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FRENCH NAVAL TACTICS.—CONCLUSION.

From the United States Army and Navy Journal.

GETTING UNDER WAY AND COMING TO

A FLEET should as much as possible get under way and come to anchor in order. If the flag-ship does not occupy an outside berth at the time of getting under way, the admiral designates some other vessel to lead the fleet out. The ship indicated will steer such a course, and regulate her speed in such a manner, that the order of steaming or sailing signalled may be easily and promptly formed. If no particular order be signalled then the order in which the fleet was anchored will be continued after getting under way.

Approaching an anchorage in the absence of signals, the fleet is to anchor in the order in which it then is.

The signal "to anchor together," is always accompanied by the flag of execution at the moment of hauling down this flag every ship should let go her anchor.

Ships not in their stations when signal is made do not anchor till in the proper bearing and distance required by their position in the prescribed order.

UNDER WAY.

The flag ship always takes No. 1, so that in the line ahead, natural order, it is the leading ship, and at the extremity of one of the wings in the line abreast or on a line of bearing, whether in the natural or inverted order.

The object of this arrangement is to permit the admiral to lead the fleet without constantly resorting to signals whenever the fleet is formed in line ahead, natural order, or when in other words it has to turn to the side on which the flag-ship is placed.

Should the admiral place himself outside the line or change his station the vessel which replaces him takes his number and with it the duty of leading the fleet, conformably to instructions.

The flag-ship takes the number assigned and the station it occupies for the time being.

Whenever the course of the fleet carries it in the vicinity of land, the admiral should as much as possible place himself inside (nearest the land).

Unless the admiral makes his manoeuvres independently, or has taken a position outside the line, every ship should closely follow his motion, either in changing course or performing a particular manoeuvre.

In whatever order the fleet may be formed a compass signal hoisted by itself will indicate the course to be steered.

According to the order in which the fleet may be formed, it will change to the course signalled either by a countermarch or a conversion so as to preserve the same order on the new course.

Should the fleet become dispersed through any cause whatever, it will reform in the last order signalled, unless the admiral prescribe some other.

While the fleet is under way ships are bound to keep their stations only within the limits necessary to prevent collisions, and to permit if need be a sudden change of course.

Every time the rectification flag is hoisted by the admiral the order should be rectified. The regulator hoists the same flag, and the other ships hoist it at half mast, only running it up when in position. As soon as the order is rectified the flag is hauled down.

When under way every ship should make known any changes affecting her engines. The balls bent to the halliards leading from the main top-gallant yard are for this purpose.

When the fleet stops there are five different conditions under which the fires are to be kept.

1st. Pushed back to the bottom of the furnaces, in which case the fleet cannot start ahead again under an hour.

2nd. If the fires have been allowed to fall, the fleet should be able to start ahead again in half an hour after the signal is made to raise fires.

3rd. When the fires are kept up under one boiler, the rest being pushed back, each ship should at the expiration of fifteen minutes be able to execute an evolution, or to separate herself from a ship in dangerous proximity.

4th. When the signal to stop is followed by the signal to keep fires lighted, each ship should be able to start ahead again in fifteen minutes from the time of giving the order.

5th. When the signal is made to stop simply, without being followed by another signal the engines must be kept in condition to obey the first order, and each ship must maintain her position.

Position lights are the lights which at night every ship hoists forward and aft, to indicate her movements and her position.

Generally the position light consists of two lights at the peak and one on the bowsprit.

Position lights may be made to indicate the ships' numbers, by each ship raising a distinct combination, varying the number and position of the lights at the peak.

At night whatever may be the order, in

which the fleet is formed, the admiral may by means of his stern lights and showing his position lights, execute any change of course without further signal, provided he be at the head of the line, or on the side towards which the fleet should turn.

The other ships should be attentive to the movements of the admiral, and execute the necessary manoeuvre for restoring the fleet to the order in which it was before the position lights were hoisted.

BATTLE.

A fleet to be prepared for action should have all the fires lighted.

No captain should engage the enemy except by signal from the commander-in-chief or in accordance with previous instructions. Should the darkness of the night, a fog, or the peculiar position of the fleet not permit the use of signals, every commanding officer, must act according to circumstances.

The admiral should make known to the captains the plan of attack, as well as the manoeuvres by which he purposes to execute it.

After the action once begins he abstains as much as possible from further signalling.*

Unless there be orders to the contrary, every captain finding himself in position to run down an enemy's ship should not hesitate to do so, that mode of fighting being one of the principal offensive elements of an iron-clad fleet. The fleet which can assume the character of pursuer has a marked advantage over the one forced into the position of being pursued.

When two fleets steer for each other for the purpose of ramming, the ships which miss the shock and pass through the enemy's line should immediately turn to renew the attack, going to starboard or port as previously directed by the admiral.

The action having become general, almost everything must be left to the courage and skill of the captains.

In no case will the previous orders of the admiral excuse the inaction of any part of fleet during the fight.†

The defence of the flag-ship is confided to the fleet—that of ships carrying the flag of a flag officer, or the broad pennant of a com-

*Lord Collingwood, in a letter describing the battle of Trafalgar, remarks: "As the mode of our attack had been previously determined on, and communicated to the flag officers and captains, few signals were necessary, and none were made, except in direct close order as the lines bore down."

†This cannot fail to remind the professional reader of the well known clause in Nelson's celebrated order, published to his fleet shortly before the battle just referred to. "In case signals cannot be seen or clearly understood, no captain can do very wrong if he places his ship alongside that of an enemy."

mander of a division to the particular division to which he belongs.

No ship without orders should separate herself from the fleet during battle to pursue any of the enemy's vessels that may retire.

Those ships which are not stationed in the line of battle should exert themselves to secure disabled ships to destroy fire ships and torpedo vessels of the enemy, and to cover the movements of their own ships provided with incendiary or explosive materials.

A captain having exhausted every means of defence, and all further resistance becoming impossible, he should if practicable save his crew and destroy his vessel rather than surrender her to the enemy.

RULES GOVERNING AUTUMNAL CAMPAIGN AT WOOLMER.

The following are the regulations governing the Umpire Staff at the Autumnal Manœuvres of the British Troops, and the rules for the guidance of the troops while in action; it will be seen that the details have been carefully considered.

"1. The umpire-in-chief will be his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, or other General officer commanding.

"2. The umpire Staff will be distinguished by a broad white band round the right arm, above the elbow.

"3. All orders from the umpire Staff are to be considered as directly emanating from the umpire-in-chief, and are to be carried out with alacrity.

"4. No general, or other officer commanding a brigade, regiment or battery, is, on any account, to enter into a discussion with the umpires.

"5. The umpires may halt any body of troops and order them to retire behind the first line, or to any position indicated, and in case of collision, the umpire may decide whether a body of troops has become so non-effective as to be withdrawn from immediate action, or whether it is to take no further part in that day's manœuvres, or whether it is to be sent to the reserve.

"6. The umpires will decide on the actual present circumstances, without reference to their effect on the general course of the manœuvres.

But the following rules laid down for the guidance of the troops will better explain the purport of this novel feature in mimic warfare:—

"1. The opposing forces will be either dressed differently (dress and undress), or one side will be distinguished by wearing forage caps, or, as to-morrow, by green leaves or heather in their head-dress *vide* paragraph 4 of Army Corps Orders of this date.

"2. The umpires are general umpires for all arms, and the umpire on the spot will decide all questions connected with artillery cavalry, or infantry.

"3. The umpires shall take their posts between the opposing forces in the most advantageous position; they will be distributed, as nearly as possible, two in the centre and two towards each flank.

"5. No troops are to approach within 100 yards of an opposing force; as a general rule the weaker body should retire; if for any reason it does not do so before the limit laid down is attained, the opposing forces are to halt, order arms, return swords, and wait until the umpire decides which is to all back.

"6. Lines are not to exchange volleys nearer than 250 yards.

"7. Skirmishers are to cease firing when within 200 yards of opposing skirmishers.

"8. Cavalry charges, to be considered effective by the umpires, must be delivered with proper energy; the charging force must be halted when within 100 yards of the opposing body.

"9. Cavalry and artillery are not to remain halted under effective fire of infantry or artillery.

"10. Skirmishers and artillery are not to move across a plain commanded by enemy's cavalry, unless supported.

"11. Guns limbered up, if unsupported or weakly protected, may be captured by cavalry, or infantry skirmishers.

"12. Beaten cavalry must retire at a trot. Victorious cavalry may follow at a walk at 300 yards distance.

"13. A battalion in square unshaken, cannot be attacked by single squadrons of cavalry. Three or four squadrons may attack, if the square is assailable from different sides.

"14. When infantry are defeated by infantry (according to the umpire's decision), the victors may pursue at 300 yards distance.

"15. Obstructions are only to be considered tactical obstructions when they form actual natural obstructions, or are on prescribed ground.

"16. The cease fire and halt are on no account to be sounded by any regiment for the purpose of carrying out regimental details, but words of command only are to be issued.

"17. Infantry will never fix bayonets, except when ordered to receive cavalry.

"18. Villages with troops formed in front of them are to be considered as occupied.

"19. General officers will take care that all hurry and forced rate of marching is prevented; the movements should be made with the greatest deliberation, and order and regularity must be maintained. When troops are broken by circumstances of ground, or otherwise, they should be reformed on the first opportunity.

"20. It is essential that the most economical use of ammunition should be inculcated and enforced. Regiments and Batteries found to have made a profuse and indiscriminate expenditure must not expect to have it replaced.

"21. Railways are only to be crossed by the regular bridges and crossings.

"22. Firing near buildings, or stack-yards should be avoided as much as possible, and every precaution taken to guard against fire.

"23. Great vigilance is required to detect and not to give weight to 'manœuvre tricks,' such as too great extension of the line for the purpose of surrounding, or the renewed attacks of troops already beaten.

"24. The probable effect of fire, especially of artillery, must be considered, also, whether there is confusion or absence of confusion.

"25. Repeated attacks by the same body of cavalry are absurd and impracticable in real battle.

"26. The supposed destruction of bridges may be indicated by a flag, or by occupation of the bridges by a party of Engineers. The umpires will determine how long it will require to repair the bridges.

"27. When the 'cease fire,' 'halt,' followed by 'officers' call' is sounded, officers commanding Divisions and Brigades will repair to the umpire-in-chief, and the troops will encamp, or wait for orders, according to circumstances.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

An able correspondent of the *Hamilton Spectator*, writing under the signature of "Canadian," addresses the young men of Canada as follows:—

The admission of British Columbia into the New Dominion adds the last link that binds together the long lines of Provinces from the Atlantic to the Pacific. By calling the whole Canada we are but restoring an ancient name, and the one under which the country was ceded by France to Britain at the Treaty of Paris in 1763. Too little attention has been given by the Canadian press to this great event in our history, the step towards the Consolidation of our grand Confederation.

From the eastern shores of Newfoundland—which all true Canadians must regret is not one with us—to the boundary of Alaska, the Dominion extends over ninety two degrees of longitude, and from its southern limits in latitude forty-two to the Arctic ocean, it covers thirty degrees of latitude. Thus from east to west Canada extends three thousand five hundred miles, and from the parallel of Corsica in the Mediterranean, to the Arctic ocean, it stretches over two thousand one hundred miles, still leaving out in the cold many immenso islands to the northward.

On the Atlantic side our Dominion looks out far towards Europe, and one the west, the magnificent Province of British Columbia opens our portals to Japan, China, Australia, and to the marvellous trade to be developed in the vast Pacific. The Provinces on both oceans are rich almost beyond any other lands, in all the precious metals and minerals, of which coal, iron, gold, silver, copper, and lead are foremost; while their seas, rivers and lakes swarm with the most valuable fish. Through all the long line of Provinces intervening over the two thousand miles of the valley of the magnificent St. Lawrence, up the fifteen hundred miles of the great Saskatchewan to the hoary Rocky Mountains and down to the Mackenzie, two thousand miles to the Arctic ocean, over all these vast regions the earth abounds with the richest mineral wealth, coal fields covering larger areas than many European kingdoms, side by side with iron of the finest quality, with gold and silver, copper, lead and minerals used in all the arts and for all the various purposes required in civilized life. These have been scored up for unnumbered ages, untouched by the rude hand of the savage, and waiting for the coming of a new race. Then the climate is the healthiest and most invigorating, and the soil being in the best part of the temperate zone, far surpasses in value any other on the continent.

Canada is more than a million square miles greater than the United States. Her long line of coasts, and deeply indented bays of fifteen thousand miles, studded with Archipelagoes on the grandest scale are washed by the three great oceans. Its invigorating climate will develop as fine a race of men as ever lived on the earth, and make it the seat of Empire in the Western World. Its position, its interior, more inaccessible than Scythian fastnesses—its mighty rivers and lakes—its vast forests and mountains—make it perfectly impregnable. Its splendid fisheries over vast oceans, mighty rivers, and inland seas are the finest nurseries for seamen the world ever saw.

We now number four millions of people. In our future the various provinces have a common bond of union to link them together and bind them to the Empire, whose

History sheds such lustre on the annals of the world. Britain in Europe stands a beacon of light in her constitutional government, giving the most complete protection with the greatest freedom to the subject. Canada holds a similar position on this continent, and there is even more necessity for such an example in the new than in the old world for we look in vain over any other portion of the continent for that protection to life and property, with that ample personal liberty, which as British subjects we have been accustomed to enjoy. And it promises well for our future that while on the continent of Europe, self-government is but an experiment amongst the most enlightened nations of the old world, and revolution and counter revolution in the republics of the new, is their normal condition, that Parliament, giving security and liberty, has been a complete success in Canada. Thanks to the moderation and good sense of her people.

Each Province in our Dominion will necessarily have its local questions and local politics, around which party battles will be fought.

These Provinces, however large, are only municipalities, and to them will necessarily fall the administration of local affairs. There need, therefore, be no impediment to the formation of a great Canadian party, with an essentially national policy, whose object should be the consolidation of our vast Confederation into one homogenous whole, a party of progress which shall labor to improve our constitution, and to develop our vast resources to the utmost, a party whose aim shall be to secure our people from the anarchy which reigns over so much of this continent—for anarchy, under the name of liberty, is the curse of the new world. It should be the aim of such a party, too, to seek for sounder relations with the rest of the empire, and, if possible, permanent union. By moderation, by forbearance, this, I believe, can be done; and it most assuredly is a policy promising such a glorious future as to be worthy of the utmost effort and sacrifice of every Canadian. But if there be not the wisdom and moderation in the statesmen and people of Britain and Canada, to bind the whole in one harmonious empire, then we should shape our institutions as to prepare for an independent nationality.

Our brave forefathers have laid the foundation of what is sure to become a mighty nation. They have handed down to us a glorious inheritance, which was secured by their foresight, defended by their heroism and consecrated by their blood. We would be unworthy descendants of so noble a parentage if we were to allow such an inheritance to be marred in passing through our hands. It becomes us to leave it for our children better even than we received it, to see to it that no vicious principles undermine our political fabric, which may work our ruin. We should treat every man as the enemy of his country who dares to breathe any other future for Canada than as part of, in time to become the head of, that grand old empire whose flag for a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze; or, if that cannot be, then we should labour for an independent nationality on the only principles that have been found by experience to secure true liberty with complete protection.

A recent English writer says that Canadians are never hurried; they do things calmly. But there is surely a greatness, a sublimity, in the birth of a nation of such vast extent and resources sufficient to call forth the enthusiasm of even our non-mer-

curial race. There are laurels, too, to be won, worthy of the loftiest ambition in the future of this mighty trans-continental empire. The line of demarcation between Canada and the Republic is becoming more distinct every hour; no one who understands the genius of the two peoples can for a moment believe that they could ever cease. Their divergence is more and more marked every year, and from their origin, there never was any probability, not even the remotest, of a willing union. Foreigners alone have advanced the possibility of such a union; but they do it in ignorance of the deep and wide spread sentiments of all true Canadians. There is power in four millions of people equal to the great duty, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific there will be a ready response to the call for union on the common basis of a united empire, and, failing that, an independent nationality.

THE LAND IN AMERICA.

It has been supposed that the quantity of land available for settlement in the United States was practically inexhaustible. The rapidity, however, with which the world moves now-a-days is such, as to make it very difficult to know what provision will be sufficient for the human race, within a certain number of years. At all events like the alarmists about the exhaustion of coal in England, the alarmists of the United States already begin to express apprehension on account of the scarcity of land. A year ago it was calculated that there were still at the disposal of the American Government 1,387,732,209 acres—three times as large as all Europe outside of Russia. But then out of this enormous quantity, there is to be cut the huge cantle of 360,000,000 acres which are situated in Alaska, and are not likely to be very useful for purposes of settlement at all events for a long time to come. Then there are the water surfaces, mountainous slopes, and the arid plains of what has been called the great American desert, all of which being allowed for, it is supposed that there will not remain more than 450,000,000 acres of really available land, which would give only twelve acres to each one of the United States, and and out of this 200,000,000 has been given away to railways. Of course the land thus given for railway purposes is available for settlement—more available indeed, than the lands belonging to the American Government. But they are so much taken out of the territory applicable to free grants to settlers. According to the statements just exhibited, there will even now be some 250,000,000 of acres left for this purpose, and as the free grants are of 80 acres each, there is not more than enough to accommodate some 3,122,200 of settlers. It is true that will probably give a population nearly equal to the present number of American citizens, so that we may expect there will be land enough to supply all applicants during the next two generations. Still the facts respecting this system of land granting are a little curious; for at the very time that the Government of the United States is offering grants of lands for nothing, these great Railway Companies of the West, are rapidly selling the lands just decided to them, for prices running from \$3 to \$10 and \$12 per acre. We have before us, for example, the advertisement of a company owning twenty miles of wild land on each side of its projected railway, which is prohibited by the deed of mortgage given to secure its bonds, from selling at less than \$4 per acre.

The Illinois Central Railway sells its lands at \$10 or more. The conclusion is that as a rule, persons that want lands will have to buy them or to go for them where they ought to be paid to settle on account of the remoteness of markets. The holders of land for sale will be the great railway companies, but they will have given a value to the land, before they place them on the market.

MANUFACTURE OF NEW CANNONS.

The Royal Gun Factories are now fully employed, under the direction of Colonel Campbell in producing the new descriptions of ordnance which the recent revolution in the science of artillery has rendered necessary. The largest order on hand is that which demands the immediate manufacture of twenty-seven batteries of the new 16-pounder field gun, six guns in each battery, or 162 guns in all. Like most guns of modern description, they are built upon Mr. Frazer's excellent system, and are as much admired for handsome and symmetrical appearance as for the effective work which the simple gun has proved them to be capable of. The first battery of six guns was issued last week into the hands of the Control Department; and at the same time the Royal Carriage Department turned out iron gun-carriages and limbers for two complete batteries, so that the equipment of the first will be soon accomplished. The Artillery Field Batteries, when armed with the new weapon will gain immensely by the increased weight of the projectile without the slightest sacrifice of mobility. In fact, the new 16 pounder steel gun is lighter by $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. than the old 9 pounder bronze gun, the latter weighing 15 cwt. and the former 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. Thirteen of the 35 ton guns, on the model of the "Woolwich Infant," are in course of manufacture, and nine of them are ordered to be bored out to a calibre of 12 inches, like the one now awaiting further trial at the butts. The remainder are either to be left unbored for the present or to stop at 11 6 inch. There is some talk of a larger gun still, which shall eclipse anything in existence, but the 35 ton gun is probably as large as any that is likely to be produced or even to be required for some years to come, but, as a matter of theory, plans and estimates have been worked out for the construction of a 14 inch gun to weigh 60 tons, but before such a gun can be made, a new plant and special machinery must be provided.—*Volunteer News.*

The officers of one of the regiments, according to the *Spectator*, ordered to take part in the Hampshire campaign, have ordered a moveable canteen, a carriage ten feet long and five feet wide with a roof, and fitted up with three oak vats for beer, "a large supply of wines, spirits, and cooling drinks," baking apparatus, and places for storing 430 two-pound loaves of bread. The canteen will be drawn by two horses, will hold four men on the box and the canteen sergeant inside, and will be no should imagine, about as heavy an impediment as a cavalry regiment could well lug about. We thought the arrangements were to approach as near as possible to those of an actual campaign, but perhaps the Tenth consider that they could carry their canteen with them even into battle. It would travel as easily as an artillery wagon, and would only need iron-plating to be safe under fire. One wonders whether officers selected by competition instead of money will build carriages to carry about oak vats full of beer and racks of bottles of lemonade.

A FEW THOUGHTS ON THE ARTILLERY

ITS CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

BY AN ARTILLERY OFFICER.

WHAT WE HAVE TO LEARN.

A CHIEF OF ARTILLERY WANTED.

If it be admitted that our position is not what it should be, what do we need? If there is any approach to unanimity on any point in the artillery, it is to the effect that our greatest need is a Chief of Artillery. This subject has often been agitated, but generally coupled with propositions of reform too radical to meet approval at once. It has sometimes been frowned upon by officers of high rank in our arm because they "wanted no king." At times when the occasion seemed propitious for advantageous legislation, the scheme has failed because the support of the artillery could not be concentrated upon any one plan. Charges of "axes to grind" have been freely bandied about, and little credit given for motives which would lead officers to regard the general good of the artillery rather than self interest.

It seems to the writer that this subject is one that ought to be considered without any reference to corps organization, consolidation, or any of the plans proposed from time to time. We want a chief to direct and encourage investigation and experiment; to establish a general and uniform system of instruction; to urge in our behalf needful legislation and regulations; to give us coherency and strength. Our weakness lies in our dispersion and isolation, with everything to stagnate the mind and crush out ambition. To acquire knowledge for knowledge's sake is rarely done. Some outward spur is needed, some hope of reward, some dread of failure. What future has an artillery officer except such as chance may determine? The indifferent, the ignorant and inefficient come to their reward by ordinary promotion as soon as the ambitious, the laborious, and accomplished officers. No matter how aspiring or enthusiastic the young officer may be, no matter how much he may strive to excel, a few years of service generally shows him the uselessness of swimming against the tide, and he floats away with the current, as listless and spiritless as his predecessors. Once in a generation or two some great convulsion like our civil war may bring these men to the surface, but even then the chances are that they are pushed aside by some one of political influence. With an established head it is impossible that merit should not be more freely recognized.

CONSOLIDATION WITH THE ORDNANCE.

Kindred to this subject of a Chief of Artillery, and of equal importance to us, is that of our relationship to the Ordnance Department. Every year makes it clearer and clearer that the existing arrangement is an effectual bar to all substantial progress and reform to the artillery, not for the best interests of service, and fraught with danger to the Ordnance Corps itself. It was a matter of vastly less importance twenty or even ten years ago, before the wonderful development of artillery had occurred. The questions then agitated were such as properly belonged to a bureau of construction, and had reference more particularly to the manufacture of arms and of powder. The published records of the department shows that these points occupied its entire attention. But a thousand questions with regard to material and the science of gunnery have since arisen, which the Ordnance Depart-

ment has not and cannot adequately consider until it is brought into closer relations with the artillery. The proofs of this are ample. In other words, it results from the present organization of the two corps that a very important and extensive field is occupied by neither. The Ordnance Department claims the title to it and prevents entry on our part, but does not work it itself. The exigencies of the times have forced the Ordnance either to attempt to control matters where success cannot be had unless theory and experience go hand in hand, or to yield to us a greater share in the management.

It is the writer's experiences that the intercourse of the Ordnance with the artillery has been characterized by liberality and a readiness to conform promptly to all suggestions of merit emanating from the artillery. But it is true that if we had a more direct interest in making these suggestions, a hundred would be made where one is now. The adaptability or non-adaptability of Ordnance material for the purposes for which it is intended becomes apparent only in use; and nearly every change for the better that is made in the construction, must of necessity be due to recommendations of officers in whose hands the material has been placed. It is a very dangerous thing to trust to theory to the exclusion of experience. It is a simple and plausible theory that Rodman's plan of casting guns without preponderance so essential in large calibres, should, for uniformity's sake, be followed in the field artillery; it is a fair deduction of the theory that this enables us to dispense with elevating screws for the 3 inch and 4½-inch guns, and to give the elevation by the hand, a handspike, or ratchetpost; but experience will suggest some very powerful reasons against so radical a change.

It is easy to make a gun-carriage which shall conform to the theory of struts, and resist all the shocks of firing and transportation; and yet the carriage may be absolutely unserviceable by reason of non-attention to details of construction, such as only experience can indicate.

The iron mortar-beds may have the necessary weight, strength and bearing, to resist recoil and yet by forgetting that a change in their construction involves corresponding changes in the mortar-waggon, it may happen that but one mortar can now be carried, where three of the old pattern were carried.

These illustrations are given in spirit very far from that of hostile criticism, but to make clearer the point that the entire separation of artillery and Ordnance is unnatural, and injurious to the service; because the Ordnance must lack a clear conception of the needs and requirements of the artillery, so long as their conclusions are drawn so largely from theory, and their actual information procured in the loose, disjointed, and roundabout way in which it is now obtained.

But it is often said, Why should the Ordnance be merged with the cavalry or infantry, since it supplies the arms of service? If this argument does any execution, it is at the breech rather than at the muzzle, for our reasoning is not based on such a supposition, but on the fact that while the present organization is calculated to keep the artillery in leading strings forever, the Ordnance Corps does not and cannot do justice to what we may call the subject of experimental artillery. We argue in favor of a reorganization of the two corps, primarily because it is a vital matter to us; and for the additional reason that the interests of the service would be greatly benefited, over and above the benefit which would accrue from an improved Artillery corps. If the

argument or statements we have quoted prove anything, it is that the Ordnance Corps should avail itself to the fullest extent of the experience of the officers of all branches of service for which it furnishes arms and equipments. It will not, however, be seriously contended that any such intimate relations exist between the infantry or cavalry and the Ordnance, since the few arms and equipments used by the cavalry and infantry are to those required by the artillery as 1 to 1,000.

It has been suggested that the Chief of Ordnance should also be the Chief of Artillery, but this proposition is received with greater horror, apparently, than one for organizing the artillery under a separate head. In approaching this subject some Ordnance officers appear to be under a nightmare of apprehension that it covers a conspiracy to turn them out of their pleasant quarters en masse, and, after seizing the spoils, to consign them to the damp casemates and dreary surroundings of our permanent works. These fearful forebodings came only from a disordered imagination. The apprehensions of another class, that had we the power we would enter upon a course of turning and overturning, until "confusion worse confounded" would result, are equally visionary. Dissatisfaction at our own condition, and not envy of or hostility to our neighbors, is the controlling motive.

What reasonable objection can be urged against a plan of reorganization or union, which would enable a Chief of Ordnance and Artillery to avail himself of the experience or aptitude of such artillery officers as might be useful in the Bureau of Construction, and to transfer to the line or other duties from time to time those Ordnance officers who do not excel in the discharge of the special duties of their position? It cannot be claimed that no such cases exist; that the artillery officers are all of a lower grade of intelligence, and that all Ordnance officers are incipient Rodmans and Bentons. Nor can the subject be discussed with advantage from any standpoint of this nature. The time is not far distant when it must be met by something besides smiles and ridicule. When it shall become apparent, as an educated and thoroughly informed body, we are behind the artillery service of any other first-class power in the world; that our education is systematically confined to the veriest details of our profession; that the artillery of to-day is not materially different from that of fifteen years ago, or, in other words, that we have failed to keep abreast with the progress of the times; when this becomes more apparent, we say, candor and injustice will ascribe the fault to our pernicious organization, which neither encourages nor permits any independence of thought or action. And if at the same time it shall appear that in very many matters neglected by us, as not in our sphere, the Ordnance Corps is no less deficient, it may be ascribed to their faulty organization; and it may then be concluded that the separation of the two corps is an unnatural one, damaging to the efficiency of both.

We suggest no plan of consolidation, submitting only as a starting point the principle that the highest place in the synagogue should be as open to an artillery officer as to an Ordnance officer, and that there should be an end to the exclusiveness which has so effectually shut us out from the higher walks of our profession.

As is well known, the House Military Committee, in its special report on Army organization in 1869, recommended the consolidation of the two corps. The following views were elicited by the committee:

MAJOR-GENERAL HUMPHREYS.

After giving a sketch of the organization of the Ordnance Corps, General Humphreys remarks:

The organization of that department was understood to have greatly improved the ordnance of the military establishment in all its branches.

Q. Affiliated with the Artillery Corps and was part of it?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you think the improved condition you mention is owing to the organization of the corps?

A. Yes, I think so.

Q. Was it the organization of the corps or the education they received?

A. As to the organization of the corps contributed largely to the result.

The investigations connected with its duties require a great deal of study. The improvement, of course, arose from both causes. I am unable to give each its due weight in the result. I know that the improvement has been very great.

It is true that similar advances have been made during all this time in the armament of other nations, just as there have been great advances in all arts and manufactures, and industrial pursuits of every kind.

We place in italics so much of General Humphreys's testimony as seems to us to be a logical refutation of his opinion that the improvement was due principally to the organization, since the same improvement, or greater to be placed in other countries where the ordnance has not a separate organization.

All that General Humphreys urges was urged with a greater force against the consolidation of the topographical engineers and engineers proper.

The cause of the improvement is much more easily explained.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK.

Q. In your opinion what would be the property of consolidating the Army and Naval Ordnance Corps?

A. That I have not thought of. I may say here, however, if you think proper, that the only plan I can suggest would be to unite the artillery head and detail for ordnance duty artillery officers from time to time.

Q. What would be your recommendation for the management of the Artillery and Ordnance Corp if they were combined?

A. I have not given the subject that kind of thought that would enable me to express any valuable opinion on it. I believe, however, that a wise combination might be made of the artillery officers and those necessary to select for ordnance duty.

Whether the business of fabrication should be continued in connection with the Ordnance Department, or whether it should be done entirely by contract, is another matter to be considered.

Q. So far as taking care of the arsenals, and keeping arms, and the protection of property are concerned, is there any reason why intelligent artillery officers might not be detailed for that duty?

A. I see none. If there is any special knowledge required in taking care of an arsenal, it is a matter of education, and officers of the Ordnance Department have to learn it just as the artillery officers would. The artillery officers when first detailed for this duty would know as much about it as those belonging to the Ordnance Department when first detailed.

Q. Have the ordnance and artillery ever been together?

A. Not to my knowledge; but there has always been an attempt to bring them together in my time. The artillery have felt that they ought to have more control over the ordnance which they have to use, and there has been a disposition to consolidate the corps for many years. The artillery claim that they are a scientific corps, and that the ordnance should belong to their department. That question was agitated many years ago, probably the war stopped the agitation, but it existed before the war, and has been renewed since.

MAJOR-GENERAL McDOWELL.

Q. What is your opinion as to the propriety of consolidating the artillery arm of the service with the Ordnance Department?

A. If you had asked the question as to whether a corps could not have been constituted that would do these two services better than the present two organizations, I should say, yes.

Q. Give your reasons for this.

A. We have now a body of officers—artillerists—who have no lot or part in the device of the artillery and munitions they use, and a body of officers—Ordnance Corps—who do not use, or whose duty it is not to use the guns and projectiles and munitions they make. This, it is true, applies, but in far less degree, to the other arms of the service; but in the artillery good should come of there being a closer connection between the theory and practice of the art than exists. In both the English and French service the ord-

nance and artillery—such as the latter is with us—from one corps.

Q. Were they ever so in our service?

A. In the Mexican war General Scott used the ordnance officers in his siege artillery; they also served in the light battery. (General McDowell might have added, while in the artillery officers whose places were thus taken were serving as Infantry.) I find we have had an Ordnance Department in which officers of artillery were on duty at arsenals. We had a light artillery at that time; nothing but heavy guns on the seaboard fortifications. We did not have the light artillery until 1838. There are many inconveniences in having the ordnance and artillery distinct, but it has also its good side; there is also a good deal to be said in favor of it.

Q. Has this question ever been debated in the Army?

A. Yes, to a considerable extent. The artillery men mostly desire it, but the Ordnance Corps oppose the consolidation. They command their own arsenals and report only to their own chief in Washington; they have their appropriations and construct all their own buildings, and the consequence is, you see the ordnance establishments are very much better than any other part of the service. They have a very strong esprit de corps, and would very much dislike to see themselves merged into any other branch. (The difficulties I see in the way of more of a personal nature than anything else. You get considerable advantage in keeping a man on some special subject. But as the making of ordnance is not the end but the means, and as the effective use of what is prepared requires more in the man than ever as much ability as the preparation, I think the artillery should be raised to as high a degree of excellence as the ordnance.)

[Perhaps the esprit de corps of the ordnance is explained by the following figures given by General McDowell, taken into account with what he says about the "ordnance establishments:"]

The proportion of field officers to all grades in the ordnance is 17 to 81, or 1 in 3 13-17. In the artillery, of 52 officers, there are 5 field officers, or 1 in 10 2-3.

[The artillery has neither the benefit of fine "establishments" nor rapid promotion, and has preserved its esprit de corps rather by lack of than through excess of favor.]

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS.

Q. Please give the Committee your judgment on the propriety of consolidating the Ordnance Corps with the artillery?

A. I should prefer it as it is, because the preparing of ammunition, and storing of ammunition and furnishing ammunition are all special services; and it is not natural to suppose that an officer detailed temporarily to do such duty would take so great interest in it as one who had been appointed to the position on account of his scientific attainments. The latter would take special pains, not only to keep himself up to the mark, but would endeavour, as far as possible, to improve a person only engaged temporarily, in a thing will not take so much interest in it as one who is engaged in it permanently. (General Thomas has here given the argument usually relied upon as conclusive against consolidation. It is fully answered by the fact that our organization is exceptional to that of all other great powers, and it cannot be maintained that we are benefited by the exception. And that ordnance officers, as a body, are ordnance officers by reason of possessing any greater scientific attainments than may be found under parallel circumstances, in a like number of artillery officers, we do not admit. That service in the Ordnance Corps is calculated to develop certain intellectual faculties which may not be equally exercised in the artillery may be true; and it is this opportunity which we seek as a right.)

Q. What would be your opinion as to the propriety of merging the Ordnance and Artillery Corps?

A. Never having served in either, and not being able to give any reasons, I probably ought not to give any answer. I should say, from the experience and knowledge that I have on the subject, that there would be a great deal of propriety in merging them.

GENERAL RUFFS INGALLS.

Q. Please state to the Committee your opinion as to the propriety of consolidating the ordnance and artillery into one corps?

A. As an original proposition in the organization of the Army, I would not hesitate to say that the ordnance and artillery should be one corps, because their duties are so intimately connected. To make an officer efficient as an artillerist, he ought to have the advantages which an ordnance education will give him. There may be a practical difficulty in the consolidation of the two branches under the existing circumstances. The two having been separate, the standard of qualification for artillery officers has been much below that of the ordnance service, so that in fact the great proportion of artillery officers

would be quite inefficient as ordnance officers; and if they were consolidated, therefore, it would not be expedient to assign artillery officers to ordnance duty, except to a limited number, from the entire corps.

Q. Are ordnance officers on the other hand, qualified to act as artillery officers?

A. As a rule the ordnance officers would very soon qualify themselves to act as artillery officers. As a corps they are very superior officers.

Q. Are the duties of the two corps sufficiently similar to make it practicable to adjust these difficulties which you suggest, in case of consolidation?

A. I do not think there would be any lack of efficiency in consequence of consolidation.

[It is evident from General Schofield's last reply, that the practical difficulty he suggests does not carry great weight with it in his own eyes, on the contrary, his remarks furnish one of the strongest arguments for consolidation. It is not to be supposed that the head of the consolidated corps would assign incompetent officers to duty in the Ordnance Department. There might be but one officer fit for the assignment, and there might be a score. Be the number few or many, it would certainly begin to increase rapidly from the very instant of consolidation. Artillery officers would strive to qualify themselves for the new duties, and ordnance officers would strive to qualify themselves better for their old duties. The standard of admission would be higher and uniform, and the artillery would stand for the first time on firm ground, with inducement and opportunity for progress.]

Pending a reorganization and union, our corps should be fairly represented on all boards appointed to take action on any subject pertaining to artillery. The Chief of Ordnance has recently been in the habit of giving the artillery representation in certain boards, but it is not enough that the rule should be permissive only; it should be obligatory. It may be said with truth that the cavalry and infantry should also be represented, when matters pertaining to those arms are under consideration, but our concern just now is for ourselves. The Chief of Ordnance has recognized the principle involved, by his voluntary and liberal action in this respect, and all we ask is, that our representation may be authoritatively recognized as a right and not a privilege.

Not only on the boards convened for the consideration of matters specially relating to the artillery should we have a place, but also on the mixed experimental boards for testing the relative powers of attack and defence. Our interest in the question cannot be considered remote, since whatever may be the decision arrived at, we will have to put the theories to the actual tests. It is true that certain officers of artillery have been invited to witness the experiments, but here again it is a courtesy and not a right.

In dwelling upon our connection with the ordnance, let it not be thought that our relations to the engineers are too unimportant for comment. There is here much food for reflection; but we will do no more at this time than to enter our protest against the depreciated estimation in which our arm is practically held by the Corps of Engineers, and to assert our absolute and intimate connection with the high science of which that corps assumes to be the sole exponent. This much we do because we strive to have the artillery appreciate and assert its true dignity.

Now that the whole system of fortifications is, as it were, at sea, and new questions presenting themselves for settlement faster than the old ones are disposed of, it is possible that even an artillery officer might be a useful member of a fortification board.

So far as may be gathered from hearsay,

there is at least as much unanimity among artillery officers concerning some mooted points as obtains among the engineers. Such a detail would not be without precedent. The "Royal Commission" appointed in England 1850, "to inquire into the present state, condition, and sufficiency of the fortification existing for the defence of our United Kingdom," and to examine "into all works at present in progress for the improvement thereof, and the most effectual means of rendering the same complete," consisted of engineer, artillery, and navy officers, and a civilian. When, in 1862 after the first action in which the *Monitor* took part, this board was reconvened, to it were added another representative of the artillery, one of the engineers, and one of the Navy. The reports of this board are public documents, and display a great advance over the illiberal and exceptive exclusiveness practised in our own service. Could no exception be taken to the manner in which some of our latest works have been constructed, our criticism would have less force. But as the object of fortifications is to protect the guns which the artilleryman must serve, and on whom rests the responsibility of success or failure, it cannot be considered presumption in him to sound thoroughly every point on which success may depend. In many cases the intelligent artillerymen is compelled to enter a silent but sincere protest against error that might have been avoided had a proper appreciation of the capabilities of the *personnel* and *material* of artillery entered into the original consideration of the question. It is quite certain that an artillery officer, charged with defence of any one of many of our forts, apprehending an attack, would be compelled to resort to some extensive engineering before he would feel at all satisfied with the situation; and in some instances he would prefer to place his guns in other localities rather than risk his reputation on existing chances.

(To be continued.)

THE GREAT ICE PLAIN OF GREENLAND.

(From the *Galaxy* for October.)

Most people who have ever heard of Greenland know that ice is the chief production of that country, yet probably but few are aware of the immense extent of her resources in this respect, or of the excellent facilities she enjoys for shipping away the crop. For much interesting information on these and other points concerning that country, we are indebted to a paper from the pen of William Pengelly, F. R. S. published in the July number of the "Popular Science Review." This paper is based partly on the observations of Dr. Brown, who accompanied Mr. Whymper in the Greenland exploring expedition sent out by the Royal Society of Great Britain in 1867, and partly on the observations of earlier travellers.

Greenland, in the opinion of this writer, is a wedge shaped island, which Dr. Brown believes to be thickly covered with ice throughout the whole interior, while the only visible land upon it is a strip of varying width along the coast, separating the interior ice region from the sea. This is the only habitable portion of the country; and for a short time in summer it is free from snow, and supports a considerable variety of vegetation. Viewed from the sea, this outskirting land presents the appearance of a circlet of bare islands, which rise in some instances to a height of two thousand feet. This island like aspect of coast is due to the

existence of a series of deep inlets or arms of the sea which divide the mountainous rim of land into areas of unequal extent. Following landwards, these arms of the sea are found, as a rule to terminate abruptly against great walls of ice, which vary in height from one to three thousand feet, according to the depth of the valleys they occupy, and of which the inlets themselves appear to be only the continuations. The face of one of these ice walls, belonging to what is known as Humboldt's Glacier, has an estimated breadth of sixty miles. It is at these interior points, where the great ice stream flowing down the valley encounters the water which fills it below, that icebergs are formed. The immense mass of ice constituting the glacier slowly creeps forward into the water, sometimes to a distance of half a mile or more, when from the buoying action of the water, its motion is stopped and from the same cause rather than from force of gravity the projecting portion is broken off and thus becomes an iceberg. Many of these icebergs find their way to sea and disappear beneath the sun of more southerly latitudes; while many others ground in the inlets and there either slowly break to pieces, or as is sometimes the case, accumulate to such a degree that they choke up and even obliterate the passage from end to end.

Once fairly on the ice in the interior, a dreary scene meets the view—one great ice field, unbroken in all directions, except in those in which the outskirting land is seen. The traveller, however, finds it traversed with crevasses, the bottom of which he can neither see nor reach with his sounding line. The surface of the field rises continuously but gently, the gradient diminishing toward the interior. In the winter it must be covered by a deep layer of snow, and the surface must be smooth as a glassy lake; but in summer this covering is converted into water, which in the form of streams, finds its way to the sea directly by flowing on the surface to the edge, or indirectly by falling into crevasses, and thence by subglacial routes. As is the case with glaciers generally, the surface of the ice is ridged and furrowed; and so far as observations have gone this increases towards the interior. Nowhere is there to be seen on it a trace of any living thing, or a patch of earth, a stone, or in short anything whatever to remind one of the outer world.

"There seems every probability that the country is covered with one continuous almost level field of ice, concealing or obliterating all indications of hill and valley, and without a single break for upward of twelve hundred miles from north to south, and four hundred from east to west. Its thickness is unknown; but when it is remembered that every square mile contains six hundred and forty acres, that the weight of an inch of rain is upward of one hundred tons per acre, and that even exclusive of the pressure the specific gravity of ice is about eight-ninths that of water, it will be seen that this unbroken ice-field of Greenland must have an area of upward of three hundred million acres, and a weight of more than twenty-seven thousand million tons for every inch of its thickness."

The rarity of icebergs on the eastern coast, and the fact that the surface of the ice-field is entirely free from stone or other traces of land, have led to the conclusion that there is no high land in the interior, but that the ice slopes continuously from east to west; and as its surface in the known interior is considerably below the level of the bordering land, it is also interfered by

Dr. Brown that the bare surface of the country, were the ice removed, would present the appearance of a huge shallow basin—a basin now filled with ice, which slowly flows off in the form of glaciers through the enormous lips in the zone of mountain land forming its rim.

The yearly precipitation of both snow and rain is estimated at about ten inches; the discharge of ice in the form of glaciers about two inches, a small quantity by evaporation from the surface of the field, but most in the streams of water which pour out both summer and winter from beneath the glaciers. Whether increase or waste is greatest no one has yet undertaken to decide.

Dr. Brown confirms the opinion of geologists generally, that the west coast of Greenland is slowly sinking beneath the sea, and he gives much valuable evidence in support of the view; he does not however agree with other geologists in the belief that other parts of the island are now rising, but thinks that while there is unmistakable evidence that at some former period an extensive upward movement has taken place at the present time the whole country is slowly going down together, at the rate of some thing like five feet in the century.

FATE OF THE CREW OF THE GRIFFON.

The following letter to the *Toronto Telegraph* explains what has long been regarded as one of the mysterious disappearances of history, the fate of the crew of La Salle's vessel. There can be very little doubt that the writer has hit on the clue to their fate, though why it should be so long unknown is strange, as the country about the Grand River and the tribes inhabiting it were well known to the early French settlers. The whole subject is worthy of further research.

Sir.—Having seen in your columns recently an account of the discovery of a quantity of bones on the bank of the Grand River, I wish to be allowed room in your paper to explain how those bones came there, and also to state some other things of importance in connection with the same mounds.

The bones found there have been pronounced by several eminent medical men to consist partly of the bones of Indians and partly of the bones of whites, a fact which renders any ordinary supposition as to their origin more difficult while at the same time, it is one of the main features of this explanation.

After inquiring minutely, and collecting all the information available, it appears that there has been a settlement of white men there, and that those men were the crew of that ill-fated vessel, the *Griffon*, the first vessel built on Lake Erie.

The circumstances connected with it are as follows:—

During the early history of Canada, we have it recorded that a French knight, by the name of La Salle having been told by the Indians, that in the far west there was a mighty river that ran southward, organized a party to go west and explore it.

After sailing up Lake Ontario they went above the falls as far as the mouth of a small creek, now called Black Creek, and there built the *Griffon*, and sailed westward to Lake Erie, and passing from Lake Erie to Huron, he named the intervening water "St. Claire." He then went on as far as Lake Michigan, and sailed to the southern

part of it. There he loaded his vessel with furs and sent it back, while he himself went on to the Mississippi. The vessel never reached its destination, and it is generally supposed to have foundered in a storm. Further than this we have no account given of this ship, and to keep up the connection of this history we will here take up Indian tradition.

The Indians have a tradition amongst them that about that time, as near as we can compare tradition with history, a large ship was drifted into the mouth of the Grand River by a storm, and after going some distance up the river was captured by the Indians and the crew taken prisoners, but subsequently released and recognized as their white brothers and allowed to intermarry with them. That they did so, formed a settlement, built a village and that afterwards a tribe of Sauk Indians came over from Burlington Bay and attacked them in the night-time, and killed off the whole settlement, broke their battle axes and destroyed their village.

At this point we drop tradition and take up more recent discoveries. At the time that the dam was made across the Grand River at Dunville, there was a tow path constructed along the course of the river. The river bank is very steep at the Fredinburg farm where these mounds exist, so there had to be some cutting done, and in course of the work they found a quantity of bones (probably then for the first time unearthed) they found also the remains of a blacksmith's forge, and a quantity of coal and rusted iron.

Later examiners have found, besides the above mentioned things, the remains of brass utensils; one party taking out a brass kettle nearly entire. A gold ring was taken from there with these words engraved on it in French; "think of me." There has been found there the remains of a stone cellar with walls in parallel rows about the width of a street apart. Several small axes have been found in the vicinity, but it is a remarkable fact that each one had the bit broken out. Some of them had been found in so good a state of preservation that the French mark, a fox's paw, could be recognized stamped on the side.

This place has been visited by mechanical men from the vicinity, and from the cities of Toronto and New York, and by others that understand anatomy, and the uniform testimony is that the bones of women found there are all Indian, but that the bones of men are part Indian and part white men's bones. The skulls of the men are found to be generally tomahawked in the forehead, and those of the women are tomahawked in the back of the head. In some cases the hands of the women are cut and broken, as if they had been trying to protect themselves and their children. The men seemed to have been facing their foe, and selling their lives as dearly as possible.

Now, putting all these things together, may we not safely say that we have here the remains of the crew of the *Griffin*, which were thought for so many years to have been drowned.

Some may say that it cannot be, for the mounds were grown over with trees, and the trees were a century old. There was time enough for that too. From the year 1673 to 1700 would be long enough to form a settlement, and if at that time it should have been destroyed there would have been time from 1700 to 1800 for a hundred years' growth of wood, and on that rich sandy soil that would be quite sufficient to make a good sized tree.

When these bones were first discovered they were in such a state that those belonging to any body could be selected and compared with those of another.

It is not necessary here to mention the points of distinction between the bones of an Indian and a white man, nor of male or female; but it is a well known fact that they can be distinguished with certainty.

This knowledge has been employed in examining these, and the result is that they pronounced part of the bones to be those of white men.

In regard to the assertion that they were the remains of a race of giants, that was all a sort of a scare, and more or less unfounded.

It is evident there has been a settlement there, and that the settlement consisted, in part of white men, and there are enough traces of French to show their nationality. So by this means we have at last a clue to the "fate of the Griffin," and at the same time an explanation of the mystery of the bones.

Yours &c.,
PODSE.

RIFLE MATCHES.

AT INVERNESS CORNERS, MEGANTIC.

The annual match of the "Megantic Rifle Association" came off on the 27th Sept., at Inverness Corners. The following score is taken from the *Quebec Morning Chronicle*.

FIRST MATCH.

Open to members of the Association. Ranges 400, 500 and 600 yards. Three rounds at each.

	pts.
Members Prize	
Dr. J. R. Mackie, 55th batt.	\$20.00 29
Capt. Thompson do	15.00 28
Sergt. A. E. Shaw, 54th batt.	10.00 27
Wm. Patterson, M. R. A.	6.00 27
Sergt. E. M. Berry, 54th batt.	4.00 27
Priv. G. A. Shaw, do	2.00 26
Corp. R. Sutor, 55th batt.	2.00 24
Capt. Montgomery, do	2.00 23
Samuel Hill, M. R. A.	2.00 22

SECOND MATCH.

Open to residents of the County of Megantic only. Ranges 300, 400 and 500 yards. Five rounds at each.

	pts.
Samuel Hill, M. R. A., Silver Cup, presented by T. H. Grant.	39
Corp. R. Sutor, 55th batt.	\$10.00 38
Capt. Thompson, do	6.00 37
Sergt. W. Dougherty, do	4.00 36
Priv. A. McElravey, do	2.00 36
Sergt. F. Carrol, do	1.50 35
Priv. R. King, do	1.50 34
John McKinnon, M. R. A.	1.50 34
Priv. Jas. McKenzie, 55th batt. ..	1.50 34
John E. McKillop, M. R. A.	1.00 34
Duncan Stewart, do	1.00 33
Priv. Jos. Coxon, 55th batt.	1.00 32
Lt.-Col. Barwis, do	1.00 32

THIRD MATCH—"ALL COMERS."

Open to All-comers. Ranges 500, 600 and 700 yards. Three rounds at each.

	pts.
Lieut.-Col. Barwis, 55th batt.	\$20.00 23
Corp. R. Sutor, do	10.00 23
Priv. A. McElravey, do	8.00 23
John McKillop, M. R. A.	5.00 22
Priv. G. A. Shaw, 54th batt.	3.00 22
Capt. Thompson 55th batt.	1.00 21
Wm. Patterson, M. R. A.	1.00 19
Sergt. D. McIntosh, 55th batt.	1.00 18
Sergt. R. Sturgeon, do	1.00 17

FOURTH MATCH—"CONSOLATION STAKES."

Open to all who have unsuccessfully competed at this meeting. Ranges 200 and 300 yards. Three rounds at each.

	pts.
Priv. R. Thompson, 55th batt.	\$6.00 11
Priv. Thos. Sturgeon, do	5.00 10
Robt. Gillis, M. R. A.	4.00 10
Priv. R. Thompson, 55th batt.	3.00 9
Sergt. Wm. McKenzie, do	2.00 9
Jos. Patterson, M. R. A.	1.00 9
Serg. J. Wallace, 55th batt.	1.00 6
Capt. Ward, do	1.00 6
Priv. S. Robinson, do	1.00 4
Ens. J. Barwis, do	1.00 4
Priv. John Young, do	1.00 4

For the above score, we are indebted to Mr. Paymaster A. D. Campbell, Secretary-Treasurer, M. R. A.

AT HALIFAX.

As previously arranged the Rifle Association of the 66th Battalion, Halifax Militia, went to Bedford; yesterday, for their first annual competition. About one hundred officers and men attended. The day was a remarkably fine one, until late in the afternoon when a brisk South-East wind sprung up which somewhat interfered with the accuracy of the aim of the men. All had a good time, and the firing was, on an average better than usual. The following is a list of the winners of the prizes in the respective competitions with their scores:

FIRST COMPETITION.

Ranges—200, 400 and 600 yards. 5 rounds at each.

	pts.
Sergt. Kirkpatrick Company's Medal and	\$10 43
Corp. Robinson	20 42
Corp. O'Malley	4 42
Dr. Trenaman	3 41
Pte. Lockhart	3 40
Pte. Smith	2 40
Corp. Birkenhead	2 40

SECOND COMPETITION.

Ranges 300 and 500 yards. 5 Rounds at each.

	pts.
Lt. C. Hepworth, Adjutant's Medal and	\$8 30
Corpl. O'Malley	8 30
Capt. R. F. Watt	5 29
Pte. A. Taylor	4 29
Pte. Lockhart	3 27
Capt. A. Brown	3 27
Corpl. Robinson	3 25
Sergt. Stenson	2 24

CONSOLATION PRIZES.

Ranges 200 yards. 5 Rounds.

	pts.
L. C. Costen	\$6 16
Surg. Slayter	5 14
Pte. Longard	4 14
Sergt. McInnes	3 13
Corp. Graham	3 13
Pte. Clarke	3 12
Corp. Lockhart	2 12
Pte. Flemming	2 12
Corp. Longil	2 12

—Acadian Recorder.

The armament of the British iron-clad *Agincourt* is to be made more powerful by the substitution of nine-inch muzzle loading rifled guns for the seven-inch guns which are to be withdrawn.

Messrs Laird, Brothers, of Birkenhead, the builders of the *Alabama* and several of England's largest war vessels, are going to open a new ship building yard at Barrow-in-Furness, where they are large iron and other works.

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THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW enters on the fifth year of its existence. When it was first projected fears were entertained for its ultimate success, as two efforts of a similar kind had been made and failed for want of support; but we are happy to say these fears were groundless, and that the VOLUNTEER REVIEW may now be said to be firmly established, thanks to the support it has met with from the hands of the Volunteer Force of the Dominion. It now circulates largely through Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and even the new Province of Manitoba has extended its generous support. Nor is it confined to these Provinces only, but in the Mother Country, and even the United States it has subscribers and supporters. No other journal in the Dominion has so wide and extended a circulation as the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, and therefore it offers unparalleled facilities to general advertisers. Our terms for advertising will be found liberal on application, either personally, or by letter *post paid*.

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Full and reliable reports of RIFLE MATCHES, INSPECTIONS, and other matters connected with the Force appear regularly in our Columns.

AGENTS.

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MR. ROGER HUNTER for that of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

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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 it 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, OCTOBER 9, 1871.

THE successful close of our field manoeuvres for the season, on the 26th ult., naturally directs our attention to the proceedings of the autumnal campaign in England. The corps composing the army of manoeuvres assembled at Aldershot on the 1st September and consisted of over 35,900 men of all arms exclusive of the Army Service and Hospital Corps. The division of the troops was as follows:—Cavalry, 3,440; Royal Horse Artillery 656; Royal Artillery, 1,640; Royal Engineers, 1,109; Infantry, 16,241, making a total of the Regular Forces of 23,086 and of the Reserve Forces, Yeomanry, 551; Militia, 8,454; Volunteers, 3,847, or 12,852 men; this force in three divisions with a reserve were thrown into the country about Woolmer and Reading with instructions to defend the approaches to London. As we are not yet in receipt of the full details of the manoeuvres, it will not be possible to give our readers any definite idea of what they were, but the comments of the *Broad Arrow* enables us to read a useful lesson therefrom, the first item in which is the *inertia* to be overcome in the British military system before the army could be collected and moved. As that is undoubtedly due to the absurd system of concentrating the whole commissariat and material of the army in one place, its

remedy will be effected when Control is entirely abolished and a system of divisional brigade and regimental depots carried out, by which the units of an army could march at once on the point of concentration fully equipped for at least fourteen days campaign. It points conclusively to the fact that the commanding officer of a battalion should have the power of providing provision and ammunition for his men without the necessity of applications whose tendency is to hamper instead of facilitating any movement, and that this power should even extend to officers commanding companies. There could then be no cry for bread or re-primations between regimental and commissariat officers.

The proceedings of the first days of trial are hardly fair criterions of the value of the whole, but judging solely from their military value it is evident that the inefficiency of the British Army does not rest with the military chiefs, but that all its troubles arises from too much *lay* interference, in fact the civilian element must be eliminated altogether if John Bull is to receive any value for his outlay. As a proof of this the Control system introduced a mixed transport service of contractors horses and their own teams, the result being that regiments were without provisions for a whole day, and the reserve ammunition was never up in time, both these faults would be fatal to an army in the field and both are traceable to mischievous civilian interference. The mistakes in detail of the military manoeuvres proper are only those which should be looked for in an army whose latest warlike experience bore the respectable age of fourteen years, and will be rectified if some of the Quaker economists do not see fit to draw the national purse strings tight and prevent a repetition of those manoeuvres next year. The Field Artillery is said to have been useless in some cases, but we suspect the teams being supplied by Control had more to do with this than any other cause, as the guns could not move much faster than their infantry supports, no great hardships could be inflicted on the gunners by a bit of a run.

Such portions of the manoeuvres as have reached us appear to have been eminently satisfactory, and we can breathe a little more freely by a knowledge that at least 35,000 men, good and efficient, can be mustered on an emergency, but we warn our British fellow subjects that six months preparations is just twelve times the amount of time it ought to take for that operation, and with the resources at command four days should be amply sufficient. If we are not mistaken the autumn campaign is the knell of Control and civilian meddling at the War Office. Our military organization has avoided those evils; we could put the same force in the field in a week, not, perhaps, so elaborately equipped, but they would want neither provisions nor ammunition. There

is, however, one feature of those manoeuvres which we have yet to copy, and it is that of a permanent District Staff. Major-General Sir G. Wolsely has been appointed Chief of the Staff, an imitation of the Prussian model; our people are not mere copyists, nor do we want to introduce any new-fangled ideas on this subject that are not well tested, but the necessity for such an organization is sufficiently apparent and is the opinion of an observer at the Woolmer Camp, as given in the *Broad Arrow* :—

"One important lesson that these manoeuvres, so far as they have yet gone, teach, is the inconvenience and indeed inefficiency of a scratch Staff got together at short notice, as compared with an organized and permanent Staff, such as we see in Germany. The Chief of the Staff is probably equal to any Staff Chief in Germany, but he only came down the day before yesterday to take up his duties with an army, with generals, and with subordinates all in various degrees new to him. He was new to them also—the feeling of mutual acquaintanceship which is so valuable does not exist. Then it does not look well, and it cannot tend to efficiency, to find Staff Officers unable to recognise commanding officers, and forced to enquire whether 'that old gentleman is so-and-so.' We have spent a good deal of money in colleges and other ways to create a Staff for our army, and we are as destitute of a Staff organization as if we had never spent a farthing."

The value of Field Batteries organised on the principles advocated in the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* of 4th September, has received a striking illustration from the following letter written to the *Times* (England), by one of the best living authorities on the subject.

"Sir:—It has recently been shown in your columns that a regular field battery, the organization of which commenced in February last, was not considered capable of firing one round of blank ammunition at the review in the Long Valley of the splendidly equipped and drilled 90 guns, and that has been cited as a caution to us Volunteers. Now, Sir, as your correspondents have had their say, I beg the privilege of having mine in reply, I being a commanding officer of Volunteers, and an officer of the artillery of more than 20 years service. Of course, I accept the caution with thanks; but *res non verba*.

I am not answerable for the correctness of the statement that the particular battery alluded to was practically useless at the end of six months from its first existence, but must accept the fact as stated.

Now, since April my guns have marched 140 miles, with many hours' drill in addition. Men, horses, guns, have had a railway journey of 50 miles; they have been over as bad, if not worse, ground than artillery is ordinarily liable to pass, purposely to test the mettle of men and horses, and in doing it I have seen the teams down and up again in a blind water course; there have been no "saddle galls" or "harness chafes," probably from the natural toughness of horses which are always at hard work; and as to "wrung shoulders," we have avoided them by using the collars in which the horses do their work daily, and we have fired 249 rounds of service ammunition, and 493 rounds of blank ammunition.

All has been done without accident, or anything going amiss except the springing

of a splinter bar and two horses falling temporarily sick; that test is substantial and beyond cavil.

Now for comparative cost to the nation. My eight guns cost the country the capitation grant, which is less than £400 a year, while one Royal Artillery Field Battery gun on a peace establishment costs at least £2000 a year, or five times as much as our eight guns; in other words, at the cost of only one Royal Artillery gun we can maintain 40 guns sufficiently organized for an Aldershot general field day, and whenever more than the organization is wanted it can be made, for our powers of expansion are enormous.

Now the six-months-old Royal Artillery Battery, with its six guns, and which cannot yet fire blank ammunition, is costing at the rate of not less than £12,000 a year; while my eight guns which can do anything reasonable, cost not £400 in the same time.

In common fairness I beg the favor of this truth being made known, as at present the case is that of wealth rebuking poverty.

Yours obediently,

J. D. SHAKESPEAR,
Half-pay R.A., Lieut.-Col. Com.
1st Middlesex Artillery.
Thatched House Club, Sept. 12.

THE attention of the British military authorities has been turned to the improvement of Field Artillery and the production of guns of larger calibre than those formerly in use. The following description of the new 16-pounders is taken from the (English) *Volunteer News* of the 20th Sept.:

On Wednesday morning last, six guns, carefully packed in jute and wrappers, and jealously guarded from the vulgar gaze, were held in readiness at the Royal Arsenal to be despatched to Aldershot, there to be the armament of H Battery of Field Artillery, and as experimental weapons to take part in the autumn manoeuvres. They are 16-pounders weighing twelve hundred weight, and rifled in three shallow grooves, similarly to the 9 pounders. The shape, however, differs from that of the latter, there being no swell at the muzzle; the sighting, too, is different, occupying a central position on each side of the trunnions. A cleverly devised arrangement for securing the screw which tightens the rear sight is observable on these guns. In lieu of the old chain which frequently became detached, there is an arm upon the head of the screw, which catches against a button on the surface of the breech as it unwinds itself, and prevents the screw from making more revolutions than are actually requisite. The carriages, limbers and ammunition waggon have been modified considerably. Similar weights to those of the 9-pounders have been retained. But the number of rounds has necessarily been reduced from 120 to 100. They are disposed as follows,—six boxes on the waggon and two on the limber, containing each 12 rounds, making an aggregate of 96. The remaining four repose in two shallow boxes beside the gun on the carriage itself, and upon these boxes, when closed, seats are arranged for two additional men. The shells are packed tight with a stuffing around them of tow—a wise provision to prevent their jolting. The old covers with mouldings to rest upon the extremities of the shells, seldom fitted close. A narrow chest for fuzes finds room for itself between the two boxes on the waggon limber. A contrivance beneath the axle bed of the gun, only approachable by a considerable

amount of manipulation—involving a loss of time scarcely, we imagine, to be advisable—contains tubes. Such is the new 16-pounder. That it is a weapon of terrible efficiency none can doubt. Experiments at Shoeburyness have established its reputation, as the Americans say of their Gatling, "beyond a peradventure." We understand that a third steel and iron field-gun is about to be experimented on—a 25-pounder, weighing 21 cwt.

The new 25-pounder weighs only three cwt. more than the old brass 12-pounder, which weighed 18 cwt., the old 9-pounder, 13½ cwt., and the 6-pounder 6 cwt. While it is quite probable that with improvements in carriage, side arms and stores, the 25-pounder may be the lightest gun as far as horse-power is concerned—as to its value as a fighting weapon there can be no question of comparison—its adoption will revolutionize the artillery service as we have pointed out in a recent issue.

THE following from the *Broad Arrow* of 16th Sept., under the title of "The Abandoned Ground in Berks," while noticing a historical fact and the gallant answer of a brave and loyal soldier to traitors and rebels is amusingly suggestive of a probable reason why the Berkshire campaign was abandoned and for which the *Broad Arrow* is accountable, as it established a parallelism between Cromwell and Cardwell, is not just possible that the latter was afraid to venture where the former failed:—

"The party sent to survey the intended route of the troops, having been directed by superior authority to look for the traces of the siege works about Dormington Castle, Berks, reported that the traces of trenches, redoubts and batteries, &c., are still distinctly visible. The Parliamentary Army of 1644, it should be known, made a sad fiasco in their operations in Berkshire. The little garrison of Dormington Castle foiled all their efforts, and held out against repeated assaults. The last that took place was made in the presence of the whole Parliament army, numbering from ten to twelve thousand horse and foot, but was gallantly repulsed by the commander, Captain Boys, who appears to have had under three hundred men to defend the place with. He was told that "no stone of the castle should remain which should not be thrown down." He replied, however, "that His Majesty would look after the repairs of the castle, but that, in the meantime, he purposed to hold the ground."

After this, the Parliament army made the assault, but were thoroughly beaten, and henceforth contented themselves, by the advice of Cromwell, with battering the place from a distance, and hemming it in with a large force. King Charles the First once or twice relieved the garrison in person, the last time corresponding with the birthday of our present Prince of Wales, namely, the 9th of November.

EVERY incident of the glorious contest of 1812-15 must possess for the Canadian people surpassing interest; we give insertion to the following curious article, from the *New Brunswick Reporter*, of the 27th Sept., premising that the allusions to the two battles means those of Chateaugay and Chryst-

ler's Farm, fought respectively on the 26th October, and 11th November, 1813, the official reports of which appeared in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Vol. IV., page 412, in which actions Generals Hampton and Wilkinson were badly beaten, the former by the gallant DeSalabery—the Colonel Delesbury of the *Courier*—and a handful of French Canadian voyageurs, in whose presence he did not think himself safe till he had got what remained of his 5,700 men and 10 pieces of artillery behind the entrenchments at Plattsburg, his opponent never mustering 900 bayonets and having no artillery; while Wilkinson, with 8,826 men and 38 field pieces, and a battering or siege train of 20 heavy guns accepted a more humiliating defeat at the hands of Lieut. Colonel Morrison's 800 men and two guns, the Yankees losing in killed 103, wounded 237, and over 100 prisoners with one gun. The gallant general scampered with his beaten force to Cornwall, crossed the river in hot haste to French Mills where he erected fortified barracks for his troops, but the Canadians not liking his residence (although it was in the States) so near their frontier, compelled him in February, 1814, to burn his barracks and depart with speed to the friendly shelter of Plattsburg. This old newspaper extract is amusing as shewing how very defective were the means for transmitting information in 1813:—

"We have before us a copy of the *New Brunswick Courier*, bearing date Dec. 17, 1813, published by Henry Chubb & Co., Prince William Street, St. John.

"Apart from the curiosity of its quaint appearance it is interesting as containing official accounts of the war then pending between Great Britain and the United States, some of the stirring scenes of which were transpiring in the vicinity of Montreal.

Among the incidents referred to we find the destination, plans and hopes of the "glorious expedition," as it was called copied from the *American National Advocate*:—

"ALBANY, NOV. 13.—On the first authority (Secretary of War), we announce the rapid advance of the army into Canada, that no opposition was expected and the Canadians dared not even take a view of our boats as they passed;—which covered nearly five miles of the river, and that they calculated our forces in them from 12 to 15,000.

"We also announce with certainty that Gen. Hampton had made a rapid march to Champlain, to pass into Canada. He will take the middle road to the plains of Lacadia, carry with him 400 provision waggons and will effect a junction with Wilkinson before Montreal in two days or sooner, (here the paper is defaced), descending like a thunder storm on Montreal. His Excellency the Secretary of War is of opinion, that he reached the Island of Montreal the 14th and possibly has full possession of the town this day—*Huzza*, Gen. W.'s numerical force is equal to all opposition. Hampton has made a sudden movement. By rapid marches he will give Sir George Prevost battle on La Torm road. The two Generals harmonize in all their movements. Gen. W. is to do the fighting part, and Hampton is to open the road for the magazines. He has 400 waggons and 1000 oxen with him. It will all do well. *The combined movements* is worthy the head which planned it. It

must *astonish and confound* the Europeans (Napoleon and all). They will say we have slept by the side of the Lion and in an unexpected moment awoke to seize him by the throat, and behold the king of beasts expires at our feet! I should not have *disclosed* so much as I have done but I know John Bull cannot take advantage of it. Our officers write in the most animated style. Gen. ———, says, 'We take Montreal or are all d——d.' Another says: 'We conquer or find honorable graves.'—And a third, 'We are in Montreal in ten days or in Heaven the 11th.'

"How this glorious expedition and these glorious plans miscarried Gen. Wilkinson thus tells in his official correspondence:

"Immediately after I halted Col. Atkinson, the Inspector General of the Division under Maj.-General Hampton, waited on me with a letter from that officer in which to my unspeakable mortification and surprise, he declined the junction ordered, and informed me he was marching towards Lake Champlain by way of co-operating in the proposed attack on Montreal. This letter, together with a copy of that to which it is an answer, were immediately submitted to a council of war composed of general officers and the Col. commanding the *Elite*, the chief engineer and the adjutant general, who unanimously gave it as their opinion, that 'the attack on Montreal should be abandoned for the present season, and the army near Cornwall should be immediately crossed to the American shore for taking up winter quarters, and that the place afforded an eligible position for such quarters.

"I acquiesced in these opinions not from the shortness of the stock of provisions, (which had been reduced by the acts of God) because that of our meat had been increased five days, and our bread had been reduced only to two days, and because we could in case of extremity have lived on the enemy—but because the loss of the division under Major General Hampton weakened my force too sensibly to justify the attempt.—In all measures and movements of moment, I have taken the opinions of my general officers which have been in accord with my own.

"I remained on the Canada shore until the next day without seeing or hearing from the 'powerful force' of the enemy in our neighbourhood, and the same day reached this position with the artillery and infantry. The dragoons have been ordered to Utica and its vicinity, and I expect are 50 or 60 miles on the march."

On the margin of the newspaper, which is addressed "Mr. Nehemiah Beckwith," father of the Hon. John A. Beckwith; some one, apparently Mr. Beckwith himself, has written as a commentary to General Wilkinson's despatch:—

"He forgot to mention in his report of being himself on his white horse the first to be the leader of the retreat, and not a word of what colonel Delesbury did with Hampton at Chateaugay."

This "Col. Delesbury" was the son of an old French officer, and was then residing at Chateaugay, nearly opposite Lachine, about 20 miles from Montreal. So soon as Hampton appeared to effect the contemplated junction, this officer assembled the habitants of the village and neighbourhood, had them armed with guns, pistols, scythes, pitchforks and flails, and thus equipped they awaited in battle array the advance of the enemy. Such a formidable front did they display that Gen. Hampton, deeming discretion the better part of valor, beat a hasty and ignominious retreat, leaving, however,

a number of his men dead and wounded on the field.

This newspaper is now in possession of Hon. John A. Beckwith, and is quite an interesting relic.

In our report of the review at Prescott on the 26th September, we omitted to state that the Ottawa Field Battery fired the salute on the arrival of His Excellency the Governor General, and Sergeant Millar of that corps won the Battery prize which is credited to the 18th Battalion in the report.

REVIEWS.

THE semi-weekly *Patriot* of Charlotte-town, Prince Edward's Island, is before us and exhibits a degree of enterprise we were not prepared to find amongst such a small community, especially as it is one of five respectable newspapers which the smart islanders support. It is conducted with remarkable talent and exhibits first rate artistic ability in its typography. From it we learn that the same political differences exist there as here, they have their railway troubles, city council rows, and all the other etceteras that go to make up modern political life. The *Patriot* seems to be in opposition, but its articles are written with temper and dignity. From its columns we gather that the local affairs of the Islanders are in a prosperous condition, but that they, or at least a portion of them, have an unreasonable dread of confederation and seem to think the Dominion Government are plotting their annexation. If we could transport some of these good people to Ottawa they could speedily convince themselves that while the Canadian people for very obvious reasons, are anxious to comprehend all the British American possessions in one government, there is no desire to do so against the will of the people concerned nor to their detriment, the course followed with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is evidence of that feeling. We wish our neighbors well, and must compliment the *Patriot* by saying it gives us good reasons to desire the *annexation* of the *tight* little Island.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of *Bruce's Abridged Specimen Book*, for 1869. The volume is beautifully got up exhibiting the art of typography in its best and finest form and is quite a gem in its way; it is a gorgeous affair bound in purple and gold.

Blackwood for September has been received from the publishers Leonard Scott & Co., 140 Fulton Street, New York. It contains the *Maid of Sker*, No. II.; *A Century of Great Poets*, No. III.; *Fair to See*, Part IX.; *The Coup d'Etat*; *Cornelius O'Dowd*; *The Fight in the Dark*; *The secret history of the Loire Campaign*; *How is the Country governed*.

The *Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated* for October, 1871, has been received from the publishers. It has a series of very

valuable articles and is a most interesting number.

The *New Dominion Monthly* for October, contains a large number of interesting articles, of which the following are a summary:

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We have also to notice the receipt of that most valuable paper the *Scientific American*, and the *Illustrated Canadian News* and the *American Agriculturist*.

Home and Health for October, from the Publishers has been received.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The fiat has gone forth that the flag of England is to be lowered in British North America. The *Orontes*, troop ship, sailed from England on the 18th Sept., for the purpose of embarking the skeleton garrison at Quebec. Manchester is at last triumphant, the affairs of the British Empire are on the ebb, and the present generation may live to see as the fruits of Gladstone's policy, her whole power confined to Great Britain.

The British Home Secretary has been advocating most cordial relations with the United States.

An amicable settlement of the labor dispute at Newcastle is probable.

Earl Granville has been notified that the *Chef d'œuvre* of the notorious Cobden, the commercial treaty with France, will terminate at the beginning of 1872.

In Ireland the advocacy of Home Rule is the order of the day. It is a phase of local

politics which cannot fail to gather strength as the weakness of the British Government becomes more apparent and is the second disintegrating agent in the dissolution of the grand old Empire, brought about by Whig treachery and misrule.

In Scotland the Clyde snipwrights, who have joined the nine hours league, have been locked out by their employers.

Political matters still wear a threatening aspect in France.

Another court martial is to be commissioned to try the military rebels.

The National guards have been disarmed in many of the departments.

The Commission is to try all officers who surrendered their commands during the late war.

Marshal MacMahon has taken on himself the whole responsibility of the battle of Sedan and denies most emphatically that the Emperor Louis Napoleon had aught to do with it.

Rochefort is to be transported to Cayenne.

The municipality of Paris have voted ten million francs for repairing the monuments and public buildings damaged or destroyed during the siege.

A meeting of German Protestants at Darmstadt is being held. Their object is to discuss the state of Protestant Germany, and they intend setting forth a declaration that it is the intent of that country to oppose the doctrine of Papal infallibility as inimical to the sovereignty of state and the liberties of the people and destructive of the freedom of conscience, and that the Jesuits should be suppressed.

The Reichstag, which meets on the 15th, will have to vote for the first time a budget for the whole German Empire.

The text of an alleged treaty concluded between the Kaiser and Czar (Prussia and Russia) at Versailles, in 1871, has been set forth, the most prominent article of which is the partition of Austria in case she aided France, so that the meeting at Garstien may be one of Bismarck's grand coups, and like poor Franco-Austria may yet be gobbled up at a mouthful.

In Spain the young King, although highly popular, has an uneasy time of it and seems to hold his crown on a doubtful tenure. The rapidity with which a Ministerial crisis is manufactured does not speak well for the stability of government.

Italian politics appear to be mainly directed to keeping the mob of Rome from murdering their former masters.

Russian officers on furlough have been ordered to join their corps in order to test the power of mobilization of the Russian Army.

Austria is trying, under able management, to recuperate her energies.

In the United States the great Autocrat of New York, Mayor Hall, has been arrested and brought before a Judge charged for malfeasance of office. The whole of the

infamous ring will be prosecuted, that is if there is law in New York equal to the task of checking such a stupendous system of fraud, which we very much doubt.

In the other extremity of this model Republic Brigham Young the great head of Mormonism, has been arrested for violation of the law. What the upshot will be, as in the case of Hall, remains to be seen.

A terrible conflagration has occurred in Chicago while the peninsula of Michigan has been and is being scourged with a succession of terrible bush fires such as we experienced here twelve months ago. It is said that over 3,000 square miles have been devastated.

Mexico sends forth its rumors of revolution. It is said that Juarez will be elected to the Presidency by a majority.

The Dominion has had no extraordinary news to chronicle beyond the announcement of the withdrawal of the Quebec garrison. One hundred and twelve years have elapsed since the colors of Britain, the old red cross flag, was first hoisted over the citadel, that event having occurred on the 18th Sept., 1759, and as a strange vagary of fate or probably a classical coincidence of Mr. Gladstone's, the vessel that is to take the last of her troops and lower that flag sailed from Europe on the 18th September, 1871. *Non transit gloria mundi*. Our people feel this transaction because it carries a conviction stronger than words that the glory has departed from Britain and her first successful downward step in retrogression made. Our fortunes are now in our own hands, we are equal to the occasion, but it is nevertheless hard to part from all we loved and gloried in. Warned by her errors our statesmen have a fair field before them and we will not follow her except in not withdrawing our pretensions to any spot over which our flag has once waved.

The crops have been most bountiful both here and in Manitoba.

Our energetic Minister of Public Works, Hon. H. L. Langevin, C.B., has just returned from a successful tour of our Pacific Provinces and we look for his report with great interest. We shall not prove ourselves unworthy the high destiny awaiting us.

Our autumnal campaign has been most satisfactory—that in England is still in progress.

The *Lord Warden* was lately grounded on a shoal in the Mediterranean. The ship was so much knocked about that it was found necessary to dock her at Malta.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday, 7th inst.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Lt. Col. D'Orsonnes, (our Agent) \$3.64.

ST. MARY, BRANT, QUE.—Lt. Col. H. J. J. Duchesnay, \$2.00. This pays up to 1st June, 1871.

QUEBEC, QUE.—Dr. Neilson, \$1.00.

MONCTON, MAN.—Capt. W. J. Fiton, \$2.00.

LIFE.

Life, believe, is not a dream
So dark as sages say;
Oft a little morning rain
Foretells a pleasant day,
Sometimes there are clouds of gloom,
But these are transient all;
If the shower will make the roses bloom,
O why lament its fall?

Rapidly, merrily,
Life's sunny hours flit by,
Gratefully, cheerily,
Enjoy them as they fly!

What though Death at times steps in
And calls our Best away?
What though sorrow sends to win,
O'er hope and heavy sway?
Yet Hope again elastic springs
Unconquered, though she fell;
Still buoyant are her golden wings,
Still strong to bear us well.

Manfully, fearlessly,
The day of trial bear,
For gloriously, victoriously,
Can courage quell despair!

We give from the *Manitoba* of the 2nd Sept., the text of the Treaty concluded at Manitoba Point between the Indian Commissioners and the Chiefs of the Ojibbewas, by which 25,000,000 acres of the finest land in the world is opened up for settlement. The terms are the same as agreed upon at the Stone Fort on the 3rd August and are highly satisfactory to all parties. The development of the country is assured and the rights of our aboriginal fellow subjects insured by the trifling outlay that secures their good-will.

ARTICLES OF A TREATY, made and concluded this Twenty-first day of August in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, between Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, by Her Commissioner, Wemyss M. Simpson, Esq., of the one part; and the Chippewa Tribe of Indians, inhabitants within the country within the limits hereinafter defined and described by their Chiefs, chosen and named as hereinafter mentioned, of the other part.

WHEREAS all the Indians inhabiting the said country have, pursuant to an appointment made by the said Commissioner, been convened at a meeting at Manitoba Point, to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to Her Most Gracious Majesty of one part, and to the said Indians of the other; and Whereas the said Indians have been notified and informed by Her Majesty's said Commissioner, that it is the desire of Her Majesty to open up to settlement and immigration a tract of country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and to obtain the consent thereto of Her Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and make a Treaty and arrangement with them, so that there may be peace and good will between them and Her Majesty, and that they may know and be assured of what allowance they are to count upon and receive from Her Majesty's bounty and benevolence.

AND WHEREAS the Indians of the said tract, duly convened in council as aforesaid and being requested by Her Majesty's said Commissioner to name certain tracts, chiefs and headmen, who should be authorized on their behalf to conduct such negotiations, and sign any Treaty to be founded thereon, and to become responsible to Her Majesty for the faithful performance by their respective bands of such obligations as may be assumed by them, the said Indians have hereupon named the following persons for that purpose, that is to say:—

For the Swan Creek and Lake Manitoba Indians:

Sou-Souse, or Little Long Ears.
For the Indians of Fairfield and the neighboring localities:

Ma sah-kee-yash, or (He who lies to the bottom), and Richard Woodhouse whose Indian name is Kee-wee-tah-gunn-na-gash, or (He who flies round the Feathers.)

For the Indians of Waterloo River and Crane River and the neighboring localities, Francois, or (Broken fingers.)

And for the Indians of Riding Mountain and Dauphin Lake, and the remainder of the territory hereby ceded:

Mekis, (The Eagle), or *Groux*.

And thereupon in open council the different Bands have presented their respective Chiefs to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, and of the North-West Territory, being present at such council, and to the said Commissioner, as the Chiefs and Headmen for the purposes aforesaid of the respective Bands of Indians inhabiting the said Districts hereinafter described: And Whereas the said Lieutenant Governor and the said Commissioner then and there received and acknowledged the persons so presented as Chiefs and Headmen, for the purpose aforesaid of the respective bands of Indians inhabiting the said District hereinafter described; and Whereas the said Commissioner has proceeded to negotiate a treaty with the said Indians, and the same has finally been agreed upon and concluded as follows, that is to say:—

The Chippewa tribe of Indians and all the other tribes inhabiting the district hereinafter described and defined do hereby cede, release, surrender and yield up to Her Majesty the Queen, and her successors for ever all the Lands included in the following limits, that is to say: All that tract of country lying partly to the North, and partly to the West of a tract of land ceded to Her Majesty the Queen by the Indians inhabiting the Province of Manitoba and certain adjacent localities, under the terms of a treaty made at Lower Fort Garry, on the third day of August last past, the land now intended to be ceded and surrendered being particularly described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the mouth of the Winnipeg River, on the north line of the lands ceded by said Treaty; Thence running along the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg, northwardly, as far as the mouth of Berens River; thence across said Lake to its western shore at the north bank of the mouth of the Little Saskatchewan or Dauphin River; thence up the said stream and along the north and western shores thereof and of St. Martin's Lake and along the northern bank of the stream flowing into St. Martin's Lake from Lake Manitoba, by the general course of such stream to such last mentioned lake, thence by the eastern and northern shores of Lake Manitoba to the mouth of the Waterhen River; thence by the eastern and northern shores of said river up stream to the northernmost extremity of a small lake known as Waterhen Lake; thence in a line due west to and across Lake Winnipegosis; thence in a straight line to the most northerly waters forming the source of the Shell River; thence to a point west of the same two miles distant from the river, measuring at right angles thereto; thence by a line parallel with the Shell River to its mouth and then crossing the Assinabome river and running parallel thereto, and two miles distant therefrom, and to the westward thereof to a Point opposite Fort Ellice; thence in a south westwardly course to the north-western point of the Moose Mountains; thence by a line due south to the United States;

thence by the frontier eastward to the westward line of said tract ceded by Treaty as aforesaid; thence bounded thereby, by the west, northwest, and north lines of said tract to the place of beginning at the mouth of Winnipeg River, to have and to hold the same to Her Majesty the Queen and her successors for ever, and Her Majesty the Queen hereby agrees and undertakes to lay aside and reserve for the sole and exclusive use of the Indians inhabiting the said tract, the following lots of Land, that is to say:—For the use of the Indians belonging to the band of which Mekis is chief so much land between Turtle River and Valley River, on the South side of Lake Dauphin as will make one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five persons, or in the same proportion for a greater or smaller number of persons.

And for the use of the Indians belonging to the Band of which Francois, or Broken Fingers, is chief, so much land on Crane River running into Lake Manitoba as will make one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five persons, or in the same proportion for a greater or smaller number of persons. And for the use of the Band of Indians belonging to the bands of which Ma-sha-kee-Yash and Richard Woodhouse are chiefs, so much Land on the River between Lake Manitoba, and St. Martin's Lake—known as "Fairford River," and including the present Indian Mission grounds, as will make one hundred and sixty acres for a greater or smaller number of persons. And for the use of the Indians of whom Sou-souse is chief, so much land on the east side of the Lake Manitoba, to be laid off North of the Creek near which a fallen Elm Tree now lies, and about half way between Oak Point and Manitoba Post, so much land as will make one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five persons, or in the same proportion for a greater or smaller number of persons.

Saving nevertheless the rights of any white or other settler now in occupation of any lands within the limits of any such Reserve.

And with a view to show the satisfaction of Her Majesty with the behaviour and good conduct of her Indians, parties to this Treaty, she hereby, through Her Commissioner, makes them a present of Three Dollars for each Indian, man, woman and child belonging to the band here represented.

And further Her Majesty agrees to maintain a School in each reserve hereby made, whenever the Indians of the Reserve shall desire it.

Her Majesty further agrees with Her said Indians that within the boundary of the Indian Reserves, until otherwise enacted by the proper Legislative Authority, no intoxicating liquor shall be allowed to be introduced or sold, and all law in force or hereafter to be enacted to preserve Her Indian subjects inhabiting the Reserves or living elsewhere within her North-West Territories from the evil influence of the use of intoxicating liquors, shall be strictly enforced.

And further that Her Majesty's Commissioner shall as soon as possible after the execution of this Treaty cause to be taken an accurate census of all the Indians inhabiting the tracts described, distributing them in families, and shall in every year ensuing the date hereof, at some period during the month of August, in each year, to be duly notified to the Indians, and at or near their respective Reserves, pay to each Indian family of five persons the sum of fifteen dollars, Canadian currency, or in like proportion for a larger or smaller family, such payment to be made in such articles as the

Indians shall require of blankets, clothing, prints (assorted colors), twine or traps at the current cash price in Montreal, or otherwise, if Her Majesty shall deem the same desirable, in the interest of her Indian people, in cash.

And the undersigned chiefs on their own behalf, and on behalf of all other Indians inhabiting the tract within ceded, do hereby solemnly promise and engage to strictly observe this Treaty, and also to conduct and behave themselves as good and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. They promise and engage that they will in all respects obey and abide by law, that they will maintain peace and good order between each other, and also between themselves and other tribes of Indians, and between themselves and others of Her Majesty's subjects, whether Indians or Whites, now inhabiting or hereafter to inhabit any part of the said ceded tract, and that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitants of such ceded tract, or the property of Her Majesty the Queen, or interfere with or trouble any person passing or travelling thro' said tract or any part thereof, and that they will aid and assist the officers of Her Majesty in bringing to justice and punishment any Indian offending against the stipulations of this Treaty, or infringing the laws in force in the country so ceded.

In Witness Whereof Her Majesty's said Commissioner and the said Indian Chiefs have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at Manitoba Point this day and year first above named.

Signed by the Chiefs within named in the presence of the following Witnesses the same having been first read and explained.

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD,
Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba,
and the North West Territories.

JAMES MCKAY, P.L.C.
MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN,
E. A. ARCHIBALD,
LILY ARCHIBALD,
HENRI BOUTILLIER,
PAUL DE LAROCHE,
DONALD McDONALD,
ELIZA McDONALD,
ALEXANDER MUNN,

WENYSS M. SIMPSON,
Indian Commissioner,
MEKIS, his x mark,
SOU-SOUSE, his x mark,
MA-SAH-KEE-YASHI,
his x mark,
FRANCOISE, his x mark,
RICHARD WOODBOUST.

BREAKFAST.—Epps'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 homœopathic 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 favoured beverage which has saved us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in ½lb., ¼lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London England.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Thirty Hindoos are studying law in London.

The post offices of England delivered about \$62,722,600 letters last year.

Her Majesty's health is so bad that the proposed visit to Inverary Castle has been definitely abandoned.

A row is expected at Salt Lake. The Mormon militia is drilling, and a collision between them and the U. S. troops is expected.

An engineering firm of Chatham is now making 600 torpedo cases for the War Department, smaller than those formerly supplied, intended to be charged with 1 cwt. of gun cotton.

A friend from childhood of Marshal Leferre, Duke of Dantzic, who had not run so brilliant a career as himself, came to see him at Paris. The Marshal received him warily, and lodged him in his hotel, when the richness of the furniture, the beauty of the apartments, and the goodness of the table always adding, "Oh! how happy you are!" "I see you are envious of what I have," said the Marshal; "well you shall have these things at a better bargain than I had; come into the garden; I'll fire at you with a gun twenty times at thirty paces, and if I don't kill you all shall be your own." "What!" exclaimed the Marshal, observing that his friend was about to stammer out an excuse, "do you decline; Very well; recollect, then, that I had been shot at more than a thousand times, and much nearer, before I arrived where you find me."

NEW TORPEDO BOATS.—The Bamberg Gazette announces from Dantzic that three "torpedo boats," for bringing torpedoes to an enemy's ship, are now being built there for the German fleet. The boats are built almost entirely of iron, and there is hardly a cubic inch of wood about them. They are in the shape of a fish, sixty feet long, and from six to seven feet wide. The deck is convex, so as to ward off hostile projectiles. During the operation no human being is of course to be seen on board. They are steered not at the stern, but in the forepart of the vessel, and above the rudder there is a slight elevation on the deck to enable the steersman to stand up, in which there is an opening an inch wide for him to look through. They are propelled by a screw, and their engines are heated with petroleum which is kept in bunker at the back of the boiler. In the middle of the boat is a sort of cabin, where the torpedoes are kept, are to place them in position remain concealed.

HOW THE SEA EATS ENGLAND.—Probably few persons says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, are aware of the extent of encroachments made by the sea upon the east coast of Yorkshire. The Rev. F. O. Morris has calculated there is an average loss of two or three yards of land every year, and that in round numbers about thirty-nine acres disappeared between Spurn Point and Flamborough Head alone. Ravenspur was once an important seaport and returned a member to the Parliaments of Edward I., but when Bolingbroke landed there in 1399 it was little more than a name and by the end of the next century had wholly disappeared. Auburn, Hartburn and Hyde are villages which only exist in old maps and documents, and Kissen, which lost its church in 1826, seems likely soon to follow the fate of its neighbors. Mr. Morris states his belief that a sea wall laid on an angle of about thirty five degrees would arrest the progress of encroachment.

From 1859 to 1865 the average number of recruits who joined the British army annually was 17,000; the average number of desertions 3,000, of whom 1,000 rejoined.

THE FIRST SMOKER.—Every one knows that tobacco was first brought into repute in England by Sir Walter Raleigh. At first he smoked in private, not wishing it to become common; but sitting one day absorbed in meditation, with his pipe in his mouth, he called to his servant to bring him a mug of beer. The fellow, as soon as he entered the room, was seized with terror, threw the contents of the mug into Sir Walter's face, and running down stairs bawled out, "Fire! fire! fire! help! Sir Walter has studied till his head is on fire, and the smoke is bursting out of his mouth and nose."

TELEGRAPH PRINTING INSTRUMENT.—To his already numerous electrical inventions, Sir Charles Wheatstone has now added a printing instrument, just completed by him. It is said to resemble a piano, having a keyboard of twenty-five notes each answering a letter in the alphabet, several of which can be used for stops and numbers. The most frequently occurring letters are situated towards the centre, so that an operator need rarely move his hands from one position. Great speed is thus obtained, and, if necessary, a printed copy of the forwarded message can be had by the sender of a message.

CROMWELLIAN CONVICTS.—In the establishment of our early colonies it has been the practice to send out convicted criminals and sometimes persons of a better description to be sold as compulsory servants, either for a term or for life. Cromwell, after the battle of Worcester, sold off 4,000 of his prisoners, and every session at the Old Bailey, and assizes in the country, contributed its share towards a new cargo. After the declaration of American Independence, that continent no longer presented an asylum for these outcasts from their country. At the time of which I am speaking, N. S. Wales had not been fixed on as a receptacle for them, consequently in Ireland at least if not in England, convicts were consigned to captains of merchant vessels, who received with them £5 each, as passage money, with leave to dispose of them in the islands to their own best advantage. These unfortunate persons were familiarly called Irish negroes.—*Recollections of the public Career and private Life of the late John Adolphus, &c. By his daughter Emily Henderson.*

NATIONAL DEBT OF ENGLAND.—The first record of the National Debt of England was made in 1691. From £3,130,000 in that year it rose in the reigns of William and Mary, III., Queen Anne, and George I., to £52,850,797 in 1727, during which period the nation may be regarded as having been engaged in six wars. In the reign of George II., with three wars, the debt rose to £91,273,459; and in the sixty years' reign of George III., the debt swelled to the enormous proportions of £834,099,950. The country has succeeded, notwithstanding several wars, including one of the first magnitude in wiping out nearly a hundred millions, sterling of this load of debt. At the end of George IV.'s reign in 1830, the total was £784,803,997; in the next period, on the death of William IV., and the accession of Victoria, in 1837, it stood at £787,529,115; and although through the expense of the Crimean war, it rose as high as £808,198,722 in 1857 it has declined by degrees, till at the end of the financial year 1869 it stood at £694,314,132—the lowest figure, except that of the preceding year, since the year 1812. The National Debt at the present time represents £737,000,000.

The first event in the British fall manoeuvres was a stampede of cavalry horses. The horses of the first Life Guards, two hundred and fifty in number, were picketed out, when a fight, as is supposed, between two dogs frightened the animals, and an extraordinary rush, known in the Far West as a stampede, began. The horses rushed in all directions mad with fright, staked themselves, drowned themselves, or spoilt themselves by racing at top speed over fifteen miles of country. The pursuit lasted hours, and when it was over it was found that thirty or forty valuable horses had been killed and rendered useless.

"It must always be borne in mind," says the *Mechanics' Magazine*, "that efficiency in the ships of the navy must depend upon the service for which they are intended. The safety and greatness of England depend more upon her defensive power, and we must ever possess large and powerful ocean-cruisers, capable of carrying large numbers of men and of going round the world if necessary. Gunboats of the *Staunch* type, monsters like the *Devastation*, and the ships of the *Monarch* and *Hercules* classes, are severally suited to the purposes for which they were designed."

A correspondent of the *Colony Gazette* writes from Metz: "The German colony is gradually increasing, and this becomes the more obvious as the emigration of the French assumes larger dimensions from day to day. The sons of the peasantry leave the country from fear of compulsory service in the German ranks, yet they enlist in the French army. In the towns it is principally the property classes who say farewell to their old homes 'for some years,' every Frenchman being convinced that the German rule is only a temporary episode. We may leave them their dreams till time dispels them."

The only French prisoners of war who now remain in Germany are those who have been condemned by the civil or military courts to a term of imprisonment on account of crimes. The *Carlsruher Zeitung* hears that the Emperor has commanded a report of all such cases to be drawn up. In consequence of this, the Minister of Home Affairs has issued orders to all the prison authorities to furnish lists of the French men detained in the institutions under their care. The name of each prisoner and his position in life are to be stated, as well as the court which condemned him, the offence of which he was found guilty, and the length of his sentence. A report on his conduct during his imprisonment is also to be added.

The *Hilgenzine Militar-Zeitung* states that nothing has as yet been settled as to a change in the small arms of the German army. A special commission was appointed before the war to make experiments with reference to this matter, and it still continues its investigations, which have not hitherto shown that any weapon possesses an undoubted superiority over the needle-gun. At present, however, France is not quiet enough to permit the German army to be re-armed. Hardly any one advocates the introduction of the chassepot, while several favor a weapon which closely resembles the Werder rifle. A model offered by an Englishman has also been included in those to be subjected to trial. It therefore seems probable that some modifications will be made in the construction of the needle-gun, before any new weapon is introduced. On the other hand, it is stated that a new metal rifle cartridge has been finally adopted, and will be introduced into the whole Imperial army.

We give the following from the London *Herald* insertion because we desire to show what are the evils of republican institutions, vote by ballot, the logical and natural sequence of equality is simply an instrument placed in the hands of unscrupulous men to enable them to tyrannize over their fellows. It is one of the great political objects of the English liberals; its working, however, in the United States is not of a character to make it desired as an institution in Canada:

The *New York Times*, speaking of the Tammany frauds, says of the "politicians":

"They have practically abolished Republican institutions in the greatest city of the country. They have made the ballot-box a mere blind for unlimited fraud, divested the people of all power or influence, introduced laws for the suppression of freedom of the press and of public speech, raised money by millions from taxation and spent it without rendering any account, half destroyed the public schools, and virtually placed the city under mob law."

When Mr. Alex. Mackenzie brings up his motion for the introduction of voting by mechanical contrivance in this country, it may be well to bear in mind this testimony of the *Times*. The ballot-box has been no protection against the perpetration of the greatest frauds. What is really required is not so much a system of voting in the dark, the adoption of a mean expedient for avoiding the publicity of opinion, which should be an honor among freemen, but the cultivation of truthfulness in preference to the blindness of party zeal. The Tammany politicians have had their purity ballot boxes for years, and where has it landed the people? Let the *Times* answer. The *New York Sun* of Tuesday said:

"The amount of the robberies of the treasury of this city cannot be precisely ascertained, but it is probably about twenty millions of dollars."

To which one might exclaim, "Go it, ballot-box!"

DEATH OF CAP. JOSEPH BIRNEY.—It is our sad duty to chronicle the death of one of the oldest and most deservedly respected and esteemed residents of this county—Captain Joseph Birney—who dies at his residence one mile west of Bronte, on Thursday 21st ult.

The deceased was born in New Brunswick in February 1777, and came to this province when a young man. He served throughout the war of 1812, and organized a company at Hamilton for the defence of the country in 1837. He has for some time past been distinguished as the oldest living Mason in Canada, and was believed to have been the oldest Mason with one exception, on the American continent. He was initiated in Barton Lodge Hamilton February 11th 1803 and had, therefore, been a member of the Fraternity for upwards of 68 years. He was buried on Sunday with Masonic honors at the Presbyterian burying ground on Dundas street. An immense concourse of people, including representatives of the Hamilton, Oakville, Wellington Square and other Masonic Lodges, followed his remains to their last resting place, where the beautiful and impressive burial service of the Masonic Order was performed. He was 94 years and 8 months of age at the time of his death, on the day previous to which his mind was particularly active.—*Oakville Argus*.

A terrible disaster is reported in the despatches from the West Indies as having occurred during a late severe storm. A vessel freighted with coolies went ashore on the island of Martinique, and so far two hundred bodies have been cast ashore by the remorseless waves.

TO THE SUFFERING.

The Rev. William H. Norton, while residing in Brazil as a Missionary, discovered in that land of medicines a remedy for CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, SORE THROAT, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, AND NERVOUS WEAKNESS. This remedy has cured myself after all other medicines had failed.

Wishing to benefit the suffering, I will send the recipe FREE OF CHARGE.

Please send an envelope, with your name and address on it. Address,

Rev. WILLIAM H. NORTON,
6th BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "*Tenders Welland Canal*," will be received at this Office until Noon of Wednesday, the 25th day of October next, for the execution of the following mentioned works on the

WELLAND CANAL:

1st. Construction of a Mooring Wharf, and Deepening the Harbor of Port Dalhousie.
2nd. Lightening the East Bank of the "Deep Cut" between Allanburgh and Port Robinson.
3rd. Deepening and Enlarging the Harbor at Port Colborne.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at this Office, and at the Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines, (where Forms of Tender may also be obtained) on and after Tuesday, the 10th day of October next.

The signatures of two solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become surety for the due fulfillment of the Contract must be attached to each Tender.

The Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 16th Sept., 1871.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "*Tender for a Bridge*," will be received at this office until Friday, the 29th day of September inst., at noon, for the construction of two Swing Bridges for the enlarged portion of the Grenville Canal.

Plans and Specifications can be seen on application at this Office, or at the Lachine Canal Office, Montreal, and at the Engineer's Office on the work at Grenville, where printed forms of Tender may also be obtained.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 8th Sept., 1871. 57-Gin.

The time for receiving the above Tenders has been extended to TUESDAY, the 10th day of OCTOBER next, at noon.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
Ottawa, 21st Sept., 1871. 39-Gin.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

OTTAWA, September 29, 1871.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 13 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

THE PICTORIAL PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY MAGAZINE.

THE SCIENCE OF MAN, and his Improvement by all the means indicated by SCIENCE, is the object.

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Physiognomy—with all the "Signs of Character and How to Read them," is a special feature.

Ethnology—or the Natural History of Man, Customs, Religions and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, will be given.

Physiology—The Organization, Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Laws of Life and Health—what we should Eat and Drink, How we should be Clothed, and How to Exercise, Sleep and Live, in accordance with Hygiene's Principles.

Portraits, Sketches, and Illustrations—of the leading Men and Women of the World in all departments of life, are also special features.

Parents and Teachers.—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior, as it points all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders government and classification not only possible but easy.

Much general and useful information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive as well as the best Pictorial Family Magazine ever published.

Established.—The Journal has reached its 52nd Volume. The form is Octavo. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than at present.

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On the 25th of April, 1870.

LAURIE'S MAP OF THE

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This map supplies a desideratum long felt, and shows:—

I.—The whole of the Fertile Belt, and those parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakota through which the wagon roads pass to Fort Garry.

II.—The actual survey of the Selkirk Settlement with all the roads, churches, etc., including the New Government Road from Fort William to Fort Garry.

III.—The Canoe Route from Fort William to Fort Garry.

IV.—A Sectional Map giving all the Railway or Steamboat Routes by which St. Cloud can be reached.—(St. Cloud is the present terminus of railway travel).

V.—Table of distances on the Overland Route.

Emigrants can see at a glance where every good camping ground or Station (Hotel) on the road is situated, and calculate the rate of travel accordingly.

Newspaper readers will find it an invaluable aid to a proper understanding of the news from that interesting region.

The map has been compiled by D. CODD, Esq., of Ottawa, from official maps and reports never yet made public; and in this work he has been assisted greatly by a practical knowledge of the country laid down.

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Windsor, April 6, 1870.



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20 " " 5,000
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75 Melodeons " 55 to 100
350 Sewing Machines, " 50 to 150
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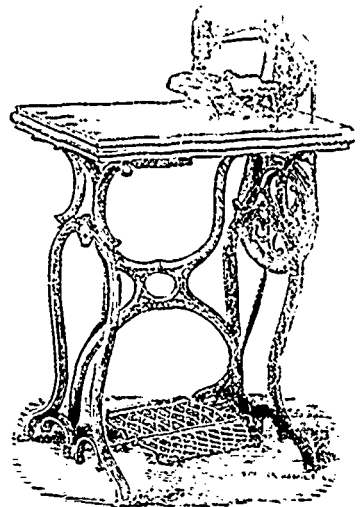
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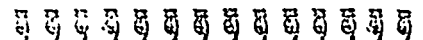
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