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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

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No. 38.

PRUSSIAN TACTICS.

Colonel Ouvry, C.B., late of the 9th Lancers, has just published an excellent translation from the German of a very remarkable pamphlet, "Taktische Ruckblicke, auf 1866," which everyone taking an interest in military matters should read. We take from it the following extracts, published in the *Volunteer Service Gazette of May 7th*:

Between the description of a battle as it really is, or as a creative genius may please to represent it, there is indeed an immeasurable difference. Before the last campaigns, men were obliged to form strategical conclusions at second hand. The official accounts of military transactions from 1813-15, coloured by the distorting medium of many years, corresponded very little with the reality. These, assisted by the fantastical French accounts, formed the only materials to fill up a war picture, except perhaps, a little aid drawn from the illusions and speculations of peace-time. Now, however, we have seen—seen with our own bodily eyes—the reality: and from this time forth, no one, however high in his intellectual gifts, will be justified in judging concerning the "how" of the battle, or the tactics pursued, unless he should himself have witnessed this "how." He who has not been favored by fortune in being permitted to take a part in these events rail at his destiny, but he certainly can have no right or pretence to give an independent tactical judgment.

We are far from desiring in the following pages to introduce any startling novelties; such is not our object. If what we have to say is correct, many others must also at the same time have discerned and recognized it. However generally and contemporaneously the conviction may prevail of the necessity of a tactical reform, it must be very apparent that all such innovations, before they are reduced to rule must undergo a long course of probation by all descriptions of troops; must be introduced, then prohibited, and again re-introduced. This course will naturally prevail before judicious conclusions can be arrived at. With us Prussians the problem will be solved by the experiences of the late campaign without any exterior aid. If then, these experiences are acknowledged to be sound, they must have an influence on the time and mode of carrying through the reforms in question. The experiences also of 1792-95 caused improvements in this direction, although at the expense of a very bitter lesson. It is the task of theory to anticipate

and lend a hand in the development of these reforms. It can collect that which is loose and straggling, direct observation to the weightiest points, and excite discussion.

If hereafter we enunciate views or make propositions, it does not follow that they will be of general application; they are rather purely founded on the state of the Prussian army, and what happened to it in the year 1866. They will have been elicited, not by the arm, but by the bearer of it. * *

When we reflect on the battles of 1866, in order to consider them from a general point of view, we observe throughout one pervading phenomenon; that is, a most extraordinary extension of front with a very small degree of depth. The whole force appears extended in long thin lines, or separated into individual bodies fighting independently; above all, appears an inclination to surround the enemy by means of long extensions of the wings; and in this the preservation of the original *ordre de bataille* is quite out of the question. The different divisions of the army mix themselves up, or become mixed together, sometimes in the course of the battle and sometimes before it becomes general. The several bodies of troops are formed on principles of the most different kinds; in action almost in company column, sometimes, however, in half battalions. The tactics of these company columns consist in throwing out swarms of skirmishers, their supports from time to time resolving themselves into the same; the whole of the front line now bears some likeness to the confused attack of a horde of irregular cavalry, the impulse of each individual leader carrying with him that which he finds at his side. The second line of the army which was in the rear, strives to come up as quickly as possible to the front, in order to take part in the battle; and also because a considerable portion of the shot and shell intended for the first line passes over its head and falls into their ranks. But these in their close columns cannot so easily find cover on the field, and are obliged to bide their time, and by such delay become exposed to the feverish suspense which is unavoidable when troops are kept long under fire, and thus prevented from forgetting the danger, in the excitement of the struggle.

No wonder, then, that officers and men eagerly seize on the first opportunity that offers, and make it a plea for pressing forward to the first line; the separate divisions push in whenever they can find room. By preference they incline towards the flanks, for there they can find the least impediment to their advance. Very often no reserve at all remains, or that which remains in the rear is too weak to answer the purposes of

It would be a great mistake to put into the category of errors, without any reservation, these individual and apparently irregular proceedings. Seeing that we have here to do with new phenomena, consequent on new conditions, these must be inquired into, and that which is found right and lawful in them acknowledged.

When the needle-gun, at the commencement of the fifth year of its existence, was first generally issued to the troops, it was a standing order, insisted on by generals who preached at all inspections and parades, "Gentlemen, throw out very few skirmishers—only one section, that is now as efficient as an old subdivision, let all the rest be kept well in hand." Experience, however, soon showed that the exact reverse of these theoretical rules, which appeared so judicious at the time, was the right practice. Above all things, every one sought to give full effect to the efficiency of his trustworthy arm. Why should they be held back? Why not strike with the full weight of the weapon in their possession? Thus they all dissolved themselves into a swarm of skirmishers, because in that formation the breech-loader can best be used, and was besides sufficiently analagous to a company column, which often stood more than ten deep, and fired from all possible positions. And this would take place, not so much at the word of command of their leader, who perhaps could only hear himself from the deafening noise of the guns and small arms, as from a natural consequence of the circumstance in which they were placed. We may now cast aside the imagination that the leader stands in the chivalric position laid down in the regulations for reviews and inspections, "one pace in front of the firing party to windward, in order calmly to direct the fire, to indicate the object to aim at, and to fix on the proper moment after a volley, at the command 'battalion march,' to rush on to the attack." This is a pretty "peace time" picture, necessary for the purpose of training and instruction; even the apparently novel irregularity above alluded to must finally be reduced to fixed rules, otherwise exercises and instruction will be impossible.

The leader in battle, even the coolest and bravest, will be enabled, under cover of a tree or earth-work, with his glass at his eye, to superintend operations under fire much more carefully; a useless exposure of his person would be a mere act of vain bravado; an officer commanding troops has something better to do than throw away his life to no purpose. A particular reason alone can justify his exposure to fire; such as for the encouragement of his men, should they show an inclination to hang back, when he

may place himself outside cover with assumed indifference; or if it should be the first time under fire he might expose himself for some minutes, in order to ascertain the effect of the whizzing of the shot on his nervous system. His essential influence under these circumstances is bounded by some such short word of command as "battalion take ground to the right 500 paces," if he should observe a better position; or if he should consider the moment favorable for an attack, he will simply say, "Now, forward, march, hurrah!" and then rush on. If the troops are lying down, they arise just as they are; perhaps some of the men, becoming wild, think it their duty to commence firing in the direction of the enemy, their bullets whiz past the ears of their commander, who is in front, and then the whole rout (*tross*) rush after him to the attack. Some there are who are of the opinion that discretion is the better part of valour, and that it is better not to throw dirty water away until they got clean; such hold back till those who have gone before have carried the position, when they follow with loud shouts on their tracks.

This confused an irregular mode of attack should not be condemned as faulty; on the contrary, it is a necessary result of the new arm, and the peculiar training of the men. The great and zealous care with which from year to year we mark, verify, and note down each shot at musketry instruction, and the virtuous indignation with which every miss is put to the wrong side of the account by the instructor becomes paid with interest. We should bring as many men as possible into the condition of being able to use their arm according to their own judgment.

This mode of fighting has an invariable result; the original depth of the order of battle, which consisted of a support behind the skirmishers, and a reserve behind these, is now superseded by a greater extension of the front line.

The far and sure-carrying arms of precision of the present time forbids supports and reserves in closed columns, except where the ground is favorable for such formations. It is apparent that either the old secondary formations have become impossible on account of the greater range of the missiles, which occasions the distance to become so much increased, that there can finally be no relation between the supports and the engaged line; or the supports see in the loose, opened out formation the proper means to adopt, and thus of their own accord they rush up at the double into the first line. With regard to this point of view it would be well to study all the battles of 1866; it will be found that nearly all the companies of the second line soon forced themselves to the front. The mass of companies forces the line to extend laterally, as every newly arriving body has a tendency to join itself on at the wings.

In this striving of the supports and reserves to force themselves forward into the fighting line lies the impossibility of preserving the old order of battle, or even the primitive tactical formation.

Every division in the rear which has hitherto remained in close column rushes in where necessity or a possibility shows itself. An interchange between the engaged line and its supports is evidently impossible; there is not even the smallest guarantee that a company will fight together with the skirmishers which it has itself thrown out, or that the companies of a battalion, or battalions of a regiment, will ever come together. Let any one compare the state of every single battle of 1866, with regard to the positions of every division of the army

after the troops had been well engaged, and the old-fashioned order of battle. It would, however, be very rash to conclude that all this was a great series of error; far better would it be to ascertain how far these new phenomena are legitimate and reasonable.

The mounted officers are obliged to dismount, which makes the supervision and direction impossible, which is so easy in peace-time manœuvres. Frequently the dismounted staff officer, somewhat unaccustomed to quick marching over stock and stone, is scarcely able to keep up with his battalion; thus the breaking up into columns of companies is for him a solution of his difficulty. He thinks that certainly the four officers commanding companies will know what to do, so he attaches himself to a company. The original officers of the lines are in the same predicament; their lines are broken up and scattered in all parts of the battle; thus they are obliged to give up all idea of commanding them, and attach themselves to the first company of infantry that offers, and, in order to do something, command that. It thus happens that some companies, favored by chance, have besides their own captain, a major, a colonel, and a general as well; the company will not perhaps be better commanded, but those officers will at least have done all that remained in their power. They are all in the front line, and by their personal example influence those among whom they have placed themselves, but in fact they have become mere captains of companies; the whole line of battle has thus become nothing more than a fight between a number of company leaders and the opposing enemy.

This manner of exclusively fighting by columns of companies, and their employment on all occasion, is a momentum which has peculiarly developed itself in the Prussian army. For this reason our (Prussian) captains are relatively the most precious portion of the whole army.

Should foreign armies think of imitating our company column fights, they must take into consideration how it stands with them with regard to the fundamental principle; that is, the relation between the officers and men. They will otherwise adopt the disadvantages without gaining the benefit.

There lies also the great defensive power of our arm, an element which renders these narrow irregular lines more capable of resistance than is apparent at first view. They will always be able to repulse feeble attacks; even the smallest detachments will not allow themselves to be ridden over without ceremony.

It must be distinctly understood that the loose irregular formations, which we have here alluded to, are not to hold good on all occasions and in all circumstances. So long as an officer believes himself to be in a position to gain the same results by keeping to the systematic forms of the service, he is quite right to do so, but let him recollect that one atom too much of this is pernicious. Let officers look to the spirit of these apparently irregular formations, and not allow themselves to be taken by surprise or be disconcerted should they manifest themselves. An army which cannot trust in the individual worth of its soldiers, so far as to let them fight in this manner, cannot reckon on the advantages to be derived from the operation of the breechloader.

(Concluded in our next.)

The government of Victoria have sent an order to England for 120 miles of steel rails.

A kilometer, so frequently mentioned in our despatches from the seat of war, is about five-eighths of a mile.

THE DEFENCES AT DOVER.

Perhaps at the present moment a word or two about the fortifications of Dover will not be out of place. Last week we announced that a board of officers had been appointed to inspect the different forts and guns around Dover, and from various sources we hear that notwithstanding the importance of our garrison in a military point of view, the fortifications have nevertheless been sadly neglected. Dover of itself, of course, may justly be considered a natural fortress, and if only properly armed might bid defiance to both fleets and armies. We have, however, ascertained that there is not a single gun mounted on any fort in our garrison that would penetrate even a third-rate ironclad. The best gun mounted is a 7 inch breech-loading Armstrong, only firing shell shots, and a blow from this projectile against the broadside of a modern man-of-war may be compared to the cracking of an egg against a wall, experiments at Shoeburyness having proved this to be true. The next best gun is an old smooth bore 42-pounder of an obsolete pattern, which was never more than provisionally adopted in the Service. The Citadel is armed exclusively with 54-pounder Widge guns, also of an obsolete pattern. It is unnecessary to enumerate the guns of a less calibre, as what we have already stated is sufficient to show the state the fortifications around Dover are in. We must, nevertheless, add that there are several other guns of a heavier nature, such as 12-ton and 7-ton guns, but by the orders of a Liberal Government they are, unfortunately, at the present time lying on skidding at Archcliffe Fort and Guildford Battery. Colonel Collinson has returned from his tour of inspection, and now there is a rumor to the effect that it is the intention of the authorities to have these guns mounted; but even supposing it to be true, the batteries could not possibly be prepared for their reception by this side of Christmas.—*Dover Chronicle*.

THE DEFENCES OF THE MERSEY.

The Liverpool *Albion* says, that since the subject was discussed in the Town Council, it has taken some pains to ascertain the real condition of the forts. After entering into details with regard to the condition of the existing defences, it continues as follows: "It will thus be seen that our fortifications are useless. A vessel carrying heavy guns, or 10 or 13-inch mortars, could lay off from 3000 to 4000 yards, and send shells into the docks and shipping with comparatively little danger from the present forts. It is impossible to conjecture why they were built, seeing that, if an ironclad vessel entered the Mersey, nearly all the guns would be utterly ineffective, and the forts prove slaughter pens for the garrisons, and in action they could not fail to do damage on both sides of the Mersey. It will scarcely be believed that, at the North Fort, on the Liverpool side, the north casemate is so constructed that a shell entering the port would slaughter all the gunners, or, if perchance it found its way through the doorway, the magazine would be in danger, as it is only three or four paces to the rear of the casemate, and would be struck by every shot or shell which passed through."

In spite of the war, a chess congress is being held at Baden-Baden.

Paris ladies now wear the same style of hat that was worn one hundred and five years ago.

THE WOUNDED PRUSSIAN GENERALS.

In the desperate fighting at Woerth and Forbach, five German General Officers were wounded. Some account of these brave men, who received wounds more or less severe, will be interesting.

Gen. Julius von Bose, commander of the Eleventh Army Corps, was born in 1809, and, in his youth, was page at the Court of Weimar. In 1829 he became Lieutenant, he was Major in 1833, and in 1860 was made full Colonel of the 40th Fusilier regiment. Prussian regiments, it may be noted, consist of three battalions, each having a commander whose rank corresponds with that of Lieutenant-Colonel in our army. The regiment, of course, is commanded by one Colonel. In the year 1864 the subject of our brief notice was Major General; and in the war with Austria in 1866, he was engaged in the battles of Liebenau, Podol, Munchengratz, Koniggratz, Goding, Holic, and Presburg. In the same year he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant General, and received the Order of Merit—which has been almost, as a matter of course, bestowed on each of the Generals whose names follow:

Gen. August von Goben, Commander of the Eighth Army Corps, which was warmly engaged at Saarbrucken, was born in 1816, and made Lieutenant in 1835. He took his discharge in the following year, and for four years next ensuing he served in the Spanish army, rising to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and gaining several Spanish orders. In 1842 he re-entered the Prussian army as Captain, and in 1849 he took part in the engagements in the Pilaz and Baden. In 1850 he became Major, and in 1858 Colonel. Then in 1860 he entered as a volunteer the ranks of the Spanish army fighting against Morocco. In 1861 he was raised to the rank of General in the Prussian army, and in 1864 he commanded the 26th Infantry Brigade in the Danish war. In 1866 he fought at Dermbach, Kissingen, Lauffach, Aschaffenburg, Werbach, Tauberbischofsheim, and Gersheim.

Gen. Baron Albert von Barnekow was born in 1809, and entered as lieutenant in 1829. In 1832 he had attained the rank of Major, and he became Major in 1864. He fought in 1866, at Trautenau, Koniggratz, and Tobitschau, with much distinction.

Gen. Ferdinand Wolf Ludwig Anton von Stulpnagle was born in 1813, and became Lieutenant in 1831. He was Major in 1854 Colonel in 1861, and General in 1865, taking part in the Austrian campaign of 1866 as Head Quartermaster of the Second Army. He fought at Nachod and Koniggratz, and in 1867 was made Lieutenant General.

Gen. George Arnold Carl von Kamecke was born in 1817, was Lieutenant of the First Engineers, in 1839. And a Major in 1855. In the following year he was employed as Military secretary with the Prussian Ambassador at Vienna. In 1866, as chief of the general staff of the Second Army Corps, he fought at Podol, Gitschin and Koniggratz, and he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1868.

FIGHTING IN 1870.

HOW PRUSSIA DOES IT.

There is little to be said about the Prussians except that their administrative machine works with unbroken regularity, and with a ponderous power which is astounding the civilized world. Men, munitions and stores pour to the front in a never failing current, and every man finds his place when

he gets there apparently without a jar, and every blow either of the three corps strikes, it strikes with all the force of the first hour. The work which in all other wars has been the work of a year is literally crammed by the Prussians into a month. They take the whole male population bodily, and without giving even delicate men time to get sick or weary, fling the mass on the enemy, and again and again and again, till he is crushed and the war is over. This terrible rapidity is one of the essential conditions of the system. Society is waiting paralysed at home for the army to come back, and it has to win quickly at whatever cost. It is pretty certain, too, that murderous as this system seems it is the most humane of all. It saves the losses by disease, which in all wars outnumber the losses under fire four to one.

WHY FRANCE FAILED.—Napoleon went to war with the old army of France alone. He registered but did not dare to arm his new organization, the Garde Mobile. If that is correct, if he actually declared war with only his regulars in the field, all is explained. The regular army of France was 400,000 men, of whom 40,000 were at Cherbourg getting ready for the Baltic, 5000 in Italy, 10,000 in Algeria, 35,000 in Paris and Chalons 10,000 in Lyons, and at least 30,000 more in Marseilles, Toulon, Bordeaux, Toulouse, L'Orient, Rochefort, and the hospitals, leaving him 270,000 efficient for the front—that is, eight corps d'armee of 30,000 each, and the Guard. This we believe to be exactly the fact: and on this army rushed by German official accounts, which are accepted in Paris, the Crown Prince with 250,000 men, Prince Frederick Charles with 250,000 more, and the King with 70,000 or 80,000 in all—more than double the French.

McMAHON IN ACTION.

The end of the battle of Woerth is thus described by a correspondent:

In front of those battalions which had escaped massacre and the shame of surrendering en masse, before those decimated regiments rose McMahon, holding his sword by the blade and brandishing it like a club. He wildly spurred a large black charger covered with foam, the third he had mounted. His uniform was torn to rags, his cravat had been carried away, his shirt was open, exposing his breast. This man was superb. He forced his great black charger into the circle of fire through which he had just broken. The Cuirassiers came back with loosened rein; they passed and repassed several times through the enemy's lines, which they overthrew and sabered.

The officers took the big black charger by the bridle, the soldiers cried "Vive McMahon!" and the Marshal standing up in his stirrups, took in at a glance the field of battle, lit a cigar, and organized his admirable retreat. At seven o'clock we were in a capital position, but McMahon returned to the front along the valley where the Prussian army, quite exhausted, was unable to pursue its march. This man, who from dawn had been in the saddle, and who had been fighting thirteen hours, and had seen all his orderlies fall, lit another cigar, dismounted and passed three hours in helping the hospital men to attend to the wounded.

The Gaspe fishermen this season made immense hauls of cod. The lowest sum made per man is said to be \$450. The result is attributed to the enforcement of the Canadian fishery law.

AN IMMENSE LAND SALE.

A number of the leading capitalists of New York have associated themselves with capitalists in Frankfort, Amsterdam. The Hague, and London, for the purpose of buying all the lands included in the grant to the Oregon Central railroad—about 4,750,000 acres, and the Oregon branch of the central Pacific Railroad, covering about 3,000,000 more. The lands which will thus change hands are of excellent quality, and being located along the line of the railroad, will be accessible to settlers. The price paid amounts to about \$10,000,000, which will furnish ready money at once to the builders of the road. The purchasers also make a round profit, as the bulk of the land will resell immediately, at from \$3 to \$5 per acre. The transaction also involves a plan for bringing in a large number of immigrants from Europe. For this reason, connection have been formed with influential houses in the cities above named. The fact that capitalists are willing to risk \$10,000,000 in this investment, indicates the confidence which some of the most sagacious men at home and abroad have in the advancement of the material prosperity of the Pacific coast.

THE MILITARY FORCES OF ENGLAND.

The figures given by Lord Elcho in one of his recent letters to us suggests a simple solution of the great problem now before the country. Let the reader only look at the following enumeration of our military forces as actually existing at this moment. According to the estimates of the present year, accepted by Parliament, we have now:

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Troops of the Line..... | 179,000 |
| Army Reserve, Class 1..... | 3,000 |
| Army Reserve, Class 2..... | 20,000 |
| Militia..... | 134,037 |
| Yeomanry Cavalry..... | 17,108 |
| Volunteers..... | 137,281 |
| Volunteer Artillery..... | 33,813 |

523,239

With the exception of some 90,000 troops of the Line serving in India or on other stations abroad, the whole of this enormous force at home, is available, as far as its organization permits, for the defence of the kingdom. Is it not, therefore, absolutely clear that if the requisite organization were forthcoming, the problem of our national defences would be solved, and the protection of these shores sufficiently assured?—*London Times.*

It would be one of the remarkable events of the war and its results if the "German Empire," which was destroyed in 1804 by the assumption of imperial power by Napoleon I., should be restored in 1870 by the destruction of the imperial power of Napoleon III. Of course we do not mean that the territorial limits which formed the old "German Empire," the successor of the Holy Roman Empire of Charlemagne, are at all likely to be restored; but it would be a striking circumstance, nevertheless, if the empire of Germany, which one Napoleon shattered, should be re established through the unwilling agency of another member of the family. The event is not at all unlikely; for there is now a loud demand alike from the South German States as from the North German Confederation that King William shall be proclaimed Emperor of Germany. "So wags the world!"—*Toronto Leader.*

FRENCH RHENISH PROVINCES.

The war between France and Prussia, no matter what the pretext, will be prosecuted by each party for the extension of the nation boundary. France wants certain German Provinces on the Rhine, and Prussia wishes, to use an American term, to re-annex the German Rhenish Provinces now held by France. We have already given a description of the German provinces which the French Emperor covets. Those which Prussia, speaking the voice of all Germany, proposes to recover from France, are the old provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

Alsace lies between the Rhine on the east and the Vosges Mountains on the west, and is now divided into two States, Haut Rhine and Bas-Rhine (Upper and Lower Rhine). The two extend north to Rhenish Bavaria, and south to Switzerland, and contain 3,360 square miles. They make one of the richest and most productive parts of France. They have vast mines, and are a great manufacturing centre. They contain, among other cities, Stratsburg, Colmar and Mulhausen. At the time of the Roman conquest the population was Celtic, but the Alemanni crossed the Rhine and Germanized all Alsace. It continued part of the German Empire until the peace of Westphalia, when part of it was ceded to France. Subsequently, Louis XIV seized Stratsburg in 1681, and, by the peace of 1697, the cession of the whole to France was confirmed. The people, however, during the intervening 170 years, have preserved their German neutrality, and still speak the German tongue. All their newspapers are printed in German as well as in French.

The ancient province of Lorraine was no extensive district. Its history dates from the middle of the ninth century, and once included the territory between the Rhine, Scheldt, Meuse and Saone Rivers. The region now known as Rhenish Prussia was separated from Lorraine in the tenth century, and the remainder was divided and known as Upper and Lower Lorraine. Lower Lorraine eventually became an Austrian possession, and now forms at least one half of Belgium and two provinces of Holland. Upper Lorraine continued under the Government of its own Duke until 1736, when it was given to the ex-King Stanislaus, of Poland. On his death in 1766, it was united to France under the title of the Province of Lorraine. Since then the name of Lorraine has been extinguished, and the province has been divided into departments known as Meuse, Moselle, Meurthe and Vosges. The people are of German origin, and German traditions. They speak both French and German, except in particular places, where the German alone is spoken.

These provinces include the cities of Metz, Nancy and Epinal. Metz is an ancient and fortified city, on the Moselle, at its confluence with the Seine. The fortifications are very extensive. It has two military schools, one for artillery and the other for engineering, and schools for the practice of these arts. It has also a powder mill, extensive barracks, and one of the finest hospitals in Europe. The business of the city is manufacturing, especially of lace and brushes. The city has a population of 50,000.

Nancy is another very old town. It is a seat of learning. Manufactures are extensive, the principal of which is the embroidery of cambric and muslin goods. Charles the Bold was killed at the siege of Nancy in 1477. The telegrams from the seat of war indicate that the French army will concentrate at Metz, which is in the de-

partment of Moselle. The Prussian advance crossed into the same province at Faubach.

The city of Epinal is the capital of the department of Vosges, and is a manufacturing town of 11,000 inhabitants.

Stratsburg is a fortified city of the first class, and the capital of the Bas Rhine, 312 miles from Paris by rail. The fortifications are very strong. The Rhine is bridged at this place. It has military schools. It has extensive commerce, large manufactories, and is connected by rail with all parts of France and Germany. Its population is 56,000. The citadel of Stratsburg is a pentagon. It is one of the oldest cities in Europe.

Colmar is the chief seat of the cotton manufactories of France.

The population of these French Rhenish departments was, in 1862, as follows:

| | |
|----------------|-----------|
| Bas-Rhin | 277,574 |
| Haut Rhin..... | 515,802 |
| Vosges..... | 415,485 |
| Moselle..... | 446,457 |
| Meuse..... | 305,250 |
| Meurthe..... | 428,643 |
| Total..... | 2,689,501 |

The present population in all probability is not less than 3,000,000.

It is probable that the first crash of arms will be along the Rhine, in these provinces or in the Prussian provinces on the other side of the river. It is understood that of late years France has been strengthening her fortifications all along the Rhine, and that at this time the following towns and cities are defended by strong works, and garrisoned with forces equal to any ordinary siege. Stratsburg, Colmar, Schlettstadt, Briesach, and Metz; Montmedy, Verdun, and Longwy, which are on the Rhine, and near Metz. Bas-Rhin and Haut Rhine are separated from the other French departments by the Vosges Mountains. The passes of these mountains are historical, having been the scenes of memorable contests in former days. They have all been strongly fortified by France; the Prussian advance will be obstinately opposed by these various fortified posts.

PRUSSIA AS A MARTIME POWER.

The progress of Prussia in her efforts to create a navy and to place the North German Confederation in the front rank of naval powers is something wonderful. In addition to the fortified ports of Wilhelmshafen, Kiel, Dantzig, Sundevitt, and Alsen, other maritime stations protected by forts are about to be created. Those at Hoerup Haaf will when finished render the position impregnable. These works will comprise three star shaped forts with double tiers of guns, and five coast batteries commanding the passage of the Little Belt. All those will be iron faced and armed with the heaviest ordnance, and will not only command the straits but also the canal of Alsensud, with the port, and maintain communication with the military depot of Sonderg, on the same Island of Alsen. The fears of France have been considerably aroused, as Prussia, which is already firmly established in the formidable position of Duppel, will, when these works are completed, have the command of the North Sea, the Baltic and the Straits.

Neither has Prussia neglected to obtain a footing in the Indian seas. The negotiations with the Rajah of Johore, in the Peninsula of Malacca, have resulted in the purchase of the Island of Kalamne for the North German Confederation. A permanent naval

station is to be established there. Until the opening of the Suez Canal there had been only one Prussian corvette in the waters of India and China, but now there are two, the Hertha and Medusa, and next year a third will be sent. An arsenal will be erected in the course of the next two years on Kalamne.

Prussia's steam fleet is being increased as rapidly as human efforts will admit of. The latest additions to the ironclads are the King William, of 5,998 tons, and the Renown, of 7,500 tons. The former, which is considered the most powerful vessel afloat, was built in England for the Sultan of Turkey, but as he could not pay it was snapped up by the Prussians. The armament consists of 23 guns of the heaviest calibre known, manufactured of the famous Krupp steel at the works in Westphalia. The steam power is 1150 horse, the crew 600 men. The Renown is less heavily armoured and has 1200 horse power with an armament of four 10 inch guns, six 96 pounders, twelve 72 pounders and twelve 24 pounders on the upper deck. The crew amounts to 1000 men exclusive of officers. The vessel was built in Kiel. On the stocks at the navy yard in Wilhelmshafen is the heavy ironclad frigate the Grosse Kurfurst, and the Frederick the Great of the same class is building at Kiel. The Hansa, another ironclad, is nearly completed at Dantzig, where the steam frigate Ariadne has been commenced, and the steam sloop Albatross and Nautilus. Completed and in commission are four more heavy ironclads—the Frederick Carl, now in London, of 16 guns and 4000 tons; the Crown Prince of same force; the Arminius of four heavy guns and 1200 tons, and the Prince Adelbert, of three, with a tonnage of 709. Of frigates there are the Elizabeth, 25 guns and 2000 tons; the Hertha, same force, now China, in the Vineta, same force; the Arkona, now in New York harbor, 23 guns and 1715 tons; the Kalamue, same force as the Arkona. Of corvettes there are the Augusta, 14 guns and 1500 tons; the Victoria same force; the Medusa, at the Island of Ralanine, Prussia's new possession, 17 guns and 1000 tons, and the Nympe of same force. All these are powerful steam vessels. There are two steam sloops, the Prussian Eagle and the Grashopper, and about 22 gunboats, averaging together 55 tons.

To be built by 1877 are 11 ironclads of the largest size, 15 double-banked frigates, 7 sloops and 3 transports. Of sailing vessels there are 3 frigates and 4 brigs, amounting to 162 guns and 5763 tons.

The vessels in commission are manned by 4012 sailors, 737 engineers, 370 carpenters and mechanics, 192 warrant officers, and 255 officers. Besides this there is a reserve of 4156 men, which can be called upon at any time, and a second reserve which acts only in time of war, and may be called sea militia.

The naval school is at Kiel in Schleswig, and so popular has the service become that there are now 400 marine cadets at this establishment, whereas two years ago there were but 72, of whom 59 have become naval officers of the second grade.

The mercantile marine numbers from Prussia 3611 vessels and 651,000 tons; from Hamburg 461, tons 245,300; from Bremen 307, tons 244,700; from Mecklenburg-Schwer, in 449, tons 172,600; from Oldenburg and Lubec 274; tons 67,600.

The ship *Hansa*, which formed a part of the Polar expedition, was crushed by ice on the 10th of October last, off the coast of Greenland. The crew were saved, and have arrived at Copenhagen.

A SERIES of experiments have lately been made at Shooburnness, to test the relative merits of the Armstrong rifled field-gun and the breech-loading Rifles, in comparison with those obtained with the Montigny mitrailleuse. The first series was with the 12-pounder breech loading Armstrong rifled field-gun, and with the new Indian bronze muzzle loading rifled 9 pounder field gun. The firing was against a line of thirty 9ft. by 9ft. targets. The following is the result:—

1st SERIES—ARTILLERY.

1. At 800 yards, 12-pounder breech loader firing Shrapnel shells for rapidity; time, 2 minutes. Elevation of gun, 1 deg. 15 min. Five seconds wood time fuze bored to 0.35. Results, six rounds fired; seventh in the gun. Total hits, 152. Hors de combat, 56 cavalry or 71 infantry.

2. At 800 yards, 9 pounder Indian bronze muzzle-loader firing Shrapnel. Five rounds deliberately. Wood 5 seconds time fuze bored to 0.35. Elevation of gun, 1 deg. 5 min. Total hits, 124. Hors de combat, 51 cavalry or 54 infantry.

3. At 800 yards, 12-pounder breech-loader firing Shrapnel. Five rounds deliberately. Wood 5 seconds time fuze bored to 0.35. Elevation of gun, 1 deg. 20 min. Total hits, 203. Hors de combat, 69 cavalry or 77 infantry. Time of firing, 1 minute 35 seconds.

4. At 600 yards, 12-pounder breech-loader, firing Shrapnel for rapidity; time, 2 minutes. Fuse, 5 seconds wood time bored to 0.3. Elevation of gun, 1 degree. Results, six rounds fired; seventh in the gun. Total hits, 127. Hors de combat, 32 cavalry or 38 infantry.

5. At 600 yards, 9 pounder Indian bronze muzzle-loader, firing Shrapnel. Five rounds deliberately. Fuse, 5 seconds wood time bored to 0.3 first, remainder at 0.25. Elevation of gun, 40 to 45 minutes. Total hits, 78. Hors de combat, 46 cavalry or 39 infantry.

6. At 600 yards, 12 pounder breech-loader, firing Shrapnel. Five rounds deliberately. Fuse, 5 seconds wood time bored to 0.3. Elevation of gun, 1 degree. Total hits, 164. Hors de combat, 43 cavalry or 60 infantry.

2ND SERIES—BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

The second series was with Snider rifles against the same line of targets. The firing party consisted of one serjeant and five men of the Scottish Fusilier Guards. The results as below:—

1. Six Sniders at 300 yards firing for rapidity with good aim; time, 2 minutes. Rounds got off per man, 18, 13, 17, 13, 14, 8; total rounds fired, 83. Total hits, 63. Hors de combat, 36 cavalry or 29 infantry.

2. Six Sniders at 400 yards firing for rapidity with good aim; time, 2 minutes. Rounds got off per man, 19, 14, 18, 14, 16, 13; total rounds fired 91. Total hits, 77. Hors de combat, 43 cavalry or 38 infantry.

3. Six Sniders at 600 yards firing for rapidity with good aim; time, 2 minutes. Rounds got off per man, 18, 14, 18, 16, 15, 14; total rounds fired, 96. Total hits, 63. Hors de combat, 24 cavalry or 27 infantry.

4. Six Sniders at 800 yards firing for rapidity with good aim; time, 2 minutes. Rounds got off per man, 18, 16, 18, 17, 17, 16; total rounds fired, 102. Total hits, 48. Hors de combat, 27 cavalry or 17 infantry.

In the field-gun practice it may be noted that in the 5th series the eighth target received 62 hits, putting hors de combat 6 cavalry or 10 infantry.

In series six the second target received 48 hits; another target received 33 hits, which put hors de combat all the cavalry and in-

fantry marked upon it except one infantry man, who, as an illustration of the fortunes of war, escaped unharmed.

Of the Snider small arm practice it is impossible to avoid noticing that the men came on the ground without knapsacks, and with merely the old and most inconvenient pouch behind, and with their pockets filled with cartridges.

It is not desirable to draw any comparison of the small-arms practice until after the firing of the Martini-Henry rifles.

The members of the committee present were Colonel Wray, C.B., R.A., president; Col. Shaw, R.A.; Colonel Fletcher; Captain Arthur, R.N.; Capt. Foley, R.N. Amongst the visitors and officers were Major General Eardley-Wilmot, R.A., and Admiral Elliot, commanding at Sheerness.

The experiments were conducted under the direction of the Commandant, Colonel Elwyn, R.A., by Captain Alderson, R.A., and Captain Ellis, R.A. The ground was kept under the direction of Brigade-Major Wolffe.

The *London Globe* says that up to the present time no advantage has been shown by the mitrailleuse except at ranges of about 400 yards. At 1000 yards it was beaten by a firing party of six men of the Scots Fusilier Guards using the Martini-Henry, and utterly distanced by the guns. The fire of the latter with shrapnel at this range is said to have been wonderfully effective, every shell bursting with terrible certainty. The new 9-pounder muzzle-loading gun defeated the 12 pounder breech-loader on the whole experiment. Whatever chance the mitrailleuse may have as a "street-fighting" weapon, it does not seem to have much advantage in the open. At short ranges it is defeated by the guns with ease, at long ranges shrapnel is superior, and even six infantry are able to hold their own. It would be premature yet to pronounce a decided opinion, but things look bad for the mitrailleuse.

UNITED STATES CENSUS—GENERAL DISAPPOINTMENT.

The general results of the census now in progress, so far as they are known, are the same as in the census of 1860. In New England nearly all the farming towns show a decrease in population, and the increase is only in cities, or in towns where manufactures of some kind have attracted population. This rule is universal in New England. In the Western cities, and in fact everywhere, the census shows a much smaller population than the people generally had predicted. In Chicago, where they claimed half a million, they will now be satisfied with 400,000, and hardly expect that. In Cincinnati, a recent report of the health officer estimates the population at 260,000, but the *Commercial* of that city says the census will not show more than 175,000. In Milwaukee, with no official figures, they are already deducting one-fourth to one-third from the popular estimate of 112,000.

But what shall we say of the great metropolis, New York? In 1863 they claimed one million, as a low estimate, and in 1865 they were ready to annihilate the Superintendent of Census because the figures did not prove their speculations to be true. In February, 1867, more than three years since Dr. Harris, the Chief of the Bureau of Records and Statistics, the official statistician of the city, said in his reports that accord-

ing to the returns in his office, "the proof is abundant of the fact that the population of New York is over a million souls." From that time to this the official reports of the Board of Health have claimed a population of one million or more. By this excessive claim the proportion of mortality to population has been kept down far below the truth. But now the figures of the census are annihilating all their extravagant claims, and according to the *Tribune* the population of New York will not exceed 875,000.—*Providence Journal*.

LEGEND OF A MUSKET.

Mark Twain tells the following story related by a fellow passenger, who, being bantered about his timidity, said he had never been scared since he loaded an old Queen Ann's musket for his father once, whereupon he gave the following:

"You see, the old man was trying to learn me to shoot blackbirds and beasts that tore up the young corn and such things, so that I could be of some use about the farm, because I wasn't big enough to do much. My gun was a single barrelled shot gun, and the old man carried an old Queen Anne musket that weighed a ton, made a report like a thunder-clap, and kicked like a mule. The old man wanted me to shoot the musket sometimes, but I was afraid. One day, though, I got her down, and so I took her to the hired man, and asked him how to load her, because it was out in the field. Hiram said 'Do you see those marks on the stock—an X and a V on each side of the Queen's crown. Well that means ten balls and five slugs—that's her load.'

"But how much powder?"

"Oh," he says, "it don't matter; put in three or four handfuls."

"So I loaded her up that way, and it was an awful charge—I had enough sense to see that, and started out. I levelled her on a good many blackbirds; but every time I went to pull the trigger, I shut my eyes and winked. I was afraid of her kick. Toward sundown I fetched up at the house, and there was the old man resting on the porch.

"Been out hunting, have ye?"

"Yes sir," says I.

"What did you kill?"

"Didn't kill anything, sir—didn't shoot her off—was afraid she would kick.—(I know blame well she would.)" Gimmie that gun!" the old man said, as mad as sin."

And he took aim at the sapling on the other side of the road, and I began to drop back out of danger. And the next moment I heard the earthquake, and heard the Queen Anne whirling end over end in the air, and the old man spinning around on one heel, with one leg up and both hands on his jaw, and the bark flying from that old sapling like there was a hail storm. The old man's shoulder was set back three inches and his jaw turned black and blue and he had to lay up for three days. Cholera nor nothing else can scare me the way I was scared that time.

The progress in marine guns during the last decade has been very great. In 1859, the 68 pounder cast iron gun was the most powerful weapon. At present there are 600-pounder 25 ton guns, besides 15-ton, 12-ton, 9 ton, and 6½ ton guns. The lightest of these is more powerful than the 68-pounder, and could pierce 4½-inch armour on a ship's side at 200 yards, while the 25-ton gun would probably pierce most ironclads at a range of two miles.

RED RIVER EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

Previous to Colonel Fielding and the 60th Rifles leaving Fort Garry, on their return, Colonel Wolseley issued the following general order, commending the troops for their exertions and good behaviour since the starting of the Expedition. The praise conveyed in Colonel Wolseley's address to the troops has been well merited, for we are sure soldiers never engaged in harder work nor accomplished it with more cheerful willingness. Indeed both Regulars and Volunteers displayed a spirit of emulation, and a desire to push forward, worthy of all praise, overcoming difficulties which seemed almost insurmountable, and enduring hardships unparalleled without a murmur, in their anxiety to reach the Red River country.

FIELD FORCE MORNING ORDER :

The following address, from the officer commanding the Red River Expeditionary Force to the Regular Troops, is published for general information :—

To the Regular Troops of the Red River Expeditionary Force :

I cannot permit Colonel Fielding and you to start upon your return journey to Canada without thanking you for having enabled me to carry out the Lieut.-General's orders so successfully.

You have endured excessive fatigue in the performance of a service that for its arduous nature will bear comparison with any previous military expedition. In coming here from Prince Arthur's Landing you have traversed a distance of upwards of 500 miles. Your labours began with those common at the outset of all campaigns—namely, road-making and the construction of defensive works. Then followed the arduous duty of taking the boats up a height of 800 feet, along 50 miles of river, full of rapids and numerous portages. From the time you left Shebandowan Lake until Fort Garry was reached, your labour at the oar has been incessant from daybreak to dark every day. 47 portages were got over, entailing the unparalleled exertion of carrying the boats, guns, ammunition, stores and provisions over a total distance of upwards of, 15,000 yards. It may be said that the whole journey has been made through a wilderness, where, as no supplies of any sort were to be had, everything had to be taken with you in the boats.

I have throughout viewed with pleasure the manner in which the officers have vied with their men in carrying heavy loads. I feel proud of being in command of officers who so well know how to set a good example, and of men who evince such eagerness in following it.

Rain has fallen upon 45 days out of the 94 that have passed by since we landed at Thunder Bay, and upon many occasions officers and men have been wet for days together. There has not been the slightest murmur of discontent heard from any one. It may be confidently asserted that no force has ever had to endure more continuous labour, and it may be as truthfully said that no men on service have been better behaved or more cheerful under their trials, arising from exposure to inclement weather, excessive fatigue, and the annoyance caused by flies.

There has been a total absence of crime amongst you during your advance to Fort Garry, and, I feel confident that your conduct during the return journey will be as creditable to you in every respect.

The leaders of the banditti who recently oppressed Her Majesty's loyal subjects in the Red River Settlement having fled as you advanced upon the Fort, leaving their guns and a large quantity of arms and ammunition behind them, the primary object of the Expedition has been peaceably accomplished. Although you have not, therefore, had an opportunity of gaining glory, you can carry back with you into the daily routine of garrison life the conviction that you have proved that no extent of intervening wilderness, no matter how great may be its difficulties, whether by land or water, can enable men to commit murder, or to rebel against Her Majesty's authority, with impunity.

(Signed) G. S. WOLSELEY, Colonel,
Commanding Red River Expeditionary Force,
Fort Garry, 28th August, 1870.

By order,
(Signed) GEO. HYSUP, Captain,
for D. A. A. Gen'l.

WINDSOR VOLUNTEERS.

On Saturday the 3rd instant, Captain Richards' Company of Windsor Infantry returned from Colchester, whither it had been to complete the annual drill. During their stay the men were placed under canvas, the camping ground being near Hackett's store in Saxville. An excellent range on the margin of the lake was obtained, and some good scoring would have been made but for the prevalence of strong winds, which required more experience than this company has had to neutralize. The people of the section behaved toward both officers and men in a most praiseworthy manner throughout, seizing every opportunity for the bestowal of attentions. Prominent citizens welcomed the Volunteers on their arrival, and invited them to supper that evening and breakfast the following morning—which invitation it is needless to say was accepted; and during the entire stay, presents of choice fruit and vegetables were continually tendered. On breaking camp a citizens' address was presented to the Company, and replied to as follows :

ADDRESS.

To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Windsor Volunteer Co.

We, the undersigned residents of the village of Colchester and its vicinity, are much pleased that you have thought fit to visit this neighborhood for the purpose of performing your annual drill, as our quiet little village has been much enlivened by your presence. We also have much pleasure in complimenting you on your gentlemanly and orderly conduct during your short stay among us. We think Canada ought to feel proud of her Volunteers, as a more devoted and loyal body of men could not be found in any other part of the world. We consider also that the Volunteers of Canada should be proud of the position they occupy, when it is remembered that they, and they alone have the credit, by officers and statesmen high in office under our noble Queen, with having gallantly and successfully routed and put to flight those unprincipled vagabonds who have so recently invaded our country.

The sound of your bugle and the tap of your drum have awakened in our bosoms a military spirit, and have caused some of us to remember the time when we volunteered,

like yourselves, to protect the frontier from invasion. We refer to the war of '37 and '38, when our soil was polluted by an invasion of an armed body of men, principally composed of the riff-raff and scum of the neighboring Republic, who did not hesitate to burn and destroy our buildings and to murder our citizens, under the pretext of patriotism; but those times have long since gone by, and with them those self-styled patriots have sunk nearly into oblivion. In like manner we are satisfied that ere long Fenianism will be numbered with the things of the past, when you will be relieved of your duties as soldiers and be allowed to enter fully into other employments in life which will be more pleasant and profitable.

And now, Volunteers, as you are about to embark on board the staunch and fast-going steamer *Bob Hackett*, which boat, as her captain has correctly remarked, "always keeps on the top," we anticipate for you a safe arrival at home.

We are sorry that you should leave us so soon; but as the "best of friends must part," we have only to add that we hope that your visit here has been agreeable to you as it has been pleasant to us; and should you at any future time chose to make our village your camping ground, we promise to give you a hearty welcome.

John G. Buchanan, Wm. Strout, Alex. Hackett, Peter Knapp, W. H. R. Nuth, Daniel Snider, Edward Senesac, W. Wright, John Brush, C. R. Quick, Francis Wright, John B. Wright, John Shay, William Woodbridge, Joseph S. Wright, James Howie, William Craig, Thomas Bell, James Shay, Jno. Goodchild, Wilson Wright, Whitson Baldwin, and Dr. Hawkins.

Colchester, Sept. 3rd, 1870.

REPLY.

To John G. Buchanan, Wm. Strout, Alex. Hackett, Esqs., and others.

On behalf of the officers, non commissioned officers and men of the Windsor Infantry Company, we tender you our sincere thanks for the kind manner in which you have entertained us during our short stay among you, hoping it will not be long before we have the extreme pleasure of meeting you all again. We also tender our sincere thanks to the ladies of Colchester for their kindness shown to the Windsor Company while with you.

With regard to Fenianism—if they had landed on the shores of our country, we would have shown you what the Volunteers of Essex are capable of; and we have learned since our stay in Colchester, that if they had crossed our border, you would have volunteered to a man to oppose them.

And now before we depart on board the staunch steamer *Hackett*, we wish you all a hearty farewell.

(Signed,) MARK RICHARDS, JR.,
Colchester, September 3, 1870,—*Windsor Record.*

THE VOLUNTEER CAMP AT PRESCOTT.—Wednesday being the last day of the annual drill a general field day was held of all the Volunteers in Camp, consisting of 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 56th and 59th Battalions, the whole under the command of Lt.-Col. Atcherly, D.A.A.G., assisted by Brigade-Major Lt.-Col. Jackson. The troops were inspected and put through various movements, all of which were performed very creditably; after which they were drawn up in a square and addressed by Col. Atcherly, who complimented them on their drill, as well as their general good conduct in camp, which has been highly creditable. The Volunteers

afterwards marched through the town, headed by their several bands. All the Battalions left for home in the afternoon.

ANNUAL MATCH OF THE TENTH ROYALS.

The following is the score made at the annual rifle match of the Tenth Royal regiment, which took place on the 22nd of August:—

| | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 | TOTAL |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Bugler McGill..... | 13 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 78 |
| Capt. Little..... | 13 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 68 |
| Sgt. Clarke..... | 16 | 14 | 12 | 17 | 9 | 68 |
| Sgt. Pillow..... | 15 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 8 | 66 |
| Pte. Sheppard..... | 15 | 14 | 18 | 12 | 7 | 66 |
| Pte. Moodie..... | 16 | 11 | 18 | 11 | 8 | 64 |
| Col. Sgt. Phillips..... | 14 | 11 | 17 | 15 | 5 | 62 |
| Pte. Denison..... | 13 | 11 | 15 | 15 | 7 | 61 |
| Pte. Bell..... | 16 | 15 | 16 | 8 | 6 | 61 |
| Pte. Glenfield..... | 11 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 9 | 60 |
| Sgt. Weston..... | 12 | 12 | 16 | 16 | 4 | 60 |
| Col. Sgt. Barr..... | 14 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 14 | 59 |
| Pte. H. Stanley..... | 12 | 11 | 14 | 9 | 11 | 57 |
| Sgt. Kingsberry..... | 12 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 9 | 56 |
| Pte. Wardell..... | 15 | 14 | 16 | 2 | 8 | 55 |
| Sgt. William..... | 11 | 14 | 14 | 7 | 5 | 53 |
| Sgt. Armstrong..... | 12 | 13 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 52 |
| Pte. Higgins..... | 11 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 2 | 52 |
| Corp. Elliott..... | 12 | 13 | 15 | 12 | 0 | 52 |
| Sgt. Burrows..... | 10 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 50 |
| Pte. Williams..... | 12 | 12 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 50 |
| Sgt. Arnold..... | 16 | 13 | 15 | 0 | 6 | 50 |
| Pte. Bryce..... | 13 | 10 | 15 | 3 | 5 | 46 |
| Col. Sgt. Girvin..... | 12 | 9 | 13 | 10 | 0 | 44 |
| Pte. Weston..... | 10 | 14 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 45 |
| Pte. Black..... | 13 | 11 | 7 | 12 | 0 | 43 |
| Corp. Clifford..... | 13 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 42 |
| Pte. Gregory..... | 11 | 9 | 12 | 7 | 3 | 42 |
| Pte. Buchanan..... | 9 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 42 |
| Corp. Orpew..... | 13 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 39 |
| Sgt. Davies..... | 14 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 39 |
| Pte. Neal..... | 11 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 39 |
| Pte. Stanley..... | 6 | 13 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 39 |
| Corp. Tower..... | 4 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 35 |
| Corp. Haughton..... | 9 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 38 |
| Sgt. Haves..... | 9 | 9 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 36 |
| Pte. A. Clarke..... | 14 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 34 |
| " J. Flavell..... | 6 | 12 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 33 |
| " Best..... | 11 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 33 |
| " Main..... | 5 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 31 |
| " Mobly..... | 11 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 0 | 31 |
| Corp. Lepper..... | 10 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 31 |
| Sgt. Maj. Quinn..... | 13 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 31 |
| Pte. Firstbrook..... | 5 | 7 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 30 |

The 1st Co. prize was won by No. 7 Co. which made a total of..... 322
The 2nd Co. prize was won by No. 4 Co. which made a total of..... 307

The prize list has not been made out yet; but the prizes will be presented after the return of the deputation of riflemen to Fredericton.—*Toronto Leader.*

THE CAMP.

The Annual Drill of the 16th Battalion closed on Tuesday night and the Volunteers proceeded homeward. The inspection in the afternoon gave evident satisfaction to Col. Robertson-Ross who complimented the men and officers on their efficiency and appearance, excepting in the line of clothing which he promised to have improved, although it was not the coat but the heart made the man. He referred particularly to skirmishing and the few movements required in battle and recommended them to become excellent marksmen. He had he said inspected fifteen battalions and the Sixteenth

was the best! The following is the score for the

GOVERNMENT PRIZES.

At a range of 200 and 400 yards (so far as fired):—1st Cor. Goo. Fox, No. 4 Co., \$10, 34 points; 2nd Private D. Vanwort, No. 9 Co., \$5, 33 points.

OFFICERS PRIZES.

1st Alva Hart, No. 9 Company, \$7.50, 30 points; 2nd, Alex. Love, No. 6 Co., \$6.50, 29 points; 3rd Jas Law, No. 8 Co., \$5.50, 29 points; 4th Paul Campo, No. 7 Co., \$4, 29 points; 5th Sergt. Consol, No. 8 Co., \$3, 28 points; 6th Geo. Russel, No. 9 Co., \$2, 28 points; 7th D. Minns, No. 8 Co. \$1.50, 28 points.

The ranges were 200, 400 and 600 yards; the latter range to be fired at Company Headquarters, which may vary the points of the competitors for the Government prizes.—*New Nation.*

A NOBLE CHARITY.

Whatever may be the national shortcomings of an Englishman, his charities are not marked, as a rule, by the display of any nigardly spirit. John Bull is vehemently denounced by both combatants in the present struggle for his alleged undue sympathy and favouritism for one side or the other. As in the case of the American civil war, England's neutrality has gained for her the ill-will of the rival belligerents, but in one respect at least she is making a noble response to the carpings and bickerings of German and French writers. If any one be entitled to the common sympathy of mankind at such a time, it is the sick or wounded soldier, no matter what his nationality, who is left to die unattended on the battlefield, or whose sufferings are prolonged and intensified for want of proper medical comforts and assistance. Our readers will readily conceive the terrible sufferings entailed by the fearful carnage of the war in France and how inadequate must be the efforts of either army to relieve the dying and wounded. It is computed that at the battle of Gravelotte, which lasted three days from first to last, the total reckoning of killed and wounded would not fall far short of 100,000 men.

"It must be accepted as a fact," says one of the correspondents, "that the wounded in any of these engagements may be left for days on the field utterly unattended." Of all the cruelties of war, this is, perhaps, the most horrible. It is grievous enough to think of the thousands of homes and hearts thus laid desolate; it is shocking to think of towns and villages a few days ago full of prosperous life and now filled with the suffering and the dying; it is painful to read of the railways crowded with trains of goods, waggons "changed into travelling hospitals and filled with hammocks one above the other, each occupied by a wounded man," and of "plaintive voices heard from one end of the train to the other;" it is distressing, also, to think of "the poor families of Lorraine and Alsace, who are driven away from their homes and dying of starvation on the high roads and in the woods of France;" all this is sad enough, but a glance in imagination at those battle fields round Metz is enough to make the stoutest heart shudder. Mitrailleuses and modern field artillery render such scenes unavoidable. To avert them

in any considerable degree, the Ambulance Corps would have to be nearly as large as the army itself. As it is, all Europe seems placed under contributions for surgeons, nurses, lint, and bandages, and the cry is still that it is hopeless to send enough. "The misery," says another Frankfort correspondent, "is beyond all conception, and of doctors and bandages there is an utter failure." "It is no longer war: it is a massacre," said a French official on the field of Gravelotte.

Under these most melancholy circumstances it is satisfactory to note that England does not behold this sad spectacle unmoved. A "National Society for aid to the sick and wounded" has been formed in London. The object is to raise a fund for the immediate relief of sufferers in both armies. In the London *Times* of the 25th ult., we see acknowledged up to that date from various individuals, corporations, societies, &c., nearly \$150,000. This is apparently only the commencement of a good work for subscriptions are still pouring in from all sources. In the list before us there are numerous individual donations of £100 sterling, and some as high as £200. It is not a difficult matter to realize the amount of misery and suffering which will be alleviated by means of this charitable society, and it is most gratifying to chronicle that it apparently receives the hearty support of all classes of the community.—*Frontier News.*

The City Council of Quebec have determined at an informal meeting to pledge the credit of the city to the extent of a million dollars in aid of the North Shore Railway.

The plans of the projected floating bridge over the Hooghly at Calcutta are nearly completed, and a contractor selected. The rates, fixed by referees, are at present before the Government at Simla for final approval.

The famous white cuirassier regiment, of which Premier Bismarck is colonel, is so called from the colour of its uniform. The coats are snow-white, and, what with the bright breast plate or cuirass, and the white plumed helmet, the uniform is about the handsomest in Europe.

It is understood that in view of the recent fires in the woods, it has been resolved to build all the bridges on the Intercolonial of iron. This is a wise precaution, as the loss incident to the burning of any of the extensive bridges, either by accident or as the work of the malicious, would be largely in excess of the extra cost to be incurred for iron.

THE "TORPEDO" QUESTION IN ENGLAND.—The War Office has discovered that the torpedo question has been too long put off or stunted, for other sorts of experiments. It has been therefore, decided this week to form a special committee on torpedoes. Lieut. Col. Nugent, R. E. (who served in the Baltic expedition of 1854), Mr. Abel (chemist to the War Department), Captain Hotherd, R. E., and Lieutenant Anderson, (both of the Telegraphic and Submarine School at Chatham), are appointed to serve on this committee, the first named officer presiding. Experiments are directed to be tried at once with a view of determining whether the "mechanical" or the "galvanic" principle should be adopted as the rule of these explosive defences, which we have been to long without. It is to be hoped that we shall be ready to supply the Thames with them before the French have Antwerp for their fort.

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

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

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

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

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

DAWSON KERR.....PROPRIETOR.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

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

The third annual meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, held this year at Fredericton, N. B., on Wednesday, August 31st. was opened by Mrs. Wilmot, wife of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, firing the first shot and scoring a bullseye.

The All Comers' match was then proceeded with. About 196 competitors entered in the first match, there being eighteen targets. The ranges are situated about a mile from the town of Fredericton, at a beautiful place, well arranged for the purpose. The firing was very fair, notwithstanding a strong wind blowing on the ranges. There was a large attendance of the citizens of Fredericton, including many ladies, and the Lieut.-Governor.

Among the Volunteer officers present were Lieut.-Colonel Maunsell, D.A.G. of the

District; Lieut.-Colonel Macpherson, D.A.G. of Montreal, treasurer; Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, B. M., statistical officer; Lieut. Col. Stuart, Secretary Dominion Rifle Association; Lieut.-Col. Saunders, A.D.C. to the Lieutenant-Governor; Lieut.-Col. Croighton, Lieut.-Col. Laurie, B. M., Halifax; Lieut. Col. Beers; Lieut.-Col. Simmonds; Major Darling; Hon. T. R. Jones, M. L. C.; J. Beckwith, Provincial Secretary; and many others.

A regular camp has been formed, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Maunsell, D.A.G., the tents being divided between the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. The Province of New Brunswick has won the Provincial prize, scoring 649 points; Ontario, second, scoring 624 points; Quebec, third, scoring 621 points; Nova Scotia scoring 611. The Provincial prizes this year have been won by sixty points over the firing for the same prize won by Ontario last year. The highest individual scoring in the match was made by Private P. Minore, 52nd Battalion, Quebec, scoring 54 points out of a possible 60.

We are indebted to Lieut.-Colonel Macpherson, D.A.G., of Montreal, the Treasurer of the Association, for a full account of the several matches, the names of the winners, the number of points, and value of prizes, which cannot fail to prove interesting to the readers of the REVIEW.

DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Winners of prizes in the Rifle Competition held at Fredericton, N. B., August 31st, 1870:

ALL COMERS' MATCH.

1st Stage.—Open to all Members of this Association, whether by direct contribution or through affiliated Associations.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| 1st Prize..... | \$100 |
| 2nd "..... | 60 |
| 3rd "..... | 40 |
| 4th "..... | 30 |
| 2 Prizes at \$20..... | 40 |
| 20 " 10..... | 200 |
| 10 " 5..... | 50 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$520 |

To be shot for in two stages.

1st Stage—Enfield or Snider-Enfield rifle.

2nd Stage—Any Rifle coming within Wimbledon regulations.

Ranges—1st Stage, 200 and 500 yards.

2nd Stage, 800 and 1000 yards.

Rounds—1st Stage, 5 rounds at each range.

2nd " 7 " "

In the 1st Stage, 2 highest scores to receive \$20 each; 20 second highest, \$10 each; 10 third highest, \$5 each.

Match No. 1.—196 Competitors.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------|
| | Points. | Price. |
| Corpl Power, Halifax Batt R..... | 34 | \$20 |
| Corpl McLeod, 54th Batt..... | 33 | 20 |
| Pto E. A. Morris, 71st Batt..... | 33 | 10 |
| Capt Bell, 2nd Batt G.T.R..... | 32 | 10 |
| Pto Miner, 52nd Batt..... | 32 | 10 |
| Pte Jennings, Queen's Own Rifles.. | 32 | 10 |
| Pte Hardwick, 68th Batt..... | 32 | 10 |
| Pte J. Starr, 68th Batt..... | 31 | 10 |
| Ensign Trickey, 2nd Batt. G.T.R.... | 31 | 10 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|----|------|
| Qr-Master Thomas, 54th Batt. | 31 | \$10 |
| Pto Ferguson, 2nd Batt G.T.R. | 31 | 10 |
| Sergt McKay, Halifax G. A. | 31 | 10 |
| Capt Layton, Truro Vol | 30 | 10 |
| Corpl Raith, 54th Batt | 30 | 10 |
| Sergt Rand, 68th Batt. | 30 | 10 |
| Sergt Duncan, 54th Batt. | 30 | 10 |
| Sapper Hunter, N. B. Engineers. | 30 | 10 |
| Capt Smith, 68th Batt. | 30 | 10 |
| Ensign Leet, 54th Batt. | 30 | 10 |
| Bomb Logic, G. A., N. B. | 30 | 10 |
| Pto Ruel, 71st Batt. | 30 | 10 |
| Qr-Master Dickson, G. T. R. | 29 | 10 |
| Sergt Ward, 68th Batt. | 29 | 5 |
| Pto Hickey, Halifax Batt R. | 29 | 5 |
| Capt Ketchum, 67th Batt. | 29 | 5 |
| Corpl Harris, Halifax Rifles. | 29 | 5 |
| Gunner Marshall, Halifax G. A. | 29 | 5 |
| Pto Burk, 71st Batt. | 28 | 5 |
| Pto Wayman, N. B. R. C. | 28 | 5 |
| Sergt Harverson, 38th Batt. | 28 | 5 |
| Pto Stee, 2nd Batt G.T.R. | 28 | 5 |
| Corpl Bishop, H. B. R. | 28 | 5 |

ALL COMERS' MATCH—2ND STAGE.

The 2nd stage to be fired for by the 60 competitors making the highest scores in the 1st stage.

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 1st Prize | \$100 |
| 2nd " | 60 |
| 3rd " | 40 |
| 4th " | 30 |

Entrance Fee—1st stage, 50 cents; 2nd stage, \$1.

Position—Shoulder at 200 yards, and any position at the other ranges.

Match No. 6—28 Competitors.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|----|-------|
| Sergt Beers, Mon. G. A., Quebec | 43 | \$100 |
| Capt. Bell, 2nd Batt G.T.R. | 43 | 60 |
| Pto Oronhyatekha, 49th Batt. | 41 | 40 |
| Capt Young, 2nd Batt. G.T.R. | 41 | 30 |

DOMINION OF CANADA MATCH.

Open to all Certified Efficient Members of Embodied Corps of Volunteer Militia or Militia, and to Members of the Staff in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and to officers of the Volunteer Force, who have retired retaining their rank, who are also members of the Association.

[Efficiency to be understood as having been a bona fide member of the Corps to which the competitor belongs previous to the 1st of July, 1870, and as having during the twelve months preceding that day performed the number of Drills authorized by any General Order in that behalf.]

Certificate to be signed by the Officer commanding the corps to which the competitor belongs.

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| 1st Prize | \$150 |
| 2nd " | 75 |
| 3rd " | 50 |
| 30 Prizes at \$15 | 450 |
| 30 " 8 | 240 |
| 30 " 5 | 150 |

\$1,115

To be competed for in two stages.

Match No. 2—197 Competitors.

1st Stage,—

Five shots each at 300 and 500 yards.

The 30 competitors making the highest score to received each \$15 and a First Class Badge; the next 30 highest to receive \$10 each and a Second Class Badge; the next 30 highest to receive \$5 each.

WINNERS.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----|------|
| Pto Ferguson, G. P. Rifles | 36 | \$15 |
| Pto C. Blacktin, Charlotte, N.B. | 36 | 15 |
| Capt Thompson, 19th Batt. | 35 | 15 |
| Pto Miner, 52nd Batt. | 35 | 15 |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|------|
| Corpl Harris, H. F. B. | 34 | \$15 |
| Qr-Master Thomas, 54th Batt. | 33 | 15 |
| Sergt Sanford, Gar Ar. | 33 | 15 |
| Sapper Pinder, N. B. Engineers. | 32 | 15 |
| Pto Hardwick, 68th Batt. | 32 | 15 |
| Ensign Johnson, 71st Batt. | 32 | 15 |
| Capt Bixby, Charlotte. | 32 | 15 |
| Capt G. Piers, Halifax Batt R. | 32 | 15 |
| Pto Oronhyatekha, 49th Batt. | 31 | 15 |
| Sergt Metzlor, Halifax Gar. Ar. | 31 | 15 |
| Corpl Kelly, 68th Batt. | 31 | 15 |
| Lt-Col Creighton, Halifax Gar. Ar. | 31 | 15 |
| Sergt Adams, 51st Batt. | 31 | 15 |
| Sergt-Major Dickson, 2d Batt G.T.R. | 31 | 15 |
| Pto J. Larkins, H. V. B. R. | 31 | 15 |
| Major Darling, N. B. Cavalry. | 31 | 15 |
| Pto Denly, New Brunswick. | 31 | 15 |
| Sergt Sheppard, Halifax Batt. | 31 | 15 |
| Corpl Langstroth, N. B. Cavalry. | 30 | 15 |
| Lieut J. Marks, Charlotte N. B. | 30 | 15 |
| Major McAdam, Reserve. | 30 | 15 |
| Pto Jennings, Queen's Own. | 30 | 15 |
| Gunner Marshall, Gar. Art. N. S. | 30 | 15 |
| Pto Ledyard, Queen's Own. | 30 | 15 |
| Sergt Norris, 8th Batt. | 30 | 15 |
| Pto R. Christie, Nova Scotia. | 30 | 15 |
| Pto Bell, 10th Royals. | 30 | 8 |
| Pto Ryan, 31st Batt. | 29 | 8 |
| Captain Shand, Gar. Art., N.S. | 29 | 8 |
| Sergt Burch, Queen's Own. | 29 | 8 |
| Capt Young, 2nd Batt G.T.R. | 29 | 8 |
| Ensign Wilmot, 73rd Batt. | 29 | 8 |
| Pto C. E. Perry, Truro, N.S. | 29 | 8 |
| Lt Col Beer, 74th Batt. | 29 | 8 |
| Ensign Waste, 7th Batt. | 29 | 8 |
| Corpl Shaw, 54th Batt. | 28 | 8 |
| Lieut Herben, Nova Scotia. | 28 | 8 |
| Pto Leslie, Queen's Own. | 28 | 8 |
| Trooper G. McEwen, N. B. Cavalry. | 28 | 8 |
| Corpl Lipsett, 71st Batt. | 28 | 8 |
| Trooper J. A. Fowler, N. B. Cavalry. | 28 | 8 |
| Sergt Barr, 10th Royals. | 28 | 8 |
| Sergt M. Black, Amherst, N. S. | 28 | 8 |
| Sapper Hunter, N. B. Engineers. | 28 | 8 |
| Corpl English, 57th Batt. | 28 | 8 |
| Capt Ketchum, 67th Batt. | 28 | 8 |
| Pto H. C. Miner, Charlotte, N. B. | 28 | 8 |
| Paymaster Eaton, 68th Batt. | 28 | 8 |
| Capt E. Arnold, 74th Batt. | 28 | 8 |
| Sergt O'Keefe, 74th Batt. | 28 | 8 |
| Corpl Corbin, Halifax Rifles. | 28 | 8 |
| Sergt-Major Burbridge, 7th Batt G.A. | 28 | 8 |
| Sergt J. McKenny, N. B. | 28 | 8 |
| Capt J. S. Hall, Reserve, N. B. | 28 | 8 |
| Sergt T. Conners, Halifax Batt. | 28 | 8 |
| Sergt McDonald, Queen's Own. | 28 | 8 |
| Pto Leet, 54th Batt. | 28 | 5 |
| Pto J. Perkins, 71st Batt. | 28 | 5 |
| Sergt Johnson, 54th Batt. | 27 | 5 |
| Bugler Langstroth, N. B. Cavalry. | 27 | 5 |
| Capt McKenzie, 54th Batt. | 27 | 5 |
| Ensign Leet, 54th Batt. | 27 | 5 |
| Pto C. P. Blanchard, Truro Vol. | 27 | 5 |
| Lieut G. R. Graham, Halifax F. B. | 27 | 5 |
| Lieut Gibson, Toronto G. R. | 27 | 5 |
| Pto Wordell, 10th Royals. | 27 | 5 |
| Lieut McNabb, Ottawa F. B. | 27 | 5 |
| Gunner Adams, Gar. Art., N.S. | 27 | 5 |
| Major O. R. Arnold, 74th Batt. | 27 | 5 |
| Corpl Stanhouse, Halifax Batt R. | 27 | 5 |
| Sergt Ward, 68th Batt. | 27 | 5 |
| Sergt W. M. Rand, 68th Batt. | 27 | 5 |
| Ensign C. W. Haritt, 71st Batt. | 27 | 5 |
| Gunner H. Burbridge, 7th B. G. Art. | 27 | 5 |
| Lieut S. E. Church, Amherst, N. S. | 27 | 5 |
| Pto E. Morris, 71st Batt. | 27 | 5 |
| Lieut P. S. Archibald, Nova Scotia. | 26 | 5 |
| Pto Stanley, Queen's Own. | 26 | 5 |
| Captain Bell, 2nd Batt G.T.R. | 26 | 5 |
| Corpl Raith, 54th Batt. | 26 | 5 |
| Trooper Parlee, N. B. Cavalry. | 26 | 5 |
| Corpl Deane, Queen's Own. | 26 | 5 |
| Lt-Col Hewitt, 71st Batt. | 26 | 5 |
| Sergt McKay, Gar Art., N. S. | 26 | 5 |
| Ensign Starr, 68th Batt. | 26 | 5 |
| Sergt Turnbull, 2nd Batt. G.T.R. | 26 | 5 |

Rifles Presented in this Match.

Capt Piers, H.B.R., 18 points at 300 yards—Rifle and 100 rounds ammunition.
 Capt Thompson, 19th Batt., 20 points at 500 yards—Rifle and 300 rounds ammunition.

2nd Stage,—

Five shots each at 500 and 700 yards: to be fired for by the first 60 winners in 1st stage.

Competitor making the highest score to receive \$150 and a Special Badge.

The second highest, \$75; and the third highest, \$50.

Government Snider-Enfield Rifle. Any position.

Entrance Fee—1st stage 50c.; 2nd stage, \$1.00.

Match No. 7.—47 Competitors.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|----|-------|
| Pto Blacktin, Charlotte, N. B. | 33 | \$150 |
| Capt Thompson, 19th Batt. | 30 | 75 |
| Ensign Johnson, 71st Batt. | 30 | 50 |

PROVINCIAL MATCH.

To be shot for by 15 Competitors from each Province, to be selected by the Provincial Association or its duly accredited agent. Where there is no Association the selection is to be certified by the senior Staff Officer in the Province to which they belong. Names of the 15 men per Province to be given in to Secretary the day previous to the match. Efficiency and Certificate same as in Dominion match.

| | |
|---|----------|
| 1st Prize to the highest aggregate score, in Plate or Money, as may be selected by the winning Province, as represented by its Association. | \$500 00 |
| 2nd Prize to highest individual score. | 50 00 |
| 3rd " to second highest " | 30 00 |
| To next 20 highest, \$5 each. | 100 00 |

\$680 00

Snider-Enfield Rifle.

Any position.

Ranges—400, 500, 600 yards.

5 rounds at each range.

Entrance Fee, \$15 for each Province.

The Prize of \$500 to remain in possession of the winning Province, by which it is to be afterwards offered for competition, under such conditions as may be determined upon by the Provincial Association, subject to the approval of the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association.

Match No. 3.—60 Competitors

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------|
| 1 Province of New Brunswick | 649 | \$500 |
| 2 " Ontario | 624 | |
| 3 " Quebec | 621 | |
| 4 " Nova Scotia | 611 | |

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES.

Winners.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----|------|
| Pto H. Miner, 52nd Batt. | 54 | \$50 |
| Capt Piers, 63rd Rifles. | 52 | 30 |
| Pto Larkins, 68th N.S. | 51 | 5 |
| Pto Jackson, 7th Batt. | 51 | 5 |
| Ens Johnson, 71st Batt., N.B. | 50 | 5 |
| Capt Bell, 2nd Batt., G.T.R. | 50 | 5 |
| Pto Blacktin, Charlotte, N.B. | 50 | 5 |
| Capt Layton, Truro, N.S. | 49 | 5 |
| Capt McKenne, 54th Batt. | 48 | 5 |
| Capt Langstroth, N.B. Cavalry. | 48 | 5 |
| Major McAdam, Reserve N.B. | 48 | 5 |
| Qr-Mast Thomas, 54th Batt. | 47 | 5 |
| Pto Wayman, N.B. Cavalry. | 47 | 5 |
| Pto Ferguson, 2nd Batt., G.T.R. | 46 | 5 |
| Corp James Fallon, G.A., N.B. | 46 | 5 |
| Pay Mast Eaton, 68th Batt., N.S. | 46 | 5 |
| Pto Dade, 2nd Batt., G.T.R. | 46 | 5 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|-----|
| Corp Powers, 63rd Rifles, N.S. | 45 | \$5 |
| Ens Leot, 54th Batt. | 45 | 5 |
| Pto Ryan, 37th Batt. | 45 | 5 |
| Pto Oronhyatekha, 49th Batt | 45 | 5 |
| Qr-Mast Hardwick, 68th Batt | 45 | 5 |

THE McDougall Challenge Cup.

VALUE \$200.

Presented by Mrs. P. L. McDougall.

Open to all efficient Volunteers or Militiamen of the Dominion of Canada, being members of the Association. Efficiency as in the Dominion Match. The Cup to be the property of the member winning it twice, consecutively.

Ranges 400 and 600 yards. 5 shots at each range.

Any competitor not scoring 5 points at first range to be disqualified.

Government Enfield or Snider-Enfield Rifles, Government ammunition.

Entrance free.

Match No. 4.—186 Competitors.

Winners.

| | | |
|---|----|------|
| Pto H. Miner, Ind. Vol. Mil. | 36 | Cup |
| Rifle and 200 rounds ammunition at 400 yards: Best Score—Pto C. Blacktin, Charlotte, N. B. | | \$20 |
| Rifle and 400 rounds ammunition, at 600 yards: Best Score—Corpl Raith, 54th Batt. | | 18 |

BATTALION MATCH.

To be competed for by Ten Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, or Men from any Battalion, Brigade, Squadron, or Field Battery of Volunteer Militia in the Dominion.

| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| 1st Prize | \$100 |
| 2nd " | 75 |
| 3rd " | 50 |
| 4th " | 30 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| Highest individual score. | 30 |
| Next highest individual score | 20 |
| Five next highest, \$10 each. | 50 |
| Ten " " " 5 each. | 50 |

\$405

The Battalion prize to be disposed of at the discretion of the officer commanding the winning Battalion or Brigade.

Membership and certificates of efficiency same as in Dominion Match.

Selection to be certified by the officer commanding the Battalion or Brigade.

Ranges—400 and 600 yards.

5 shots at each range.

Entrance Fee, \$5 per Battalion.

Government Enfield or Snider-Enfield Rifle. Government ammunition. Any position.

Match No. 5.—119 Competitors.

Winners.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-------|
| 68th Battalion, King's, N.S. | 257 | \$100 |
| 54th Battalion, Quebec | 236 | 50 |
| Grand Trunk Rifles, Quebec .. | 249 | 50 |
| Colebatcher Battalion, Nova Scotia | 242 | 50 |

INDIVIDUAL MATCH.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|
| Sergt Neelyer, G. A., N.S. | 35 | 50 |
| Capt Lytton, Colebatcher, N.S. | 34 | 50 |
| Sergt-Major Sandford, G. A., N.S. | 33 | 10 |
| McC. E. Perry, Colebatcher, N.S. | 33 | 10 |
| Qr-Master Thomas, 54th Batt | 33 | 10 |
| Pto Hardwick, 68th King's, N.S. | 33 | 10 |
| Major Harris, 71st Batt, N.S. | 31 | 10 |
| Sergt Williams, G.T.R. | 31 | 10 |
| Pto Larkin, H.B.R., N.S. | 31 | 10 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|-----|
| Gunner Marshall, Gar. Art. N. S. ... | 30 | \$5 |
| Capt Bell, 2nd Batt G.T.R. | 30 | 5 |
| Pto Kedey, 68th Batt., King's, N.S. | 30 | 5 |
| Pto McMullen, Queen's Own Rifles | 29 | 5 |
| Corpl Raith, 54th Batt | 29 | 5 |
| Sergt Turnbull, 2nd Batt, G.T.R. | 29 | 5 |
| Capt E. Arnold, 74th Batt. | 29 | 5 |
| Pto J. Perkins, 71st Batt. | 29 | 5 |

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS MATCH.

To be competed for by members of Affiliated Associations, who are also members of the Dominion Rifle Association. The first, second, and third prizes to be awarded to the highest aggregate score made by any five previously named members of any affiliated Association.

The remaining prizes to individual scores.

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| 1st Prize | \$75 |
| 2nd " | 50 |
| 3rd " | 25 |
| Highest individual score | 20 |
| 2nd highest individual score .. | 10 |
| 5 next " " " \$5 each | 25 |

\$205

Description of Rifle—Any rifle coming within Wimbledon regulations.

Ranges—500 and 700 yards.

Number of rounds at each range—Seven.

Position—Any.

Entrance Fee—\$5 each Association.

Competitors in this match must have been bona fide members of the competing Association, certified to by the President, prior to the 1st of April, 1870, and must be residents in, or in the immediate vicinity of the district, city or town represented by the competing Association.

Match No. 9—104 Competitors.

WINNERS.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|------|
| Montreal Rifle Association | 223 | \$75 |
| Ontario Rifle Association | 200 | 50 |
| Nova Scotia Rifle Association | 157 | 25 |

INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

| | | |
|--|----|----|
| Sergt Brass, 13th Batt., Ontario. | 50 | 20 |
| Capt Young, Brockville, Ontario. | 50 | 10 |
| Qr-Mast Thomas, Montreal. | 48 | 5 |
| Pto Ferguson, Montreal. | 47 | 5 |
| Capt Bell, Brockville. | 47 | 5 |
| Sergt Sheppard, 10th Royals. | 46 | 5 |
| Sergt Beers, Montreal. | 45 | 5 |

NURSERY STAKES.

Open to all comers who have not been winners of First or Second Prizes in the following matches, viz:

- "All Comers' Match of 1868-69."
- "All Comers' International Match of 1868."
- "2nd Stages of Matches of 1869."
- "Affiliated Association Matches of 1868-1869."

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| 1st Prize | \$75 |
| 2nd " | 50 |
| 3rd " | 20 |
| 10 Prizes at \$10. | 100 |
| 10 " " " " " " " " " " " " | 50 |

\$275

Any rifle coming within Wimbledon regulations.

Any position.

Ranges—700 and 900 yards.

Seven rounds at each range.

Entrance—\$1.00

Match No. 10.

Winners.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----|------|
| Qr-Master Thomas, 54th Batt | 55 | \$75 |
|-----------------------------|----|------|

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|------|
| Pto Ferguson, 2nd Batt., G.T.R. | 35 | \$30 |
| Pto McMullin, Queen's Own Rifles .. | 33 | 20 |
| Capt Young, 2nd Batt G.T.R. | 31 | 10 |
| Capt Bell, 2nd Batt., G.T.R. | 30 | 10 |
| Lieut G. R. Graham, Halifax F. B. ... | 30 | 10 |
| Ensign Trihey, G.T.R. | 30 | 10 |
| Sergt Norris, 8th Batt. | 30 | 10 |
| Pto Sheppard, 10th Royals. | 29 | 10 |
| Capt Thompson, 19th Batt. | 28 | 10 |
| Sergt Brass, 13th Batt. | 28 | 10 |
| Lieut McNaughton, G. A. | 28 | 10 |
| Pto Oronhyatekha, 49th Batt. | 28 | 10 |
| Lieut McNabb, Ottawa F. B. | 27 | 5 |
| Corpl Leslie, Q. O. F. | 23 | 5 |
| Sergt Beers, G. A. F. | 22 | 5 |
| Pto Stanley, Queen's Own R. | 22 | 5 |
| Sergt Ward, 68th Batt. | 21 | 5 |
| Qr-Master Dickson, G. A. R. | 20 | 5 |
| Sergt Turnbull, G. A. R. | 20 | 5 |
| Pto Bell, 10th Royals. | 19 | 5 |
| Sapper Jones, Eng., N. B. | 18 | 5 |
| Pto Jennings, Queen's Own Rifles .. | 18 | 5 |

PRIZES TO HIGHEST AGGREGATE SCORE.

To be awarded to Competitors making the highest aggregate scores in the following matches, viz:

- "1st Stage of All Comers' Match."
- "Dominion of Canada Match."
- "McDougall Cup Match."
- To the Highest Aggregate Score.
- To the Second Highest Aggregate Score.
- To the Third " " " " " "

\$90

Match No. 11.

| Name. | Points. | Prize. |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Pto Ferguson, G.T.R. | 100 | \$40 |
| Pto Miner, 52nd Batt. | 96 | 30 |
| Pto C. Blacktin, Charlotte. | 95 | 20 |

TIME MATCH FOR BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

Aggregate value, \$525.

Open to all efficient Volunteers or Militia Men as in the Dominion of Canada Match. 34 Prizes.

- 1st Prize, a Cup and 10 Sovereigns, presented by His Excellency the Governor General, Sir John Young, K.C.B., &c., &c.
- 2nd Prize
- 3rd "
- 4th "
- 10 Prizes of \$10 each.
- 20 " " " " " " " " " " " "

\$300

Government Snider-Enfield Rifles.

Government ammunition.

Any position.

Time—For each competition, 2 minutes.

Ranges—200 and 400 yards.

Entrance Fee, 200 yards.

" " " " " " " " " " " "

Each Competitor may enter 3 times at each range.

DETAILS OF TIME MATCH.

Each competitor to come to the firing point with as many rounds of ammunition as he deems necessary, but with his rifle unloaded.

He will be allowed one minute to take the position in which he intends to fire.

He will load by word of command.

Loading must in all cases be from pouch or pocket.

Two minutes will be allowed him for the word of command "Present," which will not be given till the first loading is completed.

The competitor will go on with the firing in his own time, after the first round, until the word "time" is called.

If he is about to fire and has not done so when the command is uttered, he must

come to the "Ready Position,"—if he fires after the word "time" is called, he will be ruled out.

The Registers of the match to be kept at the Butts, but the score of each competitor is to be signalled to, and recorded at the firing point.

The number of points made by each competitor to be registered opposite his name or number, stating the number of bull's-eyes, centres and outers, as soon as the firing is finished.

The Target to be washed before another competition commences.

Match No. 12.

| WINNERS. | Points. | Prize. |
|--|---------|--------|
| Captain Bell, 2nd Batt G.T.R. | 123 | |
| Cup and 10 Sovereigns. | | |
| Pte Blacktin, Charlotte, N.B. | 120 | \$50 |
| Lieut Wastie, 7th Batt. | 105 | 30 |
| Corpl Denly, N.B. G.A. | 103 | 20 |
| Corpl Power, H. B. R. | 102 | 10 |
| Corpl Bell, Q. O. R. | 102 | 10 |
| Lieut McNab, O. F. B. | 102 | 10 |
| Pte Cronhyatka, 49th Batt. | 99 | 16 |
| Lieut Burch, Q. O. R. | 96 | 10 |
| Major McAdam, Charlotte. | 98 | 10 |
| Sergt Hodge, 52nd Batt. | 96 | 10 |
| Sergt Norris, 8th Batt. | 96 | 10 |
| Sergt McDonald, Queen's Own R. | 95 | 10 |
| Corpl Raith, 54th Batt. | 93 | 10 |
| Pte Dade, 2nd Batt., G. T. R. | 91 | 5 |
| Corpl McLeod, 54th Batt. | 91 | 5 |
| Ensign Johnson, 71st Batt. | 90 | 5 |
| Captain Shand, Gar. Art., N.S. | 90 | 5 |
| Sergt Wilkinson, 2nd Batt. G. T. R. | 89 | 5 |
| Corpl Hardwick, N. S. | 88 | 5 |
| Pte Jackson, 7th Batt. | 87 | 5 |
| Trooper Wayman, N. B. Cavalry. | 86 | 5 |
| Pte Jennings, Queen's Own R. | 85 | 5 |
| Capt Piers, H. R. B. | 85 | 5 |
| Sergt Storrs, 19th Batt. | 83 | 5 |
| Corpl Durie, Queen's Own R. | 83 | 5 |
| Lt Col Beer, 74th Batt. | 83 | 5 |
| Corpl Leslie, Queen's Own R. | 82 | 5 |
| Sergt Sheppard, Halifax Batt R. | 82 | 5 |
| Lieut Gibson, Toronto G. R. | 80 | 5 |
| Corpl White, C. S. R. | 80 | 5 |
| Gunner Adams, N. B. Eng. | 80 | 5 |
| Sergt Fraser, N.B. G. A. | 80 | 5 |
| Capt Bennett, Q. O. R. | 79 | 5 |

The Canada Central Railway line was opened on Thursday last with great eclat. More than two hundred invited guests started from the station at LeBreton Flats, near the Chaudiere, at 10 o'clock, for Sand Point, where a sumptuous entertainment was provided for them. At Carleton Place they were met by the train from Brockville, and as they proceeded on the various villages along the line added their quota to the number. The train arrived at Sand Point at half-past twelve, making the journey (fifty-six miles) in two and a half hours.

The road is a splendid one, easy to ride on and runs through a good agricultural and manufacturing country, and in time must prove very remunerative to its proprietors.

The *dejeuner* was got up under the superintendence of Mr. Kavanagh of the Queen's Restaurant, of this city, and reflected credit upon him as a caterer. Over 300 invited guests sat down to dinner. The Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, occupied the chair, and R. W. Scott, Esq., M.P.P. for Ottawa city, the vice chair. The speakers on the occasion were

Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Hon. Francis Hincks; Mr. Graves, M.P. for Liverpool, England; Mr. Bareup, President of the Morristown and Black River Railway; Hon. Col. Gray; Sheriff Powell; Mr. Holmes, M.P. for Malmesbury, England; Mr. Gilmour; Mr. R. Scott, M.P.P., and the Hon. Alex. Morris.

There was but one feeling permeated the whole assembly, and that was that they hoped the time was not distant when the eastern and western links would be joined to the centre, and that the line thus united might be extended with all the despatch possible to Manitoba, thence to British Columbia and the Pacific coast. So mote it be.

Before breaking up a resolution was passed declaring that the heroic efforts and personal exertions of Mr. Abbott, in the cause of railway progress, had never been excelled upon the continent of America. At a quarter to four o'clock the excursionists started on their journey homewards, and arrived safe in the city at half past six.

—THE EARL OF DERBY has accepted the honorary colonelcy of the 1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers.

—THE County Council of Prince Edward (Ontario), has voted a grant of \$400 in aid of the sufferers by the Ottawa fires.

In consequence of the loss of the iron-clad Turret ship 'Captain,' the British Government have suspended all orders for the construction of vessels of this class for the present.

CAPTAIN C. J. MOORSON, of the 30th regiment, and formerly Secretary of Lieutenant Governor Stisted, of Ontario, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Major W. S. Newton, commanding the infantry brigade at Dublin.

The great boat race between the Tyne crew and the St. John, or Paris crew as they are now called, for the championship of the world, came off at Lachine on Thursday evening, the 15th inst., at 5 o'clock, and resulted in a victory for the Tyne men. Time 40 minutes and 59 seconds, beating the St. John crew by 30 seconds, on a six mile stretch. Both crews were well backed and a large amount of money has in consequence changed hands.

The following is the official account of the loss of the splendid iron-clad war steamer *Captain* off the coast of Spain on the 5th inst.

LONDON, Sept. 10th.—The Admiralty telegram just received from Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, on board her Majesty's ship the *Lord Warden*, off Cape Finisterre, in Galicia, is dated the 7th of September, comes by way of Lisbon, and is as follows:—

To the Lords of the Admiralty:

I very much regret to have to send you the painful intelligence that her Majesty's ship *Captain* must have foundered during the night close to this ship. At two o'clock this morning a sudden gale came up from the southwest, with a heavy sea. At day

break this morning the *Captain* was missing. This afternoon we found one of her boat adrift and several of her spars floating, fear that all on board have miserably perished—in number, five hundred souls. The *Inconstant* will sail this afternoon with a full report. Further intelligence will be communicated when received.

ALEXANDER MILNE.

LONDON, Sep. 11.—Admiral Milne makes the following report of the circumstances attending the disappearance of the iron-clad *Captain*:—"I was on board the *Captain* on the morning of the 6th, and everything was in order. A sailing trial began in the afternoon. The breeze was moderate and the ships carried their Royals. At four in the afternoon the breeze freshened, the *Captain* making from 11 to 13 knots. It was observed the sea washed over her lee-deck, her gunwale sometimes being level with the water. I left the *Captain* at 5:30 p.m., when she was twenty miles from Finisterre. Evolutions were resumed and continued from 8 to 10 p.m., the ships being at their designated positions. A westward course was taken. At 11 p.m. the wind freshened, the barometer fell and a gale sprung up. Our sails were reefed. The *Captain* was close astern of the flagship, steaming steadily and gaining on us. I noticed at 1:15 a.m. that she was six points abaft our beam, kneeling very much. Her light a few minutes later was still visible, after which a thick rain shut her out. At dawn, ten ships of the fleet were to be seen, but the *Captain* was missing. The squadron scattered to search for her, when fragments of the wreck were found, but no survivors could be discovered."

Eighteen of the crew of the iron-clad *Captain* have reached Cape Corrobedo. They report that another boat full of people was stove in and upset, and all on board lost. No further particulars have yet been received.

REVIEWS.

The *Montreal Gazette* comes to us this week enlarged and much improved in typographical appearance, which is a good index that our ably conducted contemporary is meeting with increased support under its new management.

The *Canadian Illustrated News* continues steadily to improve in its illustrations, and we are glad to learn that its enterprising publisher is receiving substantial proof of his exertions to place in the hands of the Canadian reader an illustrated paper worthy of their support. But it is not only in Canada that it meets with favor, in the United States also it is meeting with a steadily increasing support. This must be gratifying not only to its publisher, but to its able editor. Apart from its literary merits, as a national undertaking, it is worthy of the support of the people of the Dominion, as aiding to bring to perfection a style of illustration, which, though yet in its infancy, may by fostering care be brought to such a state of perfection as to eclipse all others.

Mr. A. Waddington has left Ottawa for Lake Nippegon, in the neighbourhood of which lake he intends to make some surveys with reference to the route of the proposed Inter-Oceanic Railway through that part of the country.

THE LION EMPIRE.

The Lion-Heart of England
Is beating us of old;
They lie who say its life-blood
Is growing weak and cold.
'Tis throbbing with the energy
Which, in the days of yore,
Made all the nations tremble
To earth's remotest shore.

The Lion Eye of England
From many a craggy steep
O'er every land and ocean
Unwearied watch doth keep,
Now, as in by-gone ages,
From his rocky island lair,
Undimmed, and strong as ever,
That gaze is every where.

The Lion Voice of England
In thunder tones is heard,
And the hearts of all the nations
To their lowest depths are stirred.
The statesman and the warrior,
Of every clime and race,
Are silent when that voice is raised
In conflict or in peace.

That heart is ever beating
Where'er her children go;
That eye is ever watching
Their welfare or their woe;
And an insult or an injury
To the weakest of her sons
Unites the thunder of her voice
With the thunder of her guns.

Let us not faint nor hesitate
But raise our standard high;
With the Lion Empire on our side,
We may the world defy.
In Commerce, Agriculture, Art,
And on the tented field,
Our motto evermore shall be—
"Canadians never yield!"

THE BATTLE OF REZONVILLE.

The following vivid description of the battle of Rezonville is from the special correspondent of the London *Daily News*, who comes from the headquarters of the King of Prussia, August 19th. As the writer was close by the King during a part of the action he had an opportunity rarely granted to a mere spectator of witnessing the fearful tragedy enacted on Thursday the 18th. Every line of this description is weighty with interest. The hasty photograph of the King and the pictures of the battle-field at night-fall, are especially noteworthy. But there are two lines which tell the whole story of the campaign: "The French stood their ground and died, the Prussians moved ever forward and died!"

"The first realization we had at Pont-a-Mousson of the extent to which fighting had been going on at the front, was the coming in of wounded men. At first it was surmised that these had been wounded in skirmishes; but on the 16th late in the evening there were signs that the work was becoming warm. On that evening soldiers with ghastly wounds walked around the market-place at Pont-a-Mousson, surrounded by eager groups of their newly arrived comrades and told a story of disaster. . . . On the 17th the wounded from the preceding day began to pour into Pont-a-Mousson. They were brought in in long uncovered grain carts, lying upon hay. From my window, which overlooked the main street, and commanded also a view of the market place, I counted more than ninety of these long carts, each holding on an average about ten men. Many more must have gone to the various hospitals. It was strange to see them unable to conceal their joy as they passed amid files of French on the one hand and Prussian soldiers on the other. But now came the other side of the account. The streets began to swarm with other waggons, with other wounded—the wearers of

red trousers. Now and then a batch of prisoners. And at length a carriage came in with a French general. It was followed by a vast crowd of French, and for a little time it seemed as if there might be a collision between the inhabitants and the Prussians, so earnest were the demonstrations of the populace.

"But it was now at least evident that the struggle was very serious at the front. At midnight, or a little after, (17th—18th), all the trumpets for miles around began to sound. This was the first time we had been startled at that hour by such wild music. Trumpet answered to trumpet through all the bivouacs around the little city. For several days previous there had been troops almost perpetually marching through: but now the tramp through every street and bye-way made between midnight and dawn a perpetual roar. Hastily dressing, I ran out into the darkness, and managed to get a seat on a waggon that was going in the direction of the front—now understood to be a mile or two beyond the village of Gorze. Gorze is some twelve miles from Pont-a-Mousson. . . . The way was so blocked with waggons, &c., that I finally concluded that I could go the six or seven miles remaining better on foot. So I got out of my carriage and began to walk and run swiftly ahead. At Nouvion, on the Moselle about half way to Metz, I found vast bodies of cavalry, Uhlans and Hussars, crossing the river by a pontoon bridge, and hurrying at the top of their speed towards Gorze. Hastening my steps I soon heard the first thunder of the cannonade, seemingly coming from the heart of a range of hills on the right. Passing through the village and ascending to the high plain beyond, I found myself suddenly on a battle field strewn (literally) as far as my eye could reach with dead bodies—the field of the battle of Vionville on the 16th. In one or two parts of the field parties were still burying the dead, chiefly Prussians. The French being naturally buried last, were still lying in vast numbers on the ground. A few of these—I saw five—were not dead. As I hurried on, a splendid regiment of cavalry came on behind, and when they came to the brow of the hill they broke out with a wild hurrah, and dashed forward. A few more steps, and I gained the summit and saw the scene that had aroused their cry and even seemed to thrill their horses. It would be difficult to imagine a grander battle-field. From the particular hill to which I had been directed to come by good authority—it was occupied by the Royal headquarters—the entire sweep of the Prussian and French centres could be seen and a considerable part of their wings. The spot where I stood was fearful—it was amidst ghastly corpses, and burdened with the stench of dead horses, of which there were a great many. I was standing on the battle field of the 15th on the Prussian side. On the left, stretched like a silver thread, the road to Verdun, to Paris also for the possession of which this series of battles had begun. It was between lines of poplars which stood against the horizon on my left, and on as far as the eye could reach towards Metz, with Military regularity. Strung on this road like beads were the pretty villages, each with its church tower, which, although they have separate names, are really only a few hundred yards apart—Mars-la-Tour, Flavigny (a little south of the road), Vionville, Rezonville, Malmaison, and Gravelotte. On my right were the thickly wooded hills, behind which is the most important village in the neighbourhood, the one I had just left—Gorze. Such was the foreground of this battle, which should, one would say, be

called the battle of Gravelotte, for it was mainly over and beyond that devoted little town that it raged. The area I have indicated is about four miles square. Owing to having come on foot rather than along the blocked road, I was fortunate enough to arrive just as the battle waxed warm—that is about noon. The great representatives of Prussia were standing on the same ground watching the conflict. Among them the only ones I recognized were the King, Count Bismark, General von Moltke, Prince Carl, Prince Adelbert and Adjutant Kranski. Lieutenant-General Sheridan of the United States was also present.

"At this moment the French were making a most desperate effort to hold on to the last bit of the Verdun road, that between Rezonville and Gravelotte—or that part of Gravelotte which on some maps is called Malmaison. Desperate but unavailing! for every one man in their ranks had two to cope with, and their line at the place indicated was already beginning to waver. Soon it was plain that this wing—the French right—was withdrawing to a new position. This was swiftly taken up, under the protection of a continuous blaze of their artillery from heights beyond the village. The movement was made in good order, and the position reached was one that, I believe, nine out of ten military men would have regarded as normally impregnable.

"My reader will observe that the battle field was from this time transferred to the regions beyond Gravelotte. The fields in front of that village were completely covered by the Prussian reserves, and over it interminable lines of soldiers were perpetually marching onward, disappearing into the village, emerging on the other side of it with flaming volleys. This second battle-field was less extensive than the first, and brought the combatants into fearfully close quarters. The peculiarity of it is that it consists of two heights intersected by a deep ravine. This woody ravine is 100 feet deep, and at the top from 200 to 300 yards wide. The side of the chasm next to Gravelotte, where the Prussians stood, is much lower than the other side, which gradually ascended to a great height. From this their commanding eminence the French held their enemies fairly beneath them and subjected them to a raking fire. Their artillery was stationed far up by the Metz road, between its trees. There was not an instant's cessation of the roar; and easily distinguishable amid all was the curious grunting roll of the mitrailleuse. The Prussian artillery was to the north and south of the village, the muzzles of the guns on the latter side being necessarily raised for an awkward upward fire.

The French stood their ground and died, the Prussians moved ever forward and died, both by hundreds—I had almost said thousands; this for an hour or two that seemed ages, so fearful was the slaughter.

"The hill where I stood commanded chiefly the conflict behind the village and to the south of it. The Prussian reinforcements on their right filed out of the Bois des Ognons; and it was at that point, as they marched on to the field that one could perhaps get the best idea of the magnitude of the invading army now in the heart of France. There was no break whatever for four hours in the march of the men out of the wood. It seemed almost as if all the killed and wounded had recovered and came again out of the wood. Birnam Wood advancing to Dunsinane, was not a more ominous sight to Macbeth than these men of Gen. Goben's army, shielded by the wood till they were fairly within range of their enemies. So the French must have felt, for

between four and five o'clock they concentrated a most furious fire upon that point, and shelled the woods perpetually. Their fire here took effect. The line of Prussian infantry became less continuous from that direction.

"About five o'clock, however, an infantry brigade emerged from the same point. As soon as they did so they advanced by double quick time towards the point where their services were needed. I watched this brigade through a strong glass from the first. It resembled some huge serpent gliding out on the field. But lo! it left a track behind it—a dark track. Beneath the glass that track is resolved into fallen struggling men.

"As the horrid significance of that path so traced came upon me, I gazed yet more intently. Many of those who had fallen leaped up and ran forward, struggling to catch up with their comrades again. I did not see any running backward, though many fell in their effort to rush on. I do not know whether after that another movement was made from behind the wood, but I do know that a half hour afterwards vast numbers of troops began to march over the southern edge of the hill where I was standing towards the battle field, and I have an impression that these were General Goeben's men moving by a less dangerous route.

"The conflict on the Prussian left was so fierce that it soon became nearly lost to us by reason of its smoke. Now and then this would open a little and drift under the wind and then we could see the French sorely tried but maintaining themselves steadily. In order to see this part of the conflict better I went forward a half mile, or as near as I thought safe. It seemed to me that here—that is in the vicinity of Malmaison—the French were having the best of it; but it must have been only because they were more visible on their broad height, and fought so obstinately—plainly silencing a battery now and then. But from this northern point, also, there are more forces to come, and from far behind them—away, seemingly in the direction of Vionville—huge bombs are coming and bursting with terrible force on the French ranks. These were the men and these the guns of Steinmetz, who had there and then made his connection with Prince Frederick Carl's army, completing the investment of Metz.

"The battle raged at this point with indescribable fury. The French generals must have known the significance of these new guns and known that if their right retreated, the result must be that incarceration in Metz which now exists. How long they held out here I do not know, I could hear that the puff of their guns was from a gradually receding line, that the mysterious pillars of cloud from the north as steadily approached. But the last shots fired on that terrible evening were on that side and the point must have been yielded at about nine o'clock.

"Perhaps I should here say something of the movements of the King and those with him. The King's face as he stood gazing upon the battle field, had something almost plaintive in it. He hardly said a word; but I observed that his attention was divided between the exciting scenes in the distance and the sad scenes nearer his feet—where they were just beginning (what must yet be a long task) to bury the French who had fell on the Tuesday before. (On these he gazed silently, and, I thought, sadly. Count Bismark was intent only on the battle, and could not conceal his excitement and anxiety, if it had not been for the King I am pretty sure he would have gone nearer,

and, as it was, his towering form was always a little ahead of the rest. When the French completely gave up their hold upon the road up to Gravelotte the horses of the 'Grosshauptquartiers' party were hastily called, and mounting them they all—with their King at the head—rode swiftly down to a point not very far from the village. Then shouts and cheers arose, which I could plainly hear at the point they had left, where, not having a horse, I was compelled to remain a little longer.

"A little after four o'clock a strange episode took place. From the region where Steinmetz was supposed to be a splendid regiment of cavalry galloped out. They paused a moment at the point where the Conflans road joins that leading to Metz; then they dashed up the road towards Metz. This road between Gravelotte and St. Hubert is cut through the hill, and there are on each side of it cliffs from forty to sixty feet high, except at the point where it traverses the deep ravine behind the village. When it is remembered that at this time the culminating point to which this road directly ascends was held by the French, it will not be wondered that only a moiety of that regiment survived. What the survivors accomplished I do not know, nor could I learn the name and number of the regiment. The situation hardly admits yet of our asking many questions. But their plunge into that deep cut in the hill side, where next day I saw so many of them and their horses lying dead, was of that brave, unhesitating, unfaltering kind which is so characteristic of German soldiers, among whom cowards, stragglers and deserters seem to be absolutely unknown, in whatever rank.

"I must record also what seemed an inexplicable thing. The army of Prince Frederick Carl was fighting very hard and evidently suffering heavily. It was in the centre though occasionally rallying to one side or the other. Though he had large reserves they had been diminished to an important extent by the engagements of the 14th and 16th. A considerable portion of his army required rest, and two divisions perhaps, certainly one, reorganization. There seemed at one time—about half-past four—some danger that the intensity of the fighting required on the right and left extremes would produce a kind of atrophy along that very central Verdun road for which the armies were struggling. At that time a vast army came from some region utterly mysterious to us who had been following the army for some miles. They came over the very point which had been the Royal Headquarters in the morning. Their march was begun at the time I have mentioned, and did not cease at all—not even after dark—so long as the firing was still going on upon the heights. This new army—whose was it?—whence was it? It did not come from the direction of Goeben, nor of Steinmetz, nor of Prince Frederick Carl. Of course it could not be said that it did not belong to either of these, but the cry and rumour went round that these men were from the army of the Crown Prince. I do not know whether to believe this or not, but it is freely said and believed by many officers here that a detachment of the Crown Prince's army was sent up from Toul to help, if help was needed.

"To whomsoever or wheresoever this army corps (for it was about that extent) belonged, its presence was nearly all that was required. It was laid along the road out of immediate danger, so that if the French centre had defeated the troops with which it was contending, it must simply

have fallen into the hands of a fresh and prepared corps.

"The advance of this new corps must have been felt by them as a final, a fatal blow for that day. Like the spirits in the 'Inferno,' their enemies were consumed only to spring up to full stature again. They must have realized how hopelessly they were outnumbered. From that time the struggle at that part became very weak on the French side, and the Prussians got a decided hold further up the Metz road, that is on the southern side of it. But there seemed to be a redoubled fury on their left. From seven o'clock to eight there was little firing beyond the village, but a great tower of fire and cloud at each extremity of the battle-field.

"A little before eight a large white house on the heights beyond Gravelotte caught fire. It seemed through the gloom to be a church; its spire was now a mass of flame, and it sent up a vast cloud of black smoke which contrasted curiously with the white smoke of battle.

"Now darkness was drawing on, and after eight we could trace the direction of the troops by the fiery path of their bombs, or the long tongue of fire darting from each cannon's mouth. The lurid smoke clouds of burning houses joined with the night to cast a pall over the scene and hide it for ever. At half-past eight o'clock one more terrible attack by the French on the Prussian right—and that is over. At a quarter to nine a fearful volley against the extreme Prussian left, a continuous concert of artillery, and the growling whirr of the mitrailleuse above all—and then that is still. The battle of Gravelotte is ended and the Prussians hold the heights beyond the Bois de Vaux—heights which command the surrounding country up to the limits of the gun ranges of Metz.

"As I went back to the village of Gorze to pass the night, I turned at the last point to look upon the battle field. It was now a long, earth bound cloud, with two vast fires (burning houses) at each end of it. The day had been beautiful and now the stars looked down with splendour, except where the work of agony and death had clouded the glow of heaven."

CONTRABAND OF WAR.—The national pastime of Belgium, the great pigeon race from the southern Provinces of France, has been abruptly put a stop to by the war. The French authorities have very naturally interdicted the entry of Belgian pigeons into France. When it is borne in mind that there are 10,000 trained pigeons, any one of which could convey intelligence from Paris to the frontier towns of Belgium, in which they are located, in the space of five or six hours, we cannot be surprised at the French authorities interfering with this pastime. The strategic information conveyed by a single pigeon might lose a battle or an empire. At the same time we sympathise with the Belgians in the derangement of their favourite amusement. In England we have little idea of the fervor with which this sport is pursued by them. Concours from the extreme south of France, in which 1000 to 1500 pigeons take part, and in which the first prize is a service of plate given by His Majesty the King of the Belgians, are not uncommon; and minor races from 300 to 400 miles are of every day occurrence in the season. During the continuance of the war the Belgians contemplate starting these pigeon races from this country.—*The Field*,

SPADE AND PICK.

To call a spade a spade, is not at all times convenient; at the present, perhaps, it may be anything but pleasant to those whose bounden duty it was to see that an instrument of such vital importance to an "Army of the period," inconvenient though its name might be, was provided for our troops. Are we not open, in some degree, to these reproaches not unfrequently heaped upon us, for our seeming want of enterprise, our fearful distrust of rushing into any novelty? How often do we originate ideas for ourselves? do we not generally wait for other nations to arm themselves in the newest and most advantageous way? and then, when we are quite sure they have shot some considerable way ahead of us, do we not feel ourselves forced into an imitation?

In a small work recently published, giving some of the changes about to be introduced into the infantry drill, we find that "Shelter Trench Exercise" is introduced as part of the new field exercise. But "Shelter Trenches" require the use of spades, or, to evade that unpleasant word, let us call them shovels, for their execution. As yet we have seen or heard little to lead us to suppose that such tools are to become part of the equipment of our troops. We are now, therefore, in this curious position—the new field exercise, into which spade drill has been introduced, is already in force in some of our garrisons, and yet not a spade is forthcoming. Can any one inform us if a contract has been entered into for the supply of these articles for the use of the troops? If so, in what quantities are they ordered? are they to be issued by they dozen to regiments or by the score? or is each man to be taught to acquire the same familiarity in carrying his spade as he already has in walking away with his rifle or his kit? These are questions, notwithstanding their gravity, which, in a private firm, would be settled in some form or another almost as quickly as this can be read, experience being allowed to point out any improvement when necessary.

The men of the Danish army have for some years been in the habit of carrying a spade with a short handle; many of the Prussian regiments now carry the same kind of tool. In France we hear that the "embanking tools," are, in a great measure, carried for the men in waggons appointed for the purpose. If we have a committee at work sifting this subject, where do they hold their sittings? when were they appointed and when may we expect them to publish their report? These are questions which should be speedily answered, for in these days delays are dangerous. The nations who are properly armed and equipped do not wait for their adversaries to complete any arrangement of detail neglected in time of peace. A few days now suffice to finish the campaign; everything, therefore, must be ready at hand, no time will be allowed to repair omissions. Perhaps some part of the disaster which has recently fallen upon the French, may be attributed to the fact of an insufficient supply of tools for entrenching themselves. Experiments seem to warrant us in assuming, that at least one-third of the troops should be provided with spades and picks; though it would not become us lightly to put aside the dictum of Napoleon, that every man should carry an entrenching tool, still, perhaps, we are warranted in not giv-

ing too rigid an interpretation to this rule when we consider that if more than one-third of the troops were employed at the same time they would be so close together as to hinder rather than assist one another, except in the formation of heavy works, when relays of earth require to be thrown up; but then such a case as this does not enter into the subject under discussion. The Americans, whom we must allow to be good judges in such matters, considering the experience they acquired in the War of Secession, seem to have adopted a most handy little tool. It has a long handle; and though the tools with short handles employed by some of the foreigners may have their good points, these may be considered as more than counterbalanced by the rapidity of execution and the general adaptability of the spade with a long handle. They are carried by two companies of each regiment by turns. This appears to us a good method for carrying the tools; but if the arms and accoutrements of two regiments were altered in such a manner as to decrease their weight, we might then impose upon those companies the entire carriage, thus avoiding the confusion occasioned by the constant change of bearers. In conclusion, we will briefly call attention to the success which attended the competition occasioned by the offer of a reward by the Government for the best rifle fulfilling certain prescribed conditions. The amount of money expended was as nothing to the nation. Who doubts that it was well laid out? We say the country will never begrudge such sums, and we suggest that a prize should again be offered for competition for the best "entrenching tools," i.e., spade and pick, laying down the requisite conditions for a military weapon, such as lightness and strength combined with general adaptability for all soils, &c.—*Broad Arrow*.

PERSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

The present mail has brought us intelligence that Afghanistan and Persia are now at peace. The Shah has issued instructions for due restitution being made to the Ameer for whatever property has been plundered by the border tribes. This termination of a serious dispute is attributed mainly to the policy adopted by the Indian Government since the Curbar at Umballa. In reference to this subject, we quote the following from Allen's *Indian Mail*:—"Rumours have been flying about for some time past of a special mission from this country, sent out to arbitrate between Persia and Afghanistan, touching the claims of their respective rulers to sovereign rights in the border province of Seistan. On these reports however we did not care to remark while the move itself to which they pointed was still under consideration. Now that the move has, we believe, been finally undertaken, there is no need for further reticence. Colonel Goldsmid is, we learn, to start this week on a mission of this very kind, accompanied by Capt. C. Bean Smith, of the Madras army. No better selection than that of Col. Goldsmid could have been made for such a purpose. Thoroughly acquainted with both countries, with the language and manners of their respective peoples, he is also a man of very high energy, sound discretion, and courteous bearing, a quality specially needed in a diplomatist."

It is generally expected that Lieutenant-General the Hon. James Lindsay will return home from Canada and resume his duties at the War Office at the close of the year.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Major E. K. O. Gilbert has died of dysentery at Simla.

The services of Major Henry Moor, Staff Corps, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The Governor of Turkistan, Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, has arrived at Cabul. He was received with great kindness by the Ameer.

There is said to be no ground for the rumour that General Fytche is to resign of office as Chief Commissioner of British Burmah next year.

Accounts from the central Provinces bespeak an abundant harvest. The monsoon has been exceedingly favourable in the districts and bids fair to continue so.

Lord Napier of Magdala will, it is said, spend but a short time in Calcutta this cold weather, as he means to visit all the stations in Assam and the northeastern frontier.

Prince Gholam Mohammed has made a donation of £10,000 to the Calcutta Charitable fund for the relief of the poor of all creeds, which His Highness established last cold season.

We regret to learn also the death of Mr. A. B. Ross, Assistant Commissioner of Boorhanpoor, Central Provinces. Mr. Ross died at Nassick of fever, after four days' illness. His services as an officer of the Central Provinces Commission are very highly spoken of.

Lieutenant C. L. C. De Roebeck, of the 60th Rifles, late A.D.C. to the Governor of Madras, arrived at Simla on the 12th ultimo. To officiate as A.D.C. to the Viceroy, during the absence of the Hon. H. C. L. Wood. Mr. Wood has succeeded Capt. Grey as deputy Commissioner.

The name of Mr. John Strachey is confidentially sent down from Simla to a contemporary as the next Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; whereon that contemporary exclaims that Bengal gains little by the change. The zemindars are not Bengal, however, though they believe they are; and John Strachey will see that the zemindars do their duty by Bengal, in accordance with the basis of the settlement.

The Ameer Shere Ali has arranged with the Khyber chiefs about having the Khyber Pass kept open for travellers and merchants. The chiefs are to receive twenty thousand rupees a year, and certain light duties on goods passing through. We further learn that the quarrelsome Governor of Turkistan has arrived in Cabul and has been received with great kindness; and that the Ameer is busy casting Armstrong guns after the model we gave him.—*Homeward Mail*.

The Mohammed Kheyl Wazeeries were still troublesome by the last accounts. On July 4th, some hundred and fifty of them were seen and chased by a body of our troopers near the Koorum. A small party of Punjab infantry coming up to dislodge them from their place of shelter, but they only fell back to another post, whence nothing but the approach of more infantry and cavalry under Col. Gardiner compelled their final retreat into the hills. Several of our men were disabled by sunstroke, and all seem to have suffered much from the heat. In another month or two there will, we suppose, be another settling of accounts with these tiresome gentry.

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