

RIFLED GUNS AND SMOOTH BORES.

[To the Editor of the Times.]
Sir—So much misapprehension prevails as to the relative merits of rifled and smooth bore guns, that I am led to offer a few observations on the subject.

I will take for comparison the 110 pounder rifled gun and the 68 pounder smooth bore gun, as being the most powerful of their respective natures at present in service.

With a charge of 14 lb powder the 110 pounder rifled gun propels its shot with a velocity of about 1,210 feet a second, while with a charge of 16 lb of powder the 68 pounder smooth bore gun gives a velocity of about 1,680 feet a second.

The force of a projectile is equal to its weight multiplied by the square of its velocity, so that the damaging effect of these two shots would be as $110 \times 1,210^2$ for the 110 pounder, and as $68 \times 1,680^2$ for the 68 pounder, or very nearly as 16 to 1 in favor of the 68 pounder.

These facts being premised, let us look at them by the light afforded by the proceedings of the House last night. Mr. Scott of Ottawa, moved the second reading of the Separate School Bill, which he has introduced regularly every session since he has been in Parliament. He said at the same time that Dr. Ryerson had prepared another measure on the same subject, and he was willing that both bills should go to a select committee for consideration! It so happens that Dr. Ryerson's bill is not before the House, and is not likely to be, for Mr. J. A. Macdonald, in introducing his bill, stated that the Government had no intention of introducing any measure on the subject! If Dr. Ryerson had been in the country instead of on his way across the Atlantic to assist in the canonization of the Japanese martyrs, he would have found himself disappointed in the sneaking recommendation of the honorable gentleman to the House to let Mr. Scott's bill be read a second time, without reference to the principle! Very cunning, indeed, Mr. Macdonald, a nice trap to lead Upper Canada members away from the great question, shall the common school system remain intact or shall we let Mr. Scott's bill pass a second time, without reference to the principle! Very cunning, indeed, Mr. Macdonald, a nice trap to lead Upper Canada members away from the great question, shall the common school system remain intact or shall we let Mr. Scott's bill pass a second time, without reference to the principle!

This is a fair statement of the case so far as battering effect is concerned, but to judge of the relative merits of rifled and smooth bore ordnance we may consider also their comparative efficiency as shell guns. Now, the shell of the 68 pounder smooth bore gun contains 24 lb of powder, but the shell of the 110 pounder rifled gun holds a bursting charge of 8 lb. So also the form and capacity of the 110 pounder segment shell make it far more effective than the corresponding shrapnel shell of the 68 pounder. The rifled gun has therefore enormous superiority over the smooth bore in the destructive effect of its shells.

I can see but little advantage in the smooth bore over the rifled gun, unless it be that the spherical projectile, being lighter, is more readily handled, and that the gun itself, not being subjected to the excessive strain incident to the use of elongated projectiles, can be more easily transported.

I have stated that the penetrating power of the gun at short ranges depends chiefly upon the amount of its charge. When, therefore, we are told that the Americans are using projectiles of 200 lb, and are preparing guns for projectiles of 1,000 lb, we can form no opinion of the quantity or strength of the powder they employ. Our own service 110 pounder has been repeatedly fired with projectiles of 1,000 lb, but we should greatly err in estimating the powder of the gun by that criterion. Judging the American ordnance by the results of the late naval conflict, we must conclude that it is greatly inferior in penetrating effect to ours, for we know that defensive structures closely resembling those applied to the Merimac and Monitor, both in thickness and construction, have yielded to the fire of both 68 pounder and 110 pounder guns.

Yet, though I am a 110 pounder, weighing 81 cwt., to be amply sufficient for firing shell, it must be conceded that neither it nor the 68 pounder smooth bore, weighing 95 cwt., nor any other gun as yet in the service of this or other countries, is sufficiently powerful to operate with effect against ships protected by armor. It is not by pouring small clean-cut bolts with steel shot that we can hope to destroy or disable such a ship. To act with proper effect we must knock large ragged holes in the side and render the interior untenable from splinters. Now we know that a gun of 12 tons weight, fired with a charge of 50 lb of powder, will break through the side of the Warrior, the strongest ship afloat.

Against such a gun the extemporized Monitor and Merrimac would be little better than timber ships, for the cast iron shot in passing through the armor, breaks into a thousand pieces, and would act like shrapnel on the crew within. A gun of this size, and of power, will break through the side of the Warrior, the strongest ship afloat.

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SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

It is no secret that before last general election, Dr. Lynch, Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, received a promise from the Government, that if he would grant assistance to the Government in the coming contest, he should have all the privileges in the matter of Separate Schools which he desired. The same hope was held out to Dr. Charles, Dr. Lynch's predecessor, and it was not fulfilled; but the new incumbent was not deterred by that fact, and granted effectual aid to the Ministry in every county. We know these facts, because the Bishop made no secret of the promises he had received, but gave them to his people as a reason for their supporting the Government. Before the late election in Toronto, Dr. Lynch intimated his intention of supporting Mr. Robinson, because Dr. Ryerson had called upon him on behalf of the Government with a new School bill, which the expected the Ministry to pass during the session.

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UNITED STATES FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

The following is an extract from the report of the military committee of Congress. How can the northern or lake frontier be successfully defended, especially as the United States are prohibited, by treaty, from building war vessels on the lakes? On the shores of these lakes the United States have many cities, towns, villages, and upon their waters an immense commerce; these are unprotected by any defenses worthy of special notice, but they are as open to incursion as Mexico when invaded by Cortez's small fleet of light dragoons heavily armed from old gunboats could, in one short month, in despite of any opposition that could be made by extemporized batteries, pass up the St. Lawrence into the lakes and shell every city and village from Ogdensburg to Chicago. At one blow it could sweep our commerce from that entire chain of lakes, and the United States would be reduced to a mere collection of islands.

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THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR 1861.

At last we have received a copy of the Blue Book containing the Public Accounts for the fiscal year from 1st January to 31st December, 1861. As we anticipated, the statement of Mr. Galt, that the deficiency of the year was only \$3,379,498, turns out to be a pure fiction. In direct opposition to the figures found in the published volume before us. The true deficiency for the year was the enormous sum of \$4,774,562. That there can be no error in the fact, we publish in full the several items of Revenue and Expenditure embraced in the transactions of the year.

Interest on Public Debt, \$3,735,789.05
Charges of Management, 67,298.91
Exchange, 26,668.70
Premium and Discount, 13,441.25
Civil Government, 437,285.49
Administration of Justice, 320,176.55
Police, 50,543.80
Penitentiary, Reformatory, and Prison Institutions, 148,046.55
Regulation, 463,124.37
Education, 259,091.91
Sanitary and General, 247,102.11
Liquor, 17,900.00
Hospitals and Charities, 272,041.55
Geological Survey, 20,315.00
Militia and Enrolled Forces, 54,687.80
Aids, Agriculture, and State, 2,317.00
Agriculture, 118,393.77
Agricultural Societies, 102,620.21
Emigration and Quarantine, 48,435.57
Penitentiary, 24,509.38
Indian Annuities, 35,420.00
Public Works and Buildings, 898,815.30
Rents, Repairs, &c., 39,575.05
Canada Works, 164,270.10
General River Steam Service, 432,022.78
Light Houses and Coast Service, 110,462.08
Fisheries, 237,342.00
Redemption of Seigniorial Rights, 224,133.46
Canals and Steam Navigation, 68,399.05
Railways and Steam Navigation, 15,113.17
Regulation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 63,225.29
Miscellaneous, 37,771.76
Collection of Customs, 263,410.44
General Post Office, 442,521.19
Do. Public Works, 279,006.92
Do. Territorial and Land, 277,503.93
Do. Fines and Penalties, 14,380.59

Total ordinary Expenditure, 10,426,090.04
Revenue, \$4,774,562.26
Deficit, \$5,651,527.78
Interest on Public Debt, 3,735,789.05
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Emigration and Quarantine, 48,435.57
Penitentiary, 24,509.38
Indian Annuities, 35,420.00
Public Works and Buildings, 898,815.30
Rents, Repairs, &c., 39,575.05
Canada Works, 164,270.10
General River Steam Service, 432,022.78
Light Houses and Coast Service, 110,462.08
Fisheries, 237,342.00
Redemption of Seigniorial Rights, 224,133.46
Canals and Steam Navigation, 68,399.05
Railways and Steam Navigation, 15,113.17
Regulation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 63,225.29
Miscellaneous, 37,771.76
Collection of Customs, 263,410.44
General Post Office, 442,521.19
Do. Public Works, 279,006.92
Do. Territorial and Land, 277,503.93
Do. Fines and Penalties, 14,380.59

Total ordinary Expenditure, 10,426,090.04
Revenue, \$4,774,562.26
Deficit, \$5,651,527.78
Interest on Public Debt, 3,735,789.05
Charges of Management, 67,298.91
Exchange, 26,668.70
Premium and Discount, 13,441.25
Civil Government, 437,285.49
Administration of Justice, 320,176.55
Police, 50,543.80
Penitentiary, Reformatory, and Prison Institutions, 148,046.55
Regulation, 463,124.37
Education, 259,091.91
Sanitary and General, 247,102.11
Liquor, 17,900.00
Hospitals and Charities, 272,041.55
Geological Survey, 20,315.00
Militia and Enrolled Forces, 54,687.80
Aids, Agriculture, and State, 2,317.00
Agriculture, 118,393.77
Agricultural Societies, 102,620.21
Emigration and Quarantine, 48,435.57
Penitentiary, 24,509.38
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