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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IV.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1870.

No. 104.

CANADA: THE FENIAN RAID AND THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

[From Blackwood's Magazine for October.]

The last half century has been signalised by the rise of a sect whose members have appropriated or have complacently accepted the designation of *Rationalists*. Few departments of human knowledge and inquiry have escaped their invasion. We have Rationalists in religion, Rationalists in art, Rationalists in politics; and although it cannot justly be disputed that the world owes much to the new philosophy, it yet appears to us that a higher intelligence, looking down with inscrutably calm view on our petty mundane controversies, would be not unlikely to pronounce the judgment that the prophets of the new sect, as represented by the Renans, the Goldwin Smiths, and the Dilkes, are in many respects as credulous and as narrow-minded as the most bigoted adherents of the old superstitions whose errors they have made it their business to expose.

Our present concern is with the teachings of the political Rationalists, and more especially with that branch which treats of colonial relations to the parent state.

"Nothing can be a greater error than to suppose that we are indebted for any very considerable portion of our national greatness to the extent of our colonial dominions. In all those cases in which we carry on a really beneficial trade with a colony, the chances are ten to one we should carry it on to an equal extent were it independent; while the numbers of our colonies, their distance from the United Kingdom, the ease with which some of them may be attacked during war, and the difficulty and expense of defending them, are very grave considerations. On the whole, it will probably be found, if rightly examined, that the retention of distant territories, as colonies that have overcome the difficulties incident to their establishment, and are in a condition to defend and govern themselves, is a source of weakness rather than of strength. We derive our superior wealth and civilization from totally different sources—from the moral and physical advantages which have made the United Kingdom the headquarters, as it were, of freedom, civilization, and manufacturing industry; and while we possess these, we need not fear that any serious injury will result from circumscribing the extent of our colonial dominion."

That is the creed, as expounded by McCulloch, which is professed by the school of thinkers we have alluded to; which makes the greatness of a nation's trade and the greatness of that nation convertible terms bearing identically the same signification, which holds that nothing in the world is of any account that does not possess an exchangeable value in cash.

We hold, on the contrary, that the motive forces of the world are to be found in ideas and sentiments. France makes war for an idea, as we have learnt on high authority; and two millions of men are at this moment withdrawn from the blessed productive labours of peaceful industry, and are engaged in cutting each other's throats, for no material object whatever, but solely for a sentiment—the sentiment of national honor.

What is the motive which sends a man charging up the slope of "the imminent and deadly breach" with all the ardour of a young lover about to clasp his bride, but the thirst after the "bubble reputation"?

What is it that makes old men tottering on the verge of the grave—men of ancient names, titled men, who possess one would suppose all this world's good that heart can desire—what is it, we say, that makes them restless and miserable with a dissatisfied longing after an impalpable something, represented perhaps by a ribbon of a particular breadth and hue, but the craving for increased consideration in the eyes of their fellow-men during the few and evil days that are left them?

Do we not know that men individually are ready to imperil their lives—nay, their very souls—for some object or sentiment more impalpable than air? and yet we are to trust the economists—whose peculiar dictum is that what is best for the individual must also be best for the nation, which is only an aggregation of individuals—when they tell us that Great Britain would be *Greater Britain* if stripped of her transmarino empire and limited to her two little islands in the north sea, just in proportion as her expenditure and responsibilities would be diminished.

Are we then to believe that there is no moral power in the pride which the citizens of a state may feel in the greatness of its empire? Is there no moral power, for example, in the Englishman's boast that he is the subject of a dominion on which the sun never sets? An empire must be perilously near its fall where the notion exists to any extent that the distinction and the prestige and the moral force which are the attributes of empire are not worth preserving, if so be their preservation entail an expenditure of money.

But it would not suffice for the anti colonial party that her distant dependencies should cost England nothing. They advocate the severance of the connection on the ground that its continuance involves the inconvenient and dangerous obligation of defending them in war.

Fortunately these views, although held until lately by an apparently increasing party, have fallen into discredit with the public, and the present Government has declared that the whole strength of the empire would be put forth to defend the colonies if attacked—a declaration which, there is shrewd reason to suspect, was extracted sorely against the grain.

Of late years the complaint has been, and not without affording a plausible text to the anti-colonial party, that the connection is maintained exclusively for the benefit of the offspring, and at the sole charges of the parent. Not only are the colonies allowed to regulate their trade with foreign nations as they think proper, but even to tax, and in some cases to tax heavily, the manufactures and produce of the mother country. The one contribution which the colonists make towards the cost of the connection is in the payment of the salaries of their respective governors; and those officers constitute the only remaining symbol of England's authority over her lusty offspring—an authority which is practically little more than nominal.

On the other hand, England has until lately maintained in her distant dependencies a large military force, towards the cost of which—save in the exceptional cases of Australia and New Zealand, and to a small extent also in Canada—the colonies have contributed nothing, and she is, moreover, saddled with the inconvenient and dangerous obligation of defending them in war.

That is the case against the colonies; and though our limits do not permit a minute examination of the general question whether the possession of great and loyal dependencies such as Canada and Australia do or do not increase the power of England, we hold it to be easily demonstrable that our colonial empire gives us consideration and prestige are synonyms for influence and power, that the colonies do not form any drain on our resources in peace; and that, far from being a necessary weakness in war, they might, if properly organized, be made the source of greatly increased strength to the empire.

We postpone to some future occasion the arguments by which we conceive the foregoing conclusions might be established, and turn now to our special subject, the exceptional case of Canada.

The policy of both the great governing parties of England has been for some years past to reduce the colonial military garrisons, and to throw on the colonists the cost of maintaining such garrisons as they may respectively desire to retain. And in general terms this policy is just and wise, provided always the diminution of our forces serving abroad is not made the excuse—as it has lately been, and with what wisdom the present condition of Europe bears convincing testimony—for a *pro tanto* reduction of the army. But this is a danger to which we must always be exposed by our form of government, by the operation of which, while wisdom is with the few the power of the purse is with the many, who will never be persuaded to tax themselves to provide against a danger which is not certain and pressing. And whenever, by reason of the withdrawal of colonial garrisons, the number of troops at home becomes largely increased, there is a certainty—except in a case like the present, when war is raging around us—that the public will cry out against the extravagance of maintaining the increased numbers brought under their eyes, and will force on the Government a reduction of the army.

But although the policy of requiring the colonists to maintain the military force stationed among them for their convenience and protection is abstractedly just, it would be quite as absurd and illogical to apply it to all colonies alike as to fit all mankind with boots of the same measure. There is no analogy between the case of Canada and that of colonies like New Zealand and Australia, which have maintained the garrisons at their own charges.

New Zealand is inhabited by savage tribes, whose friendly or hostile demeanor depends very much on the acts of the self governing colonists; and it is fitting that these latter, if they provoke a war with the natives, should bear the charge of carrying it on.

The military force stationed in Australia is principally necessary for police purposes in connection with the gold-fields; and as it is solely for the comfort and convenience of the colonists, it is right they should bear the burden of the cost.

Canada, on the other hand, possesses a vast length of frontier separating her from a foreign nation of an aggressive and jealous disposition, greatly her superior in wealth and population, and with purely democratic institutions, which render it always difficult, sometimes impossible for the executive to control the popular feeling; and if a regular garrison is required in Canada at all, it is for imperial and not colonial purposes. Lord Granville and Mr. Cardwell assert that a regular garrison is not needed in Canada at all; and Lord Granville has on more than one occasion advanced the singular argument, that the withdrawal of British troops would remove what has been heretofore a standing temptation to Americans to attack Canada, the principal inducement being supposed by his lordship to consist in the wish to humiliate England by the capture of her red coats.

This is certainly a remarkable conclusion, the direct opposite of which appears to us to be the true one. So long as Canada remains a dependency, the presence of a hostile force on the Canadian soil is the same in principle as the presence of a hostile force in Sussex or Yorkshire. England cannot escape insult from the act of any foreign power invading one of her colonies by the withdrawal of her troops; neither can she evade the obligation to resent and oppose

such invasion. In view of a war with the United States, it might fairly become a question whether, accepting the obligation to defend Canada if attacked, the maintenance therein of a regular military force would be the best means to that end in the absence of adequate support from colonial levies and colonial fortifications.

In the event of a war there are two possible methods of defending Canada—the one direct, the other indirect.

The direct method would consist in opposing an invading army on Canadian soil.

The indirect method would consist in waging a naval warfare against the United States seaboard, in the hope of inflicting such damage as should compel the enemy to make peace on our own terms: a method which would have the disadvantage of leaving Canada temporarily to her own resources to wage an unequal contest against an invading enemy greatly her superior in numbers and in all the appliances of war.

Now, in respect to the direct method of defence, it would obviously be a great disadvantage to England, if Canada were to be the battle-field, that the communications of that battle-field with its base of operations should be by a line three thousand miles in length across a stormy ocean, while the enemy would be fighting at its own door. The base of operations for the defence of Canada should be organised in Canada itself, and to this end the following measures are necessary, viz:

1st. The organisation of the militia of the Dominion.

2nd. The construction of intrenched camps in the great centres of population, where the arms and stores which would be required for the warlike equipment of the militia and fighting population of the different districts might be kept constantly in readiness for an emergency.

It must be borne in mind that only the volunteer militia, numbering 40,000 men, who can be regarded merely as the advance guard of the main Canadian army, have as yet received any training or equipment. But the intrenched camps would form rallying points for the fighting population of their respective districts, who would find arms and supplies, and would soon acquire some military organisation, within the secure area of the camps. Without these fortified places there would be no means of utilising the strong and willing arms of the population; for the depots of arms and warlike material being now fixed at one extremity of the long frontier, and the communications lying just within and parallel to the frontier, a powerful enemy could easily forbid the transport of any part of these stores to the different districts west of Montreal, and to this end his first efforts would be directed.

Both of the measures here enumerated have, since the close of the American Civil War, been repeatedly urged on the Canadian Government by successive English Ministers; and the Canadian Parliament responded by passing in the session of 1868—

1st. A Militia Law, applicable to all the provinces of the new Dominion, which provides for the yearly training of 40,000 men of the active or volunteer militia, as well as for the enrollment, by a very simple machinery, of the whole male population liable to military service; and the bill contains the important proviso that *the enrolment of the men has the same force in law as their embodiment*, so that the Governor General has the legal power, by a stroke of the pen, to place the whole or any part of the militia of

the country on active duty without the further intervention of Parliament.

2nd. A bill empowering the Government to raise a loan of five million dollars for the construction of fortifications on the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament, the works to be executed at such localities and on such plan as might be prescribed by the Home Government.

These measures were passed against the strong opposition of a large party of economical reformers; but the working of the Militia Law depends of course on the yearly voted estimates, and no expenditure can take place under the Fortification Bill without the previous approval by Parliament of the details; and the Canadian Government will want all the strength they can command to give practical effect to those measures.

We confess our inability to discover on what equitable grounds Canada can be called upon to provide the cost of fortifications of which the object is altogether imperial; and we hold that England would be bound to defend Canada *directly*, if attacked, by the employment of an English army on Canadian soil, even though Canada declines to assume any responsibility beyond the equipment and training of her 40,000 excellent volunteer militia—a force which, in proportion to the wealth and population of the two countries respectively, is much larger than the English army and militia, and even exceeds that army with all its reserves taken together.

(To be continued.)

The annual rifle match of No. 3 Company, Q.O.R., took place at the Garrison range, Toronto, on Saturday, Oct. 15th. Ranges 200, 300, 400 and 500 yards; five rounds at each range; 200 yards from the shoulder, remainder any position; ties to be decided according to Wimbledon rules.

	Points.
1st prize, silver urn, value \$18, won by Pte. G. Fox.....	59
2nd " silver teaset, value \$12, won by Col. Sgt. John Bailey.....	59
3rd " barrel of ale, presented by Thompson & Allen, value \$7.50, won by Sgt. C. E. Gardner.....	57
4th " silver coffee pot, value \$7, won by Pte. John Trotter.....	51
5th " pair toilet glasses and perfumery, presented by Elliott & Co., value \$5, won by Pte. H. Teskey.....	49
6th " silver cup, value \$5, won by Capt. Bennett.....	17
7th " pair salts, mustard and pepper castor, value \$5, won by Private W. Montgomery.....	17
8th " silver cup and box cigars, presented by J. Brown, British Hotel, value \$5, won by Sgt. W. W. Fox.....	17
9th " box cigars, presented by Taylor and Wilson, value \$4, won by Private H. Mace.....	10
10th " satchel, presented by Miss Maggie Fox, value \$2.50, won by Pte. F. Segram.....	38
11th " butter cooler, presented by Miss Fox, value \$2, won by Private W. Warren.....	36
12th " work box, value \$1.50, won by H. Blight.....	31

John Gordon, Esq., of Gordon & McKay, presented to the Company \$25 in cash for the purchase of prizes.

100TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL CANADIAN).—The regiment was inspected by Major General Sir John Garvoek, K.C.B., at Salford Barracks, on Saturday, the 1st inst. The troops went through the bayonet and platoon exercise, and various evolutions, and at the conclusion the General expressed himself in terms of approbation on the soldier-like appearance and efficiency of the men. He particularly complimented Col. Campbell on the high state of efficiency the regiment had attained in the new drill.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—I seldom attempt to reply to newspaper correspondence, but your Brockville one of last week, who styles himself a Volunteer, (but if rumour speaks the truth he is not, or never has been one, except a short time during the last "Fenian Raid," when he got a good position for so doing; if this is correct he is, comparatively speaking, a stranger here, having taken up his residence in the town but a few months since), consequently, under these circumstances, I cannot allow so efficient, popular and energetic an officer as Lt. Col. Buell, our worthy Major and President of the Rifle Association, to be insulted by one who knows so little of the circumstances, without replying, and I hurl back the accusation of incompetency against the President with contempt, knowing that if all the property owners and old residents of the town were consulted, they would pronounce him the most competent, popular and efficient person for the different positions he occupies, than could be procured in the town.

Had your correspondent worked for the past eight years as the President and officers of the Association have for the encouragement of rifle shooting, the success of which is admitted throughout the Province, he would know something of the difficulty in procuring annually prizes of sufficient value to attract competitors from a distance. And as much as he may sneer at the prizes offered, the donors of the present year have always sustained the Association, and if there are more liberal persons in the town their liberality does not run in this way.

The President in addition to his being Major of the town, is "Master in Chancery," and being particularly engaged with his profession at the time he was preparing the programmes, they were not issued as early as the Association contemplated, but as soon as printed they were sent to each captain, as well as several other officers in the town, placed in the hotels, saloons, post office and bank, and several posted through the streets. They were also sent to Ottawa, Fitzroy, Pakenham, Almonte, Carleton Place, Smith's Falls, Frankville, Lansdowne, Gananoque, Prescott, Merrickville, Cornwall and other places. Thus you will observe the charge of suppressing information is not correct.

I think the reputation of the Brockville Association and marksmen are such as to convince the public that they court competition instead of avoiding it, and had your correspondent accepted the frequent and repeated invitations to accompany the Club at practice, (which he has persistently declined), he would probably have learned this.

I feel that it is not necessary to go into

this matter further, and in apologizing for thus troubling you I promise not to revert to the subject again.

Yours truly,

OBSERVER.

Brockville, October 26th, 1870.

THE ALDWELL TROPHY.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—In your issue of the 17th inst. appeared a letter from Major Scoble, intended to clear the Ontario Rifle Association from any blame in connection with keeping back the above prize and \$75 from the men who won it, viz, the 2nd Batt. G.T.R.B. I fully expected something further on the subject in your issue of the 24th inst., and was gratified to find your editorial containing an article from the *Belleville Intelligencer*, strongly condemning the action of the Association in withholding the prize. Major Scoble, and the officers connected with the Council, deserve the warmest thanks of the Volunteers in Ontario for their courtesy and the energy they showed at the late match, and no one will more readily than myself give them credit for the same. But it is quite possible for them to make mistakes; and I have not yet met a man since the match who upholds their decision in the above. With your permission I wish to refer to Major Scoble's letter. First of all let me state that the letter of Capt. Esdaile was not prompted in any manner by Capt. Bell or myself, and we knew no more of it than Major Scoble did until we saw it in your columns. His remark "hence the newspaper correspondence into which they (meaning Capt. Bell and myself) have brought as their champion an illogical and blind partizan (meaning Capt. Esdaile)," is, therefore, to say the least of it, superfluous. It is needless to go over the whole grounds again, but I should imagine that the report of the Adjutant General, which is distributed gratis by Government, and which says there are 19 companies of the G.T.R.B. in Ontario, carries more weight than the Militia List, the publication of which is a private speculation. Still the 19 companies of our Battalion in Ontario are included in that nineteen. The Ontario Rifle Association say to this, "we don't deny that your companies are in Ontario, but your Battalion is not." Now as six out of nine companies are in Ontario and are prohibited from firing in Quebec, I think it will strike any right minded man that the word *quibble* as used by the *Intelligencer* takes in the whole case; outside of the fact of their allowing us to fire at all at Toronto. Major Scoble speaks of the Trophy going out of the Province. Does anybody suppose that if we should win the trophy a second time, thus becoming absolute owners, we would permit the three companies of our Battalion in Montreal to have a word to say as to its possession? or does anyone suppose that they would wish it? A little further on he says, "had their course been different,

(meaning Capt. Bell and myself as leaders of the team), the Council would doubtless have given an extra money prize, hoping &c." I confess I do not know what Major Scoble means by this, except that he said to me on the last day of the match, if it had not been for that article in the *Telegraph* the Council would have given us a special prize of \$75 or \$100. I failed then, and I fail now, to see the connection between the Ontario Rifle Association and the *Daily Telegraph*, or our team and "that article."

Major Scoble says, "he (Capt. Esdaile) also refers to the paragraph stating that the Grand Trunk men were satisfied with the ruling of the Council. I have never seen such a statement in the *Globe*, but will vouch for the correctness of the paragraph, word for word, which he so unfairly quotes in his letter, &c." The facts as to this are as follows:—On Monday, Sept. 26th, the *Globe* had a statement in its account of the conclusion of the match that even the Grand Trunk men were satisfied the Council could not have decided otherwise in regard to the Aldwell Trophy. On Wednesday, the 28th Sept., a letter flatly denying this, from "One of the Team," was published in the *Globe*. I don't think Major Scoble means the same paragraph; but his letter reads as if he did, and it is as well that your readers should know how the case really stood.

In conclusion I may quote once more the provisions of the match: "To be competed for by ten officers, non commissioned officers or men from any Battalion, Brigade, Squadron, or Field Battery of Volunteer Militia in Ontario." Great stress has been laid on the words "in Ontario" by the Ontario Rifle Association. I would just say that we were and are ten officers, non commissioned officers and men of Volunteer Militia in Ontario and nowhere else, sworn in, drilled and equipped and paid there, and all of the same Battalion, and I would also say that I think the above regulation was mainly intended to prevent ten officers, ten N.C. officers, or ten men from different Battalions, &c., clubbing together and making a team.

I may add that a week or two before the match I asked Major Scoble in his own office and in my capacity as a Grand Trunk officer, if we, i.e. the Ontario portion of our Battalion, would be allowed to shoot in the Battalion Match, and he answered very decidedly in the affirmative, on the strength of which we made up our team.

With the highest respect for the Executive of the Ontario Rifle Association, but yet not believing them infallible, and thanking you for your kindness *en avance*, in inserting this

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly,
W. CROWTHER,
Capt., 2nd Batt., G.T.R.B.

P.S.—I forgot to say that the G.T.R. Brigade was formed and divided into Battalions in 1866, before the names Ontario or Quebec, as now used, were known. We also object strongly to the use of the words *honorable defeat* in reference to our position. We sustained no defeat at all. W.C.

THE FISHERIES

TRIUMPHAL RESULT OF THE NEW POLICY

The *Halifax Reporter* says in a recent issue:—

"The American fishery in the Gulf this year is admitted to be a complete failure, and many vessels are already leaving for home. At this season when mackerel are fat and valuable, they can only be caught near shore, and the vigilance of Captain Scott and his fleet renders poaching a risky business. On the other hand, our own people have been unusually successful in the mackerel fishing this season, and many of them even assured the Minister that the largeness of the catch taken, together with its enhanced value, in consequence of the failure of the foreign fishermen, would more than compensate for the duty their fish had to meet in the United States markets. They attributed the result to the efficient protection of the past season."

PARTICULARS OF VESSELS SEIZED IN THE WATERS OF THE DOMINION—CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY BETWEEN THE COLONIAL AND HOME NAVAL DEPARTMENTS.

Writing on the 10th inst., the Ottawa correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says:

The particulars of the seizure of vessels, either registered in ports of the United States, or suspected of belonging to United States citizens, although registered in the Dominion, for violations of fishery laws, for smuggling, or for the offence designated "irregular papers," have been supplied me for publication in the *Tribune* through the courtesy of Mr. Deputy Smith, Department of Marine and Fisheries. The fishing schooner *Wampatuck*, registered at Plymouth, United States, was seized by the *Ida E.*, commanded by James A. Tory. The seizure took place in Aspy Bay, N.S., and the case is before the Admiralty Courts. The *J. H. Nickerson* was seized in Ingonish Bay, also by the *Ida E.*, and carried into port where she awaits the decision of the Courts. She hails from Salem, Mass., and is a fishing schooner. The schooner *Minnie*, also seized by *Ida E.*, near Sidney, is a Halifax (N.S.) vessel, and was seized for smuggling, some of the parties implicated being citizens of the United States. The schooner *H. B. Lewis* also hails from Halifax, N.S., and was seized for smuggling at the Henry Island by the *Sweepstakes*, commanded by Captain J. C. Carmichael. The schooner *A. H. Wanson*, registered at Gloucester U.S., was also seized by Capt. Carmichael at Sea Wolfe Island. In the latter instance the vessel was carried into port, and the case at once proceeded with in the courts, the result being that the proceeding was set aside and the vessel released. The *Lizzie A. Farr*, also hailing from Gloucester, was seized at the Seven Islands, St. Lawrence river, Quebec Province, by La Canadienne, commanded by Napoleon Lavoie. The schooner *Lettie* was seized for having irregular papers. This is a complicated case, the vessel hailing from Prince Edward's Island, and being alleged to belong to American owners. The seizure was made on the Bay des Chaleurs, Quebec Province, by the *Henry E. Betts* of the *Ella G. McLean*. The last vessel on the list so far, is the *S. G. Marshall*, hailing also from Prince Edward's Island, suspected of being owned by citizens of the United States. This is also an intricate case, and will take some time to decide. The *S. G. Marshall* was captured by Captain Hardinge, of H.M.S. *Valorous*, and is the only one taken by any of Her Majesty's fleet. The aggregate value of these captures is stated at about \$75,000,

gold, but it seems by no means certain that half of them will be condemned by the Admiralty Courts. All vessels seized for violations of the fishery laws have been taken within the limit of three miles from the shore, and not three miles outside the head lands; so that in respect to the vexed question of protected limit, the Canadians have taken care not to run the risk of mischance. The instructions given to commanders of Canadian fishery police schooners are, not to attempt seizure outside of an imaginary line three miles from any shore."

There has been an unpleasant correspondence between the Marine and Fisheries Department and Admiral Wellesley, commanding the British North American Squadron of Her Majesty's fleet. A sufficient force of British vessels was cruising about for the protection of the fisheries, but the Dominion Government organized a fleet of armed schooners to act independently of Imperial authority and assistance. The Department asked Admiral Wellesley to instruct his captains to report all cases of seizures effected by them to the nearest Dominion authorities, while on the other hand the Dominion Commander would be instructed to pay the Admiral a like courtesy, at his headquarters, Halifax; by which means due account would be kept of the proceedings of both Imperial and Dominion forces. The Admiral's reply was of an indignant character, and curt in the extreme; bluntly stating that the writer was an Admiral in Her Majesty's service: that he could not think of reporting himself or the vessels under his command to a junior Department (like the Marine Department of a British Colony) and that in fine he should not do it. There the matter rests.

GREAT CATCHES ON LAKE HURON. The *Toronto Globe* says:—

"The fisheries on the east coast of Lake Huron and in Georgian Bay are a valuable means of subsistence and profit to our hardy and venturesome settlers on those lines of navigation. We are glad to learn that the season has set in so well, and that the catch of salmon trout and whitefish at the Fishing Islands is already very large. We have not received any particulars of the catch at other places on that coast yet, but the news from Fishing Islands, after somewhat doubtful anticipations on the part of the Huron and Bruce fishermen, is encouraging. A few days ago the steamer *Wm. Seymour* brought into Kincardine a good instalment of the present season's lake harvest, which consisted of 11,400 pounds of fresh fish and 700 packages of salted fish. It is also stated that one firm alone in Goderich has this fall handled 600,000 pounds of fresh fish taken at various points on that coast. Herrings, trout and whitefish, fresh cured, are now ordinary luxuries in the neighbourhood of Goderich and Kincardine."

Prince Gortschakoff is credited by an Austrian journal with having demanded of the Great Powers the removal of the prohibition against Russian war vessels appearing on the Black Sea. The present attitude of Russia is made the subject of speculative telegrams from sharp and over-wise correspondents of American journals. It is gravely stated that Russia has concluded a secret treaty by which Italy gains the Tyrol, though it is not stated what will be the Czar's acquisition. Some apprehension is said to have been caused in Germany by the continued massing on her eastern border of Russian troops. The remarks of the Russian journals are decidedly unfriendly to Count Bismarck and the Prussians and there

are other indications of hostility to the rising power.

THE COLONIES AND THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE AT LIVERPOOL.

A conference for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the value of the connection between the colonies and the mother country, and the desirability of strengthening the ties which at present unite them, took place on the 19th ult. in the offices of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. Sir Stafford Northcote (until the arrival of Sir John Lubbock) took the chair, and after alluding to the prevalent impression that our colonies were in danger of parting from the mother country, said that the present was a free conference, not for the discussion of special nostrums, but by contributing information to do something towards a better understanding of the questions arising from our colonial relations. He considered the doctrine that colonies were a source of weakness to the mother country to be a mistake. The same theory might be applied to commerce. It could be shown that even in war colonies might be very useful as store houses for the mother countries. But peace and not war, was the normal condition of the country. Though our colonies now were not the source of wealth to us that they were in protective times, and even levied duties upon British produce, he did not see how matters would be mended by cutting the connection. He thought that the friendly rivalry of a more liberal tariff in the British North American Confederation would have the best effect in producing uniformity and reduction in the United States code. One very strong and legitimate reason why the colonists should maintain their connection with us was, that by the appointment of a Governor General the mother country facilitated enormously the internal forms of Government in the Colonies; ministerial responsibility, and the possession of the old country as an arbiter in international questions being found to be a great advantage. Sir John Lubbock endorsed the views of Sir Stafford as to the importance of maintaining the connection between the mother country and the colonies. After some remarks from Mr. Macfie, M.P., Sir Henry Barkly, late Governor of Victoria, delivered a short address, in which he entirely agreed with the previous speakers as to the general principles which should regulate the connection between the mother country and the colonies. A great deal more, however, might be done at present by forbearance and moderation of expression on the part of our leading statesmen and writers than by the establishment of any particular theory of connection. The Australians felt deeply any disparaging expressions, such as "that they might go when they liked," "that England was not disposed to keep them," &c. Lord Milton dwelt particularly upon the importance of a better treatment of the North American colonies. The colonists had this impression and if it continued to exist it would be most detrimental to Great Britain and the Anglo-Saxon race in general. Lord Sandon, M.P., congratulated the meeting upon the improved feeling with regard to the British colonies which was manifested by the Government and the Legislature. The guaranteeing of the loan to New Zealand had altered the whole question. One great advantage of a meeting like this was to contradict the impression that England had any intention to break up that great British Confederacy which was the source of so much pride and

benefit to England. Let the whole power of the nation be now turned to the best mode of welding together for the future the various parts of the British Empire. After some remarks from Mr. Fowler, M.P., and others, the following resolution, moved by Sir John Lubbock, was adopted:—

“That this meeting, appreciating highly the importance of the colonial position of the British Empire, desires to see the relations between the mother country and our colonies maintained and improved.”

WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN CANADA BEFORE NOW.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE OF 1663.

We re-produce from the *Relation des Jesuites* the following description of an extraordinary earthquake in 1663:—

On the 5th of February, 1663, about half-past five o'clock in the morning, a great rushing noise was heard throughout the whole extent of Canada. The noise caused the people to run out of their houses into the streets, as if their habitations had been on fire; but instead of flames and smoke they were surprised to see the walls reeling backwards and forwards, and the stones moving, as if they were detached from each other. The bells sounded by the repeated shocks. The roofs of the buildings bent down, first on one side and then on the other. The timbers, rafters and planks cracked. The earth trembled violently and caused the stakes of the palisades and pailings to dance in a manner that would have been incredible had we not actually seen it in many places. It was at this moment that every one ran out of doors. Then were to be seen animals flying in every direction, children crying and screaming in the streets, men and women, seized with affright, stood horror struck with the dreadful scene before them, unable to move, and ignorant where to fly for refuge from the tottering walls and trembling earth, which threatened every instant to crush them to death, or to sink them into a profound and unmeasurable abyss. Some threw themselves on their knees into the snow, crossing their breasts and calling upon their saints to relieve them from the dangers with which they were surrounded. Others passed the rest of this dreadful night in prayer, for the earthquake ceased not, but continued at short intervals, with a certain undulating impulse, resembling the waves of the ocean, and the same qualmish sensations, or sickness at the stomach, was felt during the shocks as is experienced in a vessel at sea.

The violence of the earthquake was greatest in the forests, where it appeared as if there was a battle raging between the trees, for not only their branches were destroyed, but even their trunks are said to have been detached from their places and dashed against each other with inconceivable violence and confusion—so much so, that the Indians in their figurative manner of speaking, declared that all the forests were drunk. The war also seemed to be carried on between the mountains, some of which were torn from their bed and thrown upon others, leaving immense chasms in the places from whence they had issued, and the very trees with which they were covered sunk down leaving only their tops above the surface of the earth; others were completely overturned, their branches buried in the earth, and the roots only remaining above ground. During this general wreck of nature, the ice, upwards of six feet thick, was rent and thrown up in large pieces, and from the openings in many parts, there is-

sued thick clouds of smoke, or fountains of dirt and sand, which spouted up to a very considerable height. The springs were either choked up or impregnated with sulphur—many rivers were totally lost; others were diverted from their course, and their waters entirely corrupted. Some of them became yellow, others red, and the great river St. Lawrence appeared entirely white as far down as Tadousac. This extraordinary phenomenon must astonish those who know the size of the river, and immense body of water in various parts, which must have required such an abundance of matter to whiten it. During the earthquake many plainly saw the stakes of the picketing or palisades jump up as if they had been dancing, and that of two doors in the same room one opened and the other shut of their own accord; that the chimneys and tops of the houses bent like branches of trees agitated with the wind; that when they went to walk they felt the earth following them, and rising at every step they took, sometimes sticking against the soles of their feet and other things in a very forcible and surprising manner.

From Three Rivers, they write that the first shock was the most violent, and commenced with a noise resembling thunder. The houses were agitated in the same manner as the tops of trees during a tempest, with a noise as if fire was crackling in the garrets. The shock lasted half an hour or rather better, though its greatest force was properly not more than a quarter of an hour; and we believe there was not a single shock which did not cause the earth to open either more or less.

As for the rest, we have remarked that though this earthquake continued almost without intermission, yet it was not always of an equal violence. Sometimes it was like the pitching of a large vessel which dragged heavily at her anchors; and it was this motion that occasioned many to have a giddiness in their heads and qualmishness at their stomachs. At other times the motion was hurried and irregular, creating sudden jerks, some of which were extremely violent, but the most common was a slight tremulous motion, which occurred frequently, with little noise.

Many of the French inhabitants and Indians, who were eye-witnesses to the scene, state that a great way up the river of Trois Rivieres, about eighteen miles below Quebec, the hills which bordered the river on either side, and which were of a prodigious height, were torn from their foundations, and plunged into the river, causing it to change its course, and spread itself over a large tract of land recently cleared; the broken earth mixed with the waters, and for several months changed the colour of the great river St. Lawrence, into which that of Trois Rivieres disembogues itself. In the course of this violent convulsion of nature, lakes appeared where none ever existed before; mountains were overthrown, swallowed up by the gaping earth, or precipitated into adjacent rivers, leaving in their place frightful chasms or level plains; falls and rapids were changed into gentle streams, and gentle streams into falls and rapids. Rivers in many parts of the country sought other beds, or totally disappeared. The earth and the mountains was entirely split and rent in innumerable places, creating chasms and precipices whose depths have never yet been ascertained. Such devastation was also occasioned in the woods that more than one thousand acres in our neighbourhood were completely overturned; and where but a short time before nothing met the eye but an immense forest of trees, now

were to be seen extensive cleared lands, apparently cut up by the plough.

At Tadousac (about 150 miles below Quebec on the north side) the effect of the earthquake was not less violent than in other places; and such a heavy shower of volcanic ashes fell in that neighbourhood, particularly in the river St. Lawrence, that the waters were as violently agitated as during the tempest. Near St. Paul's Bay (about 50 miles below Quebec on the north side), a mountain, about a quarter of league in circumference, situated on the shore of the St. Lawrence, was precipitated into the river, but, as if it had only made a plunge, it rose from the bottom and became a small island, forming with the shore a convenient harbor, well sheltered from all winds. Lower down the river towards Point Allouettes, an entire forest of considerable extent was loosened from the main bank and slid into the river St. Lawrence, where the trees took fresh root.

There are three circumstances, however, which have rendered this extraordinary earthquake particularly remarkable: the first is its duration, having continued from February to August, that is to say more than six months almost without intermission.

“If,” says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, “Russia should crowd us to the wall in Asia, what a pretty pickle England would be in.” Of late years the power of Russia has been rapidly increasing, her material resources having been developed as civilisation pressed over its borders, and the policy of its government became more European than Asiatic. One seventh of the land of the globe is hers; her population is about 75,000,000 souls, and only her western border has to be defended. The Russian regular army is more than 800,000 men on a war footing; the army of the reserve is 126,925, and of the second reserve 200,000. Besides these are the Cossacks, who, in lieu of taxes to the government, render military service. Russia has improved weapons, 700,000 breech loading rifles, and abundant artillery. In 1869 its navy consisted of 290 steamers, with 2,205 guns; twenty-nine sailing vessels, with sixty-five guns; twenty-four ironclads, with one hundred and forty-nine guns; and a force of more than 60,000 sailors. From this it is evident how formidable a foe she would be and how much she has done since the Crimean war.

DISTANCES IN FRANCE.

The *New York Commercial* has collected from European sources the following table of distances, which should be preserved for reference. The distance from Paris to

	Miles.	Miles.	
Strasbourg.....	312	Gretz.....	21
Rheims.....	99	Longueville.....	55
Thionville.....	214	Flombeln.....	59
Nancy.....	229	Herme.....	62
Bar le Duc.....	158	Troyes.....	103
Chalons.....	107	Chaumont.....	162
Epervay.....	88	Mulhouse.....	391
Vitry le Vieille.....	117	Altkirch.....	294
Meux.....	28	Belfort.....	274
Soissons.....	65	Port d'Atelier.....	223
Toul.....	199	Champagny.....	283
Vitry le Francois.....	128	Jussey.....	215
Charleville.....	161	Chalindrey.....	191
Longuyon.....	214	Vesone.....	236
Montmedy.....	201	Bar sur Aube.....	137
Chaucency.....	197	Chalmaison.....	58
Fontoy.....	235	Gray.....	248
Sedan.....	170	Monterau.....	76
Hayange.....	240	Leon.....	87
Bazailles.....	174	Rethel.....	123
Pierrepont.....	220	Villers.....	48
Vesin.....	209	Bazancourt.....	106
Carignan.....	184	Palix.....	143
Donchery.....	108	Mahon.....	150
Bondy.....	6	Nouzou.....	148
Esby.....	2	Longpoint.....	55
Le Raincy.....	8	Crnoy.....	34
Lagny-Therouilly.....	17	Le Chatelet.....	116
Challes.....	11	Berzy.....	62
Noisy le Sec.....	5	Vetrey les Rheims.....	90

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 28th October, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS, (31.)

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

The following to be read as forming part of Paragraph 215, of the "Regulations and Orders for the Active Militia."

The Winter Great Coat for Officers of Infantry, to be made double breasted, of cloth same colour as that worn by the men, skirt four inches below knee, cuffs and collar of Grey Astrachan; buttons regulation pattern.

Officers of Rifle Corps to wear same description of Coat, substituting Black Astrachan for Grey, on cuffs and collar.

No. 2.

1st (or Ontario) Battalion of Riflemen.

To be Adjutant with rank of Captain:

Lieutenant and Captain Donald A. MacDonald, vice Parsons, reported unfit for duty by a Medical Board.

Leave of absence on private affairs is hereby granted to Captain T. Scott, for four months from 1st December next, and to Captain W. M. Herchmer until 31st March next.

VOLUNTEER.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton.

No. 7 Company, Dundas.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Color-Sergeant William Ogg, vice A. Sutor, left limits.

19th "Lincoln" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

William Stewart Downey, Esquire, M. D., vice W. Dugan, left limits.

46th "East Durham" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Port Hope.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

John P. Clemes, Gentleman, vice S. C. B. Dean, left limits.

56th "Grenville" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Millers Corners, Oxford.

To be Captain, provisionally:

Ambrose Clothier, Esquire, vice J. John-

ston, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

William Henry Mundle, Gentleman, vice T. Dunlop, resigned.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Richard Chambers, Gentleman, vice W. Eager, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The following officers holding certificates of qualification are hereby confirmed in their respective ranks:

Captain Joseph Pressor Redmond, M. S., 2nd class, No. 5 Company, 42nd Battalion, from 30th June, 1868.

Lieutenant Joseph A. Bradley, M.S., 2nd class, No. 5 Company, 42nd Battalion, from 30th June, 1868.

Captain William J. Anderson, M.S., 2nd class, No. 6 Company, 42nd Battalion, from 9th March, 1867.

Lieutenant Robert Grant, M.S., 2nd class, No. 9 Company, 43rd Battalion, from 14th December, 1866.

Ensign William M. Phillips, V. B., 2nd class, No. 1 Company, 41st Battalion, from 18th October, 1870.

Captain Allen Fraser, V.B., 2nd class, No. 4 Company, 42nd Battalion, from 18th October, 1870.

Captain Ira Morgan, V.B., 2nd class, No. 3 Company, 43rd Battalion, from 18th October, 1870.

Ensign John Carson, V.B., 2nd class, No. 3 Company, 43rd Battalion, from 18th October, 1870.

Captain Thomas Conley, M.S., 2nd class, No. 4 Company, 43rd Battalion, from 18th October, 1870.

Captain William Zeamon Helmer, M. S., 2nd class, No. 8 Company, 43rd Battalion, 18th October, 1870.

Lieutenant Thomas A. Kidd, V.B., 2nd class, No. 3 Company, 43rd Battalion, from 18th October, 1870.

Ensign Henry Stuart Weatherley, V. B., 2nd class, Civil Service Rifle Company.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

No. 2 Company of Engineers, Montreal.

The resignation of 2nd Lieutenant T. W. Peel is hereby accepted.

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

Captain Henry J. Bulmer, Junior, is hereby permitted to retire with the rank of Lieutenant.

The resignation of Captain Henry J. Mudge is hereby accepted.

4th Battalion "Chasseurs Canadien," Montreal.

The resignation of Captain and Adjutant Baudry is hereby accepted.

65th Battalion, "Mount Royal Rifles."

No. 3 Company.

The resignation of Ensign Joseph C. Marchand is hereby accepted.

Berthier "en haut" Infantry Company.

To be Captain, provisionally:

Severo Gagnon, Esquire, vice G. A. Kitson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Bonaventure Marine Company.

To be Ensign:

Thomas Arseneault, Gentleman, M.S., vice T. Winter, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The following officers holding certificates of qualification are hereby confirmed in their respective ranks:

Captain Francois X. Genest, M.S., 2nd class, No. 5 Company, 17th Battalion, from 2nd April, 1869.

Lieutenant J. Alfred Guenette, M.S., 2nd class, No. 5 Company, 17th Battalion, from 2nd April, 1869.

Ensign Louis Blais, M.S., 2nd class, No. 5 Company, 17th Battalion, from 2nd April, 1869.

Captain William Thompson, M.S., 2nd class, No. 4 Company, 55th Battalion, from 29th May, 1868.

Captain Phillippe C. Dupuis, M.S., 1st class, No. 1 Company, 61st Battalion, from 18th December, 1868.

Lieutenant Wincelas Larue, M.S., 2nd class, No. 2 Company, 61st Battalion, from 14th April, 1869.

Captain Joseph O. Glasson, M.S., 2nd class, No. 5 Company, 61st Battalion, from 8th January, 1869.

Captain Léon Labrecque, M.S., 2nd class, No. 1 Company, Beauce Battalion, from 6th April, 1870.

Ensign George Bignell, M.S., 2nd class, No. 4 Company, Beauce Battalion, from 25th June, 1870.

Lieutenant Theophile Fortier, M.S., 2nd class, No. 1 Company, Dorchester Battalion, from 7th May, 1870.

Ensign Joseph Turgeon, M.S., 2nd class, No. 3 Company, Dorchester Battalion, from 18th December, 1868.

Captain Ernest Ouellet, M.S., 2nd class, No. 1 Company, Kamouraska Battalion, from 18th December, 1868.

Lieutenant Thomas Dechene, M.S., 2nd class, No. 1 Company, Kamouraska Battalion, from 18th December, 1868.

Ensign Francois X. Anctil, M.S., 2nd class, No. 1 Company, Kamouraska Battalion, from 18th December, 1868.

Captain Romuald Tetu, M.S., 1st class, No. 3 Company, Kamouraska Battalion, from 19th January, 1869.

Lieutenant Honoré Dionne, M.S., 2nd class, No. 3 Company, Kamouraska Battalion, from 13th October, 1869.

Ensign Amédée Massé, M. S., 2nd class, No. 3 Company, Kamouraska Battalion, from 16th of August, 1869.

Captain Achille Fraser, M. S., 2nd class, No. 4 Company, Kamouraska Battalion, from 2nd April, 1869.

Captain Louis D. Lagacé, M. S., 2nd class, No. 2 Company, Temiscouta Battalion, from 18th December, 1868.

Captain Thomas C. Ely, M. S., 1st class, No. 3 Company, Temiscouta Battalion, from 8th January, 1869.

Lieutenant Auguste Honoré Joan, M. S., 2nd class, No. 3 Company, Temiscouta Battalion, from 16th March, 1869.

Captain Alfred Lebel, M. S., 2nd class, No. 4 Company, Temiscouta Battalion, from 9th August, 1869.

Lieutenant Amable Dumont, M. S., 2nd class, No. 4 Company, Temiscouta Battalion, from 17th May, 1869.

Captain J. Georges Larcholle, M. S., 2nd class, No. 2 Company, Rimouski Battalion, from 8th January, 1869.

Captain Louis Napoléon Coté, M. S., 2nd class, No. 4 Company, Rimouski Battalion, from 15th June, 1869.

Lieutenant Arthur Sylvain, M. S., 2nd class, No. 4 Company, Rimouski Battalion, from 15th June, 1869.

Captain Henri Josué Martin, M. S., 1st class, Carleton Marine Company, from 11th March, 1870.

Captain F. Solomon Cyr, M. S., 2nd class, Maria Infantry Company, from 11th March, 1870.

Captain François Morin, M. S., 2nd class, St Lazare Infantry Company, from 29th October, 1869.

Captain J. O. Filteau, M. S., 2nd class, Lot binier Infantry Company, from 8th Jan., 1869.

Captain Pierre Oliver Trudel, M. S., 2nd class, No. 6 Company, 70th Battalion, from 2nd July, 1869.

Lieutenant Sifroy Martel, M. S., 2nd class, No. 2 Company, Portneuf Battalion, from 8th October, 1869.

Captain Etienne Fecteau, M. S., 2nd class, No. 3 Company, Portneuf Battalion, from 25th February, 1869.

Captain Zénophile Brunet, M. S., 2nd class, No. 4 Company, Portneuf Battalion, from 20th April, 1869.

Captain Joseph Eugénie Dussault, M. S., 2nd class, No. 5 Company, Portneuf Battalion, from 6th February, 1869.

Lieutenant Napoléon Dorion, M. S., 1st class, No. 1 Company, Quebec Battalion, from 24th February, 1869.

Ensign Honoré Dorion, M. S., 2nd class, No. 1 Company, Quebec Battalion, from 22nd February, 1869.

Captain Louis Genest, M. S., 2nd class, No. 3 Company, Quebec Battalion, from 7th May, 1869.

Lieutenant Joseph Blondeau, M. S., 2nd class, No. 3 Company, Quebec Battalion, from 13th April, 1870.

Ensign Joseph Hamel, M. S., 2nd class, No. 3 Company, Quebec Battalion, 28th June, 1869.

Captain Edward N. Slevin, M. S., 1st class, No. 3 Company, Charlevoix Battalion, from 2nd April, 1869.

Captain Onesime Iauthier, M. S., 2nd class, No. 4 Company, Charlevoix Battalion, from 26th February, 1870.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

The following officers of this Brigade were omitted in the General Order of 6th February, 1869, and their appointments, being provisional except those who are qualified, will therefore date from then:

No 1 Battery, St. John.

To be 1st Lieutenant:

John A. Mann, Gentleman.

No. 3 Battery, Portland.

To be 1st Lieutenant:

Captain William Cunard.

No 6 Battery, St. George.

To be Captain:

James Bolton, Esquire.

To be 1st Lieutenant:

Mark Hall, Esquire.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Lunenburg Battery of Garrison Artillery.

The following Officers having been omitted in General Order of 6th February, 1869, their appointments will date from then:

To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally:

George Godley, Gentleman.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:

James H. Brown, Gentleman.

75th "Lunenburg" Battalion of Infantry.

ERRATUM.—In General Order (24) 12th August last, read "To be Major, provisionally: Lieutenant Jessie Rudolf, M. S. (2nd)," instead of "Jessie Randolph, Esquire."

No. 1 Company, Lunenburg.

To be Captain:

William M. Duff, Esquire, M. S., vice R. McLellan, promoted Lieut.-Colonel.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Henry M. Jost, M. S., vice J. Rudolf, promoted Major.

To be Ensign:

James King, Gentleman, vice Jost, promoted.

No. 3.

CERTIFICATES, BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

The following Officers and non commissioned Officers have passed their Examination before, and have been granted Certificates by, Boards of Examiners:

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PRESCOTT.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Lieutenant Joseph A. Bradley, No. 5 Company, 42nd Battalion.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Ensign Wm. M. Phillips, No. 1 Company, 41st Battalion

Sergeant Edward Hull Sheffield, No. 1 Company, 41st Battalion.

Colour Sergeant Joseph Courtney, No. 2 Company, 41st Battalion.

Sergeant William Edwards, Gananoque Garrison Artillery.

Sergeant George H. Mitchell, Gananoque Garrison Artillery.

Colour Sergeant Thos. W. Sparham, No. 2 Company, 42nd Battalion.

Sergeant George Adams, No. 2 Company, 42nd Battalion.

Sergeant William M. Kellock, No. 3 Company, 42nd Battalion.

Captain Allan Frazer, No. 4 Company, 42nd Battalion.

Colour Sergeant Robert Walker, No. 4 Company, 42nd Battalion.

Captain Ira Morgan, No. 3 Company, 43rd Battalion.

Ensign John Carson, No. 3 Company, 43rd Battalion.

Colour Sergeant Andrew Pitcairns Imlay, No. 3 Company, 43rd Battalion.

Captain Thomas Conley, No. 4 Company, 43rd Battalion.

Captain William Zeamon Helmer, No. 5 Company, 43rd Battalion.

Sergeant-Major David McElroy, 43rd Battalion.

Lieutenant Thos. A. Kidd, No. 3 Company, 56th Battalion.

Color Sergeant Wm. S. Ferguson, No. 3 Company, 56th Battalion.

Ensign Henry Stuart Weatherley, Civil Service Rifle Company.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia,

Canada.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 23rd.—The *Indépendance Belge* has the following special despatch from London;—

After the Cabinet Council held on Friday, Earl Granville telegraphed to the British Ministers at Tours, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna and Florence, with a view to bringing about an armistice between Prussia and France, until the election and opening of the French Constituent Assembly. Answers received from the Ambassadors indicate an early suspension of hostilities.

FLORENCE, Oct. 24.—*L'Opinion*, referring to the proposed armistice, says the French will doubtless agree as a preliminary to peace, to dismantle the fortresses of Strasbourg and Metz, and to pay an indemnity of eighty million pounds sterling, but Prussia insists on the cession of Alsace and Lorraine.

FENIAN INFERNAL MACHINE.—The Imperial Government authorities lately seized twenty-five barrels of powder at a Fenian store in Ireland. They were taken to Woolwich, opened and found to contain lucifer matches and nails in considerable quantities mixed through the powder. The barrels with their contents were placed on an old barge and sunk in the river.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV.

1870.

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

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

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

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

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

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

DAWSON KERR.....PROPRIETOR.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

We shall feel obliged to send to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that our readers may have it in time for publication.

CONTENTS OF No. 43, VOL. IV.

Table with 2 columns: Article Title and Page Number. Includes sections for POETRY, LEADERS, CORRESPONDENCE, RIFLE MATCHES, SELECTIONS, and MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1870.

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

The establishment of a naval force by the Dominion of Canada for the protection of its maritime rights is one of the most gratifying and suggestive "signs of the times," having reference to this continent. The undertaking was not entered upon a moment too soon, and its accomplishment has been productive of results vaster than the majority of Canadians are yet enabled to comprehend.

In the growth of nations there are two forces of equal power which necessarily assist while they re-act upon each other. The moral and the physical. The weak moral force of a divided France was set down before the resistless onrush of a united Germany. But there are none who will deny the grand courage of the army of the former, even while the nation was betrayed by her rulers and torn by contending factions. It is this moral unity which gives strength to the arms of a people, either for defence or offence. The tendencies of the age, which have successively evolved the ideas of unity,

progression, and development, are only in keeping with nature and the order of things we see about us. The broad fact is now generally acknowledged, it remains for the nations to act upon it. Prussia, considered "slow," by the more unthinking, who connected the idea of the nation with the figurative notion of a beery Dutchman, was the first to comprehend and act upon these ideas, and consequently she has been the first to derive benefit from their application. Success in her case was not owing to chance or blind fortune. The immortality of such a goddess has been proved a sham, fit only for the limited reason of an undeveloped intelligence or the gambling house. The Gorman triumph in the present war (leaving aside altogether the abstract questions of right or wrong) was the well assured result of combined forces and circumstances, decided by observation and calculation. Had France been as well prepared, united, and educated for the emergency as Prussia was we have no hesitation in affirming that German arms would never have desolated her provinces. Germany, however, lacks one great principle which must take a leading place in the comity of a nation which would be independent and impregnable—absolute freedom. Germans, under King William, are not more free than Frenchmen under Napoleon. This element, therefore, did not enter into the present conflict, but it will most infallibly decide the next great struggle, and that nation which possesses it most fully in combination with unity and development will as certainly conquer its enemy as two and two added together will make four.

We have been led into these remarks from having observed the gradual cohesion of the elements of which we have written in the Dominion of Canada. Almost imperceptibly these forces are being welded together in forming the character of our country, but all are not progressing with equal rapidity. Of this it is not necessary to speak further at present. In some instances an impulse has been given to development by individuals who fortunately possess the power and ability to serve their country. In illustration of the principle we wish to advance we have taken the instance presented to us by our young navy. We will not enter into the reasons or circumstances which induced the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to adopt his present policy. It is sufficient to know that it has been eminently successful, not only in securing the immediate object for which it was designed, but in drawing the bonds of union closer between the Provinces. The presence of these vessels upon our Atlantic seaboard, where Yankee skippers had long been in the habit of plundering the fisheries at will, has imparted a severe of national dignity to our people on the coast, and inculcated a wholesome lesson of respect for the Dominion in the minds of our neighbors.

The establishment of this branch of ser

vico naturally involved a great deal of care, and its administration a vast amount of tact, temper and discretion. So far we are happy to know that these qualities were not absent, and Mr. Mitchell has good reason to feel proud of the success which has attended the development of his policy. Apart from the immediate benefit which he has conferred upon the trade of the maritime Provinces and the Dominion at large, he has, by his determined and spirited administration, given an impetus to the growth of national sentiment which we hope will never die out, as it is certain to place his name high on the roll of his country's benefactors.

These pages have ever been non political in the sense of party, but it has always afforded us pleasure to bestow praise where it was merited. Concerning the subject of which we have now treated we believe there can be but one feeling, and that is in accordance with the views we have expressed. A Canadian navy was a necessity—it is now a fact. Let us hope it is but the germ of a future one that will make the flag of Canada feared and respected in every clime and upon every sea.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, whose political wisdom is about on a par with his military genius, has lately been nominated to represent again the 5th Congressional District of Massachusetts. At the convention at which this vote was carried the doughty General made a speech which we dare say has never been equaled in the land of Buncomb. The theme upon which he dilated for the edification of the Down Easters was one upon which we are willing to bet he has wasted more breath and made himself more ridiculous than any man in America. His theme was the fisheries, and a more absurd, lying, bullying oration was never uttered. He opened by giving his hearers an idea of his knowledge of *history* as follows:

"When the revolutionary war ended the question came up, What shall be the rights of the new nation—the United States—in the fisheries which they have for some time enjoyed in common with the inhabitants of Canada? General Adams then said, and he repeated it in 1812, that he would rather continue the war than give up the right to the fisheries, and it was agreed then that we should have the right of fisheries, and we enjoyed that free right down to the war of 1812. When that war was ended no reference was made in the treaty to the fisheries, and, of course, we stuck to our rights till we were interfered with in 1818. An agreement was then made giving Great Britain jurisdiction within three miles of the land, and the reason why this distance was taken into the international law was that it was supposed to be beyond reach of all guns, and so it was at that day, that length being the common and ordinary line of jurisdiction such as we claim ourselves. It was established by Great Britain in 1818 that we should not fish within three miles of the shore, bays, and gulfs of the province, but the difficulty was that they did not define where that three miles should be drawn, and long afterward a pretension was set up by the Canadian authorities that the line should

run from headland to headland, enclosing the bays, which means that they undertook to shut up several harbors of refuge where we should have been more than three miles from the actual shore land. Well, before 1815 there was a seizure and confiscation of our vessels for fishing in Canadian waters. Then came the Reciprocity Treaty, which gave the Canadian an advantage over our own fishermen, and in one year Great Britain imported into our country 4,000,000 of fish."

Having got this far the General burst out with the startling query, "What is to be done with England?" Take our advice, oh, Butler, and stick to your spoons. He then goes on to declare, with a logical inconsequence highly in keeping with his former remarks and forgetting his text—that the fisheries are Canadian and held by the Dominion, that:

"If Canada wants the advantage of our trade, of our commerce, of our lands, of our interests and our prosperity, let her become a part of us. We grant no marriage privilege until after the marriage rites have taken place."

This latter sentiment sounds well in the mouth of the hero of New Orleans. However he proceeds to say:

"The Canadian Government denies that any wrong has been done, and so the question of course remains open for investigation. But the chief difficulty is that in the meantime our vessels are being seized and our business is being interfered with. I have seen the President of the United States on this subject during his present visit to New England, and he has given me an assurance that everything that can possibly be done shall be done to avoid fresh difficulties and settle the existing ones. Great Britain claims she has a right to do as she has done."

Of course, and both the President and Butler know that Great Britain is determined to maintain the right, and can afford to listen with contempt to speeches like these. The General, however, has a solution for the problem. He puts it in this wise:

"There seem to be but two solutions to this matter—one that we take the matter in our own hands and defend ourselves. This is very easily done, and a single shot fired in answer to the British gun calling our vessel to heave to will bring the matter to a crisis. If we should get hold of one of those British cutters and bring her into a United States port and try the men for piracy, for their actions have been nothing else, perhaps the diplomats would fly a little faster. There is another remedy open to us. Looking at the question of the legal right these acts of the Canadian Government are annoying acts and unfriendly acts. Suppose for a moment that they are in the right, then if they are taking advantage of their legal rights only their acts are unfriendly and unneighbourly. If an individual who is your neighbor, and whose farm and premises adjoin the verge of your land builds a high fence, shutting out the light from your window, he may have the right to do it, and if he did it for the purpose of obscuring your light what would you do with him? You cannot sue him. What is your remedy? Why, you consider him a very good neighbor and you would have no further intercourse with him. So with Great Britain. This is not an act of war on her part unless she chooses to make it so, and if she does,

why then, so be it. Let us say to her we will have non-intercourse so long as the *Alabama* claims are unsettled. We can afford to wait, and she will be the loser."

We commend the General's solution to the American Government, and propose that he be sent in command of the vessel that is to seize the Canadian cruiser and try its crew for piracy. Let him sail into Canadian waters on such a mission, and on the part of the Canadian navy we can assure him of a hearty welcome.

THE WAR.

DURING the past week the progress of the war can hardly be ascertained from the meager and often contradictory despatches sent by cable to American papers. One fact, however, seems to stand out prominently: The Prussian armies have flooded French territory and are now engaged in destroying the remnants of the French forces in detail, and in reducing those fortresses, one after another, where they have sought refuge after defeat in the field. The further continuation of this war is a disgrace to humanity and the age. It can in no way be excused.

The operations of the conflict in a military point of view are very difficult to observe. They seem to be one wild rout. The reign of terror established by the Prussians, their grinding exactions, taken with the total want of concert between the isolated French commanders have placed the entire country at the feet of King William who takes advantage of the opportunity to wreak a terrible revenge on the second Empire for the humiliation his country suffered under the first.

During the week there have been vague rumors of endeavors to obtain an armistice, but the victorious army seems determined literally to "clean out" every city, town and hamlet they can get possession of. Money, provisions, clothing, everything of portable value is carried off, while the people, driven to starvation, are being little less than exterminated. War, in the accepted meaning of the term, has ceased. There are no strategical movements of armies, no manœuvring of forces, all is now resolved into the likeness of a successful bully who having got his opponent down goes deliberately to work to beat out his brains. The spectacle is a sickening one, and the result may yet be more terrible for the victors and those who abet them by non-interference than it will be to unhappy France.

Under existing circumstances it is impossible to separate the military from the political aspect of the war. The reduction and occupation of Paris is a mere question of time, if the other European Powers do not interfere. Even now we fear it is too late to save France from spoliation, and if the old theory of "balance of power" is not altogether exploded we wonder where the balance will be when Germany becomes an immense aggressive military power, with the nations to the south and west of her de-

acted and humiliated? Holding the keys of the strong places of western Europe in her hands she can afford to abet the designs of Russia in the east. Under these circumstances England may have good cause for uneasiness. While theorists and wiseacres, pretending to a knowledge of military science have been gravely puzzling their heads over questions involved in "a standing army versus an armed nation," the matter has been solved in a practical Saxon way. Now that it is solved, let the solution be acted upon.

There is no doubt that the French Provisional Government will soon be obliged to leave Tours. Arrangements are now making for transferring the national headquarters to Clermont, in the Department of Prey de Donne.

The Prussians are persevering in their starvation policy at Paris and Metz. All fugitives from these cities are rigorously turned back.

The English Government is still without a reply from the Prussian authorities to the request for a safe conduct for Thiers, in order to enable him to enter Paris. England accepts this as an indisposition on the part of Prussia to grant an armistice.

It was reported at Shields on the 27th, on what is said to be the best authority, that two German ships recently captured by the French in the English Channel have been burned about ten miles east of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

On the 27th, the King of Prussia telegraphed to the Queen that Bazaine had that morning capitulated. 150,000 prisoners, including 20,000 sick and wounded. The army and garrison of Metz laid down their arms in the afternoon. This is looked on by the King as one of the most important events of the war.

The Ministry has ordered all Mobiles in the Province of Brittany to concentrate at Mons in order to oppose the progress of the Prussians, who seem to be moving in that direction. They are to be commanded by M. Keratry, and are to be submitted to the strictest discipline.

The Prussians are at Dreux in the Department of Loire with 12,000 men and much artillery. They have also occupied St. Renny Sur Avre.

From all parts of the country there comes but one expression, the hope that Government will accept no humiliating conditions as the price of peace.

In the East the Prussian army has been suddenly and decisively stopped. Their march upon Lyons has been checked by the victories of the French under General Garibaldi. Ever since he took command he has acted vigorously, taking many prisoners and cannon, and accomplished the object for which he set forth.

It is remarked that the more difficulties the Prussians are compelled to encounter the more inhumanly they treat the French inhabitants, needlessly destroying farming

utensils, looms, and manufactories, tearing down houses, killing horses and cattle, and destroying food they cannot eat or carry away. A large portion of the army of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is moving hastily towards Paris.

Gambetta has issued another circular to Prefects of Departments, urging the resistance to the enemy as the peculiar duty of the hour. Every town and village should organize for resistance. The Prussians have consented to offer Thiers safe conduct to Versailles but no farther. He has refused to avail himself of this as he must first confer with the Government at Paris.

REVIEWS.

Stewart's Quarterly, for October, George Stewart, Sr., editor and proprietor, St. John, New Brunswick. The October number of this periodical has just come to hand, and we are glad to perceive that it is no way inferior to preceding ones, with the exception of the poetry, which is execrable, but this deficiency is amply atoned for by the prose articles which are, as usual, excellent. Indeed we are surprised that a magazine so high in public estimation, and whose opinion on literary subjects ought surely to be worth something, could admit into its pages such sublime nonsense as the following:

To-morrow? ah, to-morrow!
For this consuming sorrow
What neperthe can I borrow
From to-day or from the days to be?

None!
For laughing give crying:
None!

For the living give me dying:
From the light, oh, let me hide me in the cloud
that mantles thee!"

These lines are from the pen of a regular contributor to the *Quarterly*, who rejoices in the name, confessedly a *nom de p. me*, of "Enylla Allyne." From the highly laudatory notice which, some months ago, introduced his new writer into the literary circle of the *Quarterly*, we had been led to expect something quite different from the "Threnody" with which we are favored on the first page, and which exhibits, as does all that the *Quarterly* gives us from the same pen, an utter poverty of sense and sentiment. There are other poetical contributors to this magazine, one of whom contributes no less than four poems to the present number, another gives two, and yet another six, and translations, or what purport to be such, at that; but as none of these appear to have been the subject of any particular eulogism by the *Quarterly*, we do not consider it worth the trouble to mention them. It has too long been the custom to praise anything Canadian simply and solely because it was Canadian, but surely the literature of our country requires a deeper spirit of appreciation than this, and while we acknowledge the worth of the *Quarterly* as an addition to our national literature, we cannot refrain from noticing deficiencies which must be remedied before it can win an established position as the first of Canadian periodicals.

The *New Dominion Monthly* for November, 1870. John Dougall & Son, publishers, Montreal. With the present number of the above mentioned periodical comes the prospectus of that work for the incoming year. From a perusal of this prospectus we find that the publishers are determined to keep up the standard to which their magazine has already attained. Indeed the number before us is a very creditable one, presenting all the features of its predecessors in having the several departments which it contains distinctly marked and carefully disposed. The literary department, consisting of poetry, tales, and essays, shows considerable improvement, and we are pleased to find that the editors prefer, in certain cases, to give good selections in place of trashy contributions unjustly styled original. In poetry, especially, it would be well to adhere to this rule, too frequently neglected in Canadian publications. Still, it must be a source of pleasure to us, as Canadians, to see that there are those in our midst, who, though hindered by the pressure of other avocations, from devoting further time than their leisure moments to literature, yet evince almost, if not quite as much ability and facility with the pen as many professional writers. The "Young Folks" Department always contains some interesting stories for children, and in the musical and fashion departments something novel and pleasing can always be found. "German Fatherland," the national war hymn for Germany, the words of which are very beautiful, is the piece presented for this month. The Domestic department is full of valuable information for housekeepers and others. Indeed so useful are the receipts and suggestions, that many would not regret the price of the volume for these alone. There is an article in the present number entitled "Home Decorations," which is well worthy the attention of every fair subscriber. In conclusion we must not omit to notice the inducements held out to subscribers by the publishers. To any one who has been a subscriber to the work for some previous and sending the name of another new subscriber, one dollar commission will be given; that is, he shall be entitled to two copies worth \$3; also to any one sending the amount of one year's subscription before the middle of November, the December number will be sent.

Blackwood's Magazine: the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York. *Blackwood* for October is an exceedingly interesting number. The opening article, "Piccadilly," well repays perusal, and "Earl's Den" increases in interest with every succeeding chapter. There is also an article upon "Fiction as an Educator," over which even the most superficial reader will be inclined to pause; whilst that entitled "Canada, the Fenian Raid and the Colonial Office" will be sure to attract the attention of all who are in the least concerned about whatever relates to our country and its public affairs.

political, military and otherwise. Altogether the index furnishes a rich and varied table of contents, making up an excellent number; but as much as we are accustomed to regard this old and tried favorite of the public as a sort of literary oracle, that we do not, as in the case of reviewing other periodicals, dwell upon the fact that its articles are well written, furnishing perfect models of clear and vigorous English, but we consider it enough to say, in this instance, simply that the magazine is *par excellence*, which delighted our parents and which still charms and instructs their children, has not fallen behind its predecessors in any respect whatever.

The ceremony of presenting the sword of honor, subscribed for by the citizens of Ottawa, to Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlin took place in the Senate Chamber last Saturday. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. Lord Lisgar presented the sword, which is one of the most beautiful of its kind, accompany the act with some very appropriate remarks, which we regret we have not room to publish this week. We hope the gallant officer will long live to wear the honor he has won, and the bright momento thereof presented to him by the people of the Dominion Capital.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—Reward is at all times sweet, whether given in public or private, as a recognition for services rendered. There is however a peculiar satisfaction felt when it takes the form of public appreciation of the efforts of individuals to maintain national honor; and a still higher sense of satisfaction exists when those rewards emanate from the Throne, or governing power itself—a feeling which is alike shared by the recipients and people at large. In such a light we view the late distribution of the decorations of St. Michael and St. George worthily bestowed upon deserving individuals, whom we heartily congratulate; but at the same time we cannot refrain from expressing our regret that whilst they were honored others were overlooked; others not the few but many, who having been called "to arms" cheerfully responded to the call; and manfully went forth to fight against the foe; willingly enrolling themselves under that banner, the ensign of a country we love, the proud emblem of a Sovereign whom we adore, as well as of a people from whom we are descended, and a country of which we are to-day, and hope ever to be, an *integral part*.

To come to the point—and in doing so we believe we express the feelings of the colony at large—the services of our gallant Volunteers during the late Fenian raids, have not been properly recognized. We state it emphatically that those who went forth at great personal sacrifice in many instances, have *not* met with a fitting reward. It is

useless to say that they have been *paid*. It would be folly to state that the paltry allowance meted out by a so called economical government was sufficient. To be more explicit—it is but petty policy in the authorities to *grudge* (as was the case in many instances) pay to a certain officer who did duty in a certain rank, in the field, simply because 'forsooth,' he was not *gazetted* as such! By all means encourage a system of economy, but do not *discourage* our Volunteers, do not cramp their energies by tying them tightly with red tape. See that they do their duty faithfully, and pay them for services *bona fide* performed, according to the nature of the service rendered.

Again, though we are eminently pleased at the action taken by our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic, headed by the Lord Mayor of London, and will thankfully accept of those prizes which they contemplate putting up to be competed for by the riflemen of Canada, yet we wish for something more *tangible to all Volunteers*, a something which we may hand down to our children, small though its intrinsic value; but the proof of the loyalty and devotion of their forefathers.

In this light we venture to offer certain suggestions which we well know, if carried out, would heal a sore which is rankling in the bosoms of many of our militia men. How many feel to-day the force (in a *peculiar sense*) of seeking "a *bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth*." A few remarks—a little praise scattered far and wide is certainly good of its kind, but what we want and what we would now advocate is: the issue of a decoration of lesser moment than that of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and which every Volunteer who went to the front ought to receive.

Leave *medals* to the Regulars; such are *their* property, so to speak. Distinguish between the two Forces; and give the Volunteer his own peculiar badge. Our idea is this: institute a Canadian national ribbon, with a plain silver bar at top, having the maple leaf hanging therefrom, and upon which at various intervals might be engraved as occasion called for it, the service for which the decoration was obtained; and where "Special mention" was merited, the addition of a clasp with those words on it would serve to point out any who had shown especial bravery, or rendered eminent service, or the material might, if desired, be bronze instead of silver. Thus, supposing a Volunteer had been present at the Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870, the maple leaf would bear the inscriptions, "Fenian raid, 1866," "Fenian raid, 1870;" and if conspicuous for service in the field, or otherwise, "Special Mention," or simply "Mention" on a clasp.

In conclusion, we would state our belief, founded on experience, that such an ornament could be got up for a trifling expense, comparatively speaking, as the metal need not be thick and the design of simple pattern. We have been led to make these re-

marks from a knowledge of certain dissatisfaction at present existing amongst our brave defenders who went to the front, and a desire to heal a breach which tends to widen itself; not that we ourselves *individually* are entitled to any such honor at present, but are ready at the "bugle call," to offer a bold front, and go forth to reap the reward should occasion afford us an opportunity of doing so.

"MAPLE LEAF."

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA.

On the afternoon of the 20th ult., the *Cambria* sailed for Glasgow, Scotland, on the 5th instant putting in at Londonderry, Ireland, on her route. She was a new vessel, having been built last year in port Glasgow, by Robt. Duncan & Co., expressly for the Atlantic trade. Her dimensions were:—Length, 325 feet; breadth 35 feet; depth of hold, 22 feet. She had two engines of 750 horse power each, which were built at the Finneston Steamship Works, Glasgow. This was her thirteenth trip across the ocean. In addition to her passengers she had a large and valuable cargo of grain, flour and cotton. The *Cambria* was commanded by Captain George Carnaghan, and carried a crew of about sixty men. Among her officers were Dr. James W. Flemington, surgeon, and Alexander Sinclair, first engineer. Passengers—cabin, 13; intermediate, 18; steerage, 67; total, 128.

The *Cambria* was the consort of the *Anglia* and both have made passages from land to land in eight days. She was bark rigged, and was divided into six bulkheads, and the plates of which her hull was constructed were three quarters of an inch in thickness. Among her steerage passengers were several Prussian volunteers.

The following is the statement of one of the crew, the only survivor we believe of the ill-fated ship, a McGartland:

"The voyage from New York was generally fortunate, notwithstanding unpleasant weather, until the night of Wednesday, Oct. 19th, between 10 and 11 o'clock. The *Cambria* was then under sail and steaming rapidly. Suddenly, when all was apparently going well, she struck on Mistraline Island, ten miles west of Donegal, and thirty miles west of Londonderry. The vessel instantly began to fill through large holes stove in her bottom, and the fires were soon extinguished. It became evident that the steamer was hopelessly lost, and efforts were therefore directed to save the lives of the passengers, who were massed on the decks, and the boats, crowded with passengers, were launched and shoved off from the sinking steamer. McGartland entered one of these, and he saw no more of the ship or of the other boats. The weather was very heavy and he thinks that all of the boats were swamped, and that he is the only survivor. Almost instantly upon getting into the boat it capsized and he lost consciousness. Upon recovering, he found himself in the sea, but grasping the gunwale of the boat, which had righted. He succeeded in getting into the boat a second time, and found therein the dead body of a lady. McGartland was tossed about many hours, when he was picked up by the *Enterprise*, Captain Gillespie, who sailed about the scene of the disaster for a long time, in the hope of saving life and property. McGartland says that almost at the very time of the disaster the passengers and crew were congratulating themselves on a tempestuous voyage being nearly finished and rejoicing in the fact that in one short hour more they would land at Moville.

THE WORN-OUT FONT OF TYPE.

I'm sitting by my desk, George,
Before me on the floor
There lies a worn-out font of type,
Full twenty thousand score
And many months have passed, George,
Since they were bright and new,
And many are the tales they've told
The false, the strange, the true

What tales of horror they have told,
Of tempest and of wreck;
Of murder in the midnight hour
Of war full many a "speck!"
Of ships that lost away at sea
Went down before the blast
Of stifled cries of agony
As life's last moment passed.

Of earthquakes and of suicides
Of falling crops of cotton,
Of bank defaulters, broken banks,
And banking systems rotten;
Of boilers bursting, steamboats' snuffed,
Of riots, duels fought,
Of robbers with their prey escaped
Of thieves, their booty caught.

Of floods, and fires, and accidents,
Those worn out type have told,
And how the pestilence has swept
The youthful and the old,
Of marriages, of births and deaths,
Of things to please and vex us
Of one man jumping overboard,
Another gone to Texas.

They've told us how sweet summer days
Have faded from our view,
How Autumn's chilly winds have swept
The leaf-crowned forest through;
How winter's snow hath come and gone—
Dark reign of storm and strife—
And how the smiling Spring hath warmed
The pale flowers back to life.

I can't pretend to mention half
My lucky friends have told
Since shining bright and beautiful
They issued from the mould—
How unto some they joy have brought,
To others grief and tears;
Yet faithfully the record kept
Of fast receding years.

WAR LESSONS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

THE CLASS WHO SERVE.

Men in Darmstadt, of high position and great wealth, have sent sons to the war—youths accustomed to purple and fine linen and sumptuous fare every day, and these men have slept and lived for a week in mud and rain, without changing their clothes, and they write the most cheerful and loyal letters, and, strange to say, keep their health. The Ministers have sent eleven sons to the war—Bismarck two, both wounded, one severely; Von Moltke, two; Von Roon, four.

A Prussian correspondent writing of the effect of a war upon his countrymen, says:—"Even in England, where patriotic sentiment runs so high, it will be difficult to understand what a grand national war really is. It is true those serving in the army and the fleet are also sons and brethren; but it is their calling to be soldiers, just as other people follow that of ship captains, manufacturers or scholars. They have to do their duty, and they do it accordingly. With us, however, every man not incapacitated by physical defects, is a soldier when the country is in danger. Besides paying his taxes, he is bound to learn soldiering for long years, and the word 'mobilisation' takes him away from amidst his peaceful occupations, perhaps for ever. Counting houses and courts of justice, manufactories and workshops are lying waste. Only the most necessary things are done by those left behind. When you apply the English saying, 'Time is money, and calculate the loss in money accordingly, you will understand what a war means to us, which has already cost 30,000 human lives on the German side alone.

A mitrailleuse battery, of four pieces, was surrounded with dead bodies, horses and men

were lying on all sides—I cannot quite say in heaps, but very thickly scattered. At one place there were horses as thick as they could lie. But this was a little further down the slope to the southward, where I had seen that gallant cavalry charge. The Chasseurs a Cheval and the Chasseurs d'Afrique had dashed along the hill-side, half hidden in the dust which they raised, and had been destroyed by a steady fusillade. Here lay the famous light horsemen, with their bright uniforms dabbled in blood, and their fiery little steeds crushed and mangled by Prussian shells. Most of the men and horses now on the ground were dead, but some few wounded men yet lingered in agony, with white rings tied to sticks that were planted beside them as a means of calling the surgeon's attention when he should have time to revisit them.

THE SURRENDER

Not a few soldiers in their rage broke rather than give up their arms, and the streets were littered with fragments of all kinds of weapons. Broken swords, rifles, pistols, lances, helmets, cuirasses, even mitrailleuses, covered the ground, and in one place where the Meuse runs through the town, the heaps of such fragments choked the stream, and rose above the surface. The mud of the streets was black with gunpowder. The horses had been tied to the houses and gun-carriages, but nobody remembered to feed or water them, and in the phrenzy of hunger and thirst, they broke loose and ran wild through the town. Who ever liked might have a horse, even officers' horses, which were private property, for the trouble of catching them.

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

THE TERRIBLE UHLAN.

The Uhlán is about the best mounted cavalry man in the service. The average weight of a man with all his accoutrements is about 160 lbs. German. The horse appointments are very similar to those of our cavalry—viz, they have the ordinary cavalry saddle and bridle. But the manner of packing away the Uhlán's kit is different. First of all, they have but one wallet, which holds the pistol, the other is an ordinary leather bag, which looks like a wallet, in this they stow away a pair of boots, brushes, &c., for cleaning their accoutrements. Below the saddle there is an ordinary saddle cloth, then across the saddle—on which the man sits—is his whole kit, which consists of one pair of canvas trousers, loose canvas jacket and two pair of stockings, packed carefully away in a bag resembling a valise. The cloak—no cape—is rolled up and placed at the back of the saddle. They carry two corn sacks, containing 6 lb. of corn in each, on either side of the cloak, and a mess tin encased in leather strapped on the back of the saddle, over all this comes the shabraque. The lance is a clumsy looking

weapon, weighing 4½ lbs. The man's dress is similar to our Lancers, with the exception of the overalls.

A BESIEGED CITY

In the memory of living man the Parisians have never been so careless of dress as now. The day before the Ambassadors left as I was startled to meet upon the Boulevards the princely Ambassador who was ever the best dressed man in Paris. Could it be he? Most certainly it was, with an old coat and a billycock hat. We are all careless of our coats, and the lower crowned hats predominate. On Monday, the most curious sign of siege was the number of foreign flags flying about Paris. On the British Embassy the Union Jack was flying over the gateway, and that there might be no mistake, there was a great black board put up to inform the public this is the British Embassy. And so all the Embassies have their flags flying. Not only this, but every foreign resident in Paris hangs out the flag of his nation. The number of flags with stars and stripes that meet one in every street give a vivid idea of the regard in which the French capital is held by the Americans. The English flags are much fewer. It is supposed that all houses covered with such flags will be respected by either belligerent. The red cross flag of the Society for the Wounded is also very frequent. If anyone sets up a private ambulance in his house—that is, allots one or two beds to the wounded—he may hang out the red cross flag. The Grand Hotel has given up 100 of its beds for the use of the wounded.

THE FRUITS OF VICTORY.

GERMAN CAPTURES IN THE WAR.

The N. Y. Tribune's correspondent, writing from Berlin on the 26th ult., says:—"The official statement of German captures thus far, not including Laon, from 2nd Aug., on which day Saarbruck was temporarily abandoned by the Prussians, are as follows. At Saarbruck the French lost 6 officers and 67 privates, at Weissenbourg 30 officers and 1,000 men were made prisoners, 4 mitrailleuses, 22 cannon, and 51 army waggons and carriages of all kinds were captured, at Worth the Germans made 6,000 prisoners besides 100 officers, and took 2 eagles, six mitrailleuses, 35 guns, 42 waggons and carriages, 200 horses, the baggage and camp tents of two divisions, and two railway trains with provisions. The same day the French lost at Speicheren, and during the day following those battles, in the engagements at Reichshofen and Sarguemines, 2,500 prisoners, 4 guns, a pontoon train, a tented camp, and two magazines, containing 10,000 woollen blankets and 40,000 cots of rice, coffee and sugar, and also large quantities of wine, rum and tobacco, the latter articles alone amounting to half a million thalers. The fortresses surrendered during the first half of August increased these figures as follows.—At Haguenau, 3 officers, 103 privates, 30 horses and a large supply of arms, Liechtenberg, 3 officers, 230 privates, 7 guns, 200 muskets, 30,000 cartridges, powder, &c., at Lutzelstein and Petite Pierre, large quantities of arms and ammunition, at Marsal, 60 guns. The three days of fighting at Metz do not show such large captures in men and material because the enemy was able to save both under the guns of the fortress. Still, at Vionville the French loss in prisoners was 36 officers, and 3,000 privates, at Gravette 45 officers and 3,000 men. The losses in killed and

wounded during the three days were 25,000. With the fortress of Vitry le Francois, 17 officers, 850 privates, and 16 guns were captured. The engagements and battles around Beaumont and Sedan, previous to the capitulation of the latter place, resulted in the taking of about 30,000 prisoners, besides several eagles and a large number of guns. Beaumont alone cost the French 7,000 prisoners, 2 eagles, 11 mitrailleuses, 23 guns, and a tent camp; and Sedan lost previous to the capitulation 25 guns, 2 eagles, and nearly 25,000 prisoners. Sedan gave the victors one Marshal of the Empire, 39 Generals, 230 officers of the staff, 2,095 line officers, 84,450 prisoners, besides 14,000 wounded. All the eagles of the regiments were taken; 70 mitrailleuses, 330 field guns, 150 field guns, and 10,000 horses were captured. At Laon the loss is not yet reported, but will include 23 guns and many muskets. With Toul and those before reported, the total will be 1 Marshal, 39 Generals, 3,359 officers, 106,950 privates, 10,280 horses, at least 56 eagles, 10 mitrailleuses, 887 field and fortress guns, 400 waggons and trains, several pontoon trains, magazines, and railway trains, with an incalculable quantity of supplies of arms, ammunition, clothing equipments, forage and provisions.

HOW IT FEELS TO BE SHOT IN BATTLE.

EXPERIENCES OF A GERMAN SOLDIER AT MET.

[From the North German Gazette.]

"There! a blow in the chest, a tearing in the body, a fall with a loud cry and terrible pain; there I lay, one of the victims of this bloody day. My first sensation was anger at the blow, my second an expectation of seeing myself explode, for judging by the sound of the ball I believed I had a grenade in my body. Then came the pain, and with it helplessness and falling. Oh, how frightful are those first moments! Where I was hit, how I was wounded, I could form no idea; I only felt that I could not stir, saw the battalion disappear from my sight, and myself alone on the ground, amid the fearful howling and whistling of the balls, which were incessantly striking the ground around me. With difficulty could I turn my head a little, and saw behind me two soldiers, attending on a third who was lying on the ground.

"Of what happened I can give no account, except that I cried for help several times as well as I could, for the pain and burning thirst had the upper hand. At last both of them ran up to me, and with joy I recognized the doctor and hospital attendant of my company. 'Where are you wounded?' is the first question. I could only point. My dress was quickly opened, and in the middle of the breast a bloody wound was found, which the doctor hastily bound. The balls still constantly whizzed round us, one struck the doctor's helmet, and immediately I felt a violent blow in the left arm.

"Another wound! With difficulty I was turned round, to look for the outlet of the bullet, but it was still in my body, near the spine. At last it was cut out. 'Is the wound dangerous,' I asked, 'I hope not.' 'Pray tell me the truth.' 'Not very dangerous, it is to be hoped,' and with the emphasized 'very' my hopes melted. They were going away. The wound in my arm, doctor. This fortunately, was looked for in vain; the ball had merely caused a blue spot, and had sunk into the ground harmlessly. I extended my hand to the doctor and thanked him, as also the attendants,

whom I commissioned to send word to my family.

"Ceaselessly it whizzed and howled around me. The doctor had carefully laid me on my cloak, with my helmet firmly on my head, in order, in some measure, to protect me from the leaden hail. Thus I lay alone with my own thoughts, amid the most terrible fire, perhaps, for an hour and a half. All my thoughts, as far as pain and increasing weakness allowed, were fixed on my family. Gradually I got accustomed to the danger which surrounded me, and only when too much sand from the striking bullets was thrown on my body did I remember my little enviable position. At last, after long, long waiting, the sanitary detachment came to me."

BARON LISGAR.

PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE NEW IRELAND.

The *Times* of the 26th ultimo says:—The Right Hon. Sir John Young, G.C.B., &c., of Bailieborough Castle, Ireland, on whom, as we announced on Saturday, Her Majesty is about to bestow the honor of peerage of the United Kingdom, as Baron Lisgar of Lisgar, and of Bailieborough Castle, in the County of Cavan, is the eldest son of the late Sir William Young, of Bailieborough, an East Indian director, who was created a baronet in 1821. His mother was Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Frederic, K.B., and niece of the late Sir John Frederic, of Burwood Park, Surrey. His family is of ancient Scottish extraction, though settled in Ireland from the time of our earlier Stuart Sovereigns. He was born on the 31st of April, 1807, and was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was a gentleman commoner, and where he took his degree in the year 1829. In 1834 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, but never appears to have actively followed the profession. He entered Parliament at the general election of 1831, as one of the members for the county of Cavan, sitting in the Conservative interest; his Toryism, however, was of a very moderate character, and in his career he followed on the whole the fortunes of the Peelite party. He was appointed a Lord of the Treasury by Sir Robert Peel on his accession to office in 1841, and held the Secretaryship of the Treasury from 1844 to the fall of the administration of his chief. He acted as Chief Secretary for Ireland under Lord Aberdeen's administration from 1852 to 1855, and as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands from the latter date down to 1859. From 1861 to 1867 he was Governor of New South Wales, and returning to England was soon after nominated to the Governor-Generalship of Canada, which post he has held up to the present date. Sir John, who was sworn a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council in 1852, and was nominated a G. C. M. G. in 1852 and Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath (civil division) in 1868, married in 1835 Adelaide Annabel, daughter of the late Marchioness of Headfort, by her first husband, the late Mr. Edward Taite Dalton, but has by his marriage no issue. His nephew is heir presumptive to the baronetcy.

Captain General De Rodas is reported to be attempting to carry out the recent Spanish Emancipation law, and has issued an order liberating two thousand apprentice negroes, captured from slavers in the years 1855, 1856, 1857.

WORK FOR THE PRUSSIAN IN PARIS.

The *Picoussin* of Antwerp of the 21st, has the following in reference to the Anti Prussian spirit of the Parisian population.

"We have before us a private letter from Paris, under date the 17th, and written by a person who is neither a journalist nor a public functionary, but only a respectable operative. We give a few extracts from it, in order to show to what a pitch of enthusiasm men are now carried who in ordinary times are the most calm and the greatest strangers to political affairs:—'Our position is very terrible at Paris; under arms, no trade, our wives and our daughters resolved not to leave us, our sons in the army—and ourselves ignorant of their fate whether they have been killed or whether they are spared. What faults, great God! have been committed by our rulers! Paris is formidably armed and thoroughly determined if the Prussians enter it not one of them will leave it. The example of Strasbourg gives us a nerve and a spirit here which I could never have thought possible. If you could visit Paris now you would be convinced that not a Prussian will go out, not from Paris merely, but from France. The Parisians will pursue them to Berlin. It is frightful but at the same time it is hard to look upon. Excuse the confusion of my letter, I am writing to you in the presence of the Gardes Mobile de Beziers, men of most determined character. When the train was stopped at Juvisy by a Prussian Fusillade, although they had no cartridges, they all wished to get down and charge the enemy with the bayonet, which would certainly have happened had not the engineer been killed. At this moment ten thousand Mobiles are passing by without arms, merely carrying hatchets and saws to cut down the Bois de Boulogne leaving the trunks standing to the height of a metre (39 inches) and stretching concealed wires about in order to embarrass the march of the invader. The woods are filled with traps for effecting explosions at any given moment.'

A FAMILIAR OFFICER.—The drill instructor of the Victoria Rifles, having a key to the armory in the Bonsecour market, fell a prey to temptation recently, and purloined a number of the regimental overcoats, and sold them to different parties. The quartermaster of the corps, who is responsible for the contents of the armory, discovered about a week ago that twenty of the overcoats were missing, and as Yeomans was the only person who had a key, he was suspected of the theft, and on being charged with it, confessed that it was he who had taken them. He then returned ten of the coats, and promised to return the other ten but instead of doing so ran away to the States. The coats however were found to be in possession of a dealer on St. Paul street, and the Magistrate was yesterday applied to for a warrant to secure them. Yeomans was at one time a sergeant in the 23rd Regiment, and had been drill instructor for the Victorias for about two years. — *Montreal Daily News*

A STARTLING ADVENTURE.—The Captain and eighteen of the crew of the Allan ship, *Pericles* have arrived at St. John's N. F. In the great storm of the 12th the *Pericles* turned keel up, and having lost her masts, she again righted, and half filled with water. The Captain and crew lashed themselves as best they could to the poop, whence six of the poor fellows were washed off, the survivors were rescued by an American schooner.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Oct. 21.—Accounts from below, to-night, say that the recent earthquake was felt very severely all along both the south and north shores. At St. Paschal, Kamouraska, the fine parish church was so seriously damaged that the steeple and the whole front will have to be taken down and rebuilt, at an estimated cost of \$32,000. The convent there was also badly shattered, as well as the convent at River Oudle, a few miles higher up. In the mountainous region on the north shore, the shocks were very heavy and continued more or less so, with slight intermissions, up to ten at night. Eye witnesses say that, while daylight lasted, the Laurentian hills could be seen almost in continual motion. Everywhere throughout the country parishes round there seems to be a wholesale destruction of chimneys. The damages were confined to the throwing down of about a dozen chimneys in St. Roch. In their consternation, several female employees of Woodley's shoe factory and at Rubben factory, Paul street, jumped out of the windows. One was, it is feared, fatally hurt. A boarder at the St. Louis Hotel also leaped through the second story window, but landed uninjured in the street. Quite a number of ludicrous incidents caused by fright also occurred. The shock was severely felt in the citadel, the solid masonry of the fortification being actually seen to tremble to its foundation. The sensation of those in the river at the time was of being suddenly lifted and bumped down again. A captain of a ship coming down the river says he thought his vessel had struck a rock.

BREAKFAST.—EPP'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately favoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1/4 lb., 1/2 lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England. 39-26i.

F. GROSS, CANADA TRUSS FACTORY, 36 Victoria Square, Montreal.

SURGICAL MACHINIST, Inventor and manufacturer of all kinds of Instruments for Physiological Deformities.

Gross Artificial Limbs (Royal Letters Patent January, 1869). Gross' Chest Expanding Steel Shoulder Braces, a very superior article for persons who have acquired the habit of stooping.

A large and varied assortment of India Rubber Goods, including

AIR CUSHIONS, CAMP BLANKETS, Rubber Canteens, Belts, Gun-covers, Rubber Cloth, &c., &c.,

Catalogues containing full descriptions may be obtained or sent by mail free of charge.

Montre 1, March 11th, 1870. 1-6m

PROSPECTUS OF THE ILLUSTRATED GUIDE & HANDBOOK OF OTTAWA.

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

Notice of the leading medical and legal professional gentlemen will be inserted.

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.



TO THE WORKING CLASS.—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 20c. to \$5 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 whose notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send \$3 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence 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. Remember, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., ACOSTA MAIN.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, endorsed, "Tender for Lako Harbor work," will be received at this Office until Thursday, the 21th day of November next, for improvements at the following mentioned places:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order,

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, } Ottawa, 5th Oct., 1870. } 42-41



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Wednesday, 26th day of Sept., 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

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

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

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

Ottawa, Oct. 4th, 1870.

42-31



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, Oct. 27, 1870.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 10 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Ottawa, 10th Oct., 1870.

THE Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway hereby give PUBLIC NOTICE that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the construction of an Engine House, Locomotive Repair Shop, and other Buildings, at Moncton, New Brunswick.

Plans and Specifications may be seen on and after 1st November next, at the Railway Office, St. John, and at the Office of the Chief Engineer, at Ottawa; and Tenders on a printed form, which will be supplied, marked on envelope "Tender for Buildings," and addressed to the Commissioners, will be received at their Office in Ottawa up to six o'clock, p.m., on 21st November, 1870.

A. WALSH, ED. B. CHANDLER, C. J. BRIDGES, A. W. MCLELAN, Commissioners.

42-31.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 10th day of May, 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, and under and in virtue of the provisions of the 58th Section of the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 12, intituled "An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the following regulations for the guidance of passengers and employees on the Government Railways in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, be and the same are hereby approved and adopted.

WM. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council.

Ottawa, Oct. 10th, 1870.

42-31



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, Toronto," will be received at this Office until Monday Evening, the 24th instant, for the erection and completion of a new POST OFFICE.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at this office, and also at the Office of G. W. STORR, Architect, King Street, Toronto, on and after the 11th instant.

The Tender must be in one bulk sum, embracing all Trades and Classifications of Work and Material.

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, 1st Oct., 1870.

41-31n

THE RED RIVER ROUTE MAP

Will be ready for delivery

On the 25th of April, 1870.

LAURIE'S MAP OF THE North-West Territories!

This map supplies a desideratum long felt, and shews:-

- I.-The whole of the Fertile Belt, and those parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakota through which the waggon roads pass to Fort Garry.
II.-The actual survey of the Selkirk Settlement with all the roads, churches, etc., including the New Government Road from Fort William to Fort Garry.
III.-The Canoe Route from Fort William to Fort Garry.
IV.-A Sectional Map giving all the Railway or Steamboat Routes by which St. Cloud can be reached-(St. Cloud is the present terminus of railway travel).
V.-Table of distances on the Overland Route.

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

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

The map has been compiled by D. CODD, Esq., of Ottawa, from official maps and reports never yet made public; and in this work he has been assisted greatly by a practical knowledge of the country laid down.

The Map is 24 by 18 inches, beautifully lithographed, and will be furnished at the following prices:-

Table with 2 columns: Binding type and price. Includes 'Bound in Cloth, plain, (pocket size) \$1 00', 'colored 1 50', 'Mounted on rollers, plain 1 50', 'colored 2 00'.

The pocket size mailed, free of postage, on receipt of price.

Five mounted maps, to one address, sent by express prepaid.

Address orders to

P. G. LAURIE, Windsor.

Windsor, April 6, 1870.

PUBLIC ATTENTION

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

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

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

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

City Hall, Ottawa, March, 21, 1870.

13-61

STANDARD PERIODICALS

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which commences its 123th volume with the January number, was set on foot as a rival to the EDINBURGH. It resolutely maintains its opposition in politics, and shows equal vigor in its literary department.

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has just closed its 92nd volume. In point of literary ability this Review is fast rising to a level with its competitors. It is the advocate of political and religious liberalism.

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Single Numbers of a Review, \$1. Single Numbers of Blackwood, 35 Cents.

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