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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of the Dominion of Canada.

VOL. IX

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1875.

No. 47.

### The Volunteer Review

published EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR, Proprietor, to whom all Business Correspondences should be addressed.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

#### 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 insertions 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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Subsequent insertions..... 5cts. " "

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Special arrangements of an advantageous character made with Merchants for the Year, Half Year or Quarter.

### PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "WITNESS."

THE friends of healthy literature have, by persevering diligence, placed the *Montreal Witness* in the very first rank of newspapers. The rapid growth of trashy reading, and of what is positively vile, stimulating good people to more earnest efforts than ever to fill every household with sound mental food. A clergyman has lately secured for the *Witness* hundreds of subscribers, and declares his intention to make this one of his first duties in his present and every future field of labor, as he holds that by no other means could he do so much for the future of a neighborhood as by placing good reading in every family.

Successive attacks upon the *Witness* during each of the past three years, culminating in what has been called "The Ban" of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal; although not otherwise desirable circumstances, have done a great deal to concentrate and intensify the zeal of the friends of Temperance and religious liberty in

favor of the *Witness*. Indeed, the fact that the last assault has been followed up for six months with the most untiring efforts to break down the paper on the part of the most powerful moral opposition that could be organized on earth, and has resulted in cutting us off from some, at least, of those Roman Catholic readers whose good will we formerly enjoyed and highly prized, give us perhaps, some claim on the kind offices of those who value free speech and freedom of religious belief. The actual diminution of the circulation of the *Daily Witness* is of course, comparatively small, amounting to about 500 out of 13,000, or less than four per cent., and does not affect us pecuniarily, as we can still claim a circulation equal in volume to that of all the rest of the daily city press, probably the majority of our old Roman Catholic reading being such still.

The progress of the paper may be gathered approximately from the following figures.

	Cir. Semi-Weekly		
	Cir. Daily.	and Tri-Weekly	Ir. Weekly
1871,	10,700	3,000	8,600
1872,	10,000	3,600	9,000
1873,	11,600	3,600	10,750
1874,	12,900	3,800	17,000
1875,	12,400	3,200	19,700

We have good reasons to be specially desirous to reach the whole country this winter, and have the *Witness* presented earnestly to the notice of every family. To this end we have determined to depart from the usual course of allowing our publications to commend themselves on their merits alone, and to inaugurate on a large scale a competitive effort on the part of all our subscribers to increase the subscription list. This competition will last during the month of October, and will be open to all. The list of prizes will be found below.

If this comes to any who are not familiar with the *Witness*, we may say that for twenty-nine years it has labored for the promotion of evangelical truth, and for the suppression of the liquor traffic. Our effort is to produce a *Christian Temperance Newspaper*, unattached to any political party or religious denomination, seeking only to witness fearlessly for the truth and against evil doing under all circumstances, and to keep its readers abreast with the news and the knowledge of the day. It devotes much space to Social, Agricultural and Sanitary matters, and is especially the paper for the home circle. It is freely embellished with engravings.

The *Weekly Witness* has been enlarged twice, and nearly doubled within four years, and is the very most that can be given for the price—\$1.10 per annum.

The *Montreal Witness* (Tri-Weekly), gives the news three times a week, and all the reading of the *Daily Witness* for \$2.00 per annum.

The *Daily Witness* is in every respect a first class daily containing much more reading matter than the papers which cost twice as much, for \$3.00 per an.

All of course, are post-paid by Publishers. Subscribers remitting new subscriptions beside their own are entitled to the following discounts on such subscriptions:

Daily Witness	50c.
Tri-Weekly	35c.
Weekly	25c.

### PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "CANADIAN MESSENGER."

#### THE PIONEER PAPER.

The *Messenger* is designed to supply the homes of the Sunday School scholars of America with family reading of the most useful and interesting sort at the lowest possible cost. It consists of eight pages of four columns each, and contains a Temperance department, a Scientific department, a Sanitary department, and an Agricultural department. Two pages are given to family reading, two to tales in large type for children, and

one to the Sunday School lessons of the International Series, and a children's column. The paper is magnificently illustrated. There has been a very rapid increase in its circulation during the past year, namely, from 15,000 to 25,000, and the rate of increase rises so rapidly that the proprietor has sanguine hopes of doubling the latter figure before the end of next year. There has been, as a result of this prosperity, some improvement in the style of the paper, and it will, of course, be possible to introduce more and more improvements as circulation grows. Most of the growth of the *Messenger* has been by the voluntary recommendation of it by friends who have formed their own opinion of its worth, and by the introduction of it into Sunday Schools. Young correspondents say that their Sunday Schools are more interesting and better attended since it has been introduced.

The following are the prices of the *Messenger*.

1 copy	\$ 0 30
10 copies	2 50
25 copies	6 00
50 copies	11 50
100 copies	22 00
1,000 copies	200 00

Surplus copies for distribution as tracts, twelve dozen for \$1.

### PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "NEW DOMINION MONTHLY."

In general style and appearance the *Dominion* has, during the last few months, very considerably improved, and it is intended to improve on the present as much as the present is an improvement on the past, and the *Magazine* of next year will be read with an ease and pleasure greater than hitherto. When we say that these improvements are not to be marked by any change of price, we refer to the full price of \$1.50 per annum. Hitherto the *Dominion* has been clubbed with the "Weekly Witness" at \$1.00, which it will be simply impossible to continue now that one-fifth has been added to its bulk, a long with better paper and printing. The *Dominion* is henceforth to be clubbed with the "Witness" at \$1.25, and is better worth its cost than ever before. Twenty-five cents, instead of fifty will be the discount allowed to friends obtaining for us new subscribers at full rates. The inducements to subscribers being now put into the magazine itself. The object of the publishers of the *Dominion* is to develop a native Canadian literature, and very much has been accomplished in this way during its history of nine years, the age of the magazine being that of the *Dominion* of Canada. Those interested in the same object will not, we think, waste their efforts if they do what they can to make the magazine a pecuniary success, what we presume no magazine in Canada has ever yet been for any length of time.

#### LIST OF PRIZES.

- To the person sending the largest amount of money on or before 1st Nov., as payment in advance for our publications..... \$50.00
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Prospectus for 1875...Eighth Year.

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THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior guesses, accompanied with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume can not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there is the chromo besides!

The national feature of THE ALDINE must be taken in no narrow sense. True art is cosmopolitan. While THE ALDINE is a strictly American institution, it does not confine itself entirely to the reproduction of native art. Its mission is to cultivate a broad and appreciative art taste, one that will discriminate only on the grounds of intrinsic merit. Thus, while placing before the patrons of THE ALDINE as a leading characteristic, the productions of the most noted American artists, attention will always be given to specimens from foreign masters, giving subscribers all the pleasure and instruction obtainable from home or foreign sources.

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will be welcome in every home. Everybody loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to the life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage tells that his own Newfoundland dog (the finest in Brooklyn) barks at it. Although so natural no one who sees this premium chromo will have the slightest fear of being bitten.

Besides the chromo, every advance subscriber to the ALDINE for 1875 is constituted a member and entitled to all the privileges of

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The Union owns the originals of all THE ALDINE pictures, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every series of 5,000 subscribers, 100 different pieces, valued at over \$2,500, are distributed as soon as the series is full, and the awards of each series as made, are to be published in the next succeeding issue of THE ALDINE. This feature only applies to subscribers who pay for one year in advance. Full particulars in circular sent on application enclosing a stamp.

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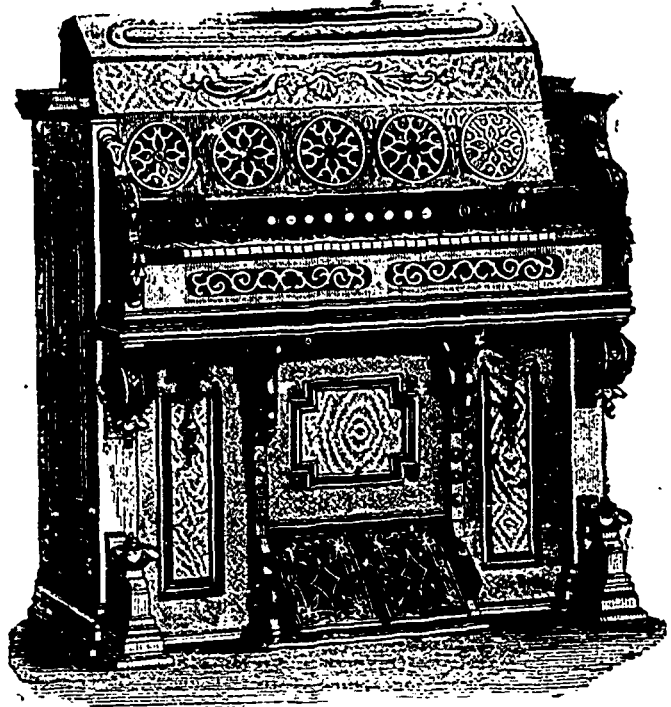
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*A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of the Dominion of Canada.*

VOL. IX

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1875.

No. 47.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The navigation of the Ottawa River is closed for this season; the Steamer *Victoria* being unable any longer to make her usual daily trips owing to the accumulation of ice on the river.

Brigade Major Mattice, made his semi-annual inspection of the arms, accoutrements, and clothing of the O. B. G. A., the Field Battery and Cavalry, at the Drill Shed on Thursday. The Officers commanding corps were present. The stores were found in perfect order and in a proper state of cleanliness.

The Dominion coat of arms on the new Ottawa Post Office building is now completed, and reflects much credit on the workman who carved it.

Mr Sanford Fleming received a despatch on the 17th from Mr. Marcus Smith, of Victoria, B.C., informing him that six axemen employed on the Pacific Railway Survey were on board of the illfated *Pacific*, and went down with her; viz., Samuel Nicholson from Alexandria; George Stephen, from Ailsa Craig; John Tarbut, from Walkerton; Thos. J. Robinson, Edmund C. Jaynes, and Ira Moulder, from Oshawa; all from Ontario. Also the following persons from New Brunswick, viz.:—William Palley and Thos. Palley, of Peteraville, and Mr. Webb, of Peteraville or Hampstead. The all had property in Queen's County, and had been on a tour of inspection of British Columbia.

At a reception given to a party of prominent railway men who came over the New York and Canada railway, on Wednesday afternoon, the Mayor of Montreal made reference to the Guibord burial, which he was gratified to state had passed off satisfactorily, and also said Her Majesty's Representative here in Canada had expressed his gratitude that the affair had ended peaceably, and that there was no bloodshed; while the Queen herself on hearing the news expressed her joy.

A Boston telegram says:—"Extraordinary naval preparations are going on. Great secrecy is observed; every sea going vessel is getting in fighting trim, and officers are ordered to duty. Careful inquiries made by Washington correspondents establish the fact that the navy is once more in a state of extraordinary activity. The fact seems incredible, as there is no apparent reason for warlike preparations being made, but this is stated on the best authority. Nobody seems to know the reason for such activity at the Navy Department. There are very few persons here willing to believe that the Government proposed another demonstration against Spain in Cuban waters, but Minister Cushing's recent note to the Court of Spain

respecting the struggle in Cuba may have much to do with it. The truth is, however, that Secretary Robeson has issued orders to have every sea going vessel in the navy got ready for ocean service at the earliest possible moment, but what makes warlike indications more marked is that special orders have been issued relative to iron clad. Orders have been sent to all the yards to have new sloops of war ready for orders at once. At Charlestown yards the contractor has been instructed to hurry up the work on the "*Adams and Essex*." At Washington a special force of men have been taken on to make ready the ironclad *Catskill*. Orders have been sent out very quietly. Special pains have been taken to keep the preparations secret, that many persons connected with the navy do not realize what is going on. The Secretary waited until after the election, when it is customary to make numerous discharges, and under cover of discharge, many new employees have been taken on. Officers allowed leave of absence have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for duty. What the situation is was concisely expressed in the statement of eminent officers of the navy last evening, that if war was declared, the Government could not be doing more than it is to get the naval force into fighting trim."

Another despatch says:—"The Spanish Government's reply to the note of Minister Cushing, which was transmitted by cable to the State Department, proves to be a dignified response to the demands which our Government made in the matter of American interests in the Island of Cuba and will, it is believed, dissipate all fears of trouble between Spain and the United States. The tone of the reply is firm and very conciliatory and the justice of our demand is not ignored. The confusion of affairs in Cuba obstructs the exercise of an impartial and prompt administration of the requirements of the treaty of 1795. Spain defends her right to maintain court martial in Cuba and cites the French Communist trials and trials by courts martial in the late civil war in the United States as precedents for establishing her claim, but readily makes the concession that American citizens can have their advocates or attorneys and produce witnesses in their own behalf, conformably to the provision of article seven, of the treaty of 1795, and according to the regular course of proceedings in such cases and gives guarantees of such a mode of defence. The answer of the Spanish Government has been deemed satisfactory enough, to warrant a countermanding of the orders originally given, to put our navy in preparation for such a contingency as a misunderstanding between the two Governments."

The Paris evening papers of the 17th inst., publish the text of the letter written by Don Carlos to King Alfonso, "The attitude of President Grant." The letter says: "In a prelude to a war between Spain and the United States, if you don't recognize the independence of Cuba. The revolution which you represent is responsible for this parricidal rebellion. Had I reigned, it would not have occurred, at least it would not have gained strength. Now, however, the integrity of the country is at stake and all her children are bound to defend it. Should war break out I offer you a truce as long as the contest lasts, but I maintain my rights to the Crown, as I retain the conviction that I shall one day wear it. I cannot send my loyal volunteers to Cuba, but I will defend these provinces and the Cantabrian coast and will send out privateers manned by the indomitable population of that coast, which will pursue the merchant ships of our enemies, and perhaps chase them into their own harbors. If you accept the truce let us appoint representatives to settle conditions. If you refuse, the world will be witness that Catholic Spain has nobly done her duty."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* on the 18th has a special Berlin telegram stating that the Prussian Government is preparing proceedings before the Ecclesiastical Court against the Archbishop of Cologne and the Bishop of Treves. The object is to despoise them.

A conspiracy to seize the arsenal and to burn the town of Rangoon has been discovered by the authorities. A great many Burmese have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the affair.

Great activity prevails at the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., probably in anticipation of a war with Spain.

Advices from the seat of war in the East, state that both sides are concentrating their forces near Geraneko, and that a great battle is imminent.

General Quesada has received a Royal order to the effect that he is to hold no communication with Don Carlos, unless it partakes of the character of an unconditional surrender of himself and his partisans.

The Spanish Minister at Washington has received advices from Madrid, to the effect that in future American citizens placed on trial before Cuban courts martial will have the privilege of retaining counsel of their own selection of their defence. The terms of the Treaty of 1795 appear, according to an admission made by the Spanish authorities, to have been most inadequate to meet such cases, and the present arrangement is owing to the effect produced by a friendly note addressed by Secretary Fish to the Spanish Government on the subject.

### The Bunker Hill Celebration.

The material and outward part of the great Boston celebration of June 17th, 1875 was the procession and review of the militia. Being almost exclusively a militia celebration of a militia battle, we have placed the account in our National Guard columns where it belongs. The really important part of the day's doings is found recorded in the speeches of the representative men, soldiers and citizens at the various banquets given to visiting bodies, and it is worthy of remark that the best speech of the day was made by an ex-soldier, and that the distinctions of the day were largely accorded to soldiers of the late war, whether from the North or South. The speech of the day was that of General Devens, an effort by no means unworthy to be classed with the previous orations of Webster and Everett. As far as the occasion goes it was even more suitable, for it was mainly devoted to a review of the battle, its immediate causes, and its conduct, tactical and strategic. In this respect it excelled the previous efforts of orators, which from the necessity of the case were principally indiscriminate laudations of America, clothed in gorgeous rhetoric, and reviewing the political aspects of the Revolution. From this indirect comparison with previous efforts, General Devens wisely abstained. He could have gained nothing, and might have lost much. In the review of the military aspects of the case, he was more competent than either of the previous orators, from education and experience; and to that he principally confined himself. In that light his oration was a splendid effort.

Of course, on such an occasion and addressing an audience of Bostonians proud of their native place and its famous battle, the speaker was led into some laudation that will hardly bear the test of stern and impartial investigation. Had he spoken solely as a military critic, unbiased by the feelings of an American, his work might have been more trustworthily for the impartial historian, but would hardly have been fitted for an oration. The orator necessarily appears in the light of an advocate, and what his speech loses in value as a critical review, it gains in glow and fervor, the antiquarian search after truth being commonly very dry.

He speaks of the redoubt and breastwork at Bunker Hill as being almost unconnected, and in the same speech tells of the British *enfilading the breastwork*, in this third attack, with artillery fire, when a reference to the plans of the battle will show that to have enfiladed the breastwork artillery must have executed a grand sweep to the left and in rear of the redoubt, isolating the latter and attacking on a new face. The real fact is, that every plan ever published of the battle of Bunker Hill comes from but one source, a map executed by Lieutenant Page of the British Engineers, who was on Howe's staff, and who made his plan on the ground. This map was first published in Frothingham's "Siege of Boston," and has only been stolen and altered by other writers. This map shows a clear line of defence, the redoubt being the salient to a nearly perfect right angle stretching back to the Mystic River. It was the *re entering line*, which connected the redoubt and the rail fence, that was enfiladed by artillery in the third assault, and it was the cross fire at the *re entering angle* that made the horrible slaughter of the British.

On the point of numbers on the American side he follows the two easy assumption of most American writers on the subject, except Frothingham. This assumption is, that though there were killed and wounded

from so many regiments, only small parties of those regiments were present. Frothingham, from contemporary private letters shows the presence of the colonels of almost all the regiments and many other officers, and we must remember that their is always in all troops a disposition to understate their own forces and exaggerate those of the enemy. There never was made an official report of the battle from the American side, for there was no one commander there. The estimates of numbers on the American side, in every history, are confessedly made on the vaguest surmises, with no official foundation.

We have condensed the oration of General Devens, giving only the historical part relating to the battle. It has been a labor of love for the benefit of our hardworked Army officers on the Plains, who see no dalices, and naturally wish to hear of the doings at home, while they are slaving away their lives in hard work and danger.

General Devens, once colonel of the Fifteenth Mass., afterwards a division commander in the Eleventh Army Corps, is now on the Massachusetts Bench. His Gettysburg speech at the New Haven Army Reunion, will be remembered by all Army officers. The General's delivery is, even outside of the matter of his speech, unexceptionable, being graceful and impassioned in action and accompanied by a voice of great compass and power, fully adequate to the calls made upon it for emphasis and expression. After welcoming the individual parts of the great gathering the orator proceeded to a review of the causes of the American Revolution, in which he trod well known ground, and advanced rapidly to the consideration of the immediate provocation to the battle itself, saying:

The occupation of Bunker Hill was resolved on at the suggestion of the Committee of Safety of Massachusetts, made with a knowledge that General Gage was about to take possession of the heights of Charlestown, and on the evening of the 16th of June the force destined for this formidable movement assembled upon the Common, at Cambridge. It consisted of some seven hundred or eight hundred men, drawn from the regiments of Prescott, Frye and Bridge, and some two hundred men of Connecticut, from the regiment of Putnam, under Captain Thomas Knowlton, the whole under the command of Colonel William Prescott. As they formed for their march, Langdon, the President of Harvard College, came from his study and implored the blessing of God upon their unknown and dangerous expedition.

It was nine o'clock in the evening as the detachments with Prescott at their head moved from Cambridge. On arriving at Charlestown a consultation was held, in which it is believed that Putnam and perhaps Pomeroy joined, and it was determined to fortify Breed's Hill, not then known by the distinctive name it has since borne. Connected with Bunker Hill by a high ridge, these two eminences might not improperly be considered as peaks of the same hill, and for the same purpose of annoyance to the British at Boston Breed's Hill was better adapted.

Together they traverse a large portion of the peninsula of Charlestown, which connected to the main land by a narrow neck and broadening as it approaches Boston, is washed on the northern side by the Mystic and on the eastern and southern by the Charles River. As the line of retreat to the Neck, which was the only approach, was long, Breed's Hill could not be safely held

however without fortifying Bunker Hill also.

At midnight the work on the redoubt began, and at dawn the intronchments, as they were discovered by the British fleet in Charles River, which opened upon them at once, were about six feet high. Well sheltered within them the men, under a terrific cannonade from the ships and floating batteries aided by a battery on Copp's Hill opposite, continued to labor at the works until about 11 o'clock, when they were substantially finished. At about this time General Putnam reached the field, and recommended that the intrenching tools be sent to Bunker Hill, where he directed the throwing up of a breastwork, which, in the confusion of the day, was never completed.

Oppressed by their severe labor, the terrific heat and their want of water and provisions, some urged upon Prescott that he should send to General Ward that they might be relieved, but this he resolutely refused, saying that the men who had raised the works were best able to defend them. At Cambridge, however, much anxiety prevailed, and Gen. Ward, who was of opinion that Gen. Gage must attack at once, and would make his principal attack at Cambridge; was unwilling to weaken the main army until his intentions should be developed, but yielding partially to the energetic remonstrances of the Committee of Safety through Mr. Richard Devens, consented to order to Charlestown the regiments of Stark and Read, which were under his control.

The consultation at Boston, begun at the announcement made by the cannonade from the British ship, was spirited and long. It was the opinion of Sir Henry Clinton that troops should be landed at the Neck and the evidently small force upon the hill then taken in reverse would easily be captured. But this plan had been rejected by General Gage, as the force thus landed might be placed between two forces of the enemy, in violation of the military axiom that troops should be compelled to deal only with an enemy in front. While the rule is sound, its application to this case might well be doubted, as by concentrating the fire of the British ships and batteries it would have been impossible that any organized force could have crossed the Neck had the British forces been landed near this point, and thus imprisoned the Americans in the Peninsula. To attack the works in front, to carry them by main force, to show how little able the rabble that manned them were to compete with the troops of the king, and to administer a stern rebuke that should punish severely those actually in arms and admonish those whose loyalty was wavering, was more in accordance with the spirit that prevailed in the British army. Its officers were smarting under the disgraceful retreat from Lexington and Concord, and would not yet believe that they had before them foemen worthy of their steel.

It was soon after 12 o'clock when the troops commenced their movements from the No. 1 Battery, and Long Wharf of Boston, landing at one o'clock, without molestation, at the extreme point of the peninsula known as Moulton's Point. On arriving, Major General Howe, by whom they were commanded, finding the work more formidable than he had anticipated, determined to send for reinforcements. This delay was unwise, for the interval, although it brought him additional troops, proved of far more advantage to the Americans.

When the news of the actual landing arrived at Cambridge a considerable body of Massachusetts troops were ordered toward Charlestown, while General Putnam

ordered forward those of Connecticut. Of all these, however, comparatively few reached the line before the action was decided. Many never reached Charlestown at all; others delayed at Prospect Hill, appalled at the tremendous fire with which the British swept the Neck, while the others came no further than Bunker Hill.

It was nearly 3 o'clock in the afternoon when reinforcements having arrived all was ready in the British line for the attack, and it is time to consider the character of the defences erected, and their position as well as the forces by which they were then manned. The redoubt which would enclose the spot where the monument now stands was upon the crest of Breed's Hill, an eminence about seventy feet in height. It was about eight rods square, with its front towards the south, overlooking the town and Charles River. Its southeastern angle directly faced Copp's Hill, while its eastern side fronted extensive fields which lay between it and Moulton's Point; Moulton Hill, then about 30 feet in height, but now levelled with the surface of the ground, was situated between it and Moulton's Point. The eastern side of the redoubt was prolonged by a breastwork detached by a sally port which extended for about one hundred yards towards a marsh, while the northern side overlooked the Mystic River, from which it was distant about five hundred yards.

For this work the conflict was now about to take place. It had, however, been strengthened upon the side toward the Mystic by a protection without which it would have been untenable, and this addition had been made while General Howe was waiting for reinforcements, by the forethought of Prescott, the skilful conduct of Knowlton, and the fortunate arrival of Stark. Immediately upon the first landing, observing an intention on the part of the British General of moving along the Mystic, and thus attempting to outflank the Americans, Prescott had directed Knowlton with the Connecticut detachment, and with two field pieces, to oppose them. Captain Knowlton, with his men, who, it will be remembered, were of the original command of Prescott, moved about six hundred feet to the rear of the redoubt upon the side toward the Mystic, and took a position there, near the base of Bunker Hill properly so called, finding a fence which extended towards the Mystic, the foundation of which was of stone, and upon it two rails. Rapidly making, with the materials he found, another fence a few yards distant, he filled the interval with grass from the fields which the mower of yesterday had passed over, but upon which the great reaper was to gather to day a rich harvest. While thus engaged, Stark (a part of whose men were detained at Bunker Hill by Putnam on his proposed work there), followed closely by Read, arrived, and perceiving instantly the importance of his position for the defence of the entrenchments, for the way, as he says, for the enemy was "so plain he could not miss it," extended the line of Knowlton by rails and stones taken from adjoining fences, until it reached the river, making on the extreme left on the beach a strong stone wall. As the rail fence was so far to the rear of the redoubt there was of course an interval which some slight attempt had been made to close and where also was posted the artillery of the Americans, which, however insufficient of itself and feebly served was of little importance during the action.

The peninsula where the struggle was to take place was in full view across the calm waters of the harbor, and of the Charles and

Mystic rivers, whose banks were lined with people, who with mournful and anxious hearts awaited the issue, while each house top in the town was covered with eager spectators. From Copp's Hill, General Gage, with Burgoyne and Clinton, surrounded by troops, ready themselves to move at an instant's warning, watches the onset of his forces.

The champions are not unworthy of the arena in which they stand. To those who love the pomp and circumstance of war, the British troops present a splendid array. The brilliant light flashes back from the scarlet uniforms, the showy equipments, the glittering arms, as they move there is seen the effect of that discipline whose object is to put at the disposal of the one who commands the strength and courage of the thousands whom he leads. They are of the best and most tried troops of the British army, and some of the regiments have won distinguished honor on the battle fields of Europe, in the same wars in which the colonies had poured out their blood on this side of the Atlantic in hearty and generous support of the British crown.

Their veteran officers are men who have seen service in Europe and America, and their younger officers, like Lord Rawdon and Lord Harris, bear names afterwards distinguished in the chronicles of British warfare. The second in command is Brigadier General Pigot, slight in person, but known as an officer of spirit and judgment, and their leader Major General Howe bears a name which had been loved and honored in America. The monument which Massachusetts reared in Westminster Abbey to his elder brother, Lord Howe, who fell while leading a column of British and Americans at Ticonderoga in 1758, still stands to inscribe his name among the heroes of England, whose fame is guarded and enshrined within that ancient pile.

Above their lines waves the great British ensign, to which the colonies have always looked as the emblem of their country, and with them is the "King's name," which even yet is a tower of strength in the land. As nearly as we can estimate they number about four thousand men. General Gage's report indicates sufficiently that he does not intend to state the number engaged when he is compelled later to acknowledge the casualties of the day.

Upon the other side a different scene presents itself. As the battle is about to open, at the redoubt and upon its flanks are the troops of Massachusetts, at the rail fence are the troops of Connecticut and those of New Hampshire with a few men of Massachusetts. How many there are in all as in reference of the British force has never been ascertained, nor do the means exist of determining with accuracy. Regiments that are frequently spoken of as being present at the engagement were represented by but weak detachments. Towards the close of the battle a few more arrive, but not more than enough to make the place good of the losses that have in the meantime occurred. No judgment can be formed more accurate than that of Washington, who was so soon after called to the command of the army when many of the circumstances were investigated, and whose mature and carefully considered opinion was that at no time upon our side were more than fifteen hundred men actually engaged.

Roughly done, the works they have hastily made are yet formidable, the weakest part lying in the imperfectly closed gap between the breastwork and the rail fence. . .

(To be Continued.)

RIFLE COMPETITION.

THE RIFLE.

The annual competition of the Northumberland County Rifle Association was held at the Chatham Range on 29th ult. The wind was high and blew in such gusts as to make good shooting an impossibility. The number of competitors on the ground was about fifty. Brigadier Major McCulley was in charge of the field.

The first match was open to all members of the Association; Ranges 400, 500 and 600 yards, five rounds at each; Wimbledon targets and scoring. The prize winners were as follows:—

	Pts.	
Jas Ferguson	53	\$8.00
Jas Pallen	53	7.00
John McKee	50	6.00
Andrew Hall	49	5.00
Hugh McDonald	47	5.00
Herbert Pallen	46	4.50
Alex McDonald	43	4.50
Alex Forrest	42	4.00
Rich Burbridge	42	4.00
John Pallen	42	4.00
Lt Col McCulley	41	3.50
N Bain	39	3.50
Fred'k Pallen	39	3.50
M J O'Keefe	37	3.00
Capt Wm Fenton	37	3.00
Lt Jas Fraser	35	3.00
Pte Manderson	33	2.50
D G Smith	33	2.50
Allan Cameron	30	2.50
Joseph Forrest	28	2.00
Wm Mather	28	2.00
Jas Perley	28	1.50
Maj T F Gillespie	28	1.50
F W Russell	27	1.00

The second match was open only to members of the Association who had never won an Association prize previous to the present meeting. The ranges were 400 and 500 yds. five rounds at each. The winners, with their scores and prizes were as follows:—

	Pts.	
Donald Cameron	30	\$5.00
Peter McAdam	27	4.50
W N Bain	24	4.00
David Paterson	20	3.50
Chas Carmichael	18	3.50
C O Ericsson	17	3.00
Ronald McDonald	15	2.50
John Simpson	15	2.50
A P Henderson	7	2.50
John Dickson	6	2.50
Donald McDiarmid	6	2.00

THE MITCHELL CUP.

On Thursday of last week the Annual Match for the Challenge Cup presented by Hon. Peter Mitchell to No. 7 Battery of Artillery took place at the Chatham Range. The scores of the Competitors were as follows:

	Pts.
M J O'Keefe	46
Jas Pallen	46
J W Fraser	46
David Patterson	42
H Pallen	36
P McAdam	32

Mr. O'Keefe is, consequently, the possessor of the Cup for this year.—*Chatham (N.B) Advance.*

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS,

OTTAWA, 18th November, 1875.

## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS (30).

## MILITARY COLLEGE KINGSTON.

## EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION.

The following regulations relating to the examination, in January, 1876, of candidates for admission to the Military College are published for the guidance of all concerned. *Directions for Examiners at Head Quarters, Ottawa.*

(1) The Examiners will prepare the questions for examination for the admission of candidates to be examined in each Military District, will forward to the Adjutant General, a corresponding number (and one extra set for contingencies) of examination papers, in sealed envelopes, endorsed on the outside with the name of subject of examination, the number of the District for which it is intended, the number of examination papers contained, and the date and hour on which the papers are to be issued to candidates. The examination papers of each subject will be in a separate envelope.

(2) Each subject will have a separate paper and the papers will be so arranged that there will be sufficient time for the candidates to finish one or more papers, complete, during the hours of examination, which will be from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 2 P. M. to 4.30 P. M. daily.

(3) The questions will be numbered consecutively, and the full numbers of marks assigned to each question will also be shewn in the examination papers.

(4) The date and hour for issue and the full time allowed for answering the whole set of questions on any one paper will be conspicuously stated at the head of each paper.

(5) In object drawing, the District Board appointed to superintend the examination should be directed by the Examiners at head Quarters, Ottawa, to arrange some simple groups of articles in common use, such as jugs, cups, plates, glasses, books, boxes, desks, &c., or tables or chairs, which the candidates may be instructed to draw from their respective points of view.

(6) On receipt of the worked papers of the candidates, the Examiners will proceed at once to allot the marks acquired by

each candidate and will compile lists. First, for each separate subject of examination, giving the distinguishing number of the candidates and the number of marks gained in that subject by its representatives; secondly a similar list, giving the final position of each candidate as determined by paragraphs 13 to 20 inclusive, of the General Regulations for the Military College. These lists, together with the examination papers, are to be returned to the Adjutant General at the earliest practicable date after the examination has taken place.

(7) Should the Examiners have any reason to suppose that any of the candidates have copied from one another, or obtained information from any improper source, or that any irregularity has occurred in the conduct of the examination, they will report the same to the Adjutant General for the information of the Major General Commanding.

(8) The Examiners will also bring to notice any points arising from the result of the examination which they consider may tend to benefit the service.

(9) The Examiners will exercise the greatest possible care that not the slightest information relative to the questions for examination shall become known.

(10) The table of Logarithms if any allowed to be brought to the examination by the candidates, must be determined by the Examiners and should be notified to the candidates at once; as some Logarithm tables contain information in which the candidate is likely to be tested.

*Directions for the District Boards appointed to superintend the Examinations under par. 5, General Regulations for Military College.*

(11) The President of the District Board will receive from the Adjutant General, immediately before the day appointed for examination, the following documents:—

(a) Printed examination papers.—These will be in a separate envelope for each subject, and are not to be opened until the hour of examination specified on the outside of the envelope, arrives.

(b) A list containing the names of candidates who have been authorized to be examined

(c) A series of numbers to be assigned by the Board, one number to each candidate.

(d) Form of certificate for each candidate to be signed by a medical officer previous to the candidate being allowed to proceed to examination.

(e) Form of certificate to be signed by each candidate that he is not married.

(f) Form of certificate of conduct of examination to be signed by the Board, and returned with the worked papers of each subject.

(g) Stationery, &c., requisite for the examination.

(12) The Board will not on any pretence permit any person other than those named in the authorized list (b), and who have also obtained the medical certificate (d) to be examined.

(13) The additional examination papers to the extent of one set supplied to the Board for contingencies, must be returned to the Adjutant General at the same time as the worked papers.

(14) On the first day of the examination, immediately after having assigned the distinguishing number to the candidates, the President of the Board will forward to the Adjutant General a list of the names of the candidates, together with the number assigned to each.

This list the President will place in an envelope, sealed and endorsed on the outside in plain character "Names and numbers of candidates," and enclose in a second covering envelope addressed to the Adjutant General, Ottawa.

(15) The President and members of the Board will consider themselves on their honor not to divulge, or allow to be divulged directly or indirectly, to any person whatsoever the distinguishing numbers, assigned by them to the candidates, nor will they at any time communicate directly or indirectly with the Examiners at Head Quarters.

(16) The Board should be present, as far as possible, during the whole of the examination, but there must never be less than two members present.

(17) No other person than the candidates and the duly appointed Board to be admitted to the examination room on any pretence whatever.

(18) Places must be allotted to the candidates so that they may be seated at least five feet apart from centre to centre—All diagrams or maps, having reference to the subject of examination must be removed from the walls of the examination room, also all books, scraps of paper or other things of which the candidate might make use.

(19) All these arrangements should be complete by 9.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. respectively.

(20) The candidates must be in their places by 9.45 A. M. and 2.45 P. M. respectively, after which no candidate must be admitted unless under very exceptional circumstances and by express permission of the Board who will note and report the fact to the Adjutant General.

(21) No person must on any account be admitted after 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. respectively, nor shall any person who has left the room having seen the examination papers be permitted to return.

(22) The Board will assign to each candidate, out of the series of number furnished from Head Quarters, a distinguishing number, which number the candidate will retain throughout the whole examination.

(23) The blank papers and blotting papers supplied from Head Quarters for the candidates to write their answers on, should be first distributed, and the Board should see that before commencing work, each candidate conspicuously writes the distinguishing number assigned to him at the top of his paper.

(24) The arrangements for the candidates and the distribution of the blank papers shall be completed before 10 and 2 respectively.

(25) The sealed envelope containing the printed examination questions must be opened in the examination room by the President in the presence of the Board and of the candidates at (but on no account before) the times specified on them respectively, and the papers will then be immediately given to each candidate.

The examination papers of only one subject will be opened at one time.

(26) No candidate will be allowed to leave the room before 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. respectively, but as soon after these hours as he has finished his papers, he may give up the whole of his papers to a member of the Board and leave the room, but he must not take the printed examination paper with him, nor must he, on any account whatsoever, return to the room.

(27) In the event of there being any second paper or subject of examination to be issued between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., or between 2 P. M., and 4.30 P. M., on which point the candidate must inquire and obtain information from the President of the Board, the candidate must not leave the room after giving up his first paper.

(28) Candidates must provide themselves with pens, India rubber, pencils, penknife, and, if requisite, a table of Logarithms, to be specified by the examiners, but no other articles must be brought into the room.

(29) The Board is cautioned against talking in the room unnecessarily as it tends to disturb and distract the attention of the candidates. The Board is also requested to refrain from making observations on the work of the candidates, either to the candidates themselves or to each other, in such a tone as to be overheard.

(30) As each candidate completes his papers, he will deliver them to a member of the Board who will see that the rules have been complied with.

(31) The papers when received from the candidate must each be distinctly initialed by one of the Board in the left upper corner of each sheet, as a guarantee that each paper has been worked by the candidates whose number it bears and for whose identity with the corresponding name authorized to be examined, the member so initialing will be considered responsible. This is to prevent personation and the Board will see how essential it is that this duty be not treated as a matter of form.

(32) At 15 minutes before the expiration of the time allowed for any one paper, the Board will notify the time in an audible tone to the candidates.

(33) Punctually, at the expiration of the time allowed, the Board will notify the fact to the candidates and all papers must at once be collected.

(34) The Board will place the examination papers of each candidate in a separate envelope, and will endorse on the outside the subject of examination and the distinguishing number of the candidate, and a member of the Board will affix his initials thereto.

(35) The papers (thus enclosed in endorsed envelopes) of the whole of the candidates for any one subject, will then be placed in the large cover, sent for that purpose from Head Quarters, which the President will address to the Adjutant General and post with his own hand without delay, at the same time reporting by telegraph that he has done so.

(36) The certificate according to following form is to be forwarded with the examination papers in each subject, by the Presidents of the Boards appointed to superintend the examination at the Head Quarters of each Military District:--

We the undersigned members of the Board appointed to superintend the examination of candidates for admission to the Military College, do hereby certify that we were present as stated during the examination at Head Quarters of District no date in name of subject of examination when the total number candidates were examined of whose identity we are satisfied; that the accompanying papers were worked in our presence, and that the rules for the conduct of the examination have been strictly complied with.

Dated at—this—day of—18 .

Signature of President and members.	Hour of arrival.	Hour of departure.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
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Departmental.

(37) Immediately on the receipt by the Adjutant General of the worked examination papers from the several Districts, the papers will be forwarded unopened to the Examiners at Head Quarters, Ottawa.

(38) The sealed envelope mentioned in paragraph 14 to be received from the Superintending Board of each Military District, containing the "names and numbers of Candidates," will not be opened until the report of the Examiners giving the order of merit of, and the total number of marks gained

by, the candidates, as represented by their distinguishing numbers, has been received.

(39) When the list referred to in par. 38 has been received from the Examiners, the seal of the envelope containing the "names and numbers of the candidates," will be opened by the Adjutant General, in the presence of the Major General commanding, and he will add the names of the candidates to their distinguishing number on the Examiners lists for each subject and for final place.

(40) After the publication of the names of the successful candidates in the *Canada Gazette*, the printed examination papers, together with the worked papers of the candidates, will be forwarded to the Commandant of the Military College to be kept by him for a period of not less than twelve months.

Rules relating to the examination of candidates.

The following 13 paragraphs to be read to the candidates by a member of the District Board each morning and afternoon before the examination; say before 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. each day.

(1) If any candidate here has any books or notes he must now give them up to the Board.

(2) No blotting paper except the sheet which is supplied with each examination paper, no scribbling paper, slate, or anything which might be passed from one candidate to another, is allowed.

(3) The candidates will receive a printed paper of questions, blank foolscap paper, and a piece of blotting paper. The candidate will divide the blank paper into halves by a vertic 1 fold down the centre of the paper. The whole of the fair work in every branch of study to be done on the right hand half of the blank paper; rough work and calculations may be placed on the left side of the paper, the pen being drawn through them to show that they are not part of the answer.

(4) Nothing must be torn off the paper, nor is the candidates allowed to write or make any mark on the paper of questions or blotting paper, both of which must be given up by the candidate with his worked papers.

(5) Candidates must not on any pretence whatever speak or communicate by signs, or pass anything to one another. If any candidate requires to ask a question, he will, without leaving his seat, call the attention of a member of the Board, but no question on the meaning of any of the examination questions may be asked or answered.

(6) No candidate will be allowed to leave the room within one hour of the issue of the examination papers, and if he then leaves he will not be allowed to return. Those who do leave the room before the examination is over, must give up their papers of answers, as well as the printed paper of questions and blotting paper to a member of the Board.

(For continuation see page 560.)



## CONTENTS OF No. 40, VOL. IX.

## POETRY:—

The Blarsted Englishman's Lament 550

## EDITORIAL:—

The Premier of Canada at Dundee..... 610  
 Our Aggressive Naval Strength..... 640  
 Pacific Coast Forests..... 647  
 War Ships Condemned..... 647  
 News of the Week..... 641

## CORRESPONDENCE:—

X..... 618

## RIFLE COMPETITION:—

Rifle Shooting at the Park Lane Butts..... 614  
 Shooting Match at Huron..... 641  
 Presentation of Prizes Won at the Eng-  
 neers' Rifle Competition..... 614

## SELECTIONS:—

The German Cavalry..... 612  
 Russia the Menace to Europe..... 612  
 Chemical Theory of Gunpowder..... 643  
 English vs. Ger. in Guns..... 643  
 The Siege of Paris..... 643  
 The Turkish Army..... 615  
 The Turrot Ship Thunderer..... 645  
 China as a Military Power..... 619  
 Steam Torpedoes..... 619  
 Our Aggressive Naval Strength..... 650  
 Re-loading Ordnance..... 651  
 Reconstruction of Men-of-War..... 651

REVIEWS..... 652

MILITARY GENERAL ORDERS..... 652



The Volunteer Review,  
 AND  
 MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

"Unribbed, unbought our swords we draw,  
 To guard the Monarch, fence the Law."

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1875.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—Letters addressed to either the Editor or Publisher, as well as Communications intended for publication, must, invariably, be pre-paid. Correspondents will also bear in mind that one end of the envelope should be left open, and at the corner the words "Printer's Copy" written and a two or five cent stamp (according to the weight of the communication) placed thereon will pay the postage.

LIEUT. J. B. VINTER, of Victoria, and Captain H. V. EDMONDS, of New Westminster, are our authorized Agents for British Columbia.

In another column will be found a description of "The Bunker Hill Celebration," and of the speech of General DEVENS, of the United States Army, on centennial anniversary of that memorable episode in the history of the British Empire and of modern civilization.

The United States Army and Navy Journal, from whose columns the article has been taken, deals with it in the liberal and enlightened manner, which would be naturally expected from an educated soldier whose training enabled him to distinguish probabilities from possibilities, and whose honor would not be sacrificed to sentimental patriotism.

While this regard for historical truth and the inexorable logic of facts is so conspicuous in the military critic, it shines with equal luster in the orator; General DEVENS has had a most difficult part to play, and he has played it with admirable skill.

The account given of the battle in all its main incidents are substantially correct, and as might have been expected from so distinguished a soldier, given with a clearness and precision which makes the whole action easily understood and the tactical blunders of the assailants abundantly conspicuous.

It matters little as to what numbers of the Colonial peasantry stood behind the hastily improvised and ill-judged defences of Breeds & Bunker's Hills on 17th June, 1775—the fact remains the same that British officers deliberately led tried and veteran British soldiers to slaughter in defiance, not only of all rules of warfare, but of common sense.

Not only was an attack in front unscientific and dangerous, but even in reverse it was unnecessary—two gun boats, one on the Mystic the other on the Charles River, would have compelled the evacuation of the works or the surrender of the insurgents without landing a soldier or risking the life of a man.

History has dealt too leniently with the character of the imbeciles, whose stupidity broke the sceptre of British supremacy, not only on this continent, but as far as the interests of humanity are concerned all over the world, and instead of peace, has given it a century of bloodshed and crime, which should not be charged to the intrigues of politicians.

Our contemporary's article, with the synopsis of General DEVENS's speech, is worthy of careful perusal.

We publish in another page an article on "Heavy Rifled Guns," from our contemporary the United States Army and Navy Journal, which is a review of a work on ordnance, by Captain J. G. BUTLER, of the ordnance corps United States Army; and we give below a synopsis of a report from Broad Arrow of a debate in the House of Lords on the same subject. It is very evident that the great mistake made by the British Government in this matter of heavy guns—a mistake known to all practical seamen as well as to every intelligent mechanic long before the birth of the first "Woolwich Infant"—originated in the folly of leaving the armament of the fleet to mere artillery officers whose knowledge was necessarily limited by their professional practice, and the error did not end by the mere adoption of a vicious and faulty system in the construction of the gun, but compelled the naval architects to furnish unwieldy and unhandy warships as platforms for clumsy and inefficient artillery.

The failure of Sir W. ARMSTRONG's system of breech-loading may be traced to a too rapid twist in rifling, and the use of gun powder not adapted to the propulsion of rifled projectiles. To the artillery officer fighting his guns on a solid and stable platform the idea of the mechanical action of the propelling force of that used on the gun would be the last thought-of; it would be

better to invent a machine to control the force than to modify the force to the machine—hence the Woolwich abortion. Our neighbors of the United States were wiser; they saw at once that in order to have a powerful gun they would be compelled to control the explosive force in a measurable degree, and hence all the varieties of gunpowder with its cabalistic marks and variable degrees of explosive force which characterize the artillery of the day.

The debate in the House of Lords shows in reality how little attention have been paid to this question which is further illustrated by a letter of a distinguished British Admiral, which is also published below. Lord CARDWELL does not seem to have learned much respecting artillery during his occupation of the war officer—under the old regime of cast iron ordnance an occasional gun busting, an operation by the way his Lordship dignifies by the term "explode" did not deter seamen from discharging their duty—it was by no means an unusual occurrence though it hardly amounted to one per cent. of the armament of Great Britain, and we dissent from his opinion that "If they had ninety-nine guns which did not explode and one which did explode such a feeling of consternation would be produced amongst soldiers and sailors that one gun would do more harm than the ninety-nine others did good." This is the calibre of the man who is mainly accountable for the present dangerous and unsatisfactory state of affairs. This subject of rifled artillery has not yet, as a great problem, received a satisfactory solution:

"In the House of Lords the Duke of Somerset, in moving for a return of the different classes of guns and projectiles now in use in the navy, expressed his opinion that the employment of breech-loaders would be preferable to the use of muzzle-loaders on board ships of war. He observed that we have at present 38-ton guns, and that an 80-ton gun was in the course of construction, which must of course be of great length, and he remarked on the inconvenience which would necessarily be entailed thereby, as guns of an enormous length would be extremely heavy, and great delay and difficulty would be experienced in loading muzzle loaders of that size. The present time was, in his opinion, a favourable period for the consideration of the matter, and it would be unwise to defer deliberation on the subject until the moment when war might be impending. Lord Malesbury said there was no objection on the part of the Government to give the return moved for. The whole question had been considered in 1866, and there had been no change since in the decision then arrived at. Then a new invention had been made, by which muzzle loaders might be loaded by means of a hydraulic machine, but there existed a doubt whether it could be used with safety. A means of strengthening the breech in breech loaders had been discovered by Sir J. Whitworth, and if that should prove successful, the breech-loader would no doubt be adopted, but the change must be effected gradually in time of peace on account of the great expense entailed by alterations. The Government would continue to watch any ex-

periments which might be made, with the view of adopting the best possible weapon. Lord Landowne said that when the muzzle loader was adopted we had not discovered the proper powder for the breech-loader. Foreign powers were now adopting the breech-loading system, and he was therefore glad to hear that the Government did not consider the question settled. The Duke of Cambridge said that when this question was first brought under his notice there was a strong feeling among naval officers against the breechloading system. He believed many muzzle loading guns to be equally good with the breechloaders, but there was no reason why there should not be an inquiry on the subject and why experiments should not be made on both kinds of gun. One point must not be lost sight of, and that was the question of expense. The country had spent a great deal of money on the muzzle-loaders, and now, if a new system should be adopted, a considerable expenditure would necessarily be incurred. The Duke of Richmond was sure all would agree that it was the duty of the Government to see that the military and naval forces of the country were furnished with the best arms which could be procured, and that duty would not be neglected by the Secretary of war. The cost of the muzzle-loader was less than that of the breechloader, but that was not an important consideration except in a case where a doubt existed as to which was the better gun. Lord Landowne remarked on the dangers of making perpetual changes in the armaments of the country, and added that the experience of several years was, on the whole, favourable to the muzzle loading system. Lord Elphinstone was glad to hear that the Government intended to make further experiments with the breech-loader. Lord Cardwell thought it was an extremely wise determination on the part of the Government not to shut their ears against anything which might be advanced on this subject, but he reminded them that successive committees had invariably reported in favor of the muzzle loading system. Before they made guns, especially those which were to be used in ships, they had better know whether the breechloading process was successful, and successful to such a degree that they could safely trust it in the making of guns; for it should be borne in mind that no steel had yet been used in gunnery which is not liable to explode. If they had ninety-nine guns which did not explode, and one which did explode, such a feeling of consternation would be produced among soldiers and sailors that the one gun would do more harm than the ninety-nine others did good. What they wanted to know was not whether 100 guns could be made ninety-nine of which would not explode, but whether breechloading would prevent the risk of explosion altogether. The men who under the control of the illustrious duke managed the artillery of this country were not behind anybody in their zeal for new inventions, and among the inventions of the last few years none were more marvellous than those which have been introduced into the system of destroying human life. He was informed that the country had got the most powerful gun in the world, but still the Government were right, as there was no finality in inventions, not to refuse the trial of further experiments. The Duke of Somerset rejoined that the projectiles at present used for breechloading guns were more expensive than those which were made for muzzle-loaders. That was a point worthy of consideration from an economical point of view, as the men must practise, even though the projectiles were very expensive. With re-

gard to the suggestion that they ought to ascertain the opinion of the officers of the army, he would remind them that some years ago the officers were in favour of retaining 'Brown Bess.' The return was then ordered."

REAR-ADMIRAL SHERARD OSBORN writes (*Times*, May 3) to put the question respecting naval guns (discussed in Parliament on the 31st ultimo), from a professional point of view. First recognising the Duke of Somerset's successful efforts to substitute "forward" on the doors of Her Majesty's Gun Factory at Woolwich, for the word "finality," Admiral Osborn proceeds as follows:

"His Grace, as well as nearly every speaker who followed him in the House of Lords, acknowledged that the question of breech-loading guns *versus* muzzle-loaders, was essentially a naval question; yet no one added that the sailors had been but little consulted in the matter. The duke also touched upon the subject of the great length of our large muzzle loaders being so immediately connected with the huge size of our ironclads.

"Permit me to attempt, as concisely as I can, to put the matter before your readers from my point of view. The *Sultan*, of 9000 tons burden, only mounts twelve guns, eight of them are broadside ones—viz., four of a side for her main deck, and one a side on her upper deck. The other two are bow guns. Her main deck battery consists of 15-ton muzzle-loaders, each fifteen feet long. The naval constructor had, therefore, in building her, to deal with a beam or width to the ship sufficient to allow two fifteen feet guns to come inboard for loading, and leave room for a small passage way in the rear and the necessary hatchway. These elements, together with the thickness of her side and armour, amount to a big figure, and constitute the beam of an ironclad. The beam, as every one knows, governs the length of a ship, and the two together may be said to govern tonnage, so that it is the great length of muzzle-loaders which to no small extent causes our ironclads to be of such enormous bulk in proportion to their armament.

"Now, a breechloader, apart from all its merits, pretty freely acknowledged in the Lords, should also be a non-recoil gun, and the shipbuilder, instead of having to deal with its entire length, would only have to consider what portion of the gun need be inboard in action; therefore length inboard would be so much less, beam so much less, and the size of the ship greatly reduced. In fact, I maintain that the armament of the *Sultan* in breechloading guns could be carried in a ship of much less tonnage and cost than the *Sultan*, and that we should in such case very quickly recoup the country the four millions already spent in the muzzle-loading system, and for which some are ready to risk the safety of the State.

"Furthermore, assume that a smaller *Sultan* was carrying 15-ton breechloaders instead of muzzle-loaders, and that those guns were fifty per cent. more powerful, as Sir Joseph Whitworth is ready to pit his credit upon, should we not have gained enormously in both cost and power?"

"Not only will the breechloaders be such an advantage for broadside ironclads, but the change also means everything in the turret system, whether applied to ships or to coast defence, because for the same reason that we can reduce the size of our ships, so shall we be enabled to lessen the size and ponderous weights of the turret.

"Mr Scott Russel asserts that if we knew what we wanted the country could produce it. My view of our requirements in breech-

loading ship guns is simply this: that they shall be constructed of metal which shall bulge or rend in the event of being over tested and not burst explosively; that they shall not be built-up guns, and shall be of one homogeneous metal; that the breech arrangement be so simple that a child may understand it, and so strong that it shall be the last part of the gun to give way; that they shall burn at least fifty per cent. more powder than the present muzzle-loaders, and throw proportionately heavier projectiles; that the gas escape be less than the present service German breechloaders; that the powder to be used shall be quick burning, old, large-grained British powder—that *poudre brutale* which the present muzzle loaders have frightened us from. Lastly, that they be fitted as ship guns in such a way as to be either perfectly non-recoil or else recoil a little and return into their places in the port immediately, so that there shall be neither running in nor running out of the gun in action. Of course, when not in action the guns must be fitted, if necessary, to come inboard, but not necessarily right across the decks of broadside ships. I am told on good authority that these requirements are not in excess of what mechanical genius can now produce."

A correspondent of the *Times*, subscribing himself "A Member of the late Armstrong and Whitworth Committee," answers the assumption that muzzle-loading came into fashion some years back solely because we burnt our fingers with a peculiar system of breech-loading. He says:—

"I was at the time of transition a humble partisan of breech-loading for field and siege artillery, and a member of a committee which fired 20,000 rounds from rival breech loaders and muzzle-loaders, and conducted trials the most searching and exhaustive ever made or likely to be made. I do not say that either the muzzle-loaders or the breech-loaders then used represented finality in guns, but I do say that they presented adequate material for a judgment upon the relative merits of breech-loading and muzzle-loading for field and siege service; and that the committee pronounced judgment upon the intrinsic merits of a case fairly submitted and thoroughly investigated.

"That they had no fault to find with the particular systems of breechloading they had tested was shown by their recommending the breech-loading field gun for boat service and the breech-loading siege gun for case-mates, for flanking ditches, &c.

"If, then, the question of breech-loading field guns is to be reconsidered, new data are not wanting so much as new opinions.

"There is a *résumé* at the close of a French official report upon trials made since the war which is of great interest for us at this moment:

"Notwithstanding a few imperfections, the Woolwich *matériel*, taken altogether, constitutes a first class system of field artillery. The Woolwich wrought 9 pounder gave results which are not inferior to those of any gun actually in service in Europe. These results, however, can perhaps be surpassed. This is the end to be kept in view in the selection of a field gun, and which must be attained in the case of our adopting a breechloader. This method of loading, since it possesses practical inconvenience, must give, in compensation, notably superior results to the best muzzle-loading gun in order to be adopted."

Major-Genl. F. Eardly Wilmot also enters into controversy raised on the above subject. He complains that the letter of Admiral Osborn is scarcely fair. "The Naval Department of the Services (he says) has always,

as far as I can discover, had a very important voice in the matter of guns. In the 'old times' they had their carronades and 32 pounders, specially constructed as to weight and length, &c., to suit special vessels. When the question arose as to making the 68-pounder of 95cwt. more efficient by adding 5cwt. to its weight, an increase much desired by the land service, the Naval Department altogether declined to agree to it, and no more such guns were made. As regards breech-loading the decision against the Armstrong breech-loading gun was forcibly insisted on by the Naval Department, and all such guns were returned. Until quite recently the difficulty has been that the gun had to be made for the ship, not the ship for the gun. A wiser system now prevails, but the question as to whom the change is due might excite much controversy. All that every true sailor or soldier cares about is that the system has come at last."

We publish in another column an article on "French heavy guns" from the pages of *Engineering*, an English Scientific Journal, and a letter on "Heavy Rifles" addressed to the Editor of the United States *Army and Navy Journal*.

Our artillery readers will find much information in both articles, especially in the first named, the latter has reference to converted guns, and is interesting to those who have followed the subject in our pages.

#### Route March.

On Friday evening the 12th inst., the 62nd Battalion (St. John, N.B.) assembled at their armouries, *Barracks*, for a route march through the city and vicinity, it being the first time the Battalion has mustered under their new Colonel. The different companies were well represented over 200 men being present. After a march of about two hours headed by their excellent band, the men returned to the Barracks where they were addressed by Lt. Col. Sullivan, who said he was proud to see such a good number of men present on this, the first time he had had the honor of commanding the Battalion, and which showed the men were keeping up their interest in the corps. After the men dispersed to their armouries they were provided with suitable refreshments by their officers and all were glad they had attended the route march.

MILITARY.

#### Heavy Rifles.

To the Editor of the U. S. Army and Navy Journal

Sir: My attention has been called by one or two of my friends to a point in your kindly notice of my published report which had escaped my observation, and which it is suggested will be likely to convey a wrong impression. I allude to the statement that I am "of the opinion that our cast iron smooth bores can be changed into rifles adequate for the requirements of iron clad warfare."

Unwilling that it should be inferred that I am disposed to place undue reliance upon such guns or that my position upon so important a subject should be misunderstood, I beg to state that I touch only incidentally, in the appendix, upon the subject of "converted guns," and that in advocating that system I have but followed the lead of others. To quote from my report: "The lining of cast iron guns with rifled tubes of

other material, is chiefly valuable, in my opinion, as a system of 'conversion' *per se* which affords us the only practicable means of utilizing our otherwise comparatively worthless smooth bores; and although in some cases strength may be added, yet the mere gain in strength over a simple cast-iron gun of equal weight and calibre would not, in my opinion, justify the expenditure." I am clearly of the opinion, also that with the exception of the 13 inch guns, of which we have but one or two in the Service, none of our smooth bores above 10 inches calibre can be profitably converted into rifles, and that therefore for all calibres above 8 inches we must have new constructions.

Our 8 inch (64 pdr.) Rodman guns could unquestionably be converted into rifles of the same calibre as have been the 64 and 68 pdr. English guns possessing greater power and endurance than their English prototypes. Such guns would be useful for the land side of fortifications, shallow water defences and siege purposes. It has already been proved that our 10 inch smooth bores can be changed into rifles of 8 inches calibre, firing increased weight of shot and powder, and thereby trebling their effectiveness at a mile distance. The case is very different, however, with the 15 inch gun, which is both too light and too short to be successfully converted into a rifle of greater calibre than 11 inches. In this case the weight of the elongated projectile would exceed but little the weight of the 15 inch spherical shot, while the "battering charge" of 85 lbs. (adopted in other countries,) is less than that employed in the 15 inch gun. The muzzle energy of the rifle shot would be 6,400 foot-tons, that of the smooth bore would be 8,500 foot-tons, and without further elaborating the comparison, it will, I think be apparent that the advantage on the part of the rifle at the longer ranges would not justify the expense of conversion. A good 11 inch rifle is superior of course in many respects to the 15 inch smooth bore, yet inasmuch as the latter is really a powerful weapon, admirable for many purposes of coast defence, and competent to destroy rapidly whatever is vulnerable to it, we can find ample use for the few in service (about three hundred,) and should turn our attention at once to the production of rifles of much greater calibre than can be obtained by any plan of conversion as supplied to the 15 inch guns.

As briefly as possible, therefore, and omitting all argument, I beg to state my position as follows: Recognizing the imperative need of heavy rifled guns, the illiberality of Congress in this direction, the impossibility of procuring the Krupp or Woolwich guns (supposing them desirable), and bearing in mind the fact that our few experimental cast iron rifles have been generally not only too light, but have been wedged open by bad projectiles and experimental powders, and yet that extraordinary endurance has nevertheless been exhibited by them, I maintain the urgent necessity for the construction of certain experimental cast iron rifles of large calibre, "believing that we now possess the means through an unobjectionable system of projectiles and rifling of subjecting such guns to a fair trial, and that thus for the first time we shall be able to obtain a fair and crucial test of the merits of cast iron for heavy rifled ordnance." To have a lined compete with an unlined gun, would give increased value to the experiment.

JOHN G. BUTLER, Captain of Ordnance,  
U. S. A.

(Continued from page 557.)

The candidate before leaving the room must also inquire from the President of the Board if there is to be any second paper for examination before the close of the forenoon or afternoon sitting, and should there be a second paper, the candidate will not be allowed to leave the room, but must retain his seat quietly till the second paper is issued.

(7) The papers will be collected by the Board punctually at the expiration of the time allowed for each paper.

(8) Before commencing the examination a distinguishing number will be given by the Board to each candidate, which number the candidate will retain and write in large conspicuous figures, thus (No. 27), in the centre of the upper portion of each page of paper worked by him during the examination.

(9) The candidate will retain the same distinguishing number throughout the whole of the examination.

(10) If the candidate writes his name, initial, or any peculiar sign or mark on his paper, or should he use any other distinguishing number than that assigned to him by the Board, his paper will be cancelled.

(11) The candidates must number consecutively the pages of their worked papers by small figures on the right hand upper corner, commencing with 1 for each subject. The number of the questions worked must be also clearly noted in the left margin of the blank paper supplied.

(12) The worked questions of each subject separately must be carefully secured together when completed and then given to a member of the Board.

The material for securing the papers will be provided by the Board.

(13) The examination hours will be from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 2 P. M. to 4 30 P. M. daily.

(14) If any candidate breaks any of these rules, or uses any unfair means of obtaining assistance, or creates any disturbance, or is in any way disobedient, or disrespectful to the Board he will at once be expelled from the examination room, and his papers cancelled.

#### Medical examination.

(40) The medical officer to be appointed under paragraph 10 of the General Regulations for the Military College, will make a searching examination of each authorized candidate in his District.

(41) The medical examinations will be made at the District Head Quarters, on the day preceding that fixed for the commencement of the competitive examinations.

If any candidate is rejected after examination, the Medical Officer will report the cause for such rejection to the President of the District Board, for transmission to Head Quarters, Ottawa.

(42) Candidates are to be rejected on account of any blemish or disease which, either immediately or prospectively at no distant period, tends to impair efficiency, and to disqualify them from a due discharge of military duty.

The following is a list of causes for rejection:—

1st. Feeble constitution, unsound health from whatever cause, indications of former disease, as leech bites, traces of blisters and nodes, glandular swellings, or other symptoms of scrofula, &c.

2nd. Chronic cutaneous affections, especially of the scalp.

3rd. Severe injuries of the bones of the head.

4th. Impaired vision from whatever cause, inflammatory affections of the eyelids, immobility of the iris, fistula, lachrymalis, &c.

5th. Deafness, copious discharge from the ears.

6th. Impediment of speech,

7th. Want of due capacity of the chest, or any other indication of a liability to pulmonary disease.

8th. Impaired or inadequate efficiency of one or both of the superior extremities from palsy, old fractures (especially of the clavicle) contraction of a joint, mutilation, extenuation, deformity, ganglions, &c.

9th. Unnatural excurvature or incurvature of the spine.

10th. Hernia, or a tendency to that disability from preternatural enlargement of the abdominal ring.

11th. Varicose state of the veins of the scrotum or spermatic cord, sarcocele, hydrocele, hemorrhoids fistula in perineo.

12th. Impaired or inadequate efficiency of one or both of the inferior extremities, from varicose veins old fractures, malformation (flat feet, &c.), palsy, or lameness, contraction, mutilation, extenuation, enlargement, unequal length, over lying or supernumerary toes, ganglions, &c.

13th. Ulcers, or unsound cicatrices of ulcers, likely to break out afresh.

14th. Diseases, whether acute or chronic, for which medical treatment is required.

Medical certificate required.

I have examined \_\_\_\_\_ candidate for admission to the Military College at Kingston, and find that he has no rupture nor mark of any old wound or ulcer adhering to the bone; he is free from varicose veins of the legs, and has the full power of motion of the joints and limbs. He is well formed, and has no scrofulous affection of the glands, scald head, or other inveterate cutaneous eruptions. His respiration is easy, and his lungs appear to be sound. He has the perfect use of his eyes and ears, and has no impediment of speech. His general appearance is healthy and he does not bear any marks of medical treatment. He in-

forms me that he is of the age of \_\_\_\_\_ years and \_\_\_\_\_ months. His height is \_\_\_\_\_ feet \_\_\_\_\_ inches. I consider him to be free from all bodily defects or ailments, and in all respects as to height and physical qualities, fit for the military service.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ }  
this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 187 . }

Signature of Surgeon \_\_\_\_\_

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,  
Adjutant General of Militia,  
Canada.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 19th November, 1875.

GENERAL ORDERS (31).

No. 1.

MILITIA STAFF.

Lieutenant Edward Guy Selby Smyth, 86th Royal Regiment, from the Staff at the Cape of Good Hope, is appointed Aide de-Camp to Major General Selby Smyth, from the 1st instant, with rank of Captain in the militia, in succession to Captain the Honorable M. Stapleton, Coldstream Guards, who rejoins his Battalion.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Peters Jarvis, C.M.G., Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, Military District No. 3, having completed five years in that appointment has been promoted Colonel in the Army from 4th June, 1875.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

ERRATUM in No. 3 of General Orders (28) of 5th November, 1875, read "that portion of the 2nd Brigade Division" instead of "that portion of the 3rd Brigade Division," as being taken over by Lieutenant Colonel Bacon, Brigade Major 1st Brigade Division.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

10th Battalion or "Royal Regiment," Toronto.  
To be Ensign:

Joseph H. Mead, Gentleman, M.S, vice Hill, promoted.

13th Battalion of Infantry.

Ensign and Adjutant Joseph Macready, M.S., to have the rank of Lieutenant, from 22nd March, 1872, with precedence in the Battalion next after Lieutenant Edward F. Caddy.

49th "Hastings" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 1 Company, Belleville.

To be Lieutenant:

John Wesley Johnston, Gentleman, M.S., vice Harrison, promoted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

3rd Battalion "Victoria Rifles," Montreal.

To be Ensigns, provisionally:

Private Alexander Anderson, vice Holloway, promoted,

Private Frederick Standcliffe, vice Winks, resigned.

5th Battalion, "Fusileers," Montreal.

The additional designation of the 5th Battalion is hereby changed from "Royal Light Infantry," to "Fusileers."

To be Lieutenant Colonel provisionally:

Captain James David Crawford, from Retired List.

To be Captains:

Kenneth Campbell, Esquire, V. B.

J. Thomas Ostell, Esquire, V. B.

Captain Frederick Mackenzie, V. B., from the companies authorized by G. O. 12th August 1871.

Thomas B. Warren, Esquire, V. B.

Major Hartland St. Clair McDougall, V.B., from Retired List.

Edmond Phillips Hannaford, Esquire, (provisionally) formerly Lieutenant Colonel, provisionally, 2nd Battalion Rifles, G. T. R. B.

To be Lieutenants:

Captain Randolphe Clarke, V. B., from Engineer Company, G. T. R. B.

William F. Torrance, Gentleman, M. S.

George Albert Winks, do do

F. S. Lyman, do V. B.

John Grant, Junior, Gentleman (provisionally).

Albert Whyte, Gentleman (provisionally).

To be Ensign provisionally:

James A. McLennan, Gentleman.

To be Adjutant:

Captain Thomas Atkinson, V.B., from 6th Battalion.

To be Surgeon:

Surgeon John M. Drake.

6th Battalion "Hochelaga" Light Infantry.

To be Major:

Captain and Brevet Major Robert Gardner, V. B., vice Martin, promoted.

To be Captains:

Lieutenant William John Kenney, V. B., vice R. Gardner, promoted.

Lieutenant William Smith Gardner, V.B., vice Atkinson, transferred to 5th Battalion.

Honorary Captain and Paymaster William Arnold Bates to have the Honorary rank of Major.

To be Quarter-Master:

Lieutenant Douglass Batersby, from St. Jean Baptiste Village infantry Company, vice Lieutenant John G. Seebold, V. B., who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

St. Hyacinthe Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

The resignation of Captain and Paymaster L. P. Paul Cardin, M. S., is hereby accepted.

The resignation of Lieutenant and Adjutant Theodore Sirneon-Richer, M.S., is hereby accepted.

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,  
Adjutant General of Militia,  
Canada.

## THE MAIDEN'S LAST FAREWELL.

## IN THE DAY OF CREMATION.

Then the night wore on, and we know the worst,  
That the end of it all was nigh:  
Three doctors they had from the very first—  
And what could one do but die?

"Oh William!" she cried, "strew no blossoms of  
spring,  
For the new 'apparatus' might rust;  
But say that a handful of shavings you'll bring,  
And linger to see me combust.

"Oh, promise me, love, by the fire-hole you'll  
watch,  
And when mourners and stokers convene,  
You will see that they light me some solemn,  
slow match,  
And warn them against kerosene.

"It would cheer me to know, ere these rude  
breezes waft  
My essence far to the pole,  
That one whom I love will look to the draught,  
And have a fond eye on the coal.

"Then promise me, love"—and her voice fainter  
grew—  
"When this body of mine calcifies,  
You will stand just as near as you can to the flue,  
And gaze while my gases arise.

"For Thompson—Sir Henry—has found out a  
way  
(Of his 'process' you've surely heard tell)  
And you burn like a parlour-match gently away,  
Nor even offend by a smell.

So none of the dainty need sniff in disdain  
When my carbon floats up to the sky;  
And I'm sure, love, that you will never complain,  
Though an ash should blow into your eye.

"Now promise me, love"—and she murmured  
low—  
"When the calcification is o'er,  
You will sit by my grave in the twilight glow—  
I mean by my furnace door.

"Yes, promise me, love, while the seasons re-  
volve  
On their noiseless axes, the years,  
You will visit the kiln where you saw me 're-  
solve,'  
And leach my pale ashes with tears."

## Heavy Rifled Guns.

It is not many years since Engineers and Ordnance officers, held the opinion that smooth bore guns were fully equal to all the requirements in the way of Artillery for iron-clad fighting; nay more, they thought, as we did, that the heavy smooth bores, such as the 15 and 20 inch guns projecting spherical shot, with enormous charges of powder, and very high initial velocities, were not only amply powerful to penetrate the armor of any armored vessel that was likely to be constructed for many years, but that this system would also be superior to its competitor, the rifle, both on account of the more serious nature of the hole made in armor by a round shot when it does penetrate, as well as the greater simplicity of the gun and its projectile. The last few years have changed all this. A 20 inch round shot weighing upwards of 1,000 lbs., fired from a 51 ton gun and exerting, when fired with full charge, the enormous dynamic energy of no less than 37,732,000 foot pounds, is not capable of penetrating the armor of such ironclads as have been laid down for more than one European Navy. We need scarcely tell our military readers that this revolution has been brought about by the adoption of the Monitor system. Monitors are already in commission in foreign waters which carry some 14 inches of solid armor, and others are in course of construction that will carry a protection of no less than 24 inches of solid iron! In a word, the Naval architects have succeeded in building Monitors that are shielded by a cuirass of so great strength that the smooth bore, for iron clad fighting, has been driven out of the field, and the rifle is now the only species of ordnance thought of for this

sort of Naval work. We may add, by way of parenthesis, that the rapid advances made by our mechanical Engineers in submarine engines—attack below the armor—or rather submarine defence, will put it out of the power of a fleet of iron-clads, be they armored with even more than 24 inches of iron, armed with "80 ton" rifles, and with their hulls divided up into hundreds of "cellular" compartments, to seriously attempt to invade the precincts of any important harbor or roadstead, without being destroyed. One can scarcely take up a foreign mechanical Journal without reading of torpedo experiments carried on in England, France, Germany, Russia, Egypt, Sweden, or Holland. The entire Naval world is spending money liberally and devoting the best talent to the development of this system—the great peacemaker, we may add. Every one will remember that the rude submarine appliances used by the Germans, completely neutralized the power of the French iron-clad Navy—a Navy but slightly, if at all, inferior to that of England at the time of the war. It seems to us, that the striking significance of this fact is not appreciated as it should be by Military Engineers and Naval men, we readily understand that for the latter it is a very unwelcome fact regarded from a professional standpoint. To return to the subject in hand; The chief advantage of rifle as compared with smooth bore Artillery for Naval warfare and coast defence, consists for the most part in its greater penetrative power; as well as the increased distance that the elongated projectile will maintain sufficient *vis viva* to pierce armor. For instance, if the 1,000 lb 20 inch ball was cast into an elongated shot of the same weight, of say 15 inches in diameter, and discharged from a rifle with the same dynamic energy, its penetrative power would exceed the former nearly proportionally to its diminished circumference, about 33 per cent., while, owing to the less resistance which the atmosphere would present to its progress, it would maintain penetrative power at a vastly greater distance than would be the case with the spherical shot.

From what has been said, nothing can be more clear than that our Service, if we are to have any guns at all, should be provided with heavy rifles, at least equal in power to those which now form the chief armament of foreign Navies. If we can utilize our stock of heavy cast iron smooth bores by converting them into heavy rifles, (as Captain Butler thinks we can), possessing adequate endurance under heavy charges, it will be an immense saving in expenditure; whether we can or cannot make efficient rifles for iron-clad warfare by altering the heavy smooth bores, the decision ought to be reached with as little delay as possible. Captain Butler is of opinion, as is seen by his discussion of the subject in his work just published,\* that our cast-iron smooth bores can be changed into rifles adequate for the requirements of iron-clad warfare. Many of the experiments he records, go far to sustain this view, and we hope that future trials will give additional weight to it. In any rifle gun, particular in one where so treacherous a material as cast-iron enters largely into its structure, it is of the first importance to have a projectile that will be uniform in its action, and not put any more strain on the gun than is absolutely necessary to give the shot the necessary rotative

\* Systems of projectiles and rifling with practical suggestions for the improvement as embraced in a report of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., by Captain John G. Butler, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A. Illustrated by thirty-six illustrated plates. New York: D. Van Nostrand publisher.

velocity. Perusal of the work before us, shows that Captain Butler has given careful study to these points, and we think the experiments which he produces warrant the conclusion that he has produced the best rifle projectile of the expansive system, of which we have any knowledge.

To make this point clear, it will be well to briefly recapitulate the different systems of projectiles used in rifle guns. Generally speaking, these may be comprised under the following heads, viz.: 1. The expansive. 2. The compressive. 3. Those which have "buttons" "flanges" or any other form of projection arranged so as to take the rifling. The first and last of these systems are used altogether for muzzle loading guns, the second, the compressive system, is used only in breechloading ordnance, such as Krupp's and the reinforced cast iron rifles of the French and Swedes. The flanged or "button" system is now, we believe, used only in England, where it has caused great injury to nearly every heavy rifle from which many rounds have been fired. This method originated in France, where it was soon cast aside only to be taken up in England and made the standard system for all heavy guns.

We have not the space to follow Captain Butler in his interesting discussion of these systems. He begins with the expansive projectile, which, to us, is perhaps the most important of all, and after showing the defects in those which existed before he took up the subject, he describes an expansive rifle shot, which we have already said, has given by far the best result of any that have been tested. The experiments with this are very numerous and they seem to be conclusive as to its superiority; on pages 25 and 47 of the work, full description and drawings of this improved projectile will be found.

In Part II of his work, Captain Butler treats of the "compressive," or breech loading system. This is discussed at length; but it is to our Service, at the present time, of the least importance of any, as we believe no suggestions have yet been entertained to convert any of our heavy smooth bores into breech-loading rifles. It should not be forgotten in speaking of this system, that it was the one used by the splendid Artillery of the Germans during the war of 1870, and also in the heavy Naval breech loaders of the French which played so important a part during the siege of Paris, Part III, describes in detail the flanged or "button" system adopted by the English for all the rifles made at the Government gun factory at Woolwich. Captain Butler calls attention to what has long been generally believed, even by a large proportion of English officers themselves, that this is by far the least efficient of all the leading systems: it is full of defects, it has ruined scores of guns, and caused no end of trouble. There can be but little doubt that the use of Butler's projectile in the heavy Woolwich rifles, would be a marked improvement.

The data given in this report respecting the use of the Rodman pressure instrument are very instructive. The variation in the pressure of the powder gas in the same gun, with the same quantity and quality of charge, and with projectiles of the same weight and construction, as well as other inconsistencies noticeable in the pressures calculated from the dent made in a piece of copper by the Rodman pressure plug, makes the inference inevitable to a practical man that the results recorded are not altogether reliable. For instance, we find that with the 100 lbs. of hexagonal F. P. powder and a projectile of 600 lbs. the pressure per square

inch is set down at 26,000 lbs., giving 1,310 feet per second initial velocity to the shot. The energy of a 600lb. shot moving with this speed is 15,756,000 foot pounds, equal to 157,563 ft. pounds for each pound of powder consumed in the gun.

In the same table we find that 100lb. of the same kind of powder, and a projectile of 650lb. of the same pattern gave an initial velocity of 1,272 feet, with a pressure of 37,000lb. In this case the energy of the shot was 16,432,650 ft. pounds, equal to 164,326 ft pounds for each pound of powder. Hence while the pressure in the latter case was 30 per cent. greater than the former, the energy imparted to the shot by the same charge was but about 11 per cent. greater. Again, the same table records the result of 700lb. projectile of the same pattern as the others by the same quantity and quality of charge; in this case the pressure is set down at about 30,000lb. the square inch, while the velocity is precisely the same as it was with a projectile weighing 100lb. less, and with a recorded pressure of 37,000lb. to the inch. These results with the Butler projectile, a projectile which the numerous experiments given in this work show to be remarkably uniform in its action, seem to make it clear that the Rodman pressure instrument cannot be relied upon to indicate the actual pressure produced by the combustion of powder in a gun. The instances we have given are not unusual examples; we have noticed similar discrepancies in other experiments, particularly in those which have been made with this instrument in England and on the Continent.

We take leave of Captain Butler's work on "Rifling and Projectiles" hoping again to call attention to several important points we have not space at this time to mention. A reliable projectile in any system of rifled cannon is of the first importance, scarcely second to the gun itself, and we again repeat that we think Captain Butler has gone far toward providing us with this very essential requisite. Altogether, it is a very important work on the subject, and we congratulate the author on the success of his undertaking.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

**French Heavy Guns.**

As in Sweden, cast iron has been hitherto adopted as the principal material for the construction of heavy guns in France, and the French naval and coast guns are produced at the foundries of Ruelle and Nevers. The former of these, which is situated in La Charente, has been employed for over a century in the fabrication of guns. It was in 1750 that the Marquis of Montalembert established the foundry on the site of a paper mill. The locality was a favorable one on account of the abundant supply of high-class iron found in the neighborhood, and of the charcoal, which was then unlimited in quantity. In 1776 it became government property, and it has since been gradually enlarged to meet the late increasing requirements.

The Nevers foundry is much more modern, having been established about 1830. It is an extensive well-arranged works, and has a large capacity for production, as will be seen by the statement of one year's work:

60 guns.....	5.5 in. calibre.
65 " .....	7.5 " "
130 " .....	9.4 " "
30 " .....	10.6 " "

The above and following particulars are gathered from an interesting report made by Lieutenant Colonel Reilly, C. B., in 1873; and since that time we believe but few, if any, changes have been made in the details of construction which we illustrate on the opposite page.

At Ruelle, new plant was laid down during the Crimean War for the purpose of producing rifled guns, but the occasion for their use passed before they were completed, and the manufacture was stopped. The French in this respect set the example to the United States' artillerymen who followed it during the American War, with very poor results however. At Ruelle the first experiment made was to bore out a 8.6 in. gun to 11.8 in. and rifle it with two grooves.

But the question of rifled cast-iron ordnance was not followed, up, and some few years after, the first attempted trials were made which led to the construction of cast-iron breech loaders for naval purposes. Naturally the weak points of such ordnance soon became practically developed, and, in 1860, efforts were made to strengthen the breech with steel hoops. But these proved also unsuccessful. It was shortly afterwards that the rapid progress in the design and construction of armored ships was taking place, and the French guns showed themselves unable to withstand the higher charges and heavier projectiles required to pierce plates which were constantly increased in thickness. Accordingly a new form was adopted for the 6.3 in., 7.5 in., 9.4 in., and 10.6 in. calibres, which were all of them enclosed as far as the trunnions with steel hoops, and alterations were made in its nature of rifling. The smallest of these calibres showed considerable powers of resistance, the 6.3 in. gun having fired 1,000 rounds with 19.8 lb. of powder and a projectile weighing 99 lb.; but apparently but little reliance could be placed in the system for the larger calibres. It was, therefore, abandoned, and until 1870 little was done in the way of improvement. In that year the Minister of Marine approved of the form now adopted. The war, however, intervened, and there having been then slight employment for heavy guns, the whole strength of the foundry at Ruelle was devoted to the fabrication of bronze field guns.

In his report Colonel Reilly gives some interesting details of the mode of testing the metal from which the gun is cast, a method practically the same as that in use in Sweden. A model gun is cast of the metal to be employed; this is carefully finished, bored, and rifled, the whole cost being about £120.

This model is then tested to destruction, and the number of rounds it resists before explosion, affords an indication of the value of the metal. In the same manner the powder itself is tested, by bursting with it a gun, the resisting power of whose material is known.

After having passed the test, the metal is mixed with twice the quantity of other approved brands, which have also been tested, and the mixture is finally again tested in the same way before it is definitely adopted.

The experiments which have thus been made, have of course a high interest, and the results obtained coincide practically with somewhat similar trials made in the United States. They prove the destructive influence which rifling exerts upon cast iron. Thus a smooth-bore gun may be able to withstand 95 rounds, with certain powder charges and weight of projectile, while a similar gun with the same charges will ex-

plode at the 15th round. At the same time the guns fail always to the rear of the trunnions, hence the early adopted method of strengthening the piece as far as the trunnions with steel hoops.

The heavy guns now adopted by the French authorities consist simply of a cast-iron body lined with a steel tube as far as the trunnions, and reinforced by puddled steel rings on the outside from the trunnions to the breech.

The gun bodies cast at Ruelle are made hollow with a core, and bored out afterwards to the required calibre. The breech of course is open, and the trunnions are added afterwards, so that but little trouble is experienced in the operation. The mould is enclosed in an iron casing, and is placed vertically in the casting pit with the muzzle downward, a 3 ft. head being allowed for, at the breech. Two small pits are made on each side of the pit, and from these channels lead into the mould. In casting, the former of these is first opened, and the metal is allowed to flow in, until the level of the channel is almost reached. This is then opened, the supply having been discontinued, and the casting is completed. The head is then covered up with charcoal, and the whole is left in the pit for 48 hours, when it is taken out and the core removed. The operations of turning and boring follow, and subsequently the body is annealed in a brick cylinder heated with charcoal to a temperature of 540 deg. Fahr., the steel tube is then screwed in, and the whole is allowed to cool. The outside rings are afterwards shrunk on, the first of these having the trunnions formed on it. The rifling completes the gun, and it may be mentioned here, that the number of grooves composing it corresponds to the number of centimetres of the bore, if that number is even; if it be odd, the number of grooves is one in excess.

The breech block, the arrangement of which is well known, consists of a cylindrical steel block with a screw thread formed upon it. One sixth of this screw is cut away, leaving three blank spaces upon the block, and in the breech of the gun are three blank spaces also left, with a corresponding screw thread, into which the block fits. The block is hinged to the side of the breech, and can be drawn out or pushed in as desired, one-third of a turn closing the breech. The vent is formed in the gun, and the gas check consists of two copper rings, one in the face of the block and the other in the breech, and which come in close contact with each other. This arrangement is in all respects inferior to the Broadwell system.

In the following tables some of the leading particulars connected with these guns are given. Table No. I shows the calibres, weights, lengths of bore, charges, and weights of projectiles employed.

TABLE NO. I.

Nature of Gun.	Calibres.	Total Weight.	Length of Bore.	Charge.	Weight of Projectile.
Centimetre	in.	cwt.	in.	lb.	lb.
14	5.456	52.25	89.83	8.82	41.11
16	6.434	98.42	118.27	16.5	99.3
		Tons.			
19	7.638	7.9	195.39	33.1	165.4
24	9.499	13.8	192.55	61.7	317.6
27	10.803	21.7	193.70	88.2	478.4
32	12.6	34.5	204.1	136.69	780.5

Table No. II. shows the initial velocities and energies of various corresponding projectiles, of French, English, and German heavy guns.

TABLE NO. II.

Nature of Gun.	Weights of Projectiles.		Powder Charges.	Muzzle Velocity.	Total Energy in Foot-Tons.	Energy per Pound of powder in Foot-Tons.
	in.	lbs.				
French	6.484	99.3	16.5	1347	1185	71.8
English	7	115	30	1547	1949	64.8
German	6.796	123	23.35	1550	2073	81.7
French	7.038	165.4	33.1	1486	2533	76.5
English	8	180	35	1478	2492	71.2
German	8.236	217.2	37.48	1385	2880	77.1
French	9.499	317.6	61.7	1420	4484	72.7
English	9	250	50	1478	3496	69.9
German	9.499	306.4	52.91	1312	3657	69.1
French	10.838	476	88.2	1378	4273	71.1
English	11	535	85	1345	6115	75.5
German	10.236	414.5	70.55	1285	5514	78.2
French	12.6	760.5	136.69	1312	9777	68.4
English	12	700	110	1300	8205	74.6

Information is wanting as to the powers of endurance of the French guns, but the foregoing table will show how closely they approximate in power to English and German guns of similar calibres. The largest French piece, it will be seen, throws a considerably heavier projectile than our 12 in. gun, and burns 26.69 pounds more powder, a heavy charge for cast iron to withstand. It may be mentioned, however, in this connection, that certain large Rodman guns have recently been lined with tubes in the United States, and have given excellent results, while converted guns in this country have also shown high powers of resistance, as in the case of the Palliser 9 in. 12 ton converted gun, from which 500 battering charges of 43 pounds of powder and 250 lb. shot were fired, and more recently with the 8-in. 7-ton gun, throwing 176-lb. shot with 35 pounds of powder. From this piece 500 rounds were fired.

### Across the Continent.

#### THE TRIP OF MAJOR GENERAL SMYTH AND PARTY.

MAJOR GENERAL SELBY SMYTH with Captain the Hon. MILES STAPLETON, arrived in Ottawa, on Monday evening the 15th inst., by train from Toronto. The Major General, we are happy to say, is in the enjoyment of good health, and well pleased with his trans-continental trip—a description of which will be found below copied from the Victoria (B. C.) *Colonist*:—

"Major General Smyth, accompanied by Capt. the Hon. Miles Stapleton, A. D. C., left Ottawa on the 24th of May last on a tour of inspection of the Militia camps at Niagara, Cobourg, Kingston, Brockville, Holland Landing and Guelph. They left Sarnia July 2nd and went via Lake Superior to Duluth; thence by the Northern Pacific Railroad to Moorehead, and down Red River to Winnipeg, Manitoba. There Hon. W. Fitzwilliam and Capt. Ward joined them, and on July 19th the party left Winnipeg and proceeded on wheels as far as Shoal Lake, 190 miles from Winnipeg, which they reached on the 23rd of July. The first day they passed through the settled parts of Manitoba—fine, rich soil. Almost everything green had been eaten by grasshoppers, and the farmers were much disheartened. At Shoal Lake they met a party of Montreal Police with saddle horses and a baggage wagon, who had been sent to meet them. Left Shoal Lake next day with escort, etc., and on the morning of the 27th reached the H. B. Co's fort, at Fort Pelly. Nine miles further on, at Swan Lake River, the barracks of the Mounted Police were reached. This force comprises 300 men. The force was raised in Canada for duty on the Plain, where they maintained order. They are armed with Snider carbines and are dressed in scarlet

tunics (out of respect to the partiality entertained by the Indians for the red or "King George" uniform) and white cork helmets, breeches and boots. The barracks are situated on a rocky plateau, the only rock the party had seen thus far, and are in a singularly bad situation. While at this point on the 25th July a communication arrived from the Lieut. Governor, notifying Major General Smyth of rumours of disturbances among the French half-breeds at Fort Carleton. On the 28th July, accompanied by Colonel French and a troop of Mounted Police, the party left the barracks for Fort Carleton. On the 5th of August they passed the South branch of the Saskatchewan River and arrived at the Fort on the 6th. Matters were found not to be so bad as had been rumoured, and the mere presence of the force was sufficient to bring in one or two of the turbulent half-breeds to apologise for their conduct. The Cree Indians were found to have turned back the telegraph party and a party of geological surveyors, informing them that as they had no treaty with Canada they would not allow them to pass through and threatening to steal their horses and throw their articles into the river if they went on. Rev. Mr. McDougall having been instructed to allay the distrust of the Indians, was on his way there. Col. French and force were left at Fort Carleton to look after the half-breeds. Major General Smyth, before leaving the troop, inspected them, and expressed himself well pleased with their appearance, and the excellent condition their horses were brought in after the remarkably rapid march from Fort Pelly. On the afternoon of the 7th the Major-General and party crossed the Saskatchewan River, which is here 400 yards wide. The appearance of this river is disappointing. There are no rocks, and the river is coloured by the yellow mud swept from the banks. The soil on either side is of extraordinary fertility. On the 12th the party encamped near the H. B. Co's post at Fort Pitt. Next day they found the party that had been sent to await their arrival with fresh horses. As they approached Fort Edmonton the roads became muddy and boggy owing to the party having struck the southern edge of the forest region. On the 21st they reached the barracks of the Mounted Police on the Saskatchewan 18 miles below Fort Edmonton. Having been delayed a day by a narrow but deep and rapid stream, which had to be rafted. The country as far as Fort Carleton was wooded prairie, with bunch grass and very rich soil. Abundance of wild flowers and sweet scented roses as thick as buttercups in the fields at home were met. Clumps of poplar, alder, and willow and at times a stretch of oak and rolling land, one or two small alkali plains, crossed by wide and deep ravines worn in past ages by streams which are now miserable little rills at the bottom, were seen. As an illustration of the richness of the soil, the Hudson Bay Company's servants at Fort Edmonton have raised wheat for 40 years in the same field, without the aid of manure or rotating crops. The Indian trade that used to be very profitable at this point has now all gone South. The party left Edmonton on the 24th, and reached Deer river on the 29th, after five days of very bad roads through a thickly wooded country. At this place they found Col. McLeod, Assistant Commissioner of the Mounted Police. He was sent up to render assistance in case of the difficulties at Carleton proving serious. On the 30th they left with fresh horses and an escort only, the troop establishing itself on Bow River. That day the party got their first glimpse of the Rocky Mountains—a grand white peak showing it-

self above the waves of the rolling prairie. As they mounted the next day they saw a little more of the mountains, and after passing this point they had beautiful views of snow capped mountains which, although 100 miles distant, seemed only ten miles off, standing out clearly against the horizon. By this time they had left the forest behind on the other side of Red Deer River, and on the 31st left the wood entirely and struck the open plains, to which place the half-breed guide led them. On the 4th Sept. they reached Fort McLeod, a post established by the Mounted Police last winter. On the way down some buffalo were killed by Capt. Stapleton and Mr. Fitzwilliam; but this occasioned no delay, as they expected to meet a large band of buffalo near Fort McLeod. Fires were made with buffalo chips, no wood being accessible. On the way down they passed a large band of Blackfoot Indians, who invited General Smyth to encamp with them; but being anxious to reach Bow River the General was compelled to decline the invitation. In the evening the Chiefs came into the camp and "Crowfoot," one of the principal Chiefs, had a long "pow-wow" with the General, expressing his friendly disposition and his pleasure at having the Mounted Police amongst them. On the 5th Major General Smyth went with Col. McLeod to Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, to confer with the American General there. The remainder of the party went among the spurs of the Rocky Mountains to shoot, but found little or no game, as the Indians had been over the ground before them. The mountain streams were all well stocked with trout and a large number were caught. Gen. Smyth returned on the 15th, and on the 16th the party started across the mountains of the Kootenai Pass, leaving their wagons behind them. The party consisted of fourteen persons and twenty-five horses in all. For the first two days the progress was very slow—the trail being an Indian one, made by the Kootenai Indians, who go through the pass twice a year to hunt buffalo, and purposely leave the trail in a bad state to throw obstacles in the way of the horse-stealing raids of the Blackfeet. Owing to the fallen timber and the steep ascents the progress was very slow. On the 18th the first range was crossed, from the summit of which a fine view of tree-clad mountains on either side was had. On the 20th crossed the second range, and the 21st reached Kootenay River, a fine stream of a green blue colour. On the 23rd they reached Joseph's Prairie, where Mr. Vowell and party, sent to meet the Major-General, were met. On the 25th the escort of mounted Police turned back. They had escorted the party some 1,500 miles and contributed greatly to the comfort of all. Major General Smyth, finding he had to make a long detour to get round Shepherd's mountain, and wishing to see Gen. Howard, who had received instructions from Washington to meet him concluded to go found by Walla Walla, Capt. Ward kindly consenting to inform him of anything of interest on the road to Hope. At Walla Walla Major-General Smyth met Gen. Howard, and was the recipient of kind attention at his hands and of the U. S. officers in garrison and citizens generally. At Fort Vancouver the soldiers paraded and a Royal salute was fired in honour of the distinguished foreign visitors. The party remained three days at Portland, where they enjoyed the unbounded hospitality of the citizens, and arrived at Victoria on the 21st October, after a pleasant trip, the weather having been exceptionally fine (only two really wet days being experienced), and without meeting with the slightest accident.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 8th day of October, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th and 54th sections of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's Reign, chapters 6 and 11, and intitled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Out Port of Penotungore (now known as Kincardine), attached to the Port of Goderich, in the Province of Ontario, be and it is hereby constituted a Port of Entry and a Warehousing Port, the same to take effect from the first day of October, 1875.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

Clerk, Privy Council.

October 1, 1875.

31st 13

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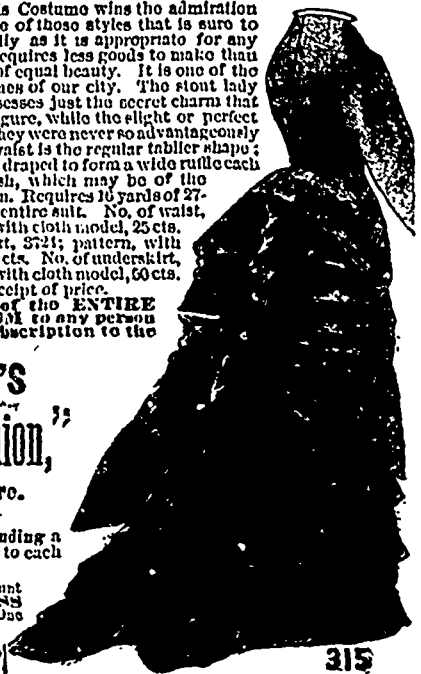
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THE Union Pocket Book Company having secured by cash purchase the entire bankrupt stock of Messrs. H. Morton & Co., consisting of 400,000 PORTMONIES (POCKET BOOKS.)

of the best manufacture and superb quality, each pocket book being made of *Real Morocco Leather*; to effect a speedy clearance sale and having in view the old motto of the house,

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The Company have decided on giving each individual purchaser

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of this remunerative bargain by **GIVING AWAY ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.**

—IN—

**2818 MONEY PRIZES.**

The First Prizes being \$20,000 CASH.

" 2d " " 10,000 "

" 3rd " " 5,000 "

and 2815 other money prizes as follows, viz:

25 PRIZES OF \$100 CASH, EACH.

40 " " 500 "

50 " " 100 "

100 " " 50 "

200 " " 20 "

400 " " 10 "

2000 " " 1 "

The above prizes with the cost of advertising and other incidental expenses,

**GIVING THE PURCHASERS**

two thirds of the profits that accrue on the entire sale, and to enable every one to have an equal share in the profits, with the certainty of receiving treble the value for their small investment and the further opportunity of surely gaining a share in

**THE DISTRIBUTION OF \$100,000.**

and this to be the riskless outlay of \$1 only. THE UNION POCKET BOOK COMPANY will deliver to you on any address on receipt of our dollar.

**A GENUINE MOROCCO LEATHER POCKET BOOK.**

together with a

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**2818 CASH PRIZES**

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The Company guarantee to return to each purchaser at least, treble the value for its money.

**HOW CAN THIS BE ACCOMPLISHED?**

is a question many will doubtless ask themselves and for seeing this we offer the following lucid explanation:

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**DISTRIBUTE IN PRIZES \$100,000**

amongst the purchasers, and at the same time retain a fair marginal profit for ourselves; thus you obtain fully double the value of the amount you forward us and it depends on your luck what amount you gain of the

**One Hundred Thousand Dollar Money Prizes**

The sale will positively close on

Monday, the 22nd day of November, 1875,

and orders for pocket books should therefore be forwarded us at once—no application by letter after Saturday November 21st can be entertained.

1000 of the Pocket Books are of the pretented manufacture, superior in value to the remainder, their retail price of the same being \$3, and these will be forwarded to early purchasers until disposed of.

Therefore those that send immediate orders will reap the advantage of receiving a superior article.

Remittances can be sent us either for one or any number of pocket books by draft, post office order, or green backs in registered letter, by express, etc.

Post Office orders and drafts to be made payable in favor of Frank Stewart (the Company's Manager) Post Office orders to be drawn on General Post Office, Philadelphia, and drafts on the first national bank:

**THE DRAWING OF PRIZES**

will take place at the Company's Principal Office, 539 Locust Street, Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, November 21st, 1875, and

**THE WINNING NUMBERS**

will be advertised in this Journal and the principal Philadelphia and New York newspapers of Saturday November 21st.

**THE PRIZES**

will be forwarded in drafts, greenbacks, or by post office order per registered letter by Monday's morning mails, November 21st, or if preferred prizes can be sent by express, or in any other manner purchasers may select providing same be signified by them when forwarding orders for pocket books.

**REMEMBER THIS IS NO LOTTERY.**

but a bona-fide business system founded on a true financial basis which enables the Company to convert into money an otherwise surplus stock, and this to the good profit to both the purchasers and themselves, effecting a speedy clearance stock which in the present dull times is the great desideratum in no other way can be so successfully attained.

We guarantee each pocket book to be of the best manufacture; of pure morocco leather and intrinsically worth in retail trade at the lowest rate of from \$3 to \$4.

This is an opportunity that should not be let pass by; one and all should embrace this chance; We afford every one an opportunity of realizing a share in \$100,000 at the insignificant outlay of \$1 (one dollar) for which they receive value three fold and those who let this fortuitous chance escape them will have only themselves to blame.

All letters replied to same day as received. We advise intending purchasers to forward orders immediately which will prevent disappointment and receive prompt attention.

Remember, every one that sends ONE DOLLAR before November 21st, 1875, receives

**A Morocco Leather Pocket Book**

of the value of from \$3 to 4 and a COUPON, giving them a share in the drawing of \$100,000.

Address all orders, letters, etc.

**The Union Pocket Book Company,**

South East Corner 6th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.

P. S.—Drawing absolute on Wednesday, November 21st. No postponement in the remote contingency of any number of the pocket books remaining unsold a slight reduction not exceeding \$500 may be made proportionately from the prizes. 4in.43

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