

progressive motions of both ships, etc., so that as a general rule under fair conditions, the rate of good firing may be two to three minutes. The original difference in weight of metal thrown by the 8 in. and 9 in. guns should not be effected, therefore, by the rate of fire. But it will be influenced by another condition, not generally considered, in estimating the value of the lighter guns, viz., the inferior accuracy of the inferior calibre. That of both guns has been tried with the most extreme care at a target 1,300 yards distant—the 9 in. was found to strike 75 per cent. of its fire and the 8 in. 50 per cent. This difference was due entirely to conditions of weight and resistance of spherical bodies moving through the air, and to the pointing of them, both being adjusted with equal care. A sample of this practice may be seen at page 242 of my work on "Shells and Shell Guns," though introduced then to illustrate another application of the same principle. The weight of shells, then, that strike from an 8 in. gun will not when accuracy is involved, be equal to that from a 9 in. gun—and the difference in accuracy will reduce the weight of metal which strikes from 153 lbs. and 144 lbs to 77 lbs. from the 8 in. and 108 lbs from the 9 in., or in that proportion.

Again the charges of the shells enter into the question—the three 8 in. contain 6 lbs. of powder, and the two 9 in. a like quantity, but each of the 8 in. shells contains only 17 lb., while each of the 9 in. shells contain 3 lbs., and we know that the action of powder is in far greater ratio than its weight, that is the explosive force of the 8 in. to the 9 in. charges is in a greater ratio than the weight of the charges, 2 to 3. This is an important consideration as well as that of concentration by reason of greater weight.

Again, the penetration of the 9 in. shell is greater than that of the 8 in. shell, so that the former not only enters further into the opposing ship, but will carry with it a far greater bursting effect, individually. In the foregoing data, enough is stated with exactness to show that the Ordnance power of the two guns is hardly comparable, and that no effort should be spared to use the heavier calibre. Whenever possible to go above the 9 in. I would advise it, but never below it. And the *Ironsides* has shown the power of 11 in. broadsides as well as the facility of using such cannon. Whenever there is space on the deck that will allow the muzzle of a cannon to come in, if only clear of the inside, the gun may be fought; and any obstacles that are removable, ought to be made to give way without scruple.

SENATOR SUMNER.

HIS BIOGRAPHY.

Charles Sumner was born at Boston, U.S. on January 6th, 1811. He graduated at Harvard College in 1830, and studied law in the same institution after taking his degree. In early life he contributed to, and afterwards became editor of the *American Jurist*, and having been called to the bar in 1834 began to practice at Boston. He edited in, 1836, Dunlop's "Treatise on Admiralty Practice," visited Europe in 1837, and was present in Paris during General Cass' embassy. At the request of the Ambassador, he wrote a defence of the rights of the United States in reference to the questions

then pending between the two Governments.

He signalled himself by his opposition to the annexation of Texas, and by his support of Mr. Van Buren as candidate to the Presidency in 1848, and was elected to the Senate as successor to Mr. Daniel Webster in 1851. A few years before the breaking out of the war a violent attack was made upon him in the Senate House by Mr. Preston Brooks, a South Carolina member who had been enraged by Mr. Sumner's denunciation of his [Brook's] uncle; Senator Butler. His name is famous in Europe as the champion of slave abolition which, in 1861, he was willing to carry to an extreme in relation to the dispute between the Federal and Confederate Governments.

He, like many others Abolitionists from having been friendly, has become hostile to England owing to the course of public opinion in that country during the Civil War. His speech against the Johnston-Clarendon Treaty, in which he claimed that some six hundred millions of dollars as incidental damages due from England to the United States, for the course of the former in the unpleasantness between the North and South, was not provided for, was the cause that led to the rejection of the bill to ratify it. He recommended the surrender of Mason and Slidell in the Trent affair, whilst maintaining that English precedents were unfavorable to the right of the United States Government to retain them. He advocated the securing of the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures by Congress, and the arrest in the Senate of the Bill abolishing the neutrality laws which had been unanimously passed by the House of Representatives in a spirit of hostility to England. He was for several years Chairman of the Congressional Committee of Foreign Affairs, but after his violent attack upon President Grant some two or three years ago, he was displaced and has since been in opposition to the Administration. It is noteworthy that a short time after his attack on President Grant he moved a resolution in the Senate to prohibit the inscription of "Bulls Run" and other battles upon the Federal Flag, for which resolution, a vote of censure against him was passed by the Massachusetts Legislature; which however was a few days before his death formally rescinded. One of his last acts in the Senate, was conjointly with his colleague, Senator Boutwell, to make some decided speeches in opposition to Mr. Simmons, Collector of Boston, whose nomination had been procured by Gen. Butler, but the Senate confirmed the appointment. He published at Boston in 1850 "Orations and speeches" and a volume entitled "White Slavery in the Barbary States." He was also the author of several volumes or Federal Law Decisions by Judge Story and others.

In the German Reichstag, General Von Moltke, in the course of a speech in support of a new Military bill, said: "What we acquired in six months we shall have to protect by force of arms for half a century to come. France, notwithstanding a majority of her people are convinced of the necessity of peace, is imitating our Army organization." He concluded: "We have become powerful, but remain peaceful. We require an Army for defence, not conquest."

RECEPTION BY THE KING OF ITALY.—The King on the 23rd received some three thousand persons from all parts of the kingdom who came to congratulate him on the 25th anniversary of his accession. Signor Visconti Venosta, Minister for Foreign Affairs, presented to His Majesty an address from the American and English Ministers.

Paris, March 23.—In the Assembly to-day a protest was presented demanding the dissolution of the Chamber. The protest is signed by M. M. Gambetta, Ledru Rollin, Challolmed, Lacoër, Pargrat and Barodet.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 6th of March, 1874.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen as to the description of articles contemplated by the terms "Fish-hooks, nets and seine lines and twines, used in Schedule C to the Act 31 Victoria Chapter 4," and it is expedient that the meaning of the same should be defined and declared.

His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 4 Section of the Act 31st Victoria Chapter 6, has been pleased to Order and declare, and it is hereby Ordered and declared that the following words in Schedule C to the Act first above mentioned, viz.: "Fish-hooks, nets and seines, lines and twines" shall from and after the passing of this Order be taken to mean Fish-hooks, fishing nets, and seines and fishing lines and twines, and no other—and that the Collector of Customs at any Port at which such goods shall be imported, be and he is hereby authorized before passing to a free entry of such articles to require the importer thereof to make oath to the fact that such nets, seines, lines and twines are so imported for fishing purposes only.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

13-3

C. P. C.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 6th of March, 1874.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen as to whether any or what duty is payable on the article known as "Boot Felt" or "Patent Felt," and it is expedient that such doubts be removed.

His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Treasury Board, and under the provisions of the 4th Section of the Act 31st Victoria, Chapter 6, has been pleased to Order and declare, and it is hereby Ordered and declared that the articles known as "Boot Felt" or "Patent Felt," may be imported into Canada free of Customs duty, under the article mentioned in the Free List (Schedule C) of the Customs Tariff now in Force as "Felt for Hats and Boots."

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

13-3

C. P. C.