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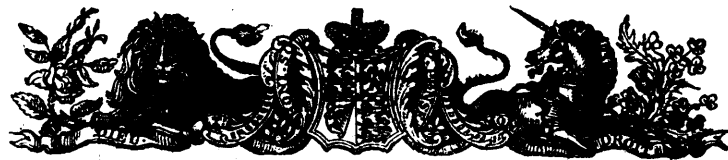
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IV.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1870.

No. 45.

CANADA: THE FENIAN RAID AND THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

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

[CONTINUED.]

The strength and tenacity developed by the Northern States of America during the progress of the civil war, appear to have impressed many public men in England with the belief that it would be quite hopeless to oppose the vigorous Anglo-Saxon republic on its own continent; and utterances found expression in Parliament etc elsewhere which almost went so far as to imply that in the event of the United States resolving to take Canada by force, we must submit with the best grace we might command.

The feeling, in short, seemed to gain ground, that if we could divest ourselves of the obligations entailed by our connection with Canada without absolute dishonor, it would be a great relief. All, or nearly all, admitted the abstract obligation, but there were not a few who appeared to be seeking for some ground or other on which to satisfy their consciences that they were acquitted of it.

For instance, Mr. Lowe justified his opposition to the "Canadian Fortifications" Bill on the ground that the *Defence of Canada against the power of the United States was an impossibility; and that, as it could never be the duty of an individual or a nation to do that which it is impossible to do, we were absolved logically from the attempt.*

To argue thus was palpably to beg the whole question at issue: people easily bring themselves to believe what they wish to believe; and it is evident that the desire to be quit of a troublesome obligation was father to the belief so flippantly expressed.

Another member opposed any expenditure on Canadian fortifications because *his instinct revolted against the possibility of defending Canada; precisely the argument a man holds with his manhood before he runs away—his instinct revolts against the idea of being shot!*

Without entering minutely into the question, let it suffice here to say that in the opinion of some of the most able and experienced officers the army could produce, the successful defence of Canada, even when the termination of the civil war left the United States at the flood-tide of their military power, was not only possible, but presented no very extraordinary difficulties.

This opinion—held vehemently by the late General Shaw Kennedy, representing the school of Wellington, and no less confidently by the late lamented Major Generals Sir W. Gordon, and Sir E. Weatherall—was based always on the presumption that the North American colonists were not only desirous to maintain their connection with England, but that they were prepared to make for its preservation all the sacrifices that would be implied by that connection in the event of war between England and America.

The presumption was not unfounded. The colonists were not only united in their wish to maintain the connection, but were prepared to see their country become the battle-field whereon any quarrel between the two nations must be fought out, and to bear, in consequence, an infinitely larger share of the real burdens of the war, in devastated farms and ruined homesteads, than the English people would be called to endure. England would suffer principally in pocket; but the blood spilt would be for the most part Canadian blood, and the ravages and ruin occasioned by the war would fall exclusively on Canadians.

It is surely no small proof of attachment to England, and one meriting a generous return, that Canada should choose deliberately to perpetuate a connection involving risks of such magnitude.

Has that generous return been made by England?

Here is the way in which it is regarded by Canadians, as expressed by the *Toronto Globe*, a newspaper whose circulation in Upper Canada is almost universal, and which has always been a strenuous advocate for British connection. Referring to Lord Northbrook's speech in the House of Lords on the 20th June last, it remarks:

"Canada, far more than any other colony, requires to have it distinctly understood what are colonial duties, and what imperial obligations. It is quite true that the population of the Dominion, as Lords Granville and Northbrook say, is over four millions, and that our country is prosperous and progressing. But there are 754,000 square miles in British America, and only 121,000 in the British Isles. Is it expected that on this handful of people shall be thrown the defence and development of this half continent? Has Lord Northbrook no shame, that he ventured to cast up that the British Treasury had guaranteed the debentures of Canada for the construction of the intercolonial railroads? His father knew, if he does not, that Canada bonds are as good and as promptly protected as the consols of

Great Britain—that the guarantee was tendered by successive English Administrations to the Canadian Government on the plea that the road was necessary for imperial military purposes—and that this wonderful act of generosity for imperial purposes will never cost the people of England one shilling. Had Lord Northbrook no feeling of shame when he cast up the British expenditure on fortifications at Quebec, and the surrender to Canada of certain military buildings and munitions of war that could not possibly be transported to Woolwich?

"What Canadian cares one straw about the defences of Quebec? Who does not know that Canada will be gone, indeed, indeed, before Quebec could be profitable for defence, and that the main object of the new works at that place was to keep open a safe mode of escape for British soldiers, should they unhappily be beaten? And what could be more monstrous than the boasting that every soldier is to be withdrawn from the Red River enterprise in the month of October coming? Is it for imperial or for local purposes that those great north-western territories are to be opened to settlement? Who are to settle those magnificent plains of the Saskatchewan but the redundant population of the British Isles? The people of Canada proper have land enough and to spare, and more business to do than they can now well manage. They don't want to emigrate; they are not to have one iota more benefit from the settlement of the north-west than their fellow subjects in England. And was it not enough that they agreed to pay \$1,500,000 to extinguish the unjust claims of the Hudson Bay Company, and \$1,500,000 more to open up a route to Red River: and no one can tell how much more to survey the lands, establish civilised government, and protect and foster the English emigrants who will pour in? Yes, we are four millions, but our country is six times the size of the British Isles with nearly eight times our population; and a British Minister thought it not disgraceful to chuckle over the petty thought that after October the Canadians were to have thrown on them the whole burden of the Red River expedition. Thank God the British people are not of the spirit of Lord Northbrook! and assuredly it is full time the whole subject were fully and fairly placed before the British people."

Although the foregoing extract is more remarkable for vigor than for elegance, the writer, easily to be recognised by his impulsive style, is at once the leader and exponent of public opinion in Western Canada.

The necessity or the policy of maintaining a small force of regular troops in Canada

has no reference to the contingency of war with the United States, but depends on causes partly political arising out of the state of opinion in Canada, partly material in connection with the organisation of the Canadian militia.

The ground on which Lord Granville and Mr. Cardwell justify their declared intention of denuding Canada of regular troops is, that the convenience and safety of the empire are concerned in concentrating the whole of the forces of the crown within the circle of the British Isles; and they have, moreover, pronounced the withdrawal of our colonial garrisons to be necessary to enable the Government to effect what they have been pleased to term the *reform* of our military system—a reform announced with a great flourish of trumpets, but which so far has resulted only in a reduction of our battalions and squadrons to a numerical strength which excites ridicule or alarm according to the disposition of the observer; and which, viewed by the light of the conflagration now ablaze in Europe, can only be regarded as an unstatesmanlike subserviency to the ignorant cry of an unintelligent majority for economy at any price.

So far as economy is concerned, the cost of keeping a force in Canada is somewhat less than it would be at home. As regards strategic reasons, the telegraph places a Canadian garrison at the distance of not more than fifteen days from English soil from the moment when its recall might become urgent. And as regards the safety of the empire, surely if, as appears to have been the case, the condition of recalling our battalions from the colonies is to deprive them of half their numbers, a regiment of one thousand men at fifteen days' distance must be worth more than one only five hundred strong though serving at our own doors, when we know that it will require many times fifteen days to raise the weak battalion to its proper strength, and also that when its depleted ranks shall again be filled, the machine will be decidedly inferior for immediate use to what it would have been if left at its original strength.

Whether rightly or wrongly, the belief in Canada is very general that the presence of an English garrison is at once a symbol of the British connection and a guarantee that England is prepared to maintain that connection.

On the other hand the withdrawal of the troops is almost universally regarded as the first step towards casting off the towing rope and turning the colony adrift, and would afford a convenient text to the opponents of all military expenditure in the Canadian Parliament. "If England," they would say, "does not think us worth the support of a few regiments, there is no use in our doing anything for ourselves. It is better to take our chance of a war with the United States, in which we do not believe, than to burden ourselves with an expenditure on militia and fortifications which we cannot afford, and which the chances are a hundred to one we shall never require." This sort of argument, though highly illogical, will attract many supporters, and the whole military policy of the Government will be in danger of collapse.

Lord Carnarvon lately informed the House of Lords, and we possess ample means of corroborating his statement, that there exists unhappily a *feeling of deep and intense soreness* throughout the breadth and length of Canada, arising from the belief that it is the settled policy of the English Government to abandon, as soon as possible, the connection with that colony. The feeling

has not been diminished by the alacrity with which her Majesty's Ministers hastened to to thank the United States Government for its loyal fulfilment of international obligations on the occasion of the last Fenian raid; obligations which, in point of fact, the fulfilment was delayed until after the Canadian Volunteers had settled the matter for themselves. In one point of view, this tardiness on the part of the American Government is not to be regretted, since it served to bring out in strong relief the excellent qualities of the Canadian militia.

The state of public feeling in Canada on the subject is expressed in the *Toronto Globe* of 6th July, as follows:

"The speeches of Lords Granville and Northbrook hardly touched the real issues now exciting feeling between England and her colonies. The absolute right of the Imperial Government to increase or reduce the strength of the British army or navy as it pleases no one has doubted. The absolute right of the Imperial Government to determine where British troops shall be quartered, no colony, as far as we have seen, has denied for one moment. The duty of every colony to maintain a force sufficient for the preservation of peace and order within its borders no one has questioned. And we are persuaded that if the imperial statesmen ever muster courage to submit a just and efficient plan for making colonial contingents available for the defence of the empire in time of war, a hearty response will be given to it by all the colonies. The colonies are well content with their position—they gain great advantage from their connection with Britain—they are most willing to meet all the just claims upon them that connection may impose; but they want a clear understanding as to their duties on the one hand, and the obligations of the mother country on the other. They want such a settlement as will put a stop to the insolent reproaches that are constantly coming to them from English statesmen and writers, that the colonies are a burden to Great Britain, that they are useless to her, that they only cling to her in hope of favors, and that she would get quit of them to-morrow could she do so with decency.

"The thing that seems most needful to determine is, whether Great Britain desires to retain her colonial empire or not; whether the connection is a mutual benefit, or merely a burdensome protection extended unwillingly by one party to the other. If the people of Great Britain are tired of their colonies, or any part of them, assuredly they have but to say so formally to be relieved of the burden. But if, as we undoubtedly believe, the people of England obtain immense advantages politically, socially and financially from the colonies, far exceeding the annual cost they may entail—and if they are, as we confidently believe, proud of their colonial empire, and determined to maintain it—then it is full time to look the whole matter fairly and squarely in the face, and devise some colonial system that will bind the whole empire in one bond of common interest.

"The position of Canada is different from that of any other colony. The vast extent of her domain, the sparseness of her population, the anxious desire of her powerful neighbors to possess her, and the great length of her boundary line of defence, place Canada beyond the scope of the ordinary colonial argument. But we are persuaded we speak the mind of the whole people of Canada, with a very insignificant exception, when we say that notwithstanding the peculiarity of their position, and

the exceptional burdens that may thereby be imposed on them, our people are prepared to respond to any just plan for the organisation of the colonial empire, and to meet all the claims it may entail. But the people of Canada, beyond all other colonists, have the deepest interest in demanding a clear and permanent settlement as to the duties they owe to the empire, and the obligations the empire owes to them. The people of Canada do not ask Great Britain to pay one sixpence for their internal government. They do not ask Great Britain to leave one soldier in Canada except for imperial purposes. They do not meddle in the slightest degree with the number of troops or ships of war Great Britain may think proper from time to time to maintain. But what we ask is, that their soil and their rights and their interests shall be as dearly and as jealously regarded and protected by the imperial authorities as those of the people of Scotland or Ireland. What they ask is, that while all the authority of England is instantly put in motion to coerce the Greek or Spanish Government into stopping the operations of a pack of bandits harboring on their soil—years of open plotting, and recruiting, and drilling, and gathering munitions of war, avowedly to invade British soil and to murder British subjects, may not be permitted to go on openly for years without even an explanation or protest. What they ask is that while millions of money are spent and thousands of lives placed in jeopardy in Abyssinia, to recover a few British captives, Canada may not be invaded by hordes of cut-throats from the United States, and her people slaughtered—without the slightest interference of the American Government until after the ruffians have been defeated and driven back across the lines; and the smiles and thanks of the British ambassador, and the laudations of English statesmen and the English press, showered (to his utter astonishment) on President Grant for his generous and prompt protection of the Canadian people."

We feel regretfully there is too much reason for the reproach expressed in the concluding portion of the foregoing extract—viz., that the most energetic attitude is assumed by England to obtain redress from a weak power, while many thousands of American citizens have been allowed, during the last five years, publicly to preach and openly to prepare for the invasion of Canada—and on two occasions to proceed to the overt act—by which many Canadian lives have been sacrificed, and a heavy outlay has been occasioned to the colony; and the United States Government, which is responsible for these flagrant injuries, is not only not called to account, but is thanked with effusion for having graciously moved to enforce her laws, after such movement had been rendered useless by the exertions of the Canadians themselves.

In bringing the subject before the House of Lords on the 23rd July, Lord Carnarvon is reported to have said, we conclude ironically,—

"It is impossible for us not to be sensible of the intentions of the United States Government. We may regret that it was beyond their power to send troops to the frontier in sufficient time to stop the attack altogether, but their good intentions were very marked, and any one conversant with American affairs knows the difficulty with which the Government is able to act in such a case."

The downright English of the foregoing paragraph being that the United States Government willfully and deliberately neglected

their international obligations, from the fear lest their interference should lose them the Fenian vote at the oft occurring elections.

(To be continued.)

The lessened mortality of battle exemplified in the present war in France as compared with former wars, notwithstanding the number of killed and wounded are indeed enormous; yet the number of those who survive their wounds promises to be extraordinary. Never before has the proportion of recoveries, actual or anticipated, been so great, and never have fewer lives been sacrificed to neglect, privation, or pestilence, thanks to the assiduity and skill of the medical practitioners and careful tending of the nurses. On this subject the London *Times* says:—

"The remedies employed in modern medicine are food, air, and clothing; the most precious contents of a modern medicine-chest are wine, soup, chocolate, and cigars. If we put good food even before fresh air itself in these requisites, it is only because it is first demanded. When the wounded are gathered from the field of battle the chance of life often depends upon the immediate administration of restoratives. The poor soldier frequently fights on an empty stomach; he is exhausted by the exertions of the conflict, and one of the first effects of a gunshot wound is intolerable dejection. Altogether, therefore, the depression of the system is extreme, and, unless counteracted, may be eventually fatal. 'Feed them well, and the surgeon has a chance; starve them, and he has none.' These were the words of Dr. Elizabeth Garrett, in her letter to us on Wednesday, and so impressed is that lady with the truth of the maxim that she recommends the establishment of wayside kitchens in aid of ambulances and other medical transport. Hot soup and a biscuit at one stage, hot meat, bread, and wine at another, would have been of infinite value to the waggon loads of wounded on their long and toilsome passages from the battle field to the hospitals. In short, we are assured that the medical treatment in the first instance may be usually limited to the application of a simple bandage, and that wine soup, brandy, and warmth are then the real necessities of life.

"In the end, however, the patients, or a certain proportion of them reach their destination, and it is here that the miraculous effects of fresh air have now for the first time been fully exemplified. To explain our meaning we will give a description of a single 'hospital' of the new fashion from authentic information which has just reached us. This hospital is neither more nor less than a rope walk. Overhead there is a roof and that is all. There are neither walls nor windows, nor anything between the patients and the outer air except a piece of canvass let down on the side of the wind. But even this lodging is not airy enough for the presiding physician. Every morning, when the weather is fine—and it has been very fine lately—the patients are carried out into an open meadow, and there left upon their beds till nearly sunset. As to treatment, it is of the simplest kind possible. The wounds are washed as often as necessary with diluted carbolic acid, and then allowed to heal of themselves, with the aid only of strengthening food and comfortable clothing. The results are marvellous. There is no foul atmosphere, and therefore no hospital dis-

ease, the wounds heal quickly, and the men pick up health and spirits with a rapidity scarcely creditable. On the other hand, the least successful hospitals are the regular establishments—magnificent and spacious buildings to look at with all the appliances which science could devise. But in these edifices it is found impossible to insure the ventilation required. Probably no arrangement or manipulation of windows could, under the circumstances of the case, be sufficient; but the fact is the experiment has no fair trial. It is found that doctors, nurses, and patients are all of one mind on the propriety of keeping the windows closed and shutting out the cold air. In one instance a resolute practitioner commenced operations by taking all the windows out bodily—so well was he aware of the impossibility of keeping them open."

The *Philadelphia Evening Telegraph* thus sensibly discourses on the mistaken clemency of the President of the United States, in pardoning the Fenian prisoners, for their breach of the neutrality laws, in their invasion of Canada:

"The pardon of the three Fenian prisoners confined in the Auburn penitentiary by the President is rather a queer commentary on the proclamation issued a few days ago. In that the President warns all violators of the neutrality laws that they must expect no mercy, while by the pardon of the three miscreants above named he gives the lie to his own words, and indicates as plainly as possible that Irishmen, at least when they engage in armed raids upon Canada, may expect every consideration from the Executive, and that their punishment, if they receive any at all, will be merely of a nominal character.

"No penalties were enforced upon the offenders in the great Fenian raid, and the affair of last summer was an indication that the leaders of the bands of violators of the law, who get up annual raids upon Canada, considered themselves as secure from punishment, if not interference, on the part of Government. The second raid was not only a violation of the law, but it was an insult to the Government of the grossest character, and the men who organized and commanded it should have been made to suffer in proportion to the magnitude of their crime. Now, they and their followers will laugh at the President and his proclamations; and the gaol delivery that has followed fast upon the Executive announcement, of an intention to enforce the laws in all its integrity will most surely be taken by the Fenian leaders and their deluded followers as an indication that the President is, so far as they are concerned, afraid to put his threats into execution. The warlike ardour of the Fenian organization can undoubtedly be cooled very considerably, sufficiently so, at least, to prevent it carrying on war against Great Britain and Canada, with our territory as a base of operations, if such men as Starr, Mann, and Thompson are tried, convicted, and locked up in penitentiaries, and employed in making shoes for a term of years, with the clear understanding that they need not hope to get out until the sentences imposed upon them are carried out; but no such understanding as this will ever be impressed upon the Fenian mind, so long as the President issues proclamations like that of last Friday on one day, and pardons for the very offences he condemns on the next. Not only will the Fenians be encouraged by this last performance of President Grant, but the French, Germans and Cubans

will certainly conclude that he does not mean what he says, and that if they are prevented from extending substantial aid to their friends it will be because they are not able to command as much political influence as the Irish, and an injury of the most decided character will be done the republican party by holding it responsible for the crooked ways of him who they have a right to consider its representative man."

REVIEWS.

Whitney's Musical Guest.—We have received the November number of this popular musical publication, which has just entered on its fourth year in an elegant new dress; and from the well-known ability of its contributors, we can, therefore, recommend it to the musical world. It contains twelve pages of new and beautiful music—"Birdie tell Winnie I'm Waiting," "I will remember Thee," "Room among the Angels," "We'll Crown them with Roses," "The Bright Forever More," and "Pacific Grand March." It also offers splendid Premiums. Terms \$1.00 per year; Canada subscribers must send 12 cts. extra to pay postage. Specimen copies ten cents. Address, W. W. Whitney, Toledo, O.

The Canada Illustrated News.—We are pleased to observe that this popular publication continues to improve in artistic illustration. The engravings in the number of the 29th Oct., are all good. The views of Neepigon Lake and Bay, as taken from Red Rock, are splendid, the scenery grand. The artist who took them describes it as one of the finest natural scenes he had ever witnessed in his life, and we believe him. The engraving representing the treatment of the French prisoners on their arrival at the railway station, Berlin, is well executed, and so indeed may be said of all the rest.

The Public Works Department has at last undertaken the job of planting the grounds in front of the Parliament Buildings with trees. The plants selected are Birch, soft maple, elm, and horse chesnut, and have been brought from Toronto. The gate leading to the ground at the head of Metcalfe street has been closed, and another opened opposite the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Offices, in a direct line with the great tower of the centre building. The trees are planted twelve feet apart—rather close, we should think, for shade trees, which in a few years will grow to a large size. The arrangements of the grounds are very tasteful, and it only requires a proper fence and sidewalk along Wellington street to take away the bleak unfinished appearance at present so noticeable.—*Citizen.*

Some experiments have been made at Tours with a view of ascertaining at what distance balloons would be in danger of being struck by projectiles. At an elevation of 2,500 metres not a single ball struck the experimental balloon. At a distance of 1,000 and 1,200 metres several bullets struck the balloon, but the escape of gas was so gradual that, aided by a good wind, it would bear the aeronaut some miles from the locality where it had been struck.

THE STANDARD OF MARKSMANSHIP.

We re-printed last week a remarkable article from the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the accuracy of small bore military rifles. In the article in question the results obtained, as it were incidentally, at the recent mitrailleuse trials at Shoeburyness by the Martini Henry, in the hands of picked Infantry soldiers, were clearly set forth, and the very obvious but very useful morals deduced, that good shots, armed with a rifle with which it was shown to be possible to disable fourteen enemies in two minutes at a distance of 1200 yards, would be able to inflict severe loss upon troops any less well armed that may venture to approach them: and, when lying under cover, would be so secure from any fire that they would be able to take aim without disturbance. We have for many years before the practical proof was given at the School of Gunnery, enunciated almost week by week the same doctrines, and we are glad to find that they have some chance of being generally received and acted upon. The old theories of the valuelessness of accurate weapons and scientific training in their use have been happily gradually exploded, and we may hope ere long to see the British Infantry, both Regular and Volunteer, armed with the best rifle in the world, and able to use it satisfactorily. At present, whatever may be the defects of the arm in actual use, and whatever may be the practical difficulties in the way of giving our soldiers really practical instruction, we believe that those who have the government of our armies alive to the real value of accurate shooting power for Infantry, and that efforts, very praiseworthy and very great, are being made to impress upon the troops the vital necessity of learning to use their weapons properly.

But we are not sure that all those efforts are made in the best manner, and we believe that there is still room for some practical suggestions as to the mode in which the admirable weapons which we shall soon possess may be utilized as they ought to be. As it is, the Regular soldiers and Militia are, every Volunteer crack shot will agree, debarred, as a rule, from even making the best of their present rifles. The test of "marksmanship," not by any means too low for the small reward connected with it in the Regular service, would be simply laughed at as a prize-winning test at Wimbledon. We venture to believe that there is nothing to prevent our Regular troops from equalling the Volunteers in their shooting power, or even surpassing them. It seems indeed wonderful that, considering the opportunities at the command of the professional forces, the results of Wimbledon should not have been, long ere this time, turned to practical account. The Volunteer rifleman shoots when he has time to lose, the Regular Infantry soldier has nothing but soldiering to do, and there seems no reason why he should not spend some considerable part of this time in learning to use the weapon to the practical employment of which all his other training can only be a means, with at least as much effect as his amateur comrade. But, as we have often pointed out, although the virtue of musketry instruction is admitted, matters are so ordered, even up to the present time, that the instruction is in effect only a collateral part of

his education. And as long as it is conducted under the present system, there can be but little hope that it will be anything else. We have no hesitation in saying that at least half the time now devoted to barrack yard drill and the minutæ of military foppishness, ought to be spent before the targets or in direct preparation for them. The Englishman of all classes is, as the experience of the past eleven years has shown, a born rifle shot. From earl down to artizn everyone takes to it naturally, and there is in Great Britain scarcely a company of Volunteers which does not contain several crack shots, and many others who only want more leisure to become such. Of all people in the world, why, one may surely ask, are the professional soldiers the only ones who cannot compete on equal terms with civilians in what it would appear ought to be their own speciality? The answer, of course, is simple enough, that they have neither ammunition to practice with, nor any but the most meager rewards to shoot for, and that their time is so taken up with learning to march past a General in the numerous modes laid down in the Red Book, that a few weeks at the most in the year is the utmost time that can be devoted to the abhorred musketry. For strange as it may appear, this art of rifle shooting, so fascinating to the civilian, has been made positively distasteful to the soldier. The Volunteers, certainly the finest marksmen in the world, have found by experience that eternal position drill, and lectures on the trajectory and the laws of projectiles, are not what gives them prizes at Wimbledon. Give the soldier equal opportunities of practice, and inducements, which may be humble enough, to shoot, and we may depend upon it that the latent gifts of a sufficient proportion of the Army will be soon sufficiently developed to give us a body of marksmen really fit to be entrusted with the best rifle in the world.

It will, however, we fear, take some time before any Government we may have will have sufficient boldness to carry out any comprehensive scheme of the nature indicated. Such a scheme would involve not only a considerable expenditure for ammunition and prize money, but an entire redistribution of the soldier's duties and the wholesale excision of all those not absolutely essential, to give time for rifle practice for those who showed any aptitude for it. Even now, however, the Volunteers may, if permitted, lead the way in a direction which sooner or later must be taken by all Infantry. The shooting capabilities of the Volunteers are, it is admitted, far in advance of the regulation tests applied to them. Let us avail ourselves of this to show what can be done by military riflemen, to whom the ordinary class firing is mere child's play. Give honors to those marksmen, and to them only, who show that they have really attained to that high standard of shooting with which in prize shooting we are so familiar, and who combine it with a thorough knowledge of military duties. The test can hardly be too searching, but every man who is capable of making such scores as we see winning prizes at Wimbledon should not be left to be what I termed a mere shooting man, but should be earmarked as a real marksman, fit to check an advancing column or pick off the gunners of a field battery with a Martini-Henry long before he himself can be even seen distinctly by the enemy. The "three stars" are coveted eagerly enough, and still higher honors would be still more zealously sought for, and every battalion of Volunteer Infantry would soon have in her ranks a body of picked shots, really fit to take the respon-

sible places in which the late Col. Browster used to place his so-called "marksmen," whom Colonel Eyre, of Nottingham, is now trying to revive. We would in no way interfere with the present system of class firing, which, if carried fairly out, results in the Volunteers at least, in the training of a large number of men to some use of their weapons, but we would allow the great shots of the force to obtain "honors" at the targets, which would end in the production of a large class of trained riflemen, who could be trusted to do everything their rifles could do, and whose mere existence might probably induce our rulers to extend the scheme to the regiments of the line. We are no favourers of *corps d'élite*, but the picking out and encouragement of at least a few of the latent Rosses and Camerons of Her Majesty's Army is in no way open to objection. But we much fear that for the present, the performance of intricate manoeuvres never to be used in the field will, occupy generals and colonels to the exclusion of all such trifles as the use of the rifle in anything like a really scientific manner.—*Volunteer Service Gazette*.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN NEW YORK CITY.

The New York newspapers of Friday teem with accounts of the earthquake, which on Thursday forenoon shook and frightened Gotham, as it did other places of lesser note and lesser wickedness. The printing offices seem to have come in for more than their full share of the shaking, and some of them were on the point of getting material for a sensation at their own expense. The New York *World* prides itself on having experienced more vibrations than any other journal, save the *Clipper*, a paper whose disappearance would have been no loss to the morals of the community.

The *World* tells its story as follows:

The earthquake which yesterday amid the gloomy rain of the forenoon, thrilled the city, was very sensibly felt in the *World* building. At about 11:10 one of the gentlemen upon the *World* staff, while standing by a large table containing the morning papers, and bending over one of the city journals, became aware of a momentary dizziness, accompanied by a sensation as if about to fall, which at the time made the impression upon him that he was assailed by a slight vertigo. Immediately thereafter came several distinct, heavy, dull sounds, like those produced by the jar of very ponderous machinery, a deep tremour throughout the building following each sound. At the same time as this testimony is afforded from the *World* rooms on the upper floor of the building, there was observed in the editorial apartments of the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, on the floor below, a heavy tremour in the building, which was discussed as occasioned in the language of a statement published this morning from one of the editors of that publication—"possible falling of a weight, that had jarred the building or the landing of some heavy presses in the *World* building." In the *Commercial Advertiser* office almost exactly the same opinion was superinduced by the earthquake, that paper stating that in the upper story of the *Commercial* office the sensation was as if an immense press in the lower stories of the premises was working at a tremendous rate."

Mr. Lachance, a worthy descendant of the enterprising pioneers who, of old, explored this continent from the St. Lawrence to the Pacific, has just returned to

Three Rivers from the Upper Ottawa. He ascended the river Gatineau to its source, and then proceeded across the country to the Ottawa which he struck four hundred miles above Lake Temiscamingue, which sheet is the highest point yet touched by the lumbermen. Mr. Lachance reports that even at the great altitude which he last camped on, the timber and soil is very good, while the few crops planted by the Indians in the vicinity invariably arrive at maturity. He was sent out if we mistake not, on this exploring tour by the Local Government, a body which has wisely taken some trouble of late to determine the extent of the resources of the country. Mr. Lachance's investigations are very valuable in a geographical as well as from an economic point of view, as they establish that the Ottawa is one of the greatest rivers on the continent, one which loses itself in the remote regions of the North, while it waters a country which will be able to supply the continent with pine of the finest description for many years, if not for two or three centuries to come.

HORRORS IN RESERVE FOR PARIS.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Strasbourg on the 20th. says:—"I saw, from the outside, the fire that was kept up against Strasbourg, during the few days that preceded its fall. *Le Courier du Bas Rhin*, which was published until the very day on which the white flag was hoisted, gives a brief account of the effect the fire produced within. 'It seemed' it says in its number for September 27, 'impossible that the danger to our city could increase, or that more terrible engines of war could be employed than these which our besiegers had already brought into use. Last night, however, they proved to us that we had not yet seen the end of their resources, for they fired incendiary shells upon us from incredible distances. These shells, which generally weigh more than fifty kilogrammes, (some of them weigh 150 pounds,) contain several kilogrammes of powder, and are furnished with a fuse, which burns during the passage of the projectile, and makes it burst at the end. The enemy fired a number of these shells. The shells were to be seen rising slowly in the air, then rush headlong towards the ground. A frightful noise followed their fall upon the houses, in which they caused terrible ravages. One of them pierced three stories and burst in the cellar; others knocked down and smashed entire buildings, pulverising whatever they touched. The German newspapers spoke lately of two monster mortars which throw projectiles to a distance not hitherto attained by any artillery. Serious misfortunes marked last night and the evening that preceded it. The victims killed and wounded are numerous. In the Maison Mehl, situated close to the Saverne quarter, two projectiles fell almost at the same time, killed six persons and wounded twelve. In Rue de Bain aux Plantes four persons were wounded in one house. In the faubourge there were victims, as there are every night. How long the list will be of all these ruins and all these deaths!"

They have a noiseless street pavement in London. A part of Holborn has been laid with a smooth "patent asphalt," over which the wheels of cabs and waggons roll without clatter. The *Daily News* demands that a fair trial shall be given to this pavement, and indulges in dreams of the day when the traffic of London shall glide through the streets "as noiselessly as the gondolas of Venice."

RIFLE MATCH.

The members of No. 6 Company, 13rd Battalion, held their annual rifle match at their rifle range on the 4th line of Goulborne, on Friday, 14th ult. The shooting was excellent on the part of the company and they enjoyed the sport well. The shooting commenced at 10 a.m., and terminated at 4.30 p.m. The day was everything that could be desired which induced a large number of spectators to be in attendance.

FIRST MATCH.

Open to officers and men of the Company. Seventeen prizes were offered. Ranges, 200 and 400 yards, 4 rounds at each range. The match was opened by Miss Tubman firing the first shot, for which the markers gave her credit for a bull's eye. The following is the score of the winners:

		Tl.
1st Prize, \$5,	Pte Green.....	13 14 27
2nd "	4, Sgt. Brownlee.....	10 14 24
3rd "	3, Capt. Garvin.....	10 14 24
4th "	2, Corp. Hannah.....	14 4 18
5th "	2, Pte. Featherston.....	12 10 22
6th "	2, Corp. Stapledon.....	10 10 20
7th "	2, Bugler Green.....	9 11 20
8th "	2, Pte. Hawthorn.....	12 8 20
9th "	2, Corp. Shore.....	10 8 18
10th "	1, Corp. McNab.....	10 8 18
11th "	1, Pte. Graham.....	8 9 17
12th "	1, Lt. Tubman.....	9 7 16
13th "	1, Sgt. Nichol.....	5 11 16
14th "	1, Pte. McCurdy.....	11 5 16
15th "	1, Pte. Green.....	5 11 16
16th "	1, Pte. Stobie.....	8 7 15
17th "	1, Pte. Cassidy.....	10 5 15

SECOND MATCH.

Open to those who were not winners in the first match. Ranges, 200 and 400 yds; 3 rounds at each range. Sixteen prizes to be competed for. The following is the score of the winners:

		Tl.
1st Prize, a pair of Blenheim fowl,	presented by Paymaster Lyons, Pte. Anderson.....	11 7 18
2nd "	\$4, Pte. Roe.....	8 10 18
3rd "	3, Pte. McNab.....	7 5 12
4th "	2, Ens. Roe.....	8 4 12
5th "	2, Pte. Wm. McGregor.....	0 10 10
6th "	2, " Garland.....	2 8 10
7th "	2, " Garvin.....	8 2 10
8th "	2, " Buchanan.....	8 2 10
9th "	2, " Jas. McGregor.....	8 0 8
10th "	1, " Stapledon.....	6 0 6
11th "	1, " J. McGregor.....	1 0 4
12th "	1, " Simpson.....	4 0 4
13th "	1, " Green.....	2 0 5
14th "	1, " Anderson.....	3 2 5
15th "	1, " Hannah.....	2 2 4
16th "	1, " Young.....	0 2 2

ALL COVERS' MATCH.

Six money prizes. Ranges 200 and 400 yards, 2 rounds at each range. Entrance 20cts. There were 29 entries. At the close there were a number of ties fixed off which left the following the winners.

		Tl.
1st Prize,	Pte. Green.....	7 7 14
2nd "	Pte. Roe.....	6 8 14
3rd "	Ens. Roe.....	7 7 14
4th "	Corp. Stapledon.....	6 6 12
5th "	Pte. Conley.....	7 6 13
6th "	Pte. Gordon.....	5 6 11

The prizes were distributed at the close of the match and the company was well pleased to learn that Mr. Hiram Sykes, Reeve of Goulborne, had exerted himself in the manner in which he did to aid Captain Girvin in soliciting subscriptions to make the prizes.

A PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

Fl. correspondent of the London Daily News at Strasbourg sends the following:—

"Your readers are aware that the Republican Government appointed M. Valentin, who represented Strasbourg in 1848, Perfect of the Department of the Lower Rhine, and desired him to manifest his patriotism by obtaining admission to Strasbourg with the least possible delay. He obeyed his instructions and entered Strasbourg by an indirect and difficult road. Disguised as a peasant and availing himself of his acquaintance with the German tongue he made friends with German soldiers quartered in Bischheim. From them he obtained full particulars regarding the position and character of the works erected between that village and the city. He remarked that at one o'clock the fire of the besiegers was weakest and the vigilance of their sentries most relaxed. Even a siege had to be suspended while the soldiers dined. Passing through the Prussian lines between 1 and 2 o'clock on the 22nd of September, he arrived in safety at the moat. Leaping into it, he swam across. The French soldiers fired at him repeatedly, but their bullets always missed their mark. He called out to them to permit him to land and to arrest him on landing. Their reply took the form of jeers supplemented by bullets. At last he reached a spot near one of the gates where he was sheltered from the fire directed from the walls. Again and again he begged the soldiers to take him prisoner and carry him before Governor Ulrich. Finally they consented. When brought before the governor he turned up the sleeve of his shirt, and took therefrom the official document containing his appointment as perfect. His title to the post was at once recognized, and on the evening of the same day he issued a proclamation wherein his assumption of his post was announced, and the Republic formally proclaimed. He was little more than a week in office. Immediately before the entry of the German he escaped from the city which he had entered at the peril of his life. It is supposed that he is now in Switzerland.

NORTH WEST EMIGRATION SOCIETY.—This society, formed in Toronto in August last, is now in successful operation. Its objects will be best explained by quoting a portion of the constitution on the duties of the executive committee:—it shall be the duty of the executive committee to procure and direct the publication of information as to the best and cheapest routes for emigration to the North West; to make arrangements with railway and steamboat lines for a system of through tickets for passengers and freight; to encourage the formation of emigration companies; to appoint proper agents en route; to establish branch associations throughout the Dominion; to communicate and make arrangements with the General and Local Governments for the prompt settlement of emigrants upon lands in the North-West; and generally to take such measures as may be lawful and expedient to accomplish the objects of the society."

RIFLE MATCH.

Notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather came off last Tuesday, with the exception of the Company Match which took place on Wednesday morning. While the scores made were not so good as could have been desired, yet those taking part in this match have no reason to be dissatisfied, as there were several reasons which contributed to this result. First, the day was bad, then there had been no previous practice whatever, owing to the absence of the targets at Cobourg, where they had been taken for the use of the camp there, and we need scarcely add that *practice* is the great secret of good shooting.

The prizes were presented in the evening in the Drill Shed, among which we must not omit to mention the very neat "Tea Service," presented by Mr. J. R. Ormond, Jeweller. Mr. Ormond deserves much credit for the liberality he displays on these occasions. It would not be amiss if we had more like him. The following is the Prize List.

ASSOCIATION MATCH.

- 1st prize, Private Samuel English, No. 1 Co., Silver Plated Set, presented by J. R. Ormond, Esq., value \$15.
- 2nd prize, Private M. Dunsford, No. 1 Co., presented by Rev. V. Clementi, \$10.
- 3rd prize, Private D. Campbell, No. 4 Co., presented by Judge Dennistoun, \$5.
- 4th prize, Sergt. Irwin, No. 1 Co., \$4.
- 5th prize, Corp. King, No. 4 Co., \$3.
- 6th prize, Private H. Charman, No. 1 Co., \$2.00
- 7th prize, Sgt. Leslie, No. 3 Co., \$2.
- 8th prize, Sgt. McIntyre, No. 2 Co., \$1.
- 9th prize, Sgt. English, No. 1 Co., \$1.
- 10th prize, Lt. Kennedy, No. 2 Co., \$1.
- 11th prize, Sergt. Montgomery, No. 1 Co., \$1.00.
- 12th prize, Private H. Denny, No. 4 Co., \$1.00

VOLUNTEER MATCH.

- 1st prize, Sergt. W. English, No. 1 Co., presented by President, \$10.
- 2nd prize, Private D. Campbell, No. 4 Co., presented by Col. Poole, What Not, value \$8.00.
- 3rd prize, Ens. G. Brown, No. 4 Co., \$6.
- 4th prize, Corp. J. King, No. 4 Co., \$4.
- 5th prize, Private S. English, No. 1 Co., \$2.00.
- 6th prize, Corp. May, No. 1 Co., \$2.
- 7th prize, Private J. H. Griffith, No. 1 Co., \$2.00.
- 8th prize, Private H. Denny, No. 4 Co., \$2.00.
- 9th prize, Sergt. Montgomery, No. 1 Co., \$1.00.
- 10th prize, Sergt. Leslie, \$1.
- 11th prize, Sergt. Irwin, No. 1 Co., \$1.
- 12th prize, Lt. Kennedy, No. 2 Co., 1.

COMPANY MATCH.

- 1st prize, No. 1 Company, \$15.
 - 2nd prize, No. 4 Company, \$10.
- The New York Medal, value \$50, was won by Private D. Campbell, No. 4 Co. He being ties with Sergt. English on the total score in the first and second matches, but having made the least misses throughout these matches.—*Peterborough Review.*

We are pleased to hear, from good authority, that the utmost good feeling has prevailed between the commanders of the Canadian squadron and the commanders of the American cruisers in our fishing waters during the past season.

RANSAY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The annual shooting match of this association was held at the rifle range, on the farm of James Wylie, Esq., on Thursday and Friday the 13th and 14th ult. The Volunteer Match, open to Volunteers only, was fired on Thursday. In this match there were thirty five entries; ranges, 200, 400 and 600 yards; five rounds at each range. The score stood:

VOLUNTEER MATCH.

Capt. Bell.....	49
Sgt. Lockart.....	47
Ens. McEwen.....	46
Corp. Rowe.....	45
Sgt. Harris.....	43
Capt. Young.....	40
T. Houston.....	37
Corp. Houston.....	37
Sgt. McDonald.....	36
Jas. Patterson.....	36
Lt. Cotton.....	36
Lt. Greaves.....	35

On the second day, Friday, the following matches were disposed of:

ASSOCIATION MATCH

Lt. Greaves.....	41434	19
Lt.-Col. Jackson.....	43444	19
P. McArthur.....	34444	19
Sgt. Harris.....	34443	18
Corp. Rowe.....	44343	18
Capt. Bell.....	34434	18
Samuel Davis.....	44334	18
Lt. Cotton.....	34343	17
W. H. Wylie.....	34443	17
J. Colo.....	43334	17
Sgt. McDonald.....	33434	17
W. H. Thomlinson.....	34343	17
Corp. Coulter.....	43433	17
Thos. Houston.....	33442	16
Capt. Young.....	34333	16
Sgt. Edwards.....	33231	15

In this match there were 34 entries; 5 rounds with any rifle at 200 yds.

ALL COMERS' MATCH.

Lt. Col. Jackson.....	444	444	24
Capt. Bell.....	444	434	23
Lt. Greaves.....	443	434	22
S. H. Davis.....	444	334	22
Sgt. Edwards.....	444	433	22
Sgt. Harris.....	434	443	22
P. McArthur.....	444	433	22
Ens. McEwen.....	344	434	22
Lt. Cotton.....	333	444	21
Capt. Young.....	434	334	21
Corp. Rowe.....	443	334	21
Sgt. McDonald.....	343	433	20

CONSOLATION MATCH.

Lt. Patrick.....	33434	17
Peter Close.....	34334	17
A. Hamlin.....	43433	17
John Usher.....	43433	17
S. D. Chatterton.....	33343	16
E. W. Thomson.....	43333	16
Dr. Patterson.....	33433	16

15 entries: range 150 yards.

THE TAYLOR GOLD MEDAL.—It was un fortunate that the weather happened to be so cold on Saturday, 29th Oct., thereby rendering the shooting more difficult than usual. Even as it was we must say that the score made was above an average, some of the boys making capital shots, as the under-given list will show:

J. Grant.....	24
J. M. O'Hanly.....	8
C. Wood.....	4
F. Badgley.....	5
H. Lewis.....	7
J. Gordon.....	13
H. Bato.....	23

J. McCracken.....	17
J. Langroll.....	18
H. Monk.....	18
Fleming.....	4

The winner of the medal is Master J. Grant. At the termination of the match three cheers were given for the winner.—*Citizen.*

INSPECTION OF THE 60TH RIFLES.

On Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hastings Doyle, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia accompanied by his staff, inspected the 1st Battalion of 60th Rifles on the Champ de Mars. After having minutely inspected the arms and accoutrements of each company, he took up position at the saluting point, and the regiment marched past in open and close column. It was afterwards put through the manual and platoon exercise, the bayonet drill and a variety of field exercises, all of which were executed in a sharp soldierly manner. The regiment was afterwards formed into square, when the Lieut. General delivered the following address:—

Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the King's Royal Rifles.

It is not my habit to make flourishing speeches to the Queen's troops at my half-yearly inspections, because Her Majesty expects them all to be in good order. If they are not so they would soon hear of it from me, therefore, when I do not find fault, the commanding officer of a corps may be sure all connected with his regiment meets my approbation; but in your special case I feel called upon to deviate from my usual practice and to address a few words to you with reference to the Red River Expedition, from which you have just returned, the result of which entitled you to the fullest amount of praise. The soldierlike and cheerful manner in which all the numberless difficulties which, to many would have been considered insurmountable, were overcome, and the thorough discipline that was at all times observed, prove there is no service, however trying and severe, for which you and those gallant fellows of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and the Militia of the Dominion who were associated with you, are not fit.

It did not fall to your lot to fight; it was better, perhaps, you were not called upon to do so, for, thank God, no British regiment has ever failed to distinguish itself in action.

The 60th Rifles took part in all the hardest fought battles during the Peninsular war, in the East Indies, and China; there was no doubt, therefore, of your fighting qualities, if they had been called into action, and after all, the force you expected to meet was a contemptible one, and unworthy of you; but, whatever they may be, I have the satisfaction of knowing that the gallant Dominion militia, whom you left behind you, will give a good account of any of the people at Red River who may be disposed to give trouble, or set the Queen's authority at defiance. I thank you, therefore, in Her Majesty's name, for I know full well that if the Queen was here, she would thank you in person, for we are all well aware of the interest and pride Her Majesty takes in the achievements of her army, as proved by her presenting in person the Victoria Crosses and Crimean Medals, visiting the sick and wounded in hospital after that war, and numerous other acts of her gracious favour, of which I have daily proof. I thank you, also cordially, on my own account, for I feel proud of

having under my command so fine, gallant and well-disciplined a regiment.

We have all heard of the celebrated march of the 43rd Regiment on snow shoes from Halifax to Quebec.

The passage of the 12,000 men in the depth of winter from Halifax to the heart of Canada, during the Trent affair, is fresh in our memories; the more recent exploit in Abyssinia; and now this march will hereafter be classed with those military achievements, in proof of the indomitable pluck of the British soldier, and of his discipline under the most adverse circumstances.

I regret that Col. Fieldon, your commanding officer, who commanded you, is not here to take his share of the praise that is due to him. I regret also the absence of two other officers. Lieut. Col. McNeil, Military Secretary to the Governor General, who was in no way called upon to accompany the expedition, instigated by the spirit that won him the Victoria cross, volunteered his services and joined the expedition. The other is that gallant, active, and intelligent officer, Colonel Wolseley, who commanded the whole expedition and carried out so ably the plans he originated and submitted to me, which I had the honor of transmitting to the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, of which His Royal Highness highly approved, and which has terminated in so satisfactory a manner. I have now only to add that if any man of this Battalion has any complaints to make, or any unsatisfied claims to prefer, I will pay attention to them in the orderly room after this parade is dismissed.

At the conclusion of the address, the regiment, headed by their fine band, marched back to barracks, where, as the General had promised he attended to hear complaints, but we are most happy to state that none were made.

A large number of people witnessed the inspection, which will in all probability be the last opportunity we in Montreal will have of seeing a regiment of the line on parade.

THE SURRENDER OF STRASBOURG.

(From the Cologne Gazette, Sept. 27.)

Strasbourg is ours! Such was the news that spread with lightning rapidity through the various camps on the afternoon of the 27th of September. I was making one of an excursion party to Ruprechtsau when the news arrived. Loud hurrahs and cheers spread the news far and near. We galloped through Schiltigheim, where the drums were beating the assembly, and the men were hurrying on parade with arms and knapsacks. The word was given to advance into the parallels. The greatest excitement reigned everywhere, and no one seemed to know anything definite. The enemy had shown the white flag, but our batteries have orders to load their guns and hold themselves in readiness. The puzzled regiments advanced into the parallels, but when they received orders to return. Different surmises were made, and the men are loud in their protestations against some treacherous negotiations, only commenced for the purpose of making necessary repairs in the fortress. At length we had an explanation. When the white flag was hoisted, Lieut. General Von Werder was accidentally in the trenches, and immediately sent a telegram to the chief of his staff, Leszinsky, who was in Mundelsheim in order to send him into the fortress. Capt.

Leszinsky arrived and went into the fortress, but only found the commander of the Mobile Garde, who told him in the course of conversation that an officer had been already sent to Mundelsheim, and said further that the white flag had been hoisted contrary to the express wish of the commandant, who, to some great extent, had been forced by the Garde Mobile to surrender. Lieutenant-General Von Werder rode over to Mundelsheim in order to listen to the negotiations proposed. He, however, ordered the assembly to be beaten, as on the rumors of the surrender every one had crowded down to the parallels, and it was feared that a scene of wild disorder would ensue.

At an advanced hour of the night, or rather at two o'clock in the morning, the negotiations were terminated by the conclusion of the capitulation, by which 451 officers and 17,111 men were made prisoners. It was not thought possible that so great a number of troops lay enclosed within the walls of the fortress. Every one will remember the following day, the 28th Sept. Strasbourg, the virgin fortress, was to be garrisoned by German troops, and that not for to day and to morrow, but it shall remain a German town for ever and over. Our troops assembled at half past ten upon the glacis between the Porte de Saverno and the Porte Nationale to witness the surrender of arms by the enemy. How can we find words to describe this memorable moment in history, the surrender? Just after eleven a.m. we saw the garrison march out in measured time from the Porte Nationale. The staff was on foot, and at the head of the garrison Lieutenant General Von Werder jumped off his horse to meet the officers. Sorrow and anger were depicted upon their countenances; tears stood in the eyes of many a bronzed old hero, and, bowed down by the weight of this heavy hour, they did not dare to raise their eyes from the ground, to which their feet seemed to cling, such was their regret at leaving the town so long and bravely defended. The staff remained standing upon the glacis, and between them and our staff the long columns of the former garrison defiled.

The sight was different to that which we had expected to see. Six weeks ago it was stated the troops were starving and were in the greatest misery and destitution. Now they were defiling before our own eyes newly clothed from head to foot, knapsacks with tentpoles and baggage, cloaks and kitchen utensils, all new, and each man had his bread with him, and the want of sobriety which prevailed showed that there was no lack of spirituous liquors. It may be said that they have had little or nothing else than bread and wine, but with these two things it will take some time to starve out a fortress. What, however, was most wanting in all the regiments was discipline and order. Those who marched past us were the best troops, and yet hardly one company paid attention to dress or closing up their ranks, which were composed of Turcos and Zouaves. These fellows hung behind and tried to throw away their kits and were loud in outcries against the capitulation. "*Nous sommes vendus*," they cried. "*Which est un coquin*," brandishing the remnants of the damaged weapons they carried with them, and dashing them on the road to break them yet smaller. They bent and broke the blades and sheaths of their bayonets; they had already broken their rifles against the stones of the streets of the town and thrown the remnants into the moats of the fortress, which in some

places was quite filled with them. The artillery presented the most respectable and orderly appearance, but they were only few. The Garde Mobile, in spite of their uniform, were totally devoid of all military appearance, but were quiet and sober, most of them belonging to the adjacent country. They seemed heartily glad to get out of the fortress. Some carts and waggons also defiled, most of them belonging to sutlers, the women in uniform presenting to us a most repulsive appearance. The passing mass of men becomes more confused, and when they have defiled another body comes on shouting and yelling. From all we have seen we can only say that it would be purely impossible for the best commander to hold such men in check. But it was impossible to wait for the whole of the enemy to defile, for till late in the evening the streets were crowded with stragglers—with drunken soldiers who had fallen into the ditches and there partially slept off the debauch, with the sutlers' carts, one of them overturned and everything rolling about, and others in which the red breeced proprietresses were surrounded by tipsy Zouaves.

What a sight presented itself inside the town. At the entrance there were no houses; simply heaps of ruins could be seen as we entered the picturesque Gate de la Tour. Fire and our cannon balls have destroyed everything as far as the Ill Canal. Close to the watchhouse of the gate lay a heap of stones, and upon them a Frenchman, apparently dead, the flies swarming round him as round a corpse. An old woman sat beside him, and we asked her if the man was dead, but she gave no answer, and scowled at us with hatred and fury in her looks. As we advanced things began to look more lively, and when the noise of the approach of our horses was heard the window shutters began here and there to be opened, and disclosed, now and then a pair of merry and coquettish eyes. The windows on the ground floor of many houses have been fitted with rough boards sloping outwards, to protect them from the splinters of our shells. In the interior of the town only some few houses have been destroyed, and many streets have received no damage at all. Our first ride was of course to the Cathedral, and it is astonishing how many chance shots have struck it, in spite of all prohibitions and orders to the contrary; but it presents a far better appearance than might be imagined; some of the stones forming the long pillars have been shot away, one of the windows entirely destroyed, and the masonry severely damaged, but, on the whole, not many repairs will be required. We were astonished to find in front of the artillery school a long row of new and serviceable cannons of heavy calibre, fifty-nine smooth-bore guns—but on the other hand, all the guns on the ramparts were spiked. The warmth of the day combined with the long ride and the dust we had swallowed, made us thirsty, and we put up at the Hotel de la Ville de Paris, and with the first glass of wine in the conquered fortress we drank to the health of the German town of Strasbourg. May she be ours for ever, a strong point of vantage against our troublesome neighbour in the west, and may she never again see earthworks, batteries and parallels in front of her walls. Ours will now be levelled.

George Prior, of Halifax, N. S., was matched at the Parker House lately, to row Leonard McKinley, of Charleston, a six mile race, in Whitehall, working boats, 20 feet long, weighing not less than 250 pounds, for \$500 a side, at Springfield, Oct. 23.

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

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AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

DAWSON KERR.....PROPRIETOR.

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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 it may reach us in time for publication.

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The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 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.

A hue and cry has been raised by many papers in the Dominion against the proposed fortifications. We are sorry to observe this, more especially as the great mass of argument used shows a very limited knowledge of defensive warfare, or of the works necessary in the present age to protect large cities, which are the natural depots of armies, from falling easily into the hands of an enemy. Of course we are well aware that the gigantic improvements made of late years in the science of artillery have modified in a great measure the elaborate system of Vauban, but it would be absurd to suppose that, because great guns have been brought to such perfection, there will be no further need of defensive works. Many arguments bearing upon this subject have been adduced from the present war. The "cooping-up" of large armies has been cited as a triumphant proof of the worthlessness of fortifications, whereas it actually bears out the reverse proposition. The armies of France which were divided and beaten in the field had time to reform and recuperate within the walls of Strasbourg, Metz, &c.,

and had not the whole machinery of the nation been disorganized by treachery and rebellion, it is but reasonable to suppose that these garrisons would have successfully resisted the besiegers. The great lesson, however, which this war has taught us concerning the value of fortifications is that of Sedan. Here was an army greater than that which the first Napoleon led to Waterloo captured in the open field? Could the Emperor have fallen back upon a fortified post his resistance could have been prolonged indefinitely, and, by keeping the larger part of the Prussian force employed, would have enabled the rest of the country to hold the invaders at bay, and possibly turn the whole fortune of the war.

We have not yet learned the nature of the proposed fortifications, or what are the intentions of the Minister of Militia concerning them, but, of this we are convinced, that no plan will be adopted for the defence of such places as Montreal for instance, which will not fully up to the requirements of the advanced state of modern warfare. We do not suppose that it is intended to build costly stone forts which could be battered to atoms by heavy ordnance. We are rather inclined to believe that entrenched earthworks, constructed on the principles now adopted by the Royal Engineers, will be the system adopted. Such are now a necessity for checking the advance of an enemy upon a city exposed as Montreal. Our contemporaries should bear in mind while dealing with this subject that if ever we are engaged in war it must be in a great measure a defensive one on our side. It is, therefore, of primary importance that we should have fortified positions to fall back upon in case of disaster, and which would also answer as places from whence expeditions could issue and the necessary business of campaigning kept in that order which is imperatively required to insure success.

We will again allude to this subject when we have obtained the data we require and further knowledge of the nature of the works intended.

METZ, after a protracted siege, has at length been compelled to surrender from want of provisions. Bismarck gallantly defended the place, resorting to many stratagems before finally resigning his sword. He had thought, it is said, of allowing his troops to make a desperate attempt to cut their way through the Prussian lines at Gravelotte, but came to the conclusion that the sacrifice would be too great and bloody, and it is possible that his repeated and unsuccessful sorties impressed him with the hopelessness of making an attack en masse.

Metz was looked upon by the Prussians as the key to France, and the news of its fall was naturally received throughout Germany with great rejoicing. In Berlin a salute of one hundred guns was fired in honor of the event. The German papers make the de

mand that Metz shall be retained by the Prussians as one of their fortresses

A telegram to the London *Times* describes the scenes around Metz at the time of its surrender as being most appalling. A frightful storm had raged for several days all over the north of France. The entire country was under water and everything was literally drowned out. The telegraph lines were prostrated in all directions.

The spoils captured at Metz include 3,000 guns, 40,000,000 francs, and 20,000,000 francs civil government funds.

The news of Bazaine's capitulation when it reached Tours produced the greatest consternation. The majority deeming it a political move, and accordingly express intense indignation against Bazaine. The army of the Loire, which had been largely increased, was ready to attack the Prussians, and much was expected from it towards the deliverance of Paris. The surrender of Metz has checked its efforts, and the fall of Metz has seriously affected the plans of the Provisional Government of France, who have in consequence been obliged to considerably modify their objections to terms proposed by Prussia before an armistice could be granted. And now that the 250,000 men who besieged Metz are relieved and on their way to strengthen the besieging army around Paris or for effective work in the open field, and the hopelessness of Paris being able for any length of time holding out against the combined forces brought against her will induce the Provisional Government to listen to terms which they otherwise would not under other circumstances. It is said that an understanding has been come to between Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Italy, who have made a united demand upon the belligerents for an armistice, as a preliminary step towards conditions for peace, and that Prussia has consented to a safe conduct to M. Thiers from Tours through the German lines into Paris, to consult with General Trochu, as an armistice could not be agreed upon without his consent being first had thereto. It is to be hoped that the European powers will be firm, and that an immediate end will be put to the war. Surely Prussia has gained laurels enough to satisfy her, and blood has been shed to satisfy the appetite of the most ferocious Ghoul. Both countries have been seeped in mourning by this inhuman war, and barbarities have been perpetrated of the most revolting kind, which make the blood run cold the very mention of the name. Where is there a house in either France or Prussia (indeed we might say all Germany) that has not lost a father, a son or a brother? Many are the weeping Rachels who will not be comforted because their beloved ones are no more, and a fearful account will those who were the provokers of this war have to render to the Great Judge who judges righteously.

The King of Prussia telegraphs to the Queen that he has conformed on the Crown Prince

and Prince Frederick Charles the batons of Field Marshals, in acknowledgment of their valour in defeating the two French armies recently marched against him. He adds, "this is the first instance of such appointments in our family history." The King has also conferred on General Von Moltke, who has just attained his 70th birthday, the rank of Count.

It is said that both North and South Germany are agreed to name King William as Emperor of Germany.

M. Gambetta, on hearing of the surrender of Metz, in a spirited circular to the Prefects, has branded it as a crime, asserting that its authors should be outlawed. He will not admit, however, that anything can diminish the courage of the French people in "this epoch of rascally capitulation, and he stoutly affirms that the French Republic will never capitulate.

It is said that the last demand for the surrender of the city of Paris has been forwarded to General Trochu, and on his refusal the bombardment of the city will commence. It is also stated, but we trust without foundation as we are slow to believe that the King of Prussia could so debase himself and unman his manhood, as to send invitations to the rulers of various states of South Germany to come forward and witness the bombardment of Paris!

As we stated in our last the presentation of the sword subscribed for by the citizens of Ottawa, to whom cards of invitation were sent to be present to witness its presentation by His Excellency the Governor General to the distinguished and honored recipient, Lieut. Colonel Chamberlin, came off in the Senate Chamber of the Parliament Buildings. Punctual to the hour of 3 p.m., His Excellency arrived accompanied by the members of his staff, Colonels McNeil, Irvine and Benard; and Lieut. Colonel Wily, Commandant; Lieut. Colonel W. Powell, D.A.G.M.; Lieut. Colonel Aumond, Major Ross, Capt. Forsyth, Capt. White, Surgeon Van Cortlandt, &c.; and the following Ministers of the Crown who took positions on each side of the Throne: Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart., Minister of Militia; Hon. Dr. Tupper, C.B.; Hon. S. L. Tilley, C. B.; Hon. Peter Mitchell, Hon. Alex. Morris, and the Hon. C. Dunkin. His Excellency was received at the main entrance door by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, R. Kimber, Esq., who acted as Master of Ceremonies for the occasion, and who conducted his Lordship to the Throne, the band of the Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery, under the direction of Mr. Bonner, playing the National Anthem, the entire audience standing. His Excellency wore the ribbon of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Colonel Chamberlin was dressed in full uniform and wore the decoration of St. Michael and St. George, recently conferred upon him by the Queen. The Committee composed of his Worship the Mayor, Chairman, Mr. Henry J. Morgan, Secretary.

Mr. Alex. Gully, Mr. Francis Clewlow, Alderman Mosgrove and Mr. M. J. May, were conducted by the Master of Ceremonies to the foot of the Throne, and the Mayor read the following introductory address to His Excellency.—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—The citizens of Ottawa, of whom I have the honor to be the present municipal representative, having desired to testify their appreciation of the services rendered by Colonel Chamberlin at Eccles' Hill in May last, are prepared to do so in the presentation to him of a Sword of Honor.

Your Excellency has been pleased kindly to accede to the request of the donors of this testimonial to be yourself the medium of presentation on their behalf.

I have the honor, therefore, to lay the sword before you, and to request your Excellency to permit me to express to Colonel Chamberlin the feelings of those who are represented in this testimonial.

The address, which was beautifully engraved by Mr. David Scott, was as follows:

To Lieut.-Col. Chamberlin, Colonel Commanding 60th Battalion (Mississquoi) Volunteers; Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, &c., &c.

SIR:—A large number of my fellow-citizens of Ottawa, deeply impressed with admiration of the signal service rendered by you to the country, in repelling with a small but gallant band of the Border Militia, the invasion of lawless marauders from the neighbouring republic at Eccles' Hill, during the month of May last, have desired to mark their appreciation of your noble and patriotic conduct by presenting you with a suitable testimonial.

It has afforded your countrymen throughout the Dominion of Canada the greatest satisfaction to learn that your conduct and that of your brother officers on that memorable occasion, has met the warm approval of the Queen, and that Her Majesty has, in consequence, been pleased to confer upon you, a special mark of Royal favor. In these acts are recognized the important principles that, in the hour of danger, Canada may with perfect confidence rely on the courage and discipline of her citizen soldiers for her defence and protection; and that the Imperial authorities regard the Militia of the Dominion as a part of that constitutional force by which the honor and dignity of the British Empire shall be maintained.

As citizens of Ottawa, we rejoice that the opportunity has been afforded you of proving the loyalty and devotion of the Canadian people to the Empire, and we doubt not that the example you have so worthily set will be followed, should duty ever require it.

The pleasing duty now devolves upon me to ask your acceptance, through the representative of our beloved Sovereign, of this sword, and on behalf of the subscribers, to express the hope that you may be long spared to wear in honor that which in honor has been won.

JOHN ROCHESTER, jr.,
Chairman.
HENRY J. MORGAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 25th October, 1870.

Colonel Chamberlin in replying said:

SIR:—I cannot sufficiently thank the citizens of Ottawa, on whose behalf you have addressed me, for their most generous appreciation of my services, nor yourself for

the too flattering manner in which you have spoken of them. However much a just knowledge of my own merits might tempt me to deprecate your praise, or disown the merit which you attribute to my conduct, I cannot fail to be profoundly gratified at the kindness which has prompted this presentation. I only did my duty as hundreds of others did theirs, as hundreds of thousands of Canadians would have done it, if the happy chance which fell to my lot had been afforded to them; and I accept this gift from my Ottawa friends as I accept the decoration which His Excellency the Governor General was so good as to recommend and our most Gracious Majesty was pleased to confer on me, not as won by me, but by the officers and men whom I was so fortunate as to command, together with the farmers of the county which I then represented, and who formed more than a third of my force. As their representative, and on their behalf, I venture to receive both.

If we did our duty zealously we had every incentive to do it. All were defending their homes—many, myself among the number, their birthplaces, their families, and the graves of their kindred from pollution. We had seen our fair frontier ravaged once before by a portion of this same horde of cut throats. We resolved, if permitted—and the government and military authorities acquiesced in that course—to meet them next time at the very boundary line. Success there secured immunity for all the country behind us, as well as for our own homes. Providence vouchsafed us victory.

For myself, I feel that no feat of arms was ever more generously appreciated, or more amply rewarded. The safety of my home, the approval of my own immediate chief, (Col. Smith, to whose wise plans and advice so much was due), the thanks and congratulations of the gallant General in command of the troops, and of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, who had become our comrade in arms, were more than enough to repay me for all that I had done. That His Excellency and the General who could best judge my work, should have recommended me for decoration, and Her Majesty should have deigned to confer it; that my new neighbours in Ottawa—among whom I am glad to reckon old friends—should so mark their good will and that Her Majesty's representative should deign to grace the occasion with his presence and approval, makes my rewards profuse which were ample before.

I am glad you appreciate as I do the spirit which has prompted the Imperial Government in its kindness towards myself and my brother officers. The loyalty of Canadians needed no stimulant; but these and other like acts, and the recent utterance of the public men of the mother country may serve to dispel some doubts and relieve some anxieties. I accept the beautiful sword you offer me, as a gift from loyal men, and I will take care that if ever it is used in battle, it shall be for the defence of the British crown and the integrity of the British Empire, for which we all fervently pray.

After the reply, His Worship the Mayor hand the sword to His Excellency, who, in presenting it to the gallant Colonel, spoke as follows:

His Excellency stated that he took part in the proceedings of the day at the instance and request of the subscribers to the testimonial, who might with all propriety be considered as representing the general feeling of the country. He had pleasure in being the medium of conveying their gift to

its meritorious recipient, as he had the pleasure ten days ago, at Montreal, in being the medium of conveying marks of the Royal favor to four gallant officers, of whom Col. Chamberlin was one. His fellow countrymen present this Sword of Honor to Colonel Chamberlin in token of respect and admiration for the high qualities he displayed, and the good fortune which attended him on a day which would remain memorable in the annals of the Dominion of Canada, for in it were crushed, and, it may be hoped, crushed for ever, the wild hopes and wicked designs of the hordes of what Col. Chamberlin has properly called cut throats, who had so long threatened invasion and kept the country in suspense. They had certainly made formidable preparations, collected large stores of ammunition, provisions and uniforms, as well as cannon, and over twenty thousand rifles. Numbers of deluded persons were ready to take part with them, aid on the move, in consequence of reports circulated as to their strength and the certainty of their march to easy victory. Any success, however small or transient, their establishing themselves on Canadian soil for any short time, would have brought multitudes to their aid, and probably caused much bloodshed and led to serious complications. All these prospects of evil were dissipated by the promptitude with which the militia and Volunteers flew to arms, the skill with which they were handled, and the steadiness which they displayed under fire. They showed themselves equal to the occasion, and more than a match for their assailants, who have had a lesson as to the stout resistance that awaits them. They have found a Lion in their ill-chosen path and have probably prudently relinquished their vain imaginations as to the conquest of Canada. The repulse of the piratical bands, and the spirit shown by our Militia Volunteers, and their proved ability to defend the country against any similar attempts, have produced a general feeling and assurance of security, which finds its natural expression in such a testimonial as that now offered to Col. Chamberlin.

His Excellency then handed the sword to the gallant Colonel with these words—

"Colonel Chamberlin, I have, on behalf of the subscribers, much pleasure in presenting you with this sword. May you live many years to look upon it with rejoicing and eventually hand it down as an heirloom and animating record to your descendants. May you enjoy your trophy in health and comfort. We all breathe the wish very earnestly as the best possible for you and the country—may you never have occasion to draw it in civil strife or against foreign enemies."

His Excellency then shook hands with the Colonel and retired.

The sword is a most beautiful and serviceable weapon, reflecting great credit upon its maker, Wilkinson, of London. As it lay exposed to view on the Clerk of the Senate's table, it was greatly admired by all those present.

LUNCH AT THE RIDEAU CLUB.

After the ceremony was over Colonel Chamberlin entertained the Chairman and members of the Presentation Committee and a few other friends to an *impromptu* champagne lunch at the Rideau Club.

After the toast of the "Queen" had been duly honored, Colonel Chamberlin proposed the "Presentation Committee," and in doing so expressed his sense of the services of every member of it.

The Mayor replied, and in response to repeated calls, also Messrs. Gibb and Morgan.

Several other toasts were drunk including the "Heroes of the War of 1812," and "Mrs. Chamberlin."

The latter, proposed by the Mayor, which was as a matter of course received with three times three. Mr. R. S. M. Bouchette made a very felicitous speech in alluding to the fact that after the war of 1812, a sword of honor was subscribed for by the inhabitants of Quebec and presented to Lieut. Rolotte, an officer of the Provincial Navy, who achieved a brilliant victory over the enemy on the upper lake. The sword referred to is now in the possession of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence.

The last toast proposed was "Col. Chamberlin—long life to him."

The gallant Colonel in replying took little merit to himself for the success of the engagement at Eccles' Hill, which he said was due to the energy, pluck and endurance of the brave fellows whom he had the high honor to command on that occasion. A very pleasant gathering was brought to a close at six o'clock.

We notice that several of our contemporaries have alluded to rumoured contemplated changes in the Militia system of the country, but on what grounds they base their suppositions for these changes we are not informed. We are not aware that the Militia Authorities have given any intimation of the changes spoken of by our contemporaries. No doubt some change is desirable, and we agree with the proposition that if the corps of active Militia were required to perform 16 days drill in camp, the result would be most beneficial and would be worth very much more than the cost of rations and pay that would be required. It is a question as to how far the individual pursuits of the country can be interfered with, as well as a question of direct additional expenditure, it will be well therefore to have the matter fairly considered. The additional cost of rationing 40,000 men in camp would amount, at say 20 cents per man, per day, for 16 days, to \$128,000. The proposition to give officers the pay of their rank is a fair one. The present system of drill in brigade camps has worked well, but as the corps are scattered it is a question as to whether, for another year at least, it would be wise to attempt the concentration of a greater number of men in camp than can be brought together without undue sacrifice on the part of the men. As to the adoption of the Prussian military system in Canada, which is based on the assumption that every man capable of bearing arms should do so, is unsuitable to this country; and so long as the country voluntarily supply the required number of men (40,000) necessary to meet the requirements of the Militia law, the draft ought not to be resorted to. It is not to be supposed that the present men composing our Volunteer force will always remain in the ranks, they will retire and others will be found ready and willing to take their place—and thus in the

course of time the whole of the youth of the Dominion will be trained to the use of arms. The only quarter from which we may anticipate trouble is that of the United States—and we fancy it will be a long day to come. There is no question likely to arise to embroil the two countries in war. But let it come when it will, it will find us not unprepared to meet it.

THE WAR.

The story of the secret treaty between Prussia and Russia relative to the Eastern question has been received at Vienna with much feeling and a good deal of circumstantiality. It is now urged that in the event of a peace humiliating to France, Prussia has bound herself by secret treaty to support the revision by Europe of the treaty of Paris and the liberation to Russia of the Black Sea, with the Dardanelles. This is expected to be the price demanded by Russia for permitting Germany to move untrammelled upon France. It is further affirmed that as Russia does not care to leave the fulfilment of this treaty to the close of the war she is now insisting that in a treaty with France, Prussia shall not secure either fortresses or a serious reinforcement of her strength on this side of the Rhine. Russian diplomatists regard it as essential to the safety of Poland and the progress of the Russian Empire westward that Germany shall be left more or less exposed to peril from the side of France. In short, it is believed in Vienna, and the signs are that it is beginning to be believed in London, that Russia having let Germany go on thus far in the war, until her primary object, the prostration of France, has been accomplished, even more completely than was ever hoped or expected, has meanwhile been preparing herself quietly, and is now prepared to exert such a pressure on both combatants as shall secure to her all her objects in the East, without imperilling her European weight.

Garibaldi is said to be working great mischief on the line of the enemy's communications. To a determined man like the hero of "Aspromonte" opportunities will not be wanting for harrassing the enemy's rear, such as uprooting railway tracks, destroying telegraph lines, and capturing convoys, and the amount of damage and annoyance that may be thus inflicted is incalculable.

A despatch has been received at Tours from Aslon, Belgium, which announces that Metz has not capitulated; that is, the garrisons, forts and town refuse to agree to the capitulation of Bazaine, and the Prussians resume their position about the place.

The Empress Eugenie arrived at Wilhelmshöhe *incognito* on the evening of Sunday the 30th ult. In the afternoon she visited the Emperor in company with Bazaine.

The *Independence Belge* publishes a letter from General Boyer, Bazaine's aide de camp, refuting Gambetta's charge of treason on

the part of his superior. The letter says:—We capitulated to famine. The Prussians entered Metz at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. The prisoners having recently laid down their arms at Griegney. They go to Germany in small detachments. The capitulation includes the fortress, town, all munitions and other property of State. The surrendered forts and all arms, flags, &c., there in, will be undisturbed. The French officers pledged themselves in writing not to re-engage in this war. They were allowed to retain their side arms and luggage.

M. Gambetta has issued the following proclamation to the armies from Tours:

SOLDIERS!—You have betrayed no dishonor. During three months fortune has been unfavorable to you, owing to incapacity and treachery. You are now rid of unworthy chiefs. You are prepared, under proper guidance, to wipe away outrage, for ward! You no longer struggle for a despot, but for a country, for homes burnt, for families outraged. France is delivered up to the fury of an implacable enemy.

"You have a sublime mission, requiring every sacrifice, to shame the culminating who render the army responsible for infamy. Your chiefs have justly incurred the stigma of treason at Sedan and crime at Metz, I call you to avenge your honor, which is that of France.

"Your brothers in the army of the Rhine already protest against the cowardly surrender and withdrawal from the accursed capitulation.

"It is for you to raise the standard of France soiled by the last Bonaparte and his accomplices, and recall victories; but practice the republican virtues of discipline, activity and contempt for death. Bear in mind the danger of the country. The time of treachery and weakness is past. The destiny of the country is confirmed. You having restored France to serenity, then be free and peaceful citizens of the republic."

It is reported that Thiers has proposed at Versailles an armistice, on a basis suggested by the British Ministry, and that the proposition will be, if it has not been already, accepted by Prussia. Thiers expresses great satisfaction with the course pursued by England.

The journals print a supplementary agreement in regard to the capitulation of Metz, by which the Prussians grant a right to the French civil officials to remove or remain at their option undisturbed in person or property. None of the inhabitants there, in a civil or military capacity are to be interfered with or held responsible for any previous acts for their political opinions. The sick and wounded are to have every care, and the families of officers or soldiers serving in the armies of France are not to be molested in any of their rights. Public property, with archives, moneys, and papers are to have protection. The mode of disposing the wounded prisoners is also mentioned.

The English and American families who were permitted to leave Paris, took their departure on the 3rd inst.

In consequence of the terms proposed on the 2nd inst. by Thiers and accepted by Bismarck, the latter offers to the French an

armistice of twenty days, to allow the general elections to be held throughout France, to be based on the theory of a signature.

The journals publish extracts from the *Journal Official* of the 1st, from which it is understood that the Paris Government has decided to accept an armistice, and that Floarens, who awaited a pretext, raised a temporary riot. The *Journal Official* says the Hotel was invaded and a Committee of Public Safety proclaimed. The members of the Provisional Government were detained for several hours. About 8 o'clock, Trochu, Arago, and Ferry were freed from the hands of the rioters by a battalion of the National Guards. Favre, Farnier, Pages, Simon, General Farnisier, and the commander of the 107th regiment were held prisoners. It was not until three o'clock in the morning that these lamentable acts were repressed by the interference of some battalions of the National Guard, who ran up in great numbers, and took their position around the Hotel de Ville. The court yards were occupied by Mobiles, while several detachments of National Guards and Carbineers were clearing the halls from the mob. At the same time the National Guards occupying the square, quays, and the Rue de Rivoli, showed enthusiastic greetings to General Trochu, as he passed in front of the troops.

It is reported that Thiers has arrived in Paris.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

"DURHAM":—Since you have tried all means in your power to obtain a settlement, you should draw up a formal statement of the circumstances in writing and submit it to the Deputy Adjutant General of the District.

"VOLUNTEER," Chelsea:—Have sent you the "Rifle Exercise," by mail. Procured it from Messrs. John Durie and Son, Sparks street, Ottawa.

"BAYFIELD":—The prospect of establishing a Mounted Corps in Ottawa would be good if an energetic, popular and wealthy man were to take the matter in hand. If a Governor General's Body Guard, like that of Toronto and elsewhere, were established, it is probable the Minister of Militia would give it encouragement. Now that Government is permanently located here such a corps is very desirable; it would certainly be a popular and useful addition to the Volunteer service in this District.

In the Prussian fortress of Landau there is a French officer rendered insane by the excitement of the battles around Metz. He lies on the ground and plays with a dog the whole day through, now laughing, now crying. His breast is decorated with several orders.

THE SWORD AND THE PEN.

A gentleman laid on his table, one day,
Two instruments used now and then;
And as there, side by side, inactive they lay,
He pronounced them the Sword and the Pen.

Behold, cried the Sword, in a voice to deride,
My size and superior strength!
While you, harmless creature, that lie at my
side,
Scarcely equal my breath with your length.

And see for yourself what deeds I perform,
The world owns my terrible sway;
I sweep over nations a death-dealing storm
With a might that no power can stay.

In the cot of the serf, on the throne of the king,
A dread of my auger is found;
For although through my aid great blessings may
come,
Yet I sow desolation around.

Proud cities, whose towers unharmed have stood,
While ages and ages rolled by,
The earthquake has deluged, but not with warm
blood
As many occasions have I.

Then to grand revolutions turn wondering eyes,
And see me prime mover in all;
For at my command do new empires arise,
And dynasties crumble and fall.

Yes, my friend, said the Pen, now beginning to
tire
Of hearing the wonders thus wrought;
Your strength I acknowledge, your value admire,
But I pity your absence of thought.

To heighten my glory by counting my deed,
Brave sir, I shall make no pretense;
And to boast of my power since what you have
said,
Would surely show want of good sense.

For yourself to direct with the might you possess,
Is a part of the work that I do;
And to sway a great power requires not less,
Or logic is basely untrue.

But a truce to this strain let each do what he can
For the joy or the woe of mankind;
It is yours to subdue the corporal man,
It is mine to enlighten the mind.

To the cause of the right you may lend all your
might,
And foree men to yield to its sway.
But I fit them to love it because it is right—
Now which is the nobler I pray?

Your power was greater in days that are gone,
And mine was far less than to-day;
But as mine is increasing as ages roll on,
So yours is still dwindling away.

And when we, at last and forever, must part,
When you yield to barbarity's doom,—
With an earnest farewell, yet, with light beating
heart,
I'll the requiem chant o'er your tomb.

OUTSIDE PARIS.

DR. RUSSELL'S DIARY OF EVENTS.

In the London *Times* of the 4th several letters are published from Dr. Russell, its correspondent at Versailles with the headquarters of the Crown Prince's army. We make some extracts.

THE SCENE OF THE LATE FIGHT.

On the 24th ult. the correspondent, with Professor Hassall, of the *Staats Anzeiger*, and other journalists, made up a party to revisit the scene of the fight of the 19th ult. near Clamart on the south side of the city.

"Starting from the Avenue de Paris by the Rue des Chantiers we passed out by the gateway and barrier at the end of that street which was not guarded, the only post being a couple of sentries under the railway bridge, which remains with its side walls crenellated and surmounted by a plank parapet pierced for musketry, as it was prepared when the National Guard of Versailles meant to 'show fight.' The route to Choisy-le-Roi was in the possession of Cantonniers repairing the damages done by order; they were relaying the pavement of the *chaussée* and filling in the *coupures* with sand, but the replacing of the splendid trees

is beyond any Cantonnier's hand, and must be the work of many a long year indeed. The absence of soldiery here would be remarkable if we did not know they were all up in front. From the Porte de Colbert to Petit Bicetre is about 7½ kilometres, or less than 4½ miles, the Bois de Meudon being on the left and the Plaine de Velizy on the right, and it was across this road from Villacoublay that the French retreated by Meudon and Clamart on the 19th, abandoning their redoubt which is about three kilometres further on towards the Porte de Chatillon, and off the road of that name within a stone's-throw of the Octroi de Clamart. At Villacoublay we met a detachment of our old friends of the 2nd Lancers, waiting to escort the Crown Prince on his way from Ferrieres, and there they had been since ten o'clock, and it is now past two o'clock, and so they were disconsolately eating walnuts and sitting by their horses. All the dead men are buried except one or two, but the horses still taint the air, and rise in foul mounds out of the fields, with their legs in the air, which is tainted widely all around.

"The fields are pretty well sprinkled with other relics of the fight. Bavarians, who are all over the place, came along the road in detachments, and orderlies now and then and there was a post at Petit Bicetre, the few houses of which are knocked into holes and corners. The chateau and farmhouses on the left of the road have suffered also, and one fine country house is burnt to the walls. Winding in and out through the felled trees over the causeway, we came at last to a regiment of cavalry by their horses on the right, and a little further on the left was a battery horsed and ready for action. Somewhat further—three-quarters of a mile, perhaps—two sentinels barred the way with an injunction to take a cross road to the left for just beyond we would come in view of Vanvres, which shelled the causeway on the least provocation. So we obeyed, and, after a quarter of a mile or so, turning up a lane to the left above Plossis-Piquet, we emerged on the plateau on which stands the redoubt, and halted by a post of cavalry, the officers of which indicated the spot to which carriage and horses could be led with safety out of view of Montrouge and Manvres. The fort, or redoubt, has been quite changed—turned inside out, and is now pretty strong against any attack. It stood before us, snug and trim, with Bavarians clustering all about it.

A VIEW OF THE BESIEGED CITY.

"I was sauntering along towards the spot indicated by our cavalry friends as a good look-out point, for the plateau rises so as to shut out all the ground in front, and you must go to the edge to get a view, when my friend suddenly called out 'Stop! He's going to fire,' and there some thirty yards off stood a Bavarian, down the barrel of whose musket I could look with precision. I had not heard his angry summons to halt. Near him were a General and Staff Officer, wondering who we might be, and on our approach we were received somewhat sternly, and were told that at the slightest appearance of anything above the edge of the plateau the forts below shelled it, and that we might thus cause loss of life. But General Schleich, like most Bavarian officers, was very kind in the long run, and gave us leave to go in single file, one by one, to the ridge, where stands a little summer house, surrounded by trees, like a small pagoda, or Swiss cottage—a Parisian *gazebo* in fact. Mr. Landells and I went first, and at the far edge of the wood, where an abattis has been erected, we looked over. Paris lay at our

feet in marvellous beauty. We were engaged in making out places through our glasses when Montrouge flew out a puff of smoke and the two bangs which comes close together when a shell is fired and bursts in a line with you warned us that either the French were keeping a very bright look out, or that they saw something else disagreeably close to us to vex them, but the explosion and fragments were quite near enough to serve as a notice to quit, and we retreated to the tower; but not until we had a good look all over Paris from Mont Parnasse, Pere le Chaise, Notre Dame, the Invalides, with its newly gilt dome, the Tuileries, Pantheon, to the Arc de Triomphe, and could see the people and soldiers inside the works and in the streets behind Issy. Our other friend and Dr. Hassall appeared, guided by Captain Brix-Forster, of the Staff, and we mounted the tower or *gazebo*, which consisted of several stories, with glass windows, and had many traces of occupancy by French soldiery, and at every stage the view of the city became more beautiful and entrancing, for it was a sunny, though not a very clear day, owing to the dust raised by a strong east wind. This same wind induced the French to send up a balloon—some say Godard's—which was captured by the Prussians, with important despatches, but how or where I do not know. I do not suppose there was a chase or combat in the sky. Words cannot describe the charm of the spectacle. As I was peering through my glass I saw at the salient of Vanvres an officer with a glass to his eye, standing on an embrasure, and giving directions to the gunners. He was looking straight at the tower. Workmen rested on their spades in the ditch below, and looked up too. My companions had already descended, and when I got down I told them what was occurring, and just as I was speaking the report was heard, the shell burst in the wood on the left, and I do not hesitate to say I kept close to the tower as it came along, and in another second bang again, and the iron fragments hummed through the air beyond. The Bavarian officers standing by the tower explained the position and told off the forts, related how surprising the sight of Paris was at night, and then, cautioning us to walk singly about 100 yards apart, proceeded from the shelter of the little plantation towards the fort. Whiz came a round shot, this time right over the work. 'The French are walking up,' he said. 'They have had their dinner and are in good spirits.' Dr. Hassell went next, and as he turned toward a covered way a shell, which seemed to my somewhat tortured ear to be making right at the top of my head, came from Vanvres or Montrouge, and so I politely bowed to give it free way, and was glad that it went on its way rejoicing, and burst down among the vines on the far slope of the hill. The interior of the redoubt was well worth the trouble, and presented a scene of such activity that before this letter reaches you the French may fire away to their heart's content, but cannot hurt it. The fosse is broad and deep with fine scarp and counterscarp—palisades in the bottom—and the casemates and bomproofs give promise of fine construction. But Paris—that was the sight of all! And to see it thus."

POSITION OF THE GERMAN FORCES.

Writing on the following day, the 25th, Dr. Russell thus describes the position of the besieging army:—

If you take a map, and beginning at Ferrieres, run a pencil through La Lande, Boisey St. Leger, Villeneuve le Roi, Longju-

meau, Chatenay, Versailles, and Bougival, Epernay, Marsanvillers, Feucherolles, Le Menil St. Denis, St. Brice, Boissy, and Le Verte Galant, you will have a general idea of the position of the Prussian army around Paris, the two great masses into which it is divided being enabled to communicate by bridges cast across the river, below and above Paris, at convenient places beyond the reach of disturbance from the works. The King's headquarters are at Ferrieres, but it is believed his Majesty will come over to Versailles in the course of the week, and in that case there will be a large displacement of the staff at present established in the Prefecture. The Crown Prince will go over to Ferrieres to-morrow, to attend a family festival to celebrate the 59th anniversary of his mother's birthday. Eventful as has been the life of the royal pair, who have now been married for 41 years, and seem likely to win the honors of the golden wedding, there is something in the present celebration of such immense interest that it becomes an historical event. But the Germans in France are so busy in making history, her pen promises to fail her. Events are outrunning her powers of recording them. Let us turn from Ferrieres, then, and go on with our view of the situation around Paris. Taking the Third Army, the Crown Prince's first, and beginning on the east of Paris, we shall nearly find the Wurtembergers a complete little army in itself of foot, horse and guns, some 12,000 to 14,000 and two divisions of cavalry strong, with reserves moving up to increase its strength, with their headquarters at La Lande, and their front extending between the Seine and Marne, touching the corps on their flanks. I say 'to day' because the position of corps and quarters is or may be undergoing constant change, and what I am now writing will, I know, be all completely altered in a very short time, especially when the siege proper begins, and the reserves and the annual contingent of recruits arrive here and join their regiments. The 11th army corps (Hessians and Nassauers) are on the left of the Wurtembergers, and on their left again is the 6th army corps (Silesians), who have not been so fortunate in their chances of distinguishing themselves or in their attack on the French work at Chevilly as their comrades. They are supported by the 1st Bavarian army corps, which acts as a general reserve to the army south of the Seine—a position very honorable to General Von der Tann, whose troops suffered heavy losses before Sedan, at Bazailles and Balan. In front of the 1st Bavarian army corps, and touching the left of Von Tumpling's (the 6th corps), are the 2nd Bavarian (Von Hartmann's army), which were engaged at Petit Bicetre and hold the ground they fought over, and the work over Chatillon, near "La Tour des Anglais." The right of the 4th army corps—Von Kirchbach's fighting Poseners—touches the left of the Bavarians, and occupies Bougival, Versailles, &c. The disposition of the cavalry is, of course, very variable indeed; but if any one looks into Epernay, Marsanvillers, Feucherolles, and Menil St. Denis—and he will be a very clever fellow if he can manage to get in without having to answer a good many questions—he will find Von Stolberg, Prince Albrecht, the Duke of Mecklenburg and General Rheinasser at home in quarters to receive him, and an immense body of horse looking north and south, east and west, in the rear of the Crown Prince's army, and gripping the left bank of the Seine, for there are no less than four cavalry divisions engaged in the work of securing the position and watching an advancing enemy. The Crown Prince of Saxony's force is now called the Army of the

Marne, and it lies with the 4th army corps (Von Alvensleben's Thuringians) on the height in front of St. Brice, the Guards in the centre before Boissy, and the 12th army corps (Saxons) are posted from their flank in front of Le Vert Galant and joining the Wurtembergers. The 1st, 2nd, 4th, 8th, 9th, 19th and Badeners are elsewhere, but some of them are moving along rapidly, and so far, without impediment, and if Bazain's army shall in any way cease to hold such a force around Metz as is at present engaged in holding it there, there will be a very overwhelming array of Germans adequate to hold their own before and around Paris, and to look into Lyons, Tours or those other cities which are stated to be rallying points of rather fugitive armies.

• BATTLE OF BALLOONS.

AN AERIAL COMBAT—FIGHTING AERONAUTS.

The following extraordinary statement appears in the *Nouvelles du Jour*, a Belgian paper. It is contained in the note to that journal by one of its correspondents at the seat of war, which note was conveyed by a carrier-pigeon:

PARIS, Oct. 1, 1870.—Nadar returned yesterday to Paris. His return was not, however, effected without much trouble, altho' his balloon was directed by a good wind and favourable currents since his departure from Tours. But let me relate the particulars of his voyage in chronological order. He left Tours at six o'clock of the morning and arrived in view of Paris at 11 o'clock, floating about 3000 metres above the Fort of Charenton. At the same time as the *Intrepide*, which was the name of M. Nadar's balloon, appeared in sight, a second balloon was seen in the same direction. M. Nadar waved a long streamer with the French national colours. Immediately afterwards a national flag floated from the car of the other balloon. Loud "hurrahs" and cries of "C'est Du rouff" from the garrison of the fort greeted the appearance of the two aeronauts, whose balloons gradually approached. Suddenly and when at a short distance from each other, a loud report was heard in the air, followed by a series of explosions. These were at first supposed to be triumphal signals or demonstrations, until M. Nadar was observed to fling himself into the netting of his balloon and cling to its sides. During this time the other aeronaut continued discharging shots at M. Nadar and his balloon. The *Intrepide* was descending rapidly, and it appeared evident to the spectators below that some incomprehensible event had taken place above. But mark what the French flag of the neighbouring balloon came to. It was withdrawn, and a black and yellow standard was observed to be floating in its place. All was explained. "Treason." "It is a Prussian balloon." "He has fired on the *Intrepide*," were the cries that burst simultaneously from the French people. Nadar was supposed to have been lost. His balloon was falling quickly, and once more nearly reached the earth, when M. Nadar was observed busily engaged casting out ballast. Thereupon his balloon reascends, and M. Nadar was seen again to climb up the network and by a marvellous effort to stop a hole in his balloon made by the shot of his adversary. The *Intrepide* then became the assailant, several shots having been fired by M. Nadar at the Prussian balloon, which suddenly wheeled around and fell to the ground with giddy velocity. As soon as it reached the earth a detachment of Uhlans, who were in the plain, and who had been following the aerial combatants throughout

this exciting struggle, rushed forth, and, surrounding the balloon, received their champion, God knows in what condition. They then hastened at full speed to the Prussian advance post. In the meantime, M. Nadar safely descended at Charenton, where he is still at this moment." The *Echo du Parlement* commenting on this recital observes:—"While *Nouvelles du Jour* was publishing this extraordinary account of the aerial combat, we read in the correspondence addressed from Versailles to the *Times* of the 30th September, the following paragraph:—"An inexplicable phenomenon has just been witnessed at Versailles. Two balloons attached to each other, were seen hovering over Paris, moved by a strong east wind in the direction of the forest of St. Germain, but they suddenly disappeared behind some distant trees." The Brussels journal also states that a smaller balloon was perceived about the same time above Neffe, near Bastogne, near which place it seemed to have slowly descended. It was supposed to have ascended from the garrison of Metz.

A HIGHLAND NOBLEMAN INSTEAD OF A GERMAN PRINCE.—The telegraph announces that the Princess Louisa, is about to be married to John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorn. This is certainly a marriage to which we have no recent precedent, but although we are aware that there are some things to be said against a prince or princess of the blood royal marrying a subject, we shall, on the whole, be rejoiced to hear that the rumor is true. The sons and daughters of the reigning monarch are by law compelled to marry none but Protestants, and the consequence has been, that for nearly two hundred years the royal family have been intermarrying with the princes and princesses of petty and impoverished German states, until, certainly enough German blood has become mingled with the blood royal of England. The Marquis of Lorn, who is the eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, is descended from royal ancestors. In the twelfth century an ancestor of his, the son of Sir Neil Campbell, married Lady Mary Bruce the sister of glorious King Robert. More recently Lady Jane Stuart, sister of the beautiful and unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, became Countess of Argyll; so that if the Marquis of Lorn becomes the son-in-law of Queen Victoria it will not be the first time that scions of his house have been connected with Royalty. The Princess Louisa was born in 1848, and the Marquis of Lorn in 1845.—*Times*.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* gives several particulars of extensive purchases of arms, munitions of war, &c., for France. Last Saturday one agent alone received an order for 50,000 Chassepots; but not being able to meet such a demand at so short a time, an order was made for 5400 Tower cap guns, 18,000 Sniders, and 9000 new Russian guns—all to be fitted with bayonets. The order also comprised 17,000,000 Colt's six chamber revolvers, 5,000,000 lbs. of gunpowder has also been ordered, besides large quantities of percussion caps, boots, and other kinds of clothing. Cartridges cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities. There is a stipulation in the contracts that the place of debarkation for the material shall be a certain neutral port in the Mediterranean.

A rude fellow once told Barnum he had never exhibited anything that wasn't a barefaced humbug. "Yes, I have," said Mr. Barnum, "the bearded lady wasn't barefaced."

FROM MANITOBA.

The Province has been divided into the five districts for census purposes.

The prospect for the winter are encouraging. The troubles seem to be over and the work of arrangement is proceeding very satisfactorily.

The Indians are very quiet, and seem to have fairly settled down to the new order of things. They have behaved remarkably well throughout.

Small pox is disappearing as the weather grows colder, and no further danger of its spreading is apprehended. The Indians along the Siskatchewan have been decimated.

No trace of Scott's body has yet been found; but it is the intention of the English settlers to erect a monument over what was supposed to have been his grave, inside the quadrangle of the Fort.

The Lieutenant Governor is working well, and the chaos that existed is fast giving place to order and regularity. The half-breeds appear to be content with what he has done hitherto, and there is a pacific feeling spreading throughout the settlement that speaks well for the wisdom of his measures.

Quite an event has just been added to the railway annals of Scotland. The Sutherland Railway, the most northerly in Great Britain, has just been opened by the Duke of Sutherland in a run in his own locomotive "Dunrobin." In this trip he was accompanied by their Royal Highness, the Prince and Princess Christian, and a large party of the aristocracy of the neighborhood. The Duke himself, who is an accomplished engineer, stood on the foot-plate and drove the engine, and beside him sat the Princess and Duchess of Sutherland.

"THE PROPHECY OF BLOIS."

The Paris *Constitutionnel* publishes a document of a prophetic character which just at the present moment possesses a more than ordinary interest. We allude to a prediction well known in certain parts of France as "the Prophecy of Blois." It was made in 1505 by an Ursuline Nun of that city, and she foretold that troubles would come upon both Blois and France in 1548 and in 1570. The former part of her prediction has come true; and therefore there is a probability that the latter part of it may also be realized. While foretelling terrible troubles to France in the present year, the nun went on to predict *la sauteur accord a la France*, and added that he should be a man whom the country did not expect. According to her prophecy the *grands malheurs* were to begin after the middle of July—it will be remembered that the war dates from just before that time—and before the vintage. The troubles foretold were to affect the capital especially, in which there was to be a fearful fight and very great massacre. "Both good and bad will fall in battle, for all the men will be called out and only the old men left in the place. The time," adds the nun, "will be short; for the women will prepare the vintage, though the men will return to complete the work. Meantime no news will be obtained, excepting through private letters. Presently, three couriers will arrive at Blois, of whom the first will bring tidings that all is lost, the second will be in too great a hurry to stop at all, and the third, who will come by fire and water"—probably that is by railway—"will be the bearer of good news. *Te Deum* will then be sung, such as

never has been heard sung before; but this *Te Deum* will not be in honor of him who reigned at the first, but for the saviour granted (*accorde*) to France." The prophecy of Blois ends by a statement to the effect that "the Prince will not be there; they will go and seek him elsewhere; and after the Prince has ascended the throne, France will enjoy peace and prosperity for twenty years."

DREADFUL TORPEDO ACCIDENT.—Intelligence has been received of another dreadful torpedo accident that occurred Sept 23 at Cuxhaven, by which several valuable lives have been lost. The steamer *Neufonne* had returned from the mouth of the Elbe with a considerable number of torpedoes on board, which she had been sent out to remove and convey to the military depot at Cuxhaven. Before she had time to land them, several officers of the Landwehr, belonging to the coast defence division, came on board to inspect them, and probably incautiously handled them for they exploded with a tremendous crash, and the vessel was literally blown to pieces, and sunk in shoal water the funnel alone indicating the position of the wreck. The captain and four of the crew were killed on the spot, as were also the four officers who came on board to examine these dangerous engines of war, which have caused more injury to the Germans at Bremerhavet, Kiel, and now at Cuxhaven, than to the enemy; though it is but fair to suppose that a knowledge of their being placed out along the coast may have prevented the French blockading squadron from making any attempt at landing on German soil. The only survivors are the engineer, the boatswain and a boy.

Lt.-Col. Wily, of the Militia Department, returned lately from Toronto where he went to disposed of the second batch of horses lately brought back from the Red River expedition. The prices obtained were good, and it certainly reflects great credit upon Col. Wily's judgment in the selection of animals last spring for this service when we mention that in a number of instances the horses sold for more than was paid for them. One team bought for \$310 sold for \$430. Thus owing to judgment and good management the country has not lost by the transaction.—*Citizen*.

A Prussian soldier, but just returned from the front, was standing in the centre of a listening group, detailing to an officer his narrow escape from death by one of the Chassepot bullets. He took out his watch, and showed it pierced through by the ball, which, having thus expended its strength on the solid metal, inflicted but a slight wound on his breast. The people pressed around to get a look at the watch, and one citizen, impulsively taking out his own gold time-keeper, put it into the hand of the astonished soldier, saying: "Here, take this one! It is a good one. Yours will never go again!"

A Paris letter says: The women in France are as enthusiastic as the men, and it is said that in the ranks of the *Franc-tireurs*, along the frontier, are to be found several of the fair sex who have adopted as a uniform jacket and the knickerbockers of black velvet fastened at the knee, over woollen stockings striped black and scarlet, black ankle boots, red flannel shirts, a black velvet cap with two crowned plumes, and a cartridge-box of the model worn by officers of the artillery.

COLONIAL CADETS.—Young Canadians who are desirous of winning naval renown should, if they wish to stand a chance of getting a cadetship in the English navy, have their names sent to the Honorable Mr. Aikins, Secretary of State, who must transmit them to the British Colonial Secretary before the first of January.

A good stroke of work was done on the 6th at Mont Valerien. While the cannon of Mont Valerien were demolishing the works set up by the Prussians on the heights of Meudon, Gen. Noel, who commands this fort, sent out 2,000 men armed with sacks and pickaxes. They proceeded under the protection of the guns of the fort to gather in an abundant harvest of potatoes, and returned in two hours, bringing back their 2,000 sacks quite full. A herd of 1,500 oxen is said to have been drawn away from the Prussian camp and brought to Paris.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* up to Saturday the 5th inst.—

MONTREAL.—(Per Agent)—Major Shackle, \$6; Capt. G. McDougall, \$2; Major N. Labranche, \$2; Capt. J. B. Hyndman, \$2; Capt. Doran, \$2; Sergt. Ferguson, \$2; Captain F. Mackenzie, \$4; Col. Spicer, \$6; Qr.-M.-Sgt. Cowie, \$2; Lieut. Col. Bailey, \$2; Col. Harwood, D.A.G., \$4; Walter Shanly, Esq., \$2; Capt. Renaud, \$2; Lt. Col. H. Hogan, \$2; Major J. Smith, \$1; Lt. Col. Beaudy, \$1.

SHERBROOKE, E. T., Que.—(Per Agent)—Dr. E. D. Worthington, \$1.

HAWKSBURY, Ont.—(Per Agent)—Capt. A. Urquhart, \$6.

TORONTO.—Capt. J. B. Cherriman, \$2.

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

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Montreal, March 11th, 1870.

1-6m

PROSPECTUS OF THE ILLUSTRATED GUIDE & HANDBOOK OF OTTAWA.

It is the intention of the undersigned shortly to issue a work bearing the above title, in which all the public institutions in and around the city—the principal places of business, and many of the private residences of our leading citizens—shall be shown on wood engravings, specially got up, at great expense, for this work.

The work will be of a costly nature, and can only be undertaken upon ample assurances being given of a patronage to ensure success.

To those desirous of having their places of business engraved, and published in the Handbook, it may be well to state the terms on which it can be done.

The illustrations of private residences may occupy a page, if desired, and the descriptive portion may extend over any number of pages which their interest may justify.

As a very large edition will be issued, it is hoped that a patronage worthy of the work will be extended.

Parties requiring illustrations will be expected to furnish photographs to the publishers. When the work is complete, the engravings shall be the property of the advertiser, to be used at any future time he may wish.

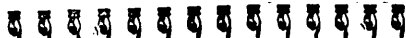
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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, endorsed, "Tender for Lake Harbor work," will be received at this Office until Thursday, the 24th day of November next, for improvements at the following mentioned places:—

AT CHANTRY ISLAND, LAKE HURON, the construction of a Breakwater and Beacon or Crib Work.

AT GODERICH, LAKE HURON, the Dredging and Pier-work necessary to form a new entrance channel to the Harbor, and the enlargement of the Inner Basin.

AT ROND EAU, LAKE ERIE, the enlargement of the channel, deepening a portion of the Basin, and the construction of Entrance Piers, &c.

Plans and specifications of the respective works can be seen at this Office, or at the Custom House, Goderich, on and after Monday, the 7th day of November next, where printed forms of Tender can also be obtained.

Tenders may be sent in for the works at one or all of the places; but they must in all cases be made out in strict accordance with the printed forms.

The signatures of two solvent reliable persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract, must be attached to each tender.

This department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, } Ottawa, 5th Oct., 1870. } 42-11



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Wednesday, 26th day of Sept., 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.]

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority given by the 8th Section of the Act 31 Victoria, Chapter 6, intitled:—"An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to make the following regulation:—

Grand Harbor, in the Island of Grand Manan, in the Province of New Brunswick, shall be, and the same is hereby erected into an Out Port of Customs, and attached to the Port of Campo Bello (Welchpool).

WM. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council, Canada.

Ottawa, Oct. 4th, 1870.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, Nov. 7, 1870.

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

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Emigrants can see at a glance where every good camping Ground or Station (Hotel) on the road is situated, and calculate the rate of travel accordingly.

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PUBLIC ATTENTION

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

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

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

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

City Hall, Ottawa, March, 21, 1870. 43-61

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The January numbers will be printed from new type, and arrangements have been made, which, it is hoped, will secure regular and early publication.

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JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.
Montreal, March 16, 1870.

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