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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.

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No. 39.

PRUSSIAN TACTICS.

[CONTINUED.]

The more the different parts of the army have a disposition to fight separately, the greater will be the strength of hand required to hold them together, and arrange matters so that all their unchained power, instead of following their own ideas eccentrically and without plan, shall finally work towards a point fixed upon by the eye of the commander. A mere mechanical leading will produce no result, because the leader would then not understand how to use his precious instrument; a faulty leading is still worse, for it would ruin it.

This loose individual mode of combatting requires a counterpoise which must be twofold. The first and most important is the commander-in-chief, who remains on horse-back out of the range of fire; he watches over, and has by him a strong reserve to reinforce the front line when necessary. The other counterpoise is the officer commanding the front line, whose essential duty is to execute all the necessary movements in the same.

We will speak now of this latter point. The greatest danger to this line is, that the enemy, by an attacking force concentrated at one point and suddenly applied, may break it, and drive back these small individual divisions which are fighting without any plan. Trautenberg and Langensalza afford proof of this.

The fighting line cannot always receive benefit from a reserve which stands intact in the rear; the blow comes so suddenly that the reserve, hurrying up to its support, only comes partially into the fight, and is wholly enveloped in the mass of retiring line. This being so, the fighting line should seek a resource in itself to resist such an attack effectually.

For this purpose it is necessary that the superior officer in the front line should form into close columns all who are not actually required as skirmishers, and place them in such positions as may appear good to him according to the nature of the ground and where they will be most useful, without any regard as to whether they happen to be before or behind the line of fire. But in these formations all idea of the original ones, whether of companies or battalions, should be laid aside.

If the superior officer, who commands the first line, wishes to fulfil his duty properly in his sphere of action, he must direct the whole chaos of the surrounding fight. But in this chaos, parts of the troops originally under his command become mixed up in

the most varied manner with others. If he should only command his own part, the force of the rest would not be utilized. No officer would willingly encroach on the rights of another leader, but it is most especially necessary that every leader should have the right, unconditionally, to dispose of all the troops that happen to be in his vicinity. The senior officer commands, and posts the companies or battalions together, according to his judgment. He assembles together, in strong masses, all that are within his reach at the spot where he foresees an attack, after which the columns can be deployed and again resume the offensive.

Thus a strong resource is always to be found in the front line, weak as it may appear to be, if there should be a leader at the decisive point who knows how to command, and thinks of nothing but the tactical emergency.

But it may be objected that such tactics would make it very difficult, after the battle, to re-assemble the troops thus mingled together, in their proper corps and divisions. To this we may reply, consider the case of the battle of Charbusitz, where three different armies had mutually to pick out their own men.

And, again, it may be remarked—first gain your battle, that is the chief point, then it will be far easier to disentangle and collect your men in their proper places, than after it is lost. If, therefore, the victory can be gained by this free disposal of men of different corps and divisions, it can not only be justified, but should be enjoined.

A most striking phenomenon is to be observed throughout all the battles of 1866. They were essentially begun, continued, and ended by the infantry. The other arms played a mere secondary part, and not unfrequently their influence was unfelt. It is very easy to give reasons in each individual case, and to explain why, under the circumstances, it was found impossible to bring the other branches of the service into action, the common and principal reason being—“We did not understand how, or consider it necessary, to make use of them, and therefore made no effort to bring them into action.” This is scarcely a reproach. The army of 1866 was a “peace-time” army, as excellent as long and careful peace training could ever form. Its teachers were infantry soldiers, who only know well their particular army, and trusted implicitly to it. Thus, in the pressure to advance, so long as it seemed to succeed, there was a strong tendency to rely wholly on this convenient and ready instrument. The superiority of the infantry arm over that of the enemy, had

the effect of rendering the inadequacy of the other branches of the service imperceptible except in very rare cases. There was necessarily an absence of that calm coolness which war experience alone can give, and which instinctively informs the leader when the one branch of the troops should be aided by the others, and enables him to employ all at the proper moment. So the infantry rushed on, and when its advance was checked, in its impatience it extended to the right and left, till the whole again moved on. This manœuvre generally succeeded. The superiority of the arm justified the greater license.

But the triumph of one particular branch of the army is only possible at the expense of the others. In the sequel we will examine the duties of each branch in its turn, and will here, merely in order more clearly to understand their mutual relations, refer to a few facts.

It is a very remarkable circumstance that out of 113 guns taken on the field at Koniggratz, 103 fell into the hands of the infantry, while the cavalry only took five. Under the conditions of the contest, it was to have been expected that the cavalry would have made the capture; these conditions were—splendid cavalry ground, uncommon extension of the enemy's front, badly supported wings, and much demoralization and disunited tactics; and on our own side a more numerous cavalry. Certainly there will be no want of reasons to show us the causes of this failure of the cavalry. But all these reasons put together prove nothing more than that it was not understood, or not considered necessary, that they should act on the occasion. A similar example is afforded by the artillery at Koniggratz, the First Army, from eight till two o'clock, carried on essentially an artillery action. But did their artillery attain its object? That could only be to make a breach in the enemy's formation, when the infantry could attack, and thus prepare their defeat. But they never once succeeded in making any impression on the imposing Austrian artillery formation; they barely succeeded in holding their own (*ihrer haut zu wehren*). Had not the Prussian infantry appeared in the rear of the Austrian artillery, they would have had no occasion to surrender their position. Thus, in this battle, the artillery was not capable of fulfilling its task. If it be objected that, on this occasion, the object of the artillery was not to decide matters, but merely to hold the enemy in check till the Second Army, or the Elbe Army should come into action, and that these remarks are made rashly, without due regard to the circumstances; we reply, that it was not only pos-

sible, but even probably, that these armies might have been met on the march by the Austrian reserves, and this time and the place of the probable meeting should have been well considered. If, then, these armies had been only in a measure delayed by the Austrians, we should finally have been obliged to attack, if we meant to obtain a decisive result of the day. Would the preparatory artillery fire have been sufficient for this attack?

It may perhaps also be said, that the Austrian artillery had the advantage of being on the defensive, and that always gives an advantage over the offensive; but there lies a contradiction in this; the artillery of one side must always be on the defensive, but that it must therefore necessarily conquer can hardly be maintained. It is the business, that is the tactics, of the one to make (if there is only room to place the guns) such dispositions as will take away the advantage of the defensive of the other. If the artillery concedes, that under the circumstances they will not be able to effect their object, it throws all the work on the shoulders of the infantry.

The expression "infantry tactics" is essentially a scientific abstraction, necessary for the fixing of scientific ideas and elementary forms. In a battle there is no such thing as infantry tactics; tactics are for the handling of the three branches united. It cannot be said at any moment during a battle, here the artillery tactics cease, and those of the infantry commence; both of them are constantly interwoven one with the other. Desperate circumstances can alone justify the employment of the infantry only, in the crisis of a battle; no theoretical rules can be laid down for infantry fighting under such circumstances, any more than for a battalion that is without its arms. Should the generals commanding insist on the infantry fighting alone, they certainly would not know how to make use of their materials. When the infantry blaze away at the enemy, and the enemy returns it; when the cavalry of both sides mutually attack, and the two artilleries cannonade each other, or, according to the technical expression, "when they mutually seek to draw the fire upon themselves," the tactics of the united arms can no longer be spoken of. Faults committed incur no penalty when both sides are equally blamable. The essential lever in war is the infantry; if that be broken, the battle is decided. Thus all the three branches should concentrate their force against the enemy's infantry, and only pay attention to the other arms in as far as it is absolutely necessary for the purpose of defence. It is a great truth that to work with concentrated force on one point—in battle as in the ordinary affairs of life—is always a warrant for success. The artillery, however good or numerous it may be, will never avert the loss of the battle, when once the infantry have been forced to give way.

If neglect and failure with regard to the tactics of the three arms were less felt on account of the needle-gun in 1866, in future the chance will not arise again: the question, therefore, is, what element is now necessary to secure a preponderance?

The proposals hitherto made are scarcely satisfactory. From one we may deduce that the firing will be mutually left off, and that the bayonet will then resume its old (?) rights. But that can only happen when both sides have come to an agreement to renounce all firing; otherwise the attacked party would always use the great defensive power of its weapon against the one attacking; and the fights of Nachod, Loufach,

Tauborbischoffsheim show sufficiently what the result would be. Others put forward regimental artillery, mitrailleuses. It is not to be conceived how the quick movements of infantry on every kind of ground can be followed with instruments of this kind, or how can they be made use of under a fire of small arms. Only let the wood of Maslowed be recollected. What would the fourteen Prussian battalions have been able to do with such mitrailleuses? An arm that can only be reckoned on at times, is worse than none at all; it leads to false calculations. These artificially forced ideas (*Treibhausideen*) all come to nothing in the simple, mighty wave of battle.

The supposition that at the commencement of the next war we shall remain strictly on the defensive, and allow the enemy's columns to advance among our bullets is a very rational one. If only the enemy will do us this pleasure, the matter is soon settled. They will, however, think twice, and well digest the matter, and possibly restrain a little their fiery dispositions. They will, perhaps, forming conclusions from our rapid proceedings in 1866, think to make us rush in among their bullets, and when we have been well sickened, go in at us with the bayonet. Thus we may stand, fighting shy of each other, and if we should further develop the consequences of this picture, we may both seek to get out of the mess by manoeuvring. But the matter would not take this tame course.

In the next war that side will obtain an unconditional tactical preponderance which best knows how to make use of its artillery, or rather that side which does not put off this practice till the moment that the war commences, that is, the side whose artillery has had the best tactical training.

We may gather from the history of the wars of former times that the efficiency of large cavalry masses depends on their leader. A cavalry leader cannot be guided by special orders; he is a general among generals of the highest grade, and should know how to obviate all difficulties which stand in the way of his efficiency. The moment when he should use energetic measures passes away quickly, so that any counsel, except that within his own breast, would be too late. A man such as is required is not necessarily to be found at all times in an army. Genius is not a frequent gift. It is only, however, when a born cavalry general is to be had, that the formation of large masses of cavalry is justifiable; they are not absolutely necessary; but if a mistake should be made, and the massed cavalry delivered into the hands of one who afterwards is found unfit to command them, the army would be robbed of the co-operation of a powerful agent. A mass of cavalry which remains idle would perhaps have performed good service, if it had been separated into smaller divisions. If, not being able to reckon on a born cavalry general, we advocate the distribution of cavalry by brigades to an army corps, it must not thereby be understood that we renounce altogether the operating by large cavalry masses. On the day of battle the different *corps d'armée* must always form a junction, and the assembly of the several cavalry brigades of each, so as to form a cavalry division, can be attended with little difficulty.

Whether the cavalry will be able to play an especially prominent part in future wars, may be decided by the experiences of 1866, as well as from what did happen as from what did not. So long as rapidity, boldness, and dash (*Waghalsigkeit*) are active agents in war, the cavalry will retain its importance.

A cavalry devoid of these qualities, but more so possessing good intentions, obedience, with sluggish bravery (*hausbackener tapferkeit*) and a laudable modesty (*loblicher bescheidenheit*), is worse than none at all. In the last century, even when the fire-arms were not to be compared to those of the present day, the cavalry were never supposed to attack unshaken infantry, or to move within grapo-shot range of batteries. Then, also, it was well understood that they must watch their opportunity. These conditions have altered very little. If the greater range of the fire-arms of the present day obliges the cavalry to keep their distance, at the same time the *terrein coupé* on which battles are now fought will afford them many opportunities for a nearer approach under cover, without acting disadvantageously on their efficiency. But the cavalry must learn to accustom itself to the new feature in war of the trenched and broken ground, and not demand plains, on which fire-arms can be used against them with the greatest advantage. A lighter cavalry is required, and not a heavy one.

Here, then, we close this tactical retrospect. What we have said may suffice to fix attention on those points which are worth noticing. Possibly we may have been mistaken in some of the details, but we only attach importance to the general ideas which may be traced throughout our remarks. If these should be just, the unimportant details of the points mooted, although not exactly correct, certainly cannot make the whole false. There are some, perhaps, who may think us to blame for having here spoken openly of circumstances, the truth of which has hitherto been concealed from the public eye. In all classes of society there are, no doubt, questions which should not be brought to open discussion, and which we endeavor to bear and cure in secret; but matters belonging to the history of battles cannot be comprised in this category. Battles cannot be fought secretly. What possible purpose would it serve to hide errors which one day by a signal defeat may be revealed, most intelligibly, to the whole world? But it may be replied that an individual opinion, which is not infallible, may, by spreading false views, do as much harm as it would otherwise do good were its views correct, and thus, to obviate all danger, all individual views should be suppressed. We do not subscribe to this doctrine. He who thinks that he is able to speak the truth usefully, is justified in so doing. He knows his own responsibility.

But it may also be urged, the time is not yet come to publish these things. When, then, will the time come? When those on whom, perhaps, now an undeserved reproach is cast, are dead; when it will probably be too late to profit by the experiences which we have gained. The time has always arrived to speak the truth.

The present times are much too momentous to be regarded with indifference. What turn political combinations will take, whether for war or peace, no man can foretell. The course of events often deceives the most clear-sighted speculations. But when a danger threatens, is it wise to say—"Oh, it will not happen, or at any rate not yet?" The war which may break out will be a most serious matter for the soldier. He can and will meet it with the fullest confidence in his powers, which have been already proved. Nevertheless, the most absolute self-examination is necessary. Our army has to thank the circumstance of its earnest training at home for its success up to the present time. In the future it will be far from boasting,

"we have attained perfection," when it is only in the endeavor to reach it that the essence of a healthy life consists.

One conclusion, however, may be drawn from what we have hitherto advanced. In the wars of the future, the decisive element will not be brute force, but rather intellect (*geist*), not only on the part of the leader, but from him down to the last soldier, and each individual will weigh in the scale according to the whole value of his intellectual individuality. A battle between two armies is nothing more than a struggle between two nations who put forth their best powers to defend that which is sacred to them; and so long as a nation keeps to the true principles which lead the civilization of man forward in the path of progress, its armies can never be beaten.

EIGHTEENTH BATTALION RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCH.

The annual rifle match of the above Association was held at L'Original on the 13th, 14th and 15th of September, instant. Owing to the Regatta at Lachine and the Exhibition at Montreal occurring at the same time the attendance was not as good as usual, many of those that generally compete being away. The weather was fine, without much wind, but there was a good deal of smoke and haze in the air, which made it difficult to see the targets at the long ranges. The following is the list of matches with the names of successful competitors and scores:

MATCH No. 1.

1st Prize—Special—presented by Lieut. Col. Higginson. 2nd prize, cash \$8; 3rd prize, \$5; 4th prize, \$4; 5th prize, \$3; and three prizes of \$2, and three of \$1 each. Ranges 200 and 400 yards; five shots at each range. Open to Volunteer Officers and Men in the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, members of the Association and Thurso Company.

	200	400
1st Prize, Capt. McIntosh.....	16	17
2nd " Surgeon Harkin.....	16	15
3rd " Wm. Mooney.....	17	14
4th " Chas. White.....	14	16
5th " Qr-Mr. Sergt. Saucier... 15	15	
6th " Capt. Higginson.....	12	17
7th " Corpl. J. Sample.....	14	15
8th " Corpl. Byers.....	11	13
9th " Pte. Thos. White.....	16	12
10th " Lt. Higginson.....	15	13
11th " Pte. John White.....	12	15

No. 2—ASSOCIATION MATCH.

1st Prize—Special—by A. Hagar, Esq., M. P.; 2nd prize, cash \$6; 3rd prize, \$4; and ten prizes of \$2, and ten of \$1 each. Ranges 400 and 600 yards—five shots at each range. Open to members of Association only:

	400	600
1st Prize, Wm. Mooney.....	20	10
2nd " Capt. Higginson.....	18	10
3rd " Corpl. Ellice.....	13	13
4th " Lieut. Vankleek.....	18	8
5th " Chas. White.....	14	10
6th Prize, Ens. Leroy.....		
Pte. John White.....	7th	"
Capt. McIntosh.....	8th	"
Quar-Master Sergt. Saucier...	9th	"
Corpl. Byers.....	10th	"
Corpl. J. Sample.....	11th	"
Pte. Wm. Fraser.....	12th	"
Corpl. John Mooney.....	13th	"
Surgeon Harkin.....	14th	"
Lieut. Higginson.....	15th	"

Pte. John McKercher.....	16th	Prize.
Pte. R. O'Brien.....	17th	"
Sergt. Clarke.....	18th	"
Captain Butterfield.....	19th	"
Pte. Thomas White.....	20th	"
Pte. S. Cummings.....	21st	"
Major Shields.....	22nd	"
Ralph Leroy.....	23rd	"

No. 3—COMPANY MATCH.

Open to Five Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers or Men of each Company of the 18th Battalion, or the Independent Company at Hawkesbury Mills, or the Russell Company. 1st prize, cash \$10; 2nd prize, \$7.50; 3rd prize, \$5; 4th prize, \$2.50. Ranges, 200, 400, and 600 yards—three shots at first two ranges, and 4 shots at the last.

1st Prize—No. 1 Company.

	200	400	600 T1
Captain Higginson.....	9	11	3-23
Pte. Thomas White.....	7	11	6-24
Pte. John White.....	11	9	6-26
Sergt. S. McMahon.....	10	9	8-27
Corpl. Wm. Byers.....	10	11	12-33
Total.....			133

2nd Prize—No. 2 Company.

Capt. McIntosh.....	7	9	12-28
Lieut. Vankleek.....	7	11	5-23
Ens. McPhee.....	9	11	8-28
Pte. John Mode.....	4	7	11-22
Qr Mr. Sergt. Saucier.....	9	8	5-22
Total.....			123

3rd Prize—No. 6 Company.

Sergt. Clarke.....	8	5	9-22
Corpl. Sample.....	9	10	9-28
Corpl. Ellice.....	9	7	2-18
Pte. McKercher.....	8	9	8-25
Pte. McCrear.....	10	12	5-27
Total.....			120

4th Prize—No. 3 Company.

Capt. Butterfield.....	6	7	3-16
Sergt. Wright.....	6	4	0-10
Pte. S. Cummings.....	7	9	2-18
Pte. R. O'Brien.....	0	9	5-14
Sergt. Flynn.....	4	9	10-23
Total.....			81

MATCH No. 4.

1st prize—Special, by Hotel Keepers of L'Original; 2nd prize, cash \$8; 3rd prize, \$5; 4th prize, \$3; and three prizes of \$2, and three prizes of \$1 each. Ranges, 300 and 500 yards. Open to Volunteers of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, members of the Association, and Thurso Company.

	500	300
1st Prize, Capt. McIntosh.....	16	15
2nd " Pte. John Mode.....	16	14
3rd " Ens. Leroy.....	17	13
4th " Sergt. McMahon.....	14	14
5th " Chas. White.....	15	12
6th " Surgeon Harkin.....	12	14
7th " Lieut. Higginson.....	11	15
8th " Qr-Master Sergt. Saucier 11		
9th " Capt. Higginson.....	13	11
10th " Corpl. Byers.....	12	12

No. 5—ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Open to Members of Association only. 1st prize Cash \$12; 2nd prize \$8; 3rd prize \$5; and 10 prizes of \$2 and 10 prizes of \$1 each. Ranges 200, 300, and 400 yards—3 shots at first two ranges, and four shots at the last.

1st Prize, John Mode.....	10	10	14-34
2nd " S. J. McMahon.....	10	8	13-31
3rd " Wm. Mooney.....	9	8	13-30
4th " Capt. Higginson.....	7	9	14-30
5th " P. S. Saucier.....	11	7	12-30

John McKercher.....	6th	prize.
Capt. McIntosh.....	7th	"
Wm. Fraser.....	8th	"
John White.....	9th	"
Dr. Harkin.....	10th	"
John Mooney.....	11th	"
Sgt. Clarke.....	12th	"
Ens. Leroy.....	13th	"
S. Cummings.....	14th	"
Joseph Ogden.....	15th	"
Lt. Vankleek.....	16th	"
Lt. Higginson.....	17th	"
Capt. Butterfield.....	18th	"
Chas. White.....	19th	"
D.-St. Dennis.....	20th	"
W. Ellice.....	21st	"
R. O'Brien.....	22nd	"
Corp. Byers.....	23rd	"

MATCH No. 6.

Open to all Volunteers. 1st prize special, by Lieut. Col. Hamilton, Senator; 2nd prize \$8; 3rd prize \$5; 4th prize \$3; and 4 prizes of \$2 each. Ranges 200, 300 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each range.

	200	300	400 T1.
1st Prize, Sgt. McMahon.....	15	15	16 46
2nd " Capt. McIntosh.....	12	16	18 46
3rd " Ens. Leroy.....	15	14	16 45
4th " Ens. Dartnell.....	11	13	17 41
5th " Corp. Byers.....	14	11	7 38
6th " W. Frazer.....	10	15	13 38
7th " Sgt. Clarke.....	12	13	12 37
8th " Lieut. Vankleek.....	10	13	14 37

No. 7.—CONSOLATION MATCH.

Open to unsuccessful competitors in all previous matches. 1st prize—Special, by L'Original Merchants. 2nd prize Cash \$5; 3rd prize \$2; and 3 prizes of \$1 each. Ranges, 5 shots at 400 yards.

1st Prize, Ens. McPhee.....	33334	16
2nd " John McRae.....	33442	16
3rd " Capt. Ogden.....	43400	11
4th " Sgt. Wright.....	22330	10
5th " Wm. McRae.....	02302	7
6th " Pte. Chas. Orton.....	03000	3

**JOHN BUTTERFIELD,
Capt., Secy. and Treasurer.
18th Batt. Rifle Association.**

DINNER TO THE VOLUNTEERS.—The Edwardsburgh Volunteers who were out on duty at the camp here recently, were greeted with a pleasant surprise on their return to Spencerville on Wednesday last. On their arrival at the village they were all invited to a grand dinner which had been quietly provided by their friends for their entertainment. We have not been furnished with the particulars of the affair, but we have no doubt that it reflected much credit on all concerned. Our Volunteers have proved by their manly and patriotic conduct in the past that they are ready to turn out and do their duty not only when a sacrifice of time and personal convenience alone is involved but also when there is actual danger to be encountered and the real work of an army to be performed against an enemy in the field. For this reason we rejoice to see them fitly honored and generously treated by the people whose lives and property and honor they are every ready to defend.—*Prescott Telegraph.*

The whole number of Union soldiers buried in national cemeteries, whose names and places are known, is about two hundred thousand. The twenty-fifth volume of the Roll of Honour, about to be issued, contains nearly twenty six thousand, and several more volumes will be required to contain the whole number.

THE SOLDIER'S DRESS.

There is scarcely any question which requires so much careful consideration at the present moment as that of the dress of our soldiers. For many years past the subject has been keenly criticised in many shapes but little progress has been made in the matter. Notwithstanding all that has been said with a view of improvement in the dress of the soldier, he is left with the same heavy load to carry, and the same unsuitable clothes to wear as he was almost a quarter of a century ago. Instead of going with the times, as civilians do, and adopting a style of dress the most conducive to health and comfort, we continue to clothe our military in a manner as inconvenient and injurious as can possibly be devised, and then wonder that there is so large a percentage of sickness in the Army. Disregarding common sense, which tells us that if a man has to walk a long distance he encumbers himself only with the baggage he actually requires, the practice in the Army is altogether the reverse, and it is really a pitiable sight to witness during hot weather a regiment of the Line on the march to change barracks. The principle to be carried out is that the soldier should be so clothed and accoutred that his movements are not impeded, and he has perfect freedom for his arms, but, encased as he is in a multitude of straps, with a heavy pack at his back, he is like a machine, only able to turn in the given direction, so that it is not to be wondered at if he suffers from chest disease amongst other things. Altogether, if an endeavour had been made to render the soldiers' dress, in many instances as ridiculous and uncomfortable as possible, greater success could scarcely have been better obtained. In this respect, the Household troops are little if at all better off than their brethren of the Line; all appear to have been tarred with the same brush. What, for example, can be a more ludicrous sight than to see a Life Guardsman, of six feet two or three inches in height, in undress uniform with a shell-jacket barely long enough for a boy half the size? Then, again, the full dress, though undoubtedly imposing as a Sovereign's escort, is hardly fitted for actual Service, and in summer time must be somewhat perplexing to the wearer. Notwithstanding it is well understood our Household cavalry, by reason of their weight, will ride down "anything" in the world, it would be highly desirable to find a little more consideration shown both for man and horse. It is only charitable to suppose that the scanty proportions of the undress is compensated for by the extraordinary weight of the full dress, and that an average must be struck between them. A charge on the "Scrubs" is one of the prettiest sights that can well be seen, although we cling to the opinion that fewer men would be unhorsed, and the charge itself better executed, if less weight were carried by both man and beast. Traditional as unquestionable are the bearskins of the infantry, they must be uncommonly inconvenient in a high wind, and must render it a difficult matter for the wearer to keep his equilibrium; but we suppose they will not be got rid of for the present. Indeed, whichever way we look there is ample room, and there are sufficient reasons for improvement. A brass helmet may be essential to the calling of a fireman, but it can scarcely be considered appropriate for a Dragoon in a scorching sun during a long march. We are not quite inclined to go to the lengths of a Life Guardsman, who, having fought at Waterloo, was questioned on his return as to the dress

in which he would like to fight again, supposing the necessity to arise, replied "In my shirt sleeves"; but we certainly do think that the greater ease given to a soldier, the greater will be the freedom with which he will use his limbs, and consequently, when in action, will inflict more severe punishment upon the enemy. It is notorious that at the time of the Crimean war our men threw away their packs by wholesale, and so it would be the case again if some judicious alteration is not made in their equipments. We are most desirous that the English troops should be smart in appearance and kept up to the mark; but it is simply absurd to thrust a man into clothing that fits like a straight jacket, and maddens him. Whenever shall we take a hint from our foreign neighbours? Both the French and Prussian soldiers are far more appropriately accoutred and clothed than are ours; they carry less weight on their backs in time of peace when changing barracks as on the march, and are not so absurdly loaded when in action as to render it a matter of actual necessity to throw away their packs. The weight a horse carries is far above what he should do if activity is desirable or thought to be of any moment, and we hold it to be most undesirable that this exceptional state of things should continue. Heavy caps and helmets, tightened socks, as well as clothing that keeps men warm when they should be kept cool, and cool when they ought to be warm, must not only injure the soldier's health but impair the efficiency of the Service, cause unnecessary expense, and create disease. Times out of number suggestions have been made by competent persons to alter this state of things, but they have been invariably ignored. It is just possible that the critical position in which the country is now placed, may induce those in authority to make such alterations in the soldier's dress, that if he should be called upon to fight, he may be enabled to do so with the same ease and freedom as other men, and not bound up as he is at present in swaddling clothes — *The Broad Arrow*.

TRUE HEROISM.

The battle of Alival was fought on the 23rd day of January, 1846. It was the bloodiest in modern history up to that time, since then it has been eclipsed in its sanguinary character by Inkerman, Solferino, and by Sidowa. At one time the Sikh cavalry had well nigh captured Sir Harry Smith himself, who was obliged to shift his position in consequence. At this moment an officer of his staff was struck down by a fragment of shell, which shattered his right thigh and hip-joint in a hideous manner. Some men of his troop, seeing him fall, obtained leave to run to his assistance, and in a few minutes he was on a stretcher and being carried to the rear. The men were devoted to him, and they carried him thro' that dreadful field of slaughter with as much care as if conveying a baby to its cradle. When within a short distance of the staff-surgeon's tent, they came upon a private of the regiment, lying desperately wounded. The poor fellow looked up piteously and touched his cap, as he recognised his officer in agony on the stretcher. Captain C—— called to the men to halt, and to raise him up slightly; leaning over, he soon saw the nature of the soldier's wound, which was far less dangerous than his own.

"Lift me out," he said; "I can't move; you lift me out; that'll do, gently—yes that's broken too," (they touched his back.) "So—now carry him to the doctors; they can do nothing for me, not too late for him

yet—just a little more so," (facing the enemy,) "that's it."

"But, sir," remonstrated one of the men. "Be quick with him, then come back; I'm not likely to have left this," he added, with a slight smile.

The men did as ordered, depositing the wounded trooper, they went to Captain C——. He had not, indeed, left that; he lay facing the enemy still, and the playful smile with which he had addressed to them his last words lingered yet on his face; but his troubles were over; victory or defeat were now alike to him, and he had left the field, of strife for that peaceful world where dwell the spirits of the just made perfect.

The instances of men hopelessly wounded refusing to monopolize the doctor are by no means rare; and if a battle field is sometimes a scene of outrages at which humanity shudders, it occasionally provides us with unsurpassed heroism and self-sacrifice.

Our advices from Hong Kong state that an expedition was about to start for Tientsin. Colonel A. K. Gore, of the 29th Madras Native Infantry, was to take command; and it would consist of 200 men of the 75th Foot, 800 men of the 29th Madras Native Infantry, and two batteries of Artillery, under the command of Captain Sexton, R.A.

The Halifax Citizen of the 26th ult. says "There was on exhibition at the bank of Montreal yesterday 358 ounces of gold, the product of 50 tons of quartz, got out by 30 men in one month at the Albion mines, Montague, of which Mr. Walter Lawson is agent. The total product of gold from the new mines at Montague for the past month amounts to 533 oz. 13 dwts. 10 grains."

UNITED STATES—The militia authorities of the State of New Jersey have just arranged for the first militia rifle match upon the English and Canadian systems. It is to be held near Newark, on the 22nd and 23rd of September. The Hythe system and the Springfield army rifle is to be used. The match is to be in two stages. In the first, all comers compete at one and two hundred yards. The thirty best shots are to be allowed a second competition at three and four hundred yards. The ten who lead at this range are again to compete with Winchester rifles, but at what range is not stated. The rifle match promises to be popular, and in a year or two the distance will be extended to a thousand yards as is the case in Canada.

THE LOSS OF THE CAPTAIN.

The sinking of the iron clad Captain of the Spanish Coast on Thursday morning last, with all on board, is a calamity such as has not befallen the British navy since the Royal George, with Kempenfeldt and twice four hundred men, went down at her anchor at Spithead. At night the vessel rode the waves the finest war ship, perhaps that ever sailed these seas. At dawn her consort swept the horizon in vain for the least trace of her. Only later in the day some stray spars and small boats that the great deep had given up attested her dismal fate. In the face of so terrible a disaster as this—a disaster which not only swallows up the superb specimen of naval architecture ever known, but carries down with it five hundred gallant English sailors—it may seem harsh to dwell on mere points of technical precision; and yet in the interests of humanity it is proper that the build of the Captain should be touched on, that the revelation of its now lamentably well-proven

defects may help to avert such dreadful casualties in the future.

In its build, its plan, its armament, the Captain was, up to the hour it foundered, to all human insight simply perfection. It was a huge ship of 4,272 tons burden, armed with a battery of six guns—300 pounders, if we are not mistaken—which had in their trials penetrated every obstacle; and, in order that its defensive armament might equal its offensive, the ship was clad in a mail 3-inch wrought iron. Moved at great speed by engines of 900 horse power, manned with a picked crew of 500 men, and steaming out under the banner of St. George for a trial trip on the French coast, no wonder the pride of England was stirred by so magnificent a witness that she still was "Captain" of the glory of the sea. By any adversary of human contrivance the great ship would probable have been irresistible; but the wind rose, and in a storm that many a wooden whaler would have laughed at the iron Leviathan went down. Under the stress of a sudden squall the staunchest iron-clad ever put in commission sinks as swiftly as one of her own shot, and by so sinking demonstrates that limit of naval armoring has been fatally reached. Like the Admiral Earl of Sandwich, she was carried down by her armor of proof. Ranging from 8 inches in the most exposed portion of her hull, to 7, 4, and 3 inches as the exposure lessened, the weight of her protection became her destruction; and in contemplating that destruction it would be well for the British Admiralty, and for naval constructors everywhere, to take instant pause. With 8-inch armor the Captain succumbed to a squall; and yet there are now in the English dockyards the Invincible, Iron Duke, Swiftsure, Triumph, and Vanguard, all to have a like maximum plating with a 6 inch armor as a minimum, double the Captain's minimum; the Hercules and Sultan to have 9-inch armor; the Hotspur to have 11-inch; and the Glutton to have the monstrous thickness of one foot. With the evidence afforded by the terrible fate of the vessel which has just foundered that the armor limits is overstepped for safety at eight inches, no matter what the calculations may say about sufficient buoyancy under that or greater thicknesses, it would surely be criminal for the naval authorities of Christendom not to arrest the further construction of vessels so heavily plated as to be put real mantraps in reality, however imposing or efficient to the fancy of the eye. The sea will not sustain fabric that with the offensive also possesses the defensive strength of forts, and the sooner the effort to realize that impossibility is abandoned the better for life and art. Naval architecture must recognize the facts of nature; and such disasters as that of the Captain—a disaster originating obviously from a system, and not, like the loss of the Royal George, in an abnormal circumstance of carelessness—must cease to appal humanity.

Five hundred men dragged down—down in an instance of time, in an iron box—is a terrific commentary of over armoring. It is simply awful to reflect on what must have been the circumstances of this dreadful casualty. One lurch, and all must have been over. Perhaps but a single wave was shipped, already burdened to within a hair's breadth of her resisting power, went down like lead. No rocket was shot, no gun fired, not so much as one boat was cleared. When we consider how brief a time is required on a man-of-war for either of these operations, we can dimly realize the heart-rending suddenness with which the finest vessels in the world disappeared forever.

At night says Admiral Milne's simply pathetic despatch, reported in our special telegram from London, the Captain lay "near us." At dawn "she is missing."—N. Y. World.

THE WAR

(London (Sept. 12) Special Cable Despatch to the New York World.)

At last I have obtained what purports to be a correct statement of the losses of the Prussian army in killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners from the commencement of the campaign up to the 18th of August. My information comes from a private source in Berlin; and although I cannot affirm that it is infallibly correct, I have reason for believing that it is not very far out of the way. I may add that the information was not sent for political effect at all, but was transmitted from a medical man in Berlin, connected with the medical service of the army, to a fellow surgeon in London. The statement is as follows:—

	Killed, Prisoners and Missing.	Wounded.
Weissenburg	4,260	7,174
Reichshoffen	11,083	14,516
Forbach and Spicheren	16,461	23,040
Borny	13,752	13,320
Grovelotte, Mars la Tour and Resonville	28,049	39,000
Total	73,605	97,050

To this awful total of 170,655 killed, captured, missing and wounded, must be added the losses suffered by the army through disease, and killed and wounded in the numberless skirmishes and little fights that have occurred. The army has suffered from dysentery ever since the invasion commenced and my informant believes that to the above total should be added at least 10,000 or 12,000 for those who have died of this and other diseases, or who are now lying sick in hospitals. This makes in round numbers 180,000 to be deducted from the German force which marched into France. If this force was 500,000 men, it is reduced to 320,000, plus the reinforcements that have arrived during the last eight days. On the other side are Bazaine with 110,000, McMahon with 200,000, and the army raised at Lyons and the South, of which were informed on Saturday, of 230,010 men—in all 540,000 men.

IN CAMP.

On Tuesday, the 13th inst., the 32nd (Bruce), and 33rd (Huron), Battalions went into camp on the Maitland flats, under command of Brigade Major Service. The Bruce Battalion and the Dungannon, Howick, Goderich, Township, and Bayfield companies arrived in teams. The first evening the men were engaged in pitching tents and making themselves generally comfortable. We noticed that the Bayfield company took the precaution to bring straw mattresses with them. The flats presents quite a military appearance, there being about 800 men encamped. We have no doubt but when the time comes for breaking up the camp next week, that the men will have improved wonderfully in their drill. An addition has been made to their drill this year in the shape of target practice. The Government gives a prize of \$15 to the best shot in the Battalion, and \$10 to the second best. One company of each Battalion goes on target practice every day.

The officers mess is under the charge of

Mr. Calloway of the British Exchange, and the Canteen under that of Mr. Harry Reed. Messrs. Robinson & Howell have the contract for groceries, E. Clifford for bread, and Mr. Andrews for meat.

The following is the strength of the respective companies:

32ND (BRUCE) BATT.

STAFF.—Lt Col. Sproat; Majors Bruce and Daniels; Adjutant McNabb; Quarter master Collins; Paymaster Adair, and Surgeons Scott and Martin.

No. 1 Co., Southampton, Capt. Sinclair—3 officers, 52 rank and file, and 12 bandsmen.

No. 2 Co., Kincairdine Village, Capt. Barker—3 officers and 56 rank and file.

No. 3 Co., Kincairdine Tp., Capt. Sellary—3 officers and 48 rank and file.

No. 3 Co., Paisley, Capt. Mitchell—3 officers and 49 rank and file.

No. 5 Co., Walkerton, Capt. Cooper—3 officers and 45 rank and file.

Co. 6 Co., Tara, Capt. Morton—3 officers, 55 rank and file, and 10 bandsmen.

33RD (HURON) BATT.

STAFF.—Lieut. Col. Ross; Majors Coleman and Conner; Adjutant Jackson; Paymaster Seymour; Quartermaster Joraan, and Surgeons McDougall and Holmes.

No. 1 Company, Goderich Artillery, Capt. Thompson—on board the gunboat *Prince Alfred*.

No. 2, Goderich Rifles, Capt. Montgomery—3 officers, 43 men; and 18 bandsmen.

No. 3, Seaforth, Capt. Bull—3 officers and 45 rank and file.

No. 4, Clinton, Capt. Murray—3 officers and 45 rank and file.

No. 5, Bayfield, Capt. ———— 3 officers and 57 rank and file.

No. 6, Exeter, Capt. Hyndman—3 officers and 44 rank and file.

No. 7, Goderich Township, Capt. Shepherd—3 officers and 49 rank and file.

No. 8, Gorrie, Capt. Kaine—3 officers and rank and file

No. 9, Dungannon, Capt. Mallough—3 officers and 56 rank and file.—*Goderich Star*.

AMALGAMATION OF VOLUNTEERS AND REGULARS FOR MONTHLY DRILL.—The Volunteers in the neighborhood of Woolwick will be brigaded with the regular troops on Saturday first, under command of Major-General Sir David Wood, commandant of the garrison for a field day on Woolwick common. The regular troops engaged will be the Royal Horse Artillery, Riding-house Establishment, Field Batteries, and the Depot Brigade Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and probably a portion of the Army Service Corps to act as infantry. The Volunteers who are ordered to attend comprise the 9th Kent (Plumstead) Artillery, 10th Kent (Royal Arsenal) Artillery, 4th Kent (Woolwick) Rifles, and the 21st and 26th Kent (Royal Arsenal) Rifles. Since the establishment of military districts, the Volunteers in the locality have been brought under the authority of the garrison commandant, who has resolved on holding a combined field day once a month while the weather is favourable for the instruction of the reserve forces.—*Volunteer News, Aug. 31st.*

Five vessels, amounting to 3,730 tons, were launched in Hants Co., on Saturday last. Four of them were built in Maitland and one in Windsor. This will give strangers abroad an idea of the prosperous state of affairs in Nova Scotia. Mechanics, farm servants and labourers were never in such demand as the they are at the present time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE FREDERICTON MATCH.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Cry out as we may against the constant change of locale of the Dominion Rifle Meeting, it is, at any rate, a politic measure and the \$4000 or \$5000 granted by Government in aid of the funds is well laid out in bringing together so many representatives of the different Provinces, thus forming acquaintances which will in many cases ripen into friendship and which will provoke further intercourse, and effectually dispelling prejudices which interested politicians, or rather agitators, have striven to build up between the different Provinces of the Dominion. Here the Nova Scotian learns that the Canadian he has been taught to hate is of the same English, Scotch or Irish blood as he himself; the Volunteer from Ontario finds the discontented Nova Scotian a very jovial fellow after all. The New Brunswicker akin to both, sees additional reasons why he should join hands with his fellows in blood and allegiance. The only regret felt is that the French Canadian element is not represented as well, as all would desire it should be.

Punctuality is not one of the virtues of the managers of the Association. Mid-day was past before the firing began, altho' it was generally understood that the first match would commence at 8½ a.m., on the 31st August, and the Ontario and Nova Scotian competitors, not wishing to be left out in the cold, made a forced march and arrived, some by train, late on the evening of the 30th, but the majority, by steamer, coming up from St. John during the night and only reaching Fredericton early on the morning of the 31st. The boat was chartered specially for this service and the passengers expected sleeping accommodation, but they were left to pick for soft planks.

The camp and shooting ground in the valley of the Nashwaok was a landscape decidedly pretty, whilst in many respects it was as a shooting range decidedly unsuitable. The ground was so hummocky that to give a clear view of the target timber stages were erected at many of the firing points, and on these "gallows" as the competitors named them, "any position" was very hard on the elbows and other angles.

The organization of the Association was well enough except that there was no head, each department duly did its own work, but there was no one person in authority from whom all instruction should come and to whom all might turn in cases of difficulty, consequently valuable time was often lost; still the work of the meeting slid along and as good humour prevailed, like a self-righting life-boat, the Association got through every difficulty right side up.

To open the proceedings the President, Mr. Gzowski, invited the Council to lunch, but, as after all, press of business prevented his attending, his fellow townsman, Colonel Gillmor, acted as host for him and did the honors.

Next Mrs. Wilmot, the wife of the Lieut.-Governor, followed up the "commence firing" bugle by a shot which the loyal markers recorded as a bull's eye. A spirit of emulation was at once aroused, and many another did likewise. The competitors were very evenly divided among the four Provinces, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia each sending about 60 competitors, Ontario about 40, Quebec about 20. The prizes fell very much in fair proportion to the different Provinces except in the small bore matches when the Upper Provinces men, who go in mostly for these weapons, had it all their own way; as the match is intended as an encouragement to Volunteers it seems only reasonable that more inducements should be offered to those using the Government weapon and the fancy rifles should be confined to one match, and this it is hoped the Council will decide on doing.

The Provincial Match was, as has hitherto been the case, won by the team of the Province in which the meeting was held, and their opponents greeted their success with three hearty cheers which were as warmly returned. The Battalion Match of ten selected men, which also excites great interest, was handsomely won with 3 points to spare, by the 68th, King's Co., Nova Scotia, commanded by Col. Chipman, M.P., the 54th taking the second prize, 2nd Batt. Grand Trunk following at about same distance, and close to them and ahead of eight other Battalion teams, came the Colchester Provisional Battalion, from Nova Scotia, which with only 9 men carried off the 4th prize.

Pte. Blacktin, of Charlotte, N.B., may be considered the champion shot of this meeting, and as he took three first prizes at the New Brunswick Provincial Match the week previous, he must be regarded as one of our best Canadian marksmen.

Capt. Bell of the G. T. Rifles made remarkable shooting in the time match, 43 rounds, scoring 123 points in 4 minutes.

The tremendous gale of the 4th instant told heavily on the camp which was mostly occupied by the Nova Scotian contingent; fortunately their leader, Col. Laurie, was an old campaigner, and his experience stood him and them in good stead. The shooting over on Monday night, Tuesday's boat carried off the remainder of the competitors from Fredericton, the universal expression at parting being that all (and to quote an Irish Colonel, many more besides) may meet happily next year at Halifax and give Nova Scotia her fair turn.

General Failly is not dead, as has been so often reported. He and his staff occupies finely furnished apartments at Mayence. They are sumptuously provided for by King William.

INSPECTION AND TARGET PRACTICE.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—I send you the enclosed notice of the annual Target Practice and Inspection of the four Batteries of the New Brunswick Brigade of Artillery in St. John, for publication, if you think it of sufficient interest. These four Batteries turned out 172 officers and men present on parade.

For two months past the men have all practiced firing shot and shell from 32-pr. and 8-in. guns, firing altogether about 250 rounds. I believe they are the only corps that practice with guns of this calibre. This practice has made many of the non-commissioned officers and men practical artilleryists.

Yours, ARTILLERIST.

St. John, N.B., 15th Sept., 1870.

From the St. John, N.B., Daily Telegraph, Sept. 12.

The New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery, consisting of four Batteries, under command of Majors Pick, Peters, Farmer and Capt. Kerr, were inspected on Friday last by Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, D.A.G., accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Otty, Brigade Major, Major Jago, Asst. Adjutant General of Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Stuart, of Ottawa, and Capt. Delissier, of the Volunteer Artillery, Kingston, Ja.

The Brigade was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Foster. It was first inspected in marching and company drill, after which Lieut.-Colonel Maunsell addressed them. He referred to the proficiency the Brigade had attained in drill and said it was an evidence of the fact that officers and men alike were interested in the Volunteer movement and were above all impressed with the importance of their own peculiar branch of the service. He praised the other batteries, also, located outside of St. John, and spoke highly of the manner in which they exerted themselves toward attaining to proficiency in drill and accuracy in all their practices. He next referred to the efforts made by the officers of the Brigade to provide prizes for matches which were immediately to come off, and Major Jago's generosity received special commendation in this connection. The Col. complimented the men on their efficiency as shown in their recent practice, and closed his address, which was a very encouraging one, by referring to the neat and soldierlike appearance of the companies present.

Lieut.-Colonel Foster also addressed the men, and said that he would give a silver medal to the best score in the competition for Major Jago's prize.

The Competitions were then commenced. Detachments were told off from each battery to engage in the first match for the Officers' Prizes, 1st Prize, \$30; 2nd Prize, \$20. The guns used were 32-pounders, distance 1400 yards, target a flour barrel with flag placed on it, the barrel being placed on a float level with the water. The match was on time, five shots having to be fired by each detachment and points were allowed as follows:—If striking within 9 ft. right or left of target, 20 yds. under or 30 yds. over, 3 points for elevation and 3 for direction. If within 12 ft. right or left, 40 yds. under or 60 yds. over, 2 points for elevation and 2 for direction. If within 15 ft. right or left, 50 yds. under or 80 yds. over, 1 point for elevation and 1 for direction.

Ten minutes allowed in which to fire the five rounds and one point to be allowed for every 15 seconds less than ten minutes down

to nine minutes, should the five rounds be fired in less than that time.

If over ten minutes 4 points to be taken off for every minute or portion of a minute.

First Match, 1st prize, \$30; 2nd do., \$20.

The first battery which took position was No. 3, under Major Farmer, the gun being laid by Qr.-Mr. Sergeant A. Johnson. The following is the result:—

1st shot 15 feet left.....	20 yards over
2nd " 20 " right.....	10 " "
3rd " in line.....	30 " "
4th " 30 feet right.....	30 " "
5th " in line.....	10 " under

Time 7m. 22s., points 20.

Battery No. 10, under Capt. Kerr, gun laid by Sergt.-Major King.

1st shot 2 feet left.....	5 yards over
2nd " 4 " ".....	20 " under
3rd " 20 " ".....	60 " over
4th " in line.....	80 " "
5th " 20 feet right.....	50 " under

Time 8m. 22s., points 20.

Battery No. 2, under Major Peters, gun laid by Sergt. Bradshaw.

1st shot 30 feet left.....	90 yards under
2nd " 2 " ".....	10 " "
3rd " in line.....	100 " "
4th " 2 feet left.....	5 " "
5th " 3 " right.....	5 " "

Time 9m. 49s., points 18.

Battery No. 1, under Major Pick, gun laid by Sergt. Watt.

1st shot 5 feet left.....	60 yards under
2nd " 8 " ".....	100 " "
3rd " 5 " ".....	20 " "
4th " in line.....	80 " "
5th " 5 feet left.....	60 " "

Time 8m. 34s., points 10.

The second match was for

MAJOR JAGO'S PRIZE, \$30.

1st prize \$20; second \$10. Fired for by individual members of the respective batteries; same target as first match; one shot each, points counted in same manner excepting time.

No. 1 BATTERY.

Sergt. J. Bell, . . . line, 20 yds. under,	6 pts.
Gun. J. Allen, . . . 3ft. right 2yds. over,	6 " "
Cor. R. Howard, . . 30ft. left 3yds. under,	0 " "
Bom. B. Cowan, . . . line 100 yds. " "	0 " "
Cor. B. Blair, . . . 2ft. left 15yds. " "	6 " "
Bom. W. Knowles, . . line 10yds. " "	6 " "
Gun. W. Chapman, . line 40yds. over,	5 " "
" R. Bell, . . . 5ft. left 15yds. " "	6 " "
" J. Middleton, . . 10ft. right 5yds. under	5 " "
Bom. R. Paul, . . . 3ft. left 5yds. " "	6 " "

Total.....46 pts.

No. 2 BATTERY.

Sergt. Wm. Craig, . line, 60 yds. under,	0 pts.
Cor. W. Perkins, . . 2ft. left 30yds. over,	6 " "
Sergt. Kingston, . 3ft. right 15 " under	6 " "
Cor. Ross, 2ft. " 100 " " "	6 " "
Gun. J. Estey, . . . 1ft. " 4 " over,	6 " "
Gun. T. Lander, . . 1ft. left, 5 " " "	6 " "
Bom. Cochrane, . . 5ft. right 50 " under	4 " "
Gun. B. Ring, . . . line 30 " " "	5 " "
Gun. E. Sewell, . . 10ft. left, 30 " " "	3 " "
Gun. C. Hill, . . . line 40 " " "	5 " "

Total.....42 pts.

No. 3 BATTERY.

Sergt. J. Napier, 15ft. left, 80yds. under	0 pts
Bomb. C. Belyea, 10" right, 20yds. " "	5 " "
Gun. W. Young, 2ft. left, 20yds. over	6 " "
Gun. J. Vincent, 5ft. left, 15yds. under	6 " "
Gun. J. Wood, 10ft. left, 10yds. over	5 " "
Gun. T. Hughes, 5ft. left, 5yds. under	6 " "
Gun. B. Logan, 2ft. left, 10yds. " "	6 " "
Gun. C. Strayhorn, 3ft. left, 10yds. " "	6 " "
Gun. J. Lee, . . . 2ft. left, 10yds. over	6 " "
" N.L. Dunham, 10ft. left, 40yds. under	4 " "

Total. 50 pts

No. 10 BATTERY.

Sergt. Wm. Reed, 15ft. left, 5yds. under	4 pts
Gun. T. McCasly, line 10yds. over	6 " "
Gun. A. Paul, 40ft. right, 40yds. under	0 " "
Sgt. W. J. Mooney 15ft. left, 20yds. " "	4 " "
Sgt. B. Miroy, 30ft. left, 5yds. " "	0 " "
Gun. R. O'Brien, 10ft. left, 5yds. " "	5 " "
Gun. J. Ward, 4ft. right, 15yds. over	6 " "
Gun. J. Lester, 2ft. left, 10yds. " "	6 " "
Gun. T. Roley, 2ft. left, 80yds. under	0 " "
Gun. J. Gallagher, 5ft. right, 30yds. over	6 " "

Total.....37 pts

The Officers' practice followed, and was something better than that of the men. They fired two rounds each, with the following result:—

Lt. G. L. Foster, 1st, 2ft. right, 60yds. under,	0
2nd, 15ft. left, 5yds. " "	4
Lt. Ring, . . . 1st, 5ft. right, 80yds. over,	4
2nd, 2ft. " 10yds. under,	6
Capt. Kerr, . . 1st, 10ft. left, 2yds. " "	5
2nd, line, 20yds. " "	6
Lt. Col. Foster, 1st, 4ft. right, 40yds. over,	5
2nd, line, 10yds. " "	6
Major Pick, . . 1st, line, 40yds. under,	5
2nd, 4ft. left, 10yds. " "	6
Lt. Kane, . . . 1st, line, 30yds. over,	6
2nd, 5ft. left, 30yds. " "	6

Total 12 shots by officers. 59

It is gratifying to see so much pride and interest taken in the respective batteries by not only their own officers and men, but by citizens generally. These friendly competitions are very creditable to all concerned, and it is only to be wished that the Dominion Government would offer similar encouragement as that given by the officers themselves.

RIFLE MATCH.

The County of Missisquoi Rifle Match, which came off at Bedford on the 9th and 10th instant, was largely attended by both Volunteers and civilians. The firing was very good, when we take into consideration the fact that a strong wind blew across the range in fitful gusts during both days.

Major Rowe was in command and was ably assisted by Quartermaster Smith and Capt. Jameson in carrying out the excellent arrangements which contributed so largely towards making this match such a decided success. The best feeling prevailed throughout.

The Volunteer company lately raised by Captain David Westover, was represented by a fine squad of men under the command of Lieut. Whitman, and looked very smart and soldierly in their new uniforms. They also showed by their firing that they were skilled in the use of the rifle. We noticed that many of the Volunteers present were dressed partly in *muffli*. This looked very unsoldierlike, we were pleased to learn from the Major that this practice would be forbidden hereafter.

1ST MATCH.

1st Prize, a Silver Cup presented by—Hamilton, Esq. of Quebec, to be competed for by a squad of six men of each company in the 60th Missisquoi Battalion. The Cup to be won twice in three years previous to its becoming the property of any company. 2nd Prize, \$12; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$8; 5th, \$7; 6th, \$6. At three ranges, 200, 400 and 600 yards. The score stood as follows:

Capt. McCorkill's Company, 1.....	100
" Bockus' " 2.....	93
" Sixby's " 3.....	86
" Jameson's " 4.....	81
" Westover's " 5.....	75
" Robmson's " 6.....	64

Highest individual scores, Martin Kennedy, 1st, 30 points; Ensign McKenny, 2nd, 27 points; Lieut. Whitman, 3rd, 24 points.

2ND MATCH.

All Corners Match, 10 money prizes. Entrance 25 cts. Ranges 600, 400 and 200 yds. 10 shots in all. There were 60 entered, the firing was very good considering the strong wind which still prevailed, and put reliable firing almost out of the question. At the close a number of ties were fired off which left the following the winners:

1 Sergt. Vaughan.....	28
2 Major Hawley.....	26
3 Corporal Bockus.....	24
4 L. Mandigo.....	23
5 Sergt. Derrick.....	23
6 Capt. Bockus.....	22
7 S. A. Rogers.....	22
8 Sidney Vaughan.....	21
9 L. Kennedy.....	20
10 Sergt. Hawley.....	20

The prizes were distributed at the close of the match. We were pleased to learn that the good people of Bedford contributed very liberally in making up the purses.—*St. John's News*.

With all the contradictions of the despatches, we may feel justified in saying that the mitrailleuse, whether French or German, has done savage work, and that the Chassepot and needle-gun do not differ so very much, if at all, in execution. A Vienna paper gives us the latter intelligence immediately after Wissembourg; and the following extract from a letter written in Strasbourg by a French soldier after the battle at Woerth bears testimony of the same kind: "We fought yesterday at Reichshofen from six in the morning to five in the evening. At twelve o'clock we were victorious all along the line; at five o'clock we were completely routed; we were short of artillery. It was not a battle, but absolute butchery. The Prussians sheltered in a wood on our right, mitrilled us at a hundred meters. It was fearful! My captain, lieutenant and eight-tenths of my men were *hors de combat* in an instant." The German paper above mentioned says that the Weder gun—that in use by the South German troops—was if anything superior to the Prussian weapon. But whatever glories the mitrailleuse has won in actual service in France, its performance in the trial at Shoeburyness is far from flattering. Instead of that marvellous ten rounds a minute which the French claim as the result of their experimental practice it gave there only three a minute; and compared with good muzzle-loading 9 and 12 pounder field pieces, it gives on the whole but second rate results, except at close quarters—300 or 400 yards. This for what may be called the European system of battery gun, in which a block is charged and discharged by hand with every round, in distinction to the American system, in which no part of the mechanism is removed from the gun during the time of firing, and which discharges its own cartridges. There was difficulty in England with the Boxer cartridges which do not seem to be suited to the gun.—*Army and Navy Journal, New York*.

The *Times* and other morning journals are irritated at Prussian implacability. The *Times* says Prussia can afford to be generous; she should be satisfied, and treat for peace.

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

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

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

CLUBS! CLUBS!

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

CLUBS of Ten at the same rate, the sender of the names to receive one copy free for the year.

No Volunteer officer can be well posted concerning the condition, movements, and prospects of the Force unless he receives the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

We number amongst our Correspondents and Contributors some of the ablest writers on military subjects in America.

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

AGENTS.

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

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

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

REMITTANCES should be addressed to DAWSON 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.

CONTENTS OF No. 38, VOL. IV.

Table with columns for category (Poetry, Leaders, Rifle Matches, Selections, Miscellaneous) and page numbers. Includes items like 'The Lion Empire', 'The Dominion Rifle Association', 'Prussian Tactics', etc.



The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1870.

Our Subscribers in Ontario will be called upon by our Agent, LIET.-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.

The material progress made by any country in developing its resources will be most apparent on her lines of intercourse along her canals, railways, and roads, and in the increased bustle of her commercial and manufacturing marts or centres. To any person who will travel along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway a great and striking change is apparent compared with what was to be seen on the same line five years ago. Judging from appearance its business must have at least quadrupled within that period and the signs of the times show that it will increase more rapidly. The war in Europe has had the tendency to throw a very large proportion of the traffic which sought shipment at New York into Canadian channels, and once there no possible chance can again change the direction. Our versatile neighbors charge us with being slow,—their own brilliant career, diversified with very many

nasty falls, has blinded them to the inexorable laws which govern all human actions, and to the possible consequences sure to flow from their operations.

Thus they have forced the Eastern States into sickly activity as a manufacturing community, by the operation of protection laws whereby they are subsisting not on the actual necessities of their neighbors, but they are squandering the proceeds of the industry of those people who are foolish enough to deal with them by compelling purchases to be made in the dearest market, while the producer of raw material must sell in the cheapest. Midway between both causes the forwarder, a monopolist stringently protected also, between whom and the manufacturer the producer is regularly victimised of the whole profits of both parties. For, be it remembered that the duties paid on the raw and manufactured material would be quite sufficient profit. The State takes that and the others must look out. Matters have reached this pass that the industrious of the Eastern States must seek a new direction; they cannot compete with us, having no material. The Western States will shake them off as an incubus, and with a country that does not produce food for its own people their position appears to be very undesirable.

It is evident, however, that the result must be a re-adjustment of the political machine, when their rebel forefathers covered the land with blood and violence, that John Hancock might cheat the revenue, they never dreamt that they were putting an adamant chain around their progeny in the fourth generation, and that the very act which rent asunder the British Empire would be the very means of elevating its power on this continent to the confusion of its enemies.

But the fiat has gone forth, Ichabod may be written on the commerce and manufactures of New England, and the condition of her people will ere long be a social problem of which the solution will be difficult. The expanding and exhaustless resources of British America slowly but surely developed, will at no distant day eclipse that of the Eastern States, while the transfer of her manufacturing industries is scarcely a question of time. The grain producing States will not much longer bear the double burden and will shake off the Eastern influence as soon as possible. While the ultimate end of the latter will be that of seeking to be again enrolled under the banners of the Empire and taking the oath of allegiance to an English Monarch, whose rule their laws impiously adjure.

MEETINGS are being held in the various cities and towns of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, for the purpose of affording relief to the sufferers by the recent fires in the Ottawa valley. The Mayor of this city, John Rochester, Esq., attended a meeting held at Toronto on Saturday the 17th instant, for

this purpose. In the course of his remarks he referred to the application of the County of Carleton to borrow \$200,000 from the Ontario Government, who have a plethora of money on hand, and can get only four per cent. from the banks for it. He said, "The county of Carleton—a county out of debt, and whose security is as good as the Bank of Montreal—wanted to borrow \$200,000 from the Ontario Government to aid the sufferers, but the Government declined to lend more than \$100,000. The county proposed to give the Government five per cent., which was one per cent. more than their money is now drawing, but the Government demanded six per cent. The proposition of the County Council was to borrow the money for ten years, and to lend it to the farmers for the same length of time, no interest to be paid by them for the first three years. This would enable the farmers to get a start, and get their farms into working order before they would be required to pay interest. But if they had to pay six, eight, or ten per cent. from the first it would be better for them to sell their farms at half price and begin on a bush farm."

As a good share of the revenue of the Province of Ontario is derived from the valley of the Ottawa, we confess our surprise at the action of the Ontario Government in demanding this high rate of interest. The money should be lent free of interest, when it is considered it is to help those who have lost their all by the dreadful calamity that has befallen this section of country—a calamity there was no way of escaping from, so rapid was the progress of the devouring element, sweeping everything before it, leaving its poor victims houseless and penniless—a charity on the sympathies of the public. The security, too, offered is the best in the country—a county free from debt, not owing a dollar. Indeed the Government of Ontario ought to give a grant of money, and we are satisfied they would be borne out in it by the representatives of the people.

The number of families either wholly or partially destitute in the County of Carleton is computed at 600, in the County of Ottawa 240 families; in the County of Renfrew, 40; and in South Lanark, 60 families—making a total, on both sides of the river, of over 900 families, or about 4,500 souls. The total amount contributed to the relief of these families, in money, up to the present time, amounts to about \$40,000, of which Ottawa City alone gave over \$15,000.

Mayor Rochester concluded his remarks by saying that he was satisfied the great capital of Ontario would not be behind hand in helping those who were in deep distress.

Mr. James Fraser, Secretary of the Relief Committee, followed Mr. Rochester, giving an account of the efforts made in Ottawa, and of the working of the Committee; and assured the meeting that whatever was entrusted to the care of the Committee to re-

lieve the sufferers would be satisfactorily accounted for.

It was then moved by Mr. N. Cawthra, seconded by Mr. John McDonald, and unanimously resolved,

"That this meeting is of opinion that the recent fires in the Ottawa valley may be viewed as a public calamity, entailing on municipalities and other corporations the duty of contributing by public grants to the relief of the sufferers; that in this manner the entire population will have the satisfaction of feeling that they have contributed; and to this end a committee be appointed to prepare a memorial to the City Council, and to receive the signatures of leading rate-payers, to be presented to that body, requesting them to carry out the wishes of the citizens in this behalf."

Dr C. B. Hall gave an account of sufferings in the Ottawa district which he had himself witnessed, and which called for the active sympathy of the people of Toronto.

Mr. Alex. McLean thought there should be some sum mentioned in the resolution, and suggested \$20,000 as the amount which the City Council ought to give.

Ald. Hallam thought \$5,000 enough, in addition to contributions in clothing by the citizens.

His Grace Archbishop Lynch being called on by the chairman for a few remarks, said he came not to speak but to act, and was ready to give his subscription along with others.

Mr. George Hague thought there should be two committees—one to urge the matter on the City Council, and the other to solicit aid in clothing or provisions.

Mayor Rochester said the ladies of Ottawa had formed themselves into a committee, and met every day to make clothes for the sufferers. Perhaps the ladies of Toronto might take similar action.

Mayor Harman said he would be happy to place his office at the disposal of the committee.

The following committee was agreed upon, it being understood that the committee would be sub-divided to act as suggested:—

The Lord Bishop of Toronto; His Grace Archbishop Lynch; Rev. W. M. Punshon; Rev. Dr. Jennings; Rev. Dr. Barclay; Rev. Father Jamot; Sheriff Jarvis; Hon. G. W. Allan; Hon. D. L. Macpherson; Hon. Geo. Brown; Hon. M. C. Cameron, M. P. P.; John Wall, M. P. P.; Jas. Beaty, M. P.; R. A. Harrison, M. P.; John Crawford, M. P.; James L. Smith, Collector of Customs; John McDonald; Frank Smith; N. Cawthra; George Hague; Wm. Gooderham; Hon. William McMaster; J. C. Worris; W. H. Boulton; B. H. Dixon; Prof. Wilson; Rev. Dr. McCaul; Rev. Provost Whittaker; Chas. Belford; G. R. Kingsmill; John O'Keith; John Hay (Jacques & Hay); Capt. Dick; Robert Walker; J. D. Merrick; Dr. C. B. Hall, and Hon. John McMurrich.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

The army despatches given the public in Berlin are printed on red paper and stamped with the Government seal.

MERITS OF THE WAR.

(From the Broad Arrow).

How can we account for the strong feeling which seems to have influenced the press against our "faithful ally," and which gathers vigor with every fresh reverse he sustains? It is not in accordance with our customary national characteristics "to hit a man when he is down," but we cannot help acknowledging, that our *quondam* friend has been most unmercifully dealt with by a large section of the press, who, under the leadership of a completely Prussianised organ, have not ceased from the first to seek to weaken his influence with his already discontented subjects. There are several ways of answering the question we have put: one way of looking at it is, that our Court must necessarily sympathise with the Prussians, on account of the connection existing between the Royal families, and so the press has given expression to the feelings of a large party. Again, it may seem to a great majority of our countrymen that Prussia is right on her side, as she undoubtedly has might, and that she came clean-handed into the quarrel. But we wish to call public attention to the fact, which, amidst the mighty events every day stirring, seems likely to be lost sight of, that this is only a deferred quarrel, brought on by Prussia's own aggressive policy, against which Englishmen were the first to cry out when gallant Denmark was the victim of it. The present war, however, is but the inevitable consequence of this first step in political immorality. There seems to be but little doubt that Count Bismark toyed with the Emperor, while he had his hands full, suggesting territorial aggrandisement as a sop to keep him from engaging actively against him when there would have been a good opportunity; and then, when the realisation of these plans was requested, he seems to have turned round and laughed at his dupe. Now, we do not intend to advocate diplomacy of this kind, but we merely wish to show how each side is equally to blame, and to assign its proper value to the rhetoric of the King of Prussia's address in which he calls on the Almighty to witness the justness of his cause. It has even occurred to us, as it may perhaps be gradually dawning on others, that this war has not come so suddenly on Prussia as she would have the world to believe. It remains yet to be seen whether she will not maintain the grip she has now so firmly set on the throat of the two Rhine Provinces she has conquered, in which case it may, perhaps, some day be found out that the army she advanced for their conquest was not of a few days standing, but had been steadily preparing for the inroad she intended to make at the first convenient opportunity. It would quite coincide with the rest of Bismark's crafty ways, to throw the blame of hostilities on France by giving her some sting in a susceptible point, and thus leaving her little option but that of declaring war. The present issue of the event proves how the one side was ready and the other was not. Our readers must not suppose that all these great actions have been won by men analogous to our Volunteers, against the well disciplined troops of the Empire. It is our firm conviction they were fought by trained soldiers who have been stealthily

maintained to the great discomfort of Europe, and it remains to be seen whether their career of conquest is now stayed. Well would it be for other countries to look to their own interests and to consider well the policy of tolerating this now political scheme which converts the whole population of all abledomed men into soldiers for the purpose, not of defending a country's freedom, but of enslaving mankind. The time may come when the King of Prussia may want Holland to build him ships, and who is to gainsay him? If he is allowed to have his full swing, and run rampant over Europe, there is only one country who now, single-handed, would have any chance with him, and that is Russia; but even great as her numbers are, we almost fancy her power is not sufficiently consolidated to act with energy enough against a force so thoroughly organised with a view to a special object. Italy has not much at stake, and therefore the event does not interest her much, except that she might perhaps some day find Prussia extending her power pretty close to her, or, as the new burlesque map has it, putting her left foot uncomfortably against her shoulder. It is quite in accordance with human nature to be misled by one's sympathies with the strongest side; but mere strength, military or intellectual, is no proof of the justice of a cause, and it is not dignified in a great country like England to treat an ally of so many years' standing with the scorn that has been heaped on France. What term might be applied to such conduct we will leave unsaid, only suggesting that had France pushed her adversity to the same extremity to which she herself has been driven, our respect for her would have cautioned us to moderate our transports, and we should at least have used terms of civility where we now bestow little more than contempt. We must also look to what will be the probable result of this terrible conflict; many think it will lead to disarmament, but instead of that it will induce every country to be the more ready at a moment's notice. Already we find the subject mooted in our own country, and it seems extremely probable that, Prussia, the peace-maker, may lead us into conscription, or, at all events, something very like it. Her organisation has shown her in such prominent contrast to other nations that they must either follow suit, or be content to "cut out" when their turn comes. Thus we do not see much chance of disarmament unless we and all other nations agree that one Power in Europe is to dictate to all the others. The balance of power seems fearfully weighed down. We must bear in mind that Prussia has always some secret to deal with. The Zundnadelgewehr was kept secret by her for many years: the preparations for war with Austria were kept so secret, that much of the necessary "material" had already been conveyed to the frontier when the war broke out. This war has called forth its own secret, notably the Secret Treaty, which was found stored up in secret (the fact of its being found upon her is sufficient to condemn her), published without a name; sent to another country to raise a feeling which we may congratulate ourselves we did not give way to; and now it looks as if the real secret of the war were coming out by the facility with which we hear of half a million of men being thrown on to the coveted soil; the alleged reason given, when a reduction in armaments was proposed by France the other day, being that there were reasons for apprehending the hostility of Russia.

Colorado numbers in its population 11, 321 colonels.

THE Adjutant-General returned to Ottawa on the 23rd instant, having within three weeks inspected between 7000 and 8000 men of the Active Militia, and established the beginning of a system of Brigade Camps of Instruction for the Active Force at the Annual Drills, with *great success*, and inaugurated, moreover, what is of *paramount importance*, viz., the regular performance by companies in succession of the rifle instruction and target practice, under the superintendence of the several Captains. Colonel Robertson-Ross inspected Brigade Camps at Prescott, Belleville, Cobourg, Godorich and Sarnia, with great satisfaction, we learn, to himself and the officers and men under his command, and we congratulate the country on the important steps that have been recently taken to foster and develop the military power of the country under his administration; and we trust no false economy will interfere to prevent his putting the defensive forces of the country on a proper footing. We understand the Adjutant General proceeds early next week to inspect a Brigade Camp now out for annual drill in the Eastern Townships; and, notwithstanding the great amount of work that has now devolved upon the Adjutant General's Department in consequence of the withdrawal of the Regular Troops, and placing the garrison of the North-West under the Militia administration, we are confident that the present military authorities will prove themselves able to perform to the satisfaction of the country the now very important duties devolving on them.

THE Brigade Camp at Sarnia was a grand success, and elicited from our American cousins unbounded admiration, a large number of whom had crossed the river to witness the evolutions of our citizen soldiers. They admitted they had no such body of men, and were surprised at the appearance of such a force assembled so quietly and quickly on the frontier in this district. The brigade movements were wholly under the direction of the Adjutant General, and consisted chiefly of such evolutions as enabled the battalions rapidly to change their formation, or front, or to deploy on each other. Great attention was given to skirmishing, two battalions being pushed forward, one forming an extended line covering the front and both flanks of the army, the others moving in two wings at some distance in the rear as supports, behind which the skirmishers, if driven in, could rally. The batteries of artillery had their stations on the wings, behind which the cavalry were stationed until moved to the front. Nothing, we understand, could be finer than the appearance of the cavalry as they swept over the field in front, the showy uniform contrasting finely with the prevailing green of the fields and trees, while their glistening swords in the brilliant sunlight produced a most dazzling effect. The artillery, under Colonel Shanly, moved with such rapidity and regularity, and the

quickness with which the guns were handled showed that they were thoroughly up to their work. Take it as a whole it was a grand success.

A VERY large concourse of persons assembled on Friday last, on the gaol grounds, to witness the imposing ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new gaol, now in course of erection in this city by the masonic fraternity. The Grand Master of the Order, A. A. Stevenson, Esq., officiating on the occasion.

THE accounts from Manitoba are of the most cheering character. The new Governor, the Hon. A. G. Archibald, was presented with an address by Donald A. Smith, Esq., Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, on behalf of the people, welcoming his Honor to the new Territory, to which he returned a satisfactory reply, which made a favorable impression on the minds of the people. Large numbers of Canadians are flocking into the Province, and an era of prosperity, progressive and lasting, has set in.

THE latest intelligence from Europe of moment is the occupancy of Rome by the Italians, and the complete investiture of Paris by the Prussians, but nothing authentic as regards offers of peace between the contending parties; France being determined to fight it out to the bitter end, rather than submit to what she conceives a dishonorable peace, and we commend her for it. The Republican party in Germany are opposed to any confiscation of French territory, while the army clamor for a reconstruction of boundary, and propose to give a slice of French territory to Belgium, another to Italy, and another to Germany. But the army is really the people of Germany, and the Republicans, we fear, are a nonentity.

WE are sure the whole Dominion will rejoice at the restoration to health of the Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, after his long and severe illness which for a time threatened his life. The gallant Knight arrived in this city at half past nine o'clock on Friday morning, and was received at the station by a large number of the citizens, who manifested their joy at his return and restoration to health, in bursts of acclamation. Addresses of congratulation and welcome from the Corporation, St. Andrew's Society, etc., were presented, to which Sir John returned suitable replies. After this ceremony had been gone through with, Sir John, accompanied by his estimable lady, drove to his residence, looking remarkably well, his visit to the sea shore having been of essential service to him. Indeed it may truthfully be said of him, judging from his appearance, he has got a new lease of life, which, it is to be hoped, will long be spared for the use and benefit of his country.

Among the stores taken by the Prussians at Forbach were several railway vans full of confectionary.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

We regret our inability to insert in this week's issue our Montreal Correspondent's letter, giving a graphic account of the presentation of prizes won at the Victoria Rifles Club & Matches recently held at Point St. Charles, owing to the late hour of receiving it and the crowded state of our columns. It will appear in our next.

We have received from a Brockville Correspondent a letter, finding fault with us for assigning the 3rd prize in the Affiliated Associations Match at the Dominion Competition, to the Nova Scotia Rifle Association instead of to the Brockville Association, who, he claims, are the Winners of that prize. He says:

"I notice in your issue of the 19th that in the Affiliated Associations Match, at the Dominion Competition, Fredericton, N. B., you give as the winners of the third prize, (Nova Scotia Rifle Association) I take the liberty to inform you that the winner was the Brockville Association, making 196 points. Three Metfords, one Whitworth, and one Snider rifle were used by us. The competitors were Capts. Bell, Young, Mc Nabb, Sergt. Wilkinson and Corpl. Veitch, all Volunteers.

REVIEWS.

We have received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton street, the September number of *Blackwood*, and notice the following liberal offer to all new subscribers for 1871; "All new subscribers for one or more of our periodicals for the year 1871, remitting direct to us the yearly subscription price, before the first of January, will be supplied with whatever they may subscribe for from the first of October of the present year—that is, *three months gratis*." This is a very liberal offer, and we have no doubt but that many will avail themselves of it.

The *Canadian Illustrated News* for Sept. 17th is an excellent number. Chief among the illustrations are portraits of the Tynce and St. John's crews, which are taken by a new process, which makes a considerable improvement. The publisher announces that this new style will soon be adopted throughout the entire paper.

No musical family can afford to be without *PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY*. It is printed from full-size music-plates, and contains in each number at least twelve pieces of choice new music. Price, \$3 per year. Subscriptions received at this office, where a sample copy can be seen.

The VOLUNTEER REVIEW and *PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY*, one year for \$4.

The greatest activity prevails in Paris for national defence. The Consul General of Calvados voted 3,000,000 francs, Lyons 10,000,000 and 2,000,000 men, Lille a large sum of money and a great number of men.

THE BRIGADE CAMP AT SARNIA.

SARNIA, Sept. 20.

The assembling of so large a force as filled the Brigade Camp at this place was an experiment indulged in. I presume at the instance of the Adjutant-General, for the first time in Canada. Hitherto the annual drill was confined to companies or battalions the several arms of the service being instructed separately. The result of this was, of course, that the annual drill was spent in movements of company formation, marching and the handling of the arms. In other words what was learned or taught were merely initiatory steps to real service. Neither cavalry or artillery were taught the movements necessary in action, nor their relative position to the infantry before an enemy, while the infantry were equally ignorant of the positions they should occupy, and the extent of their reliance on the other two arms, and the nature of the support to be given them. All this has been done in the Brigade camp, and every man of the 2400 men engaged has gone home with an intelligent idea of what active service in the presence of an enemy means, such as twenty years of mere barrack-room drill would never give. The Brigade movements were wholly under the direction of the Adjutant-General and consisted chiefly of such movements as enabled the battalions rapidly to change their formation, or front, or to deploy on each other. Great attention was given to skirmishing, two battalions being pushed forward, one forming an extended line covering the front and both flanks of the army, the others moving in two wings at some distance in the rear as supports behind which the skirmishers if driven in could rally. The batteries of artillery had their stations on the wings behind which the cavalry were stationed until moved to the front. Nothing could be finer than the appearance of the cavalry as they swept over the field in front, the showy uniform contrasting finely with the prevailing green of the fields and trees, while the glistening of the swords in the brilliant sunlight reminded one of Byron's lines:

"And the sheen of their spears was like stars on the sea,
"When the blue wave rolls nightly on deep Galilee."

It was wonderful how rapidly the artillery managed to move over somewhat rough ground and come into action. The rapidity of the fire showed that Colonel Shanly had some experts in the force thoroughly up to their work. It was generally expected that when the heavy guns commenced firing there would be many saddles emptied both among the cavalry and field officers. This expectation was not realized. Either the horses were better warriors, or the horsemen were better riders than was expected as no one was unhorsed during the fire, and only one in a charge by the stumbling of his horse. Very little time was taken up with merely ornamental movements, as the Adjutant-General seemed to wish that every movement should be utilized for real instruction. There was simply a march past in columns at the close, the six regimental bands being massed on the ground in front.

On Wednesday (the principal field day,) there was a very large number of Americans over witnessing the operations. Most of them saw for the first time a native Canadian military force, and many expressed great surprise at the appearance of such a force assembled so quietly and quickly on the

frontier in this district. In order to enable the townspeople and visitors to see the troops better, the whole force was marched in column of fours through the town the bands all playing. At the south end of the town there was engagement between the artillery and the gunboat *Prince Alfred* which woke up the slumbering echoes of the St. Clair. With this march the great attractions of the camp to outsiders ceased the remainder of the time being occupied by the several battalions at their own drill.

During the whole eight days three companies were constantly at target practice, each man being served with 15 rounds of ball cartridge. Seven targets were erected at the south side of the town for this purpose. The firing could not be considered very good, and considering that a very large proportion of the men had never handled the rifle before, very good firing could scarcely be expected. Accurate firing is, however, so important that it is well the military authorities have this year made preparations in the camps for practice.

The three Silver Cups presented as prizes by the people of Sarnia were received by the Adjutant-General just before leaving camp. As the number of the companies have protested against the distribution of any prizes because of the existence of irregularities in firing and marking, it is not likely they will be distributed until next year.

During the visit of the Adjutant-General, extending over six days, he gave his personal attention to everything, working hard from morning to night. While in the field he succeeded in completely winning the confidence of the troops by his attention to their comfort, and his pleasant unostentatious manner of giving his orders. Judging from what I heard, one member of the Staff rather failed in this respect, and has not gained in popularity by his opportunities here.

On Thursday the gunboat, with Colonel Ross and some other officers on board went out to the lake to have some shot and shell practice. The guns were worked by Capt. Thompson's company of Garrison Artillery from Goderich. The practice was very good. The vessel seems well adapted for the work since the alterations were made on her deck, while the Volunteer gunners seem well up to the work.

It is pleasant to be able to say that the Camp broke up and the men returned home without a single accident or unpleasantness from first to last.

The conduct of the whole force, with very few exceptions, was such as commended them to the good opinion of the people here, who will gladly welcome them back at a future time. The weather was magnificent throughout, and the camping ground dry and pleasant. The rows of white tents looked exceedingly picturesque in the splendid moonlight which shone from a cloudless sky every night; while by day the novelty of the scene, the camp-cooking outside, guard mounting, and the playing of the regimental bands, gave endless variety to camp life so far as the troops were concerned, and attracted many visitors from town and country. The practical question concerning it all is—did the country receive value for the extra money required for transport? It would appear that almost every officer answers in the affirmative, as all consider the Brigade muster and the field operations a great success.—*Correspondence of Toronto Globe*.

It is generally believed here that the Prussians are negotiating with France solely for the sake of delay, so as to secure the possession of Paris.

TRUE HEROISM.

Let others write of battles fought
On bloody, glist'ning fields,
Where honor greets the man who wins,
And death the man who fights;
But I will write of him who fights
And vanquishes his sins,
Who struggles on his woeary years
Against himself, and wins.

He is a hero staunch and brave
Who fights an unseen foe,
And puts at last beneath his feet
His passions base and low,
And stands erect in manhood's might,
Undaunted, undismayed,
Braver than he who wields the sword
In foray or in raid.

It calls for something more than brawn
Or muscle to o'er come
An enemy who marcheth not
With banner, plume and drum,
A foe forever lurking nigh,
With silent, stealthy tread,
Forever near your board by day,
At night beside your bed

All honor then to that brave heart,
Though poor or rich he be,
Who struggles with the baser part—
Who conquers and is free;
He may not wear a hero's crown,
Or fill a hero's grave,
But truth will place his name among
The bravest of the brave.

THE DEFENCE OF SEDAN.

A FRENCH ACCOUNT OF MACMAHON'S DISASTER.

Early in the morning of the 31st August, orders were given to bring into Sedan all the waggon trains and oxen which had been left outside the glacis. By this time the streets were blocked up by troops of every kind which had entered the town during the night. I tried to ride down to the Porte de Paris where the train was stationed to carry the orders. I was obliged to get off my horse and make my way as best I could between the horses and caissons which choked up every street and square of the town. As I reached the Porte de Paris, I met the wagon train entering as fast as possible, followed closely by the rushing oxen and intermingled with the weeping and terror-stricken peasantry of the neighborhood flying into the town for protection. They little knew that it was about the worst place they could have chosen. The gates on that side were immediately afterward closed, while the troops slowly filed out through the opposite gate toward Douzy, where all McMahon's forces were posted, expecting to be again attacked by the Prussians, who had closely followed up the French army.

About 10 o'clock that morning cannonading was heard six or seven miles away, toward the village of Bazaille. I went up on the rampart overlooking the country in that direction. Thence I could see the Prussian position, and with my field glass could watch the firing; but I could not see the French lines, which were hid from me by trees about a mile from the town. I therefore, at noon, walked out of the town at the Porte de Balan and ascended on my left the rising ground which is close by the town. Not more than a mile from the gate I passed through regiments of reserve infantry. Their arms were piled and the fires smoking, the soup not having long been eaten. I continued ascending and everywhere passed reserve corps of infantry and artillery. I got higher and higher, from hillock to hillock, till I reached a battery of reserve, the guns of which were unlimbered

and placed facing the rear of the French left. This battery was so pointed as to fire over the crest of the rising ground on which I stood. About a quarter of a mile distant in front of a little churchyard, stood also several officers of the different corps which were stationed on my right and left, all being of the reserve.

From the point I had now reached a charming prospect was within view. The French line of battle extended right in front, spreading on the slope of the ground which forms one side of this basin of the Meuse. In front of the centre of the French lines, and lower down in the vale, was the village of Bazaille, which was then beginning to burn, the Prussian shells having set fire to it. Parallel almost to the front of the French positions ran the Meuse, crossed by a bridge a little to the left of Bazaille. The French right was on a knot of wooded ground held by *trailleurs*, the wooded ground extending nearly to the grounds of Sedan. The left was lost to my sight behind the inequalities of the ground towards the road to Bouillon. As far as I could see, on the right and left and in front of me were massed regiments of all arms; but towards the left on the second line, was a very large force of heavy cavalry—dragoons and cuirassiers.

The sun was shining brightly and everything was plainly visible. The glittering of weapons, the bright and showy colors of the French uniforms, the white smoke curling under the blue sky or lingering like vapor beneath the trees, the lurid flames rising from the burning village of Bazaille, all seen from a commanding position, formed a spectacle such as one has rarely the opportunity to witness. The principal Prussian batteries were directly opposite the French centre on a plateau or table-land which terminated abruptly and made it a very strong position.

For some time cannonading continued on both sides. At 2 o'clock a force of Prussian infantry advanced across the bridge in the village of Donzy, and immediately there began a very sharp fusillade, lasting, however, not more than ten minutes. I think the French must have lost ground in that encounter, although I could not see it, because of some trees that intervened; but a battery of six mitrailleuses advanced and opened fire through the trees. Six volleys came all at once. The Prussians fell hurriedly back, leaving whole ranks behind them, which had gone down like those leaden soldiers which children play with.

At about 4.30 the firing had ceased everywhere. The village which had been blazing all day was still smoking. The French remained in the same position. Though the day had apparently been without result, its description is a necessary prelude to the bitter story of the morrow. At 5.30 I returned to the town.

The Emperor who had arrived during the night had issued a proclamation which was posted on the walls, saying that he had confided the command of the armies to the generals whom public opinion had seemed to select as most capable of leading them, and that he himself intended to fight as an officer, forgetting for a while his position as a sovereign.

The next morning, Thursday Sept. 1, I returned, as soon as the gates of the town were opened, to my post of observation on the elevated ground where the battery was still placed. The French positions did not seem to me much altered, but the right was now on the other side of Sedan. At 7 o'clock the cannonade began in earnest; some slight firing having taken place earlier. The Prussian batteries facing us appeared to me

much more numerous; indeed it seemed to me there were batteries everywhere. They roared from every point of the Prussian line which then stretched nearly parallel in front of the French. I could follow the falling of their shells which exploded as they touched the ground and fell with wonderful precision. I noticed also how quickly they changed and corrected their fire. As soon as a French corps took up a position it was instantly assailed by shells. The first would perhaps fall a few feet short or beyond, but the second or third was sure to find its way to the troops and do its awful work among them. The French shells on the contrary exploded generally before they reached the ground, and the smoke of the explosion formed innumerable little clouds at different heights, some so high that the shell could do no harm. I should think, to the enemy.

I noticed some inexplicable movements. A few squadrons of Prussian cavalry made as if they would charge a French force which was toward the left. Immediately two regiments of French cavalry charged in turn upon the Prussian squadrons, which fell back and fled. But at the same moment a Prussian corps of infantry opened a murderous fire upon those too eager French cavalry regiments, and they came back sadly shattered from their rash pursuit. About nine o'clock I could not help fancying that the Prussians were extending farther to the left, for, on asking whether certain new batteries were French, I was told that they were Prussian. The Prussian line was evidently curling around us.

I have learned since that the Crown Prince had crossed the Meuse during the night about five leagues from Sedan, and that this had not been known to MacMahon. A large force of Bavarians must also have arrived after the commencement of the battle, for it was Bavarian troops who began pounding us from the left. At 10½ o'clock the advance of the Prussians was perceptible on both wings at the same time. Some French infantry which was close to the town on the east side gave way, as it seemed to me, rather quickly. Soon afterward shells were coming from behind my left, and it became evident that the French position had been turned, and that a fresh German corps had taken a position in our rear.

The reserves were now necessarily directed against these points. The battery near which I stood was already in action, and I thought it quite time to beat a retreat. The place was becoming as dangerous as any in the field. Among the guns close to me, the Prussian shells began falling with their usual beautiful precision. So I got on the other side of the slope and made my way towards the town.

As the road to Bouillon, which crossed the field of battle, was wholly closed to me now, I also perceived that I should be shut up in that circle which the Prussians had been drawing about the army and the town, and which was ultimately completed. I made my way as fast as I could by the safest paths. When I reached the suburb before the Porte de Balan, I found it encumbered with soldiers of all corps hastening as I was into the town. It was a defeat, evidently, yet it was not 11 o'clock, and the battle was destined to continue at various points for some time longer, though continuing without any real hope of victory.

To one entering the town as I did, there was no longer any battle to describe. It was first a retreat and too soon a rout. I thought myself lucky to get away from the field as I did; for an hour afterward the route of those forces that had been near by me was complete. Already soldiers were crushing

against each other in the struggle to get in side the town. Dismounted cavalry were trying to make their way, some even by the ramparts, leaping down from the counter-scarp; others forcing their way in by the postern gates. From a nook of the ramparts, where I rested a moment, I saw also Cuirassiers jumping—horses and all—into the moat, the horses breaking their legs and ribs. Men were scrambling over each other. There were officers of all ranks—Colonels, and even Generals, in uniforms which it was impossible to mistake, mixed in this shameful meleé. Behind all came guns with their heavy carriages and powerful horses, forcing their way into the throng, maiming and crushing the fugitives on foot.

To add to the confusion and horror, the Prussian batteries had by this time advanced within range, and the Prussian shells began falling among the struggling masses of men. On the ramparts were the national guards, manning the guns of the town, and replying with more or less effect to the nearest Prussian batteries. It was a scene horrible enough to have suited the fancy of Gustave Dore himself. I could form but one idea of our unhappy army; that it was at the bottom of a seething caldron.

I hurried back as best I could to my hotel following the narrow streets where the shells were least likely to reach the ground. Wherever there was a square or open place I came upon the bodies of horses and men quite dead or still quivering, mown to pieces by bursting shells. Reaching my hotel, I found the street in which it stood choked like the rest with waggons, guns, horses and men. Most luckily at this moment the Prussian fire did not enfilade this street, for a train of caissons filled with powder blocked the whole way, itself unable to move backward or forward. There was every chance that these caissons would explode, the town being then on fire in two places; and I began to think Sedan was a place more uncomfortable than even the battle field over which a victorious enemy was swiftly advancing.

From friends whom I found at the hotel I learned that the emperor who had started early in the morning for the field of battle, had returned about the same time that I did, and passed through the streets with his staff. One of my friends was near him on the Place Turenne when a shell fell under the Emperor's horse, and bursting killed the horse of a general who was behind him. He himself was untouched and turned around and smiled; though my friend thought he saw tears in his eyes, which he wiped away with his glove. Indeed he had cause enough for tears on that fatal 1st of September.

Meantime, shells began to fall in the direction of our street and hotel. We all stood under the vaulted stone entrance, as the safest shelter we could find. I trembled on account of the caissons still standing in the street, and filling all the space from end to end. It was at this time when we waited watching painfully for the shell which would have sent us altogether into another world, that General de Wimpffen came past making a vain effort to rally and inspire his rallying troops. He shouted, " *Vive la France! En avant!*" But there was no response. He cried out that Bazaine was taking the Prussians in the rear. News which had been current all the morning at intervals, coming now from the mouth of General de Wimpffen, seemed to be believed, and a few thousand men were rallied and followed him out of the town. People began to have hope, and for one brief moment we believed the day might yet be saved.

need I say that this intelligence was a patriotic falsehood of brave General de Wimpffen? Mad with anguish and in direct opposition to the Emperor's orders, he had resolved to rally what men he could and make a stand. He could not have known that he was bound in the grasp of at least 300,000 men.

The bugle and the trumpet ring out on all sides. A few thousand men hearken to the sound. My friend Rene de Giroye of the Chasseurs D'Afrique, whom I have met after losing sight of him for ten or twelve years got on horseback again and joined the General. The sortie took place thus: They went out at the Porte de Balan. The houses of the suburb are already full of Prussians, who fire on the French out of every window. The church especially is strongly garrisoned and its heavy doors are closed. The General sent off De Giroye to bring two pieces of cannon. These soon arrived and with them the door of the church was blown in and 200 Prussians were captured and brought back with the French, who, in spite of all efforts, were themselves soon obliged to retire into the town. It was the last incident of the battle—the last struggle.

While this took place at the Porte de Balan the Prussian shelling went on and the shells began to fall into the hotel. Shocking scenes followed. When, after a time it became clear that there was no sign of Bazaine, the hopes of the French again departed. A sullen sort of fight still went on. The guns of the town answered the Prussians. An aide-de-camp of the Emperor went by on foot, and I heard him ask the officers near by to help him in putting an end to the fire. Such being the Emperor's wish at length the white flag was hoisted on the citadel. The cannonade ceased suddenly about 4½. Dead were lying everywhere; civilians and soldiers mingled in the slaughter. In one suburb I counted more than 50 bodies of peasants and bourgeois—a few women among them and one child. The ground was strewn with splinters of shells. Starving soldiers were cutting up the dead horses to cook and eat, for provisions had again failed us as everything has failed us since this campaign began. I was glad to get away from the sight of our disasters and lose their remembrance in a few hours of sleep.

The next day we were told that the Emperor had gone to the King's headquarters to treat for a surrender.

These conditions prove to be the surrender of the whole army, not less than 100,000 men, as prisoners of war, with all their arms, baggage, horses, standards and guns. The officers who sign an engagement not to serve against Prussia during the war may return to their homes, the remainder to be sent to German towns in Germany. Many officers refuse to sign, preferring to share the captivity of their men.

On Saturday the whole force laid down their arms. Not a few soldiers in their rage broke rather than give up their arms, and the streets were littered with fragments of all kinds of weapons broken: swords, rifles, pistols, lancers' helmets, cuirasses, even mitrailleuses covered the ground; and in one place where the Meuse runs through the town the heaps of such fragments choked the stream and rose above the surface. The horses had been tied to the houses and gun carriages but nobody remembered to feed or water them and in the frenzy of hunger and thirst they broke loose and ran wild through the town. Whoever liked might have a horse—even officers' horses for the trouble of catching them.

When the Prussians came into the town

they were very sore and angry at the sight of all this destruction and waste. What must have pleased them still less, was the state in which they found the military chest. As the surrender was resolved on, the French officers were told to make out the best accounts they could, present them, and receive payment. Naturally, the statements thus brought in soon proved sufficient to empty the treasury. I know of officers who demanded and received payment for horses that were killed and baggage that had not been lost. Demoralization showed itself in every way. Even the standards were burned or buried, an act of bad faith not to be palliated even by the grief and rage of a beaten army.

Their rage is greater against no one than Gen. de Failly. He had a room in the hotel where I was staying. On Friday a great multitude of soldiers gathered before the house, the doors of which were closed, demanding General De Failly with such shouts and menaces that the landlord thought it prudent to hurry him out of a back window. The soldiers, could they have reached him, would have torn him to pieces. Since then I have heard the report that he was shot by one of his own men; but no such event had happened on Saturday, and could not well happen later.

It was a relief on Saturday when the Prussians came in an occupied the town, and restored order. I am sorry to have to acknowledge that all through the campaign the French have acted much more like a conquering army in a hostile country than the Prussians. All the annoyance I experienced personally came from my own countrymen; from the peasants who, above all, saw a spy in every stranger. When I fell into the hands of the Prussians, I found them courteous itself. On leaving Sedan and thence to the frontier, in passing through the Prussian posts I was stopped often. I had but to say, "I am the correspondent of an American journal," and I was at once sent kindly forward. On the back of my French military pass the Prussian staff had indorsed a Prussian safe-conduct. Often I was not obliged even to show my papers, my word was taken; and once out of Sedan I was speedily through.

When I left Sedan on Sunday morning things were rapidly getting in order. The streets were cleared of dead horses and men. The indescribable filth of the town was swept into the river. The shops were opening again. Discipline had taken the place of disorder. I saw enough of Prussian organization and energy to change, if the grievous defeat of a noble army had not already changed, the opinion I have so often expressed that ultimate victory for France was sure.

I have followed MacMahon from the day when I found him reorganizing his army at Chalons to the fatal day at Sedan, when he surrendered the last organized force in France, save the remnant of that which is shut up in Metz. Certainly when I was at the Camp of Chalons, and then at Rheims, I had observed that the number of stragglers was enormous, and I continually met soldiers who did not know where their regiments were. I had seen men and officers disabled by wounds which French soldiers of other days would have despised; I had remarked how untidy and careless the men were allowed to be about their dress and equipments. These things, slight, but significant to a military eye, had caused me, no doubt, some misgivings as to the rapidity of the success we had a right to expect. I saw also how prone French officers were to avoid the fatigue of long marches and the

discomfort of bivouacs. I remember how often I have traversed the French lines at dead of night and at early dawn, and never heard a challenge, never came across a French vidotte, never have fallen in with a party of scouts. On the other hand I have seen officers spend the time that ought to have been given to their men in cafes or poor village inns. Often even officers of the staff seemed to neglect their duties for paltry amusements, showing themselves ignorant sometimes even of the name of the department in which they were; so that I have known a French General obliged to ask his way from peasants at the meeting of two roads, I struggled long against all this kind of evidence, but the end is only too clear. Painful it is to me, but I am bound to declare my belief that any further effort France may make can only cause useless bloodshed; and that a means of escape from her peril must now be sought otherwise than by force of arms.

VOLUNTEER CAMP AT SARNIA.

Adjutant General Ross finished the Brigade inspection and drill yesterday, Sept. 16th; after having drilled the Volunteer Brigade assembled here on three field days, and left last night on the gunboat *Prince Alfred* for Goderich.

Wednesday was the principal day, the troops being engaged from one o'clock until dark, under the immediate command of the Adjutant General; the entire proceedings were most satisfactory to the officers and men, as well as to the immense concourse of spectators assembled.

The following General Order was issued by Col. Ross before leaving, and read to day at the morning parade of the several battalions:—

"CAMP SARNIA, 15th Sept., 1870.

"The Adjutant General takes the earliest opportunity after his inspection of the first Brigade in Military District No. 1, to express to the officers and men present at the annual training, his appreciation of the zeal, intelligence and energy exhibited by all ranks in the performance of their duty. He begs especially to thank Lieut. Col. Taylor, Deputy Adjutant General, the Staff and officers commanding battalions and corps, for their exertions, which, if persevered in at the annual trainings will, he feels convinced, make this brigade one of the most efficient in the Dominion of Canada.

"The target practice of the various corps is now, for the first time, fairly established at the annual training, and is being regularly carried out according to the system observed in the regular army, and will the Adjutant General feels, be sure to produce the best results.

"The intelligent manner in which the Brigade acted during the recent field days was most creditable, and the Adjutant General feels highly gratified at the success which has been attained by the performance of the annual training in this Brigade camp.

"By order,

"(Signed,) J. Moffatt,
Lieut.-Col., Brigade-Major."

In addition to the prizes offered by the Government for the best shooting at the target practice, the citizens of Sarnia presented three handsome silver cups to the Adjutant General, to be given as first, second and third prizes to the best shooting companies. The members of the winning companies to shoot for the cups after returning home; the winners to retain the cups as their own property. The cups bear an appropriate inscription.

LATEST WAR NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

FLORENCE, 21st.—The city of Rome has been occupied by the Italian troops. There was no bloodshed. The Pope forbade any resistance. The Romans received the Italians with the greatest enthusiasm.

The city of Florence was jubilant and covered with flags in honor of the occupation of Rome by the Italians.

LONDON, 21st.—The Papal organ of this city says the following will be the Cabinet of Italy under the new regime, according to reports circulating at Rome:—Mazzini, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Collera, Minister of the Interior; Cerusus Fabrizi, Minister of Public Works; Farrari, Minister of Education; Mancina, Minister of Grace and Justice; Mazzi, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Garibaldi, Minister of Marine.

There is marvellous activity on the part of the French at and around Paris. Earthworks are being thrown up at the northern approaches to the city, and the defences on the other sides are being strengthened every hour.

Russia is moving large bodies of troops into Poland.

Bavaria has made arrangements to supply her army with a new pattern of the mitrailleuse, which fires 350 balls per minute.

The ironclad gunboats for the defence of Paris have commenced operations.

Floating batteries have been constructed, to defend the entrance to the rivers of France.

TOURS, 21st.—It is reported that the Prussians on the line of the Orleans Railway, after a sharp engagement, were repulsed, and fell back.

GIEN, 20th.—It is reported that the Prussians investing Paris have been defeated at Meudon and Sevres with heavy loss.

It is said that General Weyer threatens to utterly destroy Strasburg if it does not surrender.

A despatch from Mundelsheim states that on Tuesday Lunette No. 3, before the walls of Strasburg, was taken by land notwithstanding a galling rifle fire.

Paris is entirely shut in, and all communication cut off, except via Berlin.

An official despatch from Prussian headquarters before Paris, reports a redoubt with seven guns captured by the German troops.

Another despatch from King William to the Queen, dated Tuesday, says:—The French abandoned their position near Pierreville, north of Fort Denis; at the same time a Prussian Bavarian corps, crossing the Seine, near Villeneuve, attacked the 3rd Division under the command of General Veney, and captured seven guns and many men.

It is semi-officially announced that the further unity of Germany will shortly be secured by new political institutions.

MARSEILLES, 21st.—The Municipal Council have voted a war loan of 10,000,000 francs.

MAENE, 21st.—It seems that Senor Alosaga had been instructed to recognize the French Republic.

TOURS, 21st.—The Government has ordered the troops in all parts of the country to converge on Paris.

FLORENCE, 22nd.—Throughout the length and breadth of Italy there are enthusiastic demonstrations proposed in approval of the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops.

General Cordena was present to-day at Rome receiving arms from the Papal troops.

Terms of surrender was arranged with the commander, Kauzler.

All native Italian, on duty at garrisons are retained in the depots without arms.

All foreigners are being sent to their respective countries.

The surrender of the Papal troops is contrasted strongly with the French surrender at Sedan, inasmuch as that which has just taken place in the Holy City has more the appearance of a carnival festival than the discomfiture of a vanquished foe. Cheers for the King are mingled with choirs for Reme.

A plebiscite is to be taken immediately to decide whether Rome will be the capital of the kingdom.

FLORENCE, 23rd.—Rome is now completely occupied by the Italians. The Pope is to retain a guard of native Zouaves, the others to be disbanded. 9,300 Papal Zouaves surrendered to the Royal troops.

A Berlin telegram gives rumor that Russia is in motion to seize the Black Sea and Dardanelles, and that war is imminent between the Czar and Sultan.

BARON VON MOLTKE.

The famous Chief of Staff, Baron Von Moltke, to whom Prussia chiefly owes her victories in the Austrian war, is not a Prussian by birth. He was born in Mecklenburgh in October, 1800, and at an early age entered the Danish army. In 1822, he accepted a Lieutenancy in the Prussian army and became a member of its general staff. His first campaign, however, was in the service of Turkey, whither he had been sent to assist in organizing an army for the Sultan. After a distinguished service in the Turkish army, Von Moltke returned to Prussia in 1846. Ten years after this, he was made aide-de-camp to his former pupil, Prince Frederick William, and, in 1858, he was made Chief of Staff of the Prussian army—a position he has filled ever since. He served on the staff of Prince Frederick Charles in the Schleswig-Holstein war; but his greatest triumph was in the war with Austria, which ended with the battle of Koniggratz, or Sadowa, as it is usually called. Von Moltke is at present with King William in the field; and the plan of campaign which the Prussians have been able thus far to pursue with so much success is doubtless the one laid down for them by the Chief of Staff of their army, who is acknowledged to be the first strategist of Europe. Personally, Von Moltke is cold and taciturn and, although he is a fine linguist, he seldom talks much. He is often spoken of as the man who is silent in seven languages.

About 140,000,000 codfish is the annual yield of the Newfoundland banks.

The British Association for the advancement of science was engaged in local and unimportant matters at the forenoon's session. At the afternoon meeting Lord Milton read his trans-continental observations in America, and argued for the creation of a railroad through the British possessions.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, Sept. 23, 1870.

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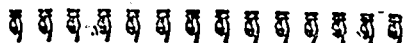
Plans and specifications can be seen at this office, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Ottawa River Works, where printed forms of tender and other information can also be obtained.

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

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By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 22nd Sept., 1870. 39.2 in.



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

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

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