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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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FRENCH NAVAL TACTICS.—NO II.

(From the United States Army and Navy Journal.)

The signal book published in 1861 contains in itself a system of tactics. This system, after having, under the name of *simple and compound orders*, selected, both for the purposes of navigation and for battle, a certain number of geometrical figures, gives the method of reassembling the ships supposed to have been dispersed, on one of the prescribed orders. It then describes a series of rectangular movements which the ships are required to follow with mathematical exactitude and at a uniform speed in passing from one order of steaming or sailing to another.

The composition of a primitive order is called a *formation*. The change from one order of steaming or sailing to another, or from one compass course to another, effected by following certain prescribed lines, is called an *evolution*.

The rectangular evolutions of the official tactics answer very well for ships constructed and armed for broadside fire. But iron-clads, intended for ramming and having to fear for themselves that species of attack, should never be exposed to be taken in flank; they should, while in the presence of the enemy, even in manœuvring, preserve an offensive attitude. There has been conceived, therefore, for the modern fleet, a new system of manœuvres based on slightly oblique courses and proportional changes of speed. This method of performing evolutions, if not cumbered with minute rules, approaches very nearly the formation.

As for ourselves, we would reserve the name of *evolution* for those exact and methodical movements which the French navy has practised for the past ten years, and the term *formation* we would apply to all such cases as assumed, in any degree whatever, a certain independence of movement.

The adoption of this system only requires a revision of the "General Instructions." So far from changing the economy of the signal book, we would preserve in the ordinary course of navigation, what has always been done on leaving port, or on the derangement of the fleet from the last order of steaming or sailing prescribed by signal. Every order, simple or compound, given in tactics, has its appropriate signal. This signal suffices for bringing the ships into the desired order, whatever may be their respective positions. Let the fleet be concentrated or scattered over every point of the horizon, the effects of the signal are the same, the manœuvres identical. Every ship hastens to her station—in other words, follows the shortest route which will take

her to the bearing and distance from the regulating ship her number in the fleet requires. After having in this manner rendered easy and rapid the execution of oblique movements and generalized their employment, let us pass on to evolutions.

An evolution should proceed or start from some order which has been carefully rectified. The officers who perform an evolution is in quite a different situation from one who performs a manœuvre. He should from the outset, from the very moment of the signal being hauled down, head his ship in the required direction; nor does it belong to him to determine the path he is to pursue. Each ship taking part in the evolution has its own particular course marked out for it. Should any one ship get off of her proper line, confusion to the rest of the fleet ensues; should one be too late in getting into its line of movement, the success of the general movement is jeopardized. There must be no hesitation in the performance of individual manœuvres; but, also, there must be no obstacles on the prescribed lines of movement. It is the duty of the admiral to provide against such. He has no right to count on the watchfulness of his captains; he has rather to fear it as liable to betray them into doubt and hesitation. Should the captain interpose his own judgment, he would act without decision, for the officer who obeys a signal of evolutions should see no danger resulting from a strict compliance with the orders received. He would be like an astronomer finding the laws of gravitation at fault.

Informations on the contrary, there is no thing to disconcert, one. Constant care is observed while proceeding by slight deviations from the course. While seeking their respective stations, it is perfectly well understood what ships are to do in the event of a near approach. The port-hand ship permits the one on the starboard hand to pass; and in case of meeting head on, both ships port their helms and pass to starboard. These rules have now the character of an international convention, all maritime nations having adopted them as the most proper for preventing collisions.

Could one conceive of rules more clear and concise for the purposes of tactics, there would still be strong reasons for adhering to the general custom, for it is in this light that the question must be regarded. War breaks out, the activity of the navy-yards is redoubled, and in the course of a few weeks a crowd of new ships are sent to sea, the captains and officers of which have not been schooled in fleet-sailing. If it be desirable that they should act in concert from the first day, it is indispensable that they should

have for their guide in manœuvring not rules simply, but dogmas. It would be no time then to undertake their instruction. Would it not, indeed, be far better to leave them to that self-confidence which results from habit so old as to have the force of instinct? In the present state of affairs every seaman knows how to avoid a collision at sea. Let us not, then, overload with useless precautions these simple rules, which are in fact the offspring of science—the science of the trade of the sea.

The formation is evidently the only method to be adopted in time of battle, but it would be a great mistake to suppose that a fleet, having acquired the habit of changing from one order to another only by a series of regular movements, could all at once break through those habits and execute formations with the same ease and certainty as if it had never manœuvred otherwise.

During the past two years (1870) the Mediterranean squadron has gone through a complete series of steam and sail tactics, nor was it indulged with easy practice. With evolutions the commander in chief constantly introduced the formation, or, to use a more explicit term, manœuvres.

Whatever code of evolutions may be adopted, the system we have just reviewed must remain as its final result. In presence of an enemy you may manœuvre, but you can never perform an evolution.

LESSONS OF THE DECADE APPLIED.—NO. VII.

The science of cavalry tactics is that of moving bodies of mounted men as a unit, for military purposes. Tactics depend primarily on ranks and files. A rank is composed of men ranged in a straight line, beside each other, with elbows touching, and all faced in a direction at right angles to the line.

A file is composed of two or more men ranged in a straight line behind each other, all faced in the direction of the line. A line is the same as a rank: but the word is applied to larger numbers of men, and a line moreover may have intervals between its component parts; e. g.:

The competent parts of a line ranged behind one another for convenience of locomotion are called a column, as column of troops, of battalions, of fours, of twos, or files; e. g.:

A column is said to deploy when it comes into line. A line is said to break into column. File leader is the man at the head of a file. The man next in front to any other man in a file is his individual file-leader. File-closers are non-commissioned officers,

etc., immediately in rear of ranks, supernumeraries, guides, etc.

The extremities of a rank are called its flanks, and the sides of the component parts of a column have the same name, *e. g.* :

Flank	Line.	Flank	Rear	Flank	Head of Column.
				Flank	

The first line in a column is called its head, the last its rear.

Pivots are the men who stand at the turning point in wheels and turns, whether of lines or columns. Guides are the men on whom the direction of a march depends, and may be right or left as ordered; centre when no order is given.

Commands are of three kinds, viz. ; 1. Commands of caution; 2. Commands of execution; 3. Bugle calls.

1. Commands of caution are given to prepare the soldier for what follows, such as "Attention," "Prepare to," etc. The men then remain immovable, with their attention fixed on the commanding officer.

2. Commands of execution, such as "March," "Halt," etc., which indicate the actions, are to be obeyed with promptness and unity.

3. Bugle calls. These will be obeyed as orders after the men have been taught their meaning.

All officers will learn the bugle calls and carry bugles, and each regiment will have only one bugler.

In line the signals to the "right" or "left" mean individual movements. In file they apply only to the head of the file. This must be explained. "March" is always blown on the last note of the call, and a full semibreve in length. "About" is always an individual movement. Every man executes it.

SQUAD DRILL.—To commence the drill the instructor commands, *Attention*—**FALL IN ACCORDING TO SIZE!** The men will then range themselves one behind another according to height, on each side of the tallest man in the troop, who faces to the front, the rest closing in on him on each side, facing on him. The interval of fourteen inches will be left by each man from his breast to the back of his file-leader.

Each man will place himself at that distance, so that his file-leader's person hides every one in front of him. The instructor will show the men by example how to stand in "position of soldier." The heels on a line and together; the feet turned out at an angle of 45 degrees or nearly; the knees straight without stiffness; the body erect upon the hips; the breast slightly thrown forward; the stomach slightly hollowed—all and naturally. The head erect with chin somewhat drawn in; eyes striking the ground twenty paces in front; arms hanging by the sides, palms of hands inward.

The men having fallen in, the instructor commands, *Front*—**FACE!** The men will turn smartly toward him, each making a pivot of his left heel, the instructor first showing them how to do it. Being fronted, he commands, *Centre*—**DRESS!** Each man to the right and left turns his eyes toward the centre man, who looks square to the front, and each man on the other side shifts his position till exactly in line.

The line is properly formed when each man just sees the breast buttons of the second man from him, hiding the rest of the line. The instructor, from his most convenient post, sees the squad properly dressed, cautioning the men against poking out their heads, and then commands, *Front!* when the men turn their heads to the front and look straight before them, remaining immovable in the position of the soldier.

FACINGS.—The instructor next commands (first explaining the motion orally and by example), *Right*—**FACE!** Each man, making a pivot of the left heel, facing round to the right, without altering the position of the body otherwise, which places the squad in file. The instructor next commands, *Left*—**FACE!** Each man, making a pivot of the left heel, faces round to the left, which places the squad in rank once more.

The positions of right and left face are repeated till the men execute them without crowd or disorder. The men when in rank, should just brush the elbows of their right and left men, and when in file should be about fourteen inches distant from breast to back. The instructor must see that these distances are preserved exactly, and that all the men face in either direction without gaining ground, and will also see each man quite perfect in "right" and "left face" before proceeding any further in the lessons—a remark applicable to every lesson. The instructor next commands (after due explanation), *About*—**FACE!** At the word *about* each man throws the right foot behind the left, at right angles thereto, the hollow of the right immediately behind the heel left, the ball of the feet on the ground squarely, the heel grazing the ground.

At the word *face* each man wheels round to the right and rear on the left heel, till looking in the opposite direction without changing ground, carrying the right heel beside the left.

The squad is now in line, faced to the rear; and a second about face brings them to their first position in the same way. The squad will be exercised in these three facings till they execute them without any disorder and together, after which they will execute them without any commands to the sound of the bugle.

RUSSIA IMPROVING HER COAST DEFENCES.

(Correspondent of the Manchester Examiner.)

For the present, it would seem, Russia is on the defensive. The advice given by Prince Gortschakoff in 1866 has been taken by her; she is "keeping the peace and making railways." That they have no expectation of immediate danger from any quarter is abundantly evident; but nevertheless, they are working so zealously to strengthen their weak points as if war stood at the very door. For the present (despite the confident assertion of General Eadeyeff that the coalition of 1854 is a phenomenon which can never be repeated) Russia is using every effort for the defence of her southern seaboard. From Kertch to Odessa, earth works are in course of construction, guns are mounted, gunboats launched. Naval officers and sailors are flocking from every quarter to Nikolaieff, where the Russian flotilla lies and where (as I learn from the *Moscow News*) "Vice-Admiral Arkass is doing his utmost to revive the ancient spirit of the Black Sea fleet." At Kertch itself a complete system of fortification has been constructed, mounted with guns of heavy calibre so as completely to command the Straits of Yanikale. This indeed, is no superfluous precaution. In 1854 the whole coast lay at the mercy of the allied fleet, Odessa, Kinburn, Kaita, Kertch, Taganrog, were all bombarded; 250 vessels were captured in one port alone; the English cruisers navigated the Sea of Azof as freely as the Channel; and Rostov itself was only saved by the shallowness of its estuary. Such lessons are not easily forgotten. Southern Russia is defended neither by nature nor by

art—neither by chains of mountains like those of Switzerland, nor by rings of fortresses like those of Belgium. In the great prairie that extends from the mouth of the Don to that of the Dniester, there are no elements of strength; all supplies of men and munitions must be brought from a vast distance, and at terrible cost of labour. Hence the necessity of making the outer line of defense as strong as possible; and this is precisely what is now doing.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—I again crave your indulgence for a few general remarks on the concluding portions of Mr. Dawson's Report on the Red River Expedition.

I am not much concerned to defend Col. Wolseley. In common with every officer of the expedition, and with most officers of the Canadian Militia generally, I feel that we have little for which to thank regular officers, and I trust that we have seen the last of those appointments to high places from amongst their number, to which the Canadian Militia has hitherto proved so convenient a stepping stone. I except, of course, the position of Adjutant General, and also cases where regulars have risen through subordinate grades in the Militia—the Canadian army.

If Col. Wolseley be in reality the author of the Blackwood "Narrative," there is no question but that he travelled out of his record and committed himself to various libellous and untrue statements.

But I strongly demur to many points of Mr. Dawson's criticism of his conduct in command of the expedition. In fact, Mr. Dawson is just as intent on confuting the writer of the "Narrative" as the writer of the "Narrative" is on ascribing villanies to the Canadian statesmen. Both alike have forgotten that there exists an intelligent body of men, more or less acquainted with the circumstances of the expedition, who were capable of keeping their minds intent on their duty as soldiers, unbiassed alike by the acrimony of the Blackwood writer, by the speciousness of Mr. Dawson, and by the venomous bigotry of political partizanship in Manitoba.

To the *soldiers* of the North West Force (and in using the word *soldiers*, I emphatically lay claim to the designation on behalf of the Canadian army equally with the Imperial) it little matters what Mr. Dawson may have represented to the Dominion Government or to the military authorities, as to the state of his road at the end of May, 1870, and he is not held responsible for the fires, or for the rain of every alternate day which rendered the road almost impassable.

The simple fact remains that, had not Colonel Wolseley boldly tried the Kaminitiquia, and sent up by that route a large pro-

portion of the boats, the starting of the expedition from Shebandowan would have been delayed at least a fortnight.

It would be tedious to point out all the dilemmas between the various horns of which Mr. Dawson every now and then places himself in his eagerness to disparage Colonel Wolseley's conduct of the Force, and, as a sequence, the work of the Force itself.

"Soon after the arrival of the first troops," says Mr. Dawson, *i. e.*, it is presumed the first Brigades of H. M. 60th, "28 boats were taken by waggons over the road to the Matawan bridge, thus proving that it was not only practicable but quite easy (!) to send them in that way."

This fact in reality proves nothing. It is quite possible it might have been easy to send the boats before the arrival of the Ontario Rifles. I know it was dry when the second detachment of that corps arrived at Thunder Bay. And dry weather meant both practicability and ease. But from the date of our arrival it rained pretty steadily every other day, and the roads, until corduroyed in parts, chiefly by the work of the Militia regiments, became next to impracticable.

I say very advisedly "chiefly by the work of the Militia," for the way in which Mr. Dawson's men used to jump up from smoking their pipes by the roadside whenever a party approached, became a joke and a by word amongst the officers and men of the Force. I do not hesitate to say that the road would have continued impassible but for the heavy labor performed on it during the first three weeks in July by the two Militia regiments, and in saying so, I am far from implying that the work performed by the 60th did not, throughout the route equal and perhaps exceed our own, inasmuch as Colonel Fielden's Brigades had a large share of the work of making the portages available throughout the route.

And here let me observe that Mr. Dawson will carry with him the assent of every militiaman and officer, where he gives to Col. Fielden the praise so justly the due to that excellent officer.

When Mr. Dawson states that the "main body of the force was maintained in *inactivity* at Thunder Bay," he errs so grossly as almost to incur the imputation of deliberate misrepresentation. The troops were at all events so fully and so serviceably employed that they soon had scarcely clothes fit to wear, and the demands for fatigue parties were so continuous as to be sometimes beyond our power to fulfill.

Mr. Dawson may, perhaps, entertain an estimate of his own as to the value of the labor required to be performed at Prince Arthur's Landing, and which kept all hands pretty hardly worked. It will probably be sufficient to remind your readers that Thunder Bay was in effect the base of operations, and that much care and labor were necessary in dealing with the stores landed there.

Mr. Dawson appears to hint that the Matawan should have been at once constituted the base, but very little knowledge of the circumstances will suffice to show how impolitic such a course would have been, even had it been possible. But Mr. Dawson is far too intent on belittling Col. Wolseley, and with him the labors of the whole force he commanded, to remember that there were military points which demanded consideration as well as the vindication of Mr. Dawson's route and the glorifying of his voyageurs, many of whom as I before remarked, were excellent men—many absolute trash.

And, indeed, Mr. Dawson pays us a great compliment in the 2nd paragraph, page 509, VOLUNTEER REVIEW—a paragraph well worth a somewhat careful study, in view of the fact that there was neither shirking nor complaint on the part of the Militia, although well advised of the really terrible nature of the work on the Kaministiquia.

There is also apparent a little discrepancy between the general tenor of this paragraph and the next, though I have as little desire to depreciate the services of Mr. Dawson's good voyageurs as he professes with regard to the troops.

And now what on earth does Mr. Dawson mean by "four hundred Regular troops carrying treble their number of Canadians, Voyageurs and Volunteers, through the forests of their native country?" Does he mean to imply that the Militia could not have got on without the Regulars?

Thank you, Mr. Dawson, we could out-pull, out-work and out-portage the Regulars at all times, and there was not a time between Shebandowan and Fort Francis, when we were not hindered by the rear brigades of the 60th, except when the leading brigade of the Ontarios gave them a fair 24 hours start to get rid of the crowding, and then we caught them again at the Lake of the Woods. On the Kaministiquia there is little question which worked best Regulars or Militia.

I may here remark that I would not have been led into assertions so strong with regard to the Militia of the Expedition, had not the accounts which have appeared from the pens of Regular officers, so entirely ignored that—the largest—portion of the Expedition.

To continue with Mr. Dawson, Para. 2 in the 2nd column of page 509,—Admitting the magnificent steamers on Lakes Huron and Superior—admitting the good horses and waggons for the land roads (which would have been more serviceable had the road been as good as the waggons), admitting even that the boats were—I really cannot say "in every way,"—but fairly adapted to the service they had to perform, I must take exception to the expression "with voyageurs to man them."

Two voyageurs to a boat's crew of say eight men, certainly does not constitute manning them, nor could the skill of these auxiliaries entitle them in all cases to the

credit even of directing the navigation of the boats. I will only instance the case of my own boat to Fort Francis, in which neither of my voyageurs had the remotest idea of handling a boat under sail. My own men were none of them sailors and had I not been an old seaman myself we should have had a very lively time under sail, especially as the halcyon calmness of weather, which Mr. Dawson delights to predict as the perennial state of the lakes, did, somehow or other, sometimes fail us. And my own boat was not, in this respect, an isolated case.

I think Mr. Dawson quite justified in defending certain Ministers from the violent aspersions of the Blackwood narrator, and there is no question whatever but that he is correct on the harness question, the willful misrepresentation of which by the author of the "Narrative," goes far to indicate its unreliability on other points. Under any circumstances, as Mr. Dawson justly observes, Colonel Wily's word is sufficient to settle the question, though there is abundant evidence besides. The horses were, as Mr. Dawson truly describes, grossly mismanaged, and so mismanaged entirely by Imperial officers, who neither understood the nature of the work, the feed necessary for it, nor the ways of the country teamsters employed. There was not a Volunteer officer of sufficient knowledge of country life, who could not have administered the transport service better than it was administered. There was perpetual clashing between the Chief of the Control Department and the officer in immediate charge of the cattle, who was far more solicitous for his private advantage than for the public service.

I am not at all sure that Mr. Dawson's estimate of Colonel McNeil is so generally concurred in as he supposes, but every officer of the Force will heartily second his commendation of Mr. Graham, who, not only at Shebandowan, but throughout the winter at Fort Garry, earned the goodwill of all with whom he came in contact.

I am not concerned with the other points in which Mr. Dawson impeaches Col. Wolseley's conduct, or the Blackwood Narrative. If Mr. Dawson had not conveyed the false impression that the troops had nothing but a pleasure trip to undergo, he would have been free, for me, to entertain his own opinion of matters. But he has been as selfish in his advocacy of his own department, as all the military writers on the expedition have been in their way, and here let me add that the work written by Capt. Huyshe, Aide-de-Camp to Colonel Wolseley, gives a fair idea as far as it goes of the nature of the work performed by the Force, though, of course, it is all 60th.

I have here simply entered a protest against the style of misrepresentation indulged in by Mr. Dawson, which is all that is required at present.

I am, &c.,

G. W.

THE BERKSHIRE CAMPAIGN.

(Standard, Aug. 2.)

The facts are simple as they are surprising, and stated briefly, amount to this; that after six months notice the War Office confesses itself unable to move 30,000 men, or a force smaller than one German army corps, a day's march. The famous Control Department has been compelled to own at the last moment that it had not the means at its disposal, and after trying to procure them has failed utterly. Perhaps it could move 5,000—or less than two regiments of Prussian Infantry—if the transport were allowed to be underhanded; but even of this it is not quiet sure. Accordingly, a certain number of troops—precise number not known, but in any case not many—are to be moved about in the neighborhood of Aldershot, to use Mr. Cardwell's favourite phrase when expounding military matters, "as much as possible," and when the renowned autumn manoeuvres, which were to signalize the passage of the Army reorganization Bill, and at which we were once assured, Count Moltke was to assist, are altogether abandoned. It may be doubted if, off the stage a thing, by courtesy called an army, has ever been made to cut so ridiculous a figure. As we have said, we have no army; since a force even if it were formidable in other respects, is obviously no army if it cannot move. That is precisely our case; not according to the allegations of indignant Tory critics, but on the humble confession of our perplexed and bewildered Liberal Minister of War.

(Globe, August 1.)

The same strange mismanagement and the same all-prevailing parsimony which have led to the ruin of the army prevent its reorganization. On the very threshold of his reforms, at the first attempt to unite the three land forces of the Crown, as especially required of him, Mr. Cardwell has fallen foul of the old difficulty. What possible guarantee or even hope is there that such a Minister will or can accomplish the reforms which are essential to the national safety? If Parliament has the slightest self-respect, it will at once institute an inquiry, and if that is done, we can promise such a disclosure of embarrassment and imbecility as shall at once supply the reason why the proposal to give Mr. Cardwell *carte blanche* and unbounded confidence has been so strenuously opposed.

(Manchester Guardian, August 2.)

If the mock campaign in Berkshire is abandoned really because the expense would be very much greater than the original estimate, it follows that the Control Department is unable to calculate beforehand the expense of moving troops, and is surprised by the discovery, after several months meditation, that it has promised what it cannot perform without spending much more money than it dares to ask for. Perhaps the reports which Mr. Cardwell has promised to present to Parliament may show us precisely the officials who deserve the blame. It is desirable that the discovery should be made now and not at some future time, the interest and honour of England may be more imperilled than they can be by the failure of a mock campaign. The English people will be in no very placable mood, and may not be very leniently disposed towards greater men than subordinate officials, if national disaster or disgrace shall some day be caused by incompetence like that which seems to have frustrated the Berkshire operations that were to have taught such useful lessons to our active and reserve forces.

THE FLAG OF FRANCE.

The first French flag was blue. When Clovis became a Christian, he received from the Emperor Anastasius the title of patrician, and was invested with the insignia of the consulate, the purple, the chlamys, the diadem, and the sceptre surmounted with the Roman eagle, at St. Martin of Tours and in that church received his standard, the mantle of St. Martin which was of *plain blue*, making it the ensign of France. Since the time of Clovis, the flag or rather the *royal pennon* has been *blue*. As to the *fleurs de lis*, they were not only the badge of the king, but above all of France; their heraldic form having no resemblance to anything certainly established, but their origin is most ancient; they are found in the museum on the helmet of Assyrian warriors, and on the *debris* of earthenware dug out of the ruins of Ninevah.

The second French flag was red. Louis VI, named the Fat, called the Father of the *Communes*, having re-united to the crown Vexin, of which Pontoise was the capital, took for his banner the *oriflamme* of St. Dennis, a standard of *plain red*, the color of martyrs, which the counts of Vexin had, before the time of that king, the privilege of carrying to the wars under the title of "*Avoués de Saint Denis*," and thus it was that red became the French color up to the time of Charles VII.

The third French flag was white. Henry VI of England having become master of Paris, was therefore crowned king of France adopted as his banner the *oriflamme* of St. Denis, and abandoned the white, which had been his, taking the red in proof of his pretensions to the throne of France. Driven from Paris, on his return to England, he kept to that color, and the red rose became the emblem of the House of Lancaster, in distinction from the House of York, which adopted the white rose. Then as a curious exchange, Charles VII, rightful king of France, adopted the white cross and white flag, and under that ensign routed the English. Thus it was that the white flag became the national standard.

The colors of the city of Paris were originally blue and red. Its arms carried a *ship on a field gules*, surmounted by *fleur de lis on a field azure*. Already, at a most remote period, those colors had been adopted by the provost of the merchants Stephen Marcel as a rallying sign. The distinctive hood of his partisans was *half red, half blue*; and it was this *bicolor* hood that he put on the head of the Dauphin himself, afterwards Charles V.

The first color in 1789 was, however, *green*. On the 12th July the green cockade was adopted on the motion of Camille Desmoulins, when haranguing the crowd at the Palais Royal. "The citizens of all ranks," says the *Moniteur*, "of all orders, of all ages, every Frenchman who was found in the capital, were inscribed on the list of the soldiers of their country, and decorated themselves with the *green cockade*."

On the 13th July following, the electors of Paris, sitting at the Hotel de Ville in permanent committee (origin of the *Commune*) determined that the green cockade, being the color of the Count d'Artois, should be done away with, and that the colors of the city should be adopted by general assembly every one, therefore should wear the blue and red cockade.

It was the *bicolor* cockade that "M. Bailly presented to his Majesty, who received it kindly, and deigned on the spot to fasten it to his hat. *Moniteur* of 1789, *Pieces justificatives*."

On the 26th July, 1789, General de La Fayette, who had been nominated commandant of the national militia, proposed to the assembly of electors a *tricolor* cockade. "This cockade," said he, "joining the color of the *lilies* to the colors of Paris, will make the circuit of the world;" and from that time our flags have taken the three colors, but at first in their historical order; the red at the bottom, the blue in the middle, and the white on top, horizontally, an order which has since been varied many times.

As to the red flag which figured on the Champ-de-Mars on the 17th July, 1791, it was displayed in terms of the law, as a 'definite signal for every assemblage,' and it was only under the same title that it continued to be hoisted at one of the windows of the Hotel de Ville up to the 7th of August following. Nevertheless, it is still in the present day, the signal of danger, put in front or in rear of railway trains; the signal placed at the top of the towers of the city to point out the direction of a fire. M. de Lamartine in making allusion, in 1848 to this flag was as in many other things, a poet and not a historian.—*Paris Univers*.

MONARCHY IN ENGLAND.

We meet frequently in American papers the assertion that monarchical institutions in England are near the end, and that the "effete despotisms" in Europe must totter and fall. They point to the recent demonstrations in London by Mr. Odger and his associates; to the fact that the Queen is unpopular, and that popular agitation is likely to make suffrage universal. We do not dispute the facts they observe, but we do dispute the conclusions they show from them. There was a time even in Saxon England when there were no kings, but it is twelve hundred years ago. The whole system of Government has become bound up in royal government, and whether among the Saxons, the Danes, the Normans, or the later English Monarchs, it has always been received with favor. There is no institution to which the English are more wedded, and none to which the Scotch are more attached. The Queen is unpopular, say the anti-monarchists. And why? Because she neglects her duties as a sovereign. She has been the most popular of Monarchs. If any one should be asked to point out the period in British history when England enjoyed the greatest peace, gave the greatest protection to the sciences and arts; and revered the sovereign the most, it is during the present reign. That she does not now enjoy the popular favor so greatly as she once did is owing to her practical abdication of the duties of her position. She is the great patron of art, but she does not open picture galleries or inaugurate statues. She is the highest lady in the land, but her drawing-rooms are infrequent, and her fashions control no society. She is the mouthpiece of the nation, and yet she shrinks from the performance of her duties. Foreign princes take lodgings at Claridge's, and pay for them like private individuals, while the royal lady in seclusion mourns the death of her late consort—a touching grief, but which must have its outward show tempered by the obligations of her position. These are the grievances of England against Victoria, they would cease if she led an active life; and performed the duties of her station.

There is no feeling against royalty in the abstract. It harmonizes with the views of the people, and there may be evils just as great in any other form of Government.

The readers of American papers will notice that General Grant is accused also, of neglecting his duties as President, while seeking his own ease, thus proving that this objection will not apply to kings alone.

But there is assumed to be an inherent wrong in monarchy. Every man has his equal rights, and every man is the equal of every other. Those who say this forget that there is no such thing as a right of government. Ever man is really the judge of his own rights, and every attempt of any other man to impose a government upon him is an outrage. This is the doctrine, carried out to its extreme. On the democratic theory, no man is bound by any law which he did not help to make, and if he revokes that consent, it is the same as if he never had agreed. No government, whether a town meeting in Massachusetts, a commune in France, a canton in Switzerland, or a depotism in Asia, rests upon right. The force by which evil doers are restrained we call law; but it rests in the end upon indefensible assumption of power. Experience shows that this is necessary; otherwise the strong would prey upon the weak and the crafty upon the simple minded. And the great object is to secure, with the least possible obstruction, the greatest amount of security to the individual. Judged by this standard, no country on earth affords more than Great Britain, and she may attribute a part of her success in this to the monarch. It is a well known saying of the scripture that a bad tree cannot bring forth good fruit. The fruit is good in this case must not the tree be good also? — *Albion.*

In *Fraser* there is a paper on "Future Naval Battles." The writer believes firmly in the torpedo as a weapon of offence, and believes that armed with it a little gunboat might destroy a very great ship. He believes for the present that Captain Harvey's torpedo is the best, and gives us this short description of it, too short to be very intelligible to laymen: "Capt F. Harvey R. N. has directed his attention to perfecting a form of towing torpedo, proposed many years ago by his uncle John Harvey, R. N. He has succeeded in producing a small torpedo which diverges at an angle of 45°, at a distance of from 50 to two hundred yards, when towed at high speed, and is exploded by collision with the opposing vessel. Exceedingly simple in its construction and manipulation, the towing torpedo yet requires great skill and experience to insure the explosion shall be effected against a submerged portion of the hostile ship; but it is probable that, by a suitable increase of 76 lb. gun cotton charge, the destructive force may be made effective when the contact takes place at the surface of the water, even against armor plating. Should explosion at the surface be made to suffice, no special skill would then be required in applying the towing torpedo, and any seaman accustomed to the ordinary hauling of a ship would be able to use it effectually. Moreover, the high speed which is now deemed essential to its successful application would be of less consequence, and the area of its employment be proportionally enlarged." No less than five vessels were destroyed during the American war by torpedoes affixed to out riggers, and used offensively, and it is evident that the invention is susceptible of vast improvement, though we cannot get over our impression that the next great instrument of naval warfare will be a method of throwing barrels of nitro-

glycerine to explode on percussion downward. There is a power of destruction at sea latent in that nasty stuff which the devil will contrive to utilize some how and some day. The remaining papers in *Fraser* are all but one too heavy even for us, who desire paddling in magazines; and the one "Paris just before the end," though light and readable, seems, so fast does the world move, out of date.

BEFORE "DORKING."—The "battle of Dorking" has really stirred up the English mind, and the army and navy movements now made are closely significant of the alarming influence of that remarkable little pamphlet. The Chatham yard was 90 acres in extent. Now 380 more are to be added. Three large basins are in the plan, and one, 21 acres in extent, and with a frontage of 3,000 feet, is finished. It has connected with it four large docks, each capable of containing ships as large as the *Great Eastern*. The two other basins will be completed within a year or two. The estimated cost of all is £1,700,000, and the *Times*, after glorying in the works, remarks significantly that if every ship we send to sea is to be sunk instantaneously by the enemy's torpedoes, according to the speculations of historical fiction, we shall not want repairing basins, or, for that matter, building yards and then observes that according to the ordinary war chances, it is well to strengthen the national defences by developing naval resources.

Little has been done in England yet to increase the army, but the additions made by the CARDWELL bill will give at home 108,000 regular troops. To the militia 45,000 are added, and the volunteers are so encouraged that a total armed force in England of 497,716 soldiers is provided for. Since 1847, when the "invasion panics" began to 1871, when it is hoped they will end, the war expenditure of England has doubled. And all this because of the scare-crow across the channel. Already France has been painted out and Germany painted in, but the *Times* blusteringly says, "We have a fleet which could sweep the seas of every enemy, and an army of regular soldiers quite strong enough to give an account of any invaders who might contrive to escape the fleet," and therefore the panic stricken should be comforted and England content.

Germany is busy with gigantic preparations for war. The army is to be placed in the highest state of efficiency; the fortresses on the Elbe and Alsacian frontier are daily growing stronger under ceaseless labor of thousands of hands; the navy to be increased by the addition of numerous heavy iron-clads; and a ship canal to be cut between the Baltic and North Sea, for the use not of commerce but of the German Navy. The mass of German people do not hesitate to express their dissatisfaction with this steady increase of the aggressive power of the German armament, but the government pursues its purpose without heeding the popular wish. It is hardly probable that all these costly preparation are made without a definite end in view. Possibly Germany proposes to complete its unity by the seizure of German Austria; possibly the increase of the army and navy is the first step in a campaign which is to verify the "Battle of Dorking."

Napoleon and Prince Imperial have honored the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich with an inspection.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

AT OTTAWA.

On Saturday afternoon the annual prize meeting of the Civil Service rifle company took place at Rideau Range. The firing was excellent throughout. The ranges were 200, 500 and 600 yards:

Sergt. Yeoman.....	pts.	53
Capt. DeBoucherville.....		43
Ensign Walsh.....		41
Pte. Geo. White.....		36
Pte. Egleson.....		36
Pte. Fletcher.....		35
Pte. Throop.....		35
Pte. Ruttan.....		33
Pte. Baxter.....		32
Pte. Sinclair.....		32

Sergt. Yeoman, three special prizes, for best aggregate scores at each distance.

The weather was all that could be desired so far as a spectator could form an opinion, but the riflemen all agreed that the task of hitting the target was unusually difficult, and as the scores will show, the firing was far below the average, with the single exception of the score of Sergt. Yeoman, whose firing was very good, especially at 600 yards where he made 20—the highest possible number. The friends of C. S. R. mustered in considerable numbers, and watched the firing with considerable interest. The prizes were to have been presented by Lieut. Col. Chamberlain, C. M. G., but the gallant Colonel was unavoidably delayed, and was unable to reach the range in time. It therefore fell to the captain of the company to perform that pleasing duty. Capt. DeBoucherville, O. B. G. A. (late a member of the C. S. Co.), who won the second prize, took the opportunity of bidding his late comrades farewell, which he did in a feeling manner, concluding by expressing the hope that if ever ordered on active service he might find himself by the side of his old comrades. — *Ottawa Citizen.*

"SILVER BUGLE."

This trophy was competed for yesterday afternoon at Bedford by the representatives of the different companies composing the 63rd Rifles. All the companies were represented except Capt. Barron's, which was absent for the reasons given in our last issue. The following are the scores made by the different companies:

Co. A., (Capt. Ritchie.)	200	400	
	yds	yds	Tl.
Sergt. Corbin.....	14	16	30
Sergt. Bishop.....	13	16	29
Corp. Stenhouse.....	16	16	32
Corp. McInnes.....	11	18	29
Priv. Grant.....	13	15	28
			148
Co. A., (2nd Div.) Capt. McIntosh.			
Lieut. Dimock.....	11	13	24
Pvt. Sandford.....	12	15	27
Pvt. Merson.....	12	16	28
Pvt. Coulter.....	9	14	26
Pvt. Kentz.....	7	12	19
			121
Co. B., (Capt. Piers.)			
Capt. Piers.....	15	17	32
Sergt. Creamer.....	12	11	23
Pvt. Almon.....	11	15	26
Pvt. Dyke.....	15	17	32
Pvt. Lawson.....	9	6	15

Co. C., (Capt. Harrington.)		
Capt. Harrington.....	14	13 27
Lieut. Fultz.....	12	10 22
Ens. Mumford.....	12	17 29
Sergt. Taplo.....	15	16 31
Sergt. Connors.....	15	17 32
Co. D., (Capt. Cummins.)		
Ens. Walsh.....	15	11 25
Corp. Hickey.....	12	7 29
Corp. Egan.....	13	19 32
Corp Larkins.....	17	18 35
Pvt. Hurley.....	14	18 32

Capt. Cummins' Company won by 5 points Scottish Company being next. Wimbledon regulation.

It will be seen that Captain Cummins carried away the Bugle by 7 points. There was some dissatisfaction experienced after the result of the competition was made known by the friends of the "Scotch" Company; and Capt. Cummins, promptly offered to shoot five of his men against five of that Company for \$25 a side. We have not heard if the challenge has been accepted. The Bugle was won last year by Capt. Barron's Company with a score of 167, being 14 over the score of this year.—*Acadian Recorder*, 24th Aug.

IIASTINGS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(From the *Belleville Intelligencer*.)

The third annual prize meeting of the Association was begun this morning. The weather, though fine, was not very favorable for high scores, the sun shining brightly and a breeze from the west blowing across the range. There were a considerable number of spectators, amongst whom were mingled the competitors, including several members of the 16th (Prince Edward) Battalion. Dr. Oronhyateka, was also among the contestants. Capt. Nunn, G. T. R., was field officer for the day.

The first shot was fired by the Mayoress, Mrs. T. Holden, for whom the usual "bull's eye" was scored. The firing after this was spirited, and some very fair scores were made, as will be seen by the appended return of the days firing. The first match was the

ALL COMERS' MATCH.

Open to all comers. Ranges 200 and 500 yards; 5 shots at each range. Government Rifle.

	200	500	
	yds	yds	Tl
Sergt Middlemas, G. T. R.....	3	0	3
Pte. McKibbon, G. T. R.....	12	6	18
Pte. Allan G. T. R.....	11	14	25
Pte. Griffin, G. T. R.....	10	8	18
Ens. Geroux, G. T. R.....	10	6	16
Sgt. Clarke, G. T. R.....	13	8	21
Lt. Dean, 40th.....	11	14	25
Sgt. Gerow, 15th.....	12	17	29
Pt. Belknapt, 15th.....	10	4	14
Pt. H. Hart, 15th.....	9	10	19
Pt. Wallbridge, 49th.....	14	16	30
Pt. Gould, 16th.....	8	3	11
Capt. Wright, 16th.....	11	6	17
Sgt. Faughan, 16th.....	9	0	9
Pt. Moran, 15th.....	13	11	24
Capt. Nunn, G. T. R.....	9	0	9
R. P. Jellett.....	5	5	10
Sgt. Mills, G. T. R.....	13	13	26
Sgt. Clarke, 16th.....	14	9	23
Pt. Reynolds, G. T. R.....	10	13	23
Lt. Marshall, G. T. R.....	12	8	20
Pt. Woodcock, 49th.....	9	12	21
Capt. Johnson, 16th.....	15	16	31
Corp. Kennedy, G. T. R.....	13	14	27
Sgt. Bennett, 15th.....	13	15	28

Sgt. Cunningham, 49th.....	12	14	26
Sgt. Richards, 16th.....	7	10	17
Sgt. Cummins, 15th.....	10	0	10
Pt. Marsh, 49th.....	14	14	28
Pt. Hilton, 49th.....	12	14	26
Major Lazier, 15th.....	7	11	18
Lt. Burke, 15th.....	12	8	20
Corp. Wilson, G. T. R.....	13	10	23
Oronhyatekha, 49th.....	14	23	27
Lt. Lennox, 49th.....	13	4	17

*Mr. Jellett was disqualified, as his rifle would not stand the regulation "pull." The following are the winners of the different prizes:—

Capt. Johnson, 16th Batt.....	\$10	31
Pt. Wallbridge, 40th Batt.....	8	30
Sgt. Gerow, 15th Batt.....	5	29
Sgt. Bennett, 15th Batt.....	4	28
Pvt. Marsh' 49th Batt.....	4	28
Corp. Kennedy, G. T. R.....	3	27
Dr. Oronhyatekha, 49th Batt.....	3	27
Pvt. Hilton, 47th Batt.....	3	26
Sgt. Cunningham, 49th Batt.....	3	26
Sgt. Mills, G. T. R.....	2	26
Dr. Dean, 40th Batt.....	2	25
Pvt. Allan, G. T. R.....	2	25
Sgt. Moorman, 49th Batt.....	2	24

VOLUNTEER MATCH.

Open only to efficient Volunteers residing in the County of Hastings. Ranges 200, 300 and 400 yards. Five shots at each range.

Lt. Marshall, G. T. R.....	\$14	43
Pt. Marsh, 49th.....	10	43
Sgt. Cunningham, 49th.....	10	42
Sgt. Burke, 15th.....	5	42
Pt. Hilton, 49th.....	5	41
Sgt. Mills, G. T. R.....	4	40
Sgt. Bennett, 15th.....	4	30
Sgt. Clarke, G. T. R.....	4	33
Pt. Allen, G. T. R.....	4	37
Pt. Woodstock, 49th.....	4	33
Capt. Nunn, G. T. R.....	2	33
Corp. Kennedy, G. T. R.....	2	32
Major Stephens, 15th.....	2	32
Corp. Wilson, G. T. R.....	2	31
Major Lazier, 15th.....	2	30
Pt. Griffin, G. T. R.....	2	30
En. Geroux, G. T. R.....	2	30
Capt. Hambly, 49th.....	2	29
Corp. Middlemas, G. T. R.....	0	14
Sgt. Maj. Blaind, 49th.....	0	19
Pt. Woodcock, 49th.....	0	18
Pt. Wallbridge, 49th.....	0	27

BATTALION MATCH.

Open to the 15th, 16th, 49th Battalions, and that portion of the 2nd Battalion G. T. R. B. in the County of Hastings. Five officers, N. C. officers or men, from each Battalion. Ranges 200, 300 and 400 yards. Five rounds at each. The Cup to become the property of the Battalion winning it twice. The Battalion winning the Cup this year to give security to the Association that it will be forthcoming at the next annual match.

15TH BATTALION.

Major Stephens.....	32
Major Lazier.....	30
Sergeant Bennett.....	39
Sergeant Burke.....	42
Sergeant Gerow.....	39
Total.....	182

16TH BATTALION.

Captain Wright.....	27
Captain Johnson.....	44
Ensign Tennant.....	22
Sergeant M. Clarke.....	26
Sergeant Richards.....	42
Total.....	161

49TH BATTALION.

Captain Hambly.....	29
Sergeant Cunningham.....	42
Private Marsh.....	43
Private Wallbridge.....	27
Dr. Oronhyatekha.....	44
Total.....	185

G. T. RIFLES.

Lieutenant Marshall.....	43
Sergeant Clarke.....	38
Corporal Kennedy.....	32
Corporal Wilson.....	31
Private Allan.....	37
Total.....	181

The 49th are the winners, by 3 points of the first prize of a silver cup, value \$30, and \$10 in cash. The 15th take the second prize of \$10. Highest individual score, Dr. Oronhyatekha, 49th, \$5; next highest, Captain Johnson, 16th, \$3; third, Lieut. Marshall, G. T. R., \$1.

COMPANY MATCH.

Open to all Volunteer Companies in the County of Hastings. Three officers, non-commissioned officers or men from each. Ranges 200 and 400 yards. Five rounds at each range.

The Cup to be won twice by the same Company. The man making the highest score in the winning Company the first year to hold it until the next Annual Match. If the same man should not make the highest score when the cup is finally won it must be fired for by the two winners at the same ranges, same number of rounds.

No. 2 Co., 15TH BATT.

	200	400	
	yds	yds	Tl
Sgt. Gerow.....	10	12	22
Pt. Belknapt.....	13	9	22
Pt. Hart.....	13	17	30
Total.....	36	38	74

No. 4 Co., 15TH BATT.

Major Lazier.....	12	14	26
Sgt. Bennett.....	15	17	32
Sgt. Burke.....	13	18	31
Total.....	40	49	89

No. 1 Co., 49TH BATT.

Capt. Hambly.....	12	17	29
Sgt. Cunningham.....	17	5	22
Pt. Marsh.....	12	17	29
Total.....	41	39	80

No. 7 Co., G. T. R.

Sgt. Clarke.....	17	10	27
Corp. Wilson.....	9	13	22
Pt. Allan.....	13	13	26
Total.....	39	36	75

No. 8 Co. G. T. R.

Lt. Marshall.....	15	16	31
Ens. Geroux.....	14	6	20
Corp. Kennedy.....	14	16	30
Total.....	43	32	81

First prizes, Silver Challenge Cup, value \$30, presented by Thos. Holden, Esq., Mayor of Belleville, and \$5. No. 4 Co., 15th Batt.

Second prize, \$5. No. 8 Co. G. T. R.

Third prize, \$1.50, No. 1 Co. 49th Batt.

Highest individual score, Lamp, presented by Capt. Holden, value \$5, Sgt. Bennett, 15th Batt.

Next highest individual score, Silk Hat, by Wm. Johnson, Esq., value \$3. Sergeant Burke, 15th Batt.

CONSOLATION MATCH.

For beaten competitors—3 rounds at 200 yds.
Sgt. Major Blaind, 49th.....222—6
Corp. Middleman, G. T. R.....232—7
Pt. Woodcock, 49th.....223—7
Pt. Belknap.....232—7

There being three ties, it was decided to fire one more round each. Middlemas made an outer Woodcock missed, and Belknap made an outer, thus tying Middlemas. These two fired again, when Middlemas missed and Belknap made a Bulls-eye, thus taking the prize of \$2. Middlemas second \$1; Woodcock, third, \$1.

AGGREGATE PRIZES.

First Prize.—For the highest aggregate score in matches Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Special Badge given by the Ontario Rifle Association, and also a Silver Medal presented by Lt. Col. Campbell—Private Marsh, 49th Battalion, 107 points.

Second prize.—Silver Medal by Lt. Col. Brown—Sergeant Cunningham, 49th Battalion, 106 points.

Third Prize.—Daily Ontario for one year, value \$5—Lt. Marshall, G. T. Rifles, 104 points.

Fourth Prize.—Concertina by E. Harrison, Esq., value \$5.—Sergeant Bennett, 15th Battalion, 103 points.

Fifth prize.—Hastings Chronicle for one year, value \$2—Private Hilton, 49th Battalion, 97 points.

Sixth prize.—Hat by J. S. Meudell, Esq., value \$2—Private Allan, G. T. Rifles, 96 points.

The returns above given, show some excellent shooting, considering the winds which prevailed during the competition. One pleasing feature was that several competitors hitherto unknown, put in a creditable appearance, which they are likely to improve upon with time. One object of the Association is to encourage young aspirants; and it might be not amiss, at a future meeting, to make up a match for those who have never before shot in any public competition.

After the conclusion of the shooting, a meeting of the Association was held at Hambley's, where the scores were read and declared correct. Votes of thanks were also passed to Capt. Crozier of the 15th and Adj. Simpson of the 18th, for acting as Lieutenants of the firing parts. The Band serenaded Col. Campbell at his residence in the evening.

CENSUS OF SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

Papers by the last mail contained census tables of Scotland and Ireland, a compilation from which will be found interesting. The census returns of England had not yet been completed. From the returns received, it appears that on the 3rd of April last the total population of Scotland amounted to 3,358,613 persons, 1,601,633 of whom were males and 1,756,980 were females. This as compared with the census of 1861 shows an increase of 151,785 males and 144,534 females, or a total of 296,319 persons in ten years. The emigration from Scotland during the ten years from 1861 to 1871 amounted to 149,213 persons. The population of some of the principal cities are given below:

Edinburgh and its suburbs.....	253,764
Glasgow.....	477,144
Iverness.....	14,463
Aberdeen.....	88,125
Perth.....	25,580
Montrose.....	14,548

During the last ten years, the population of the large cities has increased at the rate of 20.96 per cent, the small towns at the rate of 7.53 per cent, and the rural districts only at the rate of 1.32 per cent. In the North and North Western divisions including Orkney, Shetland, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Comarty and Iverness, there has been a slight falling off in the population, while in all the other sections of the Kingdom there has been an increase more or less great. During the last thirty years the total population of Scotland has increased as follows:

1841.....	2,620,184
1851.....	2,888,742
1861.....	3,062,249
1871.....	3,358,613

The abstract of the enumerators' returns in Ireland shows that the population of that island has decreased from 5,789,967 in 1861 to 5,402,759 persons. During the ten years 846,956 persons have emigrated from the country. The percentage of decrease is largest in the town of Galway, King's County, Queen's County, Tipperary and Meath. The only localities in which there has been any increase are Belfast, Londonderry, Dublin, Waterford and Carrickfergus.

We find that there are in Ireland 415,193 Roman Catholics against 4,505,365 in 1861. 683,295 Protestant Episcopalians against 693,357 in 1861. 558,238 Protestant Dissenters against 581,154 in 1861; 19,035 of other Christian denominations against 18,798, and 258 Jews, against 393, ten years ago. The following is the population of some of the principal cities:

Dublin.....	245,722
Cork.....	78,382
Belfast.....	174,394
Waterford.....	23,337

The following table shows how largely the population of Ireland has decreased in thirty years:

Year.....	Population.
1841.....	5,196,597
1851.....	6,574,278
1861.....	5,798,967
1871.....	5,402,759

THE SAN JUAN QUESTION.

DISCOVERY OF COL. FREMONT'S MAP.

We briefly announced on Sunday the finding of an American map at the office of the Colonial Secretary of this Colony, which defines the boundary lines between the United States and the British possessions, and marks out with the distinctness of black dotted lines and green ink the islands claimed by the British and American Governments respectively. The map is the same as that alluded to by the Earl of Lauderdale a few weeks ago in the House of Lords of which it was said

FEW COPIES ARE NOW EXTANT.

All that the United States Government could get hold of have been called in and destroyed. In overhauling a lot of old papers at the Colonial Secretary's office on Saturday the map was found. Its importance may be estimated when we state that the map is an authorised edition. The following inscription appears on the lower left hand corner:

MAP OF
OREGON AND UPPER CALIFORNIA,
From the Survey of
JOHN CHARLES FREMONT AND OTHER AUTHORITIES.
Drawn by Charles Preusse,
Under the ORDER of the SENATE OF THE
UNITED STATES.
Washington City, 1848.
Lithographed by Weber & Co., Baltimore.

The 49th parallel is distinctly and plainly marked out, as we have stated, and the line is drawn to the centre of the Gulf of Georgia, thence southerly passing between Lummi and Orcas Islands, thence to Sinclair Island, where it passes between Cypress and Guemes Islands to Smith or Blunt Island, thence down through the centre of the Straits of Fuca to the ocean. This line gives

THE BRITISH MORE THAN THEY CLAIM.

It gives them—in addition to San Juan and other important islands—Smith or Blunt Island—or which the United States Government have erected and maintain a light-house—together with several other small islands to which no claim has yet been preferred, but which, we suppose, it will now be found necessary to include in our demands. Col. Fremont was a son-in-law of Col. Benton, and was sent overland to the Pacific in order to ascertain the value of this and the adjacent territory of Oregon and California. Col. Benton was then a leading Senator of the United States and, acting upon the information furnished by Col. Fremont, the Senator declared all the country lying north of 49° to be worthless—

THE DERELICT OF NATIONS

Previous to this the Democratic party had elected Mr. Polk President with the cry of 54 40 or light. That is, they demanded the territory on the Pacific Coast to 54 40. and threatened if their claim was disputed to declare war against England. The report of Col. Fremont convinced the people that the

COUNTRY WAS NOT WORTH FIGHTING FOR,

and the Americans concluded a treaty with Great Britain on the basis of the almost forgotten map which has been just exhumed from its musty depository and which is destined to play an important part in the arbitration by the Emperor of Germany—Colonist, British Columbia, 21st June.

By the arrival of the steamer Alaska at San Francisco we learn that the British war steamer which had left the Chinese waters for the purpose of looking after the interests of two Englishmen who had been captured by the Koreans had returned after a successful mission. The two men were found alive, and not only well, but they stated that they had been well treated by the Koreans, who, no doubt, deemed it prudent to do so, because if violent hands had been laid upon the captives, British tars might have expressed a desire to explore the interior of the country, and might not have been satisfied with anything less than a visit to the capital. The Koreans were aware of the fact that Englishmen were not to be trifled with, and they were accordingly kindly treated. Under these circumstances one would suppose that for the honour of his flag, Admiral Rogers will have to return with the American squadron to insist upon reparation at the hands of the Korean Government for the recent insult to the stars and stripes.

IN THE QUEEN'S REIGN.—The census returns show that there are now in the United Kingdom 5,900,000 souls more than there were when Her Majesty began her reign. The increase thus gained in about the lifetime of a generation is greater than the entire present population of Belgium, or Holland, or Portugal, and is almost equal to that of Sweden and Norway. The population of the United Kingdom is increasing at the rate of 1,173 a day. But Emigration takes away 468 of the number, leaving 705 a day to swell the population at home.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

And Military and Naval Gazette.

VOLUME V.
1871.

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

The VOLUNTEER REVIEW will be supplied to clubs at the usual reduced rates, viz:

CLUBS of Five and upwards will be supplied at \$1.50 per annum for each copy.

CLUBS of Ten and upwards at the same rate, the getter up of the Club to receive one copy free for one year. Payment strictly in advance.

No Volunteer officer can be well posted concerning the condition, movements, and prospects of the Force unless he receives the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

We number amongst our Correspondents and Contributors some of the ablest writers on military subjects in America.

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

AGENTS.

Liberal terms will be offered to Adjutants, Instructors, and others who act as agents for us in their several corps.

LT.-COL. R. LOVELACE, is our General Agent for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

All Communications regarding the Militia or Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Department, should be addressed to the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

Communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. Correspondents must invariably send us confidentially, their name and address.

All letters must be Post-paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout the Provinces are particularly requested to favor us regularly with weekly information concerning the movements and doings of their respective Corps, including the fixtures for drill, marching out, rifle practice &c.

We shall be obliged to such to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that it may reach us in time for publication.

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The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

"Unbribed, unbought, our swords we draw,
To guard the Monarch, fence the law."

OTTAWA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1871.

THE great political problem to be dealt with by the present generation is the choice between constitutional monarchy and republicanism; both have been tried on a most extensive scale. Britain, the school of municipal and legislative freedom, the parent of constitutional liberty, has tested monarchy with a thoroughness which has left no excellence unexplored and no deformity undiscovered; the results are satisfactory in an eminent degree and calculated to establish its value as an institution alike favorable to law and order, morality and civilization. As a necessary balance to the influence of the crown, our hereditary Peerage of great landholders preserves the constitutional equilibrium and protects the interests of the minority of the Commons. Of this two notable examples have been furnished during the present session of the Imperial Parliament. The first was the unconstitutional and arbitrary act of the Whig Radical Minister in using his power to induce his sovereign to exercise her prerogative in abolishing the purchase system in the army, anticipating the action of the House of Lords thereon, the bill being then under their legislative consideration; in the attempt to insult and outgeneral them his total, ludicrous and humiliating failure will be one of those incidents in which such "apes in politics" will be remembered in the history of Britain. The Ballot Bill, uncalled for by any party, was hurried through

the House of Commons under threat of a dissolution, was quietly rejected by the House of Lords as unnecessary and uncalled for as well as too crude in its provisions to answer any useful purpose. Some of our Canadian journals, misinformed as to the merits of both cases, blame the Lords for opposing the popular will, but without sufficient reason, except they believe that Gladstone & Co. represent the whole people of England on the one side, and the Peers themselves alone on the other. We believe it can be proved the reverse is the case, as a majority in the Commons of England by no means represents a majority of the people. Like all democratic institutions self-interests and class interests are the governing motives which sway the majorities in this case, and Gladstone, a poliweather cock, shapes his crochets to suit the greater number. It has been charged against the Lords that their opposition to abolition of purchase was selfish, that their own relations would be the sufferers, but this is not the case. The officers whose interests they protected are drawn almost wholly from the middle classes—tradesmen sons and the children of professional men, many of whom probably never exchanged a dozen words with a peer. Again, the Ballot Bill would have deprived the cotton spinning hierarchy of far more power than it would the landed interests; Manchester would suffer far more than the whole Peerage. The retainers of the great nobles not being likely from inclination to vote against their landlords, but if they were so determined the English Yeomen would neither care for or use the Ballot Bill. The ultra-liberals in Canada would rank as good Conservatives in England, and would find themselves waging relentless political hostilities against the miserable crew who now sway the destinies of the empire. That we thoroughly understand the full value of republicanism, and that it has been a failure when tried on an extensive scale and under the most favorable aspects, the following extract from the *Toronto Telegraph* will show:—

"The fearful cost of monarchical institutions and the thousand-and-one benefits reaped by 'the industrious working man' from a democratic system in which the heads of the Executive Government received salaries of only a few hundreds, or at most a few thousand of pounds, have been dilated on *ad nauseum*. Like a good many more 'progressionist' theories, these doctrines are receiving rather serious shocks from the course of events. It is beginning to be seen that the cost of the Chief Magistrate anywhere is a comparatively insignificant item which cannot affect expenditure in any serious degree; and that government officials cannot be had any cheaper under a democracy than under a monarchy. Our neighbors across the line have begun to open their eyes to these facts. We find the *Buffalo Courier* confessing that republicanism in the States has become more expensive than monarchy in Great Britain, and contrasting their expenses as follows:

The expenses of the Government of Great

Britain for the last fiscal year were as follows:—

For army.....	\$ 77,500,000
For navy.....	55,000,000
Interest and principal of debt..	131,000,000
All other purposes..	94,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$360,500,000

The expenditure of our Government for the same year were:

For army.....	\$ 35,800,000
For navy.....	19,431,000
Interest and principal of debt..	246,311,000
All other purposes.....	141,370,000
	<hr/>
	\$442,912,000

Surveying these figures the *Courier* says:—"Aside from the cost of maintaining the army and navy and the interest on the public debt, it costs nearly twice as much to administer the government of the United States as it does that of Great Britain!" This is undoubtedly the truth; but we submit that it is not the whole truth. The above record is that of the expenditure of the United States Federal government; to it must be added that of the several State Governments, if we are to have a fair view of the total cost of the framework of Government in the Union. In England there are no State Governments: the above record shows the total of the British expenditure. Consequently the comparison should be between the \$141,370,000 expended by the Federal Government for "all other purposes," and that expended by the different States in carrying on their local government and the \$94,000,000 spent in England "for all other purposes." The result is sufficiently favorable to the land of "Court jobberies and bloated aristocracies" already; but were the above addition made to the American expenditure, it would be a crushingly complete refutation of the pretensions set up for democratic republicanism as being the one form of cheap government in the world.

The fact that the Government of the United States is a very dear one is pretty clearly proved by the above statistics. Nor need we go very far to discover the reason why democratic governments must always be expensive. The cause is to be found in the fact that the cliques who settle what men shall be put forward as candidates for office, or for seats in the legislature, constitute a large body without whom no man can obtain an entrance to public life. They consequently are in a position to make their terms with every man who aspires to take any part in politics; and do not forget to bind all such persons to give them that on which their hearts are set—Government employment. The patronage of the country thus comes to be distributed by party cliques who, as they are totally irresponsible for their conduct, distribute it in a manner more extravagant than any official liable to be called to account for his actions would dare to do. The people, in despair at the corruption around them, seek relief in contracting the powers of the Executive by rendering an increased number of offices elective; but this only aggravates the evil, as it widens the field of action open to conventionists. Party conventions are the most recklessly extravagant dispensers of public money in the world, for the simple reason that each member of the body seeks a personal gain from its actions and that it is responsible to nobody for anything which it may see fit to do. So long as the patronage of the United States remains in their hands will the expenditure on civil government remain unabated. And it will remain in their hands so long as the elective fran-

chise is so degraded that the intelligent part of the community can exercise no practical influence in it; in other words until the framework of government ceases to be democratic.

Our contemporary, the *United States Army and Navy Journal*, seems to be of opinion that the people of Canada are hesitating about building their Pacific, because they have no paying portion of the line on the Atlantic seaboard, and that it would be mere waste of funds while the Southern Pacific from New York to San Francisco is in operation; at the same time there is no great city in British Columbia to serve as a depot for the Japan, Chinese and East Indian trade. It is also pointed out that California, with its metallic wealth, has attracted a mere tithe of the emigration which has peopled the Pacific States and as a consequence British Columbia must also fail to direct any portion of it to her shores, and, therefore, a railway would not be a paying enterprise. Our answer to all this is simply that the Dominion is bound by the terms of union to British Columbia to build this railway within ten years; that, as shown by the annexed extract, over three-fourths of its length will be through the richest arable and prairie land in the world, while over one third of the Southern Pacific Railway (United States) lies through the great central desert and nearly another third through the sterile slopes of the Rocky Mountains; that on the eastern slopes of those mountains within the period of ten years, a larger population will be settled in British territory than California now owns, and finally whenever our railway touches the Pacific, a depot amply sufficient for the direct trade between Liverpool, Canton, Yeddo and Calcutta will be established. Canada requires this railway for the purpose of opening up her territories and for political considerations apart from the actual traffic it is sure to command. Our neighbors should remember that we possess mineral regions of vast extent immediately on the line between Canada and the Red River country and on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains; the largest and most productive coal fields in the world being on the eastern, while gold is found abundantly on that and on the western slopes, while we must have access to the 50,000,000 acres of black earth which are destined to be the wheat granary of North America, and when our contemporary thinks over these reasons, he will be satisfied that the railway must be a productive investment.

"From Mr. Waddington's Report on the route he has surveyed from Canada to the Pacific coast, we obtain the following information. The distance by the proposed route is:—

	Miles.
From Montreal to Ottawa.....	115
Ottawa to the Matawan.....	195
Matawan to Fort Garry.....	935
Fort Garry to the Yellow Head Pass.....	985

Thence to the limit of British Columbia..... 52
Route by the Upper Frazer (British Columbia), by 'short cut'..... 445

Total length from Montreal to the Pacific..... 2,777
Against 3,305 miles from New York to San Francisco, or 528 miles less.

The above distances may be classed in three categories, as regards the nature of the soil and country traversed, viz:

1, level, rich, arable country; 2, rolling country, less fertile; 3, poor, mountainous and timbered, in the following proportions: Valley of the Ottawa, 80 miles rolling; Montreal Valley, 59 miles level; clay level country, 250 miles level; Laurentides, north of Lake Superior, 20 miles level; Neepigon and Black Sturgeon district, 41 miles level; height of land to White Mouth River, 335 miles poor; great Western Plain, 1,012 miles, level; great Western Plain, approach to Rocky Mountains, 25 miles rolling; Valley of the Assiniboine, 30 miles rolling; Rocky Mountains to the Cache, 80 miles poor; Bald or Gold Range beyond, 116 miles poor; along Horsefly Lake and River, 20 miles rolling; Chilcoaten Plain, 152 miles level; Cascade Range (the Valley itself fertile), 84 poor. Being a total of 1,544 miles of level country, 200 of rolling and 723 of poor.

RECAPITULATION.—Rich and cultivable territory, 1,744 miles; grazing, timbered and mountainous, 723 miles. Total, 2,467.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR ARCHIBALD and Wemyss M. Simpson, Esq., Indian Commissioner, signed a treaty with the Ojibbeway, Swampy Cree and other tribes of Indians, at the Stone Fort (lower Fort Garry), Manitoba, on Thursday, 3rd Aug. The wisdom of protecting the interests of the aboriginal tribes is apparent, and the people of Canada have the satisfaction of knowing that they have secured the good will of valuable allies and of a people capable of making good subjects by the simple as well as inexpensive act of doing them justice.

The contrast presented by the condition of the Indian tribes in the United States and the miserable result of the policy pursued towards them, has been a salutary example for our benefit; not that the people of Canada has aught to accuse themselves of with respect to the Indians who have been well treated by both French and English colonists, and of this the following treaty is the latest evidence:

"The Ojibbeways and Swampy Cree tribes of Indians, and all others of the Indians inhabiting the district hereinafter described and defined, do hereby cede, release, surrender and yield up to Her Majesty the Queen and successors forever, all the lands included within the following limits, that is to say:—Beginning at the International boundary line near its junction with the Lake of the Woods at a point due north from the centre of Rosseau Lake; thence to run due north to the centre of Rosseau Lake; thence northward to the centre of White Mouth Lake, otherwise called White Mud Lake; thence by the middle of the lake and the middle of the river issuing therefrom to the mouth thereof in Winnipeg River; thence by the Winnipeg River to its mouth; thence westwardly, including all the islands near the south end of the

lake, across the lake to the mouth of Drunken River; thence westwardly to a point on Lake Manitoba half way between Oak Point and the mouth of Swan Creek; thence across Lake Manitoba in a line due west to its western shore; thence in a straight line to the crossing of the rapids on the Assiniboine; thence due south to the International boundary line; and thence eastwardly by the same line to the place of beginning; to have and to hold the same to her said Majesty the Queen and her successors for ever; and Her Majesty the Queen hereby undertakes to lay aside for the sole and exclusive use of the Indians the following tracts of land, that is to say:

"For the use of the Indians belonging to the band of which Henry Prince, otherwise called Mi koo-ke-new is the chief, so much of the land on both sides of the Red River, beginning at the south line of St. Peter's Parish, as will furnish 160 acres for each family of five, or in that proportion for any larger or smaller families; and for the use of the Indians of whom Na sha-ke penais, Nana-wanan, Re-we-tay-ash, and Wa-ko-wush are the chiefs, so much land on the Rosseau River as will furnish 160 acres for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families, beginning from the mouth of the river; and for the use of the Indians of whom Ka-ke-ka-penais is the chief, so much land on the Winnipeg river above Fort Alexander as will give 160 acres for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families, beginning at a distance of a mile or so above the fort; and for the use of the Indians of whom Oo-za-we-kwun is chief so much land on the south and east side of the Assiniboine about 20 miles above the portage, as will furnish 160 acres for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families; reserving also a further tract enclosing said reserve to comprise an equivalent to 25 square miles of equal breadth to be laid out round the reserve; it being understood, however, that if at the date of the execution of this treaty there are any settlers within the bounds of any lands reserved by any band, Her Majesty reserves the right to deal with such settlers as she shall deem just, so as not to diminish the extent of land allotted to the Indians.

"And with a view to show the satisfaction of Her Majesty with the behavior and good conduct of her Indians parties to this treaty, she hereby through her commissioner makes them a present of \$3 for each Indian, man, woman and child, belonging to the bands here represented.

"And further, Her Majesty agrees to maintain a school in each reserve hereby made whenever the Indians of the reserve should desire it.

"Within the boundary of Indian reserves until otherwise enacted by the proper legislative authority, no intoxicating liquor shall be allowed to be introduced or sold, and all laws now in force or hereafter to be enacted to preserve her Majesty's Indian subjects inhabiting the reserves or residing elsewhere, from the evil influence of the use of intoxicating liquors, shall be strictly enforced.

"Her Majesty's Commissioner shall, as soon as possible after the execution of this treaty, cause to be taken an accurate census of all the Indians inhabiting the district above described, distributing them in families; and shall in every year ensuing the date hereof, at some period during the month of July in each year, to be duly notified to the Indians and at or near their respective reserves, pay to each Indian family of five persons the sum of \$15 Cana-

dian currency, or in like proportion for a larger or smaller family—such payments to be made in such articles as the Indians shall require, of blankets, clothing, prints, (assorted colors), twine or traps, at the current cash prices in Montreal or otherwise, if Her Majesty shall deem the same desirable in the interest of her Indian people in cash.

"And the undersigned chiefs do hereby bind and pledge themselves and their people strictly to observe this treaty and maintain perpetual peace between themselves and Her Majesty's white subjects, and not to interfere with the property or in any way molest the persons of Her Majesty's white or other subjects.

(Signed),

Adams G. Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and the North West Territories; James McKay, P.L.C.; A. G. Irvine, Major; Abraham Cowley; Donald Gunn, M. L. C.; Thomas Howard, P. S.; Henry Cochrane, James McCorrister, George McCorrister, E. Alice Archibald, Henri Bouthillier.

Wemyss M. Simpson, Indian Commissioner.

Mis-koo-ke-new or Red Eagle (Henry Prince); Ka-ke-ka-penais or Bird for ever (William Pennefather); Na-sha-ke-penais, or Flying down Bird; Na-na-wanan, or Centre of Bird's Tail; Ke-we-tay-ash, or Flying Round; Wa-ke-wush or Whippoorwill; Oo-za-we-kwun or Yellow Quill.

DEMOCRACY has been upheld by its advocates as the only system under which justice can be had for the poor. Its development in the United States is not exactly favorable to that view; on the contrary, it oppresses the working man far more severely than the worst despotism, always excepting the *Manchester School*, who loudly proclaim to the world that they are his best friends, and use him pretty much in the same way as their Yankee cousins. The following extract will throw some light on what liberty means in that happy and glorious land lauded by Dilke, Goldwin Smith and Sir Stafford Northcote, known as the United States:—

"Our present tariff duties are purposely made obscure, so the people will not know exactly how much they are taxed. There are duties *ad valorem* and duties specific, duties by the square rod and the square inch frequently combined together on the same article. A gentleman previously engaged in commerce, who understands the subject, has taken the trouble to compute for the *Cincinnati Enquirer* what the duties are upon a few leading articles. Look at the list:—

THE POOR MAN IS TAXED.

On his salt.....	108 per cent.
On his pepper.....	140 " "
On his rice.....	85 " "
On his soap.....	70 " "
On his starch.....	50 " "
On his candles.....	40 " "
On the sheets of his bed....	55 " "
On the blanket that covers him.....	240 " "
On the carpet he buys.....	80 " "
On his window curtains.....	80 " "
On his knives and forks.....	26 " "
On his window glass.....	55 " "
On his water pitcher.....	40 " "
On the hat he wears.....	40 " "
On his stockings.....	75 " "

On a dress of silk for his wife.	60 " "
On a dress of woollen.....	100 " "
On a shawl.....	200 " "
On a handkerchief.....	35 " "

AND THE RICH MAN

On his bonds..... NOTHING.

THE FARMER MAN IS TAXED.

On his hoe and spade each....	40 per cent.
On his horse shoes.....	67 " "
On his plow.....	45 " "
On his chains.....	100 " "
On his harness.....	35 " "
On a hand saw.....	75 " "
On a penknife.....	50 " "
On a dinner can.....	35 " "
On an iron hooped band.....	60 " "

AND THE BONDBOLDER

On his bonds..... NOTHING.

Could ingenuity go further in singling out those persons the least able to bear taxes for oppressive imposition? The necessities of life are taxed the highest.—*Albany Argus*.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The most important news from England is the reported appointment of the Marquis of Lorne, as successor to the Earl of Mayo in the Viceroyalty of India.

It is with great regret we hear of the continued illness of our beloved Sovereign.

A riot broke out between the police and the mob in Dublin on the 3rd instant; severe fighting, as far as batons, clubs, stones and fists were concerned, resulted in the usual average of broken heads. Pad dy has been "spilin' for a fight" for some time.

The English republicans have issued a programme and it is singularly modest considering that it has emanated from the *Whitechapel gutter snipes*, the *raff* of London, four-fifths of whom never did or meant to do an honest day's work in the course of their lives. This republican committee of England as much represent the public opinion thereof as did the renowned "Tooley street Tailors."

LONDON, Sept, 6.—The republican committee of England to-day issued the programme of the party which it claims to represent. It embraces the following principles:—The application of the principle of federation to the Kingdom, the abolition of titles and privileges, the suppression of monopolies, the abolition of standing armies and compulsory education. The State to provide work for those laborers who are able to work and sustenance for those who are incapacitated from work. The nationalization of the land, popular legislation and the diffusion of republican principles.

If our backwoods farmers could catch hold of those advocates of Communism they would be likely to teach them a practical lesson on the difference between *meum* and *teum*.

Renforth's body had reached Gatehead where it was received by a large concourse of people.

Sixty-nine miners were killed by a colliary explosion at Wigan.

During the month of August 18,000 emi-

grants left the Mersey for the United States. Why don't the Whig Radicals try to send the surplus population to British territory.

Despatches from Shanghai state that H. M. war steamship *Ring Dove* brought back the two Englishmen who were taken off a wreck at Sir James Hay's Island; they had been very kindly treated.

The *Repulse* has been run ashore at Sherness, another instance of naval efficiency during Whig Radical administration.

France has paid the third instalment of her war indemnity to Germany. The court martial has sentenced the Communist leaders Ferre and Lullier to death, Urbain and Tringaet to imprisonment with hard labor for life, Assy and others to transportation and imprisonment in a fortress.

The Duc d'Aumale has been appointed Governor of Algeria by President Thiers.

Municipalities have been informed that they will not be allowed to petition for the dissolution of the Assembly. *Vive la Republique!* Hurrah for liberty.

Affairs are still very unsettled in Italy; there has been a change of administration and it is reported that Mount Vesuvius is again in a state of activity. The Pope has been receiving the homage of the Papal Guards, while Garibaldi telegraphs that his health is re-established; rumors exist of difficulties between the French and Italian Governments. Our readers will make whatever connection they please between all these telegraphic reports.

A conference is in progress between the German and Austrian *Kaisers* at Salzburg. Bismarck is there and Francis Joseph had better look out as he is in the presence of a worse and more remorseless foe than the French at Solferino.

The Dominion Rifle Association Tournament opened at the Bedford Range, Halifax, N.S., on Tuesday last, 6th inst., at 9 o'clock a.m., but was postponed, owing to rain, till the afternoon.

The all-comers' match was the first on the programme, to be shot for in two stages—1st, Enfield and Snider; 2nd, any rifle coming under the Wimbledon Regulations. Ranges—1st stage, 200 and 500 yards; 2nd, 500 and 1000 yards; the shoulder at 200 yards, and any other position at the other ranges.

There was present 32 competitors from New Brunswick, 8 from Quebec, 4 from Ontario, (including the Wimbledon Ontario Team) and 113 from various parts of Nova Scotia.

In the 1st stage two New Brunswickers won \$20 each, with 33 points. Lieutenant Burch, Toronto, 6 New Brunswickers and 13 Nova Scotians won \$10 each, the points ranging from 28 to 31. Col. Sergt. Omand, Hamilton, 2 New Brunswickers and 7 Nova Scotians won \$5 each—points 28 and 29.

The 2nd stage was not fired for.

The first stage of the Dominion of Canada match was begun, and ere the day closed the first range, 5 shots at 500 yards, was fired.

Three Nova Scotians and Lieutenant Burch made the leading score.

The American schooner *E. A. Horton*, was seized at Guysboro', N.S., for violation of the Fishery laws.

A grand regatta in Halifax harbor has resulted in the triumph of the Taylor-Winship crew (English); the combatants being the Taylor-Winship, the Chambers (formerly Renforth's), the Paris, from St. John, N.B., the Coulter (United States), the Prior (of Halifax), the Barton (of Tangier, N.S.) and the Roche (Dartmouth) crew. Early in the day the Paris crew withdrew on some frivolous pretext, bringing disgrace on themselves. The distance of six marine miles was pulled by the Winship-Taylor crew in 45 min., 45 sec., and by the Prior crew in 45 min., 52 sec.

The harvest throughout the Dominion promises to be very plentiful.

The Indian Commissioner, Wemyss Simpson, Esq., with Lieut.-Governor Archibald, concluded a very satisfactory treaty with the Ojibbeway Indians and other tribes at Fort Garry on the 3rd August; they are now engaged in negotiations with other tribes not represented on that occasion. Emigrants were constantly arriving and the affairs of the Province were in a very prosperous condition.

In the United States very little of importance has occurred if we except the great gathering of the clan "Howe" at South Framlington, near Boston, on the 31st August. They numbered nearly 3000 persons and addressed by a great many of the name, our own veteran statesman the Honorable Joseph Howe, Secretary of State for Canada being the principal orator on the occasion.

An attempt is being made in New York to put a stop to the fearful system of fraud democratic institutions have established in municipal affairs. The political news otherwise is unimportant.

REVIEWS.

The seventh number of *Home and Health* has been received from the publishers, W. R. DePuy, 503 Broadway, New York; it contains several valuable articles.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for August has been received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company. It contains: The Maid of Sker, Part I; the Paradise of Birds; Cornelius O'Dowd; Fair to See, Part VII; National Defences and Army Organization; the Financial condition of France; a century of great Poets from 1750 downwards; the Ballot Bill.

The *London Quarterly Review* for July has been received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton street, New York; it contains the following articles; Shakespeare; Darwin's descent of Man; Austria since Sadowa; Jeremy Taylor; Music—its origin and influence; Maine's Village Communities; Alexandre Dumas; Economic Fallacies; the new School Books

The *American Agriculturist* for September has also been received from the publishers, Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York. This is an exceptionally good number of a very valuable magazine, which ought to be in the hands of every farmer. As a text book it is especially valuable combining theory and practice in a truly sensible manner.

The *New Dominion Monthly* for September has been received, it is as usual replete with useful, interesting and varied information and it has a very fine portrait of Sir Hugh Allan.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday, 9th inst.

KINGSTON.—Ensign Philip Bajus, \$2.00.
 KINGSTON.—Major Daniel, \$2.00.
 ELORA.—Lt. Col. Charles Clarke, \$2.00.
 HALIFAX, N.S.—Capt. John R. Murray, \$2.00.

(PER AGENT.)

MONTREAL.—Capt. A. Renaud, \$2.00.
 " Ensign Hurdman, \$2.00.

A REPUBLICAN VIEW OF THE ALLOWANCE TO PRINCE ARTHUR.

The British royal family is, it must be admitted, well paid; and yet we don't see what John Bull has to grumble at when his money is paid and the *quid pro quos* are compared with those of other nations. Without citing poor France during the last decade, with her Napoleon and Hansmann to spend the revenues, we may bring the case nearer home, and refer Mr. Bull to the royal family of New York, which is not a family but a ring. That unfortunate city, whose population and wealth are both far less than those of England, is made to pay for Tweed and his coterie five times two millions a year, for their own private purses, over and above the actual value of the service and improvements obtained. John Bull so long as he has his two millions and a few hundred thousand to fork over, and knows just what he is getting for it, is well off compared with a people that must pay annually they know not how much, for—they know not what. John Bull has what he calls a strong government, depending upon the show of pomp and power and patronage on the part of royalty. To maintain these must cost money of course. We in this country govern ourselves, and have to pay some body roundly for doing it besides. England moreover, is governed by people of decency and gentility, while New York (to come no nearer home at present) is governed by a set of blacklegs and blackguards who cannot be received in respectable society; and to meet whom in a lonely place, would cause the solitary pedestrian instinctively to clasp his hands to his pocket, or to place himself in an attitude of defence. Why we have here in Chicago at least one Prince who draws a salary from the people of Chicago considerably larger than that which has just been asked for by Prince Arthur, and about which Mr. Peter Alfred Taylor and his fellow agitators are making such a fuss. We insist that we have more need of Mr. Peter Alfred Taylor's services on this side of the Atlantic than they have in Great Britain. —*Chicago Tribune.*

BEFORE THE BATTLE OF DORKING.

(From the London Free Press.)

And where doth the seer or prophetess dwell,
Whose glance through futurity stalking—
With far-seeing eyes and trumpet tone
Foretelling the Battle of Dorking?
And, after the battle, those scenes so dire—
An empire lying discredited—
Oh, over what alchemist's mystic fire
These fearful sights have they found?
When the Prussian Eagle and the Northern Bear
Shall rush to the dreadful fray,
To pierce the hearts and maim the hands
They in friendship meet to-day?
When the "Hearts of Oak" shall shrink and warp
And the mother's prayers shall fall,
And the roses of England's merry maids
Shall through falsehood and treachery pale,
But, before that great and terrible day,
Full many a field may rattle
With deadly hail of shot and shell
Of unpredicted battle,
And many a nation rise and fall,
And the now increasing Power
May have sunk away like the meteor light
To the silent starry hour.
Yet, England, watch, I counsel thee well,
O, follow thy guiding star—
Whose beams have lighted thy glorious course
O'er troublesome times thus far,
And not what the future may bring I tell,
For that is dim and unknown,
But I point to the halo on hist'ry's page
Where thy mighty deeds are shown,
And tho' coming events cast shadows long,
Like ghosts in the moonlight walking,
I'll fear not for thee if thou still pray on,
Though there should be a Battle of Dorking.

London, August, 1871.

CLYDE.

OUR COAST DEFENCE.

In the House of Commons, on Friday evening, Mr. Macfie, had a notice that he would call attention to the defenceless state of the Firth of Forth. Mr. Cardwell appealed to the Hon. gentleman to postpone the motion, in order that it might not stand in the way of the adjourned debate on the Army Reform Bill. Mr. Macfie—I am quite in the hands of the house, and will postpone this motion, although the subject is one of great importance. If the right hon. gentleman will give me an assurance privately that he will do what I wish, I will not bring the subject on again; but if he does not, I shall reserve to myself the right of bringing it before the House.

The following excellent article on this subject is from the Scotsman:—

The seaboard of Great Britain and Ireland is so vast in extent—it has been computed by Dr. Keith Johnstone at 8700 miles—that any attempt to defend with coast-defences the entire line is seen at a glance to be hopeless. On the navy we place our dependence for the safety of our coast, but to a certain extent only is our confidence not misplaced. It is true that our floating batteries, as the iron-clads may be named, are moveable, but they are not ubiquitous. Towards the end of the last war, Great Britain had nearly six hundred vessels of war in commission. A few months ago she had but thirty-two iron-clads—the ships of war to-day. The introduction of iron plating has led to a great reduction in the number of vessels; just as the greater calibre of modern ordnance has led to the reduction in the number of guns on board ship. This is one change of conditions which tells against this country, with its vast scattered dominions to be protected almost entirely by its navy. Another change in the conditions which it may be well to note, in looking to the future, is this, that, for iron-clad floating batteries, few sailors are required. The manning of a navy is now with gunners and stokers. It is not necessary now that a great naval power should have a greatly extended seaboard and a vast commerce in order to man the ships of war. A great military Power, with a restricted sea-

board, but with a heavy bag of millions sterling in its coffers, may aim in these days at being great as a naval power. The entire ironclad navy of Great Britain has cost £8,000,000, sterling—a mere bagatelle compared with the amount of *loot* which the Germans are now withdrawing to Berlin to deposit in the Imperial Treasury. How that money will be applied the *Economist*, in speculating on the future of the money market, professes itself unable to answer.

The dependence we have placed in our navy in the past has led us to neglect the special defence of many vital and strategic points which should not be left to the care of the navy, unless indeed, we are prepared to keep up an enormous naval force at a far greater expense than the cost of the necessary works on shore. The cost of a ship like the *Glatton*, carrying only two 12-ton guns, and with armour-plate 10 to 12 inches thick, is £168,000. For this sum, earthen batteries mounting ninety-five guns could be erected on shore. It will be seen from this that, if there are any points on our coasts which ought to be specially defended it will be much cheaper to have coast batteries than to have those points watched by ironclads. Looking to the enormous expense of floating batteries as compared with batteries on shore or on an island where a suitable position can be found, our aim should be to render those points most likely to be attacked invulnerable to vessels, and thus set free the navy as much as possible for general offensive and defensive purposes, and to keep open our communications with India and our colonial possessions. It does not seem to have ever been pointed out that, with strong land defences on the Firth of Forth it would soon become a most valuable naval station for a squadron in time of war, and a harbour of refuge in the event of the enemy having a temporary superiority at sea.

Confining the enquiry to the defence of Scotland against invasion, it will be found that it lies primarily, in the defence of the Firths of Forth and Clyde, of which the keys of the positions are the Islands of Inchkeith and the smaller Cumbrae. Where would an enemy land? is the first question which presents itself in considering coast defences. With our charts and sailing directions in his hands when projecting the invasion, he would have no difficulty in selecting the most eligible localities always provided there are not those special defences which we are advocating to stand in his way. In Scotland, the objective point of an enemy would be in possession of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Would it suit him to disembark on the Tay, the Moray Firth or any part of the coast between the Firth of Forth on the east and the Firth of Clyde. The answer is No. The Tay is a narrow and shallow estuary, barred by nature against ironclads. The Moray Firth, and indeed the whole coast to which we have referred, is open to this objection, as regards a suitable point for disembarkation, that an army marching to the south must pass through a very thinly populated country, yielding no supplies, but with defiles of the strongest kind for defence. In fact the physical geography of Scotland north of the Firths of Forth and Clyde is an insuperable obstacle to the landing of a hostile force operating to the south. Here, then, we have narrowed the question of defence, disposing of the greater part of the seaboard as unsuited for an enemy's landing. Let us now direct our attention to the Firth of Forth. Since the time of Carl Ritter, the study of physical geography has been assiduously cultivated by the Prussians, while in England it had been ignored altogether. It

may therefore be useful to our friends in the south to describe shortly what the Firth of Forth is as, from answers which bear an official stamp, it would almost appear as if the official mind was under the impression that it was a tidal harbor like Great Grimaby or Harwich—on which latter harbour, by the by, £80,000 is about to be expended on defences, and is provided for in the Estimates. Be it known, then, to all whom it may concern, that the Firth of Forth is second only to the Firth of Clyde—the noblest estuary in Great Britain. Its average width towards the entrance is ten miles. It narrows to about five miles, opposite Leith, the island of Inchkeith standing about mid way. At Queensferry, thirty-two miles from the entrance, it narrows to a gorge, with a breadth of one mile, but with a depth of water sufficient for the heaviest ironclad afloat, or ever likely to be afloat. In the outer ten miles, the depths vary from 30 to 20 fathoms. Thence to Leith they range between 20 and 10; in the gorge at Queensferry the depths increase to 35 and 40 fathoms. It contains forty pier and tidal harbors, besides the roadsteads of Leith, Aberlady, and Largo Bays, and the sheltered anchorage of St. Margaret's Hope. Lastly, it is further important as affording the only real refuge on this part of the coast, in an easterly gale, to vessels of the largest size. Perhaps after this description which is principally taken from sailing directions accompanying the charts, our military friends in the south will allow that the Firth of Forth is of some strategic importance, and is not to be considered in the same light as the defence of other commercial harbours. The fact is that the more, our coast defences are considered as a whole the clearer will it appear that, in neglecting the defence of the Firth of Forth the country is neglecting one of the most vital and strategic points. From the depth of water admitting ironclads to come within easy range of Leith and Granton, and to cover the landing of troops from transports from its forty piers and tidal harbours, from the long sandy beaches adapted for disembarking troops, the Firth of Forth is marked out by nature as the most suitable *base of operations* for an enemy landing in Great Britain. Of what value would all the elaborate defences that for thirteen years, at an expense of £6,000,000, have been formed on our south eastern coasts be, if they could all be turned by a landing in the Firth of Forth? This is what we are laying ourselves open to by fortyfying such places as Harwich, and neglecting far more vital points in the north. It is not very commonly known, although it ought to be, that one of the points selected by Napoleon I. as suitable for a descent on our shores, in his projected invasion of Great Britain, was the sandy beach east of Musselberg, known as Gullane Sands. It may be said that although Napoleon was no inconsiderable authority in his day, war is changed since then: but the physical geography of the country is not changed, and this is a question of physical geography so long as we have no defences. Now-a-days Napoleon would no doubt have preferred landing at the piers of Leith and Granton, simply because these artificial aids of landing have been prepared since its projected invasion; but it was the capabilities of the Firth of Forth as a base of operations which attracted the attention of that great authority in everything connected with war. To the more northern powers of Europe, the advantages are even greater.

The best engineering talent at the command of the Government would not be misapplied or thrown away in defending Inch-

keith. The gentlemen in Lombard Street and the inhabitants of "Auld Keeki" and of Glasgow, are alike interested in it. It is not of local, but of imperial importance, for it is the first step towards the defence of the Firth of Forth; and the Firth of Forth is a vital point in any comprehensive scheme for the defence of the empire against invasion. Of the value of Inchkeith to an enemy if he gained possession of it nothing has been said in this communication; but it may be added, in conclusion, that in former times its strategic value was well understood by the English, who, when our enemies, fortified it in 1549. They were afterwards dislodged by the French, and in 1567, by an act of the Scottish Parliament, the fort was demolished to prevent its being of use to the English. In the days in which we live, its military importance as regards position has in no way diminished, but on the contrary, is vastly increased by the greater range of Artillery: yet neither a gun nor a gunner is to be found upon it. It is possible, as has been hinted, that our friends in the south can suppose that Mons Meg is a sufficient protection to the Firth of Forth? Incredible as this may appear, we were almost forced to believe it; but we leave Mr. Macfie and Sir Robert Anstruther to obtain either a contradiction or confirmation of so strange a hallucination, by insisting on a distinct answer from the Government in the House of Commons.

TOWING BY STEAM ON THE CANAL.

A novel plan for the propulsion of canal boats by steam was presented to the State Commission, in session yesterday in this city by the Hon. Charles Howard of New York, one of the oldest shipping merchants in the State. He exhibited a miniature canal filled with water, with two curves or one reverse curve. The canal, has a chain on each side, one for ascending boats and the other for descending boats. These chains are kept in their places around the points of the curves of the canal by spars, one end of which is shackled to the shore, the other end to the chain. These spars prevent the chain from being drawn ashore on the point of the canal by the boats that are towing on it. On the concave side of the curve is a short chain attached to the shore at one end and to the chain at the other to prevent the chain drawing from the concave side of the curve. The spars above described have also a short brace chain that leads from the outer end of the spar, diagonally to the shore in such a manner as to take all the strain off from the main chain beyond that point, which divides the tension as often as necessary, so that a light and convenient main chain can be safely used, and if any accident occurs to any one section, it can be repaired, while the balance of the chain each side is intact. He also exhibited several miniature canal boats, made on the same scale of the canal, with a small wheel on the side of the boat near the bottom, secured to a shaft that extends through the side of the boat. The wheel has a groove in its periphery, with projectiles for the links to drop into. The main chain is laid into the groove, and when the engine turned the wheel, it drove the boat along with great speed with two or three other boats in tow, and turned the curves of the canal, passing the guy chains with perfect freedom and ease. The chains are continuous the whole length of the level, but do not extend through the locks. The plan contemplates the plan of having only one boat in five fitted with an engine, and this engine boat to take about 160 tons cargo, and the other

four 210 tons each, and tow them from Buffalo to the Hudson, and then ship a pair of Indian paddles, which are rigged very simple, on each side of the boat, and continue the voyage to New York and back with her fleet of barges or common boats. The paddles were shipped in two minutes of time, and made very rapid speed through the miniature canal.

THE COLONIES.—The conference at the Westminster Palace Hotel on colonial questions was resumed, Mr. W. Morrison, M.P., in the chair. The conference, it will be remembered from the notice in *The Times*, sat very late on the previous evening in the expectation that the Emperor of Brazil would attend, as he had promised. His Imperial Majesty kept his word, and arrived at the hotel shortly before midnight, when the conference had broken up, and only Mr. Lebilliere, and one or two other gentlemen remained. He stopped a little time and expressed his regret that other engagements had kept him away. The conference room had been specially decorated for the occasion the Brazilian flag waving in combination with the Union Jack, and prominence being given to the motto, "A Uniao Faza Forca." The first paper read yesterday was by Mr. F. W. Chesson, on "Coloured Labour in British Columbia," and thus brought on a very lengthy discussion, in which there was considerable diversity in the views held. In the afternoon the colonial waste land settlement of 1865 was the subject matter of a paper by Mr. A. P. Abraham, and upon this there was also a long discussion. The afternoon sitting was closed by the reading of a paper on emigration, by the Rev. Styleman Herring, whose efforts to promote the emigration of respectable working men and their families are well known to all who take an interest in social questions. He showed that by this emigration the working classes who could here find no market for their labor had in many cases achieved, in a very short time a position of comfort, which they could not have obtained here, and that many others were in a fair way to follow that course. Canada, he maintained offered facilities for keeping our surplus population under the British rule, with the advantage of being alike beneficial to the individuals themselves, as well as to the mother and adopted countries. The full statesmanlike consideration of emigration would, he held, bind the Dominion closer to England, and prove of inestimable value in the future of the nations at large. The business for the evening meeting was a paper by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold on the "Colonies as Food Stores for Great Britain," and a paper by Sir H. Drummond Wolf on "The Colonial Office, its Constitution and administration." Among those that were present and took part in the proceedings were the Earl of Airlie, Sir Charles Nicholson, Mr. Whalley, M. P., Mr. F. Young, Mr. E. Wilson, Mr. Youl, Dr. D. Tallerman, Mr. Sergeant Sleight, &c.

The Shah of Persia made application for European officers in India to drill his troops, which was granted; but when it was found that he had no intention of paying for their services, he failed to get the men.

Count Beust's description, in a recent speech to the Austrian delegation, of the expenses incurred for the army as a premium of insurance against war and loss of prestige has given rise to much comment in the *Vicaria* press.

FITZROY ON THE DRILL SHED QUESTION.

SEVERAL HOUR COMPANY SHOWS SOME SPIRIT.

Another difficulty is beginning to disturb the serenity of the Fitzroy people of late. The first drill shed in the county was constructed by Company 1 of the 42nd Battalion, at Kinburn, about four miles from Mohr's Corners. The municipal authorities wish to have the Volunteers train at the latter place, and for that purpose they are now erecting a drill-shed at the expense of the municipality. The company have rebelled against such an attack on their freedom, and have clubbed together to build a drill-shed on the prescribed plan at their own expense. Capt. Fraser has given the ground required, and dedicated it to the Crown. The company turned out to the woods, and in two days got out timber enough for the frame of the building. Mr. Robert Sarson, with fifteen men, is hard at work framing the timber, and the building will be completed in a few days. The total cost when finished will be \$1,000, of which the County grant will be \$250; Government grant \$250. Captain Fraser takes the old drill-shed off the hands of the company at \$200; and the remaining \$800 will be paid by the men themselves rather than have it said they were compelled to drill at Mohr's Corners. The little affair is creating considerable excitement in Fitzroy, and the Kinburn men are exclaiming against the action of the authorities in saddling the township with the cost of a new drill shed to please the people of Mohr's Corners.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

THE DISBANDMENT OF THE 62ND BATTALION.

—Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed by some parties at the disbandment of the 62nd Battalion of St. John Volunteers for disobedience of orders. We cannot agree with those who think that the action of the authorities has been tyrannical. It must be borne in mind that there are many other battalions throughout the Dominion similarly situated with the 62nd. The Adjutant General to attend Camp; and had that officer made an exception of this Battalion just cause of dissatisfaction would have existed throughout the Dominion. In New Brunswick also there are many Corps, for example, the entire first Brigade Division were impressed with the idea that they must attend, and did so at great personal inconvenience; and we can safely say that had not prompt action been taken in regard to the delinquent corps proper discipline would have been at an end in our midst. The only reason that appears to have been assigned for the non appearance of the corps is that the men were misled by some one in authority. If such is the case the facts ought to be known, and the saddle put upon the right horse.—*St. Croix Courier*.

Mr Henley has raised objections in the British Parliament to paying to the conquerors of Theodore, the over regulation price of the Abyssinian trophies, on the ground that there was something of sacrilege in appropriating the Abreos Mitre, which was taken among the trophies.

The English artillery officers are agitating the question of abolishing their present brigade organization, but do not find it easy to decide what should be recommended in its place. The total of the British regular artillery force is stated at 15,584, in a return lately called for by the House of Commons.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately favoured beverage which not only saves us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1lb., 3lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—**JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London England.**



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Central Tower," will be received at this Office until Wednesday the 27th day of September Inst., at noon, for the carpenter and joiners', galvanized iron, plumbers' and painters' works; also for wrought and cast iron work required for finish to the Central Tower, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.

Plans and Specifications, and Model, can be seen at this Office, where all necessary information can be obtained.

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 8th Sept., 1871.

37-31n.



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

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

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 8th Sept., 1871.

37-31n.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates," will be received at this Office until FRIDAY 29th SEPTEMBER instant, for the construction and insertion of SIX PAIRS of LOCK GATES for the proposed enlarged Locks Nos. 9, 10 and 11, on the GRENVILLE CANAL.

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

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

By Order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 8th Sept., 1871.

37-31n.

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REFERENCES.—The following lately drew Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them:—Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, \$10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, \$500; James N. Mathews, Detroit, \$5,000; John T. Anderson, Savannah, \$5,000; James Simmonds, Boston, \$10,000.

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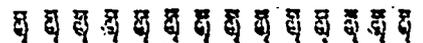
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Open to all Members of the Association, whether by direct contribution or through affiliated Associations.

1st Prize.....	\$100
2nd ".....	60
3rd ".....	40
4th ".....	30
5 Prizes at \$20.....	10
20 ".....	10
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Ranges—1st Stage, 200 and 500 yards.
2nd " 800 and 1000 yards.

Rounds—1st Stage, 5 rounds at each range.
2nd " 7 rounds at each range.

In the 1st Stage, highest Scores to receive \$20 each
2d second highest " 10 "
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The 2nd Stage to be fired for by the 60 competitors making the highest Scores in the 1st Stage.

1st Prize.....	\$100
2nd ".....	60
3rd ".....	40
4th ".....	30

Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50 cents.
2nd Stage, \$1.00.

Position—Shoulder at 200 yards, and any position at the other ranges.

Dominion of Canada Match.

Open to all Certified Efficient Members of Embodied Corps of Volunteer Militia or Militia, and to Members of the Staff in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and to Officers of the Volunteer Force who have retired retaining their rank, who are also members of the Association.

[Efficiency to be understood as having been a bona fide member of the corps to which the competitor belongs previous to the 1st of July, 1871, and as having during the twelve months preceding that day performed the number of drills authorised by any General Order in that behalf.]

Certificate to be signed by the Officer Commanding the Corps to which the competitor belongs.

1st Prize.....	\$150
2nd ".....	70
3rd ".....	40
50 Prizes at \$15.....	450
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Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals, value 300

\$1,230

To be competed for in two Stages.

1st Stage—Five shots each at 300 and 500 yards.
The 30 competitors making the highest score to receive each \$15 and a First Class Badge.

The next 30 highest to receive \$5 each and a Second Class Badge.

2d Stage—Five shots each at 600 and 700 yards; to be fired for by the first 60 winners in 1st stage.

Competitors making the highest score to receive \$100 and a Special Badge.

The second highest, \$70; and the third do. \$50.
Government Snider-Enfield Rifle.

Any position.
Entrance Fee—1st Stage 50c., 2nd Stage \$1.

Provincial Match.

To be shot for by 15 Competitors from each Province, to be selected by the Provincial Association or its duly accredited Agent. Where there is no Association, the selection to be certified by the Senior Staff Officer in the Province to which they belong.

Names of the 15 men per Province to be given to Secretary, the day previous to the match.

Efficiency and Certificate same as in Dominion match.

1st Prize to the highest aggregate score, in Plate or Money, as may be selected by the winning Province, as represented by its Association. \$500 00
2nd Prize to highest individual score 10 00
3rd " to 2nd " 30 00
To next 10 highest, \$5 each..... 50 00

\$630 00

Snider-Enfield Rifle. Any position.
Ranges—100, 500, 600 yards.
Five rounds at each range.
Entrance Fee, \$15 for each Province.
The Prize of \$500 to remain in possession of the winning Province, by which it is to be afterwards offered for competition, under such conditions as may be determined upon by the Provincial Association, subject to the approval of the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association.

The McDougall Challenge Cup.

VALUE \$200.

Presented by Mrs. P. L. McDougall.

Open to all efficient Volunteers or Militiamen of the Dominion of Canada, being members of the Association. Efficiency as in the Dominion match. The Cup to be the property of the member winning it twice, consecutively.

Ranges 400 and 600 yards.
5 shots at each range.
Any competitor not scoring 5 points at first range to be disqualified.

Government Enfield or Snider-Enfield Rifles.
Government ammunition.
Entrance free.

Battalion Match.

To be competed for by ten officers, non-commissioned officers, or men, from any Battalion, Brigade, Squadron, or Field Battery of Volunteer Militia in the Dominion.

1st Prize.....	\$100
Second ".....	75
Third ".....	50
Fourth ".....	30
Highest individual score.....	50
Next highest individual score.....	20
5 next highest, \$10 each.....	50
10 ".....	50

\$495

The Battalion prizes to be disposed of at the discretion of the Officer commanding the winning Battalion or Brigade.

Membership and certificates of efficiency same as in Dominion Match.

Selection to be certified by the Officer commanding the Battalion or Brigade.

Ranges—400 and 600 yards.
5 shots at each range.

Entrance fee, \$5 per Battalion.
Government Enfield or Snider-Enfield Rifles,
Government ammunition. Any position.

Affiliated Associations' Match.

To be competed for by affiliated members of Affiliated Associations who also are members of the Dominion Rifle Association. The first, second and third prizes to be awarded to the highest aggregate score made by any five previously-named affiliated members of any Affiliated Association. The remaining prizes to individual scores.

1st Prize.....	\$50
Second ".....	40
Third ".....	20
Highest individual score.....	15
Second highest individual score.....	10
5 next ".....	\$5 each 25

\$170

Description of Rifle—Any rifle coming within Wimbledon regulations.

Ranges—500 and 700 yards.
No. of Rounds at each range—Seven.

Position—Any.
Entrance Fee—\$3 each Association.

Competitors in this Match must have been bona fide members of the competing Association, certified to by the President, prior to the 1st of April, 1871, and must be residents in, or in the immediate vicinity of the district, city or town represented by the competing Association.

Nursery Stakes.

Open to all comers who have not been winners of 1st or Second Prizes in the following Matches, viz:

"All-Comers' Match of 1868, 1870, 1870."
"All-Comers' International Match of 1868."
"2nd Stages of Matches of 1869-1870."
"Affiliated Association Matches of 1868, 1869, 1870."

1st Prize.....	\$ 60
Second ".....	25
Third ".....	15
10 Prizes of \$10.....	100
10 Prizes of \$.....	50

\$250

Any Rifle coming within Wimbledon Regulations.

Ranges—700 and 900 yds 7 rounds at each range.
Entrance—\$1.00. Any Position.

Prizes to the Highest Aggregate Scores.

To be awarded to Competitors making the highest Aggregate Score in the following Matches, viz:—

"1st Stage of All-Comers' Match,"	
"Dominion of Canada Match,"	
"McDougall Cup Match,"	
To the Highest Aggregate Score.....	\$50
To the Second Highest Aggregate Score.....	20
To the Third Highest Aggregate Score.....	15

\$85

Time Match for Breech-Loading Rifles.

AGGREGATE VALUE \$400.

Open to all efficient Volunteers or Militia Men as in the Dominion of Canada Match. 31 Prizes.
1st Prize, a Cup and 10 Sovereigns, presented by His Excellency the Governor-General.

Total Value.....	\$125
2nd Prize.....	40
3rd ".....	20
4th ".....	15
10 " of \$10 each.....	100
20 " of 5 each.....	100

\$400

Gov't Snider-Enfield Rifles, Gov't ammunition. Any position.

Time.—For each Competition, 2 minutes.
Ranges.—200 and 100 yards.

Entrance Fee, 200 yards 5c., 400 yards \$1.00.
Each Competitor may enter 3 times at each range.

Details of Time Match.

Each Competitor to come to the firing point with as many rounds of ammunition as he deems necessary, but with his rifle unloaded.

He will be allowed one minute to take the position in which he intends to fire.

He will lead by word of command.
Loading must in all cases be from pouch or pocket.

Two minutes will be allowed him for the word of command "Present," which will not be given till the first loading is completed.

The Competitor will go on with the firing in his own time, after the first round, until the word "Time" is called.

If he is about to fire and has not done so when the command is uttered, he must come to the "Ready Position,"—if he fires after the word "Time" is called, he will be ruled out.

The Registers of the Match to be kept at the Butts, but the Score of each Competitor is to be signalled to, and recorded at the firing-point.

The number of points made by each competitor to be registered opposite his name or number, stating the number of Bull's Eyes, Centres and Outs, as soon as his firing is finished.

The Target to be washed before another competition commences.

Military Match.

Open to Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Her Majesty's Regular Forces stationed in the Dominion of Canada.

1st Prize.....	\$50
Second ".....	20
Third ".....	15
Fourth ".....	10
5 Prizes of \$5 each.....	25

\$160

Snider-Enfield Rifles.
Ranges—200, 400 and 600 yards.

Five Rounds at each Range,
Entrance 5c.

Entries accompanied by Amounts of Subscription and Entrance Fee, to be addressed to the Secretary at Ottawa.

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