here in Canada Sir G. E. Cartier has been able to adapt to the social condition of the people a modification of the Prussian principle, fitted for a free people, with distinguished success. But it could not be applied to the social condition of the English people while Gladstone, Bright & Co. will maintain 1,000,000 of them as paupers for the sake of regulating the labor market for the benefit of Manchester and Birmingham, and besides, no man in that administration is a statesman, or has the slightest pretensions to the title. The knell of standing armies is not rung—England will be obliged to increase hers, and the era of wars will not be ended by arming the people *en masse* or training them as soldiers, to the national loss; on the contrary, the present example shows that wars will be more easily precipitated when Bright and Lowe's millenium arrives. At the same time the Whig-Radicals will have the satisfaction of knowing that their vacillation has secured two enemies instead of one for England, and that it will not be long before her turn comes. The Prussian King has acted a manly and proper part in refusing to treat with the Provisional Government in Paris. But it seems to me that the Empress Regent was woefully wanting to herself in not standing her ground—I suppose General Trochu would not support her, but her ministry were a pack of mean-spirited and detestable cowards. What the end may be it is difficult to say, but it would seem that having conquered Paris he will treat with the Empress Regent, set Napoleon at liberty, and leave France to choose its own form of Government. At the same time I confess it appears to me that he will carry out the principle of the Secret Treaty by absorbing Holland, and would probably not object to France having Belgium, for I do not look to his desire to acquire Alsace and Lorraine as anything more than a mask for a greater and ulterior design—nothing need prevent all this if he desires it.

Mr. Gzowski, the President of the Ontario Rifle Association, at their recent meeting in Toronto, recommended that a Canadian team should be sent to England next year to compete at the annual Wimbledon matches. The proposition was well received, and a resolution passed in accordance therewith limiting the number of the team to not more than twenty, and leaving the selection of the team in the hands of the President. The idea is a good one, but would it not be as well to include the other three Provin-

cial Rifle Associations in the arrangement and make it truly a national affair. Five men to be chosen from each Province, from amongst the best crack shots to be found in them, regard being had to the character as well as the proficiency, but no partiality or family favoritism. We throw out the suggestion to the Executive Committee of the Ontario Association for their consideration. We believe a team can be selected from the crack shots of the four Provinces that will prove themselves a match for their cousins of either England, Scotland, or Ireland. We have carefully examined the scores made in this and the old country, and have come to the conclusion that Canada cannot be beaten.

We are gratified to learn that, on the recommendation of Sir G. E. Cartier, Minister of Militia, Her Most Gracious Majesty has been pleased to confer the Order of St. Michael and St. George, upon Colonels Osborne Smith, Fletcher, McEachren, and Chamberlin, in acknowledgment of their distinguished services during the recent Fenian raid in the Province of Quebec. These gentlemen well deserve this honorable acknowledgment of their services at the hands of their Queen, and we are sure it will be hailed with delight by the people of Canada generally, and the Volunteers in particular.

The Toronto City Council held a special meeting on Tuesday the 4th instant, and appointed a committee to draft addresses to Colonel Wolseley on his leaving Canada, after his gallant conduct in the Red River expedition, and to the Governor General on his elevation to the peerage, and Sir John A. Macdonald on his visiting Toronto after his recovery from his late illness. The address to Colonel Wolseley will be forwarded to England.

The first detachment of the 60th Rifles, consisting of 192 men and eleven officers, arrived in Toronto on Monday afternoon, the 3rd instant, and at once took the boat for Montreal. The 60th have brought home with them the only prisoner captured in Fort Garry, a fine young bear fifteen months old, which formerly belonged to O'Donoghue and which that worthy left behind him when he made his sudden exodus. So far as is known at present the 60th will go into winter quarters in Quebec, relieving the 69th, who are ordered to the West Indies. The remainder of the expedition will arrive at Toronto, it is expected, on Tuesday, getting to Collingwood by the *Chirona*. They will number 200 men, including a battery of artillery and a company of engineers, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Boulton, A.A.G.

General Doyle and Admiral Fanshawe arrived at Halifax by the last steamer from England. The Admiral comes to succeed Admiral Wellesley in command of the British North American Squadron. The late commander returns to England to assume command of the Channel fleet.

At the recent dinner given by the citizens of Montreal to Colonel WOLSELEY on his return to that city from Fort Garry, after having successfully conducted our noble army of Canadian Volunteers and Regulars, through an unbroken wilderness of over 600 miles, surmounting difficulties of the most Herculean kind and enduring hardships unparalleled, without any casualties to their journey's end, well deserves the thanks of the people of Canada; and we are pleased to see the Montrealers immediately on the return of the gallant Colonel thus publicly acknowledging them.

General LINDSAY, in a telegram to Mayor WORKMAN, who presided on the occasion, thus pertinently alludes to the services of Colonel WOLSELEY in connection with the Red River Expedition:—"The success of the expedition to Red River is owing to the ability and energy with which he conducted it, in which he was supported by the officers and men. The difficulties were great, but his resources were greater. Though personally absent, I am present with you in spirit. Farewell."

His WORTH then proposed the toast of the evening, the health of Col. WOLSELEY, and in so doing alluded in graceful and flattering terms to the brilliant military career, in India, the Crimea and in Canada, of their distinguished guest.

Colonel WOLSELEY, whose rising was the signal for the most enthusiastic cheering, said:--During my career as a soldier I have often found myself in difficult positions, but I think I may say that I have never before felt so unprepared for my duty as I now do in standing up to thank you for the great honor you have done me this evening. The flattering terms in which you, sir, have alluded to my services are most gratifying to me and I shall long cherish them in my memory. Gentlemen, I accept this public welcome from you not only as a high personal compliment, but also as a mark of your appreciation of the services performed by the expedition which I had the honor of commanding. I am glad to have this opportunity afforded me of expressing my gratitude for the cordial manner in which I have been backed up through the operation by General Lindsay. Every application I made to him was acceded to at once, and the assistance and valuable advice which I received from him at all times makes me deeply indebted to him. The difficulties to be overcome during the progress of the expedition were of no ordinary nature. It must not be forgotten that our route for 600 miles lay through a wilderness of forests, lakes and rivers, where no supplies of any description were obtainable. We began our work by road-making. Upon arriving at Prince Arthur's Landing we expected to find a road made from thence to Shebandowan Lake, where it had been settled we were finally to embark. The distance is about 48 miles, of which only 26 were practicable for waggons. We landed at Thunder Bay on the 25th of May. The road runs through a clay country where swamps are numerous. The consequence was that soon after the road had been partially opened out, it was practically impassable for our heavy traffic after a day's rain. The first great rut to crack was the

transport of our store and provisions over the first forty eight miles. Happily I soon discovered from Mr. McIntyre, of the Hudson's Bay office at Fort William, that the Kaministiquia river could be made available. I am deeply indebted to that gentleman for the information he gave me on this point, for I have no hesitation in saying that if we had been solely dependent upon this road, the Expedition might be still struggling over the portages on the arduous journey. It was arranged that the expeditionary force should embark at Shebandowan in 140 boats; with the exception of a few which were conveyed in waggons, they had to be taken up the river and hauled by manual labor over the portages to a height of eight hundred feet. At one time, gentlemen, in July, things looked very unpromising. Some of the bridges had been seriously injured by the floods in the river, and the still unfinished road was for miles little better than a canal of mud. A few croakers began to shake their heads and to say in undertones to one another that we should never even succeed in getting to our starting point. I never, however, doubted for one moment of our success, and knowing what great things Canada expected from us, nerved us all to rebouled exertions. Once started, our journey occupied about seven weeks from Shebandowan Lake to Red River. During that time the labor, so cheerfully endured by the men, was excessive. To toil at the oar day after day, from dawn till dark to drag boats, and carry on their backs all their provisions and other stores over about 49 portages, making a total distance of over seven miles, such was the work that had to be accomplished before we reached our destination. I have campaigned in many parts of the world, but I never before saw men go thro' such incessant labor. For days together the men were wet through. They had at times to work up to their waist in water, and during the months of June and July fine weather was the exception, and rain was the rule. Great as was their labor, and trying as was this exposure, I never heard a murmur from any one. Officers vied with their men in carrying heavy loads, and the praiseworthy rivalry between the Regular troops and the Militia in their eagerness to get forward, enabled me to reach our destination earlier than I had at one time anticipated. My temperance friends will learn with pleasure that this was one of the few military expeditions ever undertaken where spirits formed no part of the daily ration. There was a large allowance of tea instead, and notwithstanding the melancholy forboding of some medical officers, the result was a complete success. There was a total absence of sickness and crime. As many of my friends have relations in the regiments now stationed at Fort Garry, I have great pleasure in stating that I left them all well. I saw both battalions on parade before I left that place, where they turned out in a manner that surprised me. I am sorry to find that some individuals have endeavored to make the world believe, that the conduct of the Militia since their arrival at Fort Garry has not been as orderly as it might have been. I can assure you that during the time I stayed there I never had cause to find any fault with them. They were as well behaved as any regiment of our army could have been under similar circumstances. Canada may well be proud of them, and they, I can bear witness, have worked hard to earn the approbation of their country. Personally, I feel that I owe them a debt of gratitude, which I am proud to acknowledge. It will always be a source of pleasure to me to remember that I commanded the first military expedition under-

taken by the Dominion of Canada. I feel confident it will form a bright era in its history, as having been the direct means of securing to Canada a Province destined to become the home of millions, and in my opinion the future granary of the British Empire. I expected to find a country rich in productiveness; but, gentlemen, I was not prepared to see that great *terra incognita*, the North-West, was a territory containing within its limits every natural element of wealth and agricultural prosperity. Two things are required to develop its resources. First, an active and intelligent population; and, secondly, railway communication with the outside world. As regards the people, I believe that emigrants from Canada are much more likely to prosper than those going out fresh from England. The winters are more severe, and and it requires Canadian experience to enable settlers to prepare for them. As to a railway, of course I think that one leading from Ottawa direct to Fort Garry, through our own provinces, would be the best. But is such a mighty undertaking to be accomplished within the next few years? And if not, what, may I ask, is to be done in the meantime? Gentlemen, the magnificent soil of Manitoba has lain fallow long enough, and it would be an unwise policy to allow years to pass over whilst a railway is being constructed through the difficult country north of Lake Superior, when, by judicious encouragement, the railway recently opened out between Duluth on the Lake, and St. Paul on the Mississippi, could be easily extended to British Territory at Pembina. Of course it is disagreeable having to depend upon a line of communication running through a foreign country, no matter how friendly its Government may be to us; but I am not aware that any great practical inconvenience has resulted hitherto from our having to depend during winter upon the line running from Portland to Montreal. Although I have no intention of alluding to the political affairs of Manitobah, they being entirely outside my province as a soldier, yet before I sit down, I wish you to understand that the wild reports spread in the newspapers as to the lawlessness and disorder said to be existing at Fort Garry, are greatly exaggerated and highly colored. In a country where deeds of violence had so recently been perpetrated, it cannot be expected that everything will be forgotten in a day by those who have suffered from them. Time, the great curer of most ills, will in this instance bring its accustomed relief, and I have no hesitation in saying that I consider 100 armed policemen are now, and will be for years to come, amply sufficient to keep the peace in Manitobah, where the large bulk of the inhabitants, both French and English speaking, are loyal to the Crown and to the Dominion of Canada. Gentlemen, I have taken up a great deal of your time, but I think you will pardon me for alluding to one other subject, for I should not be doing justice to my feelings, if I did not take this opportunity of recognizing the assistance rendered by the Red River Expedition by Mr. D. Smith, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the officers acting under his orders, wherever we met them. Every soldier belonging to the Expedition owes them a debt of gratitude. I beg again to thank you for the honor you have done me this evening. I shall never forget it, nor the many kind friends whom I see around me. I have spent eight years amongst you. I now say good-bye with unfeigned regret. In all that concerns you and this country, I shall always take the deepest interest, for I feel that I am as much a Canadian as any one here. Col. WOLSELEY sat down amidst loud and prolonged cheering.

## REVIEWS.

THE *Canadian Illustrated News* of October 1st has for a cartoon a copy of the celebrated burlesque map of Europe for 1870, which represents "Britannia as 'studying the position' and closely watched by Ireland. Spain, smoking, leans on Portugal. France fighting the invader, Prussia, which stretches one hand towards Holland and the other towards Austria. Italy says to Bismarck, "Take off your foot." Corsica and Sardinia, a little joker, laughs over everything. Denmark lost his legs in Holstein, hoping to re-take them again. European Turkey yawns and awakens. Asiatic Turkey sucks her Aookah. Norway and Sweden bound *à la panthère*; and Russia resembles a rag-picker, waiting his chance to fill his basket." The Fulford Memorial, Montreal, is an excellent engraving, and the same may also truthfully be said of all the others. Indeed, the two last numbers are far ahead of their predecessors, and if the same care is taken in producing well executed plates, and a little more attention to the printing, we see nothing to prevent its becoming a rival of the best of English illustrated newspapers, as it already is that of the United States.

## CANADIAN ITEMS.

We understand that the Metropolitan Rifle Match will be finished next week.

The O. B. G. A. will commence their annual drill at the Drill Shed on Tuesday next.

One hundred and fourteen of the Papal Zouaves sailed from Brest on the 27th ult., on their return to Canada.

The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee to investigate the Ontario and Erie Ship Canal, reported resolutions favorable to it, and the Chamber adopted resolutions encouraging the project.

The French Consul General acknowledges through the Quebec papers, the receipt of \$200 dollars from Toronto \$288 from Halifax, and \$225 from St. John, N.B., for the French wounded.

The members of the Civil Service Rifles employed in the Post Office Department had a friendly trial of skill at the rifle with their confreres in the Finance Department on Wednesday afternoon. The Financiers came out victorious.

The Provincial Exhibition will be held at Kingston next year. Our delegates contested obstinately to have the Exhibition held here, but they were out-voted and left in a minority—the numbers being for Kingston 77, for Ottawa 51.

At the recent meeting of the delegates from the various Boards of Trade in Canada, held in Montreal, on the 5th inst., for the purpose of forming a Dominion Board of Trade, the scheme was favourably entertained and the following gentlemen elected office bearers for the ensuing year:—Hon. J. Young, President, and Mr. W. C. Givers, Vice-President. Council—Messrs. Ira Gouind Montreal; F. Foy, Quebec; W. Elliott, Toronto; E. W. McGillivray, Ottawa; Hon. J. Robertson, St. John's, N.B.; John Caruthers, Kingston; C. B. Smith, London; John Watson, Hamilton. It was resolved to apply to the Dominion Parliament for a charter. Ottawa was selected as the next place of meeting, to be held on the third Wednesday in January. The meeting then closed

## WOUNDED.

Steady, boys, steady!  
Keep your arms ready!  
God only knows who we may meet here,  
Don't let me be taken;  
I'd rather awaken  
To-morrow in — no matter where,  
Than lie in that foul prison hole—over there.

Step slowly!  
Speak lowly!  
These rocks may have life,  
Let me lay down in this hollow;  
We are out of the strife.

By heavens! the foeman may track me in blood,  
For this hole in my breast is outpouring a flood.  
No! no surgeon for me, he can give me no aid,  
The surgeon I want is a pick and a spade.  
What, Morris, a tear?—why shame on ye man!  
I thought you a hero; but since you began  
To whimper and cry like a girl in her teens,  
By George! I don't know what the devil it means.

Well! well! I am rough, 'tis a very rough school,  
This life of a trooper—but yet I'm no fool!  
I know a brave man, and a friend from a foe,  
And, boys, that you love me, I certainly know.

But wasn't it grand?  
When they came down the hill over sloughing  
and sand?  
But we stood—did we not—like immovable rock,  
Unheeding their balls and repelling their shock!  
Did you mind the loud cry,  
When, as turning to fly,  
Our men sprang upon them determined to die?  
Oh! wasn't it grand?

God help the poor wretches who fell in that  
fight,  
No time was there given for prayer or flight;  
They fell by the score in the crash hand to hand,  
And they mixed their blood with the sloughing  
and sand!

Huzza!  
Great heavens! this bullet hole gapes like a  
grave!  
A curse on the aim of the traitorous knave!  
Is there never a one of ye knows how to pray,  
Or speak for a man as his life flows away?  
Pray! Pray!

"Our Father! Our Father!"—why don't you pro-  
ceed?  
Can't you see I am dying? Great God! how I  
bleed,  
Ebbing away!

Ebbing away!  
The light of the day  
Is turning to gray!  
Pray! Pray!

"Our Father in Heaven"—boys tell me the rest,  
While I staunch the hot blood from the hole in  
my breast.  
There's something about the forgiveness of sin;  
Put that in I—put that in I—and then  
I'll follow your words and say an amen:

Here Morris, old fellow, get hold of my hand,  
And Wilson, my comrade—oh! wasn't it grand,  
When they came down the hill like a thunder-  
charged cloud.  
And were scattered like mist by our brave little  
crowd!

Where is Wilson, my comrade, here stoop down  
your head,  
Can't you say a short prayer for the dying and  
dead?

"Christ God, who died for sinners all,  
Hear thou this suppliant wanderer's cry:  
Let not e'en this poor sparrow fall!  
Unheeded by Thy gracious eye.  
Throw wide Thy gates to let him in,  
And take him pleading to Thine arm.  
Forgive him, O Lord, this life-long sin,  
And quiet all his fierce alarms."

God bless you, my comrade, for singing that  
hymn,  
It is light to my path when my sight has grown  
dim.  
I am dying; bend down, till I touch you once  
more;  
Don't forget me, old fellow—God prosper this  
war!  
Confusion to enemies—keep hold of my hand  
And float our dear flag o'er a prosperous land!

LONDON, 1st.—A despatch from Bombay  
mentions the death of Lord Mayo, Viceroy  
of India.

The weak points of the defences of Paris  
which the Germans rely upon carrying  
promptly are the heights of Sceaux, which  
approaches the forts within 4,000 paces, the  
distance between the forts and the city  
being only 1,500 paces more, and the gaps on  
the western side north and south of  
Mount Valencien.

## VICTOR HUGO.

HIS ADDRESS TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

Victor Hugo has addressed to the German  
people, through the Paris journals, the fol-  
lowing letter, a brief extract from which was  
received by telegraph:—

GERMANS:—He who speaks to you is a  
friend.

Three years ago, from exile, I welcomed  
you to the Exposition of 1867 in your city.  
What city?

Paris!  
For Paris belongs not alone to us. Paris  
is as much yours as it is ours, Berlin, Vienna,  
Dresden, Munich, Stuttgart, are your capi-  
tals. Paris is your centre. It is only at  
Paris that we can feel the heart of Europe  
palpitating. Paris is the city of cities—the  
city of mankind. Athens and Rome were;  
Paris is.

Paris is nothing more than an immense  
hospitality.

You return there to-day.  
How?

As brothers, as you did three years ago?  
No. As enemies.

Why?  
What is the sinister misunderstanding?

Two nations have made Europe. These  
two nations are France and Germany. Ger-  
many is for the West what India is for the  
East, a kind of dignified grandmother. We  
venerate her. But what is passing, and  
what is to be said? To-day this Europe  
which Germany has constructed by her ex-  
pansion and France by her divergence, Ger-  
many wishes to overturn.

Is it possible?  
Would Germany overturn Europe in de-  
stroying Paris?

Reflect.  
Wherefore this invasion? Wherefore this  
savage effort against a brotherly people?

What have we done to you?  
Does this war proceed from us? It was  
the Empire which desired it? The Empire  
which made it. The Empire is dead. It is  
well.

We have nothing in common with that  
corpse.

It is of the past? we are of the future.  
It was hate; we are sympathy.

It was treason; we are loyalty.  
It was Capua and Gomorrah; we are  
France.

We are the French Republic, and for our  
device *Liberty, Equality, Fraternity*; we  
write on our flag *United States of Europe*.  
We are the same people as yourselves. We  
had Vercingetorix as you had Arminius.  
The same fraternal ray, the same sublime  
bond of union joins the German heart and  
the French soul.

This is so true that we shall say here:  
If, unfortunately, by your fatal error, you  
proceed to extreme violence, if you come to  
attack us in this august city confided in  
some manner by Europe; if you assault  
Paris, we shall defend it to the last extremi-  
ty; we shall fight with all our strength  
against you but we declare we shall con-  
tinue to be your brothers; and your wound-  
ed—do you know where we shall place  
them? in the palace of the nation. We  
shall assign the Tuileries in advance as an  
hospital for wounded Prussians. There will  
be the field hospitals of your brave impris-  
oned soldiers, and it is there our women shall  
go to care and succor them. Your wound-  
ed shall be our guests; we will treat them  
loyally, and Paris will receive them into her  
Louvre.

It is with this fraternity in our heart that  
we shall accept your war.

But Germans, what means this war? It  
is ended since the Empire is at an end. You  
have killed your enemy, who was also ours;  
what more do you desire?

You come to take Paris by force! But  
we have already offered it to you with love.  
Do not make a people close their doors who  
have always held out their hands to you.  
Be not deluded about Paris. Paris loves  
you; but Paris will fight you. Paris will  
fight you with all the formidabile majesty of  
her glory and her mourning.

Paris, menaced by this brutal assault may  
become terrible.

Jules Favre has told you eloquently, and  
we all repeat it, expect a desperate resis-  
tance.

You may take the fortress, you will find  
the rampart. You may take the rampart,  
you will find the barricade. You may take  
the barricade, and then—who knows the  
resources of patriotism in distress—you will  
find in the sewers mines of powder ready to  
blow whole streets into the air. This will be  
the terrible sentence you must expect. To  
take Paris stone by stone, to slaughter  
Europe on the spot, to kill France in detail;  
in each street, in each house that great light  
must be extinguished soul by soul.

Germans, hold back! Paris is formidable.  
Think a while before her walls. All trans-  
formations are possible for her. Her indol-  
ence gives you the measure of her energy.  
She seems to sleep. She will awaken. Her  
thought will leap from its scabbard like a  
sword; and this city, which yesterday was  
Sybaris, to-morrow may be Sarragossa.

Do we say this to intimidate you? No  
certainly not. Germans, you are not to be  
intimidated. You had Galgacus against  
Rome and Keorner against Napoleon. We  
are the people of the *Marseillaise* but you  
are the people of the *Marliat Sonnets* and the  
*Song of the Sword*. You are a nation of  
thinkers who have come to need a legion of  
heroes. Your soldiers are worthy of ours;  
our soldiers have unsurpassable bravery.  
yours have intrepid coolness.

Hear nevertheless. You had able and  
skillful generals; we had incompetent ones;  
you made the war clever rather than brilliant,  
your generals have preferred the useful to  
the grand; it was their right; you took us  
by surprise; you came ten to one; our sol-  
diers stoically allowed themselves to be  
massacred by you who had wisely placed all  
the chances on your side; consequently from  
that day in this dreadful war Prussia has  
the victory, but France has the glory.

At present you believe you have a last  
blow to strike. You rush upon Paris and  
take advantage of our noble army, deceived  
and betrayed, nearly all stretched dead on  
the battle field, to throw your 700,000 sol-  
diers, with all your machinery of war—your  
mitrailleuses, your steel cannons, your Krup  
bullets, your terrible artillery—on 300,000  
citizens standing on their ramparts, on  
fathers defending their firesides, on a city  
full of trembling families; where there are  
wives, sisters and mothers, and where, at  
this hour, I, who speak to you, have my two  
grand children one of whom is at the breast.

It is on this city, innocent of this war;  
on this city which has done nothing but  
share with you her brilliancy; on Paris iso-  
lated, superb and desperate, that you pre-  
cipitate yourselves—an immense wave of con-  
flict and slaughter. Such would be your  
role, valiant men, great soldiers, illustrious  
army of noble Germany. Oh! reflect.

The nineteenth century would see this  
frightful event—an orderly nation become  
savage, abolishing the city of nations; Ger-  
mans extinguishing Paris; the German raising  
the axe over the Gaul. You the de-

scendents of Teutonic knights, make war unfairly; you exterminate the group of men and of ideas which the world needs; you demolish the organic city; you recommence Attila and Alaric; you follow Omar, in burning the library of mankind; you raze the Hotel de Ville as the Huns razed the Capitol; you bombard Notre Dame as the Turks bombarded the Parthenon; you present to the world this spectacle; the Germans again becoming Vandals, and you will be barbarism decapitating civilization.

No, no, no!

Do you know what this victory would be to you? it would be dishonor.

Ah! surely no one can think of frightening you Germans, glorious army, courageous people, but they may reinstruct you. It is not certainly opprobrium which you seek, well, it is opprobrium which you find; and I, a European, that is a friend of Paris; I, a Parisian, that is a friend of peoples, inform you of the peril you are in, my brothers of Germany, because I admire you, I honor you and because I know well that if something makes you retire it is not shame it is not fear.

Ah! noble soldiers, what a return to your homes. You will be conquerors with bowed heads; and what will your wives say to you?

The death of Paris—what mourning.

The assassination of Paris—what a crime.

The world would mourn; you would incur the crime.

Do not accept this formidable responsibility.

Stop!

And then, a last word: Paris driven to the last; Paris sustained by all uprisen France can conquer, and should conquer, and you will have attempted at a dead loss this violence which already rouses the world. In any case efface the words: *destruction, abolition, death*. No, Paris will not be destroyed. If it is destroyed materially, it will augment morally. In ruining Paris you sanctify it. The scattering of the stones will be dispersion of ideas. Fling Paris to the four winds and you will only make each grain of that dust the seed of the future. That sepulchre will cry: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. Paris is a city, but Paris is a soul. Burn our edifices, they are only our bones; their smoke will take shape and will become enormous and living, and will mount up to Heaven; and there will be seen on the horizon of peoples, above us, above you, above all and everything, attesting our glory; attesting your shame, that great spectre of darkness and of light—Paris.

Now, I have done. Germans, if you persist, be it so, you are warned, go attack the walls of Paris. Under your bombs and your mitrailleuses she will defend herself. As for me, an old man, I will be there without arms. It is proper for me to be with people who are dying; I complain that you are with kings who are killing.

Paris, Sept. 9, 1870.

VICTOR HUGO.

#### TROCHU ON WAR.

It is not often that the professional soldier speaks of his great business of war in terms like the following which we quote from a volume by General Trochu, the officer whose name is coming more and more into prominence in connection with the war—

"I must bear my witness," he says, "to a truth with which my own experience has deeply impressed me, when I declare that nothing less resembles war and battle than

the common description of both. War, which imposes so many sacrifices in men and money on the people who engage in it, and upon the armies which make it so many trials and efforts, breeds, especially in the countries over which it is waged, most inevitable misery and disorder. Those of old times always degenerated, and in our own times often still degenerate into outrage, violence and devastation, wreaked upon the innocent and habitually inoffensive populations which are trampled under foot by the contending hosts. Here are the real, widespread terrible evils of war. They are little spoken of, if they are spoken of at all, for the cry of these ruined people is stifled by the emotion of the battle-field and of politics. But the spectacle of these dumb and helpless sufferings is heart-breaking to every soldier who possesses the least magnanimity. All such soldiers are amazed that modern civilization, which is so proud of having supplanted force in the dealings of man with man by principles and by the law, should still be attempting to settle international disputes by letting loose the scourges of war. The soul of such soldiers sickens with scorn at the aspect of the carpet knights who invoke war and celebrate its glories in a conventional jargon which betrays their vanity, their ignorance, their ambition, and their pretension. But at the same time the duties and responsibilities of high command cannot fail to elevate the sentiments of all such men. To lead, then, troops, by the authority of character and of example, into adopting the habits and accepting the rule of discipline; to dispose them to consideration and kindness towards non-combatant populations to inspire the soldier with respect for himself, with respect for the mission confided to him by his country's flag as shall make it easy for him to lay down his life in their behalf—what work can be more worthy than this of the noblest and the loftiest spirit. From this point of view I firmly believe that wars which bear the double stamp of right and of necessity exalt the temper of a nation, snatch a community from the enervating enjoyments of a long peace, and reconstruct its manhood by tempering anew in the ordeal of peril and of endurance its character and its soul."

#### THE EMPEROR'S EXPLANATION OF HIS REASON FOR GOING TO WAR.—

General Turr has communicated the following particulars of a conversation he held with the Emperor, in Paris, at the Tuileries, on the 22nd July, 1870. War was then declared, and the General observed that the declaration had fallen among them like a shell. The Emperor, he states, replied, "I had not an idea of making war at present, but since the occasion has come I accept it, and it is better now than later, for Prussian efforts continue to mine Paris, Florence and Vienna, and the disconnecting process makes vast strides. The point of the sword is not directed against me alone, and if the other European powers do not see it, so much the worse for them. I see a European danger, and I do not hesitate. If France is left without support—well! it is not the first time. France fought to save Europe." Such are the words attributed by General Turr to the Emperor in July last, and he adds, on his own part,—“Is it not true that the Emperor made an alliance with England in 1853 to curb the power of Russia—is it not also true that he vigorously aided Italy to become Italian? Now, by undertaking this war, he will save Europe from being Prussianized. It may be that he will fall himself, but the work undertaken in the common cause of civilized

humanity will remain." General Turr proceeds to speak of Prussian incentives and intrigues at Turin, Milan, and Genoa, among the working classes of Austria, and the journals of Vienna. "You will then comprehend," he says, "how and why the Emperor has sought to bring Prussia to an account before all her machinations should be completely ready." General Turr thinks that the French ought to have delayed some weeks, but he thinks that Lobouf was mistaken in his calculations, which may cost France dear, and possibly cost the Emperor his throne. "Alas?" he continues, "Cavour is no more, and the others are but dwarfs, or Italy and Austria would have at once declared for France." General Turr declares himself an advocate of German unity and liberty, but does not think these are included by any means in the Prussian programme. Under their system, he says, you will find an excellent administration at justice, but as for liberty it is vain to expect that so long as their military organization exists. One is forcibly reminded at this time of the refusal of the Prussian Parliament to grant the king's war supplies at the time when Prussia desired to enter into a peaceful and commercial career. Bismark haughtily dissolved the Chambers and told them to come back when they had altered their intentions. They did reassemble and voted the required amount, and from that time all liberty of political action has been dead in Prussia.

Concerning the siege of Paris and the calculations of the Germans, Dr. Russell writes thus to the *Times*:

"Dr. Russell writes to the *Times* from Ligny as follows:—I have already spoken of the impression produced by the news of the evacuation of Chalons on the Prussians, but I own it appears to me to be exaggerated. It is impossible to gauge the real depth of the French patriotism, but seems beyond belief that Paris should fall without a blow. Whatever the qualities of the Prussian army may be—and they never have been excelled in ancient or modern times in the qualities that make nations victorious—it must be remembered that but a very small part of France has yet been overrun by their armies—that Paris alone contains more able bodied fighting men, or men of fighting age, than the whole German army; that the city in which they live is girded by walls and belted by fortresses, and that outside there is still a great mass of soldiery who, discomfited and depressed it may be by recent defeats, would by one success be converted into a joyous confident host, burning for fuller revenge and larger victory. There are obvious considerations which make it premature to conclude that the war is over, even when the German army is encamped outside the capital; but it is quite certain that the leaders of that army have calculated the forces that affect their movements with the most profound attention, and that there is not an element in the emergency, and in all the matters relating to it, which has not been thoroughly worked out. To me a siege of Paris—there can be no siege of all Paris—appears a tremendous undertaking; but I am persuaded that such an operation has not been left out of the German estimate of the necessities and sacrifices of this gigantic campaign."

Beyond doubt, Paris is provisioned for four months. An appeal has been issued by the authorities begging the citizens to exercise the greatest care and frugality in the use of the provisions from the present moment.

**RICHIELEU RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**

The fourth annual prize meeting of this Association, was held at St. Johns, P.Q., on the 20th and 21st instant. The use of the Range was kindly granted by S. Vaughan, Esq.

The weather was fine and the attendance fair; a number of spectators were on the ground who appeared to take an interest in the competition.

The Prizes were well contested, the competition in the last match commenced at the longest range first, which had the effect of keeping the score low. Seven different corps were represented, and the prizes were pretty equally distributed. The management gave good satisfaction. It will be noticed that the Border corps held their own with their brethren from Montreal. The attention of the correspondent of the *Evening Star* is requested to this fact

**1ST—ST. JOHNS VOLUNTEER MATCH.**

Open to all non-commissioned officers and men of the St. Johns Artillery, and 21st Battalion. Ranges, 200 and 400 yards. Five shots at each. Entrance free.

1st Prize \$10, Pte. R. Howard, No. 4 Co., 21st Batt. ....	31
2 do 8, Sgt. Hanna, Gar. Art. ....	29
3 do 6, Pte. F. Vaughan, No. 4 Co., 21st Batt. ....	27
4 do 4, Gunner Brennan, Gar. Ar. ....	27
5 do 3, Pte. Bowers, No. 5 Co., 21st Batt. ....	26
6 do 3, Pte. Delisle, No. 2 Co., 21st Batt. ....	25
7 do 2, Bugler Gillespie, Gar. Art. ....	24
8 do 2, Sergt. Pearson, " " ....	23
9 do 1, Pte. Riel, No. 4 Co., 21st Batt. ....	23
10 do 1, Pte. Nicholson, No. 2 Co., 21st Batt. ....	23

42 competitors.

**2ND MATCH—OFFICERS SWEEPSTAKES.**

Open to the officers of the St. Johns Volunteer Force, Ranges, 200 and 400 yards. 5 shots at each. Entrance 50 cents. With \$10 added. Ten competitors.

1st Prize, One-third of the stakes, Maj. Carreau, 21st Batt. ....	29
2 do One-fourth of the stakes, Ens. Larocque, 21st Batt. ....	27
3 do One-sixth of the stakes, Lieut. Col. Fletcher. ....	23
4 do One-eighth of the stakes, Lt. Vaughan, 21st Batt. ....	22
5 do One-eighth of the stakes, Capt. Roy, 21st Batt. ....	21

**3RD—RICHELIEU CHALLENGE MATCH.**

Open to all Volunteers. Ranges, 200, 400 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each. Twenty prizes, \$2. 54 competitors.

1st Prize, \$15, Sgt. Maj. Hawley, 60th Batt. ....	43
2 do 10, Pte. Ferguson, G.T.R. Rifles. ....	41
3 do 8, Maj. Rowe, 60th Batt. ....	41
4 do 6, Lt.-Col. Fletcher. ....	41
5 do 5, Pte. Mandigo, 60th Batt. ....	40
6 do 5, " H. Miner, 52nd " ....	40
7 do 4, " Nichols, 51st Batt. ....	39
8 do 4, Ensign Andrews, Victoria Rifles. ....	39
9 do 4, Corp. Derrick, 60th Batt. ....	39
10 do 3, Capt. Lucas, 51st Batt. ....	38
11 do 3, Pte. Delisle, 21st Batt. ....	36
12 do 3, Maj. Carreau, 21st Batt. ....	36
13 do 2, Sergt. Sims, Victoria Rifles. ....	36

14 do 2, Corporal Curtis, 60th Batt. ....	35
15 do 2, Lt. Vaughan, 21st Batt. ....	35
16 do 2, Ens. Donngby, 21st Batt. ....	33
17 do 1, Pte. Jamieson, 60th Batt. ....	33
18 do 1, Sergt. Boomhover, 51st Batt. ....	33
19 do 1, Pte. Miller, 21st Batt. ....	31
20 do 1, Sgt. Vaughan, 60th Batt. ....	31

—*St. Johns News.*

**BATTALION INFANTRY.**—On Wednesday, at noon, No. 2 Company, in command of Lieut. Hewson, returned from Barrie, having been favored with fine weather for their eight days' military evolutions. The ten companies of the battalion are in command of Lieut. Col. McKenzie, and we are glad to know that everything passed off pleasantly and satisfactorily. To private J. McKoy, of No. 2 Company, belongs the honor of making the highest score rifle practice, and the same gentleman succeeded in carrying off the Battalion badge. We were present on their arrival at the station and, in marching through the town to the drill shed, they exhibited a steadiness and soldiery bearing which, we think, reflects great credit upon the officers in command.—*Collingwood Enterprise.*

A *Tribune* despatch dated St. Petersburg 26th, says the Government announces semi-officially that it will persist in its policy of neutrality, and that the Turkish war would have no connection with the present conflict. There is a constant movement of troops. Regiments and cannon are daily passing through the city.

The newspapers are unanimous in urging a settlement of the Eastern question and the rogation of the treaty of Paris.

Diplomatists say that Gortschakoff is resolved to speedily upset it. This solution has been probably peaceably arrived at between Gortschakoff and Bismarck.

In a circular from Bismarck describing Favre's interview with him, Bismarck says that the terms of peace and territorial cessions were only mentioned incidentally, viz:—The formation of a new Moselle Department with the arrondissements of Salesbourg, Chateau Salins, Sarreguemines, Metz and Thionville, was designated as an organization answering the intention of the German Government. An armistice was then the main point considered; and the final programme submitted, and which the National Defence Government rejected, was, First. That in and about Paris the military *status quo* was to be maintained; second, that in and about Metz there was to be a continuation of hostilities, but they were to be limited to a circle around Metz, to be more definitely determined; third, the surrender of Strasbourg garrison as prisoners; the Toul and Bitsche garrisons to be set free, and the duration of the armistice to be two or three weeks.

The total number of prisoners taken by the Prussians during the war is, according to telegram, 1 marshal, 39 generals, 3,810 officers, 123,990 men, and 1,400 wounded, and also the following spoils and trophies of war: 57 eagles (standards), 136 small standards, 887 guns, 102 mitrailleuses, 4,000 wagons, 15,400 horses, and incalculable quantities of small arms, ammunition, equipments, and commissariat stores. These are exclusive of the spoils of Strasburg.

**SPOILS OF STRASBOURG.**—At Strasbourg the Germans captured 170 guns, worth 2,000,000 francs, property in the bank worth 5,000,000 francs, and immense quantities of clothing, ammunition, etc.

About one hundred and twenty million feet of sawn lumber were this season shipped to England, the United States, the West Indies, and South America, from the Ottawa lumbering district. Our American neighbors were our largest customers, taking about a hundred million feet. Some hundred and forty million feet of lumber have been made this year.

**REMITTANCES**

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 8th inst.:—

**MONTREAL.**—(Per Agent)—Capt. Hooper, \$2; Col. Ferrier, \$2; Capt. Esdail, \$2; Major K. Campbell, \$2; Major McKay, \$2; Capt. Millroy, \$2; Major Cole, \$2.

**QUEBEC.**—(Per Agent)—Capt. Forrest, \$2. **KINGSBURY, Que.**—(Per Agent)—Major Williamson, \$2.

**HAMILTON.**—C. G. Dyatt, Esq., \$2.

**DOMINION OF CANADA.**



**MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.**

**HEAD QUARTERS,**

*Ottawa, 30th September, 1870.*

**GENERAL ORDERS, (29.)**

No. 1.

**ACTIVE MILITIA.**

*Memo.* The Indian Couriers, along the line between Prince Arthur's Landing and the Red River, having been removed, all correspondence for the Militia Battalions of Riflemen now stationed in the Province of Manitoba, should be sent *via* Pembina, State of Minnesota.

**1st (or Ontario) Battalion of Riflemen.**

Leave of absence on private affairs is hereby granted to Ensign Hugh John Macdonald, for three months from the day of his departure from Fort Garry.

No. 2.

A Quarterly Return is to be sent to Head Quarters, by Deputy Adjutants General of Military Districts, giving the name in full, with the rank and corps, how qualified, and date of certificate of all provisionally appointed Officers of their respective Districts who may have qualified during the quarter.

The first Return made should include all Officers provisionally appointed who have qualified, but have not been "confirmed in their rank" by General Order.

Officers commanding Corps will forward, from time to time, the required information, through the Brigade Major, to the Deputy Adjutant General of the District.

VOLUNTEER.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery. No 4 Battery, (St. Andrews).

To be Captain, provisionally : Eber S. Polley, Esquire, vice Osborne, resigned.

To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally : W. Whitlock, Gentleman, vice N. T. Greathead, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel, Adjutant General of Militia. Canada

BREAKFAST.—EPP'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately favoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1/4 lb., 1/2 lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England. 39-26i.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Tender for Post Office, Quebec," will be received at this Office until Friday evening the 28th instant, for the erection and completion of a new Post Office at Quebec.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of Pierre Gauvreau, Esq., Architect, Department of Public Works, Quebec, on and after Saturday, the 15th Instant.

The signatures of two solvent and responsible persons, willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment 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, 3rd Oct., 1870. } 41-3in.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, Oct. 7, 1870.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 12 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, Toronto," will be received at this Office until Monday Evening, the 21th Instant, for the erection and completion of a new POST OFFICE.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at this office, and also at the Office of G. W. SROXN, Architect, King Street, Toronto, on and after the 11th Instant.

The Tender must be in one bulk sum, embracing All Trades and Classifications of Work and Material.

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

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

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Department of Public Works, } Ottawa, 1st Oct., 1870. } 41-3in.



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PUBLIC ATTENTION

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

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

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

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

City Hall, Ottawa, March, 21, 1870. 13-01



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Montreal, March 16, 1870.

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