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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IV.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1870.

No. 43.

THE PLACE OF THE MITRAILLEUR IN WAR.

[From the Saturday Review.]

What is the place of the mitrailleur in war? Is it destined to have any place at all? A month ago there were those who would have assured us that the instrument would exercise an influence on future battles not inferior to that of the breech-loading rifle. One enthusiast, indeed, has gone so far as to affirm that there have been three great revolutions or epochs in the art of war, of which the first was the introduction of gunpowder; the second, the introduction of breech-loaders; the third, the introduction of his own mitrailleur. Whether, in the face of the experience of the past few weeks, any one would now be found to claim for the mitrailleur this high position, we do not know. It is certain that, if such persons are to be found, we need not seek for them in the ranks of the French or German armies. The deluded French soldier has ere this found out that the engine of warfare is not all that he had been taught to believe. The mitrailleur had, by diligent Imperial puffing, become established as an article of the French soldier's military faith. It was to do for him what the *Zundnadelgöcher* had done for the Prussians in 1866. It was to destroy his enemies wholesale; it was to win his battles; he had only to turn the handle rapidly enough and the thing was done. This fictitious reputation of an untried weapon was diligently fostered and kept up, not merely until the opening of the campaign, but in some sort after the campaign had actually commenced. The Emperor of the French, in his anxiety to maintain the confidence of his soldiers in the "mitrailleuse," had recourse to the remarkable statement that the Prussians at Worth made use of these weapons, "which did us much harm." It was more than hinted that the French defeat was due in no slight degree to the unexpected employment by their enemy of a weapon of which the French claimed a monopoly. As a matter of fact the Prussians have not a single mitrailleur, and early last year a special Prussian Committee carried out a long series of comparative experiments, and finally reported against the introduction of these weapons for field use. Here, then, we have the ex-

trêmes of laudation and depreciation. Is there no mean between the two? Briefly, what is the place and value of the mitrailleur in war?

It is in order to supply an answer to this question that experiments with some specimens of this class of arm are now being carried on at Shoeburyness. The mitrailleur is no new weapon, though the name is new. From time to time men's minds have been delighted to exercise themselves in producing revolving or many-barrelled cannon, multiple guns, and rifle batteries of endless variety. With patient ingenuity they have designed one "infernal machine" after another, to discharge with more or less of rapidity and effect showers of missile matter. The records of the Ordnance Committees overflow with such propositions. To these weapons certain objections of a general character have always presented themselves, and successively determined the rejection for field use of the Palmer, the Nugent, the Lilley, the Requa, the Manceaux, the Claxton, and other descriptions of multiple cannon. Nevertheless, the Gatling battery was forced upon the attention of the Government in such a way that a trial at Shoeburyness was accorded to it in March, 1867. It is unnecessary to detail the results of that trial, because the Gatling gun has since been greatly improved, and no real opinion as to the value of the weapon could be formed from the results obtained with an inferior specimen. But those results were not considered sufficiently encouraging to recommend a continuation of the experiment, and the subject languished until the confident but rather vague statements of the French Government as to the importance of the "mitrailleuse" of Meudon, and the fact that other nations were trying weapons of this class, again directed attention to it. The mystery with which the French "mitrailleuse" was cunningly surrounded heightened curiosity, while it served the purpose of encouraging the French soldier. *Omne ignotum pro magifico*. At last it was thought desirable that an experienced English officer should endeavor to find out by diligent inquiry on the Continent, what the various mitrailleurs were really worth. This duty was entrusted to Major Fosbery, V.C., of the Bengal Staff Corps, an officer who is well known in connexion with firearms of various sorts, and as an advocate of explosive bullets. Major Fosbery examined several specimens of mitrailleurs, and witnessed several trials at Liège and Brasschaat. The result was a report very favorable to a mitrailleure invented by Messrs. Montigny and Christophe, of Brussels, to which Major Fosbery, in conjunction with Mr. Metford, applied

some important improvement. One of these weapons was ordered, and two Gatling batteries were purchased about the same time. From one cause or another, the experiments with these arms have been delayed; and they only commenced in earnest about three weeks ago.

The Montigny mitrailleur is in general appearance not unlike a small field-piece. It is mounted on a carriage which closely resembles an ordinary gun carriage, and which might be much improved. The weapon consists of 37 steel barrels of .534 inch calibre, soldered together, inside one larger iron barrel, and capable of throwing 500 grain bullets with 115 grains of powder. The loading is effected by slipping a steel plate containing 37 cartridges into a vacant space behind the barrels, and then by means of a lever pressing the plate forward, and securing it in its position, the whole 37 barrels being thus loaded simultaneously. To fire the piece it is only necessary to raise a lever handle. If the handle be raised rapidly the discharge is instantaneous, the whole 37 cartridges being fired in less than a second. Or the fire can be made as deliberate as may be desired, each cartridge being exploded singly. A traversing or moving movement is attached to the instrument, and adds greatly to its efficiency. It is said to be effective up to 1,200 yards, which, with a charge of 115 grains of powder, is probably correct; this point has not, however, yet been tried at Shoeburyness; and the performance of the weapon in respect of rapidity of fire, accuracy and general effect, have thus far fallen so far below what we had been led to expect that we must decline to take anything that has been said of the weapon on trust. As an example of this we may mention that it is claimed for the machine that 10 plates of 37 cartridges each (= 370 rounds) can be fired from it in a minute. The highest rate yet attained at Shoeburyness, even when as many as five men were employed to serve the piece, is, we believe, 11 plates (= 407 rounds) in two minutes, or about 200 rounds a minute. This difference is perhaps due in some degree to the inferiority of the present ammunition, which by occasionally separating in extraction, or becoming bent or otherwise injured, seriously interferes with rapidity of fire. But even when all deductions are made on this score—though why M. Montigny should supply for an official trial ammunition inferior to what he has himself used we are at loss to understand—there will still remain a large unexplained difference between the promised and the actual performance of the gun.

The Gatling battery differs from the Mon

tigny in many important points of detail. It has ten separate barrels, which revolve; the cartridges being fed into a hopper above the breech, and falling by gravitation into their places, one by one, opposite to the empty barrels. The fire is thus continuous instead of intermittent. There are three sizes of this weapon, of which two at present are officially under trial; the larger has barrels of 1-inch calibre, and fires 3lb. shot with 525-grain charges of powder; the smaller Gatling has barrels of .42-inch calibre, and fires 380-grain bullets, with 80 grains of powder. The Gatling was first tried on Tuesday, last week, in the presence of a large number of spectators. With the larger specimen, 270 rounds were got off in 1 minute 45 seconds; with the smaller specimen something went wrong with the mechanism, and the practice could not be continued. The experience which we have of the Gatling is thus far too limited to enable us to express an opinion as to its efficiency considered merely as a piece of warlike machinery; nor is it possible at present to pronounce on its merits as compared with those of the Montigny. Indeed, it is desirable to consider the question as far as possible without reference to the performances of particular specimens. There is no doubt that if it be decided to introduce mitrailleurs, it will be practicable either to remedy the defects of the existing weapons or to design new ones. The probable position of the mitrailleur in war is really independent of considerations of constructive detail; and the experiments have now gone far enough to enable us to name at least some places which this class of instrument can, and some which it cannot, fill.

It seems to us quite clear, for example, that the mitrailleur cannot take the place of field artillery. To say nothing of the fact that the field guns have thus far generally beaten it more or less decidedly in actual effect even at short known ranges, there is the important consideration that the field-guns are effective also at ranges to which the bullets of the mitrailleur could not even reach. Those who have compared the mitrailleur with field artillery have apparently been ignorant of the effects capable of being produced by a well directed shrapnel fire. Shrapnel fire, indeed, is not really understood in any country except England; and until lately very few English artillerymen were aware what a formidable projectile the rifled shrapnel shell really is. The case-shot of the service have also been recently made more effective. The result is that the field-guns, especially the capital little 9-pounder bronze muzzle-loading Indian gun, have exhibited a power which the supporters or the mitrailleur had not anticipated. Guns, too, possess other advantages. The moral effect of a bursting shell is greater than can be produced by any mitrailleur fire, however formidable. The fact that a gun can fire a great variety of projectiles—shot, shell, shrapnel, segment, and case—and that is available at all ranges, gives it a position and importance which the mitrailleur can never hope to attain. Further, when the range is unknown, the mitrailleur fire is often entirely thrown away. Thus, on Tuesday last, the Gatling in 270 rounds only hit a large cavalry column sixteen times, and the Montigny in 367 rounds only hit the same column three times. The supporters of these weapons would therefore do wisely if they were once to withdraw from their pretensions to take the place of field artillery.

Nor can the mitrailleur ever effectively take the place of infantry in the field. It

can neither skirmish nor charge; it is difficult to see how it could be usefully employed for the attack of an entrenched position, or generally as an offensive weapon at all; the men who serve it are also debarred from taking the offensive. However light it may be made, a wheeled carriage is always necessarily more hampered in its movements than an infantry soldier; if disabled the effect is tantamount to the placing *hors de combat* of as many infantry soldiers as the machine may be supposed to represent; its effects are too uniform, unvarying a character—there is, so to express it, too little intelligence and discrimination in its volleys, to enable it ever usefully to replace the infantry soldier in field warfare.

But short of this—short of superseding artillery and infantry—it is impossible not to recognize in a good mitrailleur a useful auxiliary weapon. The lightness of the machine and of the ammunition required to produce a particular effect will enable it to compare favorably with field guns under certain circumstances. Theory and practice alike point to the necessity of keeping your artillery as much as possible outside the range of infantry fire. Within those ranges the mitrailleur, requiring as it does fewer men and horses, and being able to take up and withdraw from a position more promptly than a gun, may often be usefully employed to save the artillery; while in all these positions where it is necessary to multiply in infantry fire over a small front, the mitrailleur can hardly fail to produce good effects. Such positions are numerous enough, though they are to be found more often on the side of the defence than on that of the attack. Among the positions of this class we may mention the defence of the unflanked spur of a hill, the defence of a narrow gorge, of a street, roadway, or *tête de pont*, or for the flanks of short ditches, to sweep breaches, etc. It is a very distinct and important advantage of the mitrailleur that it has no recoil. This in a fixed position, or where the weapon is under cover, is a point in its favor which everyone must recognize. In such positions as these the mitrailleur, skillfully handled, ought to be able to accomplish nearly all that either field guns or infantry could do, at a less cost of *matériel*, and a less exposure of horses and men; and for use in such positions it may be fitly introduced.

There are other uses to which these machines may also be probably applied; such as to accompany cavalry upon occasion, when it is necessary promptly to bring a hot fire to bear for a short time upon some one point. It has often been suggested of late years that the cavalry soldier ought to be more like the old dragoon—a mounted infantry soldier in fact. To the suggestion answer has generally been made, that if this were attempted the result would probably be a "Jack of all trades and master of none." It is not impossible that the mitrailleur may offer a solution of this difficulty, by enabling the cavalry to carry with them a means of swiftly establishing a rapid and effective infantry fire upon a certain point, without themselves abandoning their character as cavalry soldiers. If the mitrailleur is to be used in this way, it would be better, we think, to separate the limber from the carriage, attach a third wheel to the latter, and employ lasso harness.

The mitrailleur, it is hardly possible to doubt will also have certain naval uses. It may be advantageously employed for the tops of men-of-war; it would be effective in repelling boat attacks; and some of the instruments might perhaps be advantageously supplied for use on board ships' boats.

In short, the rôle which we would assign to the mitrailleur, although it may fall far short of the hopes and anticipations of its supporters, is not an inconsiderable one. The instrument will not bring about a revolution in tactics; it will accomplish no real change in the art of war; it is not, in the broad sense of the word, a new arm or a new power; but it may often save and assist both our artillery and our infantry, and may serve so to intensify the fire on critical points as to earn for itself a reputation which it would certainly not acquire in general field fighting.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL STRENGTH OF TURKEY.

The military force of Turkey is divided into—1st. The regular army, called Nizam; 2nd, the reserve or Redif; the contingents of auxiliaries; and 4th, the irregular troops. The regular native army consists of six corps under command of the Field Marshal, with their headquarters at Scutari, Constantinople, Monastir, Karbrout, Damascus and Bagdad. Each corps consists of two divisions, commanded by a General of Division. The corps comprise eleven regiments, namely: six regiments of foot four of horse, and one regiment of artillery.

The Reserve, or Redif, forms a second army, with the same organization as that of the Nizam, and consisting of the same number of regiments of the various arms. These regiments are divided into Battalions, squadrons and companies, and have their standing staff of officers and corporals on active service receiving full pay. The Redif soldiers meet every year, for four weeks, at the headquarters of their respective corps, and take part in the field manoeuvres. The auxiliaries consist of the contingents of the tributary provinces.

In the last war with Russia the number of auxiliaries amounted to 75,000 men, namely—30,000 from Bosnia and the Herzegovina, 20,000 from Upper Albania and 25,000 from Egypt.

The total of the military forces of Turkey are officially estimated as follows:

	Regiments.	War footing.	Peace footing.
Infantry.....	36	117,360	100,300
Cavalry.....	24	22,416	17,239
Field Artillery.....	6	7,800	7,800
Artillery in fortresses.	4	5,200	5,200
Engineers.....	2	1,600	1,600
Detached corps.....	10	16,000	16,000
Total.....	80	170,376	148,650
Reserve.....			48,650
Auxiliaries.....			75,000
Irregulars.....			87,000

Total military strength..... 459,360

The 87,000 irregular troops are calculated to consist of the following:

Kavas or gendarmes on foot.....	30,000
Tartars.....	5,000
Hungarian and Polish Volunteers....	2,000
Moslem Volunteers.....	50,000

Total of irregulars..... 87,000

The total strength of the Turkish army in the last war with Russia was 216,893, of whom about half were of the Reserve.

THE TURKISH FLEET.

The fleet of war of Turkey was composed, at the commencement of this year, of 163 vessels, carrying a total of 2283 guns and manned by 30,000 sailors and 4000 marine troops. The following is the classification of the fleet:

Steamers.	Number.	Guns.
Ironclads	13	216
Screw steamers	27	645
Paddle steamers	23	820
Gunboats	12	28
Transport	55	52
Sailing Vessels.		
Ships of the line and frigates	17	110
Smaller vessels	8	32
Transports	28	34
Total	163	2283

The Turkish navy has been entirely reconstructed since the last Russian war, when the greater part of it was destroyed. The largest ironclad in the navy is the Osman Ghazy, armed with 24 guns. The next two powerful vessels are clad in heavy armor of an average thickness of 5½ inches, and carry four 12-ton rifle Armstrong guns in a central battery.

THE STORY OF A FRENCH FREEMASON AND HOW HIS LIFE WAS SAVED

[From the London Times.]

This present war has been prolific in illustrations of the value of Freemasonry in dangerous emergencies, and the anecdotes are endless of the lives saved by its means. Among the cart loads of wounded of both nations which arrived from Sedan were two men whose consideration for each other was so marked as to occasion inquiry. They wore the Prussian and the French uniform respectively, and though neither could understand a word of the others language they shared their rations, and seemed to be interchanging signals of amity, all day long. Their story was a very simple one. The Prussian, who is an officer, and a man of 35 or so, with a stern, gray face, and a heavy over-hanging moustache, had met the Frenchman, who is at least a dozen years his junior, on the battle field, the latter being supported by a couple of comrades.

Twice did the wave of the conflict bring these men in contact, and the last occasion the Prussian, who was himself badly wounded in the chest, pressed the young Frenchman hard, and had indeed his sword uplifted to administer a *coup de grace*, when the latter, who was faint from the loss of blood, made a hasty sign to his victor, which caused the latter to stay his hand. Parley was impossible, both from the exigencies of language and the turmoil of battle; and besides, both men lost consciousness and fell at each other's side. It turned out that the young Frenchman had been made a Freemason a few months before the outbreak of the war, and that he had instinctively made the sign by which the members of the fraternity are taught to ask their brethren for help. The Prussian who was an old Mason, who recognized it instantly, and who as instinctively paused, and, before there was time for consideration, both men fainted away. When consciousness was restored, they found themselves side by side, and with the dead, and dying around them.

By a strange coincidence, their wounds were such that each could give the other some slight relief, and the late enemies employed their weary hours, in which they lay disabled and untended, in rendering little kindnesses to each other, and in thus cementing the friendship which had begun so strangely. When help came, they petitioned to be permitted to keep together, telling their story with considerable diffusiveness to the doctor, who after some time came to them on the field. This

gentleman, who was not a military surgeon, but a member of the blessed society which dates from Geneva, raised his hands in pious astonishment at the tale he heard; and at once showed himself to be a Freemason too; so that three brethren of the mystic tie were to be seen wondering over the strange change which chance had thrown them together.

The wounded men were supremely satisfied at the result, and their story has given them quite a celebrity among their fellow-sufferers. At Iges, where the French prisoners were placed after the capitulation of Sedan, and where, it is but too true, they were all but starving, some of their numbers contrived to make it known to their captors that they were Masons, and though this was ineffectual in many instances the sturdy and uninitiated Prussians laughing at the Masonic gestures to scorn, wherever it succeeded the men obtained little comforts which were priceless. A stout trooper was seen handing a warm frieze coat to one prisoner, and giving part of his rations to another; and explained his conduct to an enquirer with a sheepish smile which spoke volumes. "They are my brothers, though I have fought with them, and they are hungry and cold, and must be helped. They would do it for me." These are mere typical cases. But it is impossible to mix much with the troops, particularly after a battle, without hearing of kindred instances of Masonic usefulness.

DISCOVERY OF A BURIED TORPEDO BOAT.

[From the Houston Telegraph.]

During the American war a great deal of ingenuity has been expended by the Confederates upon torpedoes and torpedo boats. The most remarkable of these was constructed in Mobile by Messrs. Hundley & McClintock, and launched in 1861.

She was built of boiler iron, impervious to water or air. In general contour she resembled a cigar, sharp at both ends. She was propelled by a screw, and turned by the manual force of eight men. She was provided with water tight compartments, by filling or emptying which she would sink or rise, and enable her to rise instantly her ballasting of railroad bar was placed on her bottom, outside her hull, and by means of keys accessible to her crew could be detached in a moment, so that she would rise quickly to the surface.

To prepare for action a floating torpedo was secured to her stern by a line more than one hundred feet long, and her crew having embarked the water tanks were filled until the boat was "in equilibrio," and almost submerged. The hatchway was closed, the men revolved the shaft, the captain or pilot, standing under the hatch, steered the boat, regulating at the same time, by the action of her lateral fins, the depth at which she would move.

Her greatest speed did not exceed four knots. She could remain submerged for half an hour, without any great inconvenience to her crew—and on one occasion has been known to remain under water two hours without actual injury to them, although no means were provided for procuring fresh air, and from the moment the hatch was closed they inhaled and exhaled continuously the atmosphere enclosed with them.

The plan of attack was to dive beneath the keel of an enemy's ship, hauling the torpedo after her. Its triggers or sensitive primers would thus press against the ship's

bottom, explode the torpedo and inevitably sink the ship.

Gen. Beauregard's call upon the Confederate fleet for volunteers to man this dangerous craft was promptly answered by Lieut. Payne, a Virginian, and eight sailors. They were soon ready; and on the evening set for their expedition, the torpedo boat was lying alongside the steamer from which the crew had embarked; she was submerged until the combing of her hatch alone was visible above the water. Her commander, Payne, was standing in the hatchway, in the act of ordering her to be cast off, when the swell of a passing steamer rolled over her and sunk her instantly, with her eight men, in several fathoms of water. Lieut. Payne sprang out as the boat sank, and he alone was left alive.

In a few days she was raised and again made ready. Again Payne volunteered, and eight men with him. The embarkation was made from Fort Sumpter, and as before, all having been made ready, Payne ordered the hawser to be cast off—when the boat careened and sunk instantly. Payne sprang out; two of the men followed him; the other six perished.

Again the boat was raised, and Captain Hundley took her for an experimental trip into the Stone river, where, after going through her usual evolutions she dived in deep water, and for hours, and for days, the return of poor Hundley and his crew was looked for in vain.

After a week's search she was found inclining at an angle of forty degrees, her nozzle driven deep into the soft mud of the bottom. Her crew of nine dead men were standing, sitting, lying about in her hold asphyxiated. Hundley was standing at his post, a candle in one hand, while the other had grown stiff with death in his vain efforts to unchain the hatch. Others had been working at the keys of the ballast, but the inclination at which the boat had gone down had jammed the keys so that the men could not cast off the heavy weight which held them down. Their deaths had been hard and lingering.

Again this fateful vessel was made ready, and Lieut. Dixon, Twenty-first Alabama Volunteers, a native of Mobile, and eight men volunteered. The new and powerful war ship Housatonic was selected for attack, and on a quiet night, the crew set out from Charlestown.

We all know the fate of the Housatonic. Bravo Dixon guided the torpedo fairly against her, the explosion tore up the great war-ship's sides, so that she went down with nearly all her crew within two minutes. The torpedo vessel also disappeared forever from mortal view.

Within a few weeks past divers in submarine armour have visited the wreck of the Housatonic, and they have found the little vessel lying by her huge victim, and within her are the bones of the most devoted and daring men who ever went to war.

The Vice-Admiralty Court here has condemned the American fishing schooner *Isziz E. Torr*, captured by *La Canadienne* for trespass, to be sold by auction to-morrow.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Great Western Railway (Canada), was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, yesterday. The old Board of Directors were re-elected. The agreement for amalgamation with the Canada Air Line, from Glencoe to Buffalo, was completed.

THE HARVEY TORPEDO.

(From *Engineering*.)

The development of the torpedo as a weapon of naval warfare received an impetus from the practical results of its use in the American war. Since that time many improvements have been introduced in its construction, and all the refinements of modern science have been called into requisition to render it as sensitive and as deadly as possible in its operation. The question is one in which all maritime nations have taken a greater or less interest, and we have from time to time recorded the results arrived at now by this foreign power and now by that. America has been busy perfecting a system of torpedo boats and gear, which is reported to be very complete and efficient. In Austria the authorities have been carrying out a series of experiments in the same direction with a self-propelling, self-guiding submarine torpedo, worked by compressed air, the performances of which are stated to have been as satisfactory as they were extraordinary. Russia has taken up the question in a practical manner, by sending a commission to England to investigate the merits of the Harvey torpedo, which proved so satisfactory that that weapon has been adopted into the Russian service. These unmistakable signs of activity in providing for this kind of warfare have at length roused our authorities at home to a sense of the necessity of at least no longer remaining behind other nations in this respect. So it comes that they have recently instituted a series of searching experiments with the Harvey torpedo, which forms the subject of the present notice. The inventor of this weapon is Captain John Harvey, R. N., who has for years past endeavoured to convince the Government of the absolute necessity of having an arm of this description, which should be at once effective and reliable in working and handy in use. The authorities, however, remained perfectly indifferent in the matter until they found a foreign power preparing to arm itself with Captain Harvey's invention. The necessity then became obvious, and they forthwith instituted inquiries and directed experiments, which have proved satisfactory, and which we believe will lead to its adoption in the British service.

Captain Harvey's torpedo consists of a stout wooden casing strengthened on the outside with iron plating, and containing a metal shell which holds the powder charge. A central transverse section of this case shows a rectangle; in plan it is a rhomboid the ends being angled to give the torpedo, when towed, a divergence of about 45 degrees from the vessels towing it. The movements of the torpedo are controlled from a vessel specially constructed with a view to great speed, and so arranged as to render the action of the enemy's shot, when bow on, but of little consequence to her. The form of the torpedo, and an arrangement of slings in connection with it, enable the operator to diverge the shell alongside the enemy's ship in meeting, passing, or crossing, whichever method of attack is adopted. The torpedo is fitted with a very simple arrangement of outside lever, acting upon an inside discharging apparatus. The explosion being effected when the weapon is in hugging contact with the enemy's vessel. The shape of the shell insures a large amount of surface in contact with the ship's side when exploded, whilst at the same time it offers very little resistance in towing. The depths of immersion of the torpedo below the surface of the water can be regulated by the speed of the vessel towing it. A buoy is at-

tached to the apparatus, which is of sufficient displacement to support the shell at the extreme depth required, and also to recover the shell if necessary. A safety key is fitted which relieves the operators from all fear of accidental explosions, as until this key is withdrawn the exploding apparatus will not act, and the key is never withdrawn until the shell is some yards astern of the torpedo vessel. The size of the shell varies with the amount of the explosive compound it is intended to carry, the ordinary quantity being about 70lbs of powder. The explosive agent used is known as Horsley's powder, a most violent fulminate, composed of chlorate of potassa and gall-nuts in the proportion by weight of three to one. The ingredients are kept separate, and are mixed in sieves at the time of use; they form an admirable charge for the torpedo, the disruptive action of the powder in relation to the best gunpowder, volume for volume, being something like fifteen to one.

Such is the Harvey torpedo and its charge, and it was with several of these shells—uncharged, of course, but fitted with the exploding bolt—that a series of experiments were recently carried out at Portsmouth by direction of the Admiralty. The *Camel* steam-tug was used as a torpedo craft, and was fitted with the necessary paying out apparatus, which is provided with simple but powerful friction brakes. Captain Harvey conducted the operations from the *Camel* against the *Royal Sovereign* converted turret ship, which was in command of Capt. Boys, R. N., of the *Excellent*, and who had charge of the official trials. The object of the *Camel* was, of course, to strike the *Royal Sovereign* with the torpedoes, the latter doing her best to avoid being struck. In the first part of the operations the *Royal Sovereign* remained at anchor, the *Camel* towing a 76 pounder torpedo with 50 fathoms of line at an angle of 45 deg. from her wake. The speed of the *Camel* was about 8 knots an hour, and under these conditions ten attacks were made upon the assumed enemy. In every case the torpedo struck the *Royal Sovereign* at depths of from 1 to 16 feet. The position of the *Camel* was varied each time; sometimes she was right ahead, sometimes right astern, and at other times crossing. In order to estimate the chances of riding herself of the *Camel*, the *Royal Sovereign* opened fire from her turrets. In two instances during the attack she fired four and seven shots respectively, but in each of the rest she never got off more than two rounds. After each trial the working parts of the torpedo were examined, and it was found that in every instance the exploding bolt had acted. The safety key was withdrawn at distances ranging from 8 to 60 yards from the *Camel* with ease and unvarying certainty.

The *Royal Sovereign* got under weigh for the second series of attacks, which were made with the *Camel* steaming at about 11 knots, the *Royal Sovereign* running at a speed of from 8 to 9 knots. A torpedo was carried from each quarter of the *Camel*, with 50 fathoms of towline and a divergence of 45 degrees in each case. A series of well executed manoeuvres were intended by Captain Boys to place the *Royal Sovereign* beyond the reach of the torpedoes. He could not, however, elude the *Camel*, and in the six trials made, every torpedo invariably struck the adversary. The points of contact varied, as before, from one to sixteen feet; two struck directly under the ship's bottom. The method of attack observed by the *Camel* varied, as in the previous experiment sometimes she came up from the stern, sometimes down from ahead, whilst at

others she crossed the bows of the *Royal Sovereign*. The latter ship again tried the number of rounds she could fire during each attack, and these varied from two to twelve.

The results of these trials proved the torpedoes to be perfectly under command, and thoroughly effective in action. One great feature of the torpedo is that all its arrangements are simple and sailor-like, and it is exactly fitted for the class of men within whose province it will lie to use it. The paying-out apparatus and its brake arrangements are also readily worked by an ordinary seaman; in fact, from first to last there is nothing that requires a specially experienced staff to work this torpedo. The manufacture of these weapons is carried out by Mr. Nunn, of St. George Street east, who has introduced several improvements into our marine signal lights, and who deserves credit for the substantial manner in which the torpedoes are constructed. We examined them after the trials, and found several of them had been severely knocked about, showing the rough usage to which they had been subjected. They, however, still hung well together, although the iron plates were in some places ripped from the outer skin. One point demonstrated by the recent experiments ought not to be lost sight of as it is of great importance, and that is that if the torpedo is laid to a passing vessel, and she should prove to be friendly, her destruction can be arrested. This was effected by so managing the tow-ropes as that the torpedo cleared the approaching vessel. On all points then it seems clear that in the Harvey torpedo we have an efficient apparatus well adapted to its special purpose, and possessing all the necessary requirements of such a weapon. The Government having proved its merits, will, we presume, recognize them by adopting it into the service without further delay. It seems pretty clear that naval supremacy in the future will be with that maritime state which is the best practiced in torpedo warfare, and which has a navy adapted to the service of the arm.

ROMANCE OF WAR.—A Prussian journal is responsible for the following:—The Crown Prince of Prussia, arriving at St. Michael on the 20th of August, took up his quarters at the town hall, part of which was inhabited by the Mayor of that place. The Crown Prince being told that the Lady Mayoress had on that very day given birth to a little stranger, expressed his regret to the Mayor at being compelled to fill the house with so much noise, and requested him to offer his congratulations to the lady of the house. In the evening, on making inquiries from the Mayor about the progress of his wife, who, true to her sex, had immediately understood the profit she might derive from the occasion he was told by the Mayor, "My wife has ordered me to give expression to her deep gratitude for the most gracious attention of your Royal Highness, and we should consider it our greatest happiness to be allowed to christen my first-born son after our most noble victor." The Crown Prince smiled, and said, "I do not object. You may put down my name in the register as god-father to your boy, and you may feel sure that, whatever turn affairs may take, I shall always remember my god-son." On his departure he left a valuable pin for the lady Mayoress and a present of fifty ducats for his god-child. Surely the Germans have not left a prettier memento anywhere on French soil.

CIVIL SERVICE RIFLE CORPS.

The annual match of this corps came off on Saturday afternoon, the 15th inst. The weather, which was most unfavorable during the morning, cleared up just as the firing was about to commence, so that with the exception of a superabundance of moisture about the firing points there was nothing to complain of. The returns show that the firing was quite up to the average. A number of the friends of the Civil Service Rifles watched the progress of the match with unflagging interest. We give below the scores of the winners, and of those who made an average of outers—equal to 30 points. The prizes were: 1st, a silver plated cup; 2nd, a silver plated toast rack; 3rd, a silver plated butter knife; 4th, a drinking flask; 5th, a patent cork screw; 6th, a pickle fork.

SCORE.

	200	400	500	Tl.
1st prize,				
Pte. deBoucherville	33344	34224	44333	—49
2nd prize,				
Corporal Yeoman	23323	43444	23443	—48
3rd prize,				
Col.-Sgt. Walsh	33*32	43434	23243	—45
4th prize,				
Pte. Langton	04332	44340	24342	—42
5th prize,				
Pte. G. Patrick	20223	23323	44434	—41
6th prize,				
Corp. Walters	22323	24434	02123	—40
Pte. Armstrong	22223	34344	33220	—39
Corp. LaRose	23222	23303	04233	—33
Pte. G. White	23232	33032	23232	—35
Pte. Pender	23222	42232	30222	—33
Pte. Bucke	22222	03003	24343	—32
Pte. Baxter	22322	23223	40202	—31
Pte. Sinclair	03222	03423	40240	—30
Pte. Benjamin	33222	33242	20200	—30

SHOOTING MATCH.

The shooting match (announced last week), by the members of the Mount Forest Rifle Company for sundry prizes offered by gentlemen of the village, took place on the range on Friday last. In addition to the prizes previously announced Mr. John Naismith presented for competition a meerscham pipe and a silver fob chain. The prizes were keenly contested for. The following is the score:

Sgt. R. Ryan	22
Sgt. G. Sutton	13
Corp. A. Black	17
Corp. F. Graffe	9
Pte. H. Cusick	27
" S. Grass	30
" M. Freeland	23
" R. Reddick	25
" N. Turner	13
" N. Smith	22
" G. Hermiston	6
" M. Perkins	27
" A. Chilton	21
" R. Edwards	0
" G. Fitzsimmonds	16
" P. Chilton	12
" S. Doupe	13
" J. Best	0
" W. Swanston	15
" J. Lewis	21
" A. McMillan	26

The successful marksmen were as follows:

1st S. Grass, silk hat; 2nd. H. Cusick, black cloth vest; 3rd, M. Perkins, fishing tackle; 4th, A. McMillan, black felt hat; 5th, R. Reddick, felt hat; 6th, M. Freeland, meerscham pipe; 7th, R. Ryan, gold scarf pin; 8th, N. Smith, fob chain.

The best of feeling prevailed during the contest, and on separating three rousing cheers were given for the Queen, and a like number for the donors of the prizes. It is to be hoped that a similar meeting will again shortly take place, and that our gallant Volunteers will receive further and liberal encouragement from the public spirited amongst us. — *Mount Forest Examiner.*

RIFLE MATCH.

The annual matches of the Richolieu Rifle Association were concluded on Saturday, the 8th inst., by a boy's match, and a match for the championship of the Association.

The weather was very fine, and the sun too bright for good firing at the long range. The range is due west, and the target in the shade of the woods, with the sun right in the eyes, made it a hard matter to get on to the target at 500 yards.

BOYS' MATCH.

Range, 200 yds. 5 shots, any position, Snider Rifles, 4 prizes.

	Points.
1st Prize, \$2.00 Walter Douglas	16
2 do 1.50 Norman Fletcher	15
3 do 1.00 John Borbridge	15
4 do 50 Charles Poilce	11

CHAMPION MATCH.

Open to the members of the Association. Ranges, 200, 400 and 600 yds., 3 shots each at the first two, and 4 shots at the last range, Snider rifles. The entrance money of 25 cents each to form the money prizes. 17 competitors.

1st Prize, a Silver Medal—2nd Prize, a Bronze Medal.—The competition was very spirited. Lieut. Colonel Fletcher acted as umpire.

1st Prize, Silver Medal, Major Carreau, 21st Batt.	26
2 do Bronze Medal, Ens. Donnaghy, No. 4 Co, 21st Batt.	25
3 do \$2.00 Sergt. Pearson, Garrison Art.	25
4 do 1.00 F. Vaughan, No. 4 Co., 21st Batt.	23
5 do 50 J. Brennan, Gar Art.	23
6 do 50 Gunner Hamilton, Gar. Art.	22
7 do 25 Pte. L. Delisle, 21st Batt.	18

Major Drumm, Gar. Art., made the same number of points as Delisle, and fired off the tie and won, but generously gave the prize to his young opponent.

The new French coat of arms has made its appearance. It consists of a figure of Liberty with the legend "In the name of the French people." On the reverse side is a garland of mixed oak and olive, with a wheat ear in the centre. There is also the inscription "Republique Francaise Democratique, une et indivisible." Around the periphery are the words "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite."

Owing to the prevalence of the rinderpest in Germany and in France, Secretary Boutwell has issued a circular to all Collectors of Customs not to allow the landing of any meat, cattle or hides coming from European countries unless the invoice accompanying the importations has appended to it a Consular certificate, setting forth that the importation is not infected, and does not come from a country where the rinderpest prevails.

The Prussians are evidently determined to lose as little as possible by the war. The question of indemnity having been brought before the Berlin Chamber of Commerce that body addressing Count Bismarck ventured to hope that in calculating the indemnity to be paid by France there would be considered the losses caused by the confinement of ships in port by the blockade, as well as the actual losses of ships and cargoes. If this principle is admitted the French bill will indeed be a heavy one.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR.—Taking considerable interest in rifle shooting, which in my opinion is quite as necessary to a Volunteer as drill, and feeling certain that one of the sources of keeping up the efficiency of the force is by means of rifle matches, (the prize list being previously arranged) in order to bring as many as possible to compete, with a fair chance of getting some reward, care being taken that the prizes are worth competing for.

I wish to draw your attention to the miscellane programme offered by the Brockville Association, which is, as you know, one of the most flourishing towns in Ontario; headquarters of two Volunteer regiments, two Grand Trunk companies, one Brockville & Ottawa railway company, together with the Staff of the District, a first class rifle match could be organized, had not the principals of the Association got it into their heads *how not to do it*, which is in this way—keep it as dark as possible that a match is to come off. In order to do this ask as few people as possible to subscribe, a day or two before the match issue your programmes to those who you particularly wish to be present, by this means you effectually keep out your friends from Fitzroy, Pakenham, Carleton Place, Smith's Falls, Perth and Almonte, who invite you, each no doubt with some good marksmen who would like to have attended, also the Prescott men and Ottawa nearly connected with the town. The latter place has always invited competition from the Brockville men. The match, however, took place, and thirty-four Brockville men competed and divided the 2½ yards of tweed, a china cup and saucer and a hat to fit the winner, after some good practice. In conclusion, I would recommend that some liberal people be asked to subscribe and some competent person put at the head of affairs, and that the senior officer of this District should be invited to open the next match which would please the men of the force to see present so distinguished an officer; let us hope that at the next meeting to see a spirit of reform, for Brockville has the means and good shooting men to class her as the best rifle club in Canada.

I beg to enclose my card and subscribe myself.

A VOLUNTEER.

Brockville, 15th October, 1870.

FROM MONTREAL.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The dinner to Colonel Bagot at the St. Lawrence Hall, previous to his departure for England, given by a number of the Volunteer officers who had served under him during the recent Fenian raid on the Eastern frontier, was a very successful affair. The chair was occupied by Lieut. Colonel Fletcher, and the vice-chair by Lieut. Col. Stevenson. Col. Bagot's speech, on the occasion of his health being proposed, was a very happy one.

Capt. deBel'oeuille, with a company, have returned to this city from Red River, and I hear it is intended that they should garrison St. Helen's Island for a time.

The books with the new system of drill are out and are already being diligently studied by the Volunteer officers. The new system is much more preferable to the old and it meets with general favor. The Vics. generally the first to take the lead, have already been assembled for instruction, and it is intended by Lt. Col. Bethune to keep them at it till the cold weather sets in, the men not yet being provided with fur caps. Their drill instructor, Sergt. Yeomans, being detected in purloining and pawning some twenty of the regimental overcoats, has skeddaddled and left for Uncle Sam's territory. Yeoman's was a first rate drill instructor, but of late has been addicted much to drink.

The Governor General is sojourning among us for a time, his quarters being at the St. Lawrence Hall. On Sunday he attended service in St. George's church, and the remainder of the week he has been visiting the several places of interest throughout the city.

The investiture of Lt. Col. Osborne Smith, D.A.G., Lt. Col. Fletcher, B.M., Lieut. Col. McEachren, and Lt. Col. Chamberlain with the order of St. Michael and St. George, took place at the St. Lawrence Hall on Tuesday. At about 12 o'clock His Excellency entered the room accompanied by Lieut. Col. McNeil, V.C., and Mr. Turville, and also by the following staff. Lt. Col. Bolton, R.A., Lt. Col. Williams, and officers of the 60th Rifles. There was a fair attendance of both civilians and Volunteer officers.

Before the ceremony began the Governor General rose and said he was glad to see present so numerous and brilliant an assemblage on an occasion meant to mark a sense of extraordinary merit. This was the first time the new order had been conferred on members of the militia of the colonies, and he was glad to seize the present opportunity of conferring the mark of Royal favor to officers who had distinguished themselves. He wished to correct a mistake which had originated with some of the newspapers. These honors were granted, unasked, by the Imperial Government, and not at any Canadian representations. The Government of England represented the enlightened opinion of that country, and had marked what was going on here. They had marked the

public spirit displayed by the Canadians, and before any communication from His Excellency had reached the British Government they had resolved to confer the order on any Canadian Militia officer who might be deserving of it. Two things had struck him: first, that when the militia were originally enrolled several thousands more offered themselves than were required; and second, that last spring, instead of 9000, the number required, answering to the call to arms, upwards of 13,000 came forward. This spoke volumes for the Canadian militia. Its significance was felt in England, and also the propriety of an acknowledgment thereof, and the Government had acted in accordance with this sentiment, which was expressed at several public meetings. The people of England had likewise been struck with the merits of our riflemen, and got up, by subscription, a prize to be competed for by them. With regard to the action of the Government he said: "I was particularly asked whether there were any officers in command of the Colonial forces who were actually engaged in the recent repulse of the Fenians on the frontier, whom I would recommend on that account for the honor of a Companionship of the order of St. Michael and St. George; and I stated that there were gentlemen whose names I should be happy to have the opportunity of submitting for consideration under the circumstances, feeling assured, as I did, that the conferring rewards upon them would have an excellent effect throughout the Dominion, animate and encourage the Volunteer Militia, and be received with the utmost gratitude in all quarters as a gracious boon on the part of Her Majesty. Accordingly I communicated with the Lieut. General in command, the Honorable James Lindsay and the Hon. the Minister of Militia, Sir George E. Cartier, and in accordance with their views, I recommended for the distinction in question the names of the gentlemen following:—Lieut. Col. Wm. Osborne Smith, Deputy-Adjt. General of Militia, 5th District. Commanded on the Missisquoi frontier, arranged the defence of Eccles Hill and provided for the defence of that post on the 25th of May; was present there in command on the afternoon of the same day when skirmishing took place. Lt. Col. John Fletcher Brigade-Major of St. John's militia Brigade District. This officer was in command on the Huntingdon frontier previous to the arrival of Her Majesty's 69th regiment, when Col. Bagot, the officer commanding that regiment, assumed the command of the field force. Colonel Fletcher accompanied the troops when advancing to attack, and though not in command, was present with the advanced guard when it drove the Fenians across the border. Lt. Col. A. McEachren commanding the 50th Huntingdon Borderers. Commanded on the Huntingdon frontier until the arrival of Lieut. Col. Bagot, 69th regiment; commanded his own corps when it drove the Fenians across the Border at Trout river. Lt. Col. Brown Chamberlain, M.A., D.C.L., commanding 60th Missisquoi Battalion of Militia; commanded at Eccles Hill and drove the Fenians back when they crossed the frontier and attacked that position on the forenoon of the 25th May. Lord Kimberly, who had in the meantime succeeded Lord Granville at the Colonial office, acknowledged the receipt of my despatch, submitting the names of the four officers and strongly recommending them for the distinction named. In reply, Lord Kimberly stated that he had much pleasure in submitting the names of the four gentlemen to the Queen for the Royal approval, and her Majesty was graciously pleased to

direct that the decoration should be offered to them.

Col. Osborne Smith was the first recipient of this honor. Lt. Col. McNeil handed the insignia to Lady Young, who affixed it to the breast of the Colonel. The same ceremony was gone through by each of the other three gallant gentlemen, after which His Excellency shook them each individually by the hand wishing them joy of their well earned laurels. It was a source of much disappointment that the ceremony of investiture was not made a more public one and did not take place in one of our large halls, say St. Patrick's Hall, and some more *éclat* given to the proceedings. The gallant Colonels deserved this. B.

LOCAL LOYALTY.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

MR. EDITOR,—I, as an individual, appreciate any commendable act of the fair sex, particularly when I find them engaged in what I might term loyal and laudible pursuits. Hence, I trust you will pardon me when I ask you, in justice to the ladies of this locality, to give space to the following in your REVIEW.

A few evenings ago the officers of the Vernon Infantry Company, No. 9, 43rd Battalion, invited the men comprising that corps, and a number of their friends, to meet them in their drill shed, in order that they might have a social evening, in winding up the business of the year. After ample justice having been done to the very excellent refreshments provided, Lieut. and Quartermaster Hanna, of Pine Grove Cottage, being the only representative staff officer of the 43rd Battalion, was called upon to preside and assist in carrying out the second part of the programme—being the presentation by the ladies of that locality and vicinity, of the very neat and attractive Company colors, manufactured by Mr. McEachren, military tailor, Toronto, the cost of which will attest to its superiority, being fifty dollars, together with a Union Jack, which cost six dollars. The officers and men took open order and presented arms, when the ladies, with colors uncased and escort approached, Miss Eliza Kennedy, in behalf of the ladies, read the following address, and Miss Sarah Ann Campbell presented the colors to Esq. Peter Crerar:—

To Captain McGregor, Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of No. 9 Company, 43rd Battalion.

GENTLEMEN,—It is with feelings mingled with the deepest pleasure prompted by love that we now solicit your attention. The manner in which you, as a company of Her Majesty's Volunteers, have conducted yourselves since your organisation in this locality; the loyalty and readiness you displayed when called upon to manifest your devotedness and true patriotic love has insured to you the warmest love and affection. And, as a token of such hearty approbation, we, the ladies of the locality which you individually represent, take much pleasure in presenting you with these Company colors, to-

gether with a Union Jack. Measure not heartfolt gratitude to you by such a gift, for we feel highly pleased in being thus honored, and as it is now entrusted to your keeping may its colors inspire you with fresh zeal in your weary march should you ever be providentially called upon to endure such, and lead you forth with the determination that never shall it be stained by the feet of lawless invaders.

To which the Captain made an appropriate reply, assuring the ladies that they would endeavor to keep the colors as unsoiled as were the motives which led them to the presentation, and thanking them for the loyal and enthusiastic manner in which they manifested their appreciation and approbation of their conduct as Volunteers during the last four years: trusting that while they had the honor of having their names enrolled as Volunteers for the defence of their homes and country, that they would still conduct themselves in such a manner as would tend to secure and strengthen the sympathy and harmony which so long prevailed, so that the good feelings which thus prompted them to bestow such a very appropriate gift might always remain as pure and unruffled as were the silks in the colors just presented. After having done justice to the ordinary and loyal toasts, John Stewart, Esq., proposed the Volunteers of Canada, which was ably responded to by Quartermaster Hanna, showing the difficulties against which the Volunteers of Canada had to contend, and how by the present Militia Act, when properly carried out, these difficulties, in a measure, could be obviated. Giving a short sketch relative to the success of the Brigade Camp at Prescott in which the 43rd occupied no insignificant part. Duncan McEwen, Esq., proposed the ladies, responded to by Sergeant Daniel Wyt, and Mr. James McArthur giving one of his favorite Scotch airs. The remainder of the evening was very pleasantly spent by a few addresses from the yeomanry of that locality, with an occasional song, and one very entertaining duet, sung in a very expressive manner by Miss Kennedy and Mr. McArthur. The programme having been exhausted, a vote of thanks was tendered to the various speakers and singers, and also to Qr-Master Hanna, for the able and efficient manner in which he discharged his duties as presiding officer of the evening. The National Anthem was then sung in a very lively and spirited manner, after which all returned to their homes, highly pleased with the evening's entertainment.

A GUEST.

RIFLE MATCH.

The second annual meeting of the 5th Brigade Division Rifle Association took place at Three Rivers on the 12th, 13th, and 14th inst., and, considering the great distance some of the Volunteers had to come, was well attended. The following prizes were shot for:

1ST MATCH.

Range, 200 yards, 5 rounds. 1st prize, \$8; 2nd, \$6; 3rd, \$4; 4th, \$3; 5th, \$2; 6th, \$1.

Sgt. Jones, Rawdon	42333	15
Pte. Pollard, St. Elizabeth	34323	15
" Caron, Riviere-du-Loup	03343	13
" E. Bellefeuille, Three Rivers	33322	13
Sgt. Goneroux, Berthier	28233	13
Pte. Coutu, Berthier	23233	13

2ND MATCH.

Ranges, 200 and 400 yds; 3 rounds at each range. Prizes same as first Match.

	200	400	Tl
Sgt. Laferriere, Berthier	243	334	19
Pte. Coutu, Berthier	332	333	17
" St. Jean, Riviere-du-Loup	233	422	16
Sgt. Genereux, Berthier	333	034	16
" Jones, Rawdon	222	333	15
" Legris, Riviere-du-Loup	233	042	14

3RD MATCH.

Ranges, 400 and 600 yds; 3 rounds at each range. Prizes, 1st, \$8; 2nd, \$6; 3rd, \$5; 4th, \$4; 5th, \$3; 6th, \$2; 7th, \$1; 8th, \$1.

	400	600	Tl
Sgt. Legris, Riviere-du-Loup	344	223	18
Capt. Gagnon, Berthier	242	043	15
Pte. Caron, Riviere-du-Loup	444	030	15
Sgt. Laferriere, Berthier	333	202	13
Capt. Bureau, Three Rivers	440	300	11
Capt. Bouvier, St. Gabriel	333	002	11
Lt. Mason, Rawdon	342	002	11
Pte. Bellefeuille, Three Rivers	244	090	10

4TH OR COMPANY MATCH.

Ranges, 200, 400 and 600 yards; 3 rounds at each range,

1st Prize, Silver Tankard presented by the city of Three Rivers, won by the Riviere-du-Loup Company	92
2nd " \$8, Berthier Company	78
3rd " 4, St. Elizabeth Company	67
4th " 2, Three Rivers Company	61

OFFICERS' MATCH

Ranges, 400 and 600 yds; 3 rounds at each range. 1st Prize, \$8; 2nd, \$6; 3rd, \$4; 4th, \$3; 5th, \$2; 6th, \$1.

	400	600	Tl
Capt. Bouvier, St. Gabriel	232	030	10
" Pichette, Riviere-du-Loup	322	030	10
" Sharp, Rawdon	000	333	9
" Bureau, Three Rivers	322	200	9
Qr-Mast. Gauthier	320	300	8
Ens. Lafleche, Riviere-du-Loup	303	200	8

ALL COMERS' MATCH.

Ranges, 200, 300 and 400 yards; 3 rounds at each. 1st Prize, Rifle presented by Joseph Reynar, Three Rivers; 2nd, \$8; 3rd, \$5; 4th, \$3; 5th, \$2; 6th, \$1.

Sgt. Laferriere, Berthier	342	322	334	26
Pte. Coutu, Berthier	322	233	433	25
Capt. Bouvier, St. Gabriel	332	333	332	25
Sgt. Legris, Riviere-du-Loup	223	322	343	24
Capt. Sharp, Rawdon	222	323	433	24
Pte. Caron, Riviere du-Loup	224	232	332	23

7TH MATCH.

Ranges, 300 and 500 yds; 3 rounds at each range.

A set of miniature silver accoutrements presented by Mrs. Hanson, won by Captain Bouvier of St. Gabriel. 18

CONSOLATION MATCH.

Ranges, 200 and 400 yds; 3 shots at each

range. 1st Prize, \$6; 2nd, \$4; 3rd, \$3; 4th, \$2; 5th, \$1; 6th, \$1.

Pte. Coutu, Berthier	343	232	17
" Caron, Riviere-du-Loup	222	344	17
" Bouchier, St. Elizabeth	322	424	17
Sgt. Laferriere	233	223	15
Capt. Gagnon, Berthier	222	234	15
Sgt. Genereux	332	322	15

The competitors who scored ties fired off, and the results were according to the order in which their names are given.

METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCH.

The last few matches of the Metropolitan Rifle Association were finished on Wednesday afternoon, at the Rideau Range. There were not as many entries as the committee anticipated, but nevertheless the prize meeting was brought to a very successful termination. We give below a list of the winners with the scores made by each and the value of the prizes:

CORPORATION PRIZES.

	300	400	Tl
1st \$30, Sergt. Cairns, O.G.A	14	16	30
2nd 20, Capt. Cotton	15	14	29
3rd 10, Lieut. Walker	15	14	29
4th 8, Capt. Stewart, 43rd	14	15	29
5th 5, Sergt. Harris, O.G.A	17	12	29
6th 5, " Walsh, C.S.R.	15	13	28
7th 5, " Doudiet, 43rd	16	12	28
8th 3, Gun. Walters, O.G.A	13	14	27
9th 3, Lieut. Perry	13	14	27
10th 3, " Cotton	15	12	27
11th 2, Pte. Pearson, O. Rifles	13	13	26
12th 2, Sergt. Grant, O.G.A	15	11	26
13th 2, Sergt. Hinton, 43rd	13	13	26
14th 2, Gun. Cotton, O.G.A	15	10	25

SMALL BORE MATCH.

	500	700	800	Tl
1st. Lt.-Col. Jackson, B.M.	18	17	20	55
2nd. Capt. Young, G.T.R.	16	19	17	52
3rd, Lt. Greaves	16	13	16	45
4th. Capt. Bell	16	15	11	42
5th. Sgt. Doudiet, 43rd Batt.	18	13	10	41
6th. Gun. Waters, O.G.A	19	13	6	38

MAIDEN STAKES.

	400	200	Tl
1st. Capt. Garvin, 43rd	17	13	30
2nd. Sergt. Codd, O.G.A	16	14	30
3rd. Gun. McEwen, O.G.A	15	13	28
4th. Gun. Owens	15	13	28
5th. Pte. Green, 43rd	16	12	28
6th. Gun. Grant, O.G.A	14	13	27
7th. Pte. White, C.S.R.	16	10	26
8th. Pte. Masson, O. R.	13	12	25
9th. Sergt. Iliffe, O. B.	15	8	23
10th. Pte. Sinclair, C.S.A.	10	12	22
11th. Pte. Armstrong, C.S.A.	13	9	22

RETURNED.—"La Minerve" of Monday last says:—"The Company of Capt. de Bellefeuille arrived in this city yesterday morning from Red River. It is said that it will return at once to St. Helen's Island where it will take up winter quarters.

THE MILITARY.—On Monday the Tete du Pont Barracks, which have been vacated through the last of the regular soldiers leaving Kingston, were handed over to Lt.-Col. Wylie, Provincial store keeper; acting on behalf of the Dominion Government. This was almost the last property left in the Imperial hands at this post. The depot companies will be removed to these barracks from the Artillery Park Barracks at once. The new quarters will be much more commodious and fitted for volunteers.—*Kingston Whig.*

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV.

1870.

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

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

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

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

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

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

DAWSON KERR..... PROPRIETOR.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR Proprietor, to whom all Business Correspondence should be addressed.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

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 we may reach us in time for publication.

CONTENTS OF No. 42, VOL. IV.

Table with 2 columns: Article Title and Page. Includes sections like POETRY, LEADERS, CORRESPONDENCE, RIFLE MATCHES, SELECTIONS, MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS, MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.



The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 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 advisability of selecting a team to represent the Dominion at the Wimbledon rifle meeting has often been advocated in these columns, and on several occasions the question was brought before the Dominion and Provincial Rifle Associations, without, however, producing the desired result. The matter, in truth, has never been properly taken in hand, although it has often been discussed at Provincial and other meetings. In a recent number we alluded to the action proposed to be taken by the Ontario Association, and recommended that a selection of marksmen from each of the Provinces be made. This would impart a more national character to the team to be sent, and would inspire a more general interest in their success throughout the Dominion. We are aware of the many grave difficulties which will have to be overcome in making the selection, but these, we believe, could be obviated by adopting a plan something like the following: There are now Provincial Rifle Associations in each of

the Provinces of the Dominion, with the exception of Manitoba. With the President of each of these the Secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association could be empowered to communicate, that each Province might select their men according to the plan most agreeable and effective. When these details have been settled each Provincial Association could vote a sum commensurate with its means towards defraying the expenses of the team; the Dominion Association should supplement the amount thus subscribed, and if more were needed it could be obtained by subscription. By adopting a plan like this we believe the best and most reliable marksmen from each Province could be obtained, and a team sent to England that would fittingly represent the Volunteers and riflemen of the Dominion.

GENERAL GRANT, President of the United States, when he descended from his lofty position as the military hero of his country to occupy the chair of Washington—a less honorable and less satisfactory position, as its first occupant bitterly ascertained. The mire and filth, inseparable from politics in the revolted Colonies, flung by unsparing hands, clung to the robes of the “father of his country.” Even Thomas Payne, the most sincere, eloquent, and crazy champion of revolution, everywhere and under all circumstances turned his brazer of frankincense into a cess bucket wherewith to bespatter the demi-god he lately adored. Like a Dublin ragamuffin that flings mud at the statue of King William, he forgot the good the man had done and only thought in his passion of the petty vexations of the day. The Duke of Wellington, who had plucked the gem of peace from amid the flames of war, in an evil moment accepted a Prime Ministership, and by way of reward was hooted by a London mob. The man who had driven the conqueror of continental Europe from sea to sea, in his turn was driven through Pall Mall by the sons and heirs of White Chapel guttersnipes. These instances of the humiliation of great men, who, after having served their country nobly in the field, suffered when they entered the Cabinet, are not analogous with the position now held by General Grant. In the execution of what they considered a sacred public duty they did not yield to the unjust popular demands of the hour and sacrifice principle to party. On the contrary, it was by opposing the thoughtless excitability of the populace and by not allowing passion to usurp the place of reason, that they suffered the odium of mobocratic displeasure. Differently from them, General Grant does not deem it prudent to oppose the “great unwashed” over whose bodies he marched by the music of bomb-shells to the White House, and upon whose shoulders he hopes again to be borne in triumph. Therefore, he panders to the Fenian influence, valuable at an election, and while turning a deaf ear to the supplications of the felon who killed only one man, turns

the key that liberates a dozen wretches who lack nothing but courage and opportunity to murder thousands. From the way in which law and justice are administered in the United States generally it would not be impertinent to suppose that an error was designedly committed in the trial of O'Neil & Co. A convenient loophole being left for the escape of criminals he feared to pardon and dare not punish. The other day a New York paper exhibited some cheap blustering about the Alabama claims, but such writers would do well to scan the contra account and strike a balance. Canadians are not likely to cry quits easily, and when the day of reckoning comes we will exact a settlement to the last cent, and with interest.

POLITICAL retribution often comes more rapidly than people anticipate, as the subjoined extract from the *Belleville Intelligencer* amusingly demonstrates:

"A few days since the United States Government, desirous of moving a couple of companies of infantry from the upper part of Lake Erie to Sackett's harbor, taking it for granted that they could use our canals for such purpose, totally oblivious of the inconvenience to which our troops were put by their discourtesy in the matter of the Red River expedition, made out the requisitions to have them forwarded by the North-Western Transport Line of Propellers. But "the best laid plans of men and mice aft gang ag ee." When the aforesaid troops got as far as the Welland Canal they were stopped, not having any permit from the Canadian Government. They accordingly had to return to Buffalo, and from thence were forwarded by rail to Charlotte, the port of Rochester. Now, they thought all was right and that they would quietly go to Sackett's Harbor by steamboat. Here again Uncle Sam was at fault; he has not a steamboat running on Lake Ontario, and as he will not allow a Canadian steamer to call at two of his ports in succession, the steamer *Rochester*, by which he expected to send them, and which had been ordered by the Custom authorities of Oswego a few days before not to land coasting passengers there, could not take them, and not daring to trust them in a Canadian port, the troops were ignominiously stored in a warehouse at Charlotte, waiting for a practicable route to their port of destination, and meditating on international courtesy as practiced by the most enlightened government on the face of the earth."

What a commentary on "the greatest nation in all creation," without a mile of canal or a steamboat on Lake Ontario!

AN Emigration Conference, composed of two Ministers of the Crown and two Inland Emigration Agents from each of the Provinces, was held here last week.

A DESPATCH from Havana announces that a formidable rising of the negroes in the French island of Martinique took place on the 24th ult. Fifty plantations were burned and a number of white people were murdered by the misguided negroes.

LIEUT. COL. JARVIS, commanding the Ontario Battalion of the Red River Expedition

ary Force, arrived here on Saturday, the 15th inst., and had an interview with the Minister of Militia. He returns immediately to his command at Red River.

THE Royal Ha. ex Yacht Club has appointed a Committee to make arrangements for a four-oared boat race in Halifax Harbour next August or September, open to the world. It is contemplated to offer a prize large enough to induce the Tyno crew to enter the competition.

THE gunboat "Prince Alfred," says the *Essex Record*, arrived at Windsor, from Lake Huron on Monday last, having on board the Hon. Mr. Langevin, Minister of Public Works. The steamer came through the new Flats Canal, about which there is an international dispute; and this circumstance formed the only foundation for the absurd despatch telegraphed all over the country about taking formal possession of the work and hoisting the Union Jack thereon, and also sundry silly editorials in Canadian and American daily papers on the alleged high-handed proceeding.

NEW SET OF COLORS.—Mr. N. McEachron, Military Tailor, Yonge street, Toronto, has just completed a beautiful set of new colors for the 18th Battalion, Volunteer Militia, Lieut.-Colonel William Higginson. The set consists, as usual, of the Queen's color and the regimental color. They are of the regulation size and beautifully finished. No doubt they will be highly prized; and should occasion require, gallantly and loyally defended by the battalion, which will hereafter rally around them. The colors were ordered by the Warden of the united counties of Prescott and Russell, and will shortly be presented to the 18th Battalion.

It will be seen by the following article, copied from the *Belleville Intelligencer*, we are fully borne out in our remarks in reference to the unfairness of the decision of the Ontario Council, in regard to the 2nd Battalion, Grand Trunk Rifles, in ruling them out after having competed and won the Battalion Match for the Aldwell Trophy, valued at \$200, and \$75 cash, added:

"At the late annual meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association, the first prize in the Battalion Match was won by the 2nd Battalion Grand Trunk Railway Brigade. The winning team was made up of five men from Brockville and five from Belleville. According to the programme issued by the O. R. A., this match was "to be competed for by ten officers, non-commissioned officers or men, from any Battalion, Brigade, Squadron, or Field Battery of Volunteer Militia in Ontario."

"The first prize was the Aldwell Trophy, valued at \$200, and \$75 cash. After the scores were announced, a protest was entered by the 10th Royals of Toronto, who were eight points behind the Grand Trunk men, to the effect that they were not entitled to the prize because their headquarters are in Montreal. The Council sustained the protest, and the prize was given to the 10th Royals. The following letter from the Secretary of the Province of Quebec Rifle As-

sociation to the *Volunteer Review*, throws a little light on the matter:

To the Editor of the *Volunteer Review*.

SIR,—As the 2nd Battalion Grand Trunk Rifles naturally feel sore at their having been ruled out of the Battalion Match in Toronto, (after winning it) I now write you to confirm their version of it as appearing in your issue of yesterday, page 633.

Captain Bell, Lieutenant Greaves, and Sergeant Wilkinson were not allowed to compete at the matches of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association in the Sndler Championship Match (said match being only open to Volunteers in Province of Quebec). Before the match I told them that they could not be allowed to enter, as they were residents of Brockville, Ontario, and although belonging to a Battalion with headquarters in Montreal, must be considered as being Volunteers in the Province of Ontario, where they resided. The Council of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association at a very full meeting supported my opinion. The Battalion Match at Quebec was won by the 2nd Battalion G. T. Rifles, the competitors winning it being all residents of Montreal. Of course the winners of the 2nd prize never dream of protesting against the G. T. R. (which they might have done on the ground of the majorities of the companies being stationed in Ontario). In Quebec protests are scarcely known, at our last meeting not a single one having been made. The Council of the Ontario Rifle Association have justified themselves by having placed Captain Bell on their team in the Provincial Match at the Dominion meeting at Fredericton. For if the Battalion is not eligible to shoot as an Ontario one, surely he should not have shot as an Ontario one at Fredericton. I may add that none of the members of the 2nd Battalion G. T. R., who won the Battalion Match at Montreal competed in the Battalion Match at Toronto. A paragraph appeared in the *Globe* to the effect that the Grand Trunkers expressed themselves satisfied with the ruling of the Ontario, and was indignantly contradicted next day. Apologizing for taking up so much of your space,

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
JAS. ESDAILE,
Secy. Province of Quebec, R. A.

"The reference to Capt. Bell is thus explained. At the Dominion Rifle Match this year at Fredericton, N.B., Capt. Bell, G.T.R., Brockville, was chosen by this self same Ontario Rifle Association, as one of the Provincial team of fifteen to five for Ontario. He and the other two named in Capt. Esdaille's letter, for that reason, and also because they were residents of Ontario, were not permitted to fire in a Battalion Match in the Province of Quebec. The difference in Ontario is that they were permitted to fire in a Battalion Match; and not until they were known to be winners was any protest made.

"In the report of the Adjutant General of Militia for the year 1869, page 5, it is stated that there are nineteen companies in the G. T. R. Brigade in Ontario and seventeen in Quebec. Leave out the 2nd Battalion and there are only thirteen Companies in Ontario. At page 22 of his report, the Adjutant General says: 'The Grand Trunk Railway Brigade District, extending from Rivere du Loup to Sarnia, from Buffalo to Goderich, from Richmond to the boundary line of Maine, &c., thereby running through the several Military Districts in the two Provinces, was made a district organisation; and by General Order, July 6th, 1866, the Brigade was moved from any then existing Brigade District and placed directly under the Militia Department at headquarters.' A more flagrant injustice, can hardly be imagined than that the Council, after allowing these men to enter, and afterwards examining them and passing them by their own executive officer, should, by virtue of their self constituted authority, entertain such a ridiculous protest, and wrest the hard won laurels from them; and, to add insult to injury, pass a resolution that they could have their entrance fees and money paid for ammunition, returned. We admire the determination of the winners in deciding unambiguously that they would have the prize they won or nothing. On the whole, the quibble is one of the most contemptible that could possibly have been conceived, to deprive the Grand Trunkers out of their prize. We

fully accord in the sentiments of the *Volunteer Review* that 'the Council ought to meet and reverse their decision or forever stand disgraced.'

QUARTER MASTER J. J. MASON, of Hamilton, Secretary of the Victoria Rifle Club, has sent the following letter to the *Globe*, on the selection of a Captain and men for the Canadian team for Wimbledon:—

"It was decided by the Council of the Ontario Rifle Association, at the recent annual prize meeting, that Canadian marksmen should be represented at the Wimbledon meeting in 1871, and the selection of the Captain of the team was left in the hands of C. S. Gzowski, Esq., the popular President of the Association. Since then I learn that Mr. Gzowski has decided to leave the matter of the selection to the members of the Council, and has issued circulars to them intimating that Lieut.-Colonels Dennis, Gillmor and Skinner, and Major Scoble had each offered to accept the position. Each member is requested to select one of the four gentlemen named, and to notify Mr. Gzowski of his choice, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes to be appointed Captain. There can be no doubt but the success of the movement depends almost entirely upon the selection of a Captain, and animated by a desire simply for victory, I beg to tender respectfully to the members of the Council the following suggestions for their consideration:

"1. The Captain should have unlimited time at his disposal, for the details of the scheme will require constant personal attention at his hands, and should not be conducted by correspondence.

"2. He should be prepared to canvass personally for subscriptions for the Expense Fund, which must necessarily be large, for a personal canvass is always far preferable to one carried on by correspondence.

"3. He should exercise the strictest impartiality in the selection of the men, for only the best men can hope to be successful when competing against the crack shots of the British Volunteer Force.

"4. He should be able to arrange such a system of training as would least interfere with the convenience and business of the men preliminarily selected, for while it is absolutely indispensable that a regular system should be adopted, it is equally necessary that it should entail as much work as possible on the Captain and as little as possible on the men.

"All the foregoing requisites are possessed by Lieut.-Col. Skinner, of the 13th. I understand that he is prepared to devote nearly all his time to the movement; that he will guarantee to raise the necessary funds, and will personally superintend the matter in all its details; and further, I feel confident that his appointment would prove highly acceptable to the Volunteers of Ontario."

THE Lanark County Council, on motion of Mr. Galbraith, has granted the sum of \$2000 in aid of the sufferers from the late fires in that section of the country; \$1500 to be applied in aiding the sufferers in the County of Lanark, and \$500 to be paid to the Relief Committee at Ottawa.

THE funeral of the late Archbishop of Quebec took place on Tuesday. The procession was of immense length, though the weather was unfavorable. The services were of the most impressive character.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE telegraphic news from the seat of war in France is so conflicting that no reliance can be placed in it. The bombardment of Paris by the Prussians has not yet commenced; whether they are restrained from a desire to avoid the horrors which would ensue is not quite clear, but so far the city is safe.

The correspondent of the *London Standard* at Berlin believes Prussia would now welcome any favorable opening for negotiations. The Prussians are said to experience much difficulty in conveying the supplies and clothing necessary for the support of so immense an army as they have now in France, and they may well shrink from the perils and hardships of a winter campaign.

The expected collision between the French and Prussians, near Orleans, has taken place, and has resulted in the complete discomfiture of the French, after six hours hard fighting. The opposing forces are said to have been in about equal numbers, but the invaders, flushed with continued victories, and confident of success, were more than a match for their less disciplined opponents. So precipitate, indeed, was the retreat of the French from Orleans that they did not stop the advance of the Prussians by blowing up the bridge across the Loire, though it had been mined for that purpose.

A special despatch, dated Berlin, the 19th, says:—"The terms of the capitulation of the fortress and garrison of Metz have been agreed to at the Prussian headquarters between the French General Boyer and King William. The following are the conditions under which the capitulation is to be made: Bazaine will sign a treaty of peace between France and Prussia as plenipotentiary of Napoleon III; Marshal Bazaine's army to be disarmed, but to remain at Metz; Napoleon's son is to ascend the throne of France, and Bazaine to be nominated as Regent." This piece of intelligence has been doubtless manufactured out of whole cloth for the American press. We shall see.

Late despatches give further particulars of the late heavy and extensive storm in Great Britain, which caused great destruction of property. Heavy showers prevailed in the mill region of Lancashire, raising the streams and causing disastrous freshets. The shipping in the Mersey was badly damaged. The land telegraph lines throughout Ireland were prostrated, delaying and disorganizing the Atlantic cable service.

The Italian Government has issued a circular protesting against the rumours that the Pope was subjected to ill treatment. He is perfectly free and independent, free to go or stay just as he pleases. All that Italy asks is that he shall notify the Government of any intention to leave Rome, so that the honor and respect due to his office may be paid him.

The four-oared champion crew have arriv-

ed in Newcastle from Canada, and were very warmly welcomed home.

General Garibaldi has issued a stirring address to the French Troops.

The Prussians are still in peaceful occupation of Orleans.

A large French force is assembled at Besancon.

The French Foreign Office has issued a circular to the neutral powers denying any responsibility for the present war.

VISIT OF LORD LISGAR TO THE DOMINION DIRECTORY OFFICE.

His Excellency the Governor General, Lord Lisgar, yesterday paid a visit to the Printing Office of Mr. John Lovell, specially to notice the progress of the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY. He was accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Col. McNeil, V.C., and by the Hon. Thomas Ryan—a gentleman who has taken the deepest interest in the Directory since its publication was first contemplated, and who has also rendered great service in endeavouring to remedy the copy right law—soon, we hope, to be satisfactorily arranged to the publishers and people of the Dominion. Mr. Lovell, explained to his Excellency the nature of the great work on which he was engaged, pointing out to him every step that had been taken in its compilation, from the moment he had first sent out his agents until the present day, and showing the vastness of the material already collected. His Excellency listened to the details with evident satisfaction, and examined a variety of the information intended for the Directory. He expressed his astonishment at the amount of labour involved and the enterprise displayed by the publisher, remarked on the great value and usefulness of the work, and on being informed that the citizens of Montreal alone had subscribed (by advertisements and subscriptions) about \$20,000 to its publication, said it was highly creditable to them. He was also pleased to hear that other portions of the Dominion had given Mr. Lovell liberal support.

His Excellency having expressed his desire to witness the art of printing in its various branches was then conducted through the several departments of Mr. Lovell's extensive establishment. On leaving he said he had been exceedingly well pleased with his visit, and wished Mr. Lovell all prosperity in his great undertaking.

The publisher requests us to state that owing to the extraordinary amount of matter which has had to be collected for the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, the delay in receiving proofs of places in remote parts, and the large number of copies to be printed—about 20,000 including the six Provincial Directories—he has been compelled to delay its publication until the early part of December. When first the Directory was contemplated it was estimated that there were about 3500 places to be taken in the six Provinces, but this number is now found to be largely underestimated. Up to the present time 4721 places have been received, and this number is likely to be increased to nearly 5000 by returns now coming in. To prove the deep interest taken by Mr. Lovell in this work—and his earnest endeavour to

make it thoroughly correct—we would mention the fact that every place taken by his agents has been lately revised—the villages and settlements by two or more persons to whom proofs have been sent, and the cities and towns by agents from door to door. During the present month, all corrections having been made, the cities of London and Hamilton, and the town of Belleville, have been printed in pamphlet form, a copy distributed in every house and store, and an agent stationed in some central place, for several days, to receive further corrections, should any be found necessary. This morning agents will proceed to Ottawa and Kingston for a similar purpose, and in a few days to Toronto. The following is the number of places already taken in the several Provinces:

Ontario.....	1696
Quebec.....	868
Nova Scotia.....	793
New Brunswick.....	622
Newfoundland.....	651
Prince Edward Island.....	91
Total.....	4721

Independent of the large number of places the Directory will contain over 150 pages of interesting and valuable miscellaneous information—including "Historical Sketches of the six Provinces," lists of Post Offices, Banks, Governmental Departments, Houses of Parliament, Law Courts, Educational Departments, Custom Houses, Ports of Entry, Tariffs of Customs, Patents of Inventions, Canals, Railways, Societies, Registrars, Barristers, Railway and Steamboat Routes, Clergy, Newspapers, &c., &c. Of clergy, we find the following large return:

Anglican Bishops.....	10
Roman Catholic Bishops.....	18
Church of England Clergy.....	633
" Rome ".....	1226
" Scotland ".....	187
Presbyterians.....	464
Methodists.....	1067
Baptists.....	326
Congregationalists.....	76
Other Denominations.....	174

Total.....4181

The following is the number of Publications in the six Provinces, at present known 44 of which are issued daily:

Ontario.....	256
Quebec.....	99
Nova Scotia.....	45
New Brunswick.....	34
Newfoundland.....	14
Prince Edward Island.....	9

Total.....457

We would add that subscriptions and advertisements will continue to be received up to the 1st November.—*Montreal Daily News.*

VOLUNTEER DINNER TO COL. BAGOT AT MONTREAL.

Last evening a number of the Militia officers who had served under Lt. Col. Bagot during the recent Fenian raid on the Huntingdon frontier, entertained him at dinner at the St. Lawrence Hall, prior to his departure for England.

Lieut. Col. Fletcher, Brigade Major, presided, and Lieut. Col. Stevenson occupied the vice chair.

After the usual loyal toasts were given, also the army and navy, which were respon-

ed to, the chairman proposed the toast of the evening—Lieut. Col. Bagot. In doing so, he said:—"Most of them had the pleasure to serve on the Huntingdon frontier, and he was sure that even had they not served under him they would join heartily with them in responding to the toast. They were all aware of the excitement caused last spring in Montreal, and on the frontier, when the Fenians were about to attack the Huntingdon frontier. And those people resident on the frontier had great cause for fear and excitement when they remembered the depredations committed by the Fenians in 1866. The local Volunteers, composed of the farmers of that part of the country, turned out to guard the line, and were soon after joined by the Volunteers from Montreal. The first glad news of assistance which they had there, however, was that the gallant 69th, under Col. Bagot, was coming to help them; and this news sent a thrill of gladness and encouragement through every heart. He came there a stranger—to be sure he was their brigadier; but from the moment he came amongst them, they felt that he was the right man. And when, at midnight the same day, he said he would attack the Fenians next morning, they felt perfectly confident of success. Besides showing firmness and determination, Col. Bagot had displayed a large share of generosity; for instead of allowing his own regiment to lead the van and take the post of honor which is ever in the front, he had said to the Volunteers, "go on to the front and meet the foe. I will support you. I want to see whether the Volunteers cannot themselves drive the enemy back." And now he wished to bring out a few facts about the discipline and good behaviour of the 69th. He was astonished, and supposed every one else was, that a regiment of the line could be taken to the frontier without the desertion of a single man. And this had been the case with the 69th. On the morning of the march there was not a single default, nor was there a single drunken man in the regiment. The officers on the frontier every one of them loved and admired Col. Bagot, and they would have liked, had it been necessary, to have stayed a month instead of a week under his command.

The toast having been enthusiastically received,

Col. Bagot responded. He said:—"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it is a matter of great gratification to me that before leaving Canada I should have an opportunity of meeting at the social board so many gentlemen who served with me last spring on the Huntingdon frontier. Your Chairman has alluded to me in somewhat flattering terms, but I will frankly say that in one respect he has no more than done me justice. When he said that I allowed the Volunteers the place of honor, he attributed my action to its true source. It appeared to me that when marauders and robbers, like the Fenians, invaded Canada they should not have it to say that they had been met by royal troops. Men who are mere robbers should not be met by trained soldiers, but by the free soldiers of a free country—men who leave their homes but with one object in view, that of handing down to their sons this country of theirs free and intact, as the best heritage they could leave them. It was well that those who came here, traitors to those principles of liberty which they profess to serve under, should be met and ignominiously repulsed by untrained men. I have not always said pleasant things to the Volunteers, nor do I intend to flatter them, but the reason why I was able to act with firmness and de-

cision on the night when I decided to attack the Fenians, was because I felt that I had around me true English and Canadian hearts, which I knew would not fail me, and next morning, when the men marched past me on the way to Trout river, I saw the light of battle gleaming on their faces. It is a pity that we met no enemy worthy of our steel, for from the discipline and firmness of the men under my command, I felt that I could have met an enemy of ten times its strength. I am very happy at having met so many of you together; and I leave you at this social board with the feeling that I have made many friends amongst you."

The gallant Colonel resumed his seat amidst loud and prolonged cheering.

The Chairman next proposed the health of Major Smythe and the officers of the 69th regiment. He explained that he proposed this toast as supplementary to the toast of Col. Bagot, because they had drunk to that officer's health as their Brigadier, and not as Colonel of the 69th.

In doing so he spoke in very high terms of praise of their conduct on the frontier and the good opinion entertained of the regiment by the people of Canada.

Col. Bagot, in the unavoidable absence of Major Smythe, responded in a neat and appropriate speech.

Several other toasts were given and among them Col. Bagot proposed the health of the chairman, Col. Fletcher, of whom he spoke in highly complimentary terms as a soldier and gentleman.

Col. Fletcher replied, giving to the Montreal Volunteers a large share of credit for the satisfactory results of operations on the frontier in May last.

A number other similar toasts were proposed and heartily responded to, and the party separated at an early hour.—*Witness.*

REVIEWS.

We are pleased to observe the marked improvement made in the last issue of the *Canadian Illustrated News*. The last number, especially, is a capital one, and the engravings are equal to those of the *London Illustrated News* in finish and style. They are brought out with a clearness which shows that greater pains have been taken in the engraving and every feature is clearly discernible. The paper is of the best quality, and no expense seems to be spared to make it a first-class pictorial paper. We trust the publisher will meet with ample encouragement to remunerate him for the great expense he has gone to. As it is the only illustrated paper published in the Dominion of Canada, it has a prior claim for support, and such ought to be generously extended to it. The publisher of the *Canadian Illustrated News* entered upon a field where others have failed, and we can only hope that he will succeed commercially as well as he has succeeded artistically.

The people of Three Rivers have ratified by-law granting \$100,000 to the North Shore Railway by that city.

The arrival at Montreal is reported of a number of emigrants, chiefly from England, bound for Manitoba. We trust this is but the commencement of a stream of immigration to that vast and fertile territory.

THE TWO ARMIES

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

As life's unending column pours,
Two marshalled hosts are seen
Two armies on the trampled shore
That death flows black between.

One marches to the drum-brat's roll,
And wide-mouthed clarion's play
And bears upon a crimson scroll;
Our glory is to slay.

One moves in glory by the stream,
With sad yet watchful eyes;
Calm as the patient planet's gleam,
That walks the clouded skies.

Along the front on sabres shine,
No blood-red pennons wave;
Its banner bears the single line:
"Our duty is to save."

For these, no death-bed's lingering shade:
At honor's trumpet call,
With knitted brow and lifted blade,
In glory's arms they fall.

For these no clashing falchions bright,
No stirring battle-cry;
The bloodless stabber calls by night,
Each answers, "Here am I."

For these the sculptured laureled bust,
The bulwer's marble plies;
The anthems pealing o'er their dust,
Through long cathedral aisles

For these the blossom-sprinkled turf;
That floods the lonely graves
When spring rolls in her sea-green turf,
In flowery, foaming waves.

Two paths lead upward from below,
And angels wait above,
Who count each burning life-drop's flow,
Each falling tear of love.

Though from the hero's bleeding breast
Her pulses freedom drew,
Though the white lilies in her crest
Sprang from the scarlet dew

While valor's haughty champions wait
Till all their scars are shown,
Love walks unchallenged through the gate,
To sit beside the throne.

THE MILITARY ASPECT OF DARWINISM.

We are now in a position to gather up the threads of our argument, and indicate their modern value and characteristics. We have endeavoured to show that a nation is a political species, the result of a series of conflicts, in which military power is the sum of physical, legal and religious influences; that in early pre-historic life war is the natural element of progress, as well as the investment of all the force that other kinds of advantage have produced; that where civilized nations have succumbed to less civilized ones, it has been because they have lacked military power in some special ways, or have been enervated by city life, or exhausted by depopulation; that the special characteristic of modern, as distinct from ancient civilization, lies in the double fact that mixture of race has developed a stronger political fibre, and scientific invention has so revolutionised the whole art of war that the barbarous races have altogether ceased to be actual competitors; and that the decay of the so called military spirit in nations and individuals, though it may inevitably follow free institutions and industrial life, is not a real decay in the actual fighting power of a nation, partly because war has changed its nature, partly because the individual soldier has less to do, and partly because national unity, new weapons, and new ideas, are forces still appreciable in any serious combat. Some of these points have been rather suggested than worked out, but they all lead up to the argument we have sought to establish—namely, that all history is a struggle like in nature to that going on for existence between the different species of animals and plants—a

struggle in which the strongest nations tend to prevail, and in which the strongest tend to be the best. The law of inherited capacities is to nations what the law of inherited forms and forces is to animals and plants, and as conditions of life constantly change, nations without any variability become stationary and ultimately die out, as far as their civilized force is concerned, or become subject races or absorbed portions of stronger ones. We could hardly have reached this great truth—and such we believe it to be—without researches into the natural and early condition of mankind, any more than the origin of other species, and their modern forms, could have been explained without a reference to the more or less natural state which precedes domestication.

The first thing to be noted is, that in Mr. Bagehot's words, "the aggregate fighting power of mankind has grown immensely, and has been growing continuously ever since we knew anything about it." War may alter its character, and be carried on in a more humane manner, according to laws and usages which have sprung up side by side with civilization, but it is more deadly, more destructive and more terrible. In the first place, our armies are larger. This is a statement certain to be controverted, but nevertheless it is true. The numbers we read of in old histories are nearly all fabulous. When we are told that Attila and Genghis Khan and Tamerlane had their hosts, we are simply incredulous, and we have good ground for our scepticism. The wild tribes of the north lived mainly by the chase, and to live by the chase modern statisticians tell us that sixty acres per man are necessary. The amount of habitable land was really small. Impenetrable woods, huge swamps, and shallow expansive rivers reduced the actual habitable land to very small dimensions. In many of these invasions the northern lands were depopulated, and the hordes spoken of included thousands of non-combatants in the shape of women and children. They were, in many cases, not armies, but emigrations. Old historians are always untrustworthy as to numbers; partly because they were not actually known and partly because it was good policy to exaggerate the number of the enemy. A settled life, as everybody knows, raises the rate of increase in population, and in an unsettled one it is very small. The regular armies of modern Europe alone, at the present time, would number more than the entire armies of the world at any previous period in universal history. In the second place, our arms are better. Ten thousand trained soldiers, armed with the Chassepot or the needle gun, and with a few batteries of artillery, would be able to rout all the hosts of Attila, though, man by man, the latter would be physically superior to the former. No one thinks of disputing such a statement, but few persons ever think out its whole meaning. Every invention is a new power and changes the character of war. Captain Shaw, a Sandhurst Professor, has shown this in a very interesting way. He takes three periods—1550 as representing the smooth bore guns, 1860, as representing the commencement of rifled guns, small and large; and 1870, as representing other known changes, chiefly in breech loading. In the first period, the effective range of small arms was 200 yards, in the second, 600 to 800; in the third, 800 to 1200. Rapidity of firing was two rounds per minute in the first period, and has risen to from fifteen to twenty in the present one. It is the same with artillery. The range has been increased from 1000 yards to 3000 yards. Similarly in naval and siege artillery,

the range has risen from 600 to 1000 yards in the first period, to from 1000 to 3000 in the third; and with mortars from 4000 yards to four or five miles. It is the same with fortifications. In 1850, six or eight feet of masonry presented an effective resistance; in 1870 it would be useless. To give earthworks the same power of resistance they had in 1850, it is found necessary to increase them from eighteen feet to forty-eight feet in thickness. Projectiles have increased in size and destructiveness. There are naval shells in the arsenal at Devonport filled with inflammable cotton, and each one throwing out a piece of rope and a hook in flight, half a dozen of which would scatter and consume an old fashioned fleet of men-of-war. Science alters tactics. Skirmishing in parallelograms is almost irresistible. In fantry, armed with quick firing breach-loaders, need not form squares to protect themselves from cavalry; and cavalry, formerly so useful in critical moments, are now found to be better employed as videttes and geographical explorers. Numbers, weapons, and new modes of fighting render strategy more important. It is said that Charles VIII. conquered Italy by a piece of chalk, and we may add, that Count Von Moltke defeated Austria by the field telegraph. Balloons, again, are another indication of the assistance rendered by all science to the art and science of war.

Army systems have changed, and the changes are in the direction of a further development of military power. The problem of a comparatively small standing army, capable of rapid and enormous increase, has been solved by Prussia as everybody knows. In less than a month, she can put half a million of men into the field, and this fact alone will always make her a terrible military power. Some modern writers have argued that one soldier for every 100 of population, is a proportion which no state can exceed with safety, and if the calculation apply only to a standing army it may be accepted as correct, but large standing armies are unnecessary where all adult males have received a military training, and are liable to some form of service. At the commencement of the present war France had a larger standing army than Prussia, but she has never been able to put so many men into the field. A large standing army is important where a nation rests upon military glory, and lives for it, but it is incompatible with industrialism and cultivated progress. It kills itself in time, inasmuch as it withdraws from ordinary pursuits a large part of the most physically perfect in the nation, and lessens the natural increase of population.

Military strength, however, now as formerly, depends upon other factors. Ideas are now as potent for good or evil as were the necessities of former days. Mediation produces a valor of its own, and "the ancestor of every action is a thought." National or Imperial unity is a tremendous force, and feudalism was never so invigorating as liberty, actual or possible. Mere conquest, as such, has lost its charm. Russia struggles eastward for increased seaboard, for the strength of the Greek Church, for the chastisement of the Crescent. There are three laws of conquest, says Machiavelli. First, to ruin a State; second, to inhabit it; third, to render it tributary. Modern States desire to assimilate, and to exercise their power in leading up the less civilized races to freedom. A military protectorate over colonies can only be justified by the necessities of the case. Confederation, and not pure Imperialism, is the highest law in organic as well as political life.

All modern progress has its military aspect. The enthronement of science not less so than the art of industrialism, and political unity not less so than religious favour. The competition of civilization is keener than anything we know of in the history of the past, and the best competitor all round will succeed best, in war as in other things, if only he has organized his power so that he can use it when he wants it. It is a mistake to assume that trading nations are naturally non-military. Let principal be high, personal integrity strong, religion ardent, and leadership bold, and they fight better than predatory nations who think of nothing else. Russia is a military nation pure and simple. The army is almost the only career open to genius and youth. And yet England and France mastered her in her own territory, and the first had apparently forgotten how to make war altogether. Civilians or raw recruits, well drilled, armed and led, beat all the Old Guard in the world. Speaking of the battle of Lutzen, Marshal Ney observed, "I had nothing but battalions of conscripts, but I have good reason to congratulate myself on their conduct. I doubt if I could have achieved as much with the Grenadiers of the Guard. Our older warriors, having twice failed, would probably never have carried the villages; but five times I sent back those brave youths, whose docility, and perhaps inexperience, have served me better than the most veteran soldiers." The Iron Duke was able to bear similar testimony, for Waterloo, so far as British soldiers were concerned, was won by second battalions. It is well, therefore, to have experienced Generals, and soldiers with ardor uncooled by the remembrance of past battles. Intelligence in the individual soldier is a terrible power when backed by confidence in the commander: otherwise, it may lead to disorder and demoralisation. The strongest nation—strongest in numbers, in physical stamina, in intelligence, in liberty, in actual theoretic study of war, and in the application of science and organisation—will always come to the top in the long run, when military nations or races, like the Tartars or the Arabs, must inevitably succumb. But there is one drawback to this truth, and that is the power of alliances or combinations. There are natural orders in animal life, dovetailing into each other; but there is no intelligent union for a given end, nor can there be. Yet this is one of the commonest facts in human history. Russia would have been at Constantinople now but for France and England, and thus we have in politics "a balance of power" which does not exist in nature, and has but a poor analogue in domestication, and the general interference of man. No nation is thus allowed its full swing, and treaties are checks which modify the military aspect of Darwinism without disproving its veracity or its existence. We need not fear the advent of the New Zealand or the triumph of the Russ. We can always beat back the barbarian, and the alliances of nations will always enable them to curb and restrain the ambition or the energy of any one immense military power. In this way the struggles of civilized nations assume a new aspect, and political considerations or diplomatic skill, become powerful agents which we cannot affect to despise. A nation weak as England is, at the present time, in actual military power, but strong by virtue of her geographical position, her free institutions, and her moral weight, may be able to compete with more powerful rivals in those diplomatic skirmishes which invariably precede actual fighting, and wield a power

which not only secures her own integrity, but conduces to the peace of the world. We may not, however, pursue the subject further. Much remains to be considered, much must be left unsaid, much be left to the intelligence and research of the individual reader; but enough has been written, we think, to show that we may take a bold generalization, apply it to another sphere of thought and science altogether, and find it highly useful and wonderfully instructive in clearing our notions of history, in reducing facts to rank and order, and in pouring a flood of light upon some of the unsolved problems of the future. We have done our best to help in these matters, and our work is ended.

GERMANY AND THE WAR.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, who has recently reached Berlin, sends a letter in which he says:

All persons—officers, surgeons, and civilians—who have been afforded any opportunity to witness the scenes of the actual conflicts, were unanimous in characterising the results as partaking of the nature of butchery rather than that of ordinary military combat. The remarks of a surgeon who had accompanied one of the convoys of wounded from before Metz to me was: "After what I have experienced, it somehow seems to me that few who have gone out from Germany will come back alive." And the same idea was also expressed, in a degree, by a French officer, a prisoner, who in response to a remark of mine in reference to the French reverses, significantly shrugged his shoulders and said: "But there will be many graves this year in Prussia."

It seems furthermore, the opinion of nearly all the wounded Prussian officers with whom I conversed—and their number was considerable—that the Prussian loss was almost uniformly much greater than that of the French, inasmuch as the former have been in almost every battle the attacking party, while the latter have stood upon the defensive, with more or less protection in the outset from the fire of their assailants. It was also admitted that the range of the chassepots was much greater than that of the needle-gun, and that from this cause the Prussians were always obliged to advance for a considerable distance under the fire of the French before their own weapons could be made effective. When, however, the range was once attained the superiority of the Prussian fire was manifested with fearful effect.

As the long train of wounded which I have referred to stop at the numerous stations the whole population who have escaped conscription—mainly men incapacitated and the clergy, women, and children and government officials—turn out en masse. At every station, moreover, the associates of the sanitary commission, distinguished by wearing on the left arm a white band, with a red cross imprinted thereon, are assiduous in supplying refreshments; and medical relief wine, coffee, soup, "butterbrod," grapes, and cigars, appeared to be offered without reserve to whoever of the wounded were desirous, and to those who were not able to signify such desire the most tender of attentions, were exhibited.

In the latter days of my journeying, always on the same trains with the wounded, as the fact of the terrible carnage had become evident to the masses, the desire exhibited by the women at the little stations to obtain information on the arrival of the train was painfully noticeable. As the cars

rolled up to the platforms numbers might frequently be seen weeping bitterly, as it in anticipation of some terrible announcement. Women, frequently followed by children clinging to their hands or dresses, would hurriedly pass from car to car; the rapid demand with trembling voices for information from the inmates; and in more than one instance, the wild cry of grief and horror, followed by a rush of the crowd carrying back a fainting, sorrow stricken form, told only too true, the desolation that had fallen upon some household. Truly, as the French officer remarked, there will be many graves this year in Prussia, and many widows and orphans in the pleasant fatherland who will not be comforted for the Hans and the Fritz who have left them to return no more forever.

A NEW TELEGRAPH ENTERPRISE— FIVE HUNDRED WORDS TRANSMITTED PER MINUTE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.

To the Editor of the *New York Sun*—

A year ago I bespoke your favorable consideration of a new telegraph enterprise which I had then fully entered upon, and which it gives me great pleasure to inform you has now been consummated in the completion of a very superior line of telegraph of compound wire (steel and copper), and the perfecting of our new system of automatic telegraphy, by means of which we are now transmitting from this city to New York, and *vice versa*, 500 words per minute over one wire, 30,000 per hour, and 720,000 words in twenty-four hours: a rate of speed equal to the average speed of more than fifty wires by the Morse system. The perfect simplicity, accuracy and reliability of the new system is not less remarkable than the wonderful speed above stated.

I have before told you and I now repeat to you with all possible confidence that our system is absolutely new, and as different from all other known systems as is the difference between the transmitting power of "sixty," and five hundred words per minute.

As we can by our new system, transmit intelligence direct, and with one writing from this city to every other city, and directly into the editorial rooms of every journal in the country, at the rate of five hundred words per minute, recording the same in clear, distinct and perfectly accurate characters, it cannot be doubted that we are on the eve of an entire revolution in newspaper and commercial correspondence.

The day is near at hand when business letters of ordinary length may be transmitted from New York to New Orleans for twenty-five cents, and still afford a large profit to the telegraph company. You have nearly seen the day already, which was predicted by our old friend Hudson, before he retired from the *Herald*, when first-class papers would publish the news of the world exclusively by telegraph, discarding news-letters as quite behind the age. Our testing office is at No. 66 Broadway, fourth story, back room; and we shall be happy to exhibit the working of our new system to you, or any of your assistants.

I shall cause to be handed to you samples of our perforated and recorded messages.

Respectfully yours,

D. H. CRAIG.

The *Cambria* won the fifty guinea cup in the race off Sandy Hook, twenty miles to the windward and back beating the *Sapho*.

We clip the following good hit at the Fenian General O'Neil from the New York Commercial.

"If we were O'Neil we would rather breathe the fumes of charcoal, or apply an asp to our veins, or meet death in the torturing perusal of what Greeley knows about farming, rather than accept such clemency while the famous battle of Chickabiddy is still so fresh in the public recollection. To be suddenly turned loose before the gaze of our fellow men; to be pointed at in a crowd as the fleet-footed hero of the fatal field; to be saluted at every turn with 'There he goes!' 'That is the champion pedestrian!' 'Behold the Irish Weston!' 'Look out boys, O'Neil will run over you!' 'Clear the track for the great baseliner!' were infinitely worse than to have one's head shaved and to be fed on Government manna for the brief interval of two years. But if pity should be more active than resentment or contempt in the bosoms of the male members of O'Neil's community, what unsparing wrath is in reserve for him from myriads of unfortunate servant girls, whose earthly possessions were so freely sacrificed, and seemingly for no other purpose than to deck out this Irish Bob Acres in the livery of a would be hero,

The 69th Regiment will not, it is said, go to Bermuda this fall, owing to the yellow fever which prevails at that place.

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

39-26i.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

Plans and Specifications can be seen at this office, and also at the Office of G. W. STONER, Architect, King Street, Toronto, on and after the 14th instant.

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

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

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works, } Ottawa, 1st Oct., 1870. }

41-31n



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

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

42-11



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Tender for Post Office, Quebec," will be received at this Office until Friday evening, the 28th instant, for the erection and completion of a new Post Office at Quebec.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of Pierre Gauvreau, Esq., Architect, Department of Public Works, Quebec, on and after Saturday, the 18th instant.

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

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works, } Ottawa, 3rd Oct., 1870. }

11 31n.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, Oct. 21, 1870.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 21 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

Department of Public Works, } Ottawa, 1st Oct., 1870. }

41-31n



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 10th day of May, 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

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

WM. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council.

Ottawa, Oct. 10th, 1870.

42-31



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Wednesday, 26th day of Sept., 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority given by the 5th Section of the Act 31 Victoria, Chapter 6, intitled:—"An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to make the following regulation:—

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

WM. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council,

Ottawa, Oct. 11th, 1870.

Canada 42-31



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Ottawa, 10th Oct., 1870.

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

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

A. WALSH, ED. B. CHANDLER, C. J. BRYDGES, A. W. McLELAN, Commissioners.

42-31.

N. McEACHERN, MILITARY TAILOR,

Has much pleasure in informing the Volunteer Officers of Canada that he is prepared to make UNIFORMS at the following prices

RIFLES.

Overcoat—New Regulation—Trimmed with Black Russian Lamb.....	\$27 00
Dress Tunic—without Ornaments.....	21 00
Do Lieutenant-Colonel's—Em-broidered.....	32 00
Do Major's.....	28 00
Do Captain's.....	25 00
Patrol Jacket.....	9 to 12 00
Dress Pants.....	7 to 9 00
Mess Vest.....	5 00
Forage Cap—with silk cover.....	2 75
Color-Sergeants' Badges.....	2 75
Swords.....	12 00

Rifle Badges of Every Description Made to order.

INFANTRY.

Over Coat, trimmed with Grey Lambskin.....	25 00
Scarlet Tunic—without ornaments.....	27 00
Scarlet Tunic—Lieut.-Colonel's or Major's.....	36 00
Patrol Jacket—new regulation.....	18, 20 to 22 00
“ “ Scarlet serge.....	12 00
“ “ Blue Serge.....	8 00
Dress Pants—black.....	7 50
Undress Pants—Oxford Mixture.....	6 50
Shako—with cover.....	4 50
Forage Cap—with silk cover.....	2 75
Forage Cap Numerals (gold).....	1 50
Silk Sashes (only one quality kept in stock).....	16 00
Swords—steel scabbards.....	15 00
do brass do.....	16 00
Steel Scabbard.....	4 50
Brass do.....	5 00
Sword knot.....	4 00
Sword Belts—regulation buckle.....	6 00
New Regulation Sash and Waist Belt.....	15 00
Surgeons' Dress Belts.....	17 00
Surgeons, Paymasters and Quartermasters Staff Hats.....	21 00
Box Spurs—brass.....	3 50
Color-Sergeants' Badge.....	3 00
Sergeants' Sashes.....	2 50
Gold Crowns and Stars, each pair.....	2 50
Silver do do do do.....	2 25
Silver Lace, 1 inch, per yard.....	1 75
do do 1/2 " do do.....	2 25
White Buckskin Gloves.....	25 to 1 50

Regimental Colors, from 150 dollars to 250 dollars made to order.

ARTILLERY.

Overcoat.....	32 00
Dress Tunic.....	35 00
Dress Tunic—Captain's.....	45 00
Patrol Jacket.....	20 to 21 00
Undress Pants.....	9 00
Forage Cap.....	8 00
Busby complete, with case.....	20 00
Sword.....	14 00

On application a card will be sent giving full instructions for self-measurement.

N. McEACHERN,

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