

lack; the most experienced artillerymen and manufacturers of armament devised means and plans for constructing cannon. Rifled cannon, superseding the old ones of smooth bore, were first brought into extensive use during the civil war in the United States, while the first breech loaders were manufactured by Krupp, Whitworth and Armstrong. Cast-steel was at first used in the construction of light field pieces only, until it was found to be fit for the manufacture of guns of the heaviest calibre, the danger of explosion being obviated by giving greater strength of metal to the breech end of the cannon, and by encircling the same with several bands of cast steel of different degrees of strength. In one of the buildings is seen the 1000-pounder gun which created such a sensation at the exhibition at Paris in 1867. It was thought the Prussian Government would order it to be shipped to the coast of either the German or Baltic Sea, to be used for coast defence; but these anticipations have not been realized, and as the French fleet has already withdrawn from those waters, perhaps the gun may be brought into use during the siege of Paris. The gun was intended for coast defence and it was calculated that its projectile would pierce the heaviest plated iron-clads in existence. It has one great advantage over the heavy columbiads of Rodman in the greater facility of pointing it any direction, owing to the ease with which it moves on the gun-carriage. The cannon proper, one of the finest pieces of steel which could possibly be made, weighed 55,000 pounds before it was bored, after that process only 40,000, showing the enormous loss in material of 15,000 pounds. The cast-steel bands which encircle the cannon weigh 60,000 pounds, the inner side has forty spiral grooves, which represent a length of 1014 inches; the massive or solid projectile weighs 1100 pounds, while the cast-steel grenade does not exceed 1000 pounds. The charge of powder ranges from 100 to 120 pounds for each shot; the cost of the gun, gun carriage and appurtenances amounts to 15,000 thalers. The other smaller guns exhibited by Krupp in 1867 have attracted a decidedly greater attention than the one above described, and he has obtained a prize medal for every one of the designs invented by him. The number of cannons of all descriptions manufactured by Krupp reaches 3500, of an aggregate value of 7,000,000 thalers. He has now on hand orders for 2200 guns for several European and other Governments, representing a value of over 4,000,000 thalers. Of these 95 per cent. are breech loaders, varying in calibre from 4 to 300 pounds, while a few of them will have a calibre of 600 and 1000 pounds. The Prussian Government has always made the most extensive purchases of Krupp's guns, and the superiority of their artillery is the best proof that the confidence placed in his cast steel breech loaders has not been misplaced. The Emperor Napoleon and his Artillery officers have admitted this superiority in the recent battles.

The French Government saw Krupp guns in 1867, and caused them to be minutely examined; not only this but prize medals were awarded to them in every instance. But French national pride and vanity precluded the idea of procuring guns from a German manufacturer for the army, and Government preferred the muzzle loaders made after the system of LaHitte, which will no doubt be thrown aside and condemned as soon as the present war is ended. The English are unwilling to admit the excellence of Krupp's cannons; they criticise them most vehemently, in hopes of bring their

Armstrong and Frazier guns into favor—so far, however, with but little success outside of their own country.

The Russian Government is very good customer of Krupp, and the trials made by the celebrated generals Todleben and Majorsky have established the superiority of his cannon beyond all doubt.

MANITOBA.

(From the Manitoban.)

THE MOUNTED CONSTABULARY.

This force now being organized under the command of Captain Villiers, who has been selected by the Lieutenant Governor to fill the office of Chief Constable and Chief of the Police of this Province, ably assisted by Mr. Louis dePlainville, appointed Lieut.-Deputy Chief Constable and Deputy Chief of Police, is rapidly progressing in number and efficiency, and already consists of thirty men and nine horses.

The difficulty of raising such a force in the new country and obtaining horses and the necessary outfit, has been very considerable, and although invitations were issued to any of the inhabitants wishing to join, few responded. Colonel Casault, with a view to its establishment, and to form a "nucleus," kindly permitted twelve men from the 1st and 2nd Battalions to join. The force is paraded daily at half past 9 o'clock and half past 2 o'clock, and as all have started on the same footing, the drill being "Cavalry" the civilians are progressing equally with the Volunteers, who have hitherto been more accustomed to the Infantry drill, and all show great anxiety and assiduity to prove themselves worthy before being sworn in at the end of the month's probation.

The uniform has been supplied to four or five of the men, and is much admired by the inhabitants. It consists of a shell jacket with brass buttons and trousers made of a good serviceable blue cloth, and has much the appearance of "Cavalry uniform." The remainder is being prepared as well as heavy pilot cloth overcoats.

The Force is now located in a house next door to the office of "The Manitoban," until their new barracks are ready, which it is hoped will be soon, as no effort seems wanting to promote the comforts of the men.

THE ELECTIONS.

On Monday a meeting, which was largely attended by many of the most influential gentlemen of the Province, was held here, and the following resolutions, indicative of the policy of the party which is being organized, were unanimously carried.

That we heartily approve the liberal generous policy announced and indicated by the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and pledge ourselves to all in our power to carry out the same.

That it is not the policy of this party to be retrospective in its action; but that we approve of the selection and support of candidates on their individual merits.

That we would desire to act cordially in unison with our French brethren, and with all other classes of the community, who will work along with us in supporting the policy indicated by the Government.

That, on general principles no man will secure our support or vote in the elections who has not a stake in the country, and is not, in that sense, identified with us.

That Donald A. Smith, Esq., and Dr. C. J. Bird be our candidates for the House of Commons, Ottawa.

BURNING FURS.

Some furs owned by Mr. Foulcher, of St. Andrews, were burned on the 23rd inst. They had been recently brought from the infected Saskatchewan district, and Dr. O'Donnell, at the request of the Lieut.-Governor, accompanied some members of the police force to see the furs destroyed. There were burnt 18 buffalo robes, 7 beaver, 10 fox, 1 wolf, and 21 dressed skins.

POSITION OF THE GERMAN ARMY ROUND PARIS.

The positions of the German army round Paris are now as follows: Fifth Corps and Landwehr of the Guard about Versailles and opposite Fort Valerien; half the Eleventh Corps opposite Fort Issy; Second Bavarian Corps opposite Fort Vanves and Montrouge; Sixth Corps, opposite Forts Bicetre and Ivry; thence up to the Canal de l'Ouere, at the north-east of Paris, the Wurttemberg division and half the Thirteenth Corps, both under the command of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg; opposite the north and north-west of the capital, the Guards, the Saxons (the Twelfth Corps), and the Fourth Corps, which last communicates on its right with the left of the Fifth Corps. This total force is equal to eight corps, or about 200,000 men, being a deduction of about 20 per cent. made on the full war strength. The investing force is drawn up in three main lines, the first being subdivided into sentries, pickets, and grand guards. There are telegraph lines run from the most advanced line of sentries to the rear, so that a force sufficient eventually to contest the ground with any force the French have yet sent out of Paris is collected within a very short time after the first alarm.

Mr. Garvie and Mr. Hill have been nominated for the vacant representation of Halifax in the Local Legislature. The nomination was a very quiet affair, as under the new ballot law there were no persons present except those immediately interested in it.

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

39-26i.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, Nov. 17, 1870.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 9 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.