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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IV.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1870.

No. 40.

VOLUNTEER ORGANISATION IN CANADA.

We transfer, with much pleasure, to our columns the following article from the *Volunteer News* on the Volunteer organisation in Canada, that our Canadian readers may see what our English contemporaries think of the efficiency of our military system, as administered by Colonel Robertson-Ross, the able and efficient Adjutant General of the force:

The report of Colonel P. Robertson-Ross, Adjutant General of Militia in Canada, to the Minister of Militia and Defence, on the measures taken for the assembling of the Volunteers of the Dominion to meet the threatened disturbances of the past spring, is a most important document at the present time, as bearing upon the much agitated question of national defence. We are at this moment surrounded by events bearing upon the subject; and whether we accept those of Canada or those of Prussia, they all seem to point to one conclusion, and that is in favor of an organisation of the entire population capable of bearing arms for their training for the national defence. The experience of the present summer proves the combined readiness and efficiency of the system, whether opposed to hosts of lawless marauders or brought into opposition with the most perfectly disciplined armies of professional soldiers isolated entirely by their training from all civil pursuits.

The report of Colonel Robertson-Ross is dated June 6, only a few days after the ludicrous collapse of the Fenian campaign on the Canadian frontier. It details the measures taken on the alarm being given of an expected raid, and of the amazing celerity with which strong forces of Volunteers were concentrated on the points of danger. Colonel Robertson-Ross was requested by the Government of Canada early in April of the present year to devise measures against the anticipated invasion, and he recommended that certain battalions, along with one or two troops of Volunteer cavalry resident on the frontier districts should be called out for active service, and placed upon frontier duty; and that, in the event of the regular troops being ordered to the front from Montreal, the Volunteers there should be held in readiness to turn out for garrison duty, or what other service might be required. On the 11th April it was considered necessary to increase the force at first decided on. To this call the Volunteers responded with such promptitude and alacrity

that, within forty-eight hours of the receipt of the order, many were assembled at, and all were on the way to, the rendezvous. Including a small number already on the St. Clair frontier, the force thus speedily concentrated amounted to 6000 men, who, under General Lindsay, improved daily in drill and discipline. On the 21st of April it was not considered necessary to retain the whole force in the field, and a number of them were ordered home, and on the 25th of the same month the remainder of them were withdrawn, the gunboats "Rescue" and "Prince Alfred" being kept on the river frontier stations.

The Fenian "scare" was for the moment hushed, and the Adjutant-General had time to undertake another very important piece of defensive organisation, which equally proves the adaptability and pliability of the Volunteer military system as it exists in Canada to meet emergencies. The Government considered it advisable to raise and despatch to the North-west a force to act with a portion of the regular troops in support of law and order there. On the 16th April an Order in Council was signed, authorising the formation and full equipment of two battalions of 375 officers and men each, to be selected from the existing battalions. The enlistment and formation commenced on the 1st of May, and by the beginning of June the whole force, with complete outfit, staff, and organisation, were ready for service, and actually on the way to the distant Province of Manitoba.

This interlude in the events which occurred only seems to have kept the hands of the Adjutant General in gentle use, for there appears to have been neither hitch nor hurry in the arrangements, everything having progressed with easy facility. About the middle of May these dreadful Fenians again began to excite fears, and on the 24th of May their presence was known at several points, and a call was again at once made on the Volunteers to turn out in the districts threatened. This call was as expeditiously responded to as the previous one, and, by the 27th, 13,540 officers and men were at their respective posts ready for any emergency. History has already recorded how, on the 25th May, at Eccle's Hill on the Missisquoi frontier, 40 Volunteers and 37 Home Guards, simply armed farmers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlin, M. P.—a patriotic printer—drove some 300 and 400 Fenians, provided with a breech-loading field gun, in desperate rout across the Canadian frontier; and how, on the 27th, at Holbrook's on the Huntingdon frontier, the same patriotic bandits, to about the same number as at Eccle's Hill, drawn up in a field

commanding the road, attacked two companies of Volunteers and regulars, and were at the first fire upon the Volunteer skirmishers, who were extended to oppose them, driven helter skelter from the shelter to strong entrenchments in their rear, from which they were again driven in ridiculous rout. The whole proceeding occupied only twenty-five minutes. In these affairs the Fenian loss was heavy for the time they were engaged, being estimated at Eccle's Hill at four or five killed and sixteen to eighteen wounded; while at Huntingdon, the traces of blood in the entrenchments showed that execution had been done, but the number of killed and wounded was not ascertained. The Volunteers were unscathed, save one man who had received a slight flesh wound on the left temple. Thus, in three days, a force of over 13,000 civilian soldiers were collected to meet an invasion, and the invaders driven back in ir retrievable rout. By the 3rd of June, or only nine days in all, the Volunteers had destroyed all fear of danger, and returned to their homes. Colonel Robertson-Ross praises in high terms the conduct of the Volunteers, and the unanimity that prevailed among them, whether of French or British descent, and, at the same time, recognises the offer of service received from Canadians residing in the United States. The accoutrements, arms, and ammunition was of excellent description, in most cases, which the Fenians left on the field.

As we have already said, contemporary history has recorded the above events; but we find in the report of the officers engaged in these operations, and given in an appendix, details of rather an astonishing and suggestive character that we are not sure are so well known, and which we think fully justifies the remarks which were made by General Lindsay in his address to the Volunteers, and the exasperated feeling which we know prevails among Canadians towards the United States Government or its officials.

Colonel Chamberlin, in his report, narrates the following, which Deputy Assistant Adjutant General U. Smith designates as "the very singular circumstances preceding the attack."—"General Foster, the U. S. Marshal," says Col. Chamberlin, "waited upon me to offer assurances that his Government and himself personally were doing all that was possible to prevent a raid," &c. Strange to say, however, this United States General acted as the envoy of those marauders it was his duty to see dispersed; for he continued to say "that he was also charged with a message from the person in command of the Fenian force in front, to say those under

his command would not make war upon women and children, nor be permitted to plunder peaceable inhabitants, but would conduct their war in the manner approved among civilised nations." We can well conceive the surprise, if not indignation, of Colonel Chamberlin at such a message borne by the officer of a State whose immediate duty it was to disperse and apprehend those marauders and would be assassins, and while he told him that he could hold no terms with pirates and marauders, we are somewhat disappointed that he did not lay hold of and retain their emissary in custody; but as they are speaking, the Fenians advance, Colonel Chamberlin calls General Foster's attention to the fact, who only acknowledged, "I thought they intended to attack you soon, but not so soon as this," when this precious Fenian envoy drove away in the direction of and past the Fenian party. General Foster, we are aware, took charge of "General" O'Neil after his defeat. It would have been better the two "Generals" had made the acquaintance before the failure of the outrage on the Canadians. The incident is a curious one, and may well be termed a "singular circumstance" by the Deputy Adjutant General.

This episode aside, we again repeat that the Canadian Blue-book contains matter of the most notable description to those interested in home defence, and calls attention to the very valuable nature of a properly organised, equipped, and commanded citizen army. The Canadian system is no more that of Prussia than it is that of France. It is purely British, and neither more nor less than the keeping in operation of the Militia laws common to the Colony and the Mother Country. In Canada every county or district is responsible for a certain amount of military force for national defence, and this force is leviable by the ballot as the county forces are in this country. However, it is provided, as it also is in this country, that Volunteers are not amenable to be drawn by ballot, but have certain privileges instead. The result of the Volunteer spirit in Canada has provided, in excess of the quota, the Government by law has the power to demand; and, therefore, the purely Volunteer system has swallowed up the purely Militia system. The Volunteers, however, are better organised than they are at home, and are paid when on duty and in training. After three years' service they are transferred to the Reserve, and can only again be called upon after the active force has been exhausted. We have further seen that two battalions were raised for permanent service in the North-western frontier; and if the Dominion is left to its own military resources, it is by this means that a standing force, if indispensable, can easily be arrived at. We see no reason why the Canadian system should not be examined, and, if found what it seems to us to be, applied to our home local Reserve. Undoubtedly, the subject must receive greater attention in Great Britain than it has done. We have the law already existing for calling into being a defensive force as pliable and as effective as that in Canada has proved itself to be, and probably better adapted to British institutions than the equally ready and proved omnipotence of that of Prussia. We believe that the ballot must be resorted to, and our Militia and Volunteers better organised than they at present are, or our defensive system must remain on a very unsatisfactory basis.

Bronze statuary in Paris has been melted up to supply the besieged with cannon.

The following troops of the Russian army have been echeloned along the Prussian frontier during the past three weeks: Two divisions of the infantry of the guard under General Baron Moeller Sakonelsky; three divisions of the Grenadier Guards under Lt. Gen. Prince Ionkhow Monvaroff; one division of the cavalry of the guard under General Prince Galitzine; twelve divisions of infantry of the line under General Von Egger; five divisions of cavalry of the line under General Count Von Ketz; two parks of infantry and twelve parks of artillery under Lieut.-General Kuyscheff. It is announced that a force of a hundred and fifty thousand Cossacks, the most terrible light troops of the world, has been called under arms, and that a squadron of the Baltic is ready for active service. These statements are made in the Government circles, and they are accompanied with still more alarming intimation that the Russian Minister, De Ombril, at the Court of Berlin, has been instructed by Prince Gortohakoff to present a formal demand to Prussia for full explanations of her purposes and policy in pursuing the war with France. In this demand it is stated that the Government of the Czar declares it to be quite impossible that Russia can regard it as a question solely to be decided between Germany and France what the limits of either power shall be; that the future of Russia not less than the past makes it the duty of the Russian Government to protest against, and if necessary to prevent, any change in the equilibrium of Europe which would embarrass the freedom of action of the Russian government, and particularly that Russia will never suffer the fixed boundaries of European States to be disturbed in obedience to the subversive and preverse doctrine of nationalities as it is so called. These rumours are confirmed, and their ominous significance deepened by the appearance in the *St. Petersburg Gazette de la Bourse* of an article printed in a form which gives it the air of a semi-official manifesto, which uses this threatening and explicit language:—"Prussia with her frontier on the side of France guaranteed, and neutralized Austria to protect her with her eastern flank, will be in a position so to dispose of all her strength as to check and easily to paralyze the action of Russia. In the presence of so grave an eventuality Russia must and will provide at once against any possible future."

The *Olos* of Moscow says also the Eastern question can wait. There is no pressing necessity for a solution in that quarter. It is on the Rhine to day the knot of the Eastern question waits to be cut at one decisive blow.

Marshal McMahon is likely to recover. He is carefully attended on by French and Prussian surgeons, and the Crown Prince in person called upon him, asking to be allowed to do anything he might require for his comfort.

GRAND TRUNK VOLUNTEERS.

RIFLE MATCH.

The members of the Third Battalion of the Grand Trunk Volunteers at Brantford held a rifle match at the practice grounds on Wednesday last. The shooting was excellent on the part of the Battalion, and they enjoyed the sport, the whole day having been occupied, from morning until 7 o'clock in the evening. The day was beautiful, which induced a large number of our townspeople to give their attendance.

FIRST MATCH.

Open to members of the Association only. Distance—200, 400 and 600 yards; five shots at each range. Entrance fee, 15c.—Thirteen prizes offered by citizens, as follows:

- No. 1. Minnie Rifle, presented by A. Cleg-horn, Esq.
- " 2. Otter Cap and Gauntlets, by Glassco & Son.
- " 3. Ten pounds of Tea, by R. Turner.
- " 4. Ten dollars cash, by H. Yates, Esq.
- " 5. Six bottles of brandy, by F. Walsh.
- " 6. Five dollars cash, by Hon. E. B. Wood.
- " 7. Five dollars cash, by J. H. Stratford, Esq.
- " 8. Electro plate Cup, by Messrs. Mor-ton & Co.
- " 9. Box of soap, by Jackson Ford.
- " 10. Two Flannel Shirts by Mr. Scarfe.
- " 11. Pair of Boots, by Adams & Brophy.
- " 12. Album, by Mr. Gilbert.
- " 13. Album, by Mr. Whitham.

Sixty-six competitors entered for this match. The following is the score of the winners of the prizes:

	200	400	600	Tl.
Pte Kennedy	13	18	15	46
Sgt. Whitaker	17	17	12	46
Pte. T. James	16	14	14	44
" E. May	11	17	14	42
" McMaster	15	15	11	41
Corp. Cron	14	14	12	40
Pte. Cook	19	15	6	40
" Kerr	17	16	6	39
" Usher	17	13	8	38
" G. James	14	10	13	37
" Broadbent	15	18	4	37
" Paxton	17	12	7	36
" P. Holmes	15	9	11	35

SECOND MATCH.

For all comers. Distance—200 and 400 yards; five shots at each range. Entrance, 25 cts. Thirteen prizes, as follows:

- No. 1. Ten dollars cash presented by Water-ous & Co.
- " 2. One barrel of Beer, by T. Spencer.
- " 3. Electro-plate Cup, by Mr. Fawkes.
- " 4. Pair of Pistols, by Dr. Digby.
- " 5. Pair of pants, by Thomas McLean.
- " 6. Bust of Shakespeare, by J. Edgar.
- " 7. A Hat, by J. B. King.
- " 8. Box of Cigars, by Leeming & Patterson.
- " 9. Gent's Travelling Bag, by S. McLean.
- " 10. Set of Glassware, by W. C. Holt.
- " 11. A Call Bell, by B. Hunn.
- " 12. *Courier* paper for one year, by H. Lemmon.
- " 13. One copy of Holy Grail, by A. Hudson.

Eighty-eight competitors entered for this match. The following is the score, the names of the winners following in rotation. All numbers under 13 are excluded:

Pte. Usher	17	17	34
T. Osborne	16	17	33
Corp. Callis	17	16	31
Pte. Russell	17	14	30
Pte. Kennedy	13	17	30
Capt. Jones	14	16	29
Pte. Kerr	12	17	29
" Temple	13	16	29
" P. Holmes	14	15	29
Capt. Hardman	15	14	28
Pte. Dawson	12	16	28
" G. James	13	14	27
" T. James	16	11	27

THIRD MATCH.

The following match took place between Nos. 1 and 3 Companies of the above Batt. took place at the rifle range, Brantford, on

Saturday, 17th. The following is the result :

No. 1 COMPANY.

Capt. Penfold.....	14	14	11	39
Pto. Paxton.....	18	16	15	49
" May.....	15	11	16	42
" Usher.....	14	14	13	41
" Kennedy.....	16	15	16	47
" Callis.....	18	18	17	53
" Temple.....	16	7	16	42
" Williams.....	13	8	8	29

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No. 3 COMPANY.

Capt. Hardman.....	12	12	16	40
Lieut. O'Neil.....	11	14	15	40
Pto. Holmes.....	13	16	16	45
Corp. Anderson.....	14	7	9	30
Pto. Perry.....	12	13	18	43
" Russell.....	11	6	9	26
" Smith.....	15	18	7	40
Sgt. Whitaker.....	11	10	11	32

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PUBLIC ADDRESS TO LIEUT.-GEN. LINDSAY.

HIS APPROACHING DEPARTURE FROM CANADA.

(From the Montreal Witness.)

In accordance with the Imperial policy towards the Colonies and the recent instructions of the Secretary of State for War, the withdrawal of H. M. forces from Canada has been rapidly progressing during the past summer, and in a few weeks hence all will have been withdrawn, except the depot detachments which are to be left at Quebec and Halifax. It was to carry out the above measures that Gen. Lindsay was sent out to this country in March last, receiving the appointment of Lieut. General on particular service in Canada. He has been long and favourably known to Canadians, having served at various times in this country during his military career, extending over thirty-eight years. During the insurrectionary troubles of 1837 he served as Adjutant to the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, quartered in the vicinity of Montreal, until they returned to England in 1842. After the Trent affair, during the recent American war, Major-General Lindsay was sent out to Canada, and during the Fenian raid of 1866 he commanded H.M. troops in this country. In 1867 he went back to England, and six months ago he returned to Canada to carry out the new Imperial policy. Gen. Lindsay's conduct and ability displayed during the Fenian raid in May last are well known. Having accomplished the work he was sent out for, General Lindsay will leave for England in a week or so. The citizens of Montreal, on Thursday last, held a public meeting and a committee was appointed to draw up an address to be presented to him before his departure.

To-day at noon was appointed for the presentation, which took place at the St. Lawrence Hall.

Besides His Worship the Mayor, there were present a very large number of the most wealthy and influential gentlemen in the city. All classes were represented, the Bench, the Bar, the Church, the Press, and the Militia, also the mercantile and trading community in large numbers.

The presentation of the address took place in the Reception Room of the St. Lawrence

Hall, after the introduction of the members of the Committee to Gen. Lindsay, who was accompanied by his A.D.C., Capt. Gascoigne.

THE ADDRESS.

His Worship the Mayor said that the words spoken by Gen. Lindsay at Eccles Hill in May last were the words of truth and were endorsed by all Canadians. The Mayor then read the following address:—

To Lieut.-General the Honorable James Lindsay, Commander of H.M. Forces in North America.—

The citizens of Montreal, learning with much regret of your approaching departure from this country, cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without expressing in a public manner, their grateful appreciation of the deep interest you have, on all occasions, evinced in its welfare, and of the important services you have rendered to it.

They have known you for a lengthened period in various official capacities, and it is with satisfaction they unite in declaring that in every position you have occupied, you have won the respect and esteem of the public at large.

They feel that your departure must be regarded as a great loss to the whole community; as the events of 1866 and those of the early part of 1870 are sufficiently fresh in their memory to convince them of the deep obligation they owe you for your able and successful efforts in suppressing the invasion of Canada by citizens from the adjacent republic.

The confidence reposed in you by the Volunteers redoubled the zeal and alacrity with which they discharged their important duties, thereby earning for themselves the tribute of praise you so justly bestowed on them on several occasions, and especially in your address to them at Eccles Hill in May and at Huntingdon in June last.

All that you said on those occasions echoed the sentiments not only of the citizens of Montreal, but, we believe, of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects throughout the Dominion.

The Volunteers then under your command doubtless felt that this public acknowledgement of their public services by you, in your position as representing Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, fully requited them for all the sacrifices they had made.

The citizens of Montreal, while deeply regretting your departure and the Imperial policy which has caused it, most sincerely assure you that Canada never can forget the deep interest you have manifested, and the eminent services you have rendered in promoting its welfare.

On behalf of the citizens of Montreal, by the undersigned committee, appointed at a general meeting held this day, Montreal, 22nd September, 1870. (Signed), Wm. Workman, Mayor and Chairman; Thomas Ryan, Senator; Thomas Workman, M.P.; M. P. Ryan, M.P.; Edward Carter M.P.P.; A. M. Delisle; F. P. Pominville, Q.C.; Geo. A. Drummond and Alex McGibbon. James Ferrier, jun., Lt.-Col. M.G.A.; Henry McKay Lt.-Col. M.G.A.; Phos. Bacon, Lt.-Col., B.M.; Frank Bond, Lieut.-Col. 1st P.V.R.; A. R. Bethune, Lt.-Col. V.V.R.; Wm. H. Hutton, Lt.-Col.; Geo. Dowker, Major M.G.A.; D. Lora MacDougall; Wm. H. Hingston, M.D. and Thomas D. King.

The reading of the address was received with marks of approval by the audience.

General Lindsay then made the following reply:—

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:

It affords me great satisfaction to feel that the citizens of Montreal are of opinion that

my services have been useful to the Dominion of Canada.

You do me no more than justice when you state, in the address which you have done me the honor to present to me, that I have taken a deep interest in the welfare of this country.

If I have performed my duty effectively, and at the same time secured the respect and esteem of the public, I have succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations.

After the approbation of the sovereign and of his military superiors, that of his fellow countrymen is the highest reward the soldier can receive.

You have alluded to the events which took place in 1866 and 1870, and the repulse of the Fenian attacks. In acknowledging the sentiments of the community, which you have conveyed to me, I cannot forget that on both occasions I was ably supported by my staff, and those officers who were in command at the various points of danger.

My anxieties on both occasions were much relieved by the alacrity and spirit with which the Volunteer Militia obeyed the call to arms and at much sacrifice and with much patriotic zeal performed their duty to their country.

In my address at Eccles Hill and Huntingdon I gave the Volunteer Militia the benefit of the truth, and stated no more than facts, a recognition of which they had by their conduct earned.

In taking my departure from amongst you I am leaving a country in which I have spent nearly ten years of my life.

I cannot doubt that the spirit of self-reliance and undaunted perseverance which you have already shown, will raise the Dominion to be a powerful community.

I trust under the blessing of Providence that there is a noble future for Canada, and I shall watch with interest the development of her resources and the advancement of her material prosperity.

In reading the above reply Gen. Lindsay was frequently interrupted by the applause of the audience.

Gen. Lindsay having concluded the reading of his reply made a few remarks. He said, in reference to the reception given to the speech he made at Eccles Hill, which was so adversely commented on in England, that it was the fault of the transmitters. The moment the whole address had been received by the authorities in London they approved of it; and they afterwards in a letter which Mr. Cardwell wrote him said that there was nothing in it to find fault with, and the encomiums to the Volunteers were well earned and deserved.

The General then alluded to the many warm friends whom he had made in Canada and to their feelings of affection and good will towards him, which he could not well forget. He concluded by saying that he could not turn his back upon Canada, in which he had ever taken an interest, without wishing it all prosperity and the blessing of Providence.

The General then shook hands with the gentlemen present as they left the room, and the presentation was over. But few who were present and listened to the manly tones and the straightforward remarks of the General, came away without a feeling of regret that one so able as a soldier and a man was to be lost to the service of the Dominion.

Mr. J. R. Ballard, of the Commissariat Department, was this day presented with a handsome Whitney revolver, by a few of the pensioners of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

ONTARIO COUNTY RIFLE MATCH.

The attendance at the Ontario Rifle Match on the 15th was very good. Thirty-three competitors entered. The following are the winners:

	Points.
1st. Ensign White.....	43
2nd. Ensign Dillon.....	43
3rd. Captain Scott.....	43
4th. Private Coleman.....	43
5th. Private Pond.....	40
6th. Private Cameon.....	39

The Manufacturer's Prize was finished the first day. It was five shots at 500, 600 and 800 yards. The winners and the score are:

	Points.
1st. Private Pound.....	38
2nd. " Crockart.....	38
3rd. Sergeant Kirby.....	38
4th. Lieut. Pound.....	37
5th. Private Robb.....	34

In the Company Match, No. 2, Oshawa, and No. 1, Whitby, competed, No. 2 winning by 23 points; score, No. 2, 146, and No. 1, 123. The highest individual prize in this match was taken by Sergeant Byrne, with a score of 34 points. Five shots each at 200 and 500 yards, and five men from each Company.

Time Match at 200 yards, two minutes. Very good shooting was made.

	Hits.	Points.
1st. Private Crockart.....	18	53
2nd. Ensign Dillon.....	19	42
3rd. Private Byrne.....	18	42
4th. Ensign White.....	17	42

—Oshawa Vindicator.

RIFLE MATCH IN GRANTHAM.—Twelve Granttham shootists living at the Eight Mile Creek, had a match last week at 200 and 400 yards, for an oyster supper, with the following result:

MR. GATES' SIDE,			
	200	400	TOTAL
James Gates.....	15	16	31
John Paxton.....	13	12	25
V. Mann.....	2	7	9
B. Fonger.....	13	9	22
W. Hodgkinson.....	13	14	27
A. Stevens.....	9	2	11
Total.....	125		

MR. STEVENS' SIDE.			
	9	2	11
Alvey Stevens.....	9	2	11
J. McCallin.....	14	9	23
L. H. Bessey.....	12	9	23
J. McNulty.....	11	2	13
Thos. Keyes.....	10	2	12
W. S. Fletcher.....	15	16	31
Total.....	111		

Mr. Gates' side thus winning by 14 points. The boys will have their feed and a good time when they next come to town.—*St. Catharines Constitutional*

RED RIVER.

Lieutenant-Governor Archibald has addressed the following letter to Colonel Wolseley:

DEAR COL. WOLSELEY,—I take the earliest opportunity in my power to congratulate you on the magnificent success of the Expedition under your command. I can judge of the work you have had to do all the better from having seen for myself the physical obstacles that had to be met and overcome—obstacles which, I assure you, exceed

anything I could have imagined. It is impossible not to feel that men who have so triumphed over such difficulties must not only have themselves worked well, but also must have been well led, and I should not be doing justice to my own feelings if I were not, on my arrival here, to repeat the expressions of admiration extorted from me as I passed along in view of the difficulties you had to meet, and which you had so triumphantly surmounted.

I have the honor to be,
Dear Col. Wolseley,
Yours very truly,
A. G. ARCHIBALD.

The *New Nation* says:

"We are informed on very reliable authority that a splendid water communication for large boats, without even a rapid, can be obtained by the Roseau lake and river, which empties into the Red River, about ten miles this side of Pembina, and all that is required to make this important water communication, we believe, would be the labour of about six men for about one month."

The *London Telegraph* of the 8th ult., thus explains the understanding entered into by the majority of the neutral powers, at the instance of England, with regard to their policy towards France and Prussia:

"As we have already stated, indeed, negotiations have taken place among the neutral Powers, and a brief statement of what actually has occurred, down to the present hour, may best show what has not been done. The Italian Cabinet, anxious to maintain the neutrality of the Kingdom under a pressure applied by more than one Power, had asked for the support of England. The Government of St. James' objected to any formal declaration on the part of the neutral States before a favorable opportunity of interceding in the interests of peace should have presented itself. But it agreed to an interchange of letters with the Italian Government, the effect of which would be to bind the parties to make reciprocal communications of their views—and especially, if either one should have the intention of renouncing its neutrality, to make that intention fully known before relinquishing its neutral position. That proposal was gladly accepted by Italy; and Lord Granville then proposed a similar arrangement to all the other non-combatant Powers, to be carried out by an interchange of similar despatches. Such an arrangement has been already concluded with Russia, and indeed with all the neutral Powers, only one excepted. Thus, while the States that have no interest in the conflict, except their honest wish to see it ended, are not bound to any particular line of action that might hamper them in the unforeseen contingencies to which the war may at any moment give rise, they find themselves, on the impulse of the English Foreign Minister, already brought in close and harmonious communication on the paramount and urgent subject of the time."

VOLUNTEERS.—The Volunteers at Oakville, have had beautiful weather for their camp life, with the exception of their first night which was a little unpleasant. They are enjoying themselves very much and are going through their drill like regular soldiers. The Oakville Council passed a by-law to give the Volunteers rations at the expense of the town, thus enabling them to make their eight dollars clear of all expenses.

Gen. Lindsay will leave Montreal on Wednesday, the 28th instant, on a visit to his Excellency the Governor General, at Spencer Wood, preparatory to his embarkation for England in the s. s. *Scandinavian*, on the 1st proximo.

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 prizes won at the recent matches of the Victoria Rifle Club were presented to the successful competitors on Tuesday evening in the Mechanic's Hall. Through the liberality of Lt.-Col. Bethune and the officers of the Victoria Rifles, admission to the entertainment and presentation was complimentary, and was attended, as might be expected, by the beauty and aristocracy of the city, the rich dresses of the ladies and the varied uniforms giving quite a brilliancy and effect to the scene. The platform was very gaily decorated, in the background being several Union Jacks with the colours of the regiment holding a prominent position.

Lt.-Col. Bethune presided, having His Worship the Mayor and Col. Dyde on his right and left respectively. There were also on the platform Cols. W. O. Smith, Bacon, Hutton, Mr. Carter, M.P.P., and Capt. Crawford, W.V.R.

After the band of the regiment had played a march, which they did very creditably, Lieut. Col. Bethune rose and in a clear voice, every word being distinctly heard in every part of the hall, made a few remarks relative to the object of the gathering, alluding to the prominent position of the Victorias, asserting it only needed excellence in rifle practice to bring it to the front rank of efficient regiments. The result of the first association matches had been most satisfactory and doubtless future ones would be still more so. His Worship the Mayor in presenting the Ladies prize, made several remarks which were, however, inaudible to the majority of the audience. He said:

"Courage and chivalry are the leading stimulants and incentives in the breast of every good soldier; both are ennobled and intensified when the commanding eye of female influence looks approvingly on. And these beautiful prizes that I am deputed to present to you to-night will, I feel persuaded, be greatly enhanced in your estimation by the thought that they are the gift of the ladies, who, it would appear, as well as your officers and commanders, have a proper estimate of the value and importance of efficient target practice.

The great events in battle, now transpiring in Europe, bring us daily proofs of the importance of exact and efficient gunnery—in other words, of the ability to take exact aim and hit the mark. Twenty men who can fire sure and hit, are worth a hundred rambling shooters, who may be equally brave, but who only waste their powder. Hence the great importance of cultivating the art of shooting well and encouraging exact rifle practice; and hence, also, the deserved dis-

inction and honor which you have won in gaining these prizes, which I can assure you I have great pleasure in presenting to you.

I have no doubt you will long hold them as honorable trophies—if not gained in battle, gained by that proficiency which is inseparable from success in all battles.

The Victoria Glee Club having sung the glee "Here's a health to all good Lasses," Col. Dyde presented the prizes in the "Victoria Stakes." First prize, Private J. B. Campbell, silver cup; 2nd, Private C. A. Campbell, epergne; 3rd, Private R. W. Campbell, medal; 4th, Sergeant Sims, silver cup; 5th, Sergeant Yeomans, medal; 6th, Private J. M. Cochrane, field glass; 7th Sergeant W. H. Maltby, gold mounted pencil, 8th, Private Hardman, flask.

Col. Dyde spoke energetically but rather indistinctly and referred to the organization of the Victorias, which had been in the hour of danger, and when the bone and sinew of Canada enthusiastically enrolled themselves for duty. He spoke of the importance of rifle practice, and expressed a hope that the Canadian Volunteers would take a position as renowned as that of the English riflemen. In comparing the respective merits of rifles he spoke of the trial the Chassepot and needle gun were getting in the present Franco-Prussian war, but he inclined to the Martini-Henry, which he hoped not only would be distributed to the British army, but placed in the hands of the Canadian Volunteers. After a caution, if ever in action, not to throw too many shots away, the Colonel proceeded to distribute the prizes.

The Victoria Glee Club sang the "Men of Harlech," a very good selection, after which Col. W. O. Smith presented the prizes in the Battalion Match, which had been won by No. 3 Company, represented by Captain Stanley, and Privates R. W. and J. B. Campbell. The prizes were a cup and individual medals.

Col. W. O. Smith gave a very pleasing speech speaking in his customary energetic manner; he spoke of his former connection with the corps and the circumstances under which it was raised. The occasion was the Trent affair when the British flag had been insulted. His connection with the corps both as one of its officers, and as commanding the district had been very pleasant, and he could testify that when there was a call for service the Victorias had never been behind. He referred to the gallant conduct of the corps during the late Fenian raid, and said he believed their conduct would be always the same. In conclusion he expressed his belief that the corps had done right in having a public presentation of prizes, for the presence on such occasions of those who were nearest and dearest, was of more value to the winners than the prizes they had taken. In giving the prizes individually to the winners Colonel Smith gave each one a hearty shake of the hand, a proceeding that seemed to give them a good deal of satisfaction.

Sergt. Maltby brought the first part of the proceedings to a close with a song. After a brief intermission the band again favored the audience with a pretty waltz after which Mr. Carter, M.P.P., after a short address, presented the prizes in the Maiden Stakes.

1st, Private J. H. Edward, silver cup; 2nd, Lieut. H. Taylor, cup, 3rd, Private Hardman; 4th, Ensign J. R. Oswald; 5th, Private Alexander; 6th, Captain Stanley; 7th, Private Henderson; 8th, Private C. B. Smith. The last six prize takers received medals.

The Glee Club sang the Young Recruit, when Col. Hutton made the presentation of the Association Prizes. First, Ensign W. M. Andrews, cup; 2nd, Private R. W. Campbell, cup; 3rd, Private J. H. Edwards, field glass; 4th, Pte. G. Shaw meerschau pipe; 5th, Sergt. J. B. Yeomans, silver cup, 6th, Private J. G. Gayton, despatch box; 7th, Private C. A. Campbell, silver tankard; 8th, Private C. B. Smith, tankard.

Col. Hutton in an address of some length referred to the efficiency of the Victorias and his connection with them. He hoped to see the Vics taking the chief Provincial and Dominion Association prizes next year, and that ere long they would send representatives who would stand in the front rank at the Wimbledon matches.

Messrs. Handly and Angus of the Band here gave a very fine instrumental duett.

Col. Bacon presented the prizes for the Highest Aggregate Score which had fallen to Private C. A. Campbell, and in doing so read the score list.

Private C. A. Campbell, 262; Private J. B. Campbell, 260; Private R. W. Campbell, 257; Sergeant Sims, 236, Private Shaw, 230; Private J. H. Edwards, 219; Private Gayton, 215; Sergeant Yeomans, 210.

He added that the scoring was very high beyond that of any battalion, and was very close.

The famous song and chorus of the Vics "Ella Rhie," was given in first rate style and encored.

The next and last presentation, No. 4 Company prize, a magnificent fruit dish, was made by Capt. Crawford, and was also taken by Private C. A. Campbell.

The National Anthem was then sung, and cheers given for the Queen, the Victoria Rifles, the three Campbells, and lastly for the Commandant, Col. Dyde, after which the assembly dispersed well pleased with the ceremony and the evening's entertainment.

The whole entertainment was a great success and a credit to those who had the management of it. Four sentries were posted on the platform during the proceedings one on each corner. I presume they were intended as a guard for the regimental colors, if so, they could have dispensed with two, as, I believe, the military rule is two for a regimental colour guard.

The annual rifle match of No. 6 Company,

Prince of Wales' Rifles, takes place on Saturday the 24th.

There is little else to write about this week as Volunteer matters still keep dull. B.

THE MILITARY PRIZE GRANT.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—I enclose you a copy of an address presented to the Adjutant General on the last day of the drill of the 16th Battalion, in reference to the Dominion grant for rifle prizes,—please copy it in the REVIEW. Another item, I think, ought not to be overlooked, viz: the County Council of Prince Edward paid for the rations and other expenses of the men while at drill in camp here, so that every man had his eight dollars in full on the breaking up of the camp—the amount was nearly \$700.

Yours, etc., T. BOG.
Picton, 22nd Sept., 1870.

At the close of the Review of the 16th Battalion on Tuesday the 6th ult., the following address was presented to the Adjutant General. The subject is one of importance and we trust the Minister of Militia will see the propriety of making the proposed change in the method of distributing the grant hitherto given to the Dominion Rifle Association:

To Colonel P. Robertson-Ross, Adjutant General of Militia, Dominion of Canada.

SIR,—The officers of the 16th Battalion, aware of the importance which you attach to rifle practice, avail themselves of this opportunity to express their views on the working of the Dominion Rifle Association. They take it for granted that in making a grant of \$5,000 per annum, the object of the government was to increase the efficiency of the whole force, especially of the non-commissioned officers and privates in the use of the rifle. It is the opinion of the officers of this Battalion that that object has not been attained, and further, that there is no prospect of attaining it so long as the Government grant is distributed as at present. They are convinced, therefore, that a change is not only desirable, but in the interests of the Volunteer force, imperatively demanded; and they respectfully suggest that you represent to the Minister of Militia the importance of making the following change:

That instead of having the prizes competed for at an annual gathering at any one place, the grant should be distributed amongst the several Battalions of the Dominion—say \$100 to each Battalion. The officers of the 16th consider this change necessary, because according to the present system comparatively few non-commissioned officers or privates obtain any of the prizes; and this, not because proficiency in rifle shooting is confined to officers, but because the majority of the men are unable to bear the expense of attending the annual meetings of the Association. They would state, in conclusion, that so far as this Battalion is concerned, the good effect of the small grant given this summer is already apparent in an increased anxiety amongst all classes of Volunteers to become proficient in the use of the rifle; and they have the honor to subscribe themselves,

Yours,
WALTER ROSS,
Lieut. Col. Commanding,
And the Officers of the 16th Battalion.

ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THIRD ANNUAL TOURNAMENT.

Compiled from the *Ontario Rifle Association*.

FIRST DAY.

The third annual rifle tournament held under the auspices of the Ontario Rifle Association, commenced at Toronto on Monday, the 19th ult., at noon, on the Garrison common. The weather was splendid for shooting, the air being remarkably clear, and but a very slight breeze prevailing throughout the day.

The arrangements were perfect, and every precaution was adopted to carry out the match with all due regard to the safety of both the competitors and the public. There was quite a large number of spectators on the ground, and not a few ladies. The Grand Trunk Band at intervals enlivened the proceedings by performing some selection of operatic and other music in excellent style. There was a large number of tents fitted with sleeping accommodation for those of the Volunteers who chose to camp out during the meeting, and a canteen was established to provide for the wants of the men. The competitors, numbering about two hundred and fifty, mustered at noon, and shortly after Mrs. Gzowski fired the first shot from a rifle supported by a rest, and a "bull's eye" was scored to her credit. The business of the day then commenced, the squads of six men being despatched to the first range of the All Comers' prizes.

ALL COMERS' MATCH.

Open to all members of the Ontario Rifle Association, whether by direct contribution, or through affiliated associations. First prize, \$25; second prize, \$20; third prize, \$15; five prizes of \$10; ten prizes of \$5; ten prizes of \$4; ten prizes of \$2. Snider Enfield; 200, 500 and 600 yards; 5 rounds at each range. Position—200 yards, standing; 500 and 600 yards any position.

There was no less than 221 entries in this match, and in consequence of such a large number competing dusk came on before the whole of the last stage could be finished.

During the progress of the shooting in the All Comers' Match, one of the markers who incautiously exposed his head from the cover of the marking butt, was struck by the splinter of a bullet after the latter had hit the target. He sustained a cut over the right side of the frontal bone, and the fragment of lead glancing downwards inflicted a slight flesh wound on the man's right shoulder. Dr. Lizars, who was surgeon of the day, dressed the hurt, which did not incapacitate the man from duty.

SECOND DAY.

The conclusion of the "All Comers' prize" was the first business of the day. We append a list of the winners of the 38 prizes, with the total number of points made by each competitor at the three ranges:

	Points.	Prize.
Capt. Johnston 20th Batt.	48	\$25
Ens. Dillon, 34th Batt.	47	20
Sergt. Harris, O.G.B.	47	15
Lieut. Bayley, 47th Batt	46	10
Sergt. Bayley, Q.O.R.	46	10
Pte. W. J. Holwell, Q.O.R.	45	10
Lieut. Gibson, G.T.R.	45	10

Sergt. Brass, 13th Batt.	45	10
Capt. Thompson, 19th Batt	44	5
Mr. G. A. Bruce, Guelph R.A.	44	5
Pte. Blacktin, 3rd N.B.	44	5
Sgt. Weston, 10th Royals.	44	5
Pte. Crockett, 34th Batt	43	5
Mr. George Murison V.R.C.	43	5
Sgt. Clarke, 10th Royals.	43	5
Mr. G. Disher, St. Cath. R.A.	43	5
Sgt. Thompson, 36th Batt	42	5
Pte. Miller, 47th Batt.	42	5
Sgt. A. Nesbitt, 36th Batt	42	4
Sgt. Byrne, 34th Batt.	42	4
Sgt. M. Kruit, G.T.R.B.	42	4
W. J. Hooper, 30th Rifles.	41	4
Capt. J. Wilson, 2nd G.T.R.B.	41	4
Sergt. Storr, 19th Batt.	41	4
Pte. A. Bell, 10th Royals.	41	4
Sgt. B. Omand, 13th Batt	41	4
Gun. G. Thompson, T.G.B.	41	4
Major Gracy, 36th Batt.	41	4
Mr. J. Hilton, V.R.C.	41	2
Mr. J. Hilton, V.R.C.	41	2
Pte. Adams, 13th Batt.	41	2
Ens. Bethune, G.T.R.B.	40	2
Pte. R. Hay, 5th G.T.R.	40	2
Sgt. McCormack, Q.O.R.	40	2
Pte. Fox, Q.O.R.	40	2
Pte. McMullen, Q.O.R.	40	2
Capt. McLean, 42nd.	40	2
Pte. Stanley, Q.O.R.	40	2
Private J. Ferguson, 37th Batt.	40	2

THE TIME MATCH, FOR BREECH-LOADING RIFLES, OF THE GOVERNMENT SNIDER-ENFIELD PATTERNS.

This match, in which some valuable money prizes are being competed for, is for the purpose of testing the proficiency of our volunteers in loading and firing rapidly, at the same time with accuracy. The ranges are 200 and 400 yards, and each competitor may enter three times at each range. Two minutes are allowed for the time during which firing is to be kept up; and although, in consequence of the match going on from day to day until the end of the meeting, it is impossible to give the detailed score until it is officially announced, we must notice the wonderful shooting of Capt. Bell, of the 2nd Batt., G.T.R.B., Brockville, who in one two minutes fired twenty-one shots, making sixty-three points; that is, three bull's eyes, fifteen centres and three outers; and afterwards firing 25 rounds in the time, but the marker only signaled 22 of them, though all had hit the target. Capt. Bell's score in this case was the largest ever known, being 67, viz: three bull's eyes, seventeen centres, and two outers. The next highest score of the day was 57.

The next event on the programme was the

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS' MATCH.

To be competed for by members of affiliated Associations, who are also members of the Ontario Rifle Association. The first prize to be awarded to the highest aggregate score made by any five members of any one affiliated association. The remaining prizes to individual scores. First prize, \$50; second prize, Snider Enfield and \$10 added; third prize, Snider Enfield; two prizes of \$10; four prizes of \$5; six prizes of \$4. Snider-Enfield, Enfield or Spencer carbine; 300 and 500 yards; 5 rounds at each range; any position. Entrance fee—50 cents each competitor.

The shooting in this match was very good and there was a very large number of competitors. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the match was concluded, the statistical officer was unable to complete his analysis of the scores, and therefore we are precluded from publishing the names of the prize winners.

BATTALION MATCH.

To be competed for by ten officers, non-commissioned officers or men from any Battalion, Brigade, Squadron, or Field Battery of Volunteer Militia in Ontario. First prize, Aldwell Trophy and \$75, second prize \$50, third prize, \$25; fourth prize, \$20; fifth prize, \$10. Snider Enfield or Spencer carbine, Government issue; 200, 500 and 600 yards; 5 rounds at each range. Position—200 yards standing; 500 and 600 yards, any position. Entrance fee—\$5 each Battalion or Corps. The Aldwell Challenge Trophy is to be won twice by the same battalion, before becoming the absolute property of the competitors.

This match was in progress when firing for the day ceased. The following are the names of the battalions from which the squads have been selected:—6th, 2nd Q.O.R., 10th Royals, 2nd Grand Trunk Garrison Artillery, 36th, 37th, 13th, 7th, 47th, 19th, and 3rd Batt. Grand Trunk Rifles.

THIRD DAY.

Yesterday's proceedings were of an equally successful nature with those of the preceding days. The weather was very fine and calm until the afternoon, when a smart breeze from the eastward set in and considerably interfered with the shooting of some of the crack marksmen. The attendance of spectators was small, as was also the number of competitors, a great many who had only come to compete for the All Comers' prizes having left for their homes.

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS' MATCH.

Below we give the prize list of the above match, which we were unable to publish yesterday in consequence of the shooting having been concluded at too late an hour on the preceding day to admit of the scores being made up.

St. Catharines, R.A.	158	\$50
Pte. Adam, V.R.A.	37	10
Capt. Thompson, St. Cath. R.A.	35	10
Sgt. Wilkinson, Brockville R.A.	35	10
Pte. Blacktin, 3rd N.B.	34	10
Sgt. J. Pillow, 10th Royals.	34	5
Pte. McMullen, Q.O.R.	34	5
Lt. Murray, St. Cath. R.A.	33	5
Ens. Payne, Elgin R.A.	33	5
Sgt. Maj. Kruit, 2nd Batt., G.T.R.	33	4
Pte. A. Bell, 10th Royals.	33	4
Captain Crowther, Hastings R.A.	33	4
Captain Carswell, Elgin R.A.	32	4
Bugle Major Biscott, 7th Batt	32	4
Mr. J. Mason, V.R.A.	32	4

The shooting in this match was exceedingly close, as the following statement of the scores made by four of the competing Associations will show:—

St. Catharines R.A.	158
Victoria R.A.	157
Queen's Own Rifles.	157
Tenth Royals.	157

The shooting throughout the match was of a most superior class, and those who received personal prizes proved themselves to be perfect masters of their weapons.

The business of the day commenced at half-past 8 a.m., with shooting in the

BATTALION MATCH.

To be competed for by ten officers, non-commissioned officers or men from any Battalion, Brigade, Squadron or Field Battery of Volunteer Militia in Ontario. First prize, Aldwell Trophy and \$75; second prize, \$50; third prize, \$25; fourth prize, \$20; fifth prize, \$10. Snider Enfield or Spencer carbine, Government issue; 200, 500 and 600 yards; five rounds at each range. Position—200 yards, standing; 500 and 600 yards

any position. Entrance fee—\$5 each Battalion or Corps. The Aldwell Challenge Trophy is to be won twice by the same battalion before becoming the absolute property of the competitors.

When the winning scores in this match were first published, it gave the 2nd G.T.R. as the victors, but Captain Hetherington of the 10th Royals entered a protest against their receiving the prize on the grounds that the 2nd Grand Trunk Battalion had six companies in Ontario and three in Quebec, and that the latter had sent a team to the last Quebec Provincial Match, and they had won a battalion prize there. In face of this fact, and of the battalion having its headquarters in Montreal, Captain Hetherington contended that the 2nd G.T. was not an Ontario corps, and protested to the Executive Council against the first prize being given to them. After a lengthened consideration of the matter, the Council gave their decision which was to the following effect, viz:—That the 2nd Grand Trunk Rifle Brigade being according to the official returns a Battalion of the Province of Quebec, the Council were of opinion that they were not entitled to the prize; but their entrance money, sighting shot fees, and the cash they had paid for ammunition, should be refunded to them. The Grand Trunk men were extremely sore at this perfectly just decision, and a few of them gave vent to their feelings in pretty round terms. The following is the

PRIZE LIST.

10th Royals	401	Aldwell Trophy and \$75
13th Batt.	399	50
2nd Q.O.R.	388	25
37th Batt.	379	20
3rd G.T.R.R.	378	10

The Aldwell Trophy, which was in the possession of the Queen's Own Rifles last year, is a most magnificent silver cup, standing nearly eighteen inches high, and very massive.

COMPANY MATCH.

To be competed for by five officers, non-commissioned officers or men from any company, troop or battery of Volunteer Militia in Ontario. First prize, the Brassey cup and \$50; second prize \$40; third prize, \$30; fourth prize, \$20; fifth prize, \$10. 200 and 500 yards; 5 rounds at each range. Position—200 yards, standing; 500 yards, any position. Entrance fee—\$2 per company or corps. The Brassey Challenge Cup must be won twice by the same company before becoming the absolute property of the competitors.

The shooting in this match was very close. Four companies made similar scores, and it may seem strange that they did not shoot off the tie, or each receive a prize of an equal value, but in order to save time the scorers' sheets were analyzed, and first place in the prize list was given to the competitor or company making the greatest number of points at any one range. The following are the scores of the winners.

- No. 5 Company, 37th Battalion, 142 points—the "Brassey" Cup and \$50.
- No. 4 Company, 10th Royals, 142 points—\$40.
- No. 5 Company 47th Battalion, 142 points—\$30.
- No. 3 Battery, Grand Trunk Artillery, 142 points—\$20.
- No. 4 Company, Queen's Own Rifles, 141 points—\$10.

THE TIME MATCH.

Yesterday the largest score was made at 400 yards by Sergt. Burch, No. 4 Company, Q.O.R., who, out of 21 shots, made the un-

precedented number of 70 points—11 bull's eyes, 6 centres and 4 outers. Capt. Bell came next, making 59, and Major Gray of the 36th Battalion, 58.

When "cease firing" was sounded, the Brassey prizes were being shot for, and the competition will be resumed this morning at half-past eight.

Col. Denison was thrown from his horse, which got its foot into a hole and stumbled, but no serious injury was sustained. The Colonel attended to his duties as if nothing had happened.

FOURTH DAY.

Yesterday morning broke with every promise of a day favorable to the various competitors in the matches yet remaining. The sky was cloudless, the atmosphere, to use a common expression, was "as clear as a bell,"—in fact too clear, as the light was rather strong upon the targets. The number of competitors had not lessened, as the value Brassey prizes were open.

At the suggestion of Mr. Gzowski, Mr. Thomas Brassey, one of the Grand Trunk contractors, has given £100 stg. to be distributed in prizes at the present match.

The wind at the beginning of the shooting was light, but towards afternoon it freshened, until it blew for some short time a fresh breeze from the E.S.E., which was diagonally across the range. However, the practice made was somewhat above the average, and doubtless would have been better, had the ammunition been anything like decent in quality, many of the competitors stating that they had got hold of cartridges between their finger and thumb, and actually squeezed a drop of water out of them.

The commencement of the day's proceedings was the resuming of the contest for the

BRASSEY PRIZES.

Open to all members of the Ontario Rifle Association. First prize, a Snider-Enfield and \$25; second prize, a Snider-Enfield and \$15; third prize, a Snider-Enfield and \$10; fourth prize, a Snider-Enfield and \$5; fifth prize, a Snider-Enfield; ten prizes of \$10; ten prizes of \$5; ten prizes of \$4. Enfield or Snider-Enfield, or Spencer carbine; 500 and 600 yards, five rounds at each range. Any position.

PRIZE LIST.

NAME.	CORPS.	POINTS.	PRIZE.
Captain Ryan	37th Batt.	36	Snider-Enfield and \$25
Lieutenant Gibson	T.G.B.	35	do and 15
Sergeant Jones	V. R. A.	34	do and 10
Bug' Mr. Hiscott	7th Batt.	33	do and 5
Private Howell	Q. O. R.	33	Snider-Enfield
Ensign Dillon	34th Batt.	33	10
Sergt. McDonald	Ont. G. B.	33	10
Ensign Mills	19th Batt.	33	10
Capt. Thompson	do	33	10
Capt. Bell	2nd Batt. G.T.R.	33	10
Sergt. Richards	34th Batt.	33	10
Sergeant Byrne	do	33	10
Gunner Thompson	T. G. B.	33	10
Pte. Blacktin	3rd New Brun.	32	10
Pte. Moody	10th Royals	31	10
Lieut. Mason	Victoria R.A.	31	5
Private Stanley	Q. O. R.	31	5
Dr. Goodman	St. Cath. R.A.	31	5
Ensign Payne	25th Batt.	31	5
Pte. Ophthegrove	3rd Batt. G.T.R.	31	5
Sgt. Maj. Boers	Mont. G.A.	31	5
Dr. Oronhyatakhna	49th Batt.	31	5
Private Adam	13th Batt.	31	5
Sgt. Maj. Anderson	2nd Batt. G.T.R.	30	5
Sgt. Maj. Quinn	10th Royals	30	5
Captain Loosing	44th Batt.	30	4
Sergeant Burch	Q. O. R.	30	4
Capt. Cotton	Ottawa G.A.	30	4
Private Willis	13th Batt.	30	4
Captain Werner	14th Batt.	30	4
Pte. Ferguson	37th Batt.	29	4
Corp'l Little	10th Royals	29	4
Corporal Bell	37th Batt.	29	4
Ensign Bethune	3rd G.T.R.	29	4
Sergt. Harris	Ottawa G. A.	29	4

As will be seen from the score above given, the shooting was of a good quality, Captain Ryan, 37th Batt., the winner of the first prize, making 36 out of a possible 40, and Lieut. Gibson, T. G. B., scoring 35, taking second

prize, and shooting most steadily throughout the match.

At the conclusion of the shooting for the "Brassey prizes," the competition for those given by the President of the Association (Mr. C. S. Gzowski) took place, and was in course of progress when the evening gun was fired. The match will be continued to-day.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE ASSOCIATION

At three o'clock a meeting of the Council of the Association was called, and the following gentlemen assembled in the tent of the Executive Council; Mr. C. S. Gzowski President; Lieut.-Col. Brunel, Lieut. Col. Gillmor, Lieut. Col. Skinner, Lieut.-Col. Durie, Lieut. Col. Fairbanks, Major Croft, Capt. Werner, and Major Scoble, Secretary.

At the request of the President, Lieut. Col. Skinner, of the 13th Battalion, moved, and Lieut. Col. Brunel seconded a vote of thanks to the Canada Trust and Loan Company for their donation of £25 to the Association.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The President then informed the members of the Council present that the Ontario Rifle Association was at present in possession of property to the amount of \$2,057 50, and that everything being considered, the Association's affairs were in a very flourishing condition. He also said that the "Brassey" Cup, which was competed for on Wednesday, would be in Canada in the course of ten days.

A conversation then took place upon the subject of obliging competitors in the Association matches to use the Government issue of ammunition, or whether they should be allowed to use their own, providing it was of regulation pattern.

Capt. Werner moved, seconded by Lt.-Col. Skinner, that in future men competing in the Ontario Rifle Association Matches be permitted to bring and use their own ammunition.—Carried

(Concluded in our next.)

PRESENTATION.—Quite a little excitement was manifested on camp ground of the Oxford Battalion, previous to its departure, and a casual observer could not but notice (by the air of mystery among the men) that something unusual was about to take place.

Soon, however, all doubts were removed by a portion of Company 8 marching into Mrs. J. L. Flanigan's residence and with a suitable address presenting that lady with a well filled purse. After which the band of the Battalion assembled in her garden and played "Auld Lang Syne," "She is a jolly good fellow," "God Save the Queen," &c.—three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Flanigan bringing the interesting proceeding to a close. The cause of this presentation was a sense of gratitude for the kindness shown to the Battalion by Mr. and Mrs. Flanigan during their stay in camp.—Sarnia Canadian.

Mr. John Street has just completed four handsome presentation pieces for the Tyne crew. They consist of two heavy, richly chased blood-stone shield rings, inscribed inside—"Presented by John Elliott to _____, of the Tyne Crew, 15th Sept, 1870" Renforth and Taylor chose these, while Winship and Martin will have each a large sized oval gold locket, with raised monograms "J. M." and "T. W." on the back, with the same inscription as on the rings, and a neatly executed raised racing boat and pair of skulls.

The eastern division of the Volunteers are in camp at Sherbrooke, at a distance of a mile and a half from the town. They number about 1300.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV.

1870.

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

On account of the great increase of our circulation we have been compelled to adopt the CASI 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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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 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, OCTOBER 3, 1870.

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

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO.

The Canadian visitor to the Queen city of the west would be struck at first with its want of resemblance to any place with which he would be acquainted, the intermixture of magnificent buildings with small frame houses that have seen their best days, furnishes a striking contrast to what may be witnessed in Canadian cities where the difference between the stately block and its immediate predecessor is neither so great or so vast as to make it difficult to decide which is out of place. Nevertheless, Chicago is a great city and has all the elements of expansion and progress, its vast trade is almost of yesterday in point of time; twenty years ago a couple of freight cars did its thorough business, to day those cars approach 10,000 in number. Enterprise and energy are here pushed to extremes; fortunes are rapidly made and as rapidly lost. But it

does not seem to me that the condition of the labouring class, the hewers of wood and drawers of water, are at all equal to those of the same class in Canada. In one particular the city falls behind any of those of the Dominion, and that is in the article of hotel accommodation and board. I do not refer to the price as it is beside the question, but to the comfort and cleanliness on the one hand, the quality and excellence of the viands on the other, and in either case Canada would be entitled to bear away the palm.

But what will strike a stranger most in this singular city is the fact that stores are open all day on Sunday, street cars ply with unceasing regularity and the mass of the people appear to be as busy as on some other day; except occasionally a card left at your hotel to inform you that "Brother Dooly will hold forth in Farwell Hall; seats free in the evening," there is nothing to remind you that such a day as the Sabbath exists. There are a few places of worship (judging from outward appearances) of no architectural pretensions, and the Roman Catholics have a large cathedral, at which there is a good attendance, but for the rest it might be a day of pleasure with very little religion conscientiously or otherwise attached thereto. The city is built on the west shore of the lake on a mud flat elevated but a very few feet above its waters, it has a few good streets paved with Nicholson patent wood pavement, some of them are 100 feet wide, a few paved with stone, and the rest pretty much in the same state as the worst of our back streets. Along five miles of State street I counted 75 street railway cars on Sunday, each holding 20 persons, and this was only one of five or six lines in the city. I calculated there was moved on that street alone 25,000 persons during the day. I had no time to see the celebrated tunnel, having a long chase after a stray railway car in which a lot of freight under my care was stowed; with all their acuteness their railway management is far more slipshod than ours.

I could see no land in Michigan to compare with the County of Carleton, the very forest trees are dwarfed by comparison, and I can see no reason to bring a Canadian to the States except the restlessness of adventure derived from their Viking ancestors. The farms are neatly laid out but there is an air of thrift and over wrought care about them which plainly tells that the occupants are hard put to it, if the evidence of decay were not apparent. Since leaving Ottawa I have seen no country to compare with that between Toronto and Sarnia for actual beauty and fertility.

The great topics of the day are of course the turn events have taken in Europe, and indignation at the American Minister's recognition of the French republic. People here reason calmly on the situation and are of opinion that the Prussian King will restore the Emperor, having first captured Paris.

I think there can be little doubt that the annihilation of the French military power has been due to actual treason; the readiness with which the Imperial administration gave way to Jules Favre and the Rouges is pretty clear evidence that the Imperial system did not receive moral or actual support from the Parisians, and that cowardice or treason pervaded its members. It would seem as if General Trochu would not do his duty in support of the Government and that his ambition would lead him to enact the part of Napoleon *le grand* without the power or ability. The Prussian cannon will at once dispel this dream, and it is to be hoped the next ruler will give the Parisian mob a lesson that their sons in the future generation will not forget.

The London ragamuffins, with a follow styled Professor Beesely, have been playing the same game on a small scale. I suppose the Professor is some itinerant schoolmaster with whom the trade of brat-slashing did not flourish, and therefore he took up demagoguism as a better paying business—poor man, like D'Israeli's social parasite, Goldwin Smith, he will find little profit in the game, even if he succeeds in escaping the hands of the Peelers. The *Chicago Tribune* and *Times* are jubilant over the idea of the spread of republicanism in old England, as developed by the Professor and his ragged adherents. But they don't know that London, large as it happens to be, is not England, and that a dozen constables will deal with the republicans *in esse and posse*. One of these papers call them three-fifths of the people of Great Britain; it is a pretty safe calculation to say that not one-fiftieth of the people are tainted with or have the slightest wish for republican institutions in the American sense of the term.

There is also a prevalent idea here that the war is going to be general, involving even the United States. How far this may be amongst the eventualities it is hard to say, but wonderful complications are sure to arise. One thing is certain, England stands alone to day without an ally in the world, with the Prussians flushed with victory, anxious to acquire Holland, and the Russians equally anxious to administer to the effects of the sick man. Who or what is to prevent the consummation of either desires and what then would follow it requires no prophet to foretell that the day of Britain's naval supremacy had set for ever, and that the effort to maintain her own position would be the most tremendous she was ever called on to make.

This very autumn will probably see the consummation of the secret treaty, and France will probably acquire the Rhine frontier as well as Belgium, while the German Empire with the Kaiser William I. with its territories from the Rhine to the Baltic will dictate laws to Europe as in the days of Charles V. I look for the total absorption of all the lesser states of the Confederation, if not Sweden and Denmark, while Austria and Italy

will play to the new Empire the part Prussia and Bavaria played in the Confederation of the Rhine. Will this be for the good of mankind? God knows; He alone can control the destinies of nations and make even the wickedness of man to praise Him. But as far as human foresight can discern France has lost her chance of constitutional government for the next century. Whatever faults Napoleon III. may have had, his reign was most beneficial for the country, and history will bear me out in saying he was one of the wisest and best rulers, if not the very best she ever had.

Poor Braddock's exclamation when defeated and dying on the field at the ford of the Monongahela. "who could have thought it?" might well be applied to the destruction of the military power of France. In *Thirty*—a nation whose drums had been heard in every capital in Europe, has been completely prostrated; and her triumphant conquerer flushed with success stands before the gates of her capital.

Well may the European nations put their houses in order—"their hands are on the lion's mane"—and there exists no possible confederation that could withstand its prowess. For all his England is to blame. The Schleswig-Holstein robbery was perpetrated in defiance of her power, she could have nipped the evil in the bud, and by preventing a great national wrong postpone the rise of a military power which will not stop at the conquest of her most valuable and only efficient ally. The Whig-Radicals and Quakers have succeeded at last in placing her in such a position that humility is not a virtue but a necessity, and it is to be hoped that the Prussians will be able to touch the pockets of the rascally Manchester cotton-spinners whose selfishness and greed have placed their country in such a predicament.

I am sorry for the gallant French nation whose military glory has departed; sorry for the Emperor as a good ruler, a clear-headed statesman and a true friend to constitutional liberty; sorry for his consort and him; and sorry for the people who will be the sufferers for the mad acts of a few *doctrinaires*, and hope the Prussians will hang the Provisional Government as the first step towards an universal and lasting peace.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 16.

My last letter contained a general description of the appearance of the country in the State of Michigan and the city of Chicago. I left there on the morning of the 14th for a railway journey of 447 miles, to St. Paul, through the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, which occupied twenty-five hours, over a magnificent country and along a well appointed railway. The Mississippi was crossed at Prairie du Chien, 225 miles from Chicago, at half-past nine o'clock, p.m., on a steamboat, just twelve hours' journey, and although the mode of transshipment was inconvenient and tedious it had its advantages

for on that very day fifty-six years ago the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel McKay, with the Canadian militia, captured this important position from the Americans and held it till the close of the war. The very island behind which he drove the American gunboats by the well directed fire of his single field piece is the one around which we steamed to take the train, on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. The whole of this gallant action is detailed in the "Battles of 1812-15," which have appeared in the columns of the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW*. But as I crossed the Wisconsin River I could not help thinking how very few people could understand the dangers and difficulties the gallant Colonel and his brave band underwent in an enterprise to the full as difficult or more so than the Abyssinian expedition, without any of the resources and none of the *eclat* attaching to that affair.

It is an eternal shame to the British Government that the soldiers who fought through the war of 1812-15 have received no recognition for their services, and in the pages of the military history of Great Britain there is no episode so brilliant for real courage and endurance, nor no instance of a defence against overwhelming numbers so sagaciously planned or so well and successfully executed. Indeed, as far as my reading (and it has been pretty extensive) goes on military affairs, I do not remember a parallel case in either ancient or modern history to equal it. By the most direct line Prairie du Chien would be over 500 miles from Michillimackinac, but following the route of Green Bay and the Fox and Wisconsin rivers (the latter of which is very sinuous in its course) the distance must be over 650 miles, with some heavy portages. It must be remembered that this country was in 1814 an unbroken wilderness; that all the provisions and munitions of war had to be carried in canoes and batteaux with and by the exertions of the little army alone, and that, starting from Michillimackinac in the middle of July, they were masters of the forts of Prairie du Chien by the middle of September. The achievement may well be ranked with its more pretentious successor of later days. Judge Jarvis, of Cornwall, one of the few surviving veterans of 1812-15, might be able to give you some particulars of the after career of the gallant Col. McKay. The *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* already contains in its third volume the biography of Captain Frederic Rollette, of Quebec, one of the principal actors in this action, as well as the most important of that war.

It is as well to direct the attention of our young soldiers to those gallant deeds, both for the lessons of patient perseverance in the discharge of positive duty, the endurance of privations without a murmur, and the lesson of military discipline taught by the successful issues of such daring enterprises, as well as the spirit of emulation those deeds should provoke.

Prairie du Chien is little altered in its

typographical features at the present day; the remains of the old fort stands above the town, and a glance at the position will show how Colonel McKay's six-pounder compelled the gunboat to drop below the Island—it was fired from an elevation to which the guns of the latter could not be trained, and she was therefore subjected to a plunging fire on her deck to which she could make no return—the banks being about sixty feet above the stream, which is here half a mile wide, but at this season its greatest depth does not exceed twelve feet.

The country between this point and Chicago is beautiful; for thirty miles or so from the city the land is a dead level, and its character partakes of the soil of the State of Michigan, poor and light, but immediately afterwards the "black earth" sets in, and its appearance from the railway is most singular; only that the land is high and dry, with good sized mills and elevators, one would think they were travelling through an Irish peat bog as far as the color of the soil is concerned. Occasionally, as in a railway cutting, you get a glimpse of the subsoil, which is a coarse red or brown gravelly loam—the general depth of the black earth being over thirty inches. Only here and there you can catch a glimpse of a clump of wood, generally small oak, beech, or maple; indeed it is the great want of the country. The fields or cases being unfenced, and where fenced they are generally twenty to thirty acres in area. Throughout Wisconsin the beauty and variety of the limestone hills exceeds anything I ever saw. It is a limestone country, marking an era of great denudation in geological phrase. The hills, of all shapes and detached from each other, resemble nothing so much as eggs set in salt, rising abruptly from the level plains with elevations of from 50 to 250 feet, while between were cheering green valleys, rich with herbage. Many of these hills were covered with dwarf oaks, many bare, but in all cases, although the limestone was within two feet of the surface, a rich mass of vegetation, like a green carpet, covered the surface, not of that bright emerald green which gives Ireland its distinctive appellation, but a softer tinged yellowish green, indistinguishably cheering.

Crossing the Mississippi the State of Minnesota is still more fertile, the character of the country, being prairie level and rolling, the latter predominates as you ascend the river, which is everywhere in a valley limited by bold bluffs, the stream being fifty to one hundred feet below the general surface of the land. Fort Snelling, a post occupied by the United States troops, stands on the banks of the Minnesota River just above its junction with the Mississippi. Its position is most commanding, but it is of no practical use. The farm houses are small, without out-buildings as a general rule, hay and grain are stacked, and badly stacked, in the open fields. I saw over fifty tons of prairie straw burned in one heap, and it is a

universal practice; they never think of manuring the soil, so in twenty years more it will be run out.

A farmer observed to me that a slight rainfall which had occurred during the day had destroyed over two hundred thousand bushels of wheat, owing to the bad way in which it was stacked.

Prairie du Chien will be a place of great importance. It is built over a large space, and the houses are much scattered. St. Paul is said to contain 25,000 inhabitants, but the houses look as if they were distributed by a sieve—in small clusters, with large spaces between—the streets not over thirty feet in width. It is built on a bluff about seventy feet above the Mississippi, which is here crossed by a fine railway bridge above the town, and near the centre of the city by an ordinary road bridge, the river being about 400 feet wide. It is navigable to St. Anthony's Falls, twelve miles above this.

There are many splendid buildings in St. Paul, although it is hardly twenty years old. The Merchants' Hotel, at which I am staying, is a building of limestone with some pretensions to architectural beauty, five stories high, 180 feet in length, with a wing of 157 feet now building; there are 120 apartments now available; in fact it is as large in reality as any two of your best hotels in Ottawa, and there are three similar establishments in town. My room is 20 x 15, as well furnished as any hotel I have ever been in, and this is within 100 miles of the outskirts of civilization. There are no less than eight billiard tables in this hotel, and the suite of dining rooms (for there are more than one) are well furnished in splendid black walnut and of great size and convenience. The people describe the winters here as being far more severe than with us, and lasting for five months. This dreary time must be greatly aggravated by want of wood, coal having to be brought from a distance makes fuel dear. The settlers are principally Dutch and Irish, rapidly acquiring wealth and its consequent importance. There was a State Convention in session when I arrived, and my impressions are that we Canadians are particularly fortunate in escaping that as well as other institutions, in fact the American people here do not scruple to say that an important amendment to their constitution is yet wanting, and that is what will bring them an administration directly responsible to the people, and universal suffrage is deduced to be productive of much evil.

My own opinion is that in Minnesota and the great North-western States the foundation of a landed aristocracy is being rapidly laid, they never can become great manufacturing centres. The people will get more attached to home life than the peripatetic Yankee. The facility by which riches will be acquired by agriculture is rapidly increasing, and the desire to leave the homestead in the family will overcome every other consideration. A prosperous state of

agricultural development not being consistent with the transfer of landed estates at every generation, and those States will be always agricultural. In any case a great future is before them.

COUNT BISMARCK has issued a circular to the Prussian Ambassadors at Foreign Courts, which clearly indicate the policy intended to be pursued towards France by Prussia. The Ambassadors are instructed to make the sentiments of the circular their own in their official intercourse with neutral Powers, and that no offers of mediation can be acceptable that do not look to the right of Prussia to dictate her own terms to France; and as a reason for this, Bismarck takes the ground that France provoked the war, and that Prussia simply took up arms in defence of her honor and the integrity of the Empire; and as both powers had carried on the war unassisted, it was but right and fair that they should be allowed to settle their own quarrel without let or hindrance. It is plain from the circular that one of the conditions of peace will be the transference of Strasbourg and Metz, and, as a matter of course, the adjacent territory, Alsace and Lorraine from French to German authority, which is deemed by Bismarck requisite and necessary as a guarantee for the future good behaviour of France towards Germany, as the possession of Strasbourg and Metz by the French has always been looked upon by Germany as a standing menace against her. "So long," says Bismarck, "as France remains possessed of Strasbourg and Metz, so long is its offensive strategically stronger than our defensive. Strasbourg in possession of France is the gate always wide open for attack on South Germany. In the hands of Germany Strasbourg and Metz obtain defensive characters. In more than twenty wars we have never been the aggressors on France, and we demand of the latter nothing else than our safety in our own land, so often threatened by her." "From Germany no disturbance of European peace is to be feared." What guarantee have we of this, Count? What has made Prussia what she is to day, but her aggressive propensities—covetous of her neighbours' possessions? Was it not this spirit that made her make war on Denmark and rob her of Schleswig Holstein? Undoubtedly it was; and she now seeks to rob France in the same way, and if she does not take care she will arouse and array the whole of Europe against her. In such a case it does not require the wisdom of a seer to foretell what would be her fate. The following is the circular referred to:

BERLIN, 23rd.—The following letter from Count Von Bismarck is dated Mieux, Sept. 16th: Your Excellency is familiar with the circular which Jules Favre has addressed to the foreign representatives of France in the name of the men at present holding power in Paris, and who call themselves "Le Gouvernement de la defence nationale." I have learned simultaneously that Thiers has en-

tered upon a confidential mission to foreign courts and may presume that he will endeavor on one side to create the belief of the love for peace of the present Parisian Government; and on the other side to request the intervention of neutral powers in favor of peace, which shall deprive Germany of her victory and prevent every basis of peace which would make the next attack of France on Germany more difficult. We cannot believe in the sincerity of the present Parisian Government to make peace, as long as it continues by its acts and language at home to excite the passions of the people and to increase the hatred and bitterness of the population, stung by the sufferings of war, to repudiate in advance every basis acceptable to Germany and unacceptable to France. By such a course it becomes impossible to make peace for which people should be prepared by calm words and in terms corresponding to the gravity of the situation. If we are to believe that negotiations for peace with us are honestly intended, the demand that we should conclude an armistice without any guarantee for our conditions of peace, could not be meant seriously only on supposition that we lack military and political judgment, or are indifferent to the interests of Germany; moreover, the hope entertained by the present rulers in Paris of diplomatic or material intervention of neutral powers in favor of France prevents the French people from seeing the necessity of peace. When the French nation becomes convinced that they have wantonly conjured up the war alone, and Germany having had to fight it out alone, they must settle the account with Germany alone. It would be an act of cruelty to the French people by neutral powers to permit the Prussian Government to nourish among them hopes of intervention that cannot be realised, and thereby strengthen the contest. We are far from any inclination to mix in the internal affairs of France. It is immaterial to us what kind of a government the French people shall formally establish for themselves. The government of Napoleon has been the only one recognized by us. Our conditions of peace, with whatever Government we may have to negotiate, are wholly independent of how or by whom the French nation is governed. They are prescribed to us by the nature of things and by the law self-defence against a violent and hostile neighbor. The unanimous voice of the German Government and people demand that Germany shall be protected by better boundaries than we have had hitherto against the danger and violence we have experienced from all French Governments for centuries. So long as France remains possessed of Strasbourg and Metz so long is its offensive strategically stronger than our defensive, Strasbourg in possession of France is the gate always wide open for attack on South Germany. In the hands of Germany, Strasbourg and Metz obtain defensive characters. In more than twenty wars we have never been the aggressors on France, and we demand of the latter nothing else than our safety in our own land, so often threatened by her. France, on the other hand, will regard any peace that may be made now as an armistice only, and in order to avenge the present defeat will attack us in the same quarrelsome and wanton manner as this war, as soon as it feels strong enough for it, from its own resources or from foreign alliances. From Germany no disturbance of European peace is to be feared. After having the war forced upon us, which for four years, by our care and by restraining our national self respect, so incessantly outraged by France, we have pre-

vented, we mean now, for our future safety, to demand the price of our mighty efforts. We shall demand only that which we must have for our own defence. Nobody will be able to accuse us of want of moderation if we insist on this just and equitable demand. Your Excellency will make these views the basis for peace, and advocate them in discussion.

(Signed),

BISMARCK.

At the request of an officer of the Grand Trunk Brigade, we publish the following:—

Score of Team of 10 men belonging to 2nd Battalion Grand Trunk Rifles at the annual Ontario Rifle Matches for the Aldwell Cup and \$75.00; the first five names being from Brockville and the latter five from Belleville. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards, five shots at each range.

	200.	500.	600.	T'l.
1. Captain Bell, . . .	33333	33432	33023	—41
2. Lieut. Greaves, . . .	30233	34423	44233	—44
3. Sgt. Wilkinson, . . .	42333	33422	23330	—40
4. Sergt. Hay, . . .	33334	42003	43443	—43
5. Pte. McKenna, . . .	24323	22343	33232	—41
6. Capt. Crowther, . . .	42323	43333	42243	—45
7. Corpl. Wilson, . . .	42343	34333	33343	—48
8. Sergt. Mills, . . .	20323	23334	40032	—34
9. Corpl. Kennedy, . . .	40323	32243	22003	—33
10. Private Allen, . . .	20333	33433	32233	—40

Grand Total, 409

The names of the three first were at the annual Provincial Quebec Rifle Matches this year and last, and were not permitted to compete in matches for Quebec Volunteers, being, as stated by Council, Ontario Volunteers; and now, when the men of the above Battalion wins the Cup and \$75.00, they are ruled out by the Toronto Council and very coolly told they are Quebec Volunteers. Which of the two Councils are correct?

[In our opinion, if the facts are as stated, the Quebec Council were right and Ontario Council decidedly wrong. The objection should have been raised, if raised at all, at the time of their entering for the match, and not after they had won it.—Ed. VOL. REV.]

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Montmedy is reported semi-officially to have been taken.

It is reported the Belgian militia have been recalled to the frontier.

Troops in Poland are reported strengthened in consequence of sympathy of the Poles with France.

The officers of the Bank of France propose to destroy the notes on hand in case there is danger of their falling into the hands of the enemy.

Toul has been captured by the Prussians.

A closer union of Bavaria with North Germany has been concluded by the negotiations of Delbruck.

A naval battle was fought between the Prussian corvette *Bertha* and three French frigates in the Euxine sea, and after a protracted engagement the *Bertha* was sunk.

The only news of importance from the seat of war in France this week is the reported capitulation of Strasbourg, including 17,000 men and 451 officers. The event has caused great rejoicing throughout Germany.

strictest measures have been taken to ensure order. The police force is large and can readily be supported by the military. There is no possibility of a lack of water. Preparations have been made to light the city with petroleum if it becomes necessary to cut off the gas.

Advices from Paris say perfect order exist in the city. The population is animated by one sentiment, namely, the defence of the capital. The gunboats guard the Seine effectually on both sides of the city. Large numbers of men who have not arms have been detailed as firemen in case of need. The

The British Government has received information from its agents on the Baltic to the effect that the military preparations which Russia has been making so openly and with such extraordinary energy, are directed not against Turkey, but against Germany. This information is confirmed by private advices, and it is certain that there is great uneasiness in Berlin.

A special, received at Brussels from Berlin, states that Alsace and Lorraine are to be treated as German Federal Provinces, under the immediate administration of the Federal authorities, to be represented in the German Parliament by commission; also, that no military service will be required of the inhabitants.

The British Cabinet has been called together in consequence of the urgent despatches from Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Tours, who beseeches England to interfere, and compel a peace before all Europe is set in flames. Lord Lyons represents in the strongest terms the growing desperation and rage of the combatants, and the perils to Europe, if such projects as are now openly avowed by the German Government are allowed to be carried into effect.

MONTREAL, Sept. 29th.—The farewell address to Colonel Wolseley was presented this afternoon at the St. Lawrence Hall, at 5.30, there being about one hundred persons present. The Colonel made a very appropriate reply, and was afterwards entertained at dinner in the hall, when about one hundred and fifty sat down, the Mayor presiding. The invited guests, besides Colonel Wolseley, were Captain Hayshe, Lieutenant Smith, R.E., the Hon. J. Robertson, of St. Johns, and Colonel Gourlay, M.P., of England. Colonel Wolseley, in reply to the toast of his health, gave a most favorable account of the North-west, predicting a great future for that country. Amongst other toasts, that of General Lindsay was proposed by the Hon. Thos. Ryan, and Colonel Gourlay, by the Hon. H. Starnes. Colonel Wolseley left by the 10.10 train for Quebec.

The *New Dominion Monthly* for October contains two capital portraits of Frederick William, Crown Prince of Prussia, and Gen. Von Moltke. A Fashion plate, three well executed engravings of the action at Eccles' Hill, Volunteer Camp at Holbrook's and the advance of the 50th Borderers. The original and selected articles are all good, and take it as a whole it is a capital number.

THE NAMELESS DEAD.

BY TOM HOOD.

Why do you wail, O Wind? why do you sigh O Sea?
Is it in remorse for the ships gone down, with
this pitiless shore on the lee?
Moan, moan, moan
In the desolate night and alone!
Ah, what is the tale
You would fain unveil
In your wild, weird cry to me?

A gleam of white on the shore?—'tis not the
white of foam.
Nor wandering sea-bird's glimmering wing, for
at night no sea birds roam.
'Tis one of the drowned—drowned,
Of the hopeless homeward bound,
Last night in the dark,
There perished a bark
On the bar; and 'twas bound for home!

A woman's cold white corpse—a woman so young
and fair?
See, the cruel storm has entwined with weeds
the wealth of her weltered hair;
And the little, little hand
Lies lifeless and limp on the sand;
They had bound her fast
To a wreck of a mast;
But the wild waves would not spare!

Look, how they bound and leap, cast themselves
far o'er the shore,
Striving to seize on their stranded prey, and carry
it off once more!
Or is it remorse or dread,
Or a longing to bury its dead,
That makes the surge
On the ocean verge
So incessantly howl and roar?

Where do they list for her step? where do they
look for her face?
Where are they waiting to see her once more in
the old familiar place?
Dead, dead, dead!
In vain will their tears be shed;
For not one of them all,
Ains, will fall
On that bosom's marble grave!

Why do you sigh, O, Sea! why do you wail, O,
Wind?
Why do you murmur in mournful tone, like
things with a human mind?
Wail, wail, wail,
Articulate ocean and gale!
For the loveliness rare,
So pallid and fair,
You slew in your fury blind!

Let us bear her away to a grave in the church-
yard's green breast,
Where the sound of the wind and waves in strife
may never her peace molest,
Though we cannot carve her name,
She will slumber all the same;
And the wild rose bloom
Shall cover her tomb,
And she shall have perfect rest!

THE BATTLE OF REZONVILLE.

A SOLDIER'S DESCRIPTION.

The following is an account of the last of
the three great battles before Metz, by an
officer of a German rifle battalion which
took part in it:—

Towards 1 o'clock we saw the battle be-
fore us. The artillery of the Guards and
the Saxons were already engaged. At last
we moved to support the Hessians on our
right. We stopped again in a slight hollow
until at last there came the command,
"Rifles to the front!" Now we are in for it
in right earnest. It is a quarter to five, and
as we begin to advance we get a taste of
Chassepot balls. A man is shot through
the arm. He is our first wounded.

"Second company to the right; first to
the left!" As we are turning a corpse we
are suddenly in the thick of it. Into the
copse then, and along its out-kirts. The
fire is heavy but as yet the balls fall short
of us. At first we are at a loss to make out
whence they come. Can it be that we are
fired at from the heights in front, at a dis-
tance of at least 1000 paces? As we pro-
ceeded our doubts are set at rest. We have
the enemy really before us, and in a few
minutes begin to suffer very perceptibly.
Forward! Forward! Spreading out in their

lines, we are running on while our breath
lasts. But we are exhausted even before we
can see the enemy, so great is the distance
and so steadily ascending the long stretch-
ing slope we have to go over. Stop! We
are still at 1000 paces from the French, and
must take breath before we can proceed.
Not a shot is fired. Now on again, a few
hundred paces right into the potatoe field.
Stop again, fire a few shots, and now at them
at a run.

At last we succeeded in getting near
enough to see the heads of the French pop-
ping out of their ditches. As usual, they
were in rifle pits on the slope and top of the
hill. By this time very many of us had fal-
len, and we halted, on wholly unprotected
ground, to exchange some rounds with our
friends opposite. Captain Baron von Arnim
was shot in the foot but remained sitting in
our midst to direct the movements of the
company. He soon got another ball in his
breast when he had to give it up. Finding
we could not do much execution, we betook
ourselves to our feet again and ran to within
500 paces of the enemy. Now, at last, we
had a fling at them. I measured the dis-
tance myself, took a dead man's rifle and
popped away as fast and as well as I could.
At this juncture Maj. Von Fabek was shot.
Capt. Von Hagen was shot, four men next
to me were shot. We were in skirmishing
order and beginning to melt away like wax.
In front stood the French, concealed in ex-
cavations up to their very eyes; behind us
for a distance of 800 paces, the ground was
strewn with dead and wounded. If we had
been strong enough we should have tried
to cross bayonets but our numbers had al-
ready been so very much reduced that we
could not think of making the attempt. In-
deed, had the French assumed the offensive
they must have taken or killed every man
of us. But according to their practice they
kept in the ditches, and were quite satisfied
with slaughtering us at a distance. The
thing became perfectly unendurable, and
there arose a low murmur in our lines that
we had better fly at them at my expense
and knock down as many as we could while
there was any of us left to do it. At this
moment Capt. Von Berger, the adjutant of
our brigadier, came up at a gallop, shouting
from a distance, and ordered us to remain
where we were if we would escape being
taken prisoners. So we just stood our
ground until troops were perceived coming
to our support in the distance, when we all
advanced again, and at 300 paces once more
opened a murderous fire. All through my
men were very calm and self-possessed.
Under the circumstances of the case they
could not but know that the greater part,
and perhaps all of them had got to die. Yet
they were as tranquil as the few of their of-
ficers still remaining, and looked with per-
fect equanimity on the French relieving
again and again their trauilleurs in the
ditches. We were now near enough to see
that they had four rows of rifle-pits, the one
over the other. The fire was terrific and
Sidowa in comparison to mere child's
play. By-and-by our cartridges got exhaust-
ed, and we had to empty the pouches of the
dead and wounded. As many of the latter
as had a spark of life left did all they could
to assist us in this. But everything has an
end, and so had our ammunition. I had
given orders that every man was to reserve
two cartridges in case the French took the
offensive, and with these two cartridges in
our possession we confronted the enemy
even after we had ceased to fire. After a
little while, which seemed to us terribly long
our supports came up. They were skirmish-
ers of Queen Elizabeth's Regiment, and the

moment they joined us I heard their Cap-
tain give the command in my rear, "charge
with the bayonet!" I was lying on the
ground with a shot in my left arm and
shoulder blade; but as I heard these glori-
ous sounds I jumped up, and hallooing 'o my
men, fiercely repeated the word of command
"Charge with the bayonet!" But alas!
there were only three men left to respond
to my call. With the exception of a few
who had joined another company the whole
of my men were down. I do not know
whether the three survivors took part in the
attack. As for myself, I could not do it,
and sat down on the ground. The moment
the Elizabeth regiment charged the French
jumped out of their ditches and ran away.
An enormous quick fire was opened upon
them, and, as I can assure you, to some
purpose.

The French were driven from their whole
position. The villages around were on fire,
and the shooting continued here and there.
We had been opposed to the Guards who
were the last to retreat. As I was with dif-
ficulty picking my way to look for the am-
bulance, I had the bitter sorrow of walking
through fields strewn with men of my com-
pany. Many of them were still alive and
asking me to assist them to rise and get up;
but in the state in which I was I could only
promise to send them help as soon as possible.
All the officers of the battalion are either
dead or wounded. Of the 1000 men with
whom we went into battle only 400 are
left.

A Berlin letter says "the battalion which
met with this melancholy fate was one of the
finest in the Prussian Army. The men were
crack shots, and the officers belonged to the
cream of Berlin society. They have left us
as the Hussar Guards and Dragoon Guards
did two days before."

THE SUFFERINGS OF STRASBOURG.

EDMUND ABOUT ON THE HORRORS OF THE
SIEGE—THE CRUELITIES OF WERDER.

The following article by M. About appears
in the *Soir* of Saturday, the 3rd.

Permit me to anticipate a little the just
severity of history and tell these wretched
Germans what they have done against civil-
ization, against us, and against themselves
in setting fire to the noble town of Stras-
bourg. Europe has only become indignant
at the act; it will rise altogether when it
knows the moral consequences of it.

All those who have lived in or simply pas-
sed through Strasbourg remember it with
friendliness. It is—or it was—the most hos-
pitable and cordial city in the world. One
saw there only affable countenances, honest
and worthy physiognomies. The simplicity,
equality, free thought, frank speech, the
republican manners are reserved there al-
most intact after two centuries of annexa-
tion. Strasbourg was assuredly the only
large town of France where magistrates, pro-
fessors, officers mixed pell-mell with the
crowd of humble brewery workers.

No pride at the summit, no jealousy at the
bottom, a simple and natural dignity among
all classes. Not a single *coyon* would have
been found among those 8,000 inhabitants.
Rich or poor, families were generous, united
submissive to their head, patriarchal. The
whole population rose early and went to bed
early, after the old fashion. No parade of
luxury, little or no mendicancy, a general
comfort founded on order and thrift.

The various sects tolerated each other re-
ciprocally and consorted well together. Re-
spect for sincere opinions was there pushed

so far that two ministers of great talent, M. Lohlois and M. Colani, made a profession of rationalism. Intellectual life was more active there than in any place in the world; savans, scholars, men of letters swarmed there. The splendid library which a Baden wretch has burned attracted quite a population of archæologists and philologists. The Museum of the Faculty contains, or rather contained, the finest geological collection in Europe, the best classified as I understand, and the most instructive if not the richest. What have the Prussians done with it? Shall we find again that work of science and patience, and its author, the most honored M. Schimper.

Civilized men will never excuse the infamy of the brigand in uniform who fires on the churches and private houses instead of aiming at the ramparts. It is thus that King William interprets his famous proclamation, "I make war on your army; I intend no harm to your nation." The opinion of the world stigmatizes the assassin of women and children, that Werder who speculates on the cry of inoffensive beings to make the troops capitulate. One remembers with horror that the Grand Duke of Baden—a good hangman's valet—has refused to ad here to the convention of St. Petersburg, which interdicts the use of petroleum bombs nitro-glycerine shells, and other engines of learned destruction. Europe has seen no danger in the obstinacy of a microscopic state; and it divines that the Badeneso would serve as incendiaries in the Prussian army.

Those who understand the old relations of the Strasbourg people with Baden, those who have seen the two populations fraternize on every subject, and exchange not only their products, but their protestations of amity, follow with disgust the pillage of our fields by hords of Baden marauders.

Yes, all this is horrible and repugnant, and the civilized world cannot remember so sad a spectacle; but this is not yet all, and I affirm that the Germans themselves have not measured the extent of their crime.

Strasbourg is not only what I have just said and what is known more or less everywhere; that beautiful and good city performed modestly and with little noise, a providential mission. French at heart, German in mind and language, it was like a bridge erected between two people, who were ignorant of each other. It made known to the Germans our ideas and discoveries, it furnished us with the means of following their labours. It was a veritable office of transmission established between the thinkers of the two countries.

Let us not forget even in the struggle in which we are now fighting furiously that war cannot be the normal state of the world: that people are made to know each other, to understand each other and help each other as brethren, and that a happy fatality stronger than all passions impels us to found sooner or later, the great European family. Strasbourg was the indispensable agent of this noble and holy revolution. Strasbourg was working for it with conscience and perseverance. A Baden man passes and blows up the bridge between Strasbourg and Kehl. Another Baden man comes to burn Strasbourg and sunders the only bond of union which morally drew together Germany and France.

The foundation of the United States of Europe will be retarded by it for a century. Is it because a Baden general understands nothing of these things?

This Werder is only a barbarian—he is an imbecile.

ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

THE REASON WHY SHE WILL NOT INTERFERE AT THIS STAGE OF THE CONTEST.

The Right Hon Robert Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a speech at Elgin on Friday in reply to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," and in the course of his remarks made the following explanations:

"Another reason why we ought to abstain from interference and mediation is that it is not possible to act without leaving a lasting wound behind. Suppose we were to recommend Prussia to do something less than she believes necessary, it would always rankle in the mind of Prussia that she felt herself compelled to listen to our advice. Prussian statesmen would feel that we had balked them in the moment of success, and it would be a standing grievance against us forever.

If we were to advise France to take terms from Prussia, supposing she demands cession of territory, would it be wise in us to associate England with what France would regard as a humiliation? She would ever after say that England put a pressure upon France to compel her to submit to what she ought to have resisted. Therefore, I think, if we really mean to keep England out of the conflict, our only policy is that of forbearing from what I would call officious intervention between the parties.

If one's country's pride is at stake, and we could in any way facilitate the overtures that they might find a difficulty in making; if we could make ourselves the bearers of conditions of peace; if we could give any decision, supposing both parties wished for our decision; anything of that kind, it would be our duty and pleasure to do, and I am sure that the people of England would think we should only be doing our duty. Beyond that, in my judgment, we ought not to go.

We ought not to abandon the neutral character we have assumed. Whatever be the end of the war it is evident to all that Prussia entered upon it with no desire to acquire territory, but solely to defend herself from invasion. These things seem full of promise for the future. They seem to promise more enlarged freedom than exists at present; to hold out a fair promise, if not for universal peace, at least for the prevention of such wars as we are now witnessing. In that hope lies compensation for much of the bloodshed and horrors of to-day."

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.

In 1836 after the Bourbons had been expelled and their cousins of the Orleans family had ascended the French throne, a law was passed by the Chambers ordering the construction and repair of fortresses, and granting a sum of 140,000,000 francs for constructing a double line of defences around the capital. The plan agreed upon provided for a double line of defences, the interior to consist of a continuous enclosure (*enceinte continue*) and the outer line of a series of detached forts, each complete of itself and independent of the other, and yet all so arranged as to afford each other the amplest assistance in the event of an attack. Their fires sweeping each other, it is necessary for an enemy to pass between them before he can attack the inner walls, whose guns also sweep the open space between the forts.

The inner line of works consist of a series of bastions, which present ninety four angular fronts. The line is irregular, but surrounds the whole city, going through the Bois de Boulogne on the west and touching

the Bois de Vincennes on the southwest. It is twenty-two miles in circumference, and is probably the longest continuous line of bastions in the world. The wall, which forms a part of the bastions, is also terraced, and has an escarpment of thirty-four feet, faced with masonry. Each of the angular faces (i. e. bastions) has a medium length of 1,000 feet. In front of the whole and entirely surrounding the city is a continued fosse, or line of wet ditches, lined with masonry, and of a depth eighteen feet by a width of twenty feet. The bastions will have mounted in them an average of about ten guns each, which will make a total of 940 guns for the ninety four angular faces.

This agrees with the despatches from Paris, which reports 1,000 guns mounted on the ramparts since the battle of Worth. About one hundred gates pierce the ramparts, the ditches being covered by drawbridges, which can be removed at a moment's notice, or destroyed in two minutes by the cannons in the bastions. At different points in the rear of the line are placed extensive magazines, well supplied with ammunition for the artillery, and amply protected from the shot of the enemy. Since the accession of Louis Napoleon these magazines have been entirely remodeled, and are now absolutely impregnable to shot and shell. Until the present war broke out there was not a gun upon the ramparts, nor was the *enceinte* complete. To day every bastion is bristling with cannon, and the inner works in a complete state of preparation for an enemy. The heavy guns will have before them a clean sweep of from one and a half to three miles, so that even if the Prussians succeed in forcing a passage between the outer works, they will be met at the onset by an concentric fire from two of the forts and from the ramparts. The detached fortresses are fifteen in number and are of various sizes. They cover a considerable length of the Seine River, which on the west makes a deep bend, forming a broad peninsula. On the south-east the junction of the Seine with the Marne is also covered by a fort. The fifteen forts combined present ninety-three fronts. Each fort is a separate work, intended to rely upon itself in case of necessity, though receiving support from the works that flank it. All are casemates, and, combined, mount 2,300 guns of all kinds of calibres. Their armaments have been in them for a long while, so that little work has been required for them since there was a prospect of Paris being besieged. Each has its own magazine, barracks, storehouse, and supply of water, so that should one be captured the two on each side would not be inconvenienced in the slightest degree, while the flickers would be free from the flank fire of the two forts referred to.

GOLD.—The *New Zealand Examiner*, as an illustration of the richness of the quartz in that island, says: "We may mention that a few days ago, at the melting house of the Union Bank, thirty ounces of gold were obtained from one hundred and seven ounces of picked stone, taken from the Coromandel reef." At this rate, a ton avoirdupois would yield 1,958 ounces troy of gold, worth \$25,000 sterling. The process employed was that of fusing at a high temperature the entire mass, with a flux that converted the silica into a fluid glass, through which the gold sank to the bottom of the crucible, by reason of its greater specific gravity.

A general revolt of Arabs, has occurred at Algeria. The Chasseurs d'Afrique have consequently been sent back from Mascilles.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 23rd September, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS. (2S.)

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

15th Battalion of Infantry, Belleville.

Captain and Adjutant R. Croft Hulme, M.S., to have the rank of Major, he having served the necessary period.

25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Assistant Surgeon:
John Martyn Penwarden, Esquire, vice E. W. Gustin, promoted.

27th "Lambton" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Assistant Surgeon:
Archibald McLean, Esquire, vice A. C. Savage, left the limits.

34th "Ontario" Battalion of Infantry

To be Quarter-Master:
Charles Wright Smith, Gentleman, vice Robert E. Perry, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 2 Company, Oshawa.

To be Ensign:
Robert Dillon, Gentleman, M.S., vice W. Wellington, left the limits.

No. 4 Company, Whitby.

Brevet Major and Captain George H. Dartnell, is hereby permitted to retire retaining the rank of Major.

35th Battalion of Infantry "The Simcoe Foresters."

No. 1 Company, Barrie.

The resignation of Ensign Charles J. Archer, is hereby accepted.

No. 2 Company, Collingwood.

To be Ensign:
Fincastle G. Clark, Gentleman, M.S., vice S. W. Trott, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 3 Company, Cookstown.

To be Captain:
Lieutenant Thomas Bailey, M.S., vice Robert P. Banting, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 7 Company.

The Head Quarters of this Company are hereby transferred from Grahamsville, to Malton.

To be Captain:

Arthur Thompson, Esquire, M.S., vice R. Bell, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant:

Nathaniel Nesbitt, Gentleman, M.S., vice W. Graham, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign:

William James Gago, Gentleman, M. S., vice F. Hassard, resigned.

45th "West Durham" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Paymaster:

John McLeod, Esquire, vice Tucker, appointed Captain No. 2 Company.

To be Quarter-Master:

Francis Stewart, Gentleman, vice Christie resigned.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

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

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Charles Newhouse Armstrong, Gentleman, vice Mudge, promoted.

53rd "Sherbrooke" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Sherbrooke.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Antoine Desaulniers, Gentleman, vice C. A. E. Lefebvre, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

54th "Richmond" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Brompton and Windsor.

Leave of absence from the Dominion for six months, is hereby granted to Captain W. Gordon Mack.

55th "Compton" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Surgeon:

Assistant Surgeon Eli Ives, vice A. Hopkins, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

James McNecco, Esquire, vice Ives, promoted.

No. 10 Company, Eaton.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Henry M. Picard, Gentleman, vice J. S. Metcalfe, left the limits.

60th "Missisquoi" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Phillipsburg.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant Taber McKinney, vice Whitwell, promoted.

No. 3 Company, Dunham.

To be Ensign:

Eugene Nelson Brown, Gentleman, M. S., vice Baker, promoted.

61st "Montmagny and L'Isle" Battalion of Infantry.

Erratum in General Order (23) No. 2, 30th June, 1870, read, "To be Adjutant: Lieutenant Ulric Antoine Bélanger, M.S., from No. 4 Company, instead of "To be Adjutant with the rank of Ensign: Ulric Antoine Bélanger, Gentleman, M.S."

No. 4 Company, St. Jean, Port Joli.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Honoré Gasson, Gentleman, vice Bélanger, appointed Adjutant.

Confirmation of Rank.

The following officers holding certificates from Schools of Military Instruction are hereby confirmed in their respective ranks.

Lieutenant Archibald Bothwell, No. 1 Company, 54th Battalion, from 27th January, 1868.

Captain William John Watts, Drummondville Infantry Company, from 19th November, 1869.

Lieutenant N. F. G. Boisvert, Drummondville Infantry Company, from 19th November, 1869.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

63rd "Halifax" Battalion of Rifles

Captain James Maloney, is hereby permitted to retire with the rank of Lieutenant.

Naval Brigade, Halifax.

No. 2 Company.

The resignation of Captain Eben Moore, is hereby accepted.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel.

Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

RIFLE MATCH.—The annual Meeting of No. 3 Company, 5th Batt., took place at the Beauport Flats, on Saturday afternoon. The principle prize was the gold medal presented by Colonel Thompson, which has to be won two years in succession before becoming the absolute property of the winner. Range 200, 400 and 500 yards, 5 rounds at each range. There were thirteen competitors, and the result was a keen struggle between Ptes. Payne and A. Brocklesby; the steady nerve of the former, however, enabled him to score his bull's eye at the last shot, leading him to 3 points ahead, and with a total of 41. Other prizes were won by Pte. J. Brocklesby, Pte. Fraser, (winner of the medal last year), Sergt. Major Sutherland, Pte. J. Picard, Pte. C. Brocklesby, Coix Sergt. Carswell, Ptes. Argue and Sears. The weather was very fine, but a strong breeze from the left rear prevented high scores from being made. On breaking off the medal each received three hearty cheers from the men.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

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