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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IV.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1870.

No. 49.

### THE CAPITULATION OF METZ.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing from Metz on Sunday Oct. 30, gives the following particulars regarding the fall of the fortress.

On the evening of the 25th, the German Chief of the Staff had left Frescati very much discouraged, scarcely hoping for any agreement, as the French appeared intractable and obstinate. At noon, Bazaine sent the Prince an autograph letter, asking another conference, and accordingly two Germans sent General Stiche, Chief of the Staff of the Second Army, and Count Wartensleben, Chief of the Staff of the First Army, once more to Frescati. The interview, which took place in the afternoon, lasted three hours. It was at first stormy on the part of the French Commissioners, but resulted in their conversion to the main points of the German terms. The first difficulty was concerning the officers keeping their side arms, on which Marshal Bazaine insisted. The point was finally referred to the King, and conceded by His Majesty in a despatch received at 8 a.m. on the 27th. By agreement, the conference was resumed early the same morning, and lasted until eight o'clock at night, when the capitulation was signed for the absolute surrender of Metz, and all its fortifications, armaments, stores, and munitions, and for the surrender, on the same conditions as were arranged at Sedan, of all the garrison and the whole of Bazaine's army, consisting of three marshals of France, 66 generals, 6000 officers and 173,000 troops.

The Germans are astonished at this result—*an army and a fortress capitulating to an investing army larger than itself by only a small fraction.* The French Commissioners were Marshal Bazaine's Chief of the Staff, General Jarras, and Colonel Fay, and Major Samuele, on the part of the Commander of the fortress. On the 28th, Major Sandkuhl, Chief of the Engineers of the 2nd Corps, was to enter, by stipulation, at 10 a.m., to withdraw the mines from under the forts, preparatory to the safe entry of the 7th corps, which is to remain to guard the city and prisoners, while the remainder of the First Army will immediately depart for Paris and the south, where Prince Frederick Charles is to have Lyons for his headquarters. At one o'clock the French army were to lay down their arms. All this was postponed for twenty-four hours, because of the lack of wardens of the French, arising from internal disorders. At 10 o'clock a.m. yesterday, the forts were taken possession of by the artillery of the 7th Corps. At one o'clock

the third division, which is to depart south westward immediately after the 4th, was reviewed by the Prince—the display being a brilliant pageant—on the Nancy and Metz road, near Turtlebride. Thereupon the Imperial Guard, the *elite* of the French army, marched out of Metz with their arms, and laid them down at Frescati while passing in review before the Prince. This honor was accorded to the Imperial Guard alone, all the rest of the troops having deposited their arms in the Metz arsenals, and then marched into their cantonments outside the town to await their transfer to Germany. The Imperial Guard were received by the Prussian troops with respectful dignity, and not a jeering word was heard, not an indecently exulting look was seen, but previously, at the other review, the cheering was loud and persistent. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the French companies which still mounted guard at the various gates in the city, and at the depots and arsenals, were relieved by the Prussians, two regiments of infantry and one cavalry having entered into the town. The German military governor, General von Zastrow, commander of the 7th Corps, took possession of the government of the city and fortress, where he tells me he expects to find the portrait of one of his ancestors, who was at some early period also a military governor of Metz. The tragedy was completed, but its saddest side remains to be recorded. According to the statement of General von Zastrow, who held the Bois de Vaux on the morning of the 19th August, *Bazaine could then have avoided being shut up in Metz.* After he was there he could, according to Metz statements, have readily made a sortie and rejoined McMahon far more readily than McMahon could have rejoined him. After most of his cavalry and artillery horses had been eaten, this of course was more difficult. But still his movements are said to have lacked determination, and even to have been frivolous in the last two sorties. The facts are put down to the account of a "complot" with the Regency, according to which his army was to remain *in statu quo* until the conclusion of the war in western France, and then become available, with Prussian consent, for Bonapartist purposes. Bazaine himself expected in that case to be the Governor of the Imperial Prince and the virtual Regent. Nearly all the people of Metz seem to believe this, and many of the most influential have admitted so to me. During the whole of the investment, Bazaine has never been seen in the camp except on extraordinary occasions; never at all in the ambulances, which are partly constructed in numerous railway carriages, on the Place Royale, and

hardly ever seen in the city. The civil authorities had to find him at St. Martin. He would not once appear at the Mairie. He rarely said a word to encourage the troops. Canrobert cheered their patience a little, and then they would cry, "Vive Canrobert!" "A bas Bazaine!" Towards the last he dared not, it is said, for fear of assassination, show himself to his own men. And the terribly relaxed discipline was assuredly the cause of the hasty surrender when there was still another week's rations for everybody on hand. On the morning of the 29th five soldiers lay dead of starvation at Montigny, while the staff still indulged in luxurious meals, and four days' rations were given to the entire army that morning, while they had received none for two days previously. No beef or pork had been obtainable at any price for a week, but on that morning, before anything had arrived in the town, the shops had plenty. This is adduced as a proof of the charges current in the town that speculators had seized much food, and that a rational system of appointment, such as existed during the last ten days, if introduced at first, and combined with stringent requisitions, would have prevented much waste, and enabled the fortress to hold out a month longer. The staff used to feed their horses on bread at first. Recently prices had advanced to the following maximum.—Sugar, per pound, 30 francs, salt 15 francs; one ham, 300 francs; one potato, 45 centimes; one onion, 60 centimes. A little pig, caught near Gravelotte was sold, it is said, at 748 francs. When the surrender became known the people were furious. The National Guard refused to lay down their arms, and on the 29th, in the afternoon, a Dragoon captain appeared at the head of a body of troops, who swore they would sooner die than yield; while Albert Collignon, editor of an ultra-democratic daily paper, the *Journal de Metz*, rode about on a white horse firing a pistol, and exhorting them to sally out and seek death or victory, to escape the impending shame. He was followed by a mob singing the "Marseillaise," which produced terrible excitement. The doors of the Cathedral were burst open and the tocsin and funeral bell rung nearly all night. When General Coffinier appeared to pacify them, three pistol shots were fired at him. Finally, by the aid of two regiments he quietly dispersed the mob. But all night the sounds of grief, indignation, and terror, were kept up. Respectable women ran about the streets tearing their hair and flinging their bonnets and laces under their feet, wildly crying aloud, "What will become of our children?" Soldiers, drunk and sober, tumbled hither and thither in ir

regular groups, with their caps off and their sabres broken, crying, sobbing, and weeping like children. "Oh, poor Metz! once the proudest of cities! What a misfortune! What an unheard of catastrophe! We have been sold. All is lost. It is all up with France," and so on. The civil functionaries asked each other across the streets. "Who will be our master? Who will govern us? Where shall we go so that we may not see the ruin that has come upon the nation?" The entire army besieging Metz voluntarily gave up their rations yesterday to feed their captives. This greatly relieved the fear of the people. At noon, a Prussian railway inspector made the journey from Ars to the Union Station, situated one mile south of Metz by rail, and to-day perfect railway communication exists between Saarbruck, Metz, and Nancy. The road was little injured. Only a few German prisoners were found in Metz. The French had not kept those they took when able to return. On leaving Metz last night I noticed on the faces of all the German soldiers an unmistakable look of quiet satisfaction, nothing more. Of the French officers and soldiers who swarmed all over the place, not one, even when intoxicated—which was surprisingly rare—bore any other expression than that of the deepest sadness and of proud defiance. The latter expression was rare, and was seen chiefly in the younger officers. I am informed that the French loss in killed in the various affairs since August 18th, added to the deaths from sickness in town, was 42,000. Bazaine himself declined the generous proposal of the Prince to let all the troops lay down their arms outside the works in view of their victors, instead of laying them down in the arsenal. He could not guarantee their behaviour in such case. The Imperial Guard alone had preserved their discipline well enough to be deemed worthy of the trust of passing in armed review. At four yesterday afternoon, Bazaine passed through Ars on his way to Wilhelmshöhe, in a close carriage marked with his name, and escorted by several officers of his staff on horseback. The women of the village had heard of his arrival, and awaited him with exclamations of "Traitor!" "coward!" "sneak!" "thief!" &c. "Where are our husbands whom you betrayed? Give us back our children whom you have sold?" They even attacked the carriage, and broke the windows with their fists, and would have lynched him but for the interference of the Prussian gendarmes.

#### PROCLAMATION OF GEN. TROCHU.

The following proclamation, dated Paris, Nov. 1, has been addressed to the national guards of the Seine:—

"Your firm attitude has saved the republic from a great political humiliation, perhaps from a great social peril, certainly from the ruin of our efforts for the defence. The disaster of Metz, foreseen, but still deeply sorrowful, very legitimately disturbed people's minds and redoubled public anguish, and in this circumstance the injurious supposition was raised that the Government of the National Defence was aware of and concealed the news from the population of Paris, whereas I assert that the first information of it reached it only on the evening of the 30th. It is true a rumour in reference to this had been spread for two days by the Prussian advanced posts. But the enemy has made us accustomed to so many false reports that we refused to believe it. The painful accident caused at Le Bourget by the fact that a troop which, after having

taken the enemy by surprise, absolutely failed in vigilance, and in its turn suffered itself to be surprised, vividly affected public opinion. Lastly the proposal for an armistice unexpectedly presented by the neutral powers was against all truth and all justice, interpreted as a prelude to a capitulation, while it was a homage paid to the attitude of Paris and to the tenacity of her defence. This proposal was honorable for us. The Government themselves laid down the conditions of it in such language as seemed to them firm and dignified. It stipulated a duration of at least 25 days, the revictualling of Paris during that period, the right of voting for the elections of the National Assembly to be left open to the citizens of all the French departments. This went far beyond the conditions for an armistice previously laid down by the enemy—namely, an actual duration of 48 hours, and a few much restricted communications with the provinces for the elections, no revictualling, a fortress as a security, and prohibiting the citizens of Alsace and Lorraine from participating in the vote for the national representation.

"With the armistice as now proposed other advantages are connected which Paris can easily understand, and which therefore there is no need to mention here. Nevertheless the Government of the National Defence are reproached as if it was a weakness on their part and perhaps a treason. An insignificant minority, who cannot pretend to represent the feelings of the Parisian population, took advantage of the public excitement and tried violently to substitute themselves in lieu of the Government. The Government are conscious that they have preserved interests which no Government has yet been called upon to reconcile—namely, the interests of a besieged city of 2,000,000 souls, and the interests of an unlimited freedom. You associated yourselves with them in their task, and the support which you gave them will henceforward be their strength against the enemies within as well as against the enemies without.

"The President of the Government, Governor of Paris.

(Signed) "GENERAL TROCHU."

#### "OUR COLONIAL EMPIRE."

The issue of the *Colonial Statistical Abstract* presented to Parliament by the Board of Trade, shews us, year by year, the vastness and the progress of our Empire beyond the seas. The little annual blue book has now come down to 1868. Beginning with British India, we find the area under British administration returned as 910,853 square miles, with a population of 153,348,000 souls; there are also under British protection native States, governed by native chiefs, occupying an area estimated at 646,147 square miles, with a population (so far as can be ascertained) of 46,245,883 souls. The Straits Settlements, now transferred to the Colonial Office, have their 1,225 square miles, with a population (in 1862) of 232,841. Ceylon contributes 24,454 square miles, with 2,081,395 inhabitants, and we may enumerate here Labuan, with its 45 square miles, and (in 1861) 2,393 people, Mauritius, with its 708 square miles and 324,502 of population, and Hong Kong, with its 32 square miles and (in 1861) 119,321 inhabitants.

We pass next to young, but vigorous Aus-

tralia; and, including New Zealand, we have an area of 2,582,055 square miles, and 1,786,055 souls in 1868—a number now fast approaching two millions. Crossing the Pacific, we reach British North America, Canada, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, an area of 632,418 square miles, had in 1868 a population of 4,114,150; but that is only a fraction of the whole British territory in North America, cultivated and wild, settled and awaiting settlement. Coming to the Atlantic we pass Bermuda with its 24 square miles, and 11,881 population; and then we come to our West India Islands, with their 12,683 square miles, and 934,196 of population in 1861, now more than a million. On the American continent there is Honduras, with its 13,500 square miles, and its 30,000 people; and British Guiana with 76,000 square miles and 146,026 of population in 1864.

Passing the Falkland Islands, with their 7000 square miles and 653 people, and St. Helena, with its 47 square miles and 6,800 inhabitants, we reach Africa. The colony at the Cape of Good Hope has 200,610 square miles, and (in 1865) 556,156 souls; Natal, 16 145 square miles and 274,828 people; Sierra Leone and other African settlements, 6,480 square miles and 204,789 people. Gibraltar and Malta close the list. The area of the United Kingdom and its possessions abroad is therefore 4,600,000 square miles, without reckoning our great territory yet unsurveyed in North America, and the population over which Queen Victoria reigns is nearly 200,000,000, or at least one-seventh of the population of the world.

#### CIRCULAR OF COUNT BISMARCK.

[From the London Times' Correspondence.]

BERLIN, Nov. 11; Midnight.

The following Circular Note has been sent to the Ambassadors and Envoys of the North German Confederacy:—

VERSAILLES, Nov. 8.

"Your Excellency is aware that M. Thiers asked for permission to visit headquarters for the negotiations which he wished to open after consulting the various members of the Government of National defence. By order of the King I consented to receive him. On the 30th of last month, before our interview, M. Thiers was allowed to go to Paris, whence he returned to headquarters on the 31st. The fact of a statesman of M. Thiers' standing and experience accepting a commission from the Paris Government made me hope for propositions possible of acceptance, and likely to promote the restoration of peace.

"I received M. Thiers with the respectful courtesy to which, independent of our former relations, he is so fully entitled by his distinguished antecedents. M. Thiers declared that at the wish of the neutral Powers, France was ready to enter into an armistice. After duly considering this proposal, His Majesty arrived at the conclusion that any armistice would be fraught with those injuries to Germany which must result from the prolongation of war to an army whose provisions have to be brought from a great distance. An armistice would, moreover, oblige us to arrest the progress of the large body of troops set free by the capitulation of Metz, and to forego the occupation of the vast territory which now may be taken possession of without striking a blow, or after overcoming but slight resistance. Again, the German armies are not likely to receive any very considerable reinforcements during the next few weeks, whereas

an armistice would have enabled France to develop her resources, complete the organization of her troops, and, in the event of hostilities being resumed on the expiration of the truce, to oppose to us forces capable of making resistance, which at present are not in existence. Notwithstanding these considerations His Majesty allowed himself to be influenced by his wish to receive the French propositions in a friendly spirit, and to promote the restoration of peace.

"I was authorized to meet M. Thiers half way, and to offer him at once an armistice of 25, or, as he afterwards wished, 28 days, on the basis of the military *status quo*. I proposed that a line of demarcation should be drawn between the positions held by the contending forces on the day of the conclusion of the armistice, that hostilities should be suspended for four weeks, and a representative assembly elected and opened in the interval. To the French the only military consequence of such an armistice would have been to deprive them of an opportunity of making small and unsuccessful sorties, and of throwing away their artillery ammunition in a manner which is as useless as it is incomprehensible. With regard to the elections in Alsace, I was in a position to declare that we should not insist upon any stipulation incompatible with the possession by France of her German departments until the conclusion of peace, and that we should hold no inhabitant of these departments responsible for representing his countrymen in a French National Assembly.

"I was astonished at the French negotiator rejecting propositions so exclusively advantageous to him, and declaring that he would admit of no armistice unless it involved an extensive provisioning of Paris. I replied, that to permit such a provisioning would be making a military concession so very much in excess of the *status quo* and of an equitable view of the case, that I must ask him whether he was empowered to offer some military equivalent, and if so—what? M. Thiers declared he had no authority to accord a military equivalent, and that he must insist upon the provisioning of Paris without offering anything in return, save the willingness of the Paris government to permit the French nation to elect representatives who would probably institute some authority with which we might enter into negotiations for peace.

"The transaction had reached this stage when it became my duty to submit the result to the King and his military advisers. His Majesty, justly surprised at such excessive military demands, was disappointed in the expectations he had cherished in regard to the negotiations with M. Thiers. The incredible demands that we should give up the advantages obtained by an effort of two months, and allow matters to be brought back to the time of our first investing Paris, was another proof that the Paris Government only wanted a pretext for denying the nation the benefit to be derived from electing representatives, and had no wish to create an opportunity for the safe and undisturbed performance of this act.

"In compliance with my wish that we should attempt an arrangement upon another basis before continuing hostilities, M. Thiers, on the 5th inst., met the members of the Paris Government, in front of our advanced lines, to propose to them either a shorter armistice on the basis of the *status quo*, or the holding the elections without any armistice, in which latter case I would engage to offer all facilities compatible with the requirements of our military security.

What passed at his interview with M. Favre and Trochu, M. Thiers was not communicated to me. He only told me that, having failed to obtain an armistice involving the provisioning of Paris, he had been directed to break off negotiations and leave Versailles.

"His departure for Tours followed on the morning of the 7th.

"These negotiations have convinced me that the present rulers of France never intended to allow the French nation to speak out through its elected representatives, and that they little wished to effect an armistice but put forward a condition which they must have known would be unacceptable, merely to avoid giving a direct refusal to the neutral Powers, on whose assistance they count.

"I authorise your Excellency to read the despatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and request you to comment upon it in accordance with the facts it contains.

"BISMARCK."

### THE BRITISH COMMANDERS.

#### BARON NAPIER OF MAGDALA

By a special telegraph to the *Herald* we learn that Lieutenant General Napier has been appointed to the chief command of the British forces. The name of this officer has been familiar to all Americans since the expedition to Abyssinia, the storming of Magdala and killing of Theodoros. He is a son of the late Major Charles Frederick Napier, by his wife Catharine, who was a native of Barbados. The subject of this sketch was born at Cayton, on 6th December, 1810. In 1827 he entered the Bengal Engineers, and distinguished himself in the Sutlej campaign, at the siege of Moultan, at Goojerat, and at the capture of Lucknow in 1858, during which last named year he defeated the Sepoys at the battle of Pownee. For this last feat he was created Knight Commander of the Bath and tendered the thanks of Parliament. In 1861 he participated in the Chinese campaign, which resulted in the capture of Peking, and again received the thanks of Parliament. From 1861 to 1865 he was a member of the Council of India, and during the latter year was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, with the rank of General. While holding this position the troubles arose between Great Britain and the Emperor Theodoros, which ended in a brief war. General Napier was placed in command of the forces sent to Abyssinia, and the admirable manner in which he directed the campaign, the rapidity of his marches, and complete success of the movement against Magdala, form a brilliant page in the history of his military career. In reward for this service he was created a G.C.B., and on the 17th July, 1868 he was raised to the peerage as Lord Napier of Magdala. Fourteen days later Parliament passed an act granting an annuity of \$10,000 to him and to his next surviving male heir for the term of their natural lives. Lord Napier has been twice married, and has had ten children, all of whom are still living.

#### EARL OF LUCAN.

The commander of the cavalry is said to be Sir George Charles Bingham, Earl of Lucan. He is an old officer of the British army, having entered the service nearly 50 years ago. During the Turkish campaign of 1828 he served as a Volunteer in the Russian army, under General Diebitzsch, and for his services was made a Knight Second Class of the Order of St. Ann of Russia. He represented the county Mayo in Parliament from 1825 to 1830 and was chosen one of the representative Peers for Ireland in 1840.

He commanded a division of cavalry in the Crimea, during the campaign of 1854-5 there and participated in the battles of Alma, Balaklava and Inkerman. The famous charge of the Light Brigade, which belonged to his command, will be remembered so long as the history of the battle of Balaklava remains extant. Lord Lucan was Colonel of the 5th Hussars till February, 1865, when he became Colonel of the first regiment of Life Guards. He is a Lieutenant General in the army, a K.C.B., a Commander of the Legion of Honor, Knight of the Medjidie, &c., &c.

Frank Leslie says.—"Lady Young, wife of Sir John Young, Governor-General of Canada is one of the most beautiful and cultivated ladies in society. Her graceful and unaffected manners charm all who have the pleasure of meeting her. Since her sojourn in New York city, Lady Young has been handsomely entertained by many of our leading fashionables."

THE TRUTH DAWNING.—The *France* publishes the following cry of despair. We are no longer Frenchmen, for our soldiers accuse themselves to being made prisoners, our armies capitulate, our generals have forgotten how to conquer. We are no longer Frenchmen, for at Paris a regiment flies from the enemy without firing a shot. At Orleans our soldiers, who were considered to be the best in the world, ran away; only the Mobiles and the volunteers of the West show a good attitude, and set an example which is not followed. We are no longer Frenchmen, for our officers do not study war, and consequently, understand nothing about it. The great art of war, which our fathers had brought to such perfection, they have forgotten. Our military prestige is lost. We are only a people of chatterers, sycophants, and orators, who, making demonstrations in the theatre and in the public squares, resolve on changes in the Government, eagerly finding fault with one another, and dividing us when the enemy puts the sword to our throats. We are no longer as the Greeks in Philip's time were Greeks, as the Romans in the time of the Goths were Romans. The modern Macedonians will treat us like Philip and Alexander treated the Greeks, or rather as Alaric treated the Romans, and as the Turks treated Constantinople. They will not only accomplish the unifications of Germany but bring Europe under their yoke, without us, in spite of us, and against us.

The London *Spectator* of Saturday says the armament at Malta and Gibraltar has been ordered to be hastened. The port and channel fleet is to go to the Levant at once.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The CIVIL SERVITOR 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 flavoured 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.

## GRANT'S ASPIRATIONS.

DOES HE WANT TO ANNEX CANADA.

A letter from Washington to the New York Sun makes the following interesting statements, but as the Sun is rather "sensational" they must not be taken without allowance:—

"It appears that the great achievement of the administration is intended to be the acquisition of Canada, through a signal settlement of the Alabama claims, and that this is the pet ambition of the President, indulged by him to that point of madness popularly expressed 'on the brain.' To this end every candidate for the mission to St James' is sounded, and his views taken as to the feasibility of the project. And this is believed to be the real reason why all the distinguished men who have been tendered the position thus far have found it convenient to have pressing private engagements or political responsibilities to them at home. They could not after long and persistent labour had been bestowed upon them, by way of demonstration, at the White House, see the possibility of such a consummation, nor even sanction the propriety of making the proposition. Much less would they undertake the delicate task of propounding the subject to Her Majesty's Government.

It is also believed that very many more than have been named in the connection have been interviewed by the Presidential representatives concerning the matter, and that no one has yet been found who is weak enough to suppose that England would be so craven as to resign a Province against the wishes of its inhabitants, upon the demand of a foreign power, no matter what the price or pretext, even if the Government desired it. The English people would never permit such a betrayal of the public trust, and the government which should attempt it, or for a moment entertain the thought, would hardly have time to initiate negotiations tending to that end before it would fall and be superseded. Still the President believes it is to be accomplished under his administration, either present or prospective, and if it shall fall out that it cannot be done within the period of time left to the present term, then it is to be the weighty and sensational plank of the campaign platform of 1872.

"Now, whether the public are prepared to believe that the head or the government is so unsophisticated as to be solemnly impressed with a belief in the easy acquisition of Canada in the manner indicated, it is nevertheless true, and there is no doubt but that the long delay and apparent difficulty in relieving Mr. Motley is attributable to the embarrassments which surround the subject, and particularly confuse every aspirant for the place, when it is named as a condition of preferment.

"There are many sound, and indeed weighty reasons which could be assigned to sustain the proposition of annexation; but it is more than likely that those which operate upon the mind of the President are akin to the sole cause of his anxiety to acquire St. Domingo. There it was sugar he sought. Here it is probably ice that he wishes to secure in large quantities. But whatever it is, it is potent and absorbing. As Mr. Lincoln had the abolition of slavery to immortalise his public services, so President Grant wishes to enjoy an honoured and glorious posthumous career in history, as the wise statesman who (as the great Benton did many things 'solitary and alone,') set the ball in motion which united the American Republic with the North Pole.

"It is more than likely that the administration will yet fall back upon the noisy gentleman from the Essex district as a proper person to perform this grave task. From late outgivings it would seem that the platform of this gentleman is more in accord with that of the Executive than any other who has yet avowed himself. Hence the inference. And if the effort should terminate in war, who would be more redoubtable than the Minister, if not bottled?"

## RUSSIAN LOANS.

The London Post of Nov. 3 says:—"Russia is reported to want 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 sterling as a loan, and, if she should ask for it, will she get it?" Russia has fully recognized the wisdom of keeping good faith with money lenders. Capitalists make certain of receiving at her hands the fulfilment of the conditions of their bargains, and accordingly, Russia has never had any difficulty in raising money in our market. What has become of all the English money poured into Russia's lap during the past twelve years? It has been spent on railways, will be the reply. Speaking bluntly, we do not believe it. If the sum total borrowed be divided by the number of miles of railway executed it will probably be found that the price per mile is far in excess of what such works ought to cost in a country where land is of little value and Parliamentary expenses are unknown. It has been surmised that the Russian Government has managed carefully to put by a certain portion of the railway loans that have been raised in the Western money markets, and that these reserves of cash will be available when it suits Russia's arrangements and convenience to attempt the consummation of her carefully cherished designs of foreign aggression. It is a fashion with certain people to pooch-pooch these designs. Russophobia is a term of reproach glibly applied to those who simply strive to judge of the future from the past. We should greatly prefer incurring this reproach to being hoodwinked. If we should find ourselves suddenly confronted with the alternative of eating humble pie or of fighting the Russians for the same reason as we fought them before the 'we could not have believed it' of the scoffers will not greatly help us out of the difficulty. Despite, then, the possible sneers of the confiding persons who think that Russia has relinquished her dreams of conquest, that India, Turkey the Black Sea do not now enter into her calculations, and that she has taken firmly to ways of peaceful progress, we make bold to assert that Turkey is now as hitherto, the great objective of Russian strategy, and that the establishment of a vast system of railways is as much a preliminary to the carrying out of that strategy as it is to the development of the country in a social, commercial, and economical sense.

The warlike views and boasts expressed by Gen. Butler before a Boston audience are not echoed by other prominent public speakers. The general sentiment of sensible Americans was more truly represented by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his Thursday evening discourse at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Sternly rebuking the call to war with England, he said, "If we are used of God and of all men may be that man who counsels the red hand of war, except when needed to fight for national existence. The only war we want is the war of righteousness. Let kings war, let aristocrats war, but the nobles of this great republic should know the fellowship of man, and instead of the red hand of war, let them put around their

neighbours the arm of fellowship and dwell with them in harmony, in unity, in sympathy and in love."

## DAILY LIFE AT VERSAILLES.

Some interesting particulars about the daily life of the King and Count Bismarck at Versailles are given in a letter from that town, dated Oct. 25, and furnished by the Lombard News Company, which says:

The King of Prussia has taken the Prefecture for his residence. Generally on Thursdays and Saturdays the King goes out hunting, taking his departure in an open carriage with four horses, preceded by a platoon of dragoons galloping two hundred metres in advance as scouts. In the evening the game which has been killed is distributed among the troops of the Guard, with the exception of what is reserved for the King's table. Many of the soldiers sell what comes to their share, so that we are well supplied with hares and venison. Meat and butter are both at an exorbitant price; poultry is abundant, and the consumption much larger than that of Butchers meat which is often requisitioned for the army, and seized at the butchers' shops. Count Bismarck resides at the Impasse Monabeauron. I have only once seen him—in the park on an occasion when the band was playing. He never abandons his cuirassier's uniform except when he is in his working room, installed in the office of the Secretary-General of the Prefecture. From five a. m. a light, which may be seen from a long distance, indicates that the Minister is at work; it is also about this time that shadows may be seen gliding along the walls, and ringing the bells discreetly after a fashion peculiar to the Minister's hotel. These are the spies arriving from Paris with the reports and the news papers. At ten a. m. the Minister has terminated his work, despatched his couriers, and marked out the programme of the day. Relieved from all work, M. de Bismarck can assume throughout the day the unconcern and indifference that are depicted on his countenance. Generally, in the afternoon, he makes an excursion towards the advanced posts, sometimes venturing further than prudence would recommend. The band continually plays in the park, and, no matter what may be said of the superiority of the Prussians in artillery, in matters of music it would be difficult to find their masters. The audience is composed mostly of officers and ladies of the demi-monde, who entered the town in the wake of the army; and the officers of the Guard are full of attentions to them. Besides this portion of the public, there may be seen many parasites of both sexes arrived from Berlin, under the pretext of pursuing some imaginary wounded relation, but who in reality have come as spectators to witness the bombardment of Paris. These persons crowd the hotels, and obstruct the streets and squares. Nothing is more exasperating than the presence of these idlers, who make a party of pleasure of this disastrous war. During last week there were at least a dozen persons of eminence—Kings, Princes, and Grand Dukes—who have met to decide when King William shall be crowned Emperor of Germany. A grand review was held in their honor on the evening of Oct. 21, on which occasion the old King gave a dinner which lasted till midnight. The whole facade of the Prefecture was brilliantly illuminated. Four cuirassiers of the Guard, giants in size, guarded the entrance. We heard the cannon roaring on the side of Paris, as if to protest, in its deep sonorous voice against the foreign saturnalia on the soil of a country in mourning.

The following address was presented to the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba by the people of St. Norbert, on the visit of Governor Archibald to the settlement. The Governor attended by his Staff, was met by a cavalcade of French half-breeds who, approaching the party at full gallop, opened out and reforming in the rear served as an escort to attend the Governor into the Parish. The address was presented by the Rev. Father Richot.

To His Excellency the Honorable A. G. Archibald, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency to permit us, inhabitants of the Parish of St. Norbert, to offer you the expression of our respect, and of our happiness on the occasion of your happy arrival in our midst. It would have been very pleasant for us to have fulfilled that duty sooner, and also to assure the representative of Her Majesty of our loyalty and devotion towards our gracious sovereign. At the time when we had hoped to taste that happiness some deplorable events came and prevented, for a time, our legitimate hopes, and gravely exposed the interests and the well being of the country; but your wise and enlightened policy has at length established peace, union and happiness amongst us.

Your responsibility is great; the situation is difficult; nevertheless, we hope that the wisdom of your Excellency, aided by the assemblage of influential residents of Red River, will conduct public affairs to the satisfaction of all those whose hearts are right.

We congratulate ourselves on the good fortune which has procured us your visit, and the honor we have received from it. You have come, your Excellency, to take the reins of your new Government with a reputation already made—that of a just and good man.

Your first appearance, permit us to say to your Excellency, augurs well for the future. We are persuaded that you have a disposition to reconcile all natures to unite all the citizens destined to form a united political body and to make a people worthy to occupy an honorable place in the family of nations. Your design is too noble, too laudable, not to be seconded by the efforts of all those who wish for the advancement, the prosperity and the well being of our new province. There is nothing more easy for people accustomed to self-control, than to forget and efface from their memories the differences which existed and gave birth to the events which occurred in the country.

Your Excellency may count on our sympathies. May the current of your days in our new country be happy and peaceable; may you enjoy good health and see the Province confided to your care prosperous and flourishing.

Your Excellency will nevertheless permit us to say that we lack yet one more essential thing; we await it, in the meanwhile, with certainty, for it has been promised us by men whose words will not be vain. Your Excellency yourself has well assured us that all that which has been guaranteed by conventions will not fail to be accorded us.

Your Excellency may count, we repeat it, on the sympathies, the fidelity and the support of the inhabitants of this locality. The gratitude with which the honor of your visit inspires us cannot but add to the tender obligation under which we rest to pray the

Author of all good to shower on you—you and your family—His most excellent gifts.

The inhabitants of this parish are equally exceedingly honored and happy to see in their midst the wife and daughter of your Excellency. We are most sensible to this mark of deference on the part of these ladies, and we will keep it in long and tender remembrance. May they find in this country the happiness and satisfaction that is wished for them by those who sincerely thank them for the honor and happiness that they have given them to-day.

St. Norbert, Nov. 1st, 1870.

To the Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Norbert:—

GENTLEMEN:—I need hardly say to you that your kind address gives me the most lively satisfaction. You speak of the delay in presenting it, but I have reason to be glad of a delay which assures me I have conquered your good will. The address delivered on my arrival would have been but a compliment. It is now a certificate. I am pleased, indeed, that my conduct under circumstances of such difficulty has been such as to command your approval, and gentlemen, I am happy to be able to say to you, that assurance of similar approval are daily reaching me from quarters where I least expected it—the approval of a policy which I propounded the first day of my entrance into the Province—a policy from which I have not swerved for an instant from that day to this; a policy of good will, of fair play, of justice to all. It has been my study in the past, it will be my study in the future, so far as I can, to put down the spirit of faction, to heal the wounds of the past, to treat you all as one people, estranged it is true by the unhappy events of the past year, but yearning to resume the affectionate relations which become you as men having in your veins the same blood, and kindred by the ties of nature; relations which have hitherto been of the most close and intimate character, and which difference of language and creed have been powerless to sunder.

With this policy inscribed on my banner, and with the assurance you give me of support from all who wish the good of this Province, I have not a doubt, that ere long, with the blessing of Providence, we shall all be willing to exchange the painful recollections of the past for the happier feelings which grow out of peace, progress, and prosperity.

When that time comes, and I feel that it is not far off, it will be the desire of everybody, from the Queen on her throne to the humblest of her subjects, to bury in oblivion much that is painful in the history of the past year. What snare this desire may assume, it is not for me to say. That belongs to her Majesty's Imperial servants, not to this Province or to Canada; but I cannot doubt that her Majesty's policy will be one in accord with the honor of her crown and the good of her people.

Gentlemen, I assure you that it adds much to my gratification on this occasion that Mrs. Archibald and my daughters are here to receive your kind congratulations. They have suffered much from fatigue, but the satisfaction they feel in perceiving that their arrival is not only the cause of great gratification to myself which they had a right to expect, but that it is agreeable to you is more than a sufficient compensation for all the troubles of their journey. They have already begun to like the country and the people, and will soon be as ardent Manitobans as if they had been born and bred among you.

A. ARCHIBALD.

## A GREAT REBELLION.

THE TROUBLES IN NORTH WESTERN CHINA—  
700,000 MEN ENGAGED.

The war in Europe has been regarded as exceptional for the great armies engaged on either side, but a conflict now raging in Asia has quite as large armies on the field, though scarcely anything is heard of it in this part of the world. Reliable advices put the number of Shen-si rebels under Ma Ho Loong in the north-western part of China at 459,000 men, who are opposed by 300,000 imperialists troops. A Pekin letter to the Hong Kong Mail says that the rebels are shut up in an island district formed by the splitting of the Yellow River in the extreme northwest of Shen-si, in Ning Asia-Fu. They are shut in on all except the Kansuh side, whence they procure ample supplies both for themselves and their animals, of which each man has two or three. Foreign arms they obtain from the western Mahomedan cities but no cannon; they are very plucky, and will kill as long as they have a knife. The Imperialists are expecting a supply of foreign guns and shells to arrive in September, but they will have little effect, for though the rebel camp is within range the imperialist gunners will not be able to beat down the intrenchments. Li Hung-Chang has his headquarters at the capital of Shen si 250 miles from the rebels, at which safe distance he directs the operations of the imperialists. When a fight takes place Mu Fu-Shan always reports another victory. The pack mules, with grain for the troops take 26 days to march across Shen-si. My informant started with 3000 mules, and had only 70 when he reached his destination, the rest having been killed and eaten to piece out life by the way. The mules always consume half their load of grain on the way. Supplies for the troops are drawn from Northern and Eastern Shen-si. Northern Shen-si is spoken of as depopulated. Solitary travelers are killed and eaten. The troops secure themselves from a similar fate by going in bands. Those of the inhabitants who have not been either killed or forced into the rebel or imperial hosts have fled for safety to the charcoal pits among the hills, whence they prow about like wild beasts for subsistence. My informant expects that the rebels will hold their island position for two years yet unless the foreign guns scare them out which he does not expect. He says they have all the silver and gold of Kansun and Shen-si with them, melted down into solid masses the size of water kongs.

A company has been formed at New York with a capital of \$1,000,000, to make a canal across the Florida peninsula from Jacksonville to Key West, a distance of twenty miles.

A naval battle between a French and a German gunboats named the *Bouvet* and *Meteor*, has occurred off Havana where both had been lying. The combat was pre-arranged, and the Spanish war vessel *Cortez* watched the engagement. The *Bouvet* in an attempt to board the *Meteor* became entangled with the latter and lost some of her rigging, and a shell from the *Meteor* damaging her opponent still further, the *Bouvet* made off with all the speed she could muster for neutral water. The screw of the *Meteor* being fouled by some of the wreck she was prevented from following her adversary. Both vessels are now in port repairing damages. The *Meteor* lost three killed and one wounded; three wounded were all the casualties of the *Bouvet*.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The properties transferred from the Imperial to the Dominion Government are considerable and of great value, the only ones being held, and that only temporary, being the military hospital and the commissariat; they are retained only till the Imperial Government can dispose of the stores contained in them. With these two exceptions all the property of the crown formerly occupied by the Imperial troops, the military prison and Ordnance Lands on the islands, Logan's Farm, &c., are now the property of the Dominion Government. Last week Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Bacon, Brigade Major, inspected at St. Helen's Island, the depot company of Volunteers under Capt. de Bellefeuille stationed there.

I understand the inspection was a very favorable one, and that both Col. Smith and Col. Bacon complimented them on the discipline, order and neatness that prevailed.

Much to the regret of many all idea of re-opening the military school has been abandoned, owing to the departure of the company of the 60th Rifles that had been left here for the purpose of re-organising the school.

There is not now a British regular in the city, and some strange reflections are awakened thereby. There are many officers who having been only provisionally appointed were anxious to qualify themselves by going through the School. Some opportunities should surely be given to them and others anxious of promotion to acquire the necessary standard in drill. It is to be hoped that the Dominion Government, alive to its interest, will have the Military School reopened and in such a manner as to exclude loafers and idlers, and to admit those only who are anxious and willing to learn, and many of whom would not object to the payment of a small fee so as to ensure the formation of classes more select than formerly. The payment of money to cadets has a bad tendency as everyone must see; it is an inducement to many who have nothing to do to enter into it merely as a money speculation. What do many of such care for their country, and where would more than the half of them be in time of a call to arms or danger? Simply nowhere!

Many of them after they have passed could not raise enough money to buy themselves even a sword, much less the equipments of an officer. More, many went to the front during the late scare with nothing but sticks, the only covering denoting their rank being the short blue undress jacket, many of which were obtained on credit in this city! It is true some distinction was

made in the indiscriminate passing of cadets many of whom openly avow they don't care a rap for the service and never intend to join or participate in it in any shape. A small admittance fee and no money paid on completion of term would obviate all objections and exclude all those who wish to make but a mere pastime of it.

The departure of the last of the British soldiers from our midst cannot but awaken in us the most sincere regrets. We have been so accustomed to have them in our midst, it seemed to be the connecting link that bound us to the old sod, the dear old mother country, to remind us of the great power that protected and shielded us. But now we have little to remind us that our destiny is linked to that of Great Britain.

Some new problem is being worked out by her, for good or evil time will show. Meanwhile, we must accept with contentment our lot and abide events.

The Victoriás have had to discontinue the drill they commenced so energetically, owing to the cold weather, they not being provided with fur caps, surely a necessary equipment for a soldier, yet I believe the Militia Department have not furnished them fur caps for the reason that they are only to be provided to Volunteers on active service. They say there is a reason for everything, but this is the most extraordinary reason I ever heard. Are Volunteers to have their heads frozen off while learning to drill, comforted with the hope that they shall have fur caps when they are on active duty. Surely they do not expect the officers are going to put their hands in their pockets to provide this requirement. If this is what is expected the sooner the duties of officers were explicitly promulgated the better, they would then have some idea of how long they could be solvent, and keep their companies up in strength and equipment.

The continual call upon officers pockets in various ways is all but ruinous, and it is monstrous to suppose that they are to be so burdened with expense of various kinds for which the Government should make provision. It has now become a well known fact that if commanding officers wish to keep up their regiments to the required strength they must be prepared to spend liberally for the privilege. B.

## REVIEWS.

*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* for November, contains a large amount of interesting matter, amongst which "The Great Collapse" deserves a careful study. We have also to acknowledge the receipt of our own "*Blackwood's*," the *New Dominion Monthly* for December, and feel great pleasure in putting the following before our readers, bespeaking their patronage for this truly Canadian enterprise:

The *New Dominion Monthly* for 1871, illustrated, which will comprise two volumes of 384 double column pages, or 768 pages in

the year, will only cost one dollar if ordered in clubs of five. This magazine numbers among its contributors several of the best writers in the Dominion, and its selected matter is from the best writers of the world. The price, when ordered singly, is \$1.50; but a club of five will be addressed separately for five dollars, and in all cases the postage of the magazine is paid by the publishers. This magazine, the only literary *Monthly* in the Dominion, should be well supported.

## RIFLE MATCH AT ORILLIA.

It may be interesting to know the highest scores in the annual course of target practice of our local Volunteers. Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards; five shots at each—34 fired. Probably some half dozen of these will receive badges.

Sgt. J. Mullen.....	38
Pte. A. Stewart.....	36
" T. Downes.....	31
Capt. Wigmore.....	30
Pte. C. Nelson.....	26
Col.-Sgt. W. Dunn.....	29
Corp. Thos. Tait.....	28
Pte. U. Payne.....	24
" R. Mills.....	29
" J. Clarke.....	25
Sgt. D. Wainman.....	24

The remainder made scores varying from 20 down to nothing. The highest score at 600 yards was made by Sgt. Mullen, 13 pts: at 400 yards, Col.-Sgt. Dunn, 14 points, and at 200 yards, Capt. Wigmore, 15 points.—*Orillia Packet*.

## - MANITOBA.

Sr. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 19.

The friends of the new Manitoba Government held a large meeting at Winnipeg on the 3rd instant, at which resolutions were adopted heartily approving the liberal policy indicated by the Lieutenant-Governor, and declaring no man will receive their support in the elections who has not some stake in the country, or identified with it.

The meeting resolved that Donald G. Smith and Dr. Bird be their candidates for the Assembly.

The *Manitoban* of the 5th praises the new route of travel, which is as follows:—By train from St. Paul to Benson station, thence over a new waggon road a hundred miles to Abercrombie. The roads on this route are superior to those via St. Cloud, and bring Fort Garry within nine days of St. Paul.

The Directors of the North Shore Railway are pushing their scheme with commendable energy. They have had a meeting with members of the Legislature from the districts through which the railway will pass, to consider the terms of the reply to be made to the offer of the Government. After careful deliberation, it was decided to accept the grant of three millions of acres of land, and a resolution was adopted, affirming the advisability of extending the proposed railway to Deep river, opposite Fem broke.

The press of St. Petersburg have been officially notified against supporting France, or unfavourably criticising Germany, the reason assigned being that the interests of Russia are now identified with the latter.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 2nd December, 1870.

## GENERAL ORDERS. (34.)

## No. 1.

## ACTIVE MILITIA.

## STAFF.

Pennyman W. Worsley, Esquire, late Captain in Her Majesty's Regular Army, to be Brigade Major to the Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, with the rank of Major in the Militia, vice Gallwey, deceased.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

26th "Middlesex" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Paymaster:

Charles Murray, Esquire, vice J. Johnson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Quarter-Master:

David William Vary, Gentleman, vice F. Hughson, left limits

No. 7 Company, Strathroy.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign John Irwin, M. S., vice J. P. A. Gilzean, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Donald McKenzie Cameron, Gentleman, vice Irwin, promoted.

28th "Perth" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Surgeon:

Assistant-Surgeon John Phillip Jackson, M.D., vice D. Wilson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

George Smith, Esquire, M.R.C.S.E., vice Jackson, promoted.

35th Battalion of Infantry "The Simcoe Foresters."

To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally:

Color-Sergeant William Dunn, vice Lavard, appointed Quarter-Master.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Corporal William Robinson, vice Soare, resigned.

## CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Ensign Alfred Arthur Clarke, M.S., 1st class, No. 6 Company, 39th Battalion, is hereby confirmed in his rank, from 10 November, 1869.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

53rd "Sherbrooke" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major:

Captain William C. Willis, V.B., 1st class, from No. 1 Company, vice Ibbotson, promoted.

No. 1 Company, Sherbrooke.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Arthur H. Whitchoer, V.B., vice Willis, promoted.

54th "Richmond" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Brompton and Windsor.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Charles Hill, M. S., vice E. R. Webb, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant William Wright, vice Hill, promoted.

65th Battalion, "Mount Royal Rifles."

No. 1 Company.

The resignation of Lieutenant A. M. Charbonneau, is hereby accepted.

No. 3 Company.

Lieutenant Michel Gauvin, having left the limits, his name is hereby removed from the list of officers.

70th "Champlain" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, St. Narcisse.

To be Captain:

Captain Pierre Olivier Trudel, M.S., from No. 6 Company, vice J. Trepannier, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 6 Company, St. Tite.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant J. Napoleon Buist, M.S., vice Trudel, transferred to No. 2 Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign U. Honoré St. Arnaud, M.S., from No. 3 Company, vice Buist, promoted.

To be Ensign:

Xavier Rivard, Gentleman, M.S., vice J. Morault, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

## CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

ERRATUM.—In General Order (31) No. 2, of 28th October last, read "Captain Louis Napoleon Labrecque, M. S., 2nd Class, No. 1 Company, Beauce Battalion, from 6th April 1870," instead of "Captain Leon Labrecque."

MEMORANDUM.—The Christian name of Captain Labrecque as above corrected, is also to be substituted for the incorrect Christian name of "Chas. G." under which he was appointed to the "Infantry Company at St. Vital de Lambton, County of Beauce," by General Order No. 5, of 18th December, 1868, as well as for the incorrect Christian name of "Léon," under which the notification is given in General Order (13) No. 2, 14th April last, of his having obtained a Certificate from a School of Military Instruction.

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

## CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Lieutenant Thomas Lee Scovil, of No. 1

Company, 74th Battalion of Infantry, having passed his examination before a board of Officers assembled at Sussex, and been granted a Second-Class Certificate, is hereby confirmed in his rank from 17th October last.

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

63rd "Halifax" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Lieut. Colonel:

Major Andrew Korr Mackinlay, Q.F.O., vice William Chearnley, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

ERRATUM.—In General Order of the 28th May, 1869, read "To be Adjutant, with the rank of Captain: Captain George R. Anderson," instead of "To be Adjutant: Captain George R. Anderson."

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia,

Canada.

## ANOTHER FENIAN SENSATION.

SIXTY THOUSAND IRISHMEN READY TO CROSS THE FRONTIER.

Gen. Grant's contemplated war upon Canada, for the purpose of securing a settlement of the Alabama claims, has created intense excitement in Fenian circles. All the members of the brotherhood in New York and other cities are prepared to cross the frontier as soldiers at twenty-four hours notice. A *Sun* reporter had an interview yesterday with the Hon. John Savage, the President of the Fenian organization. Mr. Savage was delighted at the near prospect of crossing swords with the Saxons on American soil.

"Are your men ready to go?" inquired the reporter.

Mr. Savage.—Yes; we can raise any number of men for the purpose.

Reporter.—I understood that the Brotherhood was opposed to attacking Canada.

Mr. Savage.—The Council of the Brotherhood have adopted a resolution against taking part in any movement on behalf of Ireland which contemplates a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States; but they in common with every member of the Fenian organization, are cordially in favor of striking the English Government anywhere, when they can do so under the authority of the United States.

Reporter.—What number of men can you send to the field?

Mr. Savage.—Let war be declared against England by the United States, and we shall raise 60,000 men in one day. There will be no want of Irish soldiers then. I believe that one-half the men of this city would rush to the conflict if called upon by the government. The value of the Fenian Brotherhood to the United States would be shown in the field.—*N. Y. Sun*.

Australia appears to be faithful to England. The Melbourne *Argus* says:—In the whole of these colonies the Governments and the people have obeyed one impulse, and acknowledged one duty to be paramount over all others—that of maintaining the unity of the empire and defending ourselves against any enemy with whom England may engage in warfare.



THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV.

1870.

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

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

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

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

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

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

DAWSON KERR.....PROPRIETOR.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 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 events of the European contest have surely arrived at a crisis involving grave considerations for Great Britain. The irrepensible Eastern question seeks a solution which will at once call in question her naval and commercial supremacy, for it cannot be denied that Russia once in possession of Constantinople, would speedily shake British rule in India, close against her commerce the Euxine and Black Seas, and deprive her of all advantages which she might derive from her Indian possessions.

It is well known that no nation of ancient or modern times ever possessed the same capacity for conquest as Russia, inasmuch as she is able to weld together in one empire the most incongruous materials—from the wild Kergis to the polished Lithuanian. and that this absorption of the conquered is with a single and important exception the general rule of her acquisition of new territory. Nor need we suppose for one moment that the driving the Turk out of Europe is any part of her policy. It is simply the substitution of the Czar for the Sultan. While the mass of the people, Tartar in origin and blood, will accept the rule of Tartars of another creed, the whole continent from the

shores of the Bosphorus to the banks of the Indus would then be filled with a Tartar population professing the religion of the Prophet, but staunch and loyal subjects of the Czar. The Indian mutiny showed what little dependence could be placed on our own Mahometan subjects, and with their brothers in the faith under other and more astute rule it would not be long before the fanatical cry of "Deen deen" would hurl the frantic followers of Mahomet against the British handful that holds Hindustan by the sword. Meanwhile the creation of a naval force not only not but actually equal to the mastery of the seas, would proceed under a despotic power with unexampled vigor in the secure basins of the seas to which the Dardanelles is the outlet. And although that great and universal genius, the late Mr. Richard Cobden, wrote an elaborate pamphlet to prove that two frigates could hermetically seal its mouth, and that Russia at Constantinople could be really powerless, he did not follow out the argument to its logical conclusion as to what two other frigates might do from the inside, or whether the aforesaid potent cruisers would not share the fate of the imposing British expedition who were driven out in disgrace without the aid of a war vessel at all.

The danger to British interests have been aggravated by shallow empirises, like the late chief of the Corn Law league. At the opening of the present contest any sane man might have seen that it was England's obvious interests to protect France from invasion, for the simple reason that she had no other ally in Europe, or, indeed, in the world. Austria was unable to move with Russia on one frontier and Prussia on the other. Her financial difficulties prevented the possibility of any attempt to resist what may now be denounced as a well planned scheme of aggrandisement between those two powers. Italy has more than sufficient work in consolidating her newly acquired power and territory, so that England stands alone to stem the aggressions of the two most powerful military empires of modern days, with a disorganised and inefficient military force, with dissensions in her cabinet, with the press of the country pledged to the theoretical policy of miserable doctrinaires. She stands alone the spectatress of evils she cannot prevent, and like Polyphemus's victims, can only get the grace of being the last to be devoured.

The lifting of the colossal Tartar foot has aroused even the Earl of Granville, the cold blooded, obsequious Whig, who would sell her Colonies to the enemies of the Empire, and he issues a manifesto which might have been in place in the mouth of the late Lord Palmerston, but hardly in that of the colleagues of Gladstone and Bright.

England may thank her journalists as well as her cotton lords for the humiliating position she holds to-day. Neither the shrieks of the Times nor the howls of the Pall Mall Gazette can undo the mischief their ter

giversation and falsehood as to the true character of this contest has perpetrated.

"Great Britain will help France by the British fleet protecting the French coasts." How Bismarck must have laughed as he read the announcement. It is quite equal as a military manœuvre to that *talked* of by a sapient English general officer in the contest of 1754-64—"Lord Loudon talked of encamping on Long Island for the defence of the continent." While the divided cabinet and its press supporters are feeding the English people on this *flapdoodle* it behooves us colonists to see how far the complication may involve ourselves. Our neighbours over the line of 45° have been looking on quietly. The great mass of the people, tired of nonsense, are not dreaming of conquest or acquisitions, but needy and greedy politicians of the Ben Butler class are always able to set them on by the ears, especially if a party is to be saved or reconstructed. The Republican party in the States are likely to be speedily defeated. High tariffs, monopolies, and other beauties of political life and skill peculiar to Republican institutions, have sapped the strength of that party. The Eastern States, deeply interested in the continuance of protection duties, will move heaven and earth to compass its resuscitation. Hence the revival of the Alabama claims, which the London Times, with an imbecility quite its own, persists in looking on as a harmless way of providing a safety-valve for party excesses, but which will be worked for far different ends. The time is approaching when a demand will be made for their settlement, and that demand will take the form of the surrender to the United States of the British naval stations in the West Indies, thereby depriving Canada of the aid or assistance of the British fleet. What would follow need be no matter for conjecture, and that this game will be attempted as far as the naval stations are concerned admits of as little doubt as the fact of the Russian note and the consequences which will be sure to follow its enforcement. As a matter of necessity the Canadian people had better watch with anxiety the movements of the English cabinet and the Washington administration. If the Republican party succeed in getting a Minister after their own heart to London, it will behoove Canada at once to put her house in order for eventualities which cannot be long delayed.

Luckily we have a military force capable of compelling attention to our wishes, and that force can be augmented without material injury to the resources of the country. In the meantime the crisis is of grave moment to the future of the British Empire.

It is said that Gen. Lindsay and Col. Wolseley are to be made Knights of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; Cols. F. Olden and Bolton, of the regulars, and Cols. Jarvis and Casault, of the volunteers, receiving the honour of the C. B. distinction.

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FORT GARRY,  
October 26th, 1870.

My last, dated 17th Oct., off Pembina, brought the narrative of the voyage on the Red River down to 500 miles from Fort Abercrombie. It was closed while awaiting a change of wind, which occurred about two hours afterwards, so that we moored in front of the American cantonments styled Fort Pembina at 6 o'clock, p.m. This point, which is one mile above the village, is 600 miles by river and 200 by land from Fort Abercrombie. The troops, consisting of two companies of the 20th Battalion, U. S. A., under command of Colonel Wheaton, were under canvas, the cantonments, barracks, or fort, as it is called, being in process of construction. The Quartermaster, Lieutenant Harwood, very kindly invited me to breakfast with the mess on the morning of the 18th, but I was obliged to decline, as the south-wester, so long watched for, began to blow a steady gale, and the dreaded ordeal of the custom house had to be passed. Accordingly at seven o'clock, a.m., we unmoored, and having cast off the boats belonging to our freighters, Hill, Griggs & Co., of St. Paul, stood down stream under canvas, being finally obliged to bring to half a mile below the Pembina River, on the north bank of which the custom house, hotel, and the major part of the village stands. I at once landed and reported the arrival of the cargo to Messrs. Cavillier and Rollotte, the officers in attendance, whom I found to be civil, gentlemanly men, most anxious to give me every assistance in their power, and very desirous to aid me in any way possible. By their kindness I cleared at 11 o'clock, having first had the pleasure of being introduced to D. A. Nelson, Esq., the deputy collector of customs at the port. Mr. Cavillier, who is postmaster, is the gentleman who has been so foully maligned during the troubles of 1869, but from what I could judge of his character he seemed to be a man totally incapable of the acts imputed to him, and rather inclined to be friendly and obliging to any stray Canadians with a civil tongue in their heads, than otherwise.

A good deal of arrangements connected with our flotilla now took place—a re-stowage of cargo and some improvement in rigging. At 2.15 a.m. under a leading wind we crossed the frontier line, rejoicing at being once more under the gallant old Red Cross of England, and a few minutes later came to at the Hudson Bay Company's stockade, about one-fourth of a mile within the lines, according to the Ashburton treaty, but nearly two miles in American territory according to the recent surveys of United States Engineers. However at present it is garrisoned by No. 1 company of the 1st or Ontario Rifles, under Captain Cook, the men being under canvas, and the officers living in the Agent's House—a fine, stalwart set of fellows, able

bodied, well drilled, and vigorous. They crowded along the shore glad to see the boats, and rejoicing at the prospects of new clothing as well as news from home.

Our stay at this point was brief. Again having cast off we ran nearly before the wind till 5.50 p.m., having made about eighteen miles by water and twelve by land, when, rounding a point, the wind suddenly changed to the west, and commenced at once to blow a gale so that we were obliged to run into the shelter of a bend and with some difficulty moored our boats. The wind immediately shifted to the north-west, the worst possible quarter for the navigator, and blow a steady gale till 3.30 p.m. on the 19th, when we were able to unmoor and proceed on our voyage. At 11.30 p.m. we passed Roseau River, and at 3.15 a.m. on the 20th struck on a sand Bar, but got off without much trouble. In the morning the wind again rose and obliged us to moor till 11.15 p.m. During the time we laid here I went ashore on the western side. The land is rich beyond all conception; black earth to a depth of three or four feet. The banks of the river are lower, not exceeding twenty to thirty feet above the present water level; indifferently wooded with scrub oak, soft maple, cottonwood, and poplar trees, all more or less bearing the marks of prairie fires, the moving ice in spring, and water. The land here on the left or western bank of the Red River has been laid off and surveyed for some distance. I crossed a well defined line with rude stakes every twenty chains apart, and was told that Col. Denis had laid it out the previous year.

Throughout the whole of this voyage it is a notable fact that the right or eastern bank of the Red River is far more heavily timbered than the western shore, owing to the circumstance that the prairie has not been so systematically burned on that side. Inquiry elicited the following information which was entirely novel to me, viz., that the Indians regularly burned certain tracts for the purpose of keeping the buffaloes in particular localities, and that this year although the herds were more numerous than in any previous ten years they were kept principally west of the head waters of the Missouri by this stratagem.

On the 21st we had only a few hours sailing, owing to light and baffling winds, but at 0.40 a.m. on the 22nd we passed Scratchy River, thirty-one miles from Fort Garry, and the wind shunting to the south west we passed George Chene's, four miles lower down at 11.30 a.m. The Hudson Bay Company's Steamer "International" passed us at 4 p.m., on her downward trip, and at 9 o'clock p.m. we were again obliged to moor, the wind having completely headed us.

During all Sunday, the 23rd, we remained at moorings in a heavy snow storm—indulging in no pleasant forebodings as to the future of the voyage; but at 4 p.m. on the 24th, the gale having abated, we cast off,

much to the chagrin of our men, and having knocked our cook house to pieces stowed the cargo so as to present a less surface to the action of the wind, and by a pole sail and tow-line endeavored to make headway. At 12.40 noon passed rapids with gravel banks in a bend of the river about twelve miles below Chne's. About five miles lower we passed another, and a third with a spit of gravel on the east shore about four miles lower; one mile from the last passed a rapid with a spit on the west shore; another 600 feet further down stream with spit on the east shore; one and a half miles below this another rapid spit on the east shore, and a shoal one and a half miles further down stream at five o'clock; three and a half miles further on we passed another, and at 6.10 a.m., Rat River, one of the affluents of Red River. Struck on a rock in mid stream at seven o'clock, got off with great trouble and lightening the boat at eight o'clock. This is about three miles below Rat River, and 300 feet below it is the last shoal of the series, known as "Crooked Rapids," which are formed by an exposure of compact gravel, protruding in long spits from either shore, generally on the convex side of bends and are both difficult to pass or avoid, in a higher stage of water the main current lying directly across the gravel shoals, while heavy eddies circle where there is, as at present, swift water.

Passed River La Salle at 12.15, noon, on the 25th, the site of the famous barricade in November, 1869, and half a mile below its mouth the Church and the Mission Schools of the Parish of St. Norbert, of which Father Richot is the Curé. Having a leading wind and being most anxious to deliver my charge at Fort Garry, I did not land, but continued the voyage throughout the night. At 8 a.m. on the morning of the 26th, through the careless steering of the pilot, the flotilla was run aground about two miles south of Fort Garry, but were got off after some trouble, and at noon they crossed the bar at the mouth of the Assinaboine River, and in forty-two minutes afterwards were safely moored, amidst the cheers of the garrison, under the walls of Fort Garry, and before two o'clock, thanks to the officers and men, the freight was safely stowed within the fort. Thus terminated an arduous and laborious service, but interesting in no ordinary degree, and marked throughout by the great courtesy and kindness received from the United States Custom House officers, and the officers of the Regular Army.

**HONOR TO A CANADIAN.**—By advices from Columbia, S.C., lately received by us, we notice with pleasure that Mr. R. A. Sisson, late Quartermaster-Sergeant of the 1st Provincial Battalion at Windsor, during the Fenian raid in 1866, and also late Quartermaster-Sergeant of the 31st Gray Battalion of Volunteers, has been elected Reading Clerk of the South Carolina Senate by a

large majority over his opponent. The vote stood for Mr. Sisson 18, for his opponent, Mr. Davis, 4. Majority for Mr. Sisson 14'

It is with sincere regret we have to record the death of Lieut. Colonel W. B. Gallwey, Brigade Major of the Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, which event took place on Sunday, 27th November, at his residence near Maitland. We shall possibly furnish a memoir of this distinguished officer.

#### THE WAR.

THE leading English journal, the London *Times*, seems to think that a speedy end of the Franco-Prussian war may be looked for by the restoration by Prussia of the French Empire on condition of the cession of Strasbourg and Metz to Prussia. The *Times* says the terms of peace are already settled, if not signed, at Wilhelmshöhe, the residence of the Emperor Napoleon, and that the 300,000 French prisoners now in Germany, are to be released and assist in the reduction of Paris, thereby saving the honor of the country, as in that case the city would not be entered by German troops. It is a solution of the difficulty which the King of Prussia encounters in endeavoring to treat with a country without a government. The military usurpation at Paris cannot be called one, or the mob leaders at Tours; and if the finale resulted in hanging Trochu, Jules Favre, and a few other scoundrels, civil and military, the interests of morality, law, order, and good government would have cause to rejoice. There is one little item the *Times* has overlooked—what about the *secret treaty*, anent which it showed such virtuous indignation as to put public opinion in England in the wrong respecting the issues of this war, and from which it is now trying, with the greater part of the liberal press, to work back? What equivalent does France receive? Undoubtedly Belgium, while Prussia takes Holland. The Gladstone-Bright Cabinet, with the *Times* and its confreres, have placed England in the worst position she ever occupied in Europe.

The treaty uniting Wurtemberg with the North German Confederation has been formally ratified by the Federal Council. A similar treaty will be made with Bavaria. The King of Bavaria will retain command of his army, but it will be modeled in organization, drill, and equipments, after the Prussian system.

A special of the 27th ult. says that Odo Russell dined with the King on the 26th, and had an interview with Bismarck the same day. It also states that Prussia adheres to a conference and has no concert with Russia, whose circular caused surprise, but that Prussia cannot interfere at present.

The Italian note despatched to St. Petersburg remonstrates against the renunciation of the treaty of Paris.

The *Times* of the 28th ultimo contains St.

Petersburg despatches, which are of a more pacific tone, and notes the partial return of commercial activity. The feeling in financial circles is more healthy. No collision between England and Russia is now probable. It has been definitely settled that the meeting of foreign ministers of the Powers interested in the treaty of 1856 shall take place in England in January. The *Times* hopes that the answer to Prince Gortschakoff will be firm and conciliatory.

It is thought at Versailles that the settlement of the Black Sea question may be hoped for on the basis of a conference and the withdrawal of the Russian note. After Constantinople and St. Petersburg had been rejected as the seat of the proposed conference, London was agreed upon. Russia is entirely placable.

A special Washington despatch to the New York *Tribune*, dated 28th ult., says:—Information received here to-day from London is to the effect that the Russian reply to Earl Granville's note is not regarded as entirely satisfactory by the English Cabinet. It is not believed here, however, that any further serious consequences are likely to grow out of the correspondence between the two Governments.

A Cabinet meeting was held on the 28th ult., at which it was agreed that Prince Gortschakoff's last despatch should not be considered as removing the question of Russia's demand from the sphere of diplomacy.

The Vienna Cabinet is not unfavorable to a conference of the Powers in principle, but presses the settlement of preliminary questions.

Despatches from Constantinople say the Sultan and Grand Vizier show no alarm at the situation, counting on a peaceful solution of the controversy.

It is said the British Government have bought all the gunpowder cotton in the market. Lead has advanced £23 per ton.

The *Financier* says immense supplies of arms and munitions of war have arrived at Russian ports in the Black Sea.

The French claim to have won a great victory at Morcuil, 12 miles south of Amiens, on the 25th. The battle lasted till darkness interfered. The German first army is alleged to have been beaten and driven back to its intrenchments before Amiens. The French army of the North was greater in numbers and better armed. The losses are obscurely given in thousands. The Prussian hussars rode down and cut to pieces a regiment of marine infantry. The German losses were reported to have been severe.

The Paris *Figaro*, it is reported, implored the French Government to conclude peace, the defence of Paris being impossible.

In reconnoitering near Orleans on the 25th the 10th Prussian corps encountered the 20th French corps of Paladino's army. An engagement occurred in which the French were driven from their strong position at Ladon Mezières with serious loss. Subse-

quently several French companies attacked the Prussian 10th corps, but were repulsed with a loss of 40. The French General was taken prisoner by the Prussians.

The following details of an engagement between the Prussians under General Werder, and the French under General Garibaldi, near Pasques, Department of the Vosges, have been received, dated Dijon, Nov. 27th, p.m.:—The Garibaldians, while on their march from Pasques late on Saturday afternoon, suddenly came upon the outposts of the Prussian rifles, which they immediately attacked with great impetuosity. The Prussians were first compelled to fall back, but reinforcements coming up, the Garibaldians were in turn repulsed with great disorder, the soldiers throwing away their arms and knapsacks in their flight. General Werder next day (Sunday) took a circuit around Plombiers, and on his way overtook the French. Another engagement occurred, in which the French lost 350 killed and wounded, and the Prussians only 50. It is said that Menotti Garibaldi had 2000 men under him in this engagement.

By the capitulation of Laferte 70 cannon of all sorts fell into the hands of the Prussians.

The reports of German successes in the battle around Amiens are confirmed by a despatch from King William, which, however, gives no particulars. The latest news is that Amiens has been occupied by a division of German troops, under General Von Groben.

It is said that Bismarck has fallen back upon his plan of restoring the French Empire. The *Times* says that although the story is difficult to believe, the necessities of Bismarck and Napoleon give coloring to it.

The Turkish army had marched towards the Danube.

A report from Berlin says that England has agreed upon a conference, and Russia has agreed to explain Gortschakoff's first note. The proposition for a conference is favorably received at St. Petersburg.

The Queen has received a despatch at Berlin from the King, dated the 29th, in which Prince Frederick Charles reported a complete defeat of the French army of the Loire on Monday. The French lost 5,000 killed and wounded, and prisoners, Gen. D'Aurelles was reported wounded. The efforts to relieve Paris have completely failed.

The following despatch, dated Versailles, has been received at London on the 30th by way of Berlin:—On Monday and Tuesday the forts around Paris, particularly those to the south, maintained a furious cannonade merely to screen a sortie in force. On Tuesday the Parisians came out towards L'Hay, supported by their gunboats on the Seine. At this point, the position of the 6th Prussian corps, they attacked fiercely simultaneously. Other sorties were made in other directions, with a view probably to prevent reinforcements being sent to the

6th corps. In all cases, however, the French were repulsed and driven behind their fortifications. The entire Prussian loss in these actions was 7 officers and a few hundred men, while the French lost 1600 in prisoners alone.

The French have been badly beaten near Amiens; their army was totally routed and fled towards Arras: four French guns were captured.

On Monday the 28th the main body of the French army of the Loire attempted to force a passage towards Fontainebleau by a heavy and general attack. They encountered the 10th Prussian corps at Beaume, twenty-six miles north of Orleans. The Prussians were quickly reinforced by the 5th infantry and 1st cavalry divisions. The French onslaught was repulsed with heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, especially the latter. Failing in the attempt the army of the Loire withdrew.

It now appears that the greater part of the French army of the Loire was engaged against the 10th Prussian corps at Beaume on Monday. From additional particulars which have just come to hand in the reports of the commanders, there is no question but that the defeat of the French was most complete. At least 1000 killed were left on the field by the fleeing French, 1700 wounded prisoners had been captured by the Prussians at the last accounts, and the number was constantly increasing as the Prussians were in close pursuit.

A sortie from Paris was made in the direction of St. Cloud on Monday. It was easily repulsed by the Prussians, who suffered only a slight loss. The people of Versailles were terribly excited during the battle.

The army of the Loire is retreating. Its present position and numbers are unknown.

Advices have been received here of a battle between the French under Briand, and the Prussians at Eterapagny, in which the Prussians were beaten with a heavy loss. The French captured three officers and a number of cannon and horses as well as a quantity of small arms.

The *Times* also has a special from Versailles announcing that negotiations for a conference are progressing.

All the passengers of the Bremen steamship Union which recently went ashore off the coast of Scotland have been safely landed.

The *Telegraph* says that the feeling is becoming universal throughout England that the French war is rapidly drawing to a close. Apparent impossibility of the combining and concentrating of the French armies will, it is said, soon compel the capitulation of General Trochu.

Prominent members of the ministry are urging the immediate calling of a convention to settle the Russian question, and that it shall also arrange and adopt a peace policy for Prussia and France.

It is reported that Paladines was not only wounded but taken prisoner on the 30th.

The French claim to have won a victory at Beune La Ralanda, a little village in the Department of the Loire. The victorious French say there were young conscripts under fear of arrest at the time. They were gallant and steady. The French forces have recovered within the past few days the following places lately held by the Germans: Bessie, Nugent, LaBarnard, and St. Calais, in the department of Sarthe; Montarre, and Mondoublan, in the department of Loire et Cher; and Montargis in the department of Loire.

The following despatch has been received here from Nuits dated the 30th. An engagement occurred at Gernley to-day between a body of Francs Tireurs and a Prussian column. The latter was well supplied with artillery. In the afternoon the fight was extended to this place, where the Francs Tireurs were supported by the Guards Mobile from the Vosges, who came up from Boume. The French were successful. The Prussian loss was severe, their dead straggling the roads in all directions. Only 15 prisoners were taken by the French.

The following from Vendome has just been published here: The Prussians have evacuated this city, also Blois Chateau Dun and Chateau Neus sur Loir to-day. They twice assaulted Mezieres, and were repulsed. The fight lasted nine hours, and the French captured one officer and 245 men. The French loss was small. The morale of the army was excellent.

It is said that a lively fire was kept up all Wednesday night from the forts around Paris, and this evening the garrison made sorties at various points on the Seine and Marne.

The Prussian positions were attacked at 11 this morning, and a sanguinary battle took place in which the Wurtemberg troops were mainly engaged, supported by portions of the 12th, 2nd and 7th corps. Fighting ended with the night, and the enemy were everywhere repulsed.

The Suez Canal is to pass into English hands or at least under English control. The Duke of Sutherland will probably be the chief man of the company.

Private despatches to the London Stock Exchange and Lloyd, assert that Gen. Trochu succeeded in cutting through the Prussian lines in the North of Paris, in such force that the Germans were driven from all their positions with general rout.

A special despatch to the *'Times'* from Tours says the army of the Loire has effected a junction with Trochu's forces. The Germans under Frederick Charles are retiring before the united armies. It is said that Trochu has with him outside the walls 150,000 men and 300 cannon.

#### REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 3rd inst.:—  
 CAMPBELLFORD.—Lt. Hugh O'Neil, \$2.  
 OTTAWA.—Capt. James Forsyth, \$2.  
 PLEASANT HILL.—Capt. Morgan, \$3.  
 BUXTON, Ont.—Rev. Jeffry Hill, \$2.

## A BIT OF A BATTLE.

I've stood upon the parting deck  
Amid the horrors of the wreck;  
I've struggled with the waves;  
I've headed our undaunted rank  
On fields where unknown heroes sank  
Into unnoticed graves.

The wheat God gave for wholesome bread,  
I've seen it stained with deadly red;  
I've heard the women's cry  
In honest country kitchens, when  
We've come to lead away the men  
To conquer or to die.

I've never felt my spirit sink,  
Save once when fighting on the brink  
Of Russia's northern sea;  
Within my range a stripling came,  
And as I took my sudden aim  
He turned and looked at me.

I heard a shriek—and then he fell—  
I felt as if I'd known him well,  
And shivered with surprise,  
Stung by a sudden, nameless pain,  
Those other men whom I had slain,  
I had not met their eyes!

I saw him when the fight was done;  
Out on the playful summer sun,  
He lay as if he slept;  
His hand had fallen on his breast,  
Some blossoms fastened there it pressed,  
I turned away and wept!

And all that night and all the next,  
With troubled dreams my sleep was vexed,  
Which made my waking sad,  
How, in some village, still and cool,  
A little maiden in her school,  
Was thinking of the lad.

And when to England we returned,  
And bells were rung and bonfires burned,  
From Wight to Shetland Isle,  
I could have lain me down to moan,  
For those I'd made to sit alone,  
Forgetting how to smile.

Our Kings have made their quartering,  
And pass about their loving cup  
As friendly as can be,  
I wish they'd never fallen out,  
For then I should not dream about  
Those eyes that looked at me!

## THE EMPEROR'S APOLOGY.

FULL TEXT OF NAPOLEON'S PAMPHLET.

[CONTINUED.]

As soon as I reached the camp at Chalons the Emperor found there the Duke of Magenta and Gen. Trochu: the latter had been nominated by the Minister of War commander of the troops at the camp. These two general officers were summoned by the Emperor to a council, at which there were present Prince Napoleon, Gen. Schmitz (Gen. Trochu's chief staff officer), and Gen. Berthaut, the commander of the National Garde Mobile. It was decided that the Emperor should nominate Gen. Trochu to the command of the army in Paris; that the troops collected at Chalons should be directed toward the capital, under the order of Gen. MacMahon; that the National Garde Mobile should go to the Camp of St. Maur, at Vincennes, and that the Emperor should go to Paris, where his duties called him.

When this decision was learned by the Government, it excited an animated opposition. Several objections were put forward.

"Paris," it was said, "is in a perfect state of defence; its garrison is numerous. The army of Chalons ought to be employed in breaking the blockade of Metz; the National Garde Mobile would be a danger to the tranquility of the capital; the character of General Trochu inspires no confidence; in fact the return of the Emperor to Paris would be very ill-interpreted by public opinion." Nevertheless, it was decided to carry out the orders of the Emperor, while the propriety of succoring Bazaine was still insisted upon. But the Duke of Magenta informed the Minister of War that the march towards Metz would be one of the greatest imprudence, and pointed out all the dangers of such an operation.

Practically, at this period, the Prussian armies occupied the two sides of a triangle, of which we had to traverse the third side. Prince Frederick Charles was blockading Metz with 210,000 men. The Crown Prince of Saxony, with 100,000 men, held the country between the Belgian frontier and Verdun, and joined, on his right, the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia, who at the head of 150,000 men, had established his headquarters at Bar le Duc. The Marshal, therefore, declared that he was not willing to expose troops, still imperfectly organized, in making an extremely perilous flank march in the face of an enemy very superior in point of numbers; and he announced that he was going to make his way towards Rheims, from whence he could proceed either to Soissons or to Paris. "It is only," said he, "under the walls of the capital that my army when rested and re-constituted, will be able to offer the enemy any serious resistance." In consequence of this the army was led towards Rheims, on the 21st, and took up its position behind that city. But the language of reason was not understood in Paris; it was wished, at all hazards, to give public opinion the empty hope that Marshal Bazaine could still be succoured, and the Duke of Magenta received from the Council of Ministers, to which had been joined the Privy Council and the Presidents of the two chambers, a most pressing injunction to march towards Metz. Marshal MacMahon, a man, above all things, of duty, obeyed, and resolved to run the chance which was placed before him. Anything which resembled a sacrifice for the public good recommended itself to his noble soul, and he was flattered by the idea that by attracting towards himself all the forces of the enemy, he was for the moment delivering the capital, and giving it time to finish its means of defence.

THE EMPEROR YIELDS CONTROL TO THE REGENCY.

As to the Emperor, he made no opposition. It could not enter into his views to oppose the advice of the Government and of the Empress Regent, who had shown so much intelligence and energy in the midst of the greatest difficulties; although he perceived that his own influence was being completely nullified, since he was acting neither as head of the Government nor as head of the army. He decided to follow in person the movements of the army, fully sensible, however, that if he met with success all the merit would in justice be ascribed to the Commander-in-Chief; and in case of a reverse its responsibility would fall upon the head of the State. It will not be unprofitable here to consider of what elements the army of Chalons was composed. The first corps, formed out of the regiments from Africa, had given proofs at Fraischweller of a heroic bravery which only the crushing numerical superiority of the enemy had been able to conquer. Vividly impressed by the defeat and by the tremendous effects of the Prussian artillery, these troops came away from the field of battle with dissatisfied and mutinous feelings, which the retreat upon Chalons, long and incessant marches, and physical privation, had still further aggravated. Marshal MacMahon did not shut his eyes to this fact, and considered that, before leading them again under fire, it would have been wise to give them repose and time enough to strengthen themselves after their defeat. These were the oldest of our veterans. Covered with renown which rightfully belongs to the soldiers of Africa, they had amply justified it. The spectacle of their discouragement, seen by the rest of the army, was, therefore, doubly to be feared.

The Fifth Corps was already specially feeling its effect. Exhausted like the other by forced marches, which had taken it from Bitche across the Vosges, by Neufchateau and the Hanto Marne to the Camp at Chalons, having lost without a fight a portion of its equipments and almost all its baggage, the Fifth Corps had an appearance of indifference and disorganization of a nature to inspire the most lively anxiety. The Seventh Corps, whose tardy organization was scarcely finished, had certainly not encountered the same trial as the two foregoing ones; but, in consequence of the long march from the rear, which had brought it from Belfort, through Paris to the Camp of Chalons, it did not show such solidity as might have been desired. As to the Twelfth Corps, of very recent formation, it comprised elements of different degrees of value. The first division was composed of new regiments, upon which we had reason to depend; the second of four marching regiments formed out of fourth battalions, with incomplete staff, and of soldiers who had never fired a gun; and lastly, the third division was composed out of four regiments of Marines, which bore themselves bravely at Sedan, but which, little accustomed to long marches, dotted the roads with stragglers. Such were the troops upon whom were to be imposed a most difficult and most dangerous campaign.

The army, therefore, retraced its steps, and left Rheims on the 23rd; but scarcely had it made a march toward establishing itself on the Suippe, at Bethniville, when commissariat difficulties obliged Marshal MacMahon to re-approach the line of railway. He made a movement on his left and reached Rethel on the 24th, in order to obtain for his troops several days subsistence. This distribution occupied the whole of the day of the 25th. From Rethel the headquarters were transferred to Fourteron.

Since the commencement of the war, the Prince Imperial, despite his youth, had all ways accompanied his father, and amid all the incidents of the campaign had shared its fatigues. But, in view of the exceptional dangers which threatened us, the Marshal insisted with the Emperor, that the Prince Imperial should be removed from the theatre of war. He therefore set out, to his father's great regret, for Mézières, and thence entered Belgium, where he learned the news of the capitulation of Sedan.

THE REGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SEDAN CAMPAIGN.

On the 17th the army arrived at La Chéno Populeux. At this place the army of the Prince of Saxony had effected its junction with that of the Prince Royal of Prussia, and their vanguards had already come to blows with the corps of General de Failly and Douay. The Marshal observing that the enemy was gaining upon him, resolved, in order to save the solo army which France had at her disposition, to turn back in a westerly direction. He immediately gave orders to this effect; but during the night he received by telegraph formal injunctions to continue his march toward Metz; unquestionably, the Emperor could have countermanded this order, but he was resolved not to oppose the decision of the Regency, and had resigned himself to submit to the consequences of the fatality which attached itself to all the resolutions of the Government. As for the Duke of Magenta, he again bowed to the decision made known from Paris, and once more turned toward Metz.

These orders and counter-orders occasioned delays in the movements. Headquarters

reached Stonne on the 28th. Unfortunately the different corps d'armée, separated from each other, were unable to group themselves round this position, and those of de Faily and Douay were attacked separately. The intention of the Marshal was to reach Stenay and from thence to Montmedy. But the enemy was already in strength in the first of these two towns. The Prussian army had made forced marches, while we, incumbered with baggage, had occupied six days with fatigued troops in marching 25 leagues. We were therefore obliged to establish headquarters at Rancourt, in order to pass the Meuse at Mouzon.

While, on the morning of August 30, a portion of the army effected this movement, already executed on the previous evening by Gen. Lebrun, the corps of de Faily and Douay, still on the left bank of the Meuse, became engaged near Beaumont with the vanguard of the main body of the Prussian army. De Faily's corps, sharply pushed by the attacking troops, fought well for several hours, but it was finally thrown back in disorder toward Mouzon. The brigade sent to support it was involved in the retreat. As for Gen. Douay arriving at Remilly, he was obliged to cross the narrow passage of the Meuse, which offered the greatest difficulties. Confusion took place also among his troops. Finally the corps of Ducrot reached Carignan after a long and painful march.

For the third time, Marshal McMahon was compelled to abandon the project of going to the succour of Marshal Bazaine; and during the night of the 30th, the events of the day having shown him the impossibility of reaching Montmedy, he gave the order to withdraw upon Sedan. This city classed as a fortress, is commanded on all sides, and incapable of resisting the power of the new artillery. It was, moreover, imperfectly armed and badly provisioned, possessed no exterior works, and offered no shelter to an army in retreat. In fact, it had no importance, except that it is joined to Metz and Paris by the railway, which, passing by Hirson, was the means of re-provisioning the army.

(To be continued)

### HOW FRANCE WAS BETRAYED BY THIEVES.

From the *Army and Navy Journal*, from the pamphlet of Gen. Trochu, now President of the new French Republic, and from various other authoritative sources, we learn something of the astounding rottenness of the French military administration under Napoleon. The Empire appears to have been plundered on every hand by swindling army contractors, who lived on their pretended fidelity to the Emperor. All the talk of shoddy contractors in our war, all the exposure of British cheating and inefficiency in the Crimean, all the swindling and cheating in the Russian service, and all the military incompetency in Austria, fade into mere nothingness, or seem like unscalable honor and honesty, when compared with the gigantic, the almost inconceivable frauds that have been uncovered in the French service! No wonder that Thiers denounced the Empire as a rule of "incapables." If he had known all the truth, he would have denounced it as the rule of thieves.

Napoleon began the war with a regular army, with its reserves, of more than 800,000 men—on paper. This number the Empire

paid for, and paid for clothing, arming and supplying. But, when Napoleon reached the frontier, and the army was actually counted, it could only muster about 450,000 men in all France, and these were not all properly armed!

For five years, Napoleon has had official reports of over so many hundreds of thousands of Chassepot rifles. By the official reports France should have had, and did have nearly three millions of these rifles, with cartridges and equipments in abundance for an emergency. Yet, after only two battles, with only half her supposed army in the field, the new recruits sent to reinforce McMahon, or kept to defend Paris, had to be armed with only condemned muskets!

The French artillery was, on paper, and in the official reports, the best in the world, and the most numerous. Yet, in every battle, the Prussians had the best guns, and the most of them; and the French armies suffered from a deficiency in that arm.

The French commissariat broke down the moment it was called upon to do real service. Yet, on paper, and in the official reports, it should have been able to supply two millions of soldiers, without straining its resources or its machinery. Really, the French marched often with empty stomachs, slept without tents, and fought without proper supplies.

This cheating was kept up to the last. Where are the 200,000 reinforcements that the French Imperial officials declared had left Paris to reinforce McMahon? Where are the 180,000 men they said were in Metz, under Bazaine? Where are the vast reserve armies, which they exhibited—on paper—for the defence of Paris, and other towns?

M. de Suzanne has published a pamphlet in Paris, on the condition of the French arms. He says that the much-vaunted Chassepot was a swindle at its birth, and has been a swindle ever since. When Napoleon resolved upon arming France with a breech-loading rifle, he had personally examined the American Remington, and was much in favor of its adoption. He had also examined other rifles by various inventors. He ordered a commission, composed of his most trusted favorites, to select a weapon for France. Gen. Le Bœuf was president of that commission. Gen. Le Bœuf was himself half owner, by a recent purchase of the Chassepot patent. Gen. Fave was a member, himself the inventor of a breech-loader. Gen. Bentzmann—the only real ordnance expert in the commission—opposed the Chassepot. Gen. Fave withdrew his gun to save his rank, as Le Bœuf insisted upon the adoption of the Chassepot, and could disgrace his opponents. The commission only looked at three rifles, all others being excluded. The inventor of the Remington went to the commission with an autograph letter from Napoleon, recommending his rifle. Gen. Le Bœuf read the letter, and said: "So you have seen the Emperor. Well, I will take care you do not see him again." He then reported to Napoleon that the Remington was worthless.

After selecting the Chassepot—a difficult gun to manufacture—Le Bœuf divided the contracts for making it among the various small gun shops all over France and Belgium, so as to secure popularity, and prevent complaint. Part of the rifles were also made in England, and some in Italy. Every rifle paid a price into Le Bœuf's pocket. Suzanne says the result is the worst made weapon in Europe. No two shops turned them out alike. The details were not properly fixed. The sights were welded solidly to the barrels, so that, in case the rifle does not shoot accurately, it is impossible to

alter it. And very few of them are accurately sighted. The pamphlet says:

"The fabrication of the sights has left much to be desired; the divisions are too high for the distances indicated, and with the tendency which soldiers have to fire point-blank, there ensues a double cause of vertical error. Thus, in the French army, for 100 balls that fall short of the target, there are 80 which pass over it. These sights also are not fixed in the line of fire; that is to say, in the centre of the gun, a very serious cause of horizontal deviation. With an arm so adjusted, at 500 metres of distance the soldier who aims correctly misses the mark, and it is the *maladroït* who by chance occasionally strikes the target. This occurs frequently with the Chassepot at that distance, with a target 3x3 metres, if the sight has not been loosened and the position rectified."

Then the balls used were manufactured at different establishments from the rifles, and most of them are too large. They leave the weapon, when fired, jammed into an irregular square. The cartridges often fail to explode. The paper cartridge which Le Bœuf insisted upon, against Gen. Bentzmann's advice, actually cost five per cent. more than the American copper cartridge while it can be used only once, and the copper cartridge can be used many times. Beside the paper sticks in the gun and so causes delays and accidents in firing.

Thus has Napoleon been cheated, and France betrayed by a set of theivish parasites. We now understand something of Napoleon's meaning, when he said, after his surrender, that he would yet go back to Paris, not to render an account to, but to demand an account of, those who constituted the government of the empire. He will want to know where are the armies he was promised, and shown, upon paper; where are the arms and supplies he was told were in his arsenals; and why he and the French people have been duped and betrayed. But France is not likely to ever take to her confidence again a ruler capable of being so fooled by his flatterers.—*Detroit Post*.

Mr. Thomas Carlyle has written a letter to a German newspaper on the present war, of which the following extracts are the pith:

So far as my reading goes there never was such a war, never such a collapse of shameless human vanity, of menacing, long continued arrogance, into contemptible nothingness. Blow has followed blow as if from the hammer of Thor, till it lies like a shapeless heap of ruins, whining to itself. "In the name of all the gods and all the devils, what is to become of us?" All Germany may now look forward to happier days in a political sense than it has seen since the Emperor Barabossa left it. My individual satisfaction in all this is great, and all England, I can say all the intelligent in England heartily wish good fortune to brave old Germany in what it has accomplished—a real transformation into one nation, no longer the chaotic jumble which invited the intrusion of every ill-disposed neighbour especially of that ill-disposed France, which has inflicted on it such interminable mischief during the last 400 years—wars heaped upon wars without real cause except insatiable French ambition.

Mr Carlyle is probably as much a German in feeling as he is an Englishman. His literary models were the works of the great German authors, and his hero among men, was Friedrich the Great. Hence his unbonded satisfaction at the success of the German national cause.

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Earl Russell has written a pamphlet on the situation of France. He proposes the joint armed resistance of Powers if Prussia demands more than Alsace and part of Lorraine. He urges England to form a strong military reserve, based on the militia, and to place a strong garrison at Quebec under an able commander.



**DOMINION OF CANADA**

COPY.

No. 201.

QUEBEC, September 7th, 1870.

My Lord:

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

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

**JOHN YOUNG.**

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

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

Sir,—

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

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

**EDWARD KENNY.**  
Administrator.

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

Copy.

Canada.  
No. 201.

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

Downing Street,  
8th October, 1870.

Sir,—

I have received and laid before the Queen your Despatch No. 201, of the 7th of September, which you enclose an address to Her Majesty from the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia.

I observe that this address was agreed to by the Assembly, on the 10th of April, it only reached this country on the 21st of September. If this delay rests with the Provincial Government, I can scarcely be wrong in inferring that they do not attach that importance to the address which on its success would appear to deserve. I lose, however, no time in acknowledging it. The House of Assembly request to be informed, first, whether should the Dominion of Canada claim to be made independent. Her Majesty's Government are prepared to acquiesce in such a measure and to permit the Dominion to assume the position of a free and independent nation; and secondly, whether, if the people of any one of the Confederate Provinces, dissatisfied with the Confederation, desired independence, Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to set it free.

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

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

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

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

I have, &c.,

**KIMBERLEY.**

(Signed,) Governor General,  
The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart.,  
G. C. B., G. C. M. G. 36-41

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JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

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It is intended to make these DIRECTORIES the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by PERSONAL CANVASS. From door to door, of my own Agents, for the requisite information I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces forty men and twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages off railway and steamboat routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

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