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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IV.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1870.

No. 52.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "CAPTAIN."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT MARTIAL ON THE CASE OF HER LOSS.

(From the *Broad Arrow*.)

[CONTINUED.]

The examination of different officers of the fleet relative to the loss of the *Captain*, by the Naval Court, of which we gave a part in our last, continued as follows:

Lieutenant H. O. WILKING, R.N., Her Majesty's ship *Inconstant*: I was officer of the first watch, on the night of the 6th September, was relieved at seven minutes past midnight, and went below at a quarterpast. I last saw the *Captain* about ten minutes past twelve. The force of the wind was from six to eight, with a little cross sea.

By Captain Hancock: The *Lord Warden* and the *Captain* only were in sight from the *Inconstant* when I was relieved, the first being about a point and a half on our weather bow, distant about six cables. I could distinctly make her out. She appeared to have double-reefed fore and main topsails, and foretopmast staysail. She was then not heeling more than might be ordinarily expected. At that particular time a squall had nearly passed over.

By Captain Rice: The topsails of the *Inconstant* were lowered to keep station, but it was not necessary to do so otherwise.

By Captain Boys: If necessary, the *Inconstant* could have carried double reefed topsails through the squalls, and a reefed foresail, but not reefed courses.

Lieutenant Hon HENRY A'COURT, R.N., Her Majesty's ship *Inconstant*: I was officer of the middle watch, but did not see the *Captain* after I relieved the deck. There was a squall, more of rain than wind, shortly after midnight. The *Inconstant*, in such weather, if given sail to press her off the shore, might have carried double-reefed topsails, reefed courses, and foretopmast staysail, without endangering the ship. Had she lain in the trough of what sea there was then she would have sustained no damage.

By Captain Rice: When I found the *Lord Warden* next to and ahead of the *Inconstant* instead of the *Captain* I thought the latter was out of the line and broad on our weather bow.

By Captain Boys: Just after the signal was made to "open order," the maintopmast split and was clewed up, and I then had the fore staysail hauled down to drop the ship into her station.

By Captain May: The force of the wind in the gale met with by the squadron on the 29th of May last is logged at force of ten in the first watch. The sea then was heavier than on the night the *Captain* was lost. The *Inconstant* in the May gale had close-reefed fore and main topsails set.

Captain Commerell: If you had known the *Captain* was carrying double-reefed topsails through the squalls on the night she was lost, and during your watch, should you have been anxious for her safety?—Not for the safety of the ship.

Navigating Lieutenant SEYDAMORE, R.N., Her Majesty's ship *Inconstant*: I was on deck between midnight and one o'clock of the morning of the 7th of September. I saw a vessel, apparently the *Captain*, about three points before our beam. The weather was squally and thick, with rain. I think the *Inconstant* would have sustained no damage then from lying in the trough of the sea, and that she could have carried treble reefed topsails and reefed courses if she had been wanted to work off a lee shore in such weather. I saw the light of one ship ahead of us, which I took to be the *Lord Warden*, and I made out a second ship through my glasses, on our beam, and to windward of station, which I took to be the *Captain*.

By Captain Hancock: The *Captain* had then, I believe, been our second ahead in the line two or three days. I felt no anxiety whatever for the *Captain* when I was endeavoring to make her out with my glasses.

By Captain Rice: That was a quarter past midnight. As compared with the ironclads, the *Inconstant* is very crank. In that squall the probable amount of heel under treble-reefed topsails would have been twenty-five degrees. Heeling to that extent, and then struck by a sea and thrown over fifteen degrees more, I think she would have recovered herself, but some of her spars and sails would have been sure to go.

By Captain Boys: The ship I saw with my glasses, and that I believed to be the *Captain*, was about three points on our weather beam. It was too thick to notice how far she was heeling.

By Captain May: When the *Inconstant* was struck by the squall after midnight I consider its force took her over ten degrees more than she previously had.

By Captain Commerell: From what I had seen of the *Inconstant* and *Captain* I should consider the *Captain* could carry the most canvas in such weather as on the night she was lost. Had I known she was carrying double-reefed topsails through the squalls I should have no fears whatever for her safety, as I should expect her masts to go, and I

considered the ship to be particularly steady.

CHARLES BRALE, second signalman on board the *Inconstant*: I was signalman of the middle watch on the morning of the 7th of September last. I saw the *Captain* at a quarter of an hour past midnight, a little off the *Inconstant*'s port bow and about four cables' distance. The *Bristol* was at the same time off the *Inconstant*'s port quarter, about a mile and a half. I saw no other ship there.

By Captain Hancock: I saw the *Lord Warden* at 12.30, knowing it to be her by her lights astern.

Lieutenant CRAWFORD, R.N., Her Majesty's ship *Bellerophon*: I was officer of the middle watch on the morning of the 7th of September. It was blowing hard, with frequent squalls from S.W., with a force of wind of about ten. There was one particularly heavy squall at about half-past twelve. There was a short cross sea, but not a heavy one. If the *Bellerophon* had been lying in the trough of the sea I think she would have sustained no damage. If it had not at that time been necessary to carry the heaviest press of sail practicable, I think the *Bellerophon* might have carried double-reefed fore and main topsails, close-reefed courses and gaff sails, and foretopmast staysail; but unless absolutely necessary I should prefer her having three reefs down in her topsails. The *Bellerophon* has a peculiarly large drop to her courses, and this will account for my saying close-reefed courses.

By Captain Hancock:—I did not see the signal "Open order."

By Captain May: The *Bellerophon* lost her maintop-gallant mast about two o'clock, and split fore and main topsails in shortening sail. At about 12.30 a.m. the weather foretopmast sheet carried away, and the sail split.

Lieutenant ERNEST RICK, R.N., on special duty at the Admiralty.—I accompanied the Controller of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Sir Spencer Robinson, on the occasion when he went to sea in the *Monarch*, with the *Captain* in company. I furnished the Controller with a report, a part of which is now before the court. I would first state that the opinion given to Sir Spencer Robinson by me was founded upon what I considered my practical experience as a seaman, and not upon theoretical knowledge. I considered three things—1, the low freeboard of the *Captain*; 2, the size of her masts and spars; and 3, combined with the two, what I knew of the distribution of her weights. During the trial the 12th of May was the only day that, in my opinion, can throw much light upon the opinions I expressed. Up to the point of the gunwale of the ship being

brought to the water line, the pressure on the ship's side would act in opposition to the force heeling over the ship. From that point, the opposition being removed, her stability, though up to a certain point it might increase, still would rapidly decrease from the previous point.

The President: Have you formed any opinion of the angle of inclination which afforded the maximum stability of which you have spoken?—Not from calculation, only from hearsay. That opinion is that a heel of about fourteen degrees would bring her gunwale to the water line. And you consider the gunwale at the water line the point of maximum stability?—No. I think the point of greatest resistance would be a heel of about nine degrees. You say your opinion was formed on hearsay. Who were your informants?—At the time of the trial I conversed with many officers on the subject. Capt. Burgoyne was one of those officers, Commander Sheepshanks was another. Are you of opinion that Captain Burgoyne and Commander Sheepshanks had arrived at the conclusion that when the *Captain* had heeled to nine degrees she had arrived at her maximum point of stability?—No. From my own observations of the *Captain* under sail, I know that the ship was with difficulty got to a heel of seven degrees, and that on the 12th of May, when under double reefed topsails, she heeled eight to ten degrees and recorded a lurch of twenty-five degrees. From these facts I drew the inference that her maximum stability was somewhere between seven and twelve degrees. The size of the masts and spars combined with the ships low freeboard and distribution of weights, and in my opinion the three points referred to by me are not compatible in an ocean cruising turret ship. How are you disposed to look upon the fact of her being fitted with tripods, in lieu of the usual rig, as bearing on her stability?—I do not think it would have made any difference to the *Captain*. I believe the *Captain's* weights were so placed as to give her a very high centre of gravity, and thus place the centre to that point. I was on board the *Captain* for several hours at sea, on three different days, I think, the weather on each occasion being fine.

The court was at this stage of the proceedings closed for a short time, and on its re-opening the examination of Lieutenant Rice was resumed by Admiral Yelverton. He said: I had seen the *Captain* under canvas with the wind at from five to seven, and I think she stood up well under canvas, with the exception of several heavy lurches. I recorded my apprehensions for her safety if ever she should be pressed with canvas. I cannot say at what point of heel she would reach instability. Heeling fifteen degrees, the hurricane deck would not much impede her righting. From my observation of the hurricane deck, there would be considerable difficulty in working the ropes in blowing weather, but not in letting go as to save the ship.

By Captain Hancock: The *Captain* would in my opinion, go over more easily from nine to fourteen degrees than from seven to nine. After the maindeck got under water my opinion is that she would rapidly bring the water up to the base of the turrets. During the times I have been on board, on one occasion, the crest of the waves washed up to the fore turret lee side. The greatest heel was about six degrees, and the greatest lurch on the same occasion that I ever saw the *Captain* give when I was on board was about nine degrees. From the *Monarch* I several times saw the *Captain's* deck immersed, but not to be a permanent heel, in

righting from those positions she seemed to come up fairly with quickness, with her deck from below the water. I do not know what degree of heel would immerse the *Captain's* deck to the base of the turrets.

By Captain Boys: When in company with the *Captain* under treble-reefed topsails, the wind was at a force of from five to seven, but I cannot give any opinion whether she could have carried more sail.

By Captain May: I believe I stated to Captain Burgoyne that I considered the ship unsafe beyond a certain point. He was a very old friend of mine, and, to the best of my recollection, made a joke of it. As an Admiralty official can you say whether the *Captain's* stability was ever questioned?—I cannot.

The President: State to the court how long you have been employed at the Admiralty.—Twenty days in the Department of the Director of Naval Ordnance.

Captain George Augustus Brooker, R.N.: I commanded the *Scorpion* turret sloop about a year. I made one passage in her from Spithead to Queenstown, and the other from Queenstown to Bermuda, touching at Madrid. Altogether I was at sea in her eight or not more than eight or nine weeks. She was under sail a very little time. She was under sail in a wind in July of last year when out for a week's cruise off Queenstown. Captain Brooker continued to give evidence to the court only relating to the *Scorpion* during the brief period of his command, but having no bearing on the loss of the *Captain*. In answer to questions from the President, the witness said he thought when at Queenstown the *Scorpion* was as safe in any weather, under steam, as any ordinary ship. I think that if the *Captain's* topsails had been taken off her, and she had been placed under steam so as to bow the sea she would have been safe at the time she was lost. He had been in a hurricane or typhoon off Hong Kong in a brig and thought a low freeboard turret-ship in such weather, however skilfully handled, would be in much greater danger than any ordinary ship from want of buoyancy. I think a ship of a freeboard like the *Captain's*, 8ft., I believe would be safe in such weather. The *Scorpion* had a freeboard of 4ft. 4in. or 4ft. 6in. She never heeled sufficiently to bring her deck under water. She constantly rolled it under water. The greatest roll I have known her to give has been from twenty-five to thirty degrees from the perpendicular and righted easily. There was a large quantity of water on her deck at times but she rolled so quickly that the water soon found its way off the deck again. She had no tripod masts and was not heavily sparred for her size. Did not think she was fit for ocean cruising service, or that she was fully capable of facing an Atlantic gale with heavy sea in mid-Atlantic. I never had any fear of the *Scorpion* capsizing if caught in a heavy gale of wind, whatever else might occur, as I considered the *Scorpion* a very stiff ship. If the *Scorpion* had hatchways and funnel casing fitted as I wished and a proper quantity of coal on board, or such coal as I might consider a proper quantity to exhibit her most seaworthy qualities, I should not fear her foundering in a close-reefed topsail gale.

Lieutenant R. T. B. Bruce, R.N., Her Majesty's ship *Hercules*: I was officer of the first watch on the night of the 5th. I was relieved at twelve midnight. The witness then gave evidence corroborative of that given by other officers who had kept watches on board ships of the fleet on the night of the 6th or the morning of the 7th of September, relative to the state of the weather,

&c. and the amount of canvas the ship could have carried during the squalls, the ship's probable behaviour if caught lying in the trough of the sea.

Lieutenant Wingfield, R.N., who succeeded the last witness as officer of the watch on board the *Hercules*, gave similar corroborative evidence to that of Lieut. Bruce.

Lieutenant Gassiot, Her Majesty's ship *Lord Warden*, who was officer of the middle watch on the morning of the 7th of September, was next examined, and gave similar evidence, but said that the *Lord Warden*, if caught in the trough of the sea, would have rolled to such an extent as to cause considerable internal mischief. If it had been requisite to press her off a lee shore at the time of the squalls, she might have carried "all plain sail" with safety to herself, providing masts, sails and all gear held on. The wind was at a force of from 8 to 9.

Lieutenant J. B. Bayley, R.N., officer of the first watch on the night of the 6th September on board Her Majesty's ship *Lord Warden*, who had been relieved by Lieutenant Gassiot, was examined by the court but his evidence was merely corroborative.

Staff Commander Kiddie, Her Majesty's ship *Minotaur*, deposed to the conditions of the weather during the night of the 6th and the morning of the 7th September, having been on deck at night. Had served in the *Royal Alfred*, and she would have carried through such weather as about 12:20 a m., on the 7th of September, as much sail as would stand.

After taking some further evidence of a like corroborative character, the court adjourned.

NAVAL WARFARE.

If such a misfortune as war with Russia should fall upon Great Britain the value of an iron clad fleet against land fortifications and torpedoes as a means of defence would become a question of the greatest interest. Since the building of *La Glorie* so much importance has been attached to mailed ships that at times it has been supposed that the power possessing the strongest navy of that class could dominate the world. These views, however, have been so modified by improvements in artillery and marine warfare that the whole question may still be considered an open one. When Captain Ericsson's *Monitor* vanquished the *Merrimac*, our cousins loudly boasted that they had solved the problem, and that the turret-ship had revolutionized naval warfare. They were too sanguine, however, for that contest still only showed the superiority of such a vessel to a razeed wooden ship, protected by railway iron. Against land batteries the monitors could never succeed. Wherever they made the attempt, whether on the James, at Charleston, Savannah or at Mobile, rifled guns, behind common earthworks, always drove the turret-ship off. This failure was attributed to a fear of torpedoes; but that was not the reason; for plain old Faragut carried his wooden walls where the monitors had failed to go; and the armored *New Ironsides* at Charleston, a broadside ship of inferior power, inflicted more damage and endured more pounding than all the monitors put together. At the outbreak of the present war it was generally supposed that the French navy, the strongest in the world except that of England, would hold the German coast at its mercy, and bombard the seaport cities at its pleasure, or lay them under contribution. Yet so far we have not heard of a gun being fired. The Germans simply extinguished their coast lights, planted their harbors with torpedoes, and

sat down to watch for the hostile ships. What the result would have been had those ships essayed to enter the harbors we cannot tell, as they had thus far held discretion to be a better part of valor, and prudently remained at a safe distance from the explosive engines. What Germany has done Russia can do. At the time of the last war she used torpedoes in great numbers; but it was not those but the massive fortifications which kept the English fleet from her harbors. The wooden ships then in use could not fight the Russian stone walls. These can now be met by iron walls; but whether the torpedoes may be removed or avoided cannot be shown without actual test. "Occasion serves, however, it is not likely that British sailors will suffer the experiment to fail for want of a trial.—*Spectator*.

THE FENIANS IN DETROIT.

The *Detroit Free Press* of Friday last gives the following account of the seizures of Fenian arms, ammunition and clothing made in the City of the Straits on the 15th inst.:—For some time past Uncle Sam's officials in Detroit have been suspicious that some sort of a movement was intended over the border by the Fenian organization of this city, as there was a mysterious activity about the members that could be explained by no other idea. Although the press of the country have had no Fenian movements to chronicle since the disastrous campaign last spring, yet it has frequently been asserted that the idea of taking Canada or at least making another attempt to take it, was not altogether given up. The organization in other cities has been secretly at work at some kind of plot, and care has been taken that none of their proceedings should in any way reach the general public. It was also known to the deputy United States Marshals here that the Detroit Fenians received heavy shipments of arms, ammunition and clothing from New York last spring, but no attempt was made to interfere with or capture the boxes, as this branch of the organization did not participate in the raid except as individuals who went on their own responsibility.

However, last evening Mr. Blanchard, having perfected his plans, decided to nip any new demonstration in the bud, and taking three deputies with him, made a raid on the saloon at the corner of Rivard and Franklin streets, occupied by one Halloran, secretary of the league. Going in, he informed Halloran that he had information that arms and uniforms were concealed there; and after some hesitation they were given up. Halloran had concealed on the premises 150 Springfield rifles, breech-loaders, which are in fine condition, having been altered over at a cost of eight dollars each. These were loaded on to a dray that had been engaged, and a further search brought out eight boxes of Fenian uniforms, all new, some of the boxes having never been opened. The proceeds of the raid were removed to the Marshal's office. Halloran was ordered to appear before the United States Commissioner at nine o'clock this morning and will be put on trial. The seizure was effected without creating the least excitement, and was not known generally till about eight o'clock. The news then raised a stir among the fraternity, and demonstrations and words of indignation were to be heard on every side. Some of the more excited ones declared that if five minutes more warning had been had, Uncle Sam would not have had a single gun even if his officials had to be kept back at the point of the bayonet.

COMMERCIAL NON-INTERCOURSE WITH CANADA.

(From the *New York Bulletin*.)

Senator Chandler whose principal business last session was engineering the San Domingo "job" in the Senate, has again distinguished himself by introducing a bill providing for commercial non-intercourse with Canada, whenever the President, who asked for discretionary power in the matter in his recent message, shall deem it expedient to adopt such a policy. This bill authorizes the President, whenever in his judgement the public interest may require to issue a proclamation superseding in respect to the provinces or territories therein to be designated, the operation of all laws and regulations, whereby the rights of bonded transportation is allowed to foreign transportation companies. The President is further authorized, whenever in his judgement such a measure shall be expedient, to declare the similar suspension of all laws whereby vessels of the Dominion of Canada or of any other possessions in North America are permitted to enter the waters of the United States, saving, however, for such vessels such rights as may be granted by treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

We certainly hope that Congress will not confer upon the President any such authority since he would be pretty sure to make use of it upon the first pretext, and, in so doing, commit the nation to a folly of which it would have good reason to be ashamed; and which, by cutting off a very large share of the trade of Portland, and other eastern cities, would do us a vast deal more injury than it would inflict upon our neighbours. We would lose a large and profitable import trade in bonded merchandise destined for the provinces, our railroads and carrying companies would be deprived of a large and profitable traffic in this class of merchandise, and the trade which now flows through our ports, and which furnishes business to our railroads, would be diverted to Halifax, St. John, Montreal and other provincial shipping ports never to be reclaimed. The people of British America are not without resources, nor are they to be starved into submission to unjust and unreasonable conditions. They already have a self-sustaining steamer line to Europe—which is something we have not been able to establish—and the proprietors of this line are prepared to increase the number of their vessels to any extent that may be justified by an increased traffic, while the progress of railroad construction north of the St. Lawrence will soon render the provincial importers permanently independent in the matter of transportation facilities from the seaboard to the principal distributing centres of the interior. This is all we would gain by the policy of non-intercourse which the President is so anxious to adopt, and it must be confessed that any poor satisfaction we might gain from making our neighbours suffer a temporary inconvenience, by compelling them to depend wholly on their own transportation facilities, would scarcely repay us for the loss of what little remains of the trade that had grown up under the Reciprocity Treaty.

In the matter of our relations with the Provinces, the duty of Congress is plain. Under the Reciprocity Treaty which expired in 1865—and which, though unequal in many of its provisions, was far better than none at all—a large and profitable trade was established to the mutual advantage of both countries. What we need is a new treaty of commercial reciprocity that shall re-open the former channels of trade and re-

vive the business that was once mutually advantageous. We need the natural and agricultural products of Canada and the Maritime provinces. They in return need our manufactures, and, from convenience rather than from necessity, a share of our importations. But it is of the utmost importance to both that the international routes of transportation, both rail and water, should be mutually free. The fullest competition between the railroads and canals of both countries is a commercial necessity, and by means of that competition alone can we hope to acquire a practical control of the European markets as an outlet for our surplus products. The one great obstacle to our more rapid commercial progress is the excessive cost of transportation between the West and the seaboard, and by opening the transportation routes on both sides of the St. Lawrence to the fullest and freest competition, we would remove this obstacle in part, if not wholly. We have too much non-intercourse now, and the foolish policy which Butler urges, which the President recommends, and for which Senator Chandler's bill provides, would be only making a bad matter worse. The fisheries dispute may be easily settled, but the only satisfaction we should derive from the threatened policy of non-intercourse which the President is anxious to adopt, would be the infliction of a grievous wrong upon our neighbours for which we shall ourselves suffer in the end far more than they.

The Fenians in Buffalo held a secret meeting, on Friday evening, and reorganized under the name of the Irish National Brotherhood. They are prepared to unite with any Irish organization in the country to take advantage of the pending European complications for the freedom of Ireland. A committee was appointed to take charge of a large amount of military stores secreted in this city.

In describing his travels in Syria, during the trouble between Britain and Egypt in 1841, the late Colonel Napier relates that he was accompanied by a Prussian officer of iron frame and superior ability. He mentions as an instance of his strength of mind, that his cure for any temporary illness was starvation, and he often admired the strength of will with which he carried out his favourite theory.

The circle of time revolves, and the Prussian officer, with the starvation theory of cure, becomes the able leader of the German armies, and the famous Von Moltke. Every strategist must have admired the unity, consummate skill, and iron firmness with which the military plans of Prussia have been carried out. It is admitted that no flaw has yet been discovered in the tactics of the German strategist. But we believe that sufficient attention has not been drawn to the versatility and originality, as well as the rigid unity of his plans.

LUXEMBURG—The future of this Duchy is not apparently to be so easily and so arbitrarily decided as Prussia is represented to have fondly imagined. The King of Holland bravely calls upon the Luxemburgers to unite with him in asserting the honour of his country, and evidently both King and people are not disposed to submit tamely to the rapacity of their powerful neighbour. The selfish designs accredited to Prussia are, however, denied by a Berlin journal, which states that Prussia has determined to submit her complaints respecting the alleged violation of neutrality on the part of the Luxemburgers to arbitration.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1870.

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

THE Press and people of Great Britain cannot comprehend the active hostility towards them which has invariably been exhibited by the people of the United States on the occasion of every national complication since the day that Whig treason and imbecility created out of the thirteen Colonies an independent power. They cannot be persuaded that a people sprung from themselves, possessing a common language, literature and laws, should seek every opportunity to embarrass and annoy a people who have invariably behaved towards them with courtesy and kindness, and whose Statesmen, on every occasion, have sacrificed national interests to secure their good will and esteem. Nor will they understand the anomaly of a community of sentiment and sympathy existing between an ultra Republic and an ultra Despotism; in this respect English Statesmen are quite as obtuse as the English people, they will not see the fact or acknowledge its existence, but blindly pandering to the prejudice of the drest and most persistent foe of the Empire, increase the difficulty and danger of dealing with that foe in any way except by the sword.

An article in the Broad Arrow of the 3rd inst., is an instance of the manner in which the philanthropic philosophers of the English Press deceive themselves, and consequently their countrymen, by maukish sentimentality and a mistaken belief in the influence of the educated classes in the United States: it is entitled “American Sympathy with Russia,” and is a commentary on an article in a late number of the United States Army and Navy Journal. Although our contemporary uses the term American with as much right as he could have to dub his own periodical European, at once falling into the error of pandering to Yankee pride and encouraging unwarranted assumptions; at the same time he assumes that the hostile attitude assumed by the United States Government by ordering a reinforcement of their Squadron in European waters was “in order to satisfy the claims of a certain part of the

population.” If he was as near to the model Republic as we are he would soon find out that a very large proportion of the population would support any movement having for its object the humiliation of Great Britain, and the whole population would go, as they say themselves, as a unit for her absolute destruction.

It is no use for the Broad Arrow to lecture the United States Army and Navy Journal, that paper does nothing more than the Press of the country does in every case of the kind viz: put it altogether on a false issue—the result being the same—envy and jealousy of Great Britain, and our contemporary simply lost his time and wasted a great deal of irresistible logic upon a people whose ideas of meum and tuum are totally different as well as diametrically opposite to his. If the Broad Arrow would apply its eminent talent for the purpose of warning English Statesmen that the policy they are pursuing towards the United States will fail to produce any results save those that a similar policy secured from Russia in 1854, it will be doing the State good service—because as regards the United States the British Empire has to encounter the same danger in the West which Russia threatens her in the East—and our contemporary is entirely mistaken in the fact he assumes—that sympathy with Russia is not a national feeling—because it is that in reality. The cause of hostility is not far to seek. Nominally a Republic the States are in reality governed by an Oligarchy with irresponsible powers—apart from the desire to supplant Great Britain—which is a traditional policy—the despotic democracy has many more points in common with the pure despotism of Russia than it has with the constitutional Government of England. One of the lights of New England, Mr. Chas. Sumner, holds that the United States and Russia are the great civilising Empires of modern days—that the lately enfranchised serfs of the latter are to lighten Europe with Republican ideas and that a political millennium is to arise when Yankee sentiment will pervade all Europe—this happy period is fixed for 1872—so that Europe may see the Don Cossack and the Texan Ranger as the agents of civilization before two years expire. Ben Butler, of spoon-stealing notoriety, another bright and shining light of the governing powers in the aforesaid United States, wants immediate war with England on the Alabama claims—the Fisheries question and a whole host of odds and ends; whilst the President, bless his heart, copies the ideas put forth by the spoon-lifter and amplifies them considerably. Might it not be quite possible to argue that something more than sympathy for Russia is at the bottom of all this. It may be madness, but there is something like method in it. Russia chooses her time to deliberately set at naught the provisions of a treaty imposed to keep her from committing grievous national wrong and robbery—that time being when one of the parties to that treaty was hors de combat prostrate un

der the heel of a kindred despotism, and the other party governed by a "*peace-at-any-price clique*," she hurls forth her manifesto—while the Great Republic instantly orders a reinforcement to her fleet in European waters—in the full expectation that the British Government would at once accede to Russia's demand. Earl Granville's note dissipated the charm! the signal had been given too soon, and both Russ and Yankee were foiled. That the latter had a secret understanding with the former is beyond doubt, and will account for the article in the *Army and Navy Journal*, but our contemporary the *Broad Arrow* must not be misled by an idea that there is either faith or friendship for Great Britain in the States and her interests will be best served by holding her hand always ready to strike. The whole of this affair is not over yet—of that fact the President's message assures us—but if the home Government will only do its duty the people of Canada will put a snaffle on the United States war-horse which will effectually prevent that animal going on the rampage.

The unanimity of the Press and people of Canada in the contempt they feel for the President of the United States message shows that whatever may be the feelings of the people of that country towards us, or how desirous soever they may be to force or coax us into political union with themselves, there is a healthy tone of loyalty to Great Britain throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion which cannot be shaken by any effort of outsiders, and that our people are determined not to be dictated to by the United States—nor permit them to interfere in any of our concerns. The question of the Fisheries admit of only one solution: if the people of the United States want to share in them they must first—place our fishermen in their markets on the same footing as their own. Second—they must admit ships sailing under the British flag to navigate in the same manner as we do those sailing under the United States flag. Third—that those conditions be secured by treaty, say for ten or twenty years, and not by legislation. Fourth—the total abrogation of their coasting laws—and if in addition they want the use of our internal waters they must be prepared to give us the free right to navigate theirs on a similar footing. If they are similarly desirous of trading with us, it will be very easy to arrange a treaty with Great Britain on those terms—but both President and people may rest assured that they can get none of those privileges without full equivalents. To the honor of a large portion of the Press of the United States the tone and matter of the President's speech has been severely criticised—we do not want any complications—we do not wish for strife, but our neighbours may rest assured that the Canadian people will be united as one man in resisting aggression—inso much we can treat with contempt, and if President Grant supposes he can bully us he never made a great-

er mistake, with the odds far more powerfully against them our fathers met a fighting President in 1812, and our neighbours across the lines can tell with what results. At the close of the contest the United States did not hold a square rod of Canadian territory, while we held Fort Niagara (Lewiston) in New York—Michelmackinac in Michigan, and Prairie-de-Cheine on the Mississippi—a British army was in Washington and Canadian militia swept the frontier from the mouth of the Genesee to the Straits of Mackinaw. It is quite possible we might not be able to do as much as our fathers, but we labor under the idea that the United States, with all its resources, could not obtain a footing on Canadian soil—we hold a country which luckily has no vital point to strike at—an army making any of our frontier cities its objective points would find itself in a worse trap than Sedan or Metz has proved to the gallant and unfortunate French. Our population are warlike—a large proportion already trained to arms, and we can assure our neighbours that a rough and tumble fight would be immensely popular with our people, especially as they feel indebted to Yankee policy for two Fenian raids and are anxious to pay off the obligation. We are not afraid of big words and quite willing to deal in blows; in sooth, are very much of the same opinion as the Hibernian equally ready to *drink or fight*, and not at all particular as to which of the alternatives our neighbours may choose; in the meantime they must take care and not tread on the *coat*.

We have stated what is exactly the feeling of our people—if the United States make a *causis belli*, with Great Britain we are prepared to do our duty in the quarrel—we care nothing for what our neighbours can do and they may as well know it plainly—they have already tried to take Canada and been obliged to go away without it. It is rumoured that President Grant is about appointing a Minister to London whose business there will be to force a settlement of the *Alabama* claims and the Fishery business, and that the President of the Board of Trade, John Bright, is to be British Minister at Washington. We have never gained anything by English diplomacy, and hope Friend John will not be fooled on this occasion—it is simply our duty to watch events, but President Grant cannot have Fisheries or anything else without a full equivalent.

At the commencement of the Franco-Prussian war the Military Journals of the Empire took the ground that it was Great Britain's bounden duty to interfere—and, if necessary, prevent France from being overpowered by her adversary—and this course was advised without taking into account the abstract question of right or wrong—simply as a matter of self preservation. The majority of the British Press under the influence of the *Peace-at-any-price party* so directed public sentiment as to get up a popular howl of indignation throughout the length and

breadth of the land against the unlucky French, which was heightened by the London Times fetching out at the opportune moment the celebrated *Secret Treaty*—a document which the wily Prussian Chancellor held back for a *coup d'etat*, in which he was too successful.

There were those at the moment who declared that it bore evident marks of being really concocted by the Prussians to neutralize France during the famous Sadowa Campaign, and then knowing at any time that the odium could be thrown on that power while Prussia could prosper by the transaction, Bismark, with seeming candour, exhibited the proposals as coming wholly from the French Emperor.

Our late advices show that those parties were correct in their appreciation of Prussian policy. Luxemburg is to be annexed to Prussia under the pretext that the Duchy has not fulfilled its obligations as a neutral State. Now this very Duchy nearly precipitated a war with Prussia three years ago—it is a point d'*appui* for operations against France—equally menacing that power and holding Holland in check; in fact, its annexation is the first step towards the absorption of Holland, and England, under Gladstone and Bright rule, will have a dictator within twelve hours sail of her coasts. Russia supports Prussia in this aggressive movement, and the British Ministry are of opinion that England ought not to go into a contest for maintaining the neutrality of Luxemburg single handed, a condition that their stupid policy reduced her to. To ourselves it is a matter of grave moment, every day demonstrates more clearly that the Mother Country will be involved in this contest with fearful odds against her—our duty is clearly to support her, but it is equally clear that we can have no accord, no faith or trust in her present Ministry. We could not be sure that John Bright was not playing the same game with our neighbours that he played with the Czar in 1854-56, and we want it to be clearly understood that in this quarrel we don't want a fire in front and rear. The United States will undoubtedly range itself on the side of Russia and Prussia in the event of any such contest, and what Great Britain should do is to prepare a strong fleet of light gunboats for service in North American waters—we will supply sufficient troops to hold our own against any force our neighbours can organize. In order to liberate her regular army, or such parts of it as Mr. Cardwell has left alive, it is surprising that Great Britain cannot make up her mind to arm her people *en masse*—in other words to impose a *Militia Law* similar to our own, allowing no exemptions. We have got an organization little inferior to that of Prussia in efficiency by measures suited to our people and without in any way interfering with their industrial pursuits. In other words we have got a Militia Law as effective as that of Prussia without its despotism—it is simply the English Militia Law amplified and improved, its

adaptability and efficiency being its great recommendation. We have little fear of the consequences of complications—we are satisfied England, backed by her Colonies, will fight her way through it—but not under the Cotton-Spinners Administration.

The Canadian Illustrated News for the 17th inst., has a portrait and memoir of the late Lieut. Colonel Bouchette, who was undoubtedly one of the greatest men Canada has produced during the first half of the present century. This Bouchette family have written their names in lasting characters on the history of Canada; to Lieut. Colonel Bouchette's father Great Britain is indebted for the preservation of British America to the Empire. In November, 1775, Capt. Bouchette, commanding an armed vessel at Montreal, carried Sir Guy Carleton in safety from the hands of British traitors and through the fleet of triumphant rebels to Quebec, at which fortress he arrived just in time to baffle the traitors within the city and defeat those outside—Montgomery and Arnold.

The services of the son in the war of 1812-15 has been faintly shadowed forth by the *News* and the scandalous manner in which he was cheated by the peddling House of Assembly of the Lower Province is so notorious as to bring a blush of shame to the cheek of every honest Canadian. All British America has benefited by the labors and services of the gallant Lieut. Colonel and all Canada should repay a debt to his descendants which pettifogging humbugs denied to one of the best and greatest men this country has seen. One of those gallant French Canadians, who, as our present Governor-General has aptly said, "fulfilled with scrupulous honor their treaty obligations," Lt.-Col. Bouchette's talents and services would have secured a title in Great Britain but has only resulted in neglect and injustice in his own country. The memory of the gallant provincial soldiers who distinguished themselves during the revolt of the British American Colonies and in the war of 1812-15, and by their loyalty preserved the Dominion of Canada from conquest, has been neglected, and this is a reproach to the people, a disgrace to the Legislature, and an enlightened government has cause to be ashamed of allowing an act of national justice to be so long delayed. Our contemporary should not look to the Province of Quebec alone, Ontario has had the benefit of Lt. Colonel Bouchette's services and the just remuneration thereof should not be delayed. In 1814 Lieut.-Col. Bouchette petitioned the House of Assembly of the Lower Province for aid to enable him to publish a Geographical and Topographical description of Canada with maps, that country being then as much known in England as Timbuctoo. A resolution of the House, in committee of the whole advised that £1500 currency should be set aside for that purpose, but of that sum only £500 was ever realized, although the committee of the house repeatedly affirmed the

original resolution. Colonel Bouchette was allowed to impair his private fortune for the public benefit and finally sink into the grave without the slightest reward for his great services. His family ask common justice and shall that be denied them? We have repeatedly urged that our Legislative halls should be made a *Valhalla* of for the reception of memorials of Canada's best and bravest, the cost would be a mere trifle compared with the object to be gained—the emulation excited by the contemplation of the country's gratitude to her great men. If patriotism, self-abnegation and valuable services are to be rewarded in a similar way to those of Lieut. Col. Bouchette we might well despair of the future, but we argue better for the public justice of the Dominion.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The past week has not been fruitful in events, as far as the Franco-Prussian contest is concerned. A battle occurred at Nuits on the 18th, in which the French were defeated, losing largely in artillery and prisoners. Thionville had capitulated, by which 50,000 French troops became prisoners of war on parole. The army of the Loire has been pushed back upon Paris—this latter city holds out. The Prussian siege train has been largely reinforced, and if famine does not compel a capitulation it is very probable a bombardment of the finest city in the world will teach the present generation a lesson on the horrors of war. The people of France may be crushed but cannot be beaten; their condition to day furnishes an example of what a country may become whose soldiers are politicians, and whose statesmen are *doctrinaires*. It is hardly possible for even time to make any change in her favor. No power exists in Europe capable of assisting her in this extremity, and if the Prussians capture Paris there is very little doubt that the real difficulty of the position has only commenced.

The new year is to be ushered into the Parisians by the commencement of the long promised and frequently deferred bombardment from the cordon of the Prussian batteries. The guns now mounted are said to be ineffectivo, and there is a scarcity of ammunition owing to the bad state of the roads preventing the necessary supply being brought forward. Heavy siege guns have not been placed around Paris from the same cause. Strange and terrible will be the new year greetings of two of the most highly civilized nations in the world, in view of the beautiful city where only a short time ago there was a grand demonstration of the truth that "Peace hath her victories no less than war."

The Parisians are represented to be eager for more sorties, believing that by such tactics they will make the Prussians uncomfortable in their patient, plodding policy of starvation.

The Prussians are reported to be massing

at Yvetot with the intention of attacking Havre. There is a strong force in that town determined to defend it to the last.

A despatch from Bordeaux states that Gen. Chansey has been strongly reinforced, and with the three other Generals commanding the divisions of the army of the Loire, has arranged a general advance upon the Prussians, who are retreating. The commandant at Tours, who got frightened and abandoned that place before the enemy appeared has been displaced.

A court of enquiry is to investigate the cause of the surrender of Strasbourg and Metz. This is merely a formal proceeding as far as the brave Ulrich is concerned; but respecting Bazaine it is said the result will be serious. The Marshal can, however, from his place of safety, complacently watch the proceedings of the court and receive the verdict with indifference.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday, the 24th inst.

BELLEVILLE.—(Per Agent.)—Col. Campbell, \$4.

OSUAWA.—(Per Agent.)—Col. Fairbanks, \$6.

TORONTO.—(Per Agent.)—Leg. Assembly, \$2; Lieut. Fahey, \$2; Capt. Cherriman, \$2; Major Stephenson, G. T., \$2.

BRAMPTON.—(Per Agent.)—Capt. Stork, P. M., \$4; Capt. Nesbitt, \$2.

GURLEH.—(Per Agent.)—Capt. Armstrong, \$2; Capt. Bruce, \$2; Capt. Day, \$4; Thos. Holliday, \$2; J. Hazelton, \$1; Lieut. Macdonald, \$6.

BERLIN.—(Per Agent.)—A. Huber, \$4.

NEW HAMBURG.—(Per Agent.)—Col. Goodman, \$6; Lieut. Hollwell, \$4; J. Seyler, \$6.

ALMONTE.—Lieut. Rosemond, \$5.

COLUMBIA, S. C., U. S.—R. A. Sisson, Esq., \$5, in U. S. M.

The *Echo du Luxembourg* publishes some information respecting the unhappy condition of the districts around Metz. It says that "wherever the Prussians have been they have carried off everything that was portable—cattle, horses, grain, fodder, even furniture, bedding and linen. There is perhaps, no ground of complaint for that; it is a right of war. The Department of the Moselle, in the opinion of well-informed persons, is ruined for the next twenty years. The vineyards, for the most part are destroyed, and will not be productive again for five or six years. All the wine that was stored in the villages near which the dreadful conflicts of the 14th, 16th, 18th, 26th, and 31st of August and 1st of September occurred, houses and gardens are mere wrecks. All the fine trees which bordered the roads near Metz have been cut down wholly or partially. All the pleasure gardens and the pretty villas in the vicinity of Metz have been completely destroyed and the plantations cut down, and all the trees which ornamented the promenades within the city have more or less suffered."

The Pope's Encyclical, which was recently printed at Geneva, has been posted in prominent places in Rome. One of the journals of the latter city which reprinted the document was promptly seized by the Italian Government.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 23rd December, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS, (36.)

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

The resignation, to date from 8th Instant, of Major John T. Wylde, Commandant, Halifax Naval Brigade, is hereby accepted.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

CHASSEPOT WOUNDS.

The Chassepot ball is not so crushing and destructive a missile as the old spherical ball, nor yet as the minie. A great number have passed through limbs without breaking the bones, and an unusual number have passed through the chest without death ensuing. A soldier was struck just over the region of the heart and the ball came out a little on the left of the spine. He coughed and spat blood for several days, and suffered as much as one might under an attack of feverish cold; but he was soon well again. Surgically speaking, he ought to have died. Another fine fellow, rapidly recovering, has ten holes in his body. He too has been shot through the chest, and, besides this usually fatal wound, he has been hit four times in the legs, so fortunately no bone was broken. It is supposed he came under the fire of a mitrailleuse. Fragments of shell are the most horrible instruments of death. There was one poor fellow who had lived ten days, but was gradually sinking, who had all the flesh torn from the lower part of his back.

THE DIAMOND DISCOVERIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The interest excited by the diamond discoveries in South Africa is likely to be largely increased by the favourable report of Dr. Shaw, which is given at length in *Nature*. After a careful survey of the entire Vaal region, he concludes that the soil richest in precious stones has hitherto been untouched. As yet the diggers have chiefly occupied themselves with sifting the alluvial gravel, which, by a series of strange geological changes, has been deposited on the summits of the Koppes and in the crevices between the basaltic boulders. In the valleys there is a considerable accumulation of sand above the gravel, and its removal involves more labor than the diggers care to expend at present; but in time this will be done, and the bed of the stream diverted from its usual channel. Here, in the opinion of Dr. Shaw, "a superior diamondiferous gravel will be worked, and the present diamond digging of South Africa is only trifling in com-

parison with what it should and ultimately will be." Knopdrift, near Soreli, is now the centre of the diggers' colony, but stones have been found at all points down the Vaal to its junction with the Orange river, and even at some distance below Hope Town. The line thus indicated stretches over at least 500 miles, and cannot be exhausted for many years to come.

NEWSPAPER PATRONAGE.—There seems, says an American contemporary, to be a great many different ways of defining and understanding the phrase "newspaper patronage;" and as a party interested in a correct definition of the same we give the following disquisition on the subject by one who knows whereof he speaks. It may serve, perhaps, as a mirror, in which certain may be able to "see themselves as others see them."—"Many long and dreary years in the publishing business (says the writer) has forced the conviction upon us that newspaper patronage is a word of many definitions, and that a great majority of mankind are either ignorant of the correct definition, or are dishonest in a strict biblical sense of the word. Newspaper patronage is as changeable as a chameleon. One man comes in subscribes for a paper, pays for it in advance, and goes home and reads it with the proud satisfaction that it is his. Another man asks you to send him the paper and goes off without saying a word about the pay. Time passes on, you are in need of money and ask him to pay the sum he owes you. He then flies into a passion, perhaps pays, perhaps not, and orders his paper to be stopped. This is called patronage. One man likes your paper, he takes a copy, pays for it, gets his friend to do the same, but he is not always grumbling to you or others, but has a friendly word. If any accident occurs in his section he informs the editor. This too, is newspaper patronage. One (it is good to see such) comes in and says, "The paper for which I paid is about to expire, I want to pay for another." He does so and retires. This is, also newspaper patronage.

A CANADIAN PRIMA DONNA.—OPERA AT MALTA.—We have been shown a letter lately received from an Officer of the Royal Artillery, well known in this city, and now commanding the 10th Brigade, R.A., at Malta, in which he says:—"We have a young Canadian lady here as one of the Prima Donnas, about whom Malta is going wild. I think you would be proud of your countrywoman. Anything so exquisite as her voice and style of singing, I never in my wildest dreams had imagined. Her name is Emma Albani—that is her professional name—but in reality she is a Miss Emma La Jeunesse, from St. Hyacinthe, near Montreal. Her father was a professor of music, and recognizing the talent of his child, sent her to the College of Music in Milan; and the first night she sang on the stage, (about 8 months ago), the manager of the opera here happened to be present at Messina, and instantly made her an offer an engagement, which luckily for us she accepted. We shall never have her again, for she will be secured for some more important place before another season comes round."

With the view of accelerating the mobilization of the Russian army, the Czar has sanctioned the new regulations, whereby nearly half a million of soldiers can be immediately called to arms. The rumours of a secret understanding between Russia and Prussia are again renewed.

Who is REUTER?—Newspaper readers are familiar with the name of Mr. Reuter, who is so closely identified with news telegraphing in Europe. "In 1849 he opened an office at Aix la Chapelle, and had carrier pigeons to convey messages from that place to Brussels, as the telegraph was not formed there at that time. In 1851 he transferred his office to London, and devoted his attention to inducing the British press, which obtained information at an enormous cost, to depend on him for it. In 1858 to show what he could do, he sent his telegrams to the various papers free of cost; and they were so impressed with their value that several subscribed to his system. In February 1859, the Emperor of France made the famous speech threatening Austria through her ambassador. This was delivered at 1 p. m., and at 2 p. m., the speech was published in the third edition of the London "Times," having been transmitted by Mr. Reuter. The press soon adopted his system and the daily papers in the north have the same telegrams as those of the metropolis. The wires are connected in London from Mr. Reuter's office into the editor's room of each journal. Mr. Reuter recently sold his business to the British government at a premium of three hundred thousand pounds."

The first-class Army Reserve of the British army is receiving numerous recruits. It is formed of soldiers who have served their term of enlistment, and voluntarily join for five years, during which time they will receive 4d. a day, and be allowed to reside where they please in the United Kingdom, following their usual avocations. The order states that they are liable to be recalled to their places in the army in case of "imminent national danger or of great emergency," and to serve for six months after peace is proclaimed. If married, their wives and families will be maintained by the state during their absence on service, and every man will resume his former rank in the army.

SEAMAN'S PRAYER CARD.—With a view to promoting habits of private prayer on ship-board, arrangements have been made with Messrs Griffin, Portsea to bring out a small pocket card of prayers for seamen, which were previously submitted to some of the leading chaplains.

PROPOSED MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN COLES AND BURGoyNE, R. N.—It is proposed says the *Civil Service Gazette* by a number of captains as a token of their esteem for their lamented brother officers, Coles and Burgoyne, that every captain on the active list shall subscribe one guinea to erect a private memorial, the style of which and the place of erection to be hereafter settled.

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

O'NEILL ON THE RAID.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE FENIAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—PRESIDENT.

HIS LAST ATTEMPT TO INVAD CANADA—THE PREPARATIONS THEREFOR—PLAN OF CAMPAIGN—CAUSES OF ITS FAILURE AND RESPONSIBILITY—A WORD TO CANADIANS, ETC.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ATTEMPT AT THE "INVASION OF CANADA?"

While I do not wish to shield myself from the responsibility attached to any act of mine, as a member of the Fenian Organization, or its President, yet I repeat it, that I had nothing to do with originating the scheme of freeing Ireland through an invasion of Canada. Some of those who originated it have done much to bring about the failure. It was the policy of the organization before I became a member; it continued to be its policy after the abortive attempt of 1866. The five last annual congresses of the Brotherhood endorsed this policy and declared their determination to carry it out. At every meeting of the Senate since the split in the organization of 1863, that body passed resolutions declaring their unalterable determination to carry out that policy. Should they now try to excuse themselves, it can only be on the plea of previous insincerity which plea I am willing to accept. The representatives of the organization in eighteen States of the Union, in their State Conventions which I attended, endorsed this policy and pledged themselves to furnish the means necessary to its prosecution. It was on this policy and for the purpose of assisting and carrying it out, that I accepted the position of President of the organization in January, 1868. I believed in the policy, and for nearly two years and a half have been its special representative, advocating it all over the country. The people who knew that I represented the expressed wishes of the organization, put faith in what I said, because they saw me to be in earnest and knew that I had given practical evidence of my earnestness at the head of the men who crossed the Niagara in 1866, and fought at "Ridgeway." I am of opinion that thousands joined the organization on my account, and thousands who were in it would have left it long ago, did they not believe that I intended to fight.

Had it not been for the oft-repeated declarations and assurances that we purposed to fight in Canada and that soon, the organization could not have been kept together; for there was another Fenian organization presided over by Mr. John Savage, which strongly opposed ours, and had always adhered to the policy of fighting in Ireland. The only difference or cause for disunion between the rank and file of the two organizations was the difference in policy. Some of the leaders, doubtless, were actuated by personal motives in perpetuating disunion.

Besides this, there were other organizations, some of them secret, whose object also was to assist the men at home. But all of them, I am perfectly satisfied, would have helped us if we had made a successful beginning. I have, therefore, been simply the agent in carrying out the oft-repeated policy of the Fenian Brotherhood. If others were not in earnest, I was. I never made a promise or pledge to the people which I have not tried to make good. The people, through their representatives, have made pledges to me which they have not redeemed. I think that the system of misrepresentation practised by some of our Irish patriots has done more to injure the cause and destroy the confidence of the people than a dozen of do-

feats on the field. The particular time for inaugurating the movement being controlled by the circumstances heretofore related, I am responsible for nothing more. If I had not commenced the movement at the time I did, others, both in the East and in the West, would have made the attempt.

"SHALL ANOTHER ATTEMPT BE MADE TO INVAD CANADA?"

Is a question which I have been asked frequently since my imprisonment; to which I answer No! emphatically No. And now I give timely notice to any man or set of men who may have any idea of attempting it again, while England and Canada are at peace with the world, that nothing that it is possible for me to do shall be left undone to frustrate it. Believing that the only opportunity for success in that direction has passed and passed forever, I shall for the future be found as zealous in my opposition to such an enterprise as I have been hitherto earnest, laborious and persevering in its advocacy. In all candor and sincerity I advise those who have heretofore or do now believe in freeing Ireland through an invasion of Canada, while England and Canada are at peace with the world, to abandon the idea at once. With the United States authorities to hold you back on one side, and the vigilance and forward state of preparations (continually on the increase) of the Canadian authorities to meet you on the other, you will never be able to get a sufficient number of men with arms and ammunition across the border in time to take up a position which can be held.

You will be told by that venerable patriot James Gibbons, of Philadelphia, who signs himself "Chairman Executive Committee, F.B." and who is simply the tool and mouth piece of another, that this is the advice of one who has himself failed because he assumed powers not delegated to him by the organization: because he undertook a movement on his own responsibility and without the sanction of the people. By the people, in this case, are meant James Gibbons and P. J. Meehan. It has taken this man and his associates a long time to find out that I was not to be trusted, and that henceforth you must look on him, as the head of a body calling itself the Executive Council of the F.B., for Irish freedom. According to him, said body only possesses the right to speak for the Irish nationalists of America, and anything done or said for Irish liberty must first be sanctioned by it to be legitimate. Believe him not; this man with his confederates after doing all they could to break up the organization and destroy the confidence of the people, was elected by a fraction of the Fenian Brotherhood, at Chicago, Ill., in April last. He had previously been Vice-President of the Fenian Brotherhood, and, until a very recent period, was one of the most earnest advocates of the very movement which he and his associates afterwards did so much to defeat. In his better days he condemned in the strongest language the men who were standing in the way of a successful invasion of Canada; even P. J. Meehan came in for a large share of his censure. But, being a man of no stability of character, though his pretensions on that point are very considerable, he is completely at the mercy of every designing knave who chooses to humor his vanity for corrupt purposes.

They will now try to build up an organization under the pretence of preparing for an immediate fight for Irish liberty. But I am inclined to the opinion that their powers for disorganization and demoralization, which were recently used to such good effect

are much greater than their powers for reorganizing and re-establishing confidence. But if they can succeed in getting up even a nominal organization, they will proclaim to the world through that voracious journal the *Irish American*, and one or two lesser lights, that they only are the representatives of the Irish Nationalists in America, and must have a few fat offices—with a little *Corporation printing*—for themselves and their friends; this, of course, by way of hastening the day of Irish independence. They will tell you that the unauthorized attempt of the President of the Fenian Brotherhood to carry out the sole mission of the Organization "cannot be recognized as a defeat"—certainly not—"and the work must go on." If this delusion can only be kept up until the next Presidential election, all will be well. The only representatives of the Irish National Organization know how to take care of themselves.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE ARMS AND WAR MATERIAL OF THE F. B.

I would advise that the United States Government retain what they have of them for a short time. To turn them over to the only organization that would be likely to make such a claim at present, would be simply to assist in building up a political structure for the elevation of a few individuals. Circles or persons having arms, etc., of the F.B. in their possession, would do well to hold on to them until a union of the F.B. is completed.

A WORD WITH HIS CANADIAN FRIENDS.

I have heretofore referred to you as enemies. I could not speak of men whom I desired to fight in any other way. Our only object was to make war on England, a nation with which we have been at perpetual war for the last seven hundred years and shall so continue to be as long as she claims the right to misgovern Ireland. You recognize the English Government as your government, and the English flag as your flag. We desire to destroy both. If we had been able we would not have hesitated to kill every soldier who was ready to fight for England. The majority of us were in earnest although a few designing knaves and political tricksters succeeded in demoralizing the Brotherhood at a critical moment. If we had not been in earnest the large amount of arms and war material which many of you saw on the border, and the large amount which you did not see, but which was not for off (enough for over twenty thousand men, and costing hundreds of thousands of dollars) would not have been found in our possession. That we would have inflicted many of the evils consequent upon a state of warfare cannot be denied. That we would have permitted murder, robbery, etc., or that we had any intention of appropriating any of your property or lands, or that such was any part of our object I deny emphatically, and refer you for proof of this assertion to the movement in '66, and to the number of our men when hundreds of them were on your soil for two days, opposite Buffalo. I now of course speak of the men under my command. No doubt some of those who came to the border during both movements came there to indulge their natural propensities for pillaging; but had we succeeded on the other side, these men would soon be given to understand that their wishes were not in harmony with the mission of the Fenian Brotherhood. That you are now able and willing to protect yourselves against any further attempt on our part to annoy you, I am fully satisfied. I speak for the men who were in earnest in this matter, and assure you that you

shall have no further annoyance from us. That we have been a source of trouble and expence to you for nearly five years I need not tell you; but your trouble is now at an end. We had a very different object in view from keeping you in alarm. Those of us who intended to fight will now take care of the *talking patriots*, who would buy a cheap notoriety by keeping up the appearance of preparing for a fight which it is their intent shall never come off. In a word we will put an end to the humbug of a "Fenian invasion of Canada," at least as long as you keep out of difficulty at home and abroad. You are satisfied with the English Government, and that the English flag should float over, I will not say protect you; that is henceforth your business, not ours. There are many of our countrymen amongst you happy and contented, who no doubt were bitterly opposed to our plan of freeing Ireland, while some others might entertain a different opinion. We now desire to live at peace with you and them, and when you commence house keeping on your own account, if you should send us a pressing invitation, we will be pleased to visit you, or, if you should prefer to join the great family of Uncle Sam, we will be delighted to receive and recognize you as brothers. As for the trouble and expence we have been to you of late, what have you actually lost? Nothing. Look at your condition from a military stand-point five years ago and look at it now. I repeat it, you have lost nothing; and I would respectfully suggest that you place on the credit side of that little account on your ledger of five million of dollars, which the newspapers say you are going to present to Uncle Sam as indemnity for losses sustained in resisting Fenian invasions, twenty millions gained in military prestige, you will still have fifteen millions to your credit. This proceeding will be much more sensible than to prove your ingratitude to Uncle Sam by presenting him the above bill, for he has been a good friend of yours on two occasions within the recollection of the present generation.

HIS RELEASE.

Although sentenced to two years' imprisonment, I did not expect to remain in confinement that length of time. Neither did I at first look for so early a release, until I heard the numerous petitions gotten up in almost every section of the country, signed by all classes of citizens. The first of which I had any knowledge was stated in St. Louis, and presented to the President in person, on the occasion of his visit to that city, by Mayor Cole, Judge Daily, Hon. Eustas Wells, and others. Afterwards when such men as Generals B. F. Butler and N. P. Banks of Massachusetts, Gen. Schenck of Ohio, Hon. James M. Cavanagh of Montana, Hon. Horace Greeley and Hon. Thomas Murphy of New York, and hundreds of the best men of the country, as well as numerous organizations, interested themselves in the matter, I knew that, as these parties represented the wish of the nation would feel justified in granting our release, and on receipt of the following letter was satisfied that we had not much longer to remain in prison.

New York, October 4, 1870.

GEN. JOHN O'NEIL.

DEAR SIR. Although I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, I sympathized with you in your misfortune and imprisonment. I thought that the time had come for your liberation, and that I would do something towards it. A week ago I spoke to Mr. Greeley about you and your fellow prisoners. He told me he would use all his influence for you; but as he was

going to the West the next day, he had not time until his return. But Mr. Greeley told me to go to Thomas Murphy, Collector of the Port of New York, and say to him that Mr. Greeley wanted him to act in your behalf immediately. I did so. Mr. Murphy took hold of the matter earnestly; saw President Grant about the matter last Friday, who said, that immediately on his return to Washington, he would issue a proclamation for your release. You may expect it every moment; but keep this private until you receive it. Many others interested themselves in the matter; Gen. Woodford, Gen. Porter, and your friends of the "Irish Republican Central Club of New York." After your liberation I would like to meet you some afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at Sweeney's Hotel, New York.

Your friend,

THOMAS MCGRAW.

247 E. 30th St., New York.

When the President got to Washington the indictments on which we were tried were written for, and, as soon as they arrived, and the necessary papers could be made out, our pardons were granted. I now beg to return my sincere thanks on behalf of myself and fellow prisoners, to the numerous parties who interested themselves in procuring our release.

WAR LESSONS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

THE GERMAN FIELD POST.

Amongst the commonest abuses was the sending home of dirty linen of a small size, such as socks, pocket handkerchiefs, and the like, which not only added considerably to the weight of the bags, but were in no way conducive to the cleanliness of their contents. Others had half-a-dozen cigars sent in a letter, and some ounces of tobacco in another; a pipe has not unfrequently been the contents of one; and one loving father sent his boy a pound of butter, neatly wrapped up in a large envelope, and addressed to "Hermann Schawotzky, Jun., 20th Regiment." The condition of the letters that shared the same bag may be imagined.

A DRUM HEAD COMMUNION.

The drum altar was erected under a large tree on the borders of the forest; the regiment stood in the form of a horseshoe on the mountain slope, the band at my side. The echo of our singing and the chorale, sounded remarkably sweet, especially while the band played "Jesus my trust" during the celebration of the Lord's Supper. There were nearly 600 who took part in the communion. Two hundred men in double file stepped forward simultaneously, forming themselves into a half-circle; a soldier accompanied me carrying a jug of wine, as I passed up and down their ranks, and in this way the service proceeded rapidly. Those who had partaken of the supper sat quietly in the shade at the border of the forest, and at the concluding prayer closed in again in a large circle around the altar. It was the most impressive celebration of the Lord's Supper that I have ever witnessed. Some of the officers stepped up to me with tears in their eyes, and acknowledged that since their confirmation they had never been so moved by any communion service as by this one on the field of battle.—From the Chaplain at the Field of War.

LOOTING THE CHAPLAIN.

The Prince (Luitpold of Bavaria) asked to see his authority, which was most willingly produced for his inspection. He found it satisfactory, and said "You may pass through." No sooner had the Prince said this than he noticed the stately horse which

belonged to the field preacher, and had it taken away. The minister calmly remonstrated against this, appealing to the German compact. But the Prince replied abruptly "The horse is branded, and not private property, it belongs to the King of Prussia, and is therefore a prize of war." All the pleadings of the field preacher, and the reference he had made to the services which he had rendered to the Protestant Bavarians in the hospital, were of no avail. The Prince answered "You hold an office which is indeed honorable, and in which I wish you God's blessing, but the horse belongs to me. He further added "The Prussians have taken away the horse belonging to my adjutant, and therefore I must hold myself blameless as to this." Some of the officers also said ironically "Parson, you will find walking more agreeable to you than riding." There was nothing for it but to yield and go forward on foot, and pick up such conveyance as could be found.—From the Chaplain at the Field of War.

A GERMAN CAMP SERMON.

Referring to religion, who was this, think you, that came running to the front with white hair and black skirts flying behind him on the wind? The divisional chaplain good cleric of England—a big bottle in one hand and a prayer-book in the other. The bottle contained a cordial; no man needs to be told what kind of cordial the prayer-book contained. I wish you could afford space for a translation of all the prayers in this little war gospel. The army chaplains have compiled a variety of short and simple prayers for the troops in various circumstances. There is one for men on the *feldwacht* another, pure and pathetic in its beautiful simplicity, for the *wunde*. And no doubt Herr Pastor, as he went to the front amid the hail-storm of bullets, had his finger on the page on which this prayer is printed. The good man was out of breath, and he had a smear of clay on his shoulder, for as he gaspingly told me, his horse had already been shot under him. When next I saw him, he was behind a wall in Grandes Tapes among a group of prostrate men, and he was lifting up his voice in prayer amidst the roar of artillery.

By special request of the troops stationed in Retonfay, there was divine service in a meadow in the vicinity of the village. The division chaplain officiated, and the brigadier general was present with his staff. It was a fine sight to see the four battalions, numbering as many thousand men, drawn up in a hollow square, with the clergyman and the regimental band in the centre. The service commenced with a hymn, in which all the troops joined with fervor. This was followed by the liturgy, with full choral service. Then the minister preached a kind of informal sermon. He selected no scripture text, his text was the duty of a Christian soldier in war time. His words evidently came from the heart, and as evidently went to the heart. When he spoke of the friends at home longing for tidings from the front and yet half afraid to hear them, lest they should learn that the loved ones had fallen in battle, many were the heads bent down on the manly chests, and many a gallant soldier held his hand before his eyes to hide the starting tear. It was remarkable what an effect the chaplain's words had in stimulating correspondence when the service was over. Round each *feldwebel* there was quite a little crowd eager to obtain the "correspondence cards" on which the troops mostly write their brief epistles, and the post corporal had enough to do to carry the great bag with which he went over to the field post in Flaville.

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, recently arrived from the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock, near London, England, is desirous to obtain a situation as Armourer in a Volunteer Corps. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, December 24, 1870.

52-3m.



DOMINION OF CANADA

COPY.

No. 291.

QUEBEC, September 7th, 1870.

My Lord :

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

I have, &c., (Signed.)

JOHN YOUNG,

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

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

SIR,--

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

I have, &c., (Signed.)

EDWARD KENNY, Administrator.

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

Copy.

Canada.

No. 262.

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

Downing Street, 8th October, 1870.

SIR,--

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have, &c.

(Signed,) RIA BERLEY.

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

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The Subscribers manufacture TYPE REVOLVING Double and Single Cylinder Printing Machines,

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CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, Dec. 16, 1870.

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the under- signed, endorsed "Tenders for Piers, Ottawa River Works," will be received at this Office until Thursday the 29th instant at noon, for the construction of two Boom Piers at High Falls, and one Pier at Romani's rafting ground on the Outongue River.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of the Ottawa River Works, whose 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 fulfilment of the contract, must be attached to each tender.

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

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 29th Dec., 1870. 52-11



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Wednesday, 10th day of Nov., 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS It has been represented to His Excellency, that the public convenience would be promoted if the Out-Ports of St. Armand and Rouse's Point, which are situated in closer proximity to the Port of St. Johns, than to that of Montreal, with which they are now connected, were detached from the last mentioned Port and placed under the survey of St. Johns; His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Hon the Minister of Customs, and under and in pursuance of the 8th section of the Act 31st Victoria, Cap 6, intituled:

"An Act respecting the Customs," has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby ordered, that on from and after the First day of December next the Out-Ports of St. Armand and Rouse's Point shall be, and they are hereby respectively detached from the Port of Montreal, and placed under the survey of the Port of St. Johns, in the Province of Quebec.

WM. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council, Canada. Ottawa, Nov. 15th, 1870. 47-31

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL of Current Events, Literature, Science, and Art, Agriculture and Merchants, Fashion and Amusement.

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CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, Nov. 3rd, 1870.

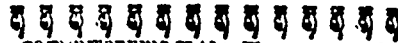
To COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS:

"SLATE,"—SCHEDULE C.—FREE GOODS.

With reference to this item of the Tariff, it is held by the Department, that SLATE simply in a quadrangular form, whatever may be its size or thickness is entitled to exemption. If otherwise, specially shapen, or if not polished, or artificially bored, it becomes subject to 15 per cent. and 5 per cent. duty, as a non-enumerated article.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs. Ottawa, Nov., 11th, 1870. 47-31



TO THE WORKING CLASSES.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from \$16 to \$25 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to examine work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. If, after, if you want permanent, profitable work, address L. C. ALLEN & CO., ACROSTIA MAINE.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED GUIDE & HANDBOOK

OF

OTTAWA.

It is the intention of the undersigned shortly to issue a work bearing the above title, in which all the public institutions in and around the city—the principal places of business, and many of the private residences of our leading citizens—shall be shown on wood engravings, specially got up, at great expense, for this work. The engravings shall be accompanied by descriptive letter-press matter, from the pens of some of the ablest literati in the city, and will include sketches of the rise, progress, and present magnitude of our great Lumbering establishments, the magnificent stores, and the princely residences with which the city and vicinity abound. Sketches of the early life and business habits of several of our most successful business men will also be given, and to those who prefer it, a steel or wood engraved portrait.

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

To this end agents will, in a few days, wait on the principal business men, to ascertain the extent to which they will be willing to patronize it, and if satisfactory, the work will be commenced at once.

To those desirous of having their places of business engraven, and published in the Handbook, it may be well to state the terms on which it can be done. It is proposed that the work shall be of a size similar to the Handbook of the Parliamentary Buildings, recently published by Mr. Bureau, and that the engravings shall each fill half a page—the other half to be filled with such matter as the owners may desire.

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

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

Parties requiring illustrations will be expected to furnish photographs to the publishers. When the work is complete, the engravings shall be the property of the advertiser, to be used at any future time he may wish. The work will contain a well executed Map and Plan of the City.

Illustrations and Diagrams of the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings will be given, with ample directions for those having business to transact in connection therewith.

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Each Advertiser or Patron will be entitled to a number of copies of the work.

All Public Institutions, Churches, &c., will be included in the book; sketches of scenery, &c., &c.

CARROLL RYAN, Editor.

HUNTER, ROSE & CO., PRINTERS.

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Newspaper readers will find it an invaluable aid to a proper understanding of the news from that interesting region.

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

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

City Hall, Ottawa, March, 21, 1870. 13-4.

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