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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of the Dominion of Canada

VOL. IV.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1870.

No. 46.

CANADA: THE FENIAN RAID AND THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

[From *Blackwood's Magazine* for October.]

[CONTINUED.]

Verily it is not surprising that the Canadians, who have felt the pinching of the shoe, should think there has been somewhat too much of obsequious demeanor on the part of the imperial authorities towards the United States Government, recalling as they do the facts following:

1. That in 1866, although the Fenian preparations were as open as day, and though parties of armed Fenians were collecting and drilling at different points along the frontier for weeks before the raid actually took place, the President's proclamation was not issued until after the marauders had entered Canada, whereas its publication a few days earlier would not only have prevented the violation of Canadian territory on that occasion, but, by demonstrating that the executive was in earnest, would probably have prevented the repeated attempts of the same nature that have since been made.

2. That in 1866, as in 1870, the only effect of the presence of United States troops, when they did reach the frontier to the number of a few dozen, was to shelter and protect the Fenians in their flight.

3. That the arms captured from the Fenians by the United States authorities in 1866 were, a year later, and just when the Fenians were openly preparing for another raid, restored to those excellent men. After such a scandalous measure, is it wonderful if the poor deluded wretches could never be brought to believe that the United States Government had any real desire or intention to interfere seriously with their operations?

4. That every year since 1866 the Canadian people have been subjected to a heavy military outlay directly, and to a serious industrial loss indirectly, by the necessity of calling out an armed force to repel threatened incursions, for which the Fenians made their preparations in the most open and deliberate manner; establishing depots of arms and military stores at various points within the territory of the United States along the line of the Canadian frontier; and even concluding contracts for the supply of biscuits and provisions for the subsistence of the invading army! All of which measures were matters of notoriety, and were published in the American and Canadian journals.

The above are a few of the facts, for the

literal correctness of which we can vouch of our own knowledge, which explain and go far to justify the soreness of feeling now prevalent in Canada; but whether justified or not the feeling is there—it is intensely real—and it would be fatuous on the part of our rulers to disregard it.

In direct opposition to the representations of military officers who had served in Canada, and in disregard of the remonstrances of the Colonial Ministers, who declared that their hands would be seriously weakened for the maturing of their military policy by such a measure, the English Government at the end of last year resolved to persevere in their declared intention of further denuding Canada of troops. In vain it was represented that the state of affairs which necessitated the despatch of reinforcements to Canada in 1866 had not passed away; that the Fenian organization still retained sufficient vitality to give trouble; that any sweeping reduction of the Canadian garrison would be magnified by the Fenian leaders for the purpose of persuading their followers that Canada would prove an easy conquest: that those leaders were careful to proclaim, *more Hibernico*, that they did not come to make war on Canadians, but on England for the liberation of Ireland; and that the Canadians felt, and justly felt, that so long as their country was likely to be made the battleground of the Fenians against England, the efforts they were both able and willing to make in their own defence, even although those efforts were more than sufficient, should in honor and justice be powerfully seconded by the presence and co-operation of English troops.

The following extract is from a letter written during the summer of 1869 by a gentleman who commands a frontier battalion of volunteer militia in Canada:

"I am not very apt to take a gloomy view but I must confess that things look rather dark in Canada just now. Here we are with the military force of the Dominion only partly organized, the troops of the line ordered home, and the Yankees, I honestly believe, preparing for war. What is to become of us? You know that the men of Kent or of the Lothians are not more devoted to Britain or more loyal to her constitution than the Canadians are, and Britain ought now to say whether we are wanted or not. If the English Government is not prepared to leave enough experienced officers to handle us, or enough regulars to steady us till we get licked into shape ourselves, they ought to tell us plainly, 'We don't mean to fight, even to save the Canadas.' That would be a far honest course than the present

shilly-shallying of cold shoulder and wet blanket, varied by an occasional fine period in the House of Commons that 'war with the colonies means war with England.' The colonies don't make war, and if they have to fight it will be in England's quarrel? yet they strip Canada of troops, not even leaving men enough in the country to form up the moveable columns which it was judged necessary to organize and to keep in hand against the Fenians. I hope I am wrong, but sometimes I cannot help thinking that English statesmen nowadays don't think the possession of half a continent, and the prestige belonging thereto, worth striking a blow for; and that the sentiments of Messrs. J. S. Mill, Goldwin Smith, and Dilke in his 'Greater Britain,' are the opinions which are entertained by the ruling classes of England generally. It looks very like it; and there are thousands in Canada who cannot help thinking what I have endeavored to express.

"If such is the policy of the Cabinet, they ought to tell us plainly, 'Make your own arrangements either for independence, or with your neighbors. We neither intend nor can we afford to help you.' And yet we don't want a great deal of help to hold our own. The Yankee frontier is as open as our own, and far richer; and if it came to harrying, they might discover the meaning of the war being carried into Africa. The sack of Buffalo would pay for all the towns on the Niagara frontier, and Detroit would compensate for Windsor. Oh! I do think we could, even if we did get a thrashing, give Uncle Sam such a taste of what war meant, that he would be satisfied to live in peace with us afterwards for another fifty years—and by that time I hope Canada could stand alone."

Although the views above expressed, especially with reference to the Americans being desirous of war, are doubtless exaggerated, they indicate faithfully the state of feeling along the Canadian frontier, the existence of which is of itself dangerous to the continuance of friendly relations between the two countries.

The Fenian operations during the past spring had so far the effect of modifying the policy of the Home Government, that the withdrawal of the regiments, which were ordered home in April and May, has been postponed till the autumn. There is no doubt that the Fenian move was premature. It was not intended to be made until after the troops had departed, in the one direction to Red River, in the other to England. The attack was first ordered for April, and the assembly along the frontier of armed bodies during that month rendered it neces-

sary to place 6000 volunteers on active duty to oppose them.

But finding the Red River expedition had been delayed, the Fenian leaders postponed their intended invasion to the 22nd May, a week previous to which date the Red River troops, including the 60th Rifles from Ottawa, had reached but not yet quitted Toronto, en route to the north-west.

In the debate in the House of Lords on Lord Carnarvon's resolution in praise of the Canadian militia, it is to be regretted that the new Colonial Secretary should have taken a line of argument somewhat detracting from the services of that force. Lord Kimberley's words were:

"My second objection is, that however strong our feelings may be of the services performed by the volunteers, we must measure the occasion by what actually occurred; and considering that this was a raid of certain marauders in time of peace, who were driven back, after they had advanced a few hundred yards over the frontier, in a way as discreditable to them as it was creditable to the volunteers, it would be quite contrary to precedent that this House should by solemn declaration record its sense of the services of the troops and volunteers."

Lord Kimberley knows little of the peculiar blessings of the United States constitution, if he measures the gravity of the occasion when these bands of marauders crossed the Canadian frontier by the result; and he fails to do justice to the officer to whose judgment and promptitude of action, more than to any other circumstance, England and America are indebted for escape from a very serious difficulty.

The gravity of the occasion consisted in this, that several thousand Fenians were distributed at different points along the frontier, while more thousands were en route from different quarters. If the first party which crossed the line had been unopposed, and had been able therefore to occupy and intrench the strong position of Eccles Hill just within the Canadian frontier, it would have fallen to the lot of the Canadian volunteers to dislodge the enemy from a strong position, in place of defending it against him. The Canadians would not have been in a position to attack with prudence for at the least twenty-four hours, the news that the Fenian flag had been displayed unopposed on Canadian soil for twenty-four hours' communicated by telegraph to all parts of the Union, would have brought to the invaders a large accession of strength. The Fenians would have fought with confidence, as their backs would have been almost touching United States territory; and if the first attack on their position had not been completely successful, a storm of sympathy for "the war" would have swept over the Union, tens of thousands of filibusters would have entered Canada, and the United States executive would have been powerless to prevent a state of war between the two countries.

Fortunately the command of the Canadian frontier where the first collision took place was confided to Lieutenant Colonel Osborne Smith, formerly of the 39th Regiment, whose energy and ability in executing the same trust during the raid of 1866, gained for him the confidence of General Lind say, who then commanded the troops in Lower Canada, as well as that of the high spirited frontier farmers of whom the Canadian line of defence is composed.

When it appeared certain, from information that he received, that the Fenians were gathering on the frontier for the second

time, and that they were really in earnest, Colonel Smith, without waiting for orders from Ottawa, and sensible that every moment was precious, acted on his own responsibility, under one of the clauses of the new militia bill, by calling out all the frontier volunteer corps of his district for active duty. But as the distances the men would have to travel to their respective alarm-posts would render the concentration of the different battalions impossible under twenty-four hours from the time of despatching the orders, and as it was vitally important to forestall the enemy before they could obtain a footing on Canadian soil, he telegraphed to Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlin, the commander of the Missisquoi battalion—a gentleman who combines the occupation of a journalist with the attributes of a cool and daring soldier—to occupy the strong position of Eccles Hill with such of the armed residents as could be got together in anticipation of the muster of the volunteers.

In immediate response to Colonel Chamberlin's appeal, thirty-five yeomen of the frontier, carrying their own weapons, good marksmen, proceeded on the evening of the 24th May, under Mr. Asa Westover of Dunham, to take possession of the important hill; and this advance guard was reinforced during the night by one officer and twenty-five men, being the earliest arrivals of the volunteers at their place of assembly. The arrangements for the defence of the post having been personally made by Colonel Smith, to Colonel Chamberlin was left the honorable charge of keeping this gate of entrance into Canada against all comers.

(To be continued.)

CANADA.

The letters, of which the following are copies, appeared in the *Montreal Herald* of Saturday, 5th November, and Monday, 7th November, 1870, addressed to the Editor and were received by him, respectively, from Major-General George Napier, C.B., the officer commanding the Western District, Canada, in June, 1866, and Lieut.-Colonel Booker, commanding Volunteers at Ridgeway on the morning of Saturday, 2nd June, 1866:—

HONORS TO VOLUNTEERS.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB,
LONDON, 21st Oct., 1870.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD:

SIR:—I have this day read your leading article of the 3rd instant about the decorations of the Order of St. Michael and St. George so deservedly bestowed upon Cols. W. Osborne Smith, McEachren, Chamberlin, and Fletcher, for their services during the recent Fenian raid, and I entirely agree with you in hoping that the same distinction may be conferred upon officers who also have served most gallantly in the Fenian invasion of 1866, and who fought so well at Ridgeway as they did.

I cannot, however, allow that Colonel Booker failed in utterly routing the Fenians because he did not receive the necessary support which had been promised him, as it is a well known fact that he left Port Colborne long before the hour named by Colonel Peacocke, and had it not been for the unfortunate alarm about cavalry he would have defeated them.

By some mistake—which I cannot account for—my despatch giving a detailed account of the operations against the Fenians was

never published, and, indeed a copy of it was never sent to the Governor, Lord Monck, and, consequently my opinion of the gallant conduct of the Volunteers at Ridgeway was not made public.

I regret it much, as had my despatch been published, I feel sure that many officers and men of the Volunteers—who as you say felt they were left most unfairly and unjustly almost under a cloud—would have seen that it really was not the case.

I trust, however, that the Imperial Government will decorate some of these officers for their gallant services, and I shall be very glad to see Colonel Booker's name amongst the recipients, as I never for one moment doubted his courage in the field, however much I regretted he did not completely beat the Fenians at Ridgeway.

I remain, Sir,

Your most obed't. serv't.,
GEORGE NAPIER,
Major-General.

HONORS TO VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD:

SIR:—I have this morning read General Napier's letter, published by you in the *Montreal Herald*, and have to thank that officer very much for his good opinion of me, and of my services in the Volunteer Militia. No officer in Her Majesty's service has known me better, nor is the present the first time General Napier has been so good as to do me the honor of speaking well of me.

I beg leave, nevertheless, to call in question the accuracy of the General's information to the effect that "It is a well known fact that he (Col. Booker) left Port Colborne long before the hour named by Col. Peacocke."

The public of Canada have, to some extent, shared this impression with General Napier.

I have avoided discussion, preferring to leave the whole question to that stern arbiter of events—*Time*—to justify me with those whose good opinion and regard I care to possess. The General's letter compels me to reply.

If it were part of Col. Peacocke's plan that I should have left Port Colborne at a later hour than I did, his orders to that effect were not conveyed to me. The orders I received were imperative, viz: to leave Port Colborne on the morning of the 2nd of June, 1866, at 5 o'clock, if possible, but not later than 5.30 under any circumstances—rations or no rations. I took the orders down in writing from the words of Captain Akers, R.E., the staff officer sent by Colonel Peacocke to convey to me Colonel Peacocke's commands, as follows, viz: *Memo.* "Move not later than 5.30; 5, if bread be ready. Move to depot at Erie and wait till 7. If not communicated with before 7, move to Frenchman's Creek. If 'No' by telegraph, disembark at Ridgeway, and move to Stevensville at 9 to 9.30 a.m. Send pilot engine to communicate with Lt.-Col. Dennis at Erie, and with telegrams."

See Captain Akers' despatch to Colonel Lowry, 7th June, 1866, in *Canada Gazette* [official] in corroboration of the correctness of my memo. Captain Akers writes:—

"Colonel Peacocke was to move on Stevensville so as to arrive there about 9.30 a.m. Lt.-Col. Dennis to move along Rail way to Ridgeway as far as the state of the Railroad would permit, and march from thence to meet Col. Peacocke at Stevensville at the above hour—and Lt.-Col. Booker,

being senior officer to Lt. Col. Dennis has taken over the command."

Being impressed with the importance of punctuality on my part, my anxiety was not to be late with the Volunteers, but to render every support in my power to the officer in command, and to obey orders to the letter, which I claim to have done.

As I have shown, I think conclusively, 9:30 a. m. was the hour named for me to meet Col. Peacocke at Stevensville. In order to accomplish this object, I had to travel 16 miles,—eleven by railway to Ridgeway, and five miles' march thence to Stevensville; Colonel Peacocke's column had to march from Chippewa to Stevensville;—the distance by direct road from the one place to the other is eight miles. At 5:07 a. m. the pilot engine, by my orders, left Port Colborne,—the cars, with the Volunteers, following in a few minutes. After arriving at Ridgeway, and when about three quarters of a mile from that village, on the road to Stevensville—the distance to Stevensville being a little more than four miles—the Volunteers were attacked by the Fenians. The time was then 7:30 a. m. I expected to march this remaining distance, with impedimenta, in two hours or at the rate of 2½ miles an hour, which rate of speed would have brought the Volunteers to Stevensville—no obstacles intervening—at between 9 and 9:30 a. m., the time named in orders received by me from Captain Akers, R. E., on behalf of Colonel Peacocke.

During the engagement with the Fenians I received a telegram from Colonel Peacocke, dated Chippewa, 5:30 a. m. as follows viz.: "I cannot leave before 7 o'clock." I cannot comprehend why this telegram was sent to me, unless it was intended to cancel previous orders as to the time of leaving Port Colborne.

This telegram evidences clearly that some previous order had been sent requiring me to leave Port Colborne at an hour or time specified, but which was earlier than that named in this telegram.

The only previous order I received touch the time of leaving Port Colborne was the one received from Capt. Akers, R. E. That order distinctly names 5 a. m., as is shewn in this letter.

Your obt. servt.,

A. BOOKER.
Lt. Col.
Vol. Militia.

Montreal, 5th November, 1870.

BURFORD.

RIFLE MATCH.

The return match between the Drumbo and Burford Infantry Companies, came off according to agreement, on Saturday last, at the Village of Drumbo. The firing commenced at 1 o'clock, p. m., by the Burford Company at 200 yards. The Burford men did not do as well as usual, some of the best shots missing two or three times; for instance, Capt. Yeigh, Lieut. Wetmore, and the two Whales made only from six to nine points each, against from 14 to 16 at the same range last year. Capt. Byrne could not account for it except that it was in the range. The Burford range is level while at Drumbo they had to fire up hill. This, we think, must have been the cause, for after the first two rounds there was very little difference between the two companies. However, be that as it may, Drumbo at the first range was 26 points ahead. At the 400

yards the contest was so very close that the Drumbo men only gained 3 points. The following is the score of both companies:—

	DRUMBO.	200	400	Tl.
Laidlaw		11	10	21
Lt. Pattullo		7	6	13
Ens. Fair		9	14	23
Sgt. Sharp		11	16	27
Sgt. Cockburn		16	16	32
Corp. Wilson		14	10	24
Pte. Hamilton		10	9	19
" Ellis		13	11	24
" McLaughlan		16	17	33
" Wilson		13	11	24
" Fitch		10	6	16
Bugler Cunliffe		12	11	23
		112	137	279
	BURFORD.	13	16	29
Capt. Byrne		8	9	17
Lt. Wetmore		9	14	23
Capt. Yeigh		11	14	25
Ens. Henderson		9	9	18
G. Whale		13	14	27
J. Padfield		11	2	14
H. Padfield		16	8	24
Wm. Heron		9	4	13
J. Charles		4	15	19
J. Tillison		6	16	22
J. Hunter		6	13	19
J. Whale		116	134	250

Majority for Drumbo. 29.

After firing the Burford Company entertained the Drumbo Company to a supper at Mr. Capron's hotel. The chair was occupied by Capt. Laidlaw, and the vice-chair by Lieut. Pattullo, on the right of the chairman sat Capt. Byrne, Lt. Wetmore, Capt. Yeigh, Lt. Robertson of Paris, and Lieut. Hornor of Princeton, on the left was Lieut. Col. Patton, Capt. Lemon, and Ensign Fair, after the cloth was removed speeches and songs became the order of the evening. "The Queen" "Royal Family" were drunk with loyal enthusiasm, the "Army, Navy and Volunteers" were ably responded to by Col. Patton, Capt. Lemon, Ens. Robertson. Captain Laidlaw then proposed the health of Capt. Byrne, which was drunk with three times three, the whole company singing "he is a jolly good fellow." Capt. Byrne thanked the company for the manner in which his name had been received, and made an able speech in favor of a thorough Militia organization before that of a standing army for Canada. The gallant Captain sat down amid prolonged cheering. Capt. Byrne in return proposed the health of Capt. Laidlaw, which was also drunk with great enthusiasm. Capt. Laidlaw spoke of the good feeling that always existed between the two companies, and if Drumbo ever had to give up her laurels there was no company he would rather would get it than Burford. The following toasts were then drunk:—"Agricultural interests," responded to by Mr. Clark; "Educational," responded to Mr. Fisher, and Charles; "Press," responded to by Lieut. Pattullo; the "Ladies," by Capt. Capt. Byrne, and Mr. Cameron; also the health of Col. Patton, Capt. Lemon, and of the officers and men of both companies in their turn. Songs were sung by Lieut. Pattullo and Mr. Fisher. The company broke up at nine.—*Paris Transcript.*

It appears that a permanent military school is to be established in Montreal, with the assistance of a company of the 60th Rifles, which, by order of the Lieutenant-General, is to remain for that purpose when the regiment starts for Quebec.

RIFLE MATCH.

Yesterday week, the 27th October, a shooting match took place at the rifle range here between the Elora and Fergus companies. The weather was wet and unpleasant giving no fair test of skill under more favorable circumstances, but such as rifle men may expect to meet with when on active service.—The result was in favor of Elora, as the following score will show:—

ELORA SCORE.	
Sgt. Tribe	24
Ens. Leslie	21
Pte. Young	32
" Aelo	26
" W. Smith	19
" Auger	26
" Baird	19
" Todd	16
" Land	18
Cor. Gordon	19
Pte. McDermott	12
" Land	21
Total Elora	253
FERGUS.	
Capt. Orton	18
St. Beattie	31
Sgt. Graham	27
" Gorrie	25
" Jordan	17
Pte. Allardyce	14
" Marshall	15
" McEwen	8
" Fough	20
" Mills	7
" McCulloch	28
" Sanderson	18
Total Fergus	228

Majority for Elora. 25
—*Elora Observer.*

The 69th Regiment will embark at Quebec to day. A strong appeal has been made by the *Quebec Chronicle* to the charitable in behalf of the poor married women who are not on the strength of the regiment, and who may be left unprotected for during the coming winter.

VOLUNTEER SURGEONS.—The militia authorities in connection with the reforms in the militia system, are now discussing the propriety of giving another grade to be open to the medical officers of the service. At the present the emoluments obtainable by medical men do not meet their expenses, and the losses they sustain by leaving their practice to attend the annual drill and service of the front. We should be glad to see a better prospect opened to them than they have just now.

The monster rifled gun which Mr. Krupp, the great foundry man of Essen, presented to King William after the last war, against the Austrians, is now on its second visit to Paris. At first it was exhibited there at the great exposition. To bring it to Paris on rail, complete with its carriage, a car of the largest dimensions had to be constructed. The bombshell it throws weighs 1,000 pounds, and every shot fired from it costs seven hundred Prussian thalers.

The war spirit of the women of Germany is quite as strong as that of the warlike sex. In every possible way they have sustained the strength and enthusiasm of the army, and have given great assistance in the furnishing of supplies and in taking care of the wounded or sick. The German papers are filled with facts illustrative of these statements.

BAZAINE'S LAST SORTIE.

A correspondent of a German paper gives the following account of the last sortie from Metz before its surrender:

Our troops received the alarm between one and two o'clock in the afternoon that the army of the enemy was again about to make a sortie. The brisk fire from cannon, mitrailleuses, and small arms, which soon began, showed that we were this time to have something more than a mere skirmish between outposts. Strong columns of the enemy had passed over into Maxe, the village burned down on the night of the 27th September, and had, as was natural in such sorties, driven back our outposts by dint of numbers, at the first assault. The cannonade became every moment livelier, and soon extended along the entire plain next to the Moselle, which stretches to the north of Metz. The plain was, it is well known, avoided by the enemy in his sorties up to the 27th of September. Since then, however, it has been selected as its chief place of encampment. The attack of the enemy was carried on in great force and with much vigor. In such sorties the enemy had a great advantage in the Chassepot on account of its great range—200 paces. About a quarter to three a living fire from cannon, mitrailleuses and small arms showed that the combat was going on along the whole line of the Moselle up to Bellevue. About this time also the Batteries of the enemy, which were erected inside the Fort St. Julien, in the wood of Grimont, began to disquiet our camp. The line of fighting was upwards of a mile long. On the right and left of the Moselle a lively contest went on between the artillery on both sides. Immediately after the first alarm had been given, I rode to a height in the village of Argancy, from which you could look down upon the entire field of battle. But, owing to the cloudiness of the weather and the smoke of the powder, I could not perceive clearly a single movement. The whole of the plain of the Moselle, in which the fight took place, was covered by one continuous cloud of smoke. Only here and there could you see the blaze of cannon, and the consequent increase in the smoke. About a quarter past three ascended two columns of smoke, which indicated the burning of two villages, probably Ladonchamps and Bellevue. The violence of the conflict reminded one of the 18th of August—at one time the thunder of the cannon, at another the fire of the small arms predominant; both never ceased for a moment. The direction of the latter, which at a quarter to four was towards the south-east, showed that the enemy was retreating. Scarcely, however, did the conflict show some symptoms of cessation in one place than it broke out with greater violence in another. As far as could be seen in the confusion, the small arms of the enemy and the cannons of the Prussians were most actively employed. Our batteries were again erected in the semicircle stretching from the village of Norroy over Foves, Semécourt, Maizeres, Argancy, Olgy, Melroy, and Charly, and were in constant operation, alternately discharging single shots and whole salvos on the columns of the enemy. Altogether from 120 to 150 cannon were employed on our side. The batteries in the neighbourhood of the villages of Argancy and Olgy were especially active on account of the situation. The position to the south of the village of Olgy was about five o'clock

strengthened by the arrival of two new batteries. On the side of the enemy the mitrailleuses and the cannon on Fort St. Julien were most remarkable. Those fired shots to a distance of three quarters of a mile; so that they not only reached several places occupied by us—Faily, Charly, Malroy, and Olgy but even went beyond them. A great many of their grenades fell on the height, which is bounded on the north by the villages of Argancy and Chatilly, and on the south by the villages Olgy, Melroy, and Charly. Fortunately, the greater part of these terrible projectiles missed their aim, which was, apparently, our batteries erected in that region. The shells which fell in the village of Olgy did but little damage. Between five and six o'clock, when darkness began to approach, the combat once more raged with remarkable violence. The peculiar rattling sound of the mitrailleuse was again heard. About six o'clock the battle seemed to be at an end, and I therefore returned to headquarters. Scarcely had I arrived there when I heard once more—it was now about half past six—the firing renewed. Then silence succeeded until seven o'clock, when fighting re-commenced. Repeated and continuous firing from small arms and cannons lasted until near nine, after the moon had begun to shine. The latter conflicts had been induced by our army, in order to compel the enemy to quit a strongly defended position in the neighbourhood of St. Remy and Ladonchamps, which he had gained at the commencement of the fight. In this our troops succeeded. The result of this battle, the severest and most important which has taken place before Metz since the 1st of September, is, alas! a negative one for both sides. Both have lost many men without gaining any advantages. In the peculiar position of our army, it is quite impossible to follow up the victory by penetrating into the immediate vicinity of the fortress. However bravely, therefore, the attacks of the enemy have been repulsed, the successes gained cannot satisfy the victor. I have not ascertained the exact amount of the losses. Ours alone must amount to several hundred. On our side the principal brunt of the battle was borne by the 10th Army Corps and the Landwehr division Von Kummer, which is now under command of General Von Volghts Rhetz.

PRUSSIAN DEMANDS.

(From the London Times.)

In three successive circulars to the representatives of the confederation at foreign courts, Count Bismarck has stated openly what Germany desires and why. For generations past France has been the enemy of Germany, and this war is only one of a series of attacks which Germany has been compelled to sustain. This time Germany has been victorious and therefore desires to turn her victory to permanent account. In their views national ambition has no place. They claim only the right to protecting themselves against a repetition of aggressions from which they have so long suffered, and the means of this protection they recognize only in the transfer to themselves of those fortresses and districts from which French invasions have proceeded. "The cession of Strasbourg, Metz, and the adjacent territory" constitutes the demand of the conquerors. These are the words of Bismarck on the 1st of this month, and, he adds "as yet I have never and nowhere raised demands going beyond these ideas."

Such a cession would leave France with an extent of dominion still equal to that which she possessed only eleven years since, for the acquisition of Savoy and Nice brought her a gain in territory sufficient to compensate for the loss now in contemplation. In population she would be slightly a loser—that is to say her 42,000,000, would be reduced to 41,250,000, but that is all. Count Bismarck concludes that for all purposes, except those of aggression on Germany, the power of France would remain unimpaired.

The French dispute the promises and disprove the conclusion. They assert that Germany is in no need of protection, and declare that the cession of a single inch of territory would be such an outrage on national honor that the last extremities would be preferable. They affirm that the war was the work of the late Emperor. If Imperial France was aggressive, Republican France will be resolutely averse from war. The Germans, therefore, have no occasion to demand the security they seek, and in thus seeking it at the cannon's mouth, under the walls of Paris, they are themselves becoming the aggressors, and a-voiding principles of extravagant conquest.

To these representatives Count Bismarck has replied that he cannot accept as satisfactory the guarantee which France offers. On the contrary the danger in future will be greater than ever, inasmuch as the French will never forget their defeat, nor forgive it. The Republicans have peace perhaps at their hearts just now, but Germany cannot believe in so complete a transfiguration of national policy. France will infallibly attack Germany again, and the Germans are determined to improve the present by curtailing her advantages. Count Bismarck declares, in the plainest terms, not only that Germany will abstain from intervention in the domestic affairs of France, but that she is perfectly indifferent to the course those affairs may take. The French may constitute their own Government after their own choice, and adopt any kind of Monarchy, or any kind of Republic, according to their pleasure. Whatever may be the form, the Germans will recognize it as soon as the French have recognized themselves, and negotiate with it in the terms of peace apart from all reference to its character. "Establish your authorities and give us our security," says the Count, "and we are ready to go."

Admitting that distrust is natural, we cannot believe in the value or in the necessity of the security required, we do not think the territory claimed is needed for the protection of Germany, or that it would answer that purpose. Count Bismarck himself admitted to M. Jules Favre that the annexation could only be accomplished in defiance of the feelings of the population and the opinion of Europe. The advantage of the new frontier would be counterbalanced not only by the disaffection of the inhabitants, but by the extreme offence given to France. The compensation, could not be regarded as immoderate; nor is such coinage altogether out of circulation in international settlements. But its use becomes more and more an offence against public morality year after year, and the Germans could hardly do better in their own interests and those of Europe than tie the French down to the principles of their own present proclaiming. What is now urged to keep the Germans from Alsace will effectually serve to keep the French from the Rhine, and the conquerors in a war like this can well afford to dispense with a more material barrier.

WEAPONS OF THE EARLIER DAYS.

That gunpowder was used by the Chinese early in the seventh century is among the things not generally known. It was in the form of Greek fire, and was mainly used by the Celestials for the blasting of rocks. In the year 668 it was employed in warfare though in what way there is no record to show. Judging from other evidences of scientific progress in China at that early period it is not improbable that some rude kind of firearm was devised and kept secret among the dwellers within the Great Wall, through the centuries that intervened before the use of gunpowder in Europe. We do not hear of cannon being used before the year 1427, when Edward III. employed them in his first campaign against the Scots. The French also used cannon in the battle of Cressy, about twenty years later. At that time they were formed of an iron tube, strengthened by large rings of the same material, which being driven on whj's red hot, formed by contraction a gun of great strength and firmness. In the reign of Henry V. bolts and "quarrels" were shot from cannon. These were succeeded by stones, and stones in turn gave way to iron bullets. In the meantime hand guns had been invented. They were introduced into England by Henry IV., when he landed at Ravenspur, in 1481. The invention of hand guns is ascribed to the Germans, and probably dates half a century prior to their use in this country. A Birmingham gun maker informs us that at first the hand gun was a single barrel, with an uncovered touch hole at the top, mounted upon a straight stock, and was fired from a rest by means of a match. A few years afterwards the stock was bent and the match lock introduced. The wheel lock, an Italian invention, which lessened the danger of firing, was introduced in the reign of Henry VIII., and continued to be generally used for a century and a half. Firearms, however, were not at that period greatly relied upon for the purposes of war. The awkwardness of the guns, together with the great difficulty and expense of procuring gunpowder, led to a prevailing preference for old appliances, and so late as Elizabeth's time archers were the strength of the English army. Sir James Turner states that the pistol was invented at Pistoja in Tuscany by Camillo Vitelli in the sixteenth century and another great authority, M. de la Noue remarks:—"The Reiters first brought pistols into general use, which are very dangerous when properly managed." These Reiters, or more properly Ritters, were the German cavalry who gave such ascendancy to the pistol as to occasion in France and subsequently in England, the discontinuance of the lance. Bayonets were first made at Bayonne, about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Poniards were the earliest weapons of this class, and were made with wooden handles fitting to the bore of the gun. A socket, by which it was fixed on the muzzle, was added subsequently, and in this improved form bayonets were used by the French in the reign of William III., to the intense astonishment of our Twenty-fifth Regiment of Foot. The flint lock is of Dutch origin and was invented in the reign of Charles II. It has undergone little essential alteration until within the last thirty years, during which latter period its modifications have been numerous and important. Oddly enough, the idea of igniting gunpowder by the application of a fulminating substance first occurred to a clergyman, Rev. Mr. Forsyth, in the year 1807. Although the subsequent

experiments of Mr. Forsyth did not succeed according to his expectations, the idea set other minds to work. and a few years later one Joseph Eggier invented the percussion cap. This was in 1816; but, strange to say, it was not until 1839 that they were used in the military service of England, and they were not adopted by the French until the following year. It is popularly supposed, that the rifled barrel is a modern invention. This is a mistake. Barrels were grooved by the Germans as early as the fifteenth century, and spiral grooves, giving the ball a rotary motion, were made at Nuremburg in the year 1620. The Poles were probably the first to use rifles in military service, but it was not until the American war of 1794 that they were placed in the hands of English soldiers.—*The Mechanics' Magazine.*

REMINISCENCES OF WELLINGTON.

Although Wellington was ever foremost in the fray, he was never wounded except upon one occasion, and that was at Orthoz, where he received a severe contusion upon his hip from a spent ball. This prevented him directing in person the last movements of the army on that day, but he did not quit the field until Soult had begun to retreat. In this engagement my elder brother, the late Duke of Richmond, was most dangerously wounded, while leading the company to the attack. The wound was pronounced to be mortal. Upon the following morning Wellington was enabled to get about upon crutches, and his first walk was across to the house in which his former aide de camp lay. He hobbled into the room, where the patient was still in a most precarious state. The surgeon, Dr. Hair, late of the Royal Horse Guards (Blues), who, exhausted with fatigue, was resting upon a mattress, started up at the entrance of the duke, and made a sign that the wounded man was sleeping. For a second Wellington leant against the mantelpiece, suffering from the most poignant grief. Suddenly my brother awoke and recognising his chief, expressed a hope that he had been successful on the previous day. "I've given them a good licking," replied the great man; "and I shall follow it up." The exhausted youth turned to doze again, and as the Duke quitted the room, he appeared broken-hearted at the thought that he had taken a last farewell of the son of one of his oldest and dearest friends. Another instance of Wellington's tender feeling may be mentioned. Dr. Hume, the Duke's staff-surgeon, who had attended Sir Alexander Gordon, one of his Grace's aides de camp, on the field of Waterloo, was anxious to report the death of that gallant officer as early as possible. With this view Hume tapped at the Duke's door, at about half-past three o'clock on the morning after the battle, and was told to come in. He found his Grace sitting up in his bed, covered with dust and sweat of the previous day. The kind-hearted surgeon told him of Gordon's death, and other casualties. Wellington was deeply affected, his tears dropped fast upon his friend's hand, which he held in his, and were chasing one another in furrows over his dusty cheeks. Brushing them suddenly away with his left hand, the Duke said, in a voice tremulous with emotion, "Well, thank God, I don't know what it is to lose a battle, but certainly nothing can be more painful than to gain one with the loss of so many of one's friends." With regard to an insufficient sense of the services of his army, I will here relate an anecdote exemplifying his estimation of it,

and characteristically truthful of himself and those he commanded. After the battle of Toulouse, my old commanding officer, Sir John Elley, at that time Adjutant General of Cavalry, dined at head quarters. The Duke was unusually high in spirits, he had received the news of Bonaparte's abdication; the war was at an end, and none seemed more rejoiced in its termination than he did himself. The conversation turned on the late immediate movements of the two armies, when Wellington exclaimed, "I will tell you the difference between Soult and me. when he gets into a difficulty, his troops don't get him out of it; when I get into one, mine always do." Wellington's temperament was buoyant, joyous, and happy. It made his household glad: to use a common expression, but a forcible one, he was "the life and soul of the house." There was a celebrated character attached to his Grace's household—no less a personage than the Duke's state coachman, Mr. Turnham. Nothing could convince this knight of the ribbons that the glory of Wellington had not in some degree descended upon him for in conversation he always spoke in the plural number; he talked of how *our* carriage had thrown that of the Prince Regent's into the shade, of *our* success in the Peninsula, of *our* reception at Madrid and Bordeaux, of what *we* had done at Waterloo, of how well *we* turned out at Paris, of *our* triumphant entry into the capital of France, and of the flattering manner in which the Kings of France, Sweden, and Prussia, the Emperors of Russia and Austria, had noticed us. Wellington often laughed at the grand eloquence of his coachman but respected him as an honest and excellent servant.—*Quiver.*

THE PROSPERITY OF CANADA.—The *Kings-ton News* says:—Canada is undoubtedly prosperous. From one end of the Dominion to the other there is contentment based upon material prosperity and on the fullest political liberty. In Ontario the evidences of prosperity are to be seen on every side, and confessions of a prosperous condition are abundant. Both natural and artificial causes are contributing to this fortunate state of things. The agricultural industry of the country, which is so important as the leading operation of the people has of late years been very profitable; good harvests and good prices having both combined to reward the agriculturalist. Some other industries as lumbering, salt boiling, petroleum mining and refining, have attained a great development within the past few years, and have contributed their part to the general prosperity. The railway extensions are doing an important part in Ontario. Confederation, by its artificial and political advantages in facilitating interprovincial trade, is doing much to develop commerce and manufactures. The restrictions upon foreign coal are undoubtedly benefitting Nova Scotia, and the freedom of the tariff between the Upper and the Maritime Provinces is in turn of great advantage to the manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec. The influx of immigration is another element of our prosperity upon which the prosperity so created is sure to react and excite. Immigration will continue to be attracted to Canada, and more especially to Ontario, as long as she can show such good results.

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.

The commanding officers of the district have, I understand, been notified to commence drill at as early a date as practicable; it is presumed that by this time they have made themselves acquainted with the changes in the new system and are ready to instruct the subalterns and men. At present the Victoria Rifles is the only corps steadily drilling, and the men of this fine regiment show a perseverance that cannot but be productive of good results.

General Doyle has issued a very welcome general order, stating that when the time comes for the departure of the 60th Rifles for Quebec, which will likely be on the 13th instant, a detachment of 100 men with three subalterns and one captain, also one field officer, will remain at Montreal, to assist in the formation of a permanent military school in this city, under the Militia Department of the Dominion Government. It is presumed that Major Labranche, the veteran instructor will be re-installed in his former position.

On Monday evening the non-commissioned officers and men of No. 4 Battery, Grand Trunk Artillery, presented their commander, Capt. Doran, with a handsome photograph of the members of the Battery, accompanied with a most appreciative testimonial. Captain Doran expressed himself very flattered with such a mark of their esteem and approbation, and thanked them for their gift. Several songs and a social chit-chat terminated this very pleasing reunion.

Some hundred Zouaves returned to this city from Rome on Sunday, and were accorded a very grand reception. At the station a procession was formed which marched to the French Church, where mass was heard and thanksgivings were offered up for their safe return. They appeared to be generally quite young, looked tired and dusty, and had a careworn and disappointed look; later in the day they donned their full parade uniforms, and looked to better advantage. How is it that it is only at funerals and such processions as this one sees the uniform of the Mount Royal Rifles?

Assistant Commissary G. Jolly, Control Staff, the last officer to return of the Imperial division of the Red River Force, has arrived in Montreal via Pembina, St. Cloud, and St. Paul's. This officer, I understand, remained behind in Fort Garry, after the 60th had left, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the storing of the Government stores, as well as for the provisioning of the Force remaining for the coming winter. Mr. Jolly is, I hear, under orders for Jamaica

The war material is being rapidly removed from St. Helon's Island. A cute Yankee has purchased nearly all the old guns, shot, shell, etc., at \$10.50 per ton, every ton of which originally cost the Imperial Government \$250. The guns, however, are to be disabled before delivery, with the exception of some of the mounted guns and certain war material, which are to be handed over to the Dominion Government. The present garrison of the Island is the depot company of the Quebec Volunteers, under the command of Capt. De Bellefeuille, and who only accompanied the Red River expedition as far as Fort William.

There is a great deal of discontent among the members of this company, many of whom volunteered to go to Red River, and would not have volunteered otherwise. Many of them are young men of respectability, and they decidedly object to the inactive life they are leading, and so close to their own homes. They will probably remain on the Island all winter. The promenade concert in aid of the General Hospital of the Prince of Wales Rifles came off on Wednesday, and was very successful. B.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—In your issue of the 31st ultimo, on the construction of Military Intrenched Camps, as a rallying point for our Canadian Militia, I beg to refer to the subject for the information of those whom it may concern, and for the advantage of the Militia force of Military District No. 4, having had practical experience upon military field works in the Corps of Royal Engineers over 21 years, at different periods, at the Royal Engineers field establishment, Chatham, as Assistant-Instructor, under the command of Col. Sir W. Pasley, Royal Engineers, and Col. Sir F. Smith, K.H., Royal Engineers Directors; also, employed in the Eastern townships of Canada to the Niagara frontier from May, 1838, to Sept., 1842.

I take present opportunity to point a convenient site well adapted for a military intrenched camp:

1st. The locality being accessible to it by main roads, steamboats and by rail, in one hour from the capital of the Dominion, twenty-five miles from the frontier line, and in communication with all the main leading roads approaching the capital from the river St. Lawrence. The camp can be so constructed for the guns of the works to protect the depot and railroad for about two miles, on each side of it, if required, preventing the enemy's approach by rail, while a part of the force would be within easy striking distance to all the main roads approaching towards the capital.

2nd. The soil is of a good description for military field works, composed of sandy loam and clay bottom, free from rock, large boulders, and gravel, where the force can be instructed in spade drill, rifle pits, and other military field works in addition to the

constructing of the intrenched camp. On the north side of the ground for about two miles it is protected by brush and timber which would answer for making gabions, fascines, and other materials for field works. A branch river passes round on one side with a good supply of running water and navigable north into the Rideau river, for use of camp.

The site in question is known as the Race Course, in rear of the Kemptville railroad depot, and connected with it by a good bridge across the stream; it was offered for public sale; the position is nearly central and surrounded by Volunteer companies in the counties of Granville and Carleton which can arrive by easy travel on the main roads—from two to four hours. A bridge connects the counties of Granville and Carleton across the Rideau river at Becket's Landing, two miles from Kemptville. The headquarters battalions and companies in the District could arrive by rail and steamboat from two to ten hours.

In reference to the national Canadian ribbon and silver clasps for the Active Force on Fenian raids and frontier service for the years of 1866 and 1870—it would raise a military spirit in our young Canadian army of Volunteers, in addition to reward those who have done their duty at the front in 1866 and 1870. Many old soldiers of the Active Force would wear them with pleasure with other medals received by them when serving in Her Majesty's service.

Yours truly,

CAMPAIGNER OF THE ACTIVE FORCE.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT HALIFAX.

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The following account of the first Brigade field day of the Halifax Volunteers, on the 28th October, is from the *Halifax Reporter*, and such is the enterprise of the Halifax newspapers that the Volunteers on their march home through the town met the papers issued with an account of the field day.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The Volunteers assembled at the Drill Shed yard, at 2 p.m., precisely, and after falling in, proving companies, etc., marched out in the following order: Field Battery, Captain Shaffer; Rifle Battalion, (65) Major MacKinlay; Garrison Artillery, Lt. Col. Croighton; and 66th Battalion, Lieut. Col. Brentner. The men looked in splendid condition, and moved off the ground with a good deal of soldierly bearing which at once bespoke discipline and efficiency.

THE REVIEW GROUND.

At the North Common there was assembled a large concourse of citizens of all ages the fair sex preponderating, and displaying at the same time the patriotism they felt and the deep interest taken by them, in all that relates to the citizen soldiery of our Province. Perhaps never before were so many of our armed, equipped and disciplined Volunteers brigaded together before, and Old and Young Halifax turned out as if it were a gay holiday—to witness the sight.

THE REVIEW.

Arriving at the North Common, the several Battalions formed line in review order, as follows:

Field Battery—three guns—on the right.
Garrison Artillery.
66th Battalion Infantry.
63rd Battalion (Rifles).
Field Battery (three guns) left.

The whole line was under the command of Colonel Laurie, Brigade Major, who, with his staff, passed down the line, the bands of the Battalions playing appropriate airs. The line then formed open column right in front and marched past the saluting point in quick time.

This movement was repeated at quarter-distance column, and also at the double. The steadiness of the men in marching and wheeling was a matter of much comment.

THE SHAM FIGHT.

By far the most interesting part of the proceedings, to the spectators, was the fight when the marching past had been finished. The bugle sounded and the order came to prepare for an advance, the imaginary enemy being supposed to be in the vicinity of the North West Arm, and to be advancing rapidly to assail the position held by the Volunteers on the level ground on the Common. The spectators could almost fancy the screech of shells through the air, as the enemy, having planted their artillery on the plateaus to the right and left of the common, was, with Prussian Precision, making good practice on the foe massed in front of them. Of course the spectators imagined all this and more. Two companies of the Rifles were instantly detailed as skirmishers one company taking up position at St. Andrew's Cross, the other at deWolf's factory. The Brigade formed line of columns at 30 paces with a half battery on each flank and anxiously awaited the opening sound of the imaginary strife.

THE COMBAT OPENS.

Presently the picquets give the alarm: the enemy is advancing; shots are exchanged with his skirmishers; our skirmishers rapidly extend along the road parallel to the west side of the common. The Brush Factory, Punch's Riding School, Mr. Durney's residence, and Leahy's Thornfield Nursery get hotly peppered in front by the skirmishers. The foe is nowhere. We do not know whether this order of battle was intentionally planned for the purpose of convenience, but it is a very singular coincidence that the first "brush" should take place near a "brush" factory—that a riding school was so near at hand, to afford facilities to any faint-hearted son of Mars (placed *hors de combat*) who might be inclined to feel shaky about this time—that a doctor's residence was close at hand, where medical assistance could be obtained for the wounded—and lastly, that "Thornfield Nursery" was close by where the wounded could be nursed and tended, or for the victorious army to ride rough-shod over devouring Tom Leahy's luscious grapes, and otherwise imitating, on a small scale, the scenes that mark the progress of the victorious Prussians through poor, unfortunate, conquered France.

THE ADVANCE.

The order for the line to advance is then given, and our brave fellows dash off.

The 63rd Rifles and Volunteer Garrison Artillery move up in column to the west side of the common, and deploying, occupy

the wall. The Field Battery takes up a flanking position on Camp Hill, covered by skirmishers. The 66th Battalion remain on in column as reserve. In a few minutes the skirmishing line have felt the enemy's approach, commence peppering away. As the work gets hotter, and the skirmishers are closely pressed, they retire by the outer flank of the Rifles. The artillery on Camp Hill belches forth; the line opens fire. The deadly Snider rattles incessantly, and for a few minutes one's ears are deafened by the sounds. The battle has commenced in real earnest. The 63rd and Garrison Artillery retire by alternate wings but sullenly contest the ground. It is the 66th's turn now. A line of skirmishers is thrown out on the right flank, and the Battalion takes ground to the flank as their comrades of the Rifles and Artillery retire.

"THE COMBAT DEEPENS."

"On ye brave," as the bugle sounds for the 66th skirmishers to open fire. The 63rd and Garrison Artillery are taking breath and counting their losses after their "brush" with the foe. It was hot work while it lasted. The interest in the fight is increasing. Non-combatants are imbued with a martial spirit, and follow the advance aye, even to the cannon's mouth. Three guns of the Field Battery, move out on the right flank of the 66th and opens fire. Under cover of this fire the 66th wheel to the right and deploy, while the skirmishers on the original front, and join the line to the right. The Artillery are forming in close column; as they cease firing the right half of the Field Battery moves up at the trot to the right of the 63rd and 66th, and the skirmishers make for the flanks and come up in line. The front is now clear and the enemy comes up in force. The deploy movement is completed, and as the foe comes up, the line kneels and pours into his ranks volley after volley, which sends them, discomfited and beaten, back in confusion. The Volunteers then continue their rear movements unmolested. One of the prettiest movements of the day was now seen. The 63rd retiring by alternate wings have exhausted their ammunition, the Garrison Artillery are rapidly brought up, they deploy in rear of the 63rd and as the latter retire both corps form four deep and the Garrison Artillery form the first line, continuing the gradual retreat whilst the 63rd as soon as out of fire, form a column in support and receive a fresh supply of ammunition. Still the enemy attempts to work round the right flank of our defending army—to neutralise this the supporting column is brought up and deployed on the right of the line, whilst the Garrison Artillery, first throwing out skirmishers to make sure of the front and flank, retire by successive companies from the left in rear of the right, and again becomes the supporting column—the enemy finding the right flank thoroughly protected by the citadel now shows signs of hesitation in his attack, but doggedly maintains his position near the Brush Factory from where our skirmishers were driven after their first "brush." The Brigade, having re-formed in new order, and with repleted ranks, advances again covered by skirmishers, in direct echelon of companies from the right at wheeling distance. The guns of the Field Battery push forward by half batteries, and thunder out at every opportunity that presents itself. The echelon companies line to the left whilst the guns and skirmishers keep up an incessant rattle. The Garrison Artillery now moves up and deploys, prolonging their line to the left, and the new line of battle is complete. One

half of the Field Battery takes post on the left flank, and as the skirmishers retire, belch away, thus effectually checking the enemy's further advance. The skirmishers as they retire close in around the flanks of their respective corps.

THE CHARGE.

And now the order to charge is given, the guns of the field battery on either flank supporting and making good practice on the imaginary foe, who are supposed to line the road on the west side of the Common. The line moves forward at a brisk pace. As it nears the enemy the pace is quickened to a double. With heavy, steady stride equal to the Prussian Landwehr, our men close on the foe. That push from the hip is irresistible; the foe is supposed to turn in dismay, as that long line of British steel, impelled by our stalwart Volunteers, come into close proximity to him. A ringing British cheer goes up; "Hurrah," the day is won; victory is ours. The bugles sound "halt," which is promptly obeyed, and ere the enemy is out of range a last and fatal volley is fired which completely annihilates them, as not a vestige of them are to be seen. Our victorious boys shoulder arms, order, and stand at ease, at quarter distance. The commander of the field gallops up and congratulates them on their achievements; and shortly afterwards they march off the common, and the Review and Sham-fight is ended.

THE WIND UP.

We must here congratulate our Volunteers upon the high state of efficiency they have attained, and trust that, should ever occasion require them to meet a real enemy, they will give as good an account of themselves as they did to-day in battling with an imaginary one.

Prussia is getting low down in manhood at last. The last report is that all the able bodied young men from twenty to twenty-one not taken into the contingent becomes enrolled into the Ersatz, and are liable to be called upon to join a depot at any moment.

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 4lb., 1lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

39-26i.



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OTTAWA, Nov. 10, 1870.

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R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

DAWSON KERR.....PROPRIETOR.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Volunteer Review,
AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1870.

OUR Subscribers in Ontario will be called upon by our Agent, LIETT.-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.

To be weak is to invite aggression. This apothegm is as true in the present century as at any former period. Reason, philosophy, and christianity have alike failed to teach men and nations forbearance. The youngster who beats his little sister and the man who exercises superior physical power to inflict bodily injury upon a weaker fellow, are apt illustrations of nations, which, under the control of one great mind, are made often unwillingly the instruments of calamity and oppression. There is no necessity to refer to historical instances to bear out the argument. The instructed know, and the uninstructed must take their opinions at second hand. It would be a useless waste of time to discuss the merits of the subject which is now engaging most attention in the Dominion press, we allude to the proposed fortifications. Our contemporaries in all parts of the country have expressed their views pretty fully, but amongst those who

oppose the scheme most strenuously not one seems to have taken hold of the real vital point at issue. That point is the fact of the country being pledged to the construction of these works as a proof to the Mother Country that we are ready, able, and willing to give all necessary guarantees of our determination to maintain our independent connection with the British Crown. It is a necessity that we should be fortified,—not that we anticipate war, but as a requisite precaution against possible eventualities. How could we Canadians call upon Great Britain, with any show of reason, to defend us if we do not show that we are willing to second her efforts.

The defence of Canada has always been considered a leading idea in the confederation scheme of British America, as is shown in a paper agreed to by the Confederation delegation on the 12th July, 1864. to the following effect'

"We asked that a report on the whole subject of the defence of Canada, with plans and estimates, might be obtained from the highest military and naval authorities of Great Britain. Such a report was obtained and communicated to us confidentially—and we rejoice to say that it was calculated to remove all doubt as to the security of our country, so long as the hearts of our people remain firmly attached to the British flag, and the power of England is wilded in our defence."

Now it must be borne in mind that those who cry out most lustily against the expenditure of money on fortifications agreed, through their representatives, to the foregoing paragraph. Indeed, so important was this subject considered, that a correct knowledge of the intentions of the home Government were sought to be fully understood in connection with the subject of colonial unity in North America by those who were intrusted with the carrying out of the scheme. The question is not merely whether we are to spend six millions of dollars in fortifications, but it is in reality whether we are to remain a portion of the British Empire. Sordid considerations of expense must be cast aside when the vital question of national existence is to be considered. In the document to which we have before referred we find the actual position clearly defined:—"If the people of Canada undertook the works of defence at and west of Montreal, and agreed to expend in training their Militia, until the union of all the Provinces was determined, a sum not less than is now expended annually for that service, Her Majesty's Government would complete the fortifications at Quebec, provide the whole armament for all the works undertaken by Canada, and in the event of war undertake the defence of every portion of Canada, with all the resources of the Empire."

In the face of this we are told;—"The British Government, on calm reflection, would promptly free us from our supposed obligation in this matter." The obligation is twofold and, as England has done her

share, it would argue pusillanimity in us to shirk our part of the agreement.

Of all cries raised for more party purposes the most effective, although threadbare, one is economy. It "tickles the ears of the groundlings" and is a theme upon which the stump oracles of the "oats" can expatiate with eloquence unending. But the people must have but poor faculties of comparison if they have not long ago learned the difference between "sound and fury," and the inexorable facts of necessity. Necessity is indeed the god at whose shrine men and nations worship and Canadians are no exceptions to the rule.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ON BOARD A FLAT BOAT ON RED RIVER,
October 5th, 1870.

A flat boat on Red River is simply a scow, built of two inch plank, in length from twenty to thirty feet, and in width about fourteen to sixteen, depth thirty to forty inches; wall sided kness, kelson and futtocks four ir scantling; crew, according to circumstances, two to three men; mode of propulsion, two pieces about twenty feet long of oak, elm, or maple, three to four inches diameter, working on a pivot at stem and stern, which are both alike, to the end of each rough stick a piece of board about five feet long is nailed, making what is known to canal navigators as a *salmon tail*—the use in this case being to steer the craft clear of the snags, shoals, and other obstructions which are occasionally met with as well as to enable the scow to be steered amid the sinuosities of the river, which are remarkable in this case. The general course is from south to north, but the bends are all horse-shoe shaped, and in many instances involve a distance of one and a half miles to accomplish an actual advance to the northward of four hundred yards in a direct course—so much for the present.

My last from St Paul gave a description of the country in the immediate vicinity of that important and rising city, which I left on the 20th September for Benson, a station on, and the present terminus of, the St. Paul and Pacific Railway. The country between St. Paul and Benson is not generally as rich as that west of the Mississippi, still it is excellent, beautifully diversified by numerous lakes, some of considerable size. The railway crosses the river above St. Anthony's Falls, which bear a strong resemblance to the Chaudiere. Benson is one hundred and thirty four miles north-west of St. Paul, stands in a rich prairie, and is a town of four or five houses, the creation of three months; nevertheless wheat is being shipped on the cars in considerable quantities and of first-rate quality, weighing 62 pounds to the bushel. The country is rapidly filling up with Scandinavians (Norwegians and Swedes), who make first rate settlers; content to live in huts that a Canadian far-

mer would not deign to winter his cattle in. The country is absolutely treeless except in the immediate vicinity of water, where a few gnarled and twisted oaks, stunted elm and maple contrive to live, for it is little more. The cause is the annual prairie fires, the effect of which is visible on the comparatively well-wooded banks of the Red River in the blasted tops of all the timber, effectually preventing vertical growth, and exhibiting ludicrous spectacles of lateral expansion. Now and then a tree is found of forty feet in height, but is a rare specimen.

My business detained me at Benson till the 23rd of September, and it was my fortune to witness a thunder storm on the prairie, which for actual violence exceeded anything I ever experienced. The clouds seemed to touch the earth, and the play of lightning was incessant and continuous. A rather ludicrous incident, which was nearly fatal, occurred during its continuance. A party of twelve or thirteen railway laborers crept under a truck for shelter and were all sent asleep by the electric fluid. The road master, a very intelligent man, says his sensation after awaking from the coma was that of getting out of bed, and he wondered for some moments at the green fields about him before he realized fully what had happened. All the men shared the same feelings, some of them being quite paralysed in the limbs for a day or so. They all said it would be the easiest of all deaths to die as they felt no sensation of pain whatever. Those prairies are not level expanses, but are diversified by rolling ground forming hills of gentle elevation, with lakes in the valleys varying from an acre or two in area to ten or twelve miles in length, by six or seven in width; in every case they are beautiful sheets of water, and the best description which can be given of its general outline is that of a Scotch moor covered with rank, tall grass, without heather, the *tams* without that inky and forbidden look which is characteristic of a landscape where peat is the surface soil. I left Benson on the 23rd, and crossing the Chippewa River by a newly constructed bridge reached Glenwood at 5 o'clock, p.m., the distance of twenty-seven miles was made through a hilly country such as described. About every lake was abundance of wild fowl, *sand hill* ones larger than a goose and quite as good eating, white cranes or egrets, brant geese, wild ducks, and snipe, the latter of very large size.

Glenwood consists of a hotel and a dozen houses; it is beautifully situated in an amphitheatre of hills at the eastern end of White Bear Lake, a sheet of water ten miles in length by two and a half in width, and the source of the eastern branch of the Chippewa River. Next morning I left for Alexandria, 18 miles distant, to catch the stage from St. Cloud to Fort Abercrombie—the scenery of the same character, the largest sheet of water passed being Lake Reno, which is twelve or

fourteen miles in length, and about three miles wide. Alexandria is merely a stage village of about fifty houses, and eighty miles west of St. Cloud. It is founded on the site of a stockaded fort which the United States authorities were obliged to erect some eight or nine years ago to check the depredations of the Sioux Indians under Little Crow, Medium Bottle, and chiefs of equally high sounding names and pretensions who gratified their taste for blood by an indiscriminate slaughter of the settlers, accompanied by acts of unheard of atrocity, which leaves no doubt on my mind that the people were justified in exterminating such brutes. From Alexandria to Pomme de Terre, another stockaded fort on the river of that name, is a distance of forty-two miles. The character of the country is similar to that already described, and the traveller approaches the line which divides the watershed of the Gulf of Mexico from that of Hudson Bay. This line is met with ten miles north-west of Pomme de Terre. The region of lakes and lagoons is here left behind and a vast land of low elevation (not more than 1400 feet above the sea level) marks the great water systems of the North American continent, for it must be remembered that on this plateau the head waters of the St. Lawrence, the Red River, and the Mississippi are to be found. A mile north-west of Pomme de Terre the western branch of the Chippewa a good brook, is crossed. This river flows into the Minnesota, which joins the Mississippi at Fort Snelling, and thirty miles further on the Otter Tail, a considerable stream, is crossed by a floating bridge; this river falls into the stream known as the River Rouge, or Red River of the North, ten miles south of Fort Abercrombie, which is twenty-eight miles from the "Old Crossing" on the Otter Tail.

The country passed over being rolling prairie, with the log cabin or more probably hut of some frugal and adventurous Scandinavian or Irish settler standing out bleakly at long intervals on the landscape, without tree, fence, or outbuilding; yet, with all this it is a beautiful and fruitful country, rich in soil and will be the granary of the continent. The watershed of the three great river systems of which the Red River, St. Lawrence, and Mississippi are the outlets, has the level plateau between Wilman, eighty miles from St. Paul, and a line drawn from Duluth to Georgetown for its area in consequence of its small elevation above the sea, and comparatively level surface, it is diversified with laklets and sheets of water of considerable magnitude, each being the catchment basin of its own little area, and in the majority of cases having no outlet. The whole surface of Minnesota north of St. Paul bearing no inapt resemblance in a map to a section of plumb pudding with the fruit very abundant towards the centre.

The principal rivers are the St. Louis, falling into Lake Superior at its western extremity, the Mississippi, the Crow River,

North Fork Creek, the Sank River, Swan River, Crow Wing River, and Willow River, all tributaries of the Mississippi, the Che-rombra, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, tributaries of the Minnesota, which rises in latitude 45.30 north and 96 40 west long. in Big Stone Lake, within three miles of Lake Traverse, the source of the Red River, the tributaries are Rabbit River, Otter Tail, and Buffalo River.

THE WAR.

The peace negotiations have been broken off between France and Prussia, and the war is to be carried on with renewed vigour to the bitter end. This is deeply to be regretted, not only on account of the great loss of life and property it will entail but the increased paralyzation of trade, which, as a consequence, will follow. The Prussians flushed with conquest were exorbitant in their demands, insisting on a large indemnity for war expenses and the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. Nowhere in France does the national vanity and ambition exist as in Paris, and here Bismarck will find his hardest nut to crack. If the Parisians have only provisions enough to last them for a three month's siege, as some correspondent's assert they have, they might be able to force the Prussians to raise the siege owing to the severity of the winter and the difficulty of procuring supplies. In such an eventuality Prussia would be obliged to abate somewhat in her demands and accept of peace on more favorable terms for the French, as France would be in a better position to renew the war in the spring, her armies being recruited and disciplined, while Germany would become disheartened at the prospect of a prolonged war, which might in the end, end adversely to her. The bombardment of Paris will shortly commence, the besiegers having their guns brought rapidly forward and placed in position, and a few days or weeks at most will tell the tale as to whether the war is to be continued during the winter or not. If we are to believe the telegrams, a species of guerilla warfare is now carried on in the valley of the Loire and other departments on a gigantic scale, which must seriously embarrass the Germans and tax their energies to the utmost. Guerilla organizations are springing up in all directions, so that, large as the army of Prussia now in France is, it will be come so decimated and continually harassed by this mode of warfare as to dispirit the Prussians and ultimately compel them to sue for peace.

Advices have been received by a balloon from Paris to the Stb Jules Favre has issued a circular to the representatives of France in foreign countries, assuring them that Prussia must assume the responsibility of the rejected proposition of an armistice. Prussia proves anew, says Favre, in rejecting an armistice, that she makes war conditionally merely, and not for the interests of

Germany. Nothing can apparently induce her to relinquish the pretext of the right to cede her property to Prussia. She seeks our destruction and will be satisfied with nothing less. Favre then proceeds to lay before the French ambassadors the details of the recent armistice, and shows how he regards the demands of the Prussian authorities. Paris has been besieged for fifty days without any signs of weakness, and Prussia seems desirous to negotiate. The Parisians, in consequence of the breaking out of a rebellion within the city, had appointed a Government of Defence, which the neutral powers of Europe ought to recognize as rightful. Prussia has already recognized that Government. He says he argued with the German authorities in favor of the necessity and propriety of re-victualling Paris, showing that without such a concession the armistice would be no armistice at all, but continued war. The proposition was rejected. The negotiations were then brought to an end, because they clearly showed that Prussia was seeking to destroy the French army, and was equally anxious to destroy the French people. The neutral powers of Europe has delayed that an opportunity might be had for the assembling of French deputies in order that the question of peace might be considered. This demand has been denied by the Prussians, or practically denied, by being clogged with impossible conditions. The Prussians charge that the absence of the French Government obliged her to starve Paris. The Prussian negotiations, which began with fervent respect for the French people, closes with the refusal of the opportunity to hear them. We call right and justice to witness against this. Paris calls to arms, to show what a great people can do to defend their homes, their honor, and their independence.

A grand banquet was given by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at Guildhall last evening. It was largely attended. Among the guests were Messrs. Lowe, Gladstone, Earl Granville, Messrs. W. E. Forster, Chichester, Cardwell, Bruce, and many other distinguished members of the Government.

Mr. Cardwell, in response to the 'Navy,' praised the service of the Navy and Volunteers, saying they furnished lessons which civilians might learn. The country would certainly profit by them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in responding to the usual toast, referred to the war, France especially, with the deepest grief.

Earl Granville responded to the toast of the Lords. He then said the Queen had personally appealed to the King of Prussia on the subject of the war. In view of the meeting between Bismarck and Thiers, propositions were made to each of them. Subsequently the Government felt justified in seeking to prevent a bombardment of Paris. She was encouraged thereto by Bismarck's circular, while dwelling on the subject of the bombardment he apparently invited the

interference of neutrals. Prussia has proved she was willing to concede an armistice for the election of the Assembly, France also was willing, and he deplored, but would not discuss, the failure of the attempt to bring about this result. He complimented the Press of England for aiding peace, and for its enterprise in recording the history of the war. The Government wanted an honorable and permanent peace. It wanted Germany strong and united and France saved from humiliation. Referring to China, he read a telegram just received at the Foreign Office, announcing that there was no longer any danger to foreigners in the northern districts.

It is reported that the Prussians evacuated Orleans on Wednesday with great haste, leaving 500 sick and wounded. The day before the French gained a marked success at Caumiers. The Prussians had strongly entrenched their position, but were dislodged suffering heavy losses. General Vonderham retreated to Stretzhay, the French moving forward to Geminy, where they will hold a strong position.

The army of the Loire moves entirely forward. General Paladun reports to the Government that a battle which occurred two days ago at Marchenoir is more important than at first rumoured. The Prussians lost 250 killed and 100 prisoners taken. The French troops behaved exceedingly well.

Everything appears gloomy in Paris. There exists but small hope for the French cause. The rejection of the armistice by Prussia is regarded as a call to arms by the French, and there now exists no longer any chance of an early termination of the war, except in the advent of grim death to one of the belligerents. The fall of Toul, Strasbourg and Metz freed the Prussian armies from service else where. The besiegers have received their heavy guns and General Moltke is eager to commence the bombardment.

General Garibaldi has been again victorious, having routed a force of Germans 5000 strong.

The latest intelligence from the army of the Loire is, that there has been three days of continued fighting without a decisive result. The losses of the French are frightful but the enemy have been driven back ten miles.

Tours, 10th.—The news from Orleans is of the most cheering nature. Advices have just been received of a series of engagements near there, in all of which the French were successful. The French were pressing forward towards the city, and as their movements tended to surround the enemy the latter were obliged to evacuate the city. The Prussians lost considerably in killed, wounded and prisoners.

There was great difficulty in obtaining provisions, owing to the constant drain made by the repeated requisitions of the enemy on the people thereabout: the surrounding country is entirely ruined.

Keraty has entrenched the troops under his command in Brittainy, in a strong position. He is well supplied with field artillery. Volunteers are thronging to his camp. The bombardment of Neuf-Breisach and Fort Mortier continues. A sortie of the garrison has been repulsed. The Prussians have occupied Severins and Moval. They are also at Harmoncourt. A serious engagement was fought on the 5th, on the road from Dijon to St. Jean de Loisine. The Prussians had at 7 p.m., gained no ground. The enemy were foiled by the Francstireurs in an attempt to cross the Suone. Neuts is occupied by the Germans with artillery. Particulars of the siege of New-Breisach show that Fort Mortier was destroyed by the bombardment on the 6th, and the French batteries defending the town were dismounted. The French commander discontinued firing on Old Breisach, which was occupied by the Prussians.

Despatches from Rouen report successes for the French arms at several points in that quarter. The town of Verdun has capitulated to the Prussians.

The citizens of Quebec have presented Mr. Lamont, bandmaster of the 69th Regiment, through Mr. R. Morgan, with a silver inkstand and a cheque for \$100, in acknowledgment of the many valuable services rendered the public, in assisting at charitable and evening promenade concerts during the summer and autumn.

THE PRESENTATION TO THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

One of the largest and most imposing demonstrations that has ever taken place in Quebec, was the presentation of the Testimonial Address of the citizens to the gallant 69th Regiment, at the Music Hall, on Saturday afternoon last. Long before five o'clock the large hall was crowded with the elite and worth of the city. The galleries were set apart for the ladies, and we never saw a larger and more beautiful assembly of the fair sex, testifying by their presence the estimation in which the regiment is held.

Shortly after four o'clock, the entire rank and file entered the building, without arms, under the command of Adjutant Borton, and lined an avenue from the entrance door to the stage, the men presenting a most soldierly appearance. The Committee and the Military, and the Volunteer Force, with a number of our leading citizens, stationed themselves on the floor of the Hall, immediately in front of the stage, where the reception took place. At five precisely the main doors were thrown open, and a deputation of the Committee, composed of the Hon. I. Thibeau deau, A. Joseph, J. Laird, Dr. J. A. Sewell, Col. Bowen, and Captain Montizambert, appeared, followed by Col. Bagot and the officers of the 69th Regiment in full uniform, headed by the colors of the battalion, borne by Ensigns Gzowski and Butler. On entering the spacious hall, the band played the regimental march, "The

Englishman." The officers marching up the avenue to the stage, where they were received by his Worship the Mayor, the members of the General Committee, and a brilliant staff of military and Volunteer officers. The Mayor advancing to the front received the address from the Secretary Treasurer, Major Grant, and read it to Col. Bagot as follows:

ADDRESS.

To Lieut.-Colonel George Bagot, Commanding H. M. S. 69th Regiment of Foot.

SIR,—On behalf of the Committee and Citizen Subscribers, I beg to express to you prior to your departure from amongst us, the sincere regret universally felt by the people of this city at losing so esteemed and gallant a regiment as that you have the honor to command.

The many public services which the Regiment has, in various ways, rendered to the city, the generous hospitality and attentive courtesy of both you and your officers, and the uniform good conduct and soldierly demeanor of the men, have secured for you the regard and esteem of the entire community.

Permit me, therefore, to assure you that the Sixty-Ninth Regiment will be long affectionately remembered in Quebec, and, as a slight proof of the sincerity of this declaration I am requested to ask your acceptance of a piece of plate for your mess table.

We much regret that want of time prevents us from presenting it to you previous to your departure; but the Committee will, at the earliest opportunity, forward it to your dept in England.

Assuring you once more of our high esteem,

I remain, Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

P. GARNEAU.

Chairman.

T. H. GRANT, }
Secy. Treasurer. }

Colonel Bagot then in a clear full voice read the following

REPLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—The 69th Regiment is grateful to the last degree for your kindness of to-day. Be assured that the great, the unutterable, regret it feels at quitting Quebec is much tempered by this last proof of friendship from your ancient city.

The Regiment appreciates to the full your flattering testimony to its services, hospitality, and good conduct. It is, however, but simple justice to it to say, that it has endeavored, as far as in it lay, to leave behind it an impression not unworthy of the British Army, in that city, whose annals are one long record of valor and chivalry.

The magnificent testimonial you are about to present us with, will serve as a lasting link between this city and the Regiment; and it is our great pride that we shall be enabled to hand down to our successors such a flattering mark of respect, such a valuable proof of undying friendship.

The Officers of this Regiment are happy too, that they have had an opportunity of leaving behind them some proof of their affection. In entrusting to the custody of this city of Quebec, their old and venerated colours, they have wished to mark, in the most solemn and impressive manner, the confidence they repose in the loyalty and friendship of "Old Stadacona."

In conclusion, let me say, that this document will be placed in our records. Your piece of plate will be guarded with a jealous care.

The memory of both will stand out as a landmark in the history of the 69th Regiment.

GEO. BAGOT, Lieut. Colonel, Commanding 69th (South Lincolnshire) Regt. Quebec, November 5th, 1870.

At the conclusion of the Reply. His Worship called for three cheers for the Colonel and Officers of the 69th Regiment, which the citizens responded to with a hearty good will calling forth from the Officers and men of the Regiment three tremendous cheers for the citizens of Quebec, and an extra cheer for his Worship the Mayor. The band then played the good old Scottish air of "Auld Lang Syne," reminded all present that the best friends must part, and the vast audience left the hail—the band playing "God Save the Queen."—*Quebec Chronicle.*

REVIEWS.

THE *Westminster Review* for October has just been published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton Street, New York. It is a number of more than average excellence, and also on account of the subjects of some of its papers, of more than usual interest to the readers in this country, occasion has often been taken to comment on the variety of topics treated in this publication; but the number now issued is remarkably excursive, and few will open it without finding something to engross their attention. Among the papers which will be universally read are the following: "American Literature," "John Wesley's Cosmogony," "The Laws of War," "Gunpowder," and "The New York Gold Conspiracy." No other English Review harmonizes so thoroughly with the progressive spirit of the age. It will be with lively interest that the public will take up this number and read the kindly critical and appreciative remarks on our writers, dead and living, in the first-named article; and the equally critical but not so kindly comments on the heroes of the late Gold Conspiracy which forms the subject of the last article, and which, as a striking chapter in the history of finance, has been thought worthy of a place in the pages of a quarterly review.

The troops at Fort Garry have just given evidence of their high state of efficiency. About one o'clock in the morning of the 24th the alarm was sounded and the soldiers at once sprang to arms and in one minute and thirty-two seconds were in their places, fully prepared to meet the enemy, who, however, did not come.

One hundred barrels of powder were discovered last Sunday stored on the wharf at the village of Hochelaga, just out of Montreal, and when the fact was known the inhabitants of the latter city were apprehensive of the safety of its fine buildings. All the inquiries made by the Chief of Police failed to discover the parties who left the dangerous freight there and its destination. There was not even a tarpaulin over the powder, and to make matters worse, the barrels were fastened together with iron nails instead of copper ones, so that an explosion might easily have occurred by the throwing of a stone.

CANADA'S EMBLEM.

BY W. B. CANAVAN.

Let older nations proudly praise
The emblems of their name,
That, sounding down through ages long,
Have won immortal fame.
Let Britain, proudest of them all,
Loud praise her glorious three
That, like her sons, are found as one
In Canada the free.

Old Erin's Shamrock, England's Rose,
And Scotland's Thistle green,
Awake the love of Britain's sons
In many a far-off scene,
And nowhere in the wide world o'er
These glorious emblems three
Are lov'd and honor'd more than hers—
In Canada the free.

But there's another emblem yet
Dearer to us than all,
That tells of happy hearts and homes
And freedom's joys call—
A magic light, a beacon light
To myriads of the brave,
Our emblem chief, the Maple Leaf
Of Canada the free.

It breathes no tale of ancient feuds,
Betray's no barren soil,
But welcomes to our grand old woods
The sons of honest toil;
Gives equal rights and equal laws
To all, wh'er they be—
Our emblem chief, the Maple Leaf
Of Canada the free.

Then while we prize with filial love
The Shamrock and the Rose,
The Thistle and the Fleur-de-Lis,
Forget not that there grows,
Upon our broad and fertile soil,
A noble forest tree
With graceful leaf, the emblem chief,
Of Canada the free.

OUTSIDE PARIS.

DR. RUSSELL'S DIARY OF EVENTS.

"At present the Paris garrison have not the least idea of what they have to meet. Naturally, the Parisian men and women, old and young, have still less, and, judging from recent specimens, the press of that luckless city is as sedulous as ever in cajoling and deceiving them. Of this more hereafter. They only see lines of sentries and small posts here and there in villages and on the heights. They declare the Prussians dare not mount guns to fire at their works, and are full of absurd stories of Franciscans' feats and of Gardes Mobiles gallantry. In that war of *avant postes*, for which the French have an aptitude, they can here gain no decided advantage, as they cannot well effect a lodgment on any ground outside the cover of their own guns, and the Seine serves to hem in their sharpshooters near the Bois and Billancourt. But they are working with great energy along their front, and are intent on completing lines of batteries in front of the inner *enceinte*, so as to connect in some measure the detached forts outside. The besiegers will naturally turn all their attention to the forts and the outer line of the works. The suburbs and most of the houses near them appear to have been quite abandoned by the people and not a creature is visible in the streets. The blinds and *Portians* are closed. So far there is some consolation for those who do not approve of poor people being burnt alive or torn to pieces with shell in their own houses. But after that? The distance of the forts outside the city of Paris proper is generally a guarantee against much mischief being done by the fire of hostile batteries, the sites of which must be determined by the nature of the ground and the success of the besiegers in evading the fire of the place while they are mounting the guns of attack. There are districts of Paris proper, however, which must suffer from shells flying over the forts. Now the question which will interest the world in general which has seen Paris as it was—which will touch the heart of every

human being who considers that there are 2,000,000 of men, women, and children within the walls, of whom the vast majority know nothing of the 'Emperor's policy,' and who never sought after war at all, is, what will be done by the besiegers should they succeed, as most probably they will, in reducing the fire of some part of the outer line of defence, and effecting a lodgment in it from which to work fresh batteries. There is still the inner line of defence and its rail way *decenture*, and there are also those barricades of which M. Rochefort is the chief. If the Parisians still resist, and the Prussian batteries open fire on the works of the inner defence, there is a horror yet in store for the world to sicken at which will reduce the sack of Magdeburg to the dimensions of an 'accident on the river.' Paris is full of combustibles. It is true the new houses are not easily burnt, but there are stores of oils, petroleum, naphtha, wax candles, cotton, powder, turpentine, and the like all over the city, and the water service is much diminished in efficiency. Bazilles was a thing to dwell in the memory for ever, but Paris under full bombardment would be 500 Bazilles in one. The imagination cannot picture the like of it, and any effort of the most lively fancy aided by the largest experience of the hideousness of war, must fall short immeasurably of depicting or conceiving the unutterable agony of the helpless multitude subjected to the ordeal of fire and the stupendous terrors of Paris glowing with heat and hissing with human blood, and falling in ruin amid the incessant shock of exploding fortresses under a rain of shells. But the besieged may 'snuff out' the besiegers fire—just as they did at Sebastopol on the 17th of October, 1854, when the French batteries were shut up effectually. On that point I can give no opinion. But I am quite sure that for some reason or other the French refrain from using large guns and powerful projectiles—if they have them—from Vanyres and Moutrogue. The Prussians speak very highly of their siege guns, which are well known to our artillerymen, but as yet I am not able to say anything as to their performance, except that if they are as good as their field artillery is in proportion they ought to reduce even Fort Valerien and the Double Couronne on the north side after a week's fire at the very outside from properly constructed batteries. It is a most painful prospect, at all events, but it is hoping against hope that Prussia or Paris will stay the work to come. The Germans will attack and the French will resist, for now the army is bent on going in. There was a parade yesterday in the courtyard of the Palace, at the close of which the men raised the shout of 'Nach Paris.' To the frightful results of a bombardment, however, might be added the spectacle of a storm, and if the barricades resist, of a sack! Too much to my mind for any one man to assist at, see, or try to describe—too much for him to charge on his memory for a peaceful old age. Can nothing be done? Will nothing be done?"

VERSAILLES AND ST. CLOUD.

Writing on the 27th the correspondent says:—

"The sight of beleaguered Paris never fails. But it is difficult to enjoy it. There are first jealousies at this side to be got over—sentries, pickets, grand guards, passing patrols, furtive generals, or officers of less degree. It is more aggravating to keep pulling out one's paper than it is to produce your railway ticket to be snipped in a night journey—a torture invented by directors which the Inquisition might have been proud

of. And then when all that has been overcome, there is forever and ever a trouble in the shape of intimations that the French have been sending '*gravelin*' just in front and you must not go further. When the line of fire has been circumvented you are brought face to face with the fact that down below are Prussian *avant postes* exchanging shots with the French *avant postes*, and that the latter occasionally, from bad shooting or high spirits, are apt to raise their muzzles and throw a 'hummer' from a Chassepot close to your honor's head. There is an old saying, very true in war as in other affairs, 'He who will not when he may, shall not when he will'—or something like it. I would not go out yesterday to St. Cloud and I would go out there to-day, and the result was that I did not see what I wanted to see. Orders do not change so often as officers and varlorum reading of orders, and a man can do easily one day what would be a high crime and misdemeanour twenty-four hours afterwards. I went to St. Cloud at two o'clock to-day, when Versailles was blazing under an Italian sky, as quiet and dozing as if it were in Acadia. There were the same old gentlemen seated in the shade of the trees, along the avenues ruminating, drawing figures with their canes on the walks, or dawdling along to talk to some less active friend up and down the avenue of the terrible position of affairs. The same sort of old ladies, and their maids, and nurses, and children, and, I am sorry to say, the same flirtations going on at the doors of the big houses between Mario and Fritz, which I have seen increasing in intensity and number since my arrival. The faith in victory on the other side of Paris had apparently died out, but there were 'curious' who still insisted on coming up to the Place in front of the Chateau to satisfy themselves that the Prussians had not taken away their four batteries, which early rumour had asserted them to have removed in order to make good losses in front. Ah, dear me! I do not know what reverses may be in store for this army, I only know they have not come as yet. But quite sure am I that if one came from the dead to proclaim the truth of what has occurred, he would be stoned to death by the very pavement of Versailles. I was told to-day that it was credited—this story. An Englishman had lost a saddle. Some one had stolen it. The thief could not be found whereupon, at the Englishman's request, a requisition was made on the Mayor for 2000 francs, or £80. A paragraph appeared in the paper last week about a Prussian officer who wanted to force a letter to give him change for a Prussian note. It was not an officer, but a journalist. General Voigts-Rhetz saw the paragraph, made inquiry, insisted on retraction, which latter and journalist have agreed to, and has gone so far as to intimate that a repetition of such unfounded anecdotes may lead to the inside of a German Strong place, which would be, I think, with great respect, a strong censorship of the press. There is always a small crowd round every Prussian post. They are to it like that fly in amber which has been made so much of, and certainly after such a fine feathered, richly tailored soldier as the Versailles people have been accustomed to, it must be admitted that, however wonderful they are in their being about the choicest spots of 'reserved' quarters, they are neither rich in attire nor rare in number. To see them in the very holy of holies—quite riotous and wanton in the very count of the Gendarmerie Imperiale, gravely measuring out national hay and oats from the Imperial *fourages*, mounting sentry over the portals of the Caserno de la Cavalerie de la Garde,

and just treating sacred sentry boxes of all kinds of troops as if they had lived in them all their lives—these things must be seen to be believed. And even then there are the great impossibilities to be credited of private soldiers driving waggons in the prohibited alleys of the park, and of their galloping *ventre a terre*—their own spurs and other men's horses—on the 'Gazon,' which a Versailles eye, in the good time gone by last week, scarce ventured to look upon. There is not a sound in the avenue of St. Cloud now. It is the hour of repose after the mid day meal. A group of Prussian soldiers are standing at a door admiring the tricks of a poodle which is performing at the bidding of a girl on the threshold, who does not seem to care for *la patrie en danger*; a couple of priests are talking to an old gentleman with a red ribbon in his button hole, as gaily as if the Italians were not in places they ought not to be; an orderly with shiny helmet, galloping in a cloud of dust in the alley, scarcely makes any difference in the quiet; on both sides of the broad avenue closed venetians and closed doors, and trees on which the leaves, just 'earning that they must be no longer green, hang tranquilly; and so on in perspective to the barrier, where there is a field battery, horsed and ready to start anywhere at a minute's notice alibet officers, gunners and drivers are sitting or lying extended in the shade."

THAT WONDERFUL GUNNER.

The correspondent writes on the 28th:—

"I have seen Paris journals of yesterday. Having read some of them I would, were I a Frenchman, knowing as much as I do of the exact position of affairs on our side, really kill a journalist or commit suicide. There is, for instance, an idiot paragraph about a 'pointeur' in one of the batteries or forts, an Alsatian, who has dismounted God knows how many pieces of the Prussians. I would not be astonished to hear he was made a hero—had a street named after him—had a niche in the Pantheon. But this I will undertake to do—I will eat him, provided he does not object to the consumption—casquette, tunic, buttons, breeches, boots and all—if at the end of the war (I being alive) it can be shown that up to the date of this letter there was over any Prussian or German gun dismounted by him, or any other man at all; and just to complete the matter I will undertake to pay him through your office the weight of every gun in solid silver which he has dismounted by his fire, the fact being that no Prussian guns have yet been put in battery, and that, *ergo*, none have been put out of battery."

THE NUT TO BE CRACKED.

"The fall of Strasbourg will liberate a small siege train, and the three strong divisions, and the fall of Toul has left the road open for the conveyance of as many guns as German arsenals can send and German troops can escort; but a bombardment of Paris—of Paris proper—is a great work not to be commenced or ended in a week, or a month (I think), and there is much to be done before the inner *encient* is reached and the guns can be put in position to rain fire on the city proper. All France is outside the Prussian lines of circumvallation. First, there is the kernel of the nut to be cracked—Paris itself—next, the shells of the *enciente* and the fortresses. Outside the crackers in a very strong band and beyond and outside the crackers stands a power indeterminate force and vigour which may or may not be able to cause the hand to fall and the crackers to open, or which

may be able to cut off the arm at the shoulder or elbow. At present the position is one of preparation on one side and expectancy on the other. The investing army can do nothing but secure its positions. The invested city can add to its defences. It is an elementary principle not to expose an unarméd work to the enemy's guns—not, in fact, to begin any parallel which can be attacked at once before the guns are ready to be unmasked and to be made to reply. There is a popping all around Paris night and day, in which possibly the Chassepot proves that it is better than the needle gun. There are more possibly killed and certainly wounded every night and day, but that has no more to do with the fate of the belligerents than the accidents in the streets or the returns in the bills of mortality. The postal service by balloons will perhaps give the outer world some idea of what occurs inside Paris, but how is the return to be managed? Will the Parisians hear or believe that after a heroic defence Strasbourg has capitulated? It is so much the worse for Paris, indeed, and it removes obstacles which Toul had not quite smoothed away."

ARMY LIFE AT VERSAILLES.

The correspondent, writing on the 29th, says:—

"A considerable movement of troops, infantry and artillery, has been going on up the Avenue de Paris from the direction of the capital, but it is probably only a relief of troops, sending them to another quarter. I rather think the Crown Prince has ordered the troops to be shifted every one or two days. In this way officers and men become well acquainted with the country, and the monotony of quarters is varied, the regiments keep up their powers of marching and mobility. The marches being moderate, the men are not fatigued. The Versailles folks, seeing the same regiments and batteries pass and re-pass, are becoming impressed with the idea that they are being treated to a sort of stage strategem familiar to the generals of supernumeraries, whereby their numbers are magnified exceedingly in processions, military representations and pageantries. 'There they go again! Ah! these Prussians, full of ruses. I've seen these very horses and men twice this week already. *Bah! Allez!*'"

"When the army of the Loire comes up the trick will be exposed. There is at times such a profound silence at my end of the Avenue that it is a relief to hear the rattle of the flat little unbraced drums, and the very ear piercing rife of the battalions. For half an hour or more there is not a carriage or vehicle along the road, and the leaves as they fall seem to make a whack on the ground, and a chestnut tumbling is quite a sensation. At other moments guns and many feet rattle and patter—Staff officers gallop by, Generals and aides go up or drive, patrols of gendarmie creep along in the shade of the trees. There go two soldiers with a man in blouse, very like a peasant, his hands fastened behind his back, towards the Commandant's office here, comes a knot of country folk, men, women and children, laden with heavy bundles, and going to the towns as if they were quitting their homes in some danger menaced village near Paris. The roads are declared open for people bringing in produce, and the result is that butter, eggs and milk are to be had, as well as butcher's meat, bread, poultry, but at very high prices. The hotels are not faring badly, nor are guests. There is a report that an action occurred somewhere or other along the lines, but no one at headquarters knows anything of it. All

that is known for sure is that the Bavarians prepared for an attack and sorties, and that there was a movement of troops near Vanvres and Montrogue indicative of a sortie. It did not come off. The fact is that the troops in the forts appear to be changed, and the *Chevaux de fer de Octure* is seen engaged in discharging and taking them up and thus creates an *alerte* along the line. The weather continues to be exquisitely fine. A small batch of French prisoners came in to day. A Prussian detachment passing them carried arms, but the Frenchmen took no notice of the compliment. There is an agitation among the people here because a rumour has gone abroad of a forced contribution, and also of a demand for a number of men."

SUCCESSFUL MINING IN CANADA.—The *Detroit Free Press* says: "The Lake Superior silver mines continue to 'pan out.' in a way eminently satisfactory to the owners. On Saturday evening the propeller Northern Light brought down sixty two barrels of ore, valued at about \$50,000, and more is expected to day." This result is from the mine near Thunder Bay, that was recently acquired from the Montreal Mining Company by some Detroit and New York capitalists. The *New York Times*, speaking of silver mining generally, has the following allusion to the same enterprise. It says: "While all this activity and rapid development is going on in the heart of the Continent, the Lake Superior region, which of late has been comparatively neglected, is again receiving attention. A mine has recently been opened on Silver Islet, near Fort William, from which great things are expected, and considerable returns are said to have been already realized. The vein is what is called quartz bearing and runs under the water to, it is affirmed, an immeasurable extent. Several Detroit capitalists are interested in the enterprise, and experienced mining engineers express high hopes of it. This is but one of the many like undertakings in the same section, soon to be energetically pushed. It is not to be supposed these Lake Superior mines will rival Washoe or the Great Dunderberg Mine of Castle Peak; but the nearness to market, and needful supplies, will make the Lake Superior mines, when productive at all, highly profitable."

An episode from the battle field of Saarbrücken is very affecting. A man who had two sons killed in one regiment, took his waggon to go and look for them. He had already put five very severely wounded men on his waggon; he had room for one more. He then found a Hauptmann upon Winterfeld. But scarcely had he placed him in the waggon when the old veteran said, almost choking from weakness and pain: Just seek my sergeant—a brave man; I will not leave him alone here. The waggoner declared it would be impossible to find the wounded sergeant. Then put me down again, was the answer; for I will die where my sergeant dies. With the aid of matches the man was at last found and taken to the city. On the following day both friends were dead.

There is much talk of a young Parisian—an artilleryman, named Chrismann, aged 22—who is such a good shot that he has dismounted forty seven Prussian guns from the fort of St. Dennis, where he is now stationed. The balloon accounts say that the Prussians cannot establish a battery at any point within range of him, and he alone is worth an army.

In the Avenue de 'Imperatrice, Paris, a large crowd was gazing at the Fort of Mont Valerien. This fort is a favourite of the Parisians. If I were near enough, said a girl, I would kiss it. Let me carry your kiss to it, replied a Mobilo; and the pair embraced amid the cheers of the people around them.



DOMINION OF CANADA.

COPY.

No. 201.

QUEBEC, September 7th, 1870.

My Lord:

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

I have, &c.,
(Signed.)

JOHN YOUNG,

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

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

SIR,—

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

I have, &c.,
(Signed.)

EDWARD KENNY,
Administrator.

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

Copy.

Canada,
No. 202.

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

Downing Street,
5th October, 1870.

SIR,—

I have received and laid before the Queen your Despatch No. 291, of the 7th of September, in which you enclose an address to Her Majesty from the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia.

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

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

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

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

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

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

KIMBERLEY.

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

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Toronto, November, 1870

45-11

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

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

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