

NIAGARA FALLS WITHOUT WATER.

On the 29th of March 1848, the river presented a remarkable phenomenon. There is no record of a similar one, nor has it been observed since. The winter has been intensely cold, and the ice formed on Lake Erie was very thick. This was loosened around the shores by the warm days of early spring. During the day a stiff, easterly wind, moved the whole field up the lake. About sundown the wind chopped suddenly around and blew a gale from the west. This brought the vast tract of ice down again with such tremendous force that it filled in the neck of the lake and the outlet, so that the outflow of the water was very greatly impeded. Of course it only needed a very short space of time for the fall to drain off the water below Black Rock. The consequence was that, when we arose in the morning, at Niagara, we found our river was nearly half gone. The American channel had dwindled to a respectable creek. The British channel looked as though it had been smitten with a quick consumption and was fast passing away. Far up from the head of Goat Island, and out into the Canadian rapids, the water was gone, as it was also from the lower end of Goat Island, out beyond the tower. The rocks were bare, black and forbidding. The roar of Niagara had subsided almost to a moan. The scene was desolate and but for the novelty and the certainty that it would change before many hours, would have been gloomy and saddening. Every person who has visited Niagara will remember a beautiful jet of water which shoots up in the water about forty rods south of the outer Sister in the great rapids, called with a singular contradiction of terms, the "Leaping Rock." The writer drove a buggy from near the head of Goat Island out to a point above and near to that jet. With a log cart and four horses he had drawn from the outside of the outer island a stick of pine timber, hewed twelve inches square and forty feet long. From the top of the middle island was drawn a still larger stick, hewed on one side and sixty feet long. There are few places on the globe where a person would be less likely to go lumbering than in the rapids of Niagara, just above the brink of the horseshoe fall. All the people of the neighborhood were abroad exploring recesses and cavities that has never before been exposed to mortal eyes. The writer went some distance up the river. Large fields at the muddy bottom were laid bare. The singular sincope of the waters lasted all the day, and night closed over the strange scene. But in the morning our river was restored. In all its strength, beauty and majesty, and we are glad to welcome its swelling tide once more.—*Holley's Niagara.*

REVIEWS.

The *British Quarterly* for October contains the following articles:—

- 1. The Goths at Ravenna.
 - 2. Immortality.
 - 3. Our Railway-System.
 - 4. The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel.
 - 5. The present phase of Prehistoric history.
 - 6. Archaeology.
 - 7. Sir Henry Lawrence.
 - 8. Contemporary Literature.
- The *Review* is re-published by the LEONARD SPOFF PUBLISHING COMPANY, 140, FULTON-STREET, New York.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

A MODE OF PREVENTION AND CURE.

His Worship the Mayor has received the following letter, accompanied by a request that he would have it published:—

CANNING, Nov. 4, 1872.

MR. EDITOR,—

SIR,—Please give the following advice to horsemen in your paper, to prevent the introduction of the epidemic now raging in the neighbouring Republic: and if this advice be taken; it will save thousands of dollars in Halifax alone. As I am an obscure person and poor, I know the world takes but little notice of anything coming from one in matters of this kind; but as I do not expect to make anything out of it, and the treatment simple, it is worth trying, both for prevention and cure. viz., "keep Stockholm or Southern Tar in the feed boxes, that the animal may inhale it; dip a piece of cloth in tar and pad the bits with it; mix raw linseed oil in the food (say one tablespoonful per day) and if the throat is anyway affected, rub with turpentine and garlic (1 oz. garlic to 1 pint turpentine) cut up or bruised and mixed. This, if generally adopted, will prevent the disease or cure it. Keep the stables clean, and don't spare the lime. I have had considerable experience with the thousand maladies the horse is liable to, and I challenge the above against any other cure for catarrhal fever.

G. J. MARSH.

—*Acadian Recorder.*

PRINCETON RIFLE MATCHES.

As announced, came off on Monday last. The day was very favorable and the large turn out, of not only competitors, plainly manifested that the people of this section appreciated the efforts of the committee to have a successful Rifle Match. Capt. Hornor was in command, whose decision, it is needless to say, gave the best of satisfaction. The following are the names of the successful competitors.

COMPANY MATCH.

First prize, Princeton Rifle Company, \$8. Lieut. Williamson making the highest score. Second prize, Drumbo Company, \$8. Sergt. Cockburn making the highest score; in justice to this company, they shot with only four men in their team.

ALL CORNERS MATCH.

1st, Corp. McLaughlin.....	\$8 00
2nd, Sergt. Cockburn.....	7 00
3rd, Dr. Benham.....	6 00
4th, Corp. Wilson.....	5 00
5th, Ensg. Fair.....	4 00
6th, Sergt. Reid.....	3 00
7th, Corp. Whale.....	2 00
8th, Sergt. Henderson.....	1 00

—*Paris Transcript.*

REMITTANCES Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday, the 18th inst.

HALIFAX, N.S.—Captain John Dance, \$2.
ST. MARY, Que.—Lieut. Col. H. J. J. Duchesnay, \$4.
LA CRUTE, Que.—Joseph Palliser, Esq., \$2.
MILTON, Ont.—Capt. Thomas Rixon, \$2.

A NEW RIFLE.

A new rifle has recently been patented in the United States, which far surpasses any weapon as yet known for its exterminating qualities, and which bids fair to be adopted by the chief nations. Mr. J. V. Meigs is the parent of the arm, which is so constructed that a metallic tube takes the place of the ordinary neck of the stock. To this tube is attached a check piece and butt plate, making a gun of the usual appearance. The frame of the gun which unites the barrel and stock is so arranged that the guard within it is capable of being moved to and fro, which by a single intermediate moves vertically a breech block, which never leaves its bearings. Within this block is the lock, which is also acted upon by this intermediate, used as a lever, so that by throwing the guard forward the piece is cocked; the breech is opened and closed in its proper time, and by means of a serrated bar, moving within the stock, acted upon by the head of the guard, the cartridges, fifty in number, contained in a magazine pivoted within the tube of the stock, and fed into an inserter (which in proper time acts as an extractor), is carried by the intermediate before-mentioned, acting as a link, into the end of the barrel, behind which the breech block descends into position, where only the hammer enclosed in it, can strike the cartridge and ignite the fulminate. The backward motion of the guard in turn opens the breech, withdraws the extractor, carrying it to the mouth of the magazine, throwing the old shell at the feet, and locking the extractor in place, to receive a new cartridge, which is inserted (optionally) by the forward motion of the guard, loading the piece ready for firing, as before described. Thus it will be seen that only two motions, made while the gun is yet at the shoulder, are necessary to load, fire, and throw out the exploded shell. The magazine, composed of five slotted tubes, arranged pentagonally, each carrying ten metallic cartridges, is inserted into the tube of the stock through a hinged opening in the butt place, which, when closed pivots the magazine and releases a revolving attachment, so that, when over the under one of these tubes is emptied of its cartridge, no matter what number it contained, it will revolve without loss of time and bring a new tube round, so as to be acted upon by the feed bar. The obvious advantages of this arrangement of parts is to give with great simplicity the utmost rapidity of fire which can ever be obtained with a single barrel, a. e. 50 shots without ever taking the gun from the shoulder, in 45 seconds. There are but four pieces beside the magazine additional to those enumerated in the common muzzle-loader. The lock is simpler than the common one. A perfectly straight central fire, metal cartridge is used, thus avoiding the liability to rupture occasioned by the headed shell, making the shell appreciably cheaper. The extractor withdraws the empty shell or cartridge fully, and is not possible to make a condition under which it will fail to do its duty.

The London papers have, almost without exception, given most flattering criticisms on the character and literary labors of the late Dr. Norman McLeod. One of them calls him the leading ecclesiastic of Scotland, and in some respects the foremost man in the Northern kingdom.