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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. V.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1871.

No. 42.

THE AUTUMNAL MANOUVRES OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—NO. 1.

(From the Broad Arrow.)

The Act to make provision for facilitating the manœuvres of troops in the forthcoming campaign, received the royal assent on the day of prorogation. The preamble recites that the assemblage is to take place for military instruction within the area mentioned in the statute, and compensation is to be made to persons whose lands may be damaged by the passage of the troops. The area is limited by a boundary line starting from Loddonbridge, from Reading to Wokingham, over the river Loddon at certain parts specified, through Godalming to Guildford, near Staines, thence to Loddon bridge again. Within these limits the forces may pass over land, may encamp, dig trenches, &c., but are not to interfere with gardens, crops, farmyards, parks or pleasure grounds. Full compensation is to be given by moneys to be provided for by Parliament for any damage done by the forces. A commission is to make regulations as to the passage over lands, and a court of arbitration is to determine the compensation to be awarded. The court of arbitration is not bound to hear council or attorney on the claims. There are regulations as to persons not belonging to the forces committing offences, and the punishment is described. The Act also provides for the appointment of a constabulary force to repress offences. The Act is to continue in force, as to the occupation of lands, to the 1st October, and as to compensation for damage, to the 1st July 1872, "and no longer."

During the week not a day has passed without the arrival of some regiment destined to take part in the campaign. On all the surrounding commons a wide extent of canvas has been springing up as if by the touch of enchantment, and from any commanding eminence in the neighborhood there may be seen hundreds of white snowy tents arranged in orderly rows, with martial figures engaged at drill or on fatigue duty, moving about with busy animation. The division under Lieutenant General Sir J. Hope Grant, G. C. B. is probably at the present moment about 34,000 strong. The Militia regiments are encamped at Bramley Bottom, on Cove-common, and in the south Camp. The men are for the most part of good *physique*, and appear to possess all the requisite qualifications for making good soldiers, taking quite naturally to the duties of camp life, and what some would consider real hardship.

As the ground selected for the manœuvres the area embraced by the schedule

of the bill recently placed before the House of Commons is extensive enough; but it appears to have been selected mainly from having for its centre Aldershot Camp. The south-western side of the area takes in a portion of Hampshire and the borders of the western division of the county of Surrey, and comprises some of the wildest districts in the south of England. That portion known as Woolmer forest is an extensive tract of Crown land abounding in dense pine woods, and here and there small patches of open land. This particular part is well known to the troops at Aldershot, as it has usually been selected by the divisional commanders at the camp for the purpose of flying columns. The road to it is past the Queen's Pavilion at Aldershot to Farnham, and thence to Alice Holt Forest, past the spot where a few years since stood the famous Buckshorn Oak. Altogether, the distance from Aldershot Camp is from twelve to sixteen miles, according to a particular part selected, and that portion which is usually occupied by flying columns is as wild a spot as well could be imagined. A narrow by-way leads over a little rivulet to a valley sequestered and picturesque. The hills are crowned with the ever-present pines, which throw their shadows over the running stream at their base, and heighten the impression of beauty and solitude which the place leaves upon the mind. Here we have seen a battery of artillery, a regiment of cavalry, and two or three infantry regiments encamped, and enjoying all the rude pleasures of life in the open fields with a zest that dwellers in cities could hardly imagine. On one side of this pretty valley stands an old substantially built cottage, closely hidden by sheltering trees. But this house or cottage in the wood, like a certain famous residence in the battle-field of France, has received a visit from royalty, for in 1859 Her Majesty the Queen, while reviewing the troops in this locality in company with the Prince Consort, retired to it for rest, and also to see the son—himself an old soldier—of Sergeant Graham, of Peninsula fame. This spot is about two miles from a railway station, and it has generally been the custom, when engaging the troops in active work, to take them a distance, of some four or five miles in the direction of Selborne (associated with the memory of Gilbert White, the naturalist) before getting to ground suitable for movements. Beyond a small common here and there, it is rather questionable whether facilities for carrying out really extensive military manœuvres can be found without taking up cultivated ground, but inasmuch as this very district would be one of the first to be occupied by an invad-

ing army marching from Portsmouth to London, it is unquestionably important that the troops should be acquainted with the physical conformation of the ground which it is just within the bounds of possibility they may be hereafter be required to defend. The northern area of the intended operations, comprising Easthampstead, Hartfordbridge Flats, Sandhurst, and Chobham, is pretty well known to the general public, and it is enough to state that it possesses all the varied features which military commanders esteem. The water supply of the latter place has been carefully examined by General Sir Hope Grant, and is found to be adequate for at least 15,000 men.

It has been calculated that 1100 men must be left at Aldershot to provide the divisional brigade and regimental sentries of infantry battalions quartered in huts and barracks, and to insure those duty men having four nights in bed. The apparent actual number—based on a plan of sentries which will be sent to general officers—is 840, allowing that of the duty men six per cent, may be sick. Of this number the 1st Brigade will furnish 400 men, the 2nd Brigade 300, and the 3rd Brigade 400. Regimental arrangements for the protection of all property (public and private) must be made by the senior officers of Artillery, Cavalry, Control, and other departments during the absence of the troops from Aldershot. Regimental returns are to be sent through general officers commanding brigades to the Assistant Adjutant General's office by ten a.m. this day, showing the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers to take part in the manœuvres; the number of duty men, recruits, casualties, and sick staying at Aldershot; the number of horses out, and the number of recruits, duty men, casualties, and sick belonging to affiliated depots.

A considerable number of the metropolitan police, both mounted and on foot, will accompany the troops. All the mounted inspectors and patrols have been paraded, and the most suitable men and horses selected for the duty, while the constables who will have to do duty on foot will be chosen after an examination as to their health and power of endurance. It is not probable, however, that they will have to march from place to place with the troops, a number of waggons having been provided by the War Department for their conveyance, as their services will be required outside the encampment at night, as well as keeping the spectators of the manœuvring within proper bounds. Ambulance waggons, store waggons, tents, and other necessaries have been prepared for their use at the Royal Arsenal,

Woolwich, and in a few days a party of the metropolitan police, in command of one of the Assistant Commissioners, will take charge of these stores, and proceed with them to Aldershot. The ambulance and other waggons are of the ordinary service description, and are inscribed with the words "Metropolitan police."

The following orders were issued at Aldershot last Tuesday:—

"During the forth coming manoeuvres each officer commanding a brigade will be allowed two orderly officers in addition to his Aide-de-Camp; forage for their horses will be allowed. Militia Battalions will march out in marching order for an hour or so twice a week between breakfast and dinner. Every opportunity is to be taken to accustom the men to fold their coats and pack their kits.

General officers commanding the infantry divisions have been requested to notify to officers commanding Militia Battalions when the infantry of the line are at brigade drill and to arrange that a field officer or captain may be directed to fall out, when Militia officers attend their parade as spectators, to afford such as desire it all information and assistance possible. Company officers are ordered to provide themselves with haversacks to be worn over the left shoulder, and they will be allowed to carry either the regulation cloak or the waterproof coat folded *en banderole*. Provided some uniformity is obtained, commanding officers may sanction the use of any pattern of haversack for officers. A regulation pattern which may be tried is to be sent to the Assistant Adjutant's General's office on the 1st proximo.

The following regiments, some of which have arrived at the camp during the present week, are now at Aldershot:—The 1st and 2nd Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, 2nd, 3rd, and 7th Dragoon Guards, 7th Hussars, 9th Lancers, 10th Hussars, 12th Lancers, 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, 2nd Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st and 2nd Battalions 4th, 2nd Battalion 9th, 2nd Battalion 15th, 2nd Battalion 17th, 2nd Battalion 22nd, 27th, 33rd, 42nd, 46th, 50th, 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, 82nd, 91st, 94th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, and (Militia) 2nd Middlesex; 1st Middlesex, 2nd Tower Hamlets, Royal London, 2nd Royal Surrey, 1st Royal Surrey, 5th Middlesex, 3rd Middlesex, 1st Royal Tower Hamlets, and 3rd Royal Surrey.

Final regulations regarding the baggage of officers who will take part in the forth coming manoeuvres in Hampshire have been issued at Aldershot. Regimental field officers and Medical officers, with the relative rank of field officers, will be allowed 80 lb. of personal baggage. Adjutants, mounted Assistant Surgeons, and Quartermasters, will be allowed 60 lbs of personal baggage. All other regimental officers 40 lbs. In all cases the weights are inclusive of bedding, but not of cooking utensils, which will be allowed at the rate of 22 lbs per mess of three officers. No messes will be allowed for officers when the divisions leave Aldershot.

DETAIL OF THE ALDERSHOT FIELD FORCE

On the 5th September, the Army Corps will be formed as below detailed. Until the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge with his Staff, at Aldershot, Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope Grant, G. C. B., will retain the command. All reports to be made accordingly. The divisions will be prepared to leave Aldershot on the 5th instant.

General Commanding.
Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K. G.
Colonel Johnson, C. B., Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.
Colonel Tyrwhitt, Aide-de-Camp.
Colonel T. H. Clifton, Aide-de-Camp.
Colonel the Honourable. H. H. Clifford, V. C. C. B., Aide-de-Camp.
Major-General C. R. Egerton, Deputy-Adjutant General.
Major Evelyn Wood, V. C., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.
Colonel K. D. McKenzie, C. B., Deputy Quartermaster-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. Middleton, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.

FIRST DIVISION.—Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope Grant, Aldershot.

BRIGADES.

Cavalry Brigade.—1st Life Guards, 2nd Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, 3rd Dragoon Guards, 1 Battery Royal Horse Artillery, 2 Batteries Royal Artillery, 1 Company and 1 Section R.E. Train.—Col. Hon. D. de Ros.

1st Infantry Brigade.—Grenadier Guards, 1st Batt.; Coldstream Guards, 2nd Batt.; Scott's Fusilier Guards, 2nd Batt.; Rifle Brigade, 1st Batt.; 3rd Middlesex Militia.—Maj. Gen. H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

2nd Infantry Brigade.—4th Foot, 1st Bat.; 33rd Foot, 42nd Foot, 50th Foot, 1st Middlesex Militia, 2nd do.—Major General Lysons.

SECOND DIVISION.—Major-General Carey, Hartford Flats.

Cavalry Brigade.—7th Dragoon Guards, 10th Hussars, 12th Lancers, Wilts Yeomanry, 1 Battery Royal Horse Artillery, 2 Batteries Royal Artillery, 1 Company and 1 Section R.E. Train. Volunteers.—3 Batts, Infantry, 1 Battery Artillery, 1 Company Engineers arrived Sept. 9.—Gen. H. R. H. Prince of Wales; Colonel Baker.

1st Infantry Brigade.—4th Foot, 2nd Battalion; 46th Foot, 91st Foot, 101st Foot, 3rd Surrey Militia, 1st Twr Hmlets. Volunteers.—3 Batts Infantry, 1 Company Engineers arrived Sept. 17.—Major-General Maxwell.

2nd Infantry Brigade.—9th Foot, 2nd Batt.; 15th Foot, 2nd Batt.; 27th Foot, 99th Foot 2nd Twr Hmlets.—Colonel Smith.

THIRD DIVISION.—Major-General Sir C. Staveley, Woolmer.

Cavalry Brigade.—2nd Dragoon Guards, 7th Hussars, 9th Lancers, Hants Yeomanry, 1 Battery Royal Horse Artillery, 2 Batteries Royal Artillery, 1 Company and 1 Section R. E. Train.—Maj.-General Sir T. McMahon.

1st Infantry Brigade.—94th Foot, 100th Foot, 102nd Foot, London Militia, 5th Middlesex. Volunteers.—3 Batts. Infantry arrived on Sept. 9. 2 Batts. Infantry arrived on Sept. 16.—Major-General Brownrigg.

2nd Infantry Brigade.—17th Foot, 2nd Batt.; 22nd Foot, 2nd Batt.; 60th Foot, 4th Batt.; 82nd Foot. 1st Surrey Militia, 2nd Surrey Militia.—Col. Stephenson.

Reserve.—1 Battery Royal Horse Artillery, 2 Batteries Royal Artillery, 1 Company and 1 Section R. E. Train, Pontoon Troop, Telegraph Troop.

Total.—10 Cavalry, 3 Batts. Foot Guards, 20 Batts. line, 2 Yeomanry, 10 Militia, 4 Batteries Royal Horse Artillery, 10 Batteries Royal Artillery, 11 Companies Royal Engineers, 3 Troops. Volunteers—10 Batts. Infantry, 1 Battery Artillery, 2 Cos. Engineers.

(To be continued.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 13th October, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS, (22.)

ACTIVE MILITIA.

No. 1.

STAFF.

Adverting to General Orders 12th May, 1870, and 28th June and 29th September last, Lieutenant Colonel S. P. Jarvis, Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 3, having returned from leave of absence will resume the command of Military District No. 3. Lieutenant Colonel Patterson reverting to his position as Brigade Major of the 6th Brigade Division.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

No. 2.

2nd Battalion or "The Queen's Own Rifles" Toronto.

Lieutenant James H. Beaven is hereby permitted to retire retaining his rank.

7th Battalion "The London Light Infantry." No. 7 Company, London.

To be Ensign provisionally:

James Pope, Gentleman, vice G. Hudson whose resignation is hereby accepted.

24th "Kent" Battalion of Infantry.

Lieutenant and Adjutant James Henry Reilly, V. B., to have the rank of Captain.

30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 9 Company, Hollen.

To be Ensign:

James John Haslett, Gentleman, M. S., vice W. C. Cowan, left limits.

No. 10 Company, Arthur.

To be Ensign:

William Wallace White, Gentleman, V. B., vice J. W. Frazer, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

32nd "Bruce" Battalion of Infantry

To be Adjutant:

Lieutenant James Graham Cooper, V. B., from No. 5 Company.

The resignation of Captain and Assistant-Adjutant and Drill Instructor Alexander McNab is hereby accepted.

No. 5 Company, Walkerton.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign James Graham Cooper, V. B., vice J. Jamieson, left limits.

To be Ensigns:

James Christie Eckford, M. S., vice Cooper, promoted.

No. 6 Company, Arran.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign John Douglas, V. B., vice Foster, resigned.

To be Ensign:

Sergeant Charles A. Richards, V. B., vice Douglas, promoted.

*35th Battalion "The Sixtyc Enesters."**No. 3 Company, Cookstown.*

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Christopher Cook, Gentleman, vice Buley, promoted.

No. 5 Company, Barrie.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Allan A. McKenzie, M. S., vice W. M. Nicholson, deceased.

To be Ensign:

Alexander Russel, Gentleman, M. S., vice McKenzie, promoted.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The following officers holding certificates of qualification are hereby confirmed in their respective ranks:

Lieutenant Samuel Gordon, V. B., 2nd class, No. 5 Company, 16th Battalion, from 18th September, 1871.

Ensign David Nesbitt Morrison, V. B., 2nd class, No. 6 Company, 45th Battalion, from 18th September, 1871.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

3rd Battalion or "Victoria Rifles," Montreal.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant John Charles Yates, V. B., vice Whitehead, promoted.

To be Lieutenants:

Ensign William Mountain Andrews, M. S., vice Yates, promoted.

Ensign James Kidd Oswald, V. B., vice Evans, resigned.

Ensign George Kendall Morton, V. B., vice Hutton appointed Adjutant.

*60th "Missisquoi," Battalion of Infantry.**No. 4 Company, West Farnham.*

To be Captain:

Sergeant George Higgins, M. S., vice McCorkhill, resigned.

The resignations of Lieutenant D. B. Meigs and Ensign William Donahue are hereby accepted.

BREVET.

To be Major:

Captain John M. Crawford, V. B. 3rd Battalion, from 5th October 1871.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The following officer holding certificate of qualification is hereby confirmed in his rank:—

Lieutenant Louis Dussault, M. S., 2nd class, No. 5 Company, Portneuf Provisional Battalion, from 28th April, 1869.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Dalhousie Infantry Company.

The Dalhousie Infantry Company having failed to join the Brigade Camp of Exercise at Chatham on 1st September last, for the performance of the Annual Drill of 1871-72, the corps is hereby disbanded and struck off the list of the Active Militia of the Dominion. The Deputy Adjutant-General, Military District No. 8, will take the necessary steps to hand over to the care of the District Storekeeper at St. John, N. B., the arms, accoutrements, clothing and all military stores now in possession of this corps.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

1st "Halifax" Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be Captain:

W. R. Stowe Wainwright, Esquire, Q. F. O. formerly Captain and Adjutant, 1st Brigade Halifax Artillery, vice Albro promoted.

To be 1st Lieutenant:

2nd Lieutenant George Anderson, V. B. vice James A. Creighton, left limits.

To be 2nd Lieutenants:

Alfred William Brockly, Gentleman, Q. F. O., formerly Lieutenant 3rd Halifax Brigade Artillery, vice E. D. Outram who has neglected to attend drill or to qualify.

W. M. D. Pearman, Gentleman, (provisionally) vice Anderson promoted.

To be Paymaster:

William James Coleman, Junior Esq.

To be Adjutant:

Captain Lancelot John Bland, formerly of the Royal Artillery, vice Captain E. S. Coleman who resigns Adjutancy only.

*2nd Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery.**No. 6 Battery, Eastern Passage.*

To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally:

Thomas Henry Ash, Gentleman, vice L. Turner whose resignation is hereby accepted.

63rd "Halifax" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant John D. McIntosh, V. B. vice John M. Hay, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenants:

Ensign William McKerron, M. S. vice Hay promoted.

Ensign Thomas James Walsh, V. B. vice O'Donnell, resigned.

To be Ensigns:

Sergeant Michael Power, M. S. vice O'Donnell promoted.

Sergeant John W. Goreham, (provisionally) vice McKerron, promoted.

Sergeant James E. Dimock, (provisionally) vice Walsh promoted.

Corporal William Kelson Angwin, (provisionally) vice F. W. Blacklock, who has neglected to qualify.

*68th King's County, Battalion of Infantry.**No. 3 Company.*

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant W. H. Lingloy, vice N. E. Bishop whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 7 Company, Aylesford.

To be Lieutenant:

Sergeant George F. Smith, Q. F. O., vice G. McGregor, left limits.

To be Ensign:

Sergeant George West, provisionally, vice G. W. Eaton, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

*72nd or "2nd Annapolis," Battalion of Infantry.**No. 2 Company, Wilmot.*

To be Captain:

Color Sergeant George Roach, M. S. vice Edward C. Phinny, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant:

Charles Cousins, Gentleman, M. S. vice Ries Baker, resigned.

*75th "Colechester and Hants," or "Highlanders" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 5 Company Windsor.*

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Sergeant Joshua H. Smith vice Burgess, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Private John F. Chandler, vice John Herbin, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

"Victoria" Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

The formation of the following corps as a Provisional Battalion of Infantry, to be styled the "Victoria Provisional Battalion of Infantry," with Head Quarters at Baddeck, is hereby authorized.

No. 1 Victoria County Infantry Company, Baddeck, as No. 1 Company.

No. 2 Victoria County Infantry Company, Middle River, as No. 2 Company.

No. 3 Victoria County Infantry Company, Grand Narrows as No. 3 Company.

Cow Bay Infantry Company, Head Quarters hereby changed to Baddeck, as No. 4 Company.

To be Major, provisionally and specially:

Captain William Bingham, M. S., 2nd class from No. 4 Company.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Mapleton Rifle Company.

To be Lieutenant provisionally:

Donald Gunn, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Thomas Norquey, Gentleman.

Winnipeg Rifle Company.

To be Captain provisionally:

Lieutenant Stewart Mulvey, M. S., from No. 4 Company, 37th Battalion, vice Kennedy, transferred to Battery of Artillery.

(Continued on page 670.)

BREECH-LOADING ORDNANCE OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

On Tuesday morning a most interesting consignment arrived at the Royal Arsenal Woolwich. It consisted of three bronze guns manufactured evidently at an exceedingly early date, although in a most perfect state of preservation as regarded the various parts and which were forwarded from Portsmouth by Admiral Milne, to whom they had been sent in transit from Rhodes by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul. We understand that a considerable amount of correspondence has taken place with reference to these and some other guns of a like nature, which were accidentally discovered by a diver at the bottom of the sea near Rhodes, and were at that time being sold for the sake of the metal which was contained in them, with a view of melting them down. Fortunately however this was arrested in time. These curious specimens of warlike constructive art are supposed to belong to a period anterior even to the date of the battle of Crecy when guns are said to have been first used. But the great interest which attaches to them is contained in the fact that two of the number are breech-loading pieces of ordnance. These are about five feet in length and would contain a ball from four to five pounds weight. At the breech end is a chamber, sufficiently wide and deep to contain a large vent piece, which can be lifted in and out by means of a handle. This vent piece is not solid as in the Armstrong gun, but it has a spruce hollowed out within it evidently intended to hold the cartridge. Whether the ball formed part of the cartridge with the powder, or was rammed in afterwards at the muzzle, cannot be ascertained, but as the calibre of the barrel is greater than that of the chamber, it would appear that the latter surmise is correct. A plug passing through the breech of the gun and through the solid end of the vent piece kept the latter in its place when the charge was fired, but there is an orifice in the cascable of each of the guns, which may have contained a breech screw. But the material is so much eaten away that it would not be possible to determine whether there had been a thread upon the orifices or not. The vent hole is at the side of the vent piece handle, and so contrived as to be exactly upright when the plug is in its place. On the trunnion piece of one of the guns is the figure of a lion with wings. In a similar position on the other is a human figure apparently holding a book. But the carving is so nearly obliterated that it is difficult to distinguish whether these images are human or otherwise. Such was the breech-loader of probably the fourteenth or fifteenth century. Perhaps one of these days we shall be digging up the portable field telegraph which was used by Pharaoh in keeping up a communication with his base of operations when pursuing the Israelites! The third gun which was received on Tuesday, was an ordinary looking, somewhat similar in shape to those which were used in the last century. It has a bore of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, measures about 9 feet in length, and is also of bronze, but does not bear the same stamp of antiquity as the rest.—*Broad Arrow.*

MONCRIEFF'S NEW BARBETTE GUN-CARRIAGE

This invention or rather improvement on the old model by the same inventor, says the *Standard*, bids fair to be one of the greatest successes in modern adaptations. Its simplicity of movement, combined with a

more than ordinary amount of strength and durability, would recommend its adoption generally for our coast defences, if the expense of providing a large number of such costly machines had not to be taken into consideration. In the new "Moncrieff" the necessity for a separate carriage to contain the gun is entirely obviated. Two discs of wrought-iron framing forms the "elevation," which in shape approximates to that of a section cut lengthways through a huge peg-top, after flattening one side and removing the rounded end gradually increasing in radius until it resolves itself into a straight line precisely on the apex. In the circumference of this arc, at the point furthest from the apex, four masses of cast iron are fixed, weighing in the aggregate about 18 tons, more than counterbalancing the weight of the gun—12½ tons—which is suspended by its trunnions to the thin end of the elevator, and consequently the normal position of the carriage would be with the gun elevated, and the weights depressed. The recoil of the gun, however when discharged, overcomes the difference of weight and forces the point of the elevator downwards, bringing the gun—under the present system—actually lower than the weights, which form a roof or projection of solid iron several feet in thickness, over the artillerymen's heads, as they perform the process of loading. The elevator is furnished with a row of cogs upon the edge of each disc which run in corresponding cogs on the upper surface of the girders forming the platform of the carriage beneath. These cogs which are wide at first, decreases in width as the arc decreases, so as to ensure a firm bite upon the two surfaces. The platform is supported by six wheels, four at the extremities and two exactly under a shaft which is a portion of the gear employed to lower the gun artificially when necessary, and which shall presently be described. The wheels work upon circular tramways. Two of these at the extremities of the platforms are supplied with cogs working upon a cogged rail running parallel to the tramways. These are fitted with a crank or handle to traverse the gun-carriage when required, and are manufactured of cast steel, the others being of cast-iron. The gun when recoiling, comes down slowly to the end of its course never actually reaching the extreme point, the counter-balancing weight forming a kind of natural cushion as its influence becomes more sensibly felt. This weight is in four large masses, bolted firmly to the discs and to each other. Through the entire mass thus formed runs a gigantic bolt four and a half inches thick. A striking change is observable in the means for elevating and depressing the muzzle of the gun for firing. This is effected by the agency of a series of rods and shafts connected with the cascable and with slides working upon the platform girders below. The slides are so adjusted that when left to themselves they retain the gun in precisely the same relative position, whether high in the air or down below in readiness for loading. A pinion, however, acting upon a shaft running through the girders, modifies the arrangement of the rods and slides, so as to tip up or draw down the cascable of the gun. The footboards for the men who are employed in sighting the gun, which are also attached to the cascable, remain always horizontal. The main shaft, upon which is the break-wheel for easing the motion of the gun as it rises, is over the inner pair of traversing wheels. It is supplied with a ratchet wheel, freeing the break as the gun recoils, so as to allow it to descend unimpeded. The machinery for this process

is beautifully adjusted, the enormous preponderance of the eighteen tons' weight being instantly overcome by the break at any point of its action. Should it be necessary to lower the gun without firing it, a windlass and another ratchet are affixed outside the break wheel into which a lever can be inserted. By pressing this down a cogged wheel is brought into motion, which running upon a corresponding cogged slide beneath, acts upon a huge iron arm fixed in the side of the elevator near the weight, thrusting it upwards and the gun downwards. This process is necessarily slow, and involves considerable labour; but it would not be necessary to bring it into action except under very peculiar circumstances. The elevator is at present being fitted with stout rings in various places, in order to facilitate its being taken to pieces for readjustment or otherwise.—*Broad Arrow.*

RIFLE MATCHES.

AT BARRIE.

The County Council of the County of Simcoe, with praiseworthy liberality, have given a valuable cup to be contested annually by the Volunteers of the 35th Battalion "Simcoe Foresters." Hitherto the contest has come off in June, while Council is in session; circumstances prevented its being shot for till the 3rd inst.; the following is the score according to the *Simcoe Examiner* :—

	Pts.
Pte. J. Neilley, Cup and \$16.....	42
Corp. Kline, \$16.....	42
Corp. Stewart, \$14.....	38
Drum Maj. Bassott, \$12.....	36
Pte. Sproule, \$10.....	35
Corp. Gilroy, \$8.....	34
Sergt. R. Neilley, \$7.....	33
Ensign Neilly, \$6.....	32
Sergt. Harris, \$5.....	31
Lieut. Green, \$4.....	28
Corp. Wesley, \$2.....	24

A twelfth or consolation prize of \$2, was given by Colonel McKenzie to Private Lang, from the Battalion fund.

AT ROBINSON, Q.

The Wellington Rifle Association held their annual meeting at the rifle range, Robinson, Bury, headquarters 58th Batt., on Wednesday, 27th Sept., and three following days. The weather, though fine, was not very favorable for high scores, the occasional showers of rain and wind interfering. A considerable number of competitors entered for the different matches, although we missed seeing several of our old friends of the 58th present, but suppose their absence was due to the agricultural exhibitions being held unfortunately the same days. Among the numerous spectators we were happy to welcome our worthy Brigade Major, Lt. Col. King, of Sherbrooke, who had kindly presented to the Association a prize of a silver cup, value \$20, open to competitors at 400 and 500 yards ranges, 5 shots at each; 18 competitors entered. The cup was won by Lieut. I. S. Vaughan, of No. 1 Company, 58th Battalion, by 32 points, closely contested.

The first match was the Association Match

open to members; Snider Rifles; ranges 300 and 500 yards, 5 rounds at each range; 40 competitors entered:

Capt. Ed. Lockett, 58th Batt.	\$15	31
Corp. Wm. Ellis, Cookshire Cav.	12	30
Sgt. M. Rolf, 58th Batt.	10	28
Lieut. L. S. Vaughan, 58th Batt.	8	26
Capt. and Adj. F. M. Pope, 58th.	6	26
Corp. Geo. Allison, Cook Cav.	5	26
Lt. Col. J. H. Cooke, 58th Batt.	4	25
Corp. Geo. Sherman, Cook. Cav.	3	25
Pte. Wm. Webster, 58th Batt.	2	25
Corp. Scott Sanders, 58th Batt.	1	22

The next match was the Company Match, open to five men from each Company of the 58th Batt., and Cookshire Cavalry; ranges 200 and 400 yards, 5 rounds at each. Prize \$40, was won by Capt. Lockett's No. 1 Company, 58th Batt. Highest individual scores:

Pte. John McLean	\$8	29
Pte. Alfred Bomp.	4	28

The third match was the Cavalry Match, open to Cookshire Cavalry; ranges 200 and 300 yards, 5 shots at each; Spencer carbines: 16 competitors entered

Trooper Charles Ward	\$6	25
Corp. Luke Pope	5	21
Corp. Ephriam Ward	4	19
Trooper Augustus Alden	2	19
Sgt. Alexander Taylor	1	17

The fourth match, ranges 200, 400 and 500 yards, 5 rounds at each; Snider Rifles; 34 competitors entered:

Sgt. M. Rolf, 58th Batt.	\$10	41
Capt. and Adj. F. M. Pope, 58th.	8	40
Pte. Alfred Bompas, 58th Batt.	6	39
John McLean, 58th Batt.	4	38
Lt. L. S. Vaughan, 58th Batt.	3	38
Robert Chaddock, Cook. Cavalry.	2	37
Geo. Allison, Cookshire Cavalry.	2	34
Lt. Col. J. H. Cooke, 58th Batt.	2	33
Bug. Walter Bompas, 58th Batt.	2	32

SWEESTAKES.

Ranges 400 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each, Snider rifles.

Pte John McLean, 58th Batt.	\$0 25	31
Pte. Albert Stacey, "	5 55	30
Robert Chaddock, Cooks. Cav.	3 70	30

J. R. Smith, Esq., of Robinson, Bury, presented a prize, value \$15, and which was won by Trooper Robert Chaddock, Cookshire Cavalry—30 points.

George Sherman, Esq., Robinson, Bury, presented a prize, value \$4 won by Private John McLean, 58th Batt.,—30 points, both of the above prizes were competed for at 400 and 500 yards, 5 rounds at each range.

Five additional prizes in cash added by the Association was competed for at 400 and 500 yards, 5 rounds at each range; the following are the names of the competitors.

Capt. E. Lockett 58th Batt.	\$3	29
Albert Stacey "	2	29
Sergt. Thos. Wyatt "	1	27
Lieut. L. S. Vaughan "	1	26
William Webster "	1	26

CONSOLATION MATCH.

Ranges 200 and 400 yards, 5 rounds at each; for this match 17 competitors entered.

Pte. E. Stacey, Cookshire Cav.	\$8	31
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B'dsman Chas. Vaughan 58th Batt.	6	30
Thomas Parson, Civilian "	5	29
Pt. Albert Sanders "	4	25
John Bennet, Civilian "	3	24
Stuart Joice "	2	23
Bandsman Aug. Turner "	1	22

The Association is in a very prosperous condition just now, and hope at the next annual prize meeting, to have the same large number of contestants and general good feeling which prevailed at this annual match.

JAMES McNEECE, M. D.
58th Bat. Sec'y-Treas., W. R. A.
—*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

AT RICHMOND, Q.

The 3rd annual shooting match of the 54th Battalion commenced at the rifle range on Lord Aylmer's farm on the 4th inst. The day was rather unfavorable, with occasional showers and the wind blowing a gale. Col. King, B.M., Principal Graham and others were on the ground.

RESULT OF COMPETITION No. 1.

Qr.-Mast. Thomas, 54th	\$12
Corp. Cleveland, 54th	9
Ens. Aylmer, 54th	7
Capt. Jas. Mans, 54th	5
Sgt. Shaw, 54th	3
Sgt. Ployard, 54th	2
Capt. Thomson, 55th	1
Pte. Geo. Cutter, 54th	1

No. 2—ALL COMERS' MATCH.

Qr.-Mast. Thomas, 54th	\$10
Capt. Thomson, 55th	8
Sgt. Shaw, 54th	6
Geo. Goodhue, 54th	4

No. 3 COMPETITION

Ens. Aylmer, 54th	\$10	31
Corp. Cleveland, 54th	8	31
Sgt. Shaw, 54th	5	30
Ens. Brock, 54th	2	28
Capt. Watts, 54th	2	28
Pte. R. Miller	2	28
Pte. White, G.T.R.	2	28
Qr. Mast. Thomas, 54th	2	28
Geo. Goodhue	1	27
Sgt. Alexander, 54th	1	25
Corp. Riff, 54th	1	25
Pte. Elliott, 54th	1	23
Pte. Marchbank, 54th	1	22

No. 4—Col. KING'S COV.

Won. by Quarter Master Thomas of Melbourne.

AT ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

We give below the scores of the winners in the County Rifle Competition held at St. Andrews last week.

FIRST COMPETITION.

400 and 600 yards, for the Association Medal and money prizes to the value of \$46.

The following were the winners:

Sergt. McKinney	\$10	32
Major McAdam	8	32
Pt. Milligan	7	32
Capt. Charles Magee	6	31
Pt. C. Blacktin	5	31
J. Nisbett	4	31
Lt. J. Marks, R. M.	3	30
Capt. Bixby	2	29
Gunner Andrews	1	29

SECOND COMPETITION.

200 and 400 yards. 1st Prize Silver Challenge Cup and other money prizes to the value of \$46.

Major G. F. Stickney, cup and	\$10	29
Pt. H. Miner	8	28
Pt. C. Blacktin	7	25
Major McAdam	6	25
Capt. Bixby	5	25
Capt. C. Magee	4	23
Sergt. McKinney	3	23
Gunner E. Andrews	2	22
Pt. John Denley	1	20

THIRD COMPETITION.

400 yards. Money Prizes to the amount of \$30, given by the Bank of British North America.

Pt. H. Miner	\$7	19
J. Nisbett	6	18
Pt. Chas Blacktin	5	18
Capt. Bixby	4	18
Pt. A. Chase	3	17
Pt. C. Clinch	2	16
Major McAdam	1	16
Major C. F. Stickney	1	14
Gunner Andrews	1	14

FOURTH COMPETITION.

600 yards. All comers' match, open to small bores and Sniders. Prizes Silver Cake Basket, and Charles Edward Boardman's money prize. Entrance fee 25 cents.

1st. Major McAdam, 45 points, Silver Cake Basket;
2nd. Gunner E. Andrews, 13 points Boardman's Prize.

The only small bore used in this competition was used by Major McAdam.

FIFTH COMPETITION, SWEEPSTAKES.

400 yards. Money Prizes amounting to \$36.40.

Pt. C. Blacktin	\$8	18
Major McAdam	7	18
Capt. C. McGe	6	18
Major Stickney	5	17
Pt. H. Miner	4	17
Lt. Marks, R. M	3	16
Pt. C. Clinch	2	16
Pt. L. Chase	1	16

Our reporter having left the grounds before the sixth and seventh competition we take the following from the correspondence of the *Telegraph*:-

SIXTH COMPETITION.

Nursery Stakes, 200 yards, 5 rounds.
1st prize \$6.00 Gunner George Aughterton, St. Andrews, 15 points.
2nd prize, \$5.00, Gunner George Hall, St. George, 15 points.
3rd prize, \$4.00, Gunner George Elliot, St. Andrews, 11 points.
4th prize, \$3.00, Gunner Robert Atcheson, St. George, 14 points.
5th prize, \$2.00, Shelton Andrews, St. Andrews, 14 points.

SEVENTH COMPETITION.

Consolation, 200 yards, 5 rounds
1st prize, \$6.00, James Handy, St. Andrews, 14 points.
2nd prize, \$5.00, W. F. Dewar, St. George, 14 points.
3rd prize, \$4.00, Capt. E. S. Polleys, St. Andrews, 14 points.
4th prize, \$3.00, Gunner James Fulton, St. Andrews, 14 points.
5th prize, \$2.00, Leonard, Chase, R. M., St. Andrews, 13 points.

A silver hunting watch, presented by Lieut. Colonel Inches, Brigade Major, President of the Association, to the corps sending the greatest number of competitors to the matches, to be afterwards fired for by the competitors from the winning corps, is to be fired for on Saturday, if the weather permits.—*St. Croix Courier.*

AT MELBOURNE.

The third prize match of the Richmond Rifle Association took place on the Melbourne (P. Q.) rifle range on the 4th, 5th and 6th October, instant.

Prizes—Upwards of \$200 in cash, a silver Challenge Cup of beautiful design, presented by Lieut. Col. King, B.M., and a prize from Mr. Principal Graham.

The weather was somewhat unfavorable, the wind at times blowing a gale, and anon in fitful gusts, which will account for the occasional low scores and somewhat variable firing, even of our "crack shots."

The attendance of officers and men was good, and the following official report of the results of the competitions will show that the widely extended reputation of the 54th and other Township Battalions and Companies, has not suffered in the late annual contest.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Competition No. 1.—Open to all members of the Association; Snider Rifle; 200 and 500 yards; five rounds at each range.

Qr.-Mast. Thomas, 54th.....	\$12
Corp. Cleveland, 54th.....	9
Ens. Aylmer, 54th.....	7
Capt. Jas. Mairs, 54th.....	5
Sgt. Shaw, 54th.....	3
Sgt. Ployard, 54th.....	2
Capt. Thomson, 55th.....	1
Pte. Geo. Cutter, 54th.....	1

Competition No. 2.—All Comers; Snider Rifle; 500 and 600 yards; seven shots at each range.

Qr.-Mast. Thomas, 54th.....	\$10
Capt. Thomson, 55th.....	8
Sgt. Shaw, 54th.....	6
Geo. Goodhue, 54th.....	4

Competition No. 3.—Open to all members of the Association; Snider Rifles; Ranges 200 and 400 yards: five shots at each range.

Ens. Aylmer, 54th.....	\$10	31
Corp. Cleveland, 54th.....	8	31
Sgt. Shaw, 54th.....	5	30
Ens. Brock, 54th.....	2	28
Capt. Watts, 54th.....	2	28
Pte. R. Miller.....	2	28
Pte. White, G.T.R.....	2	28
Qr. Mast. Thomas, 54th.....	2	28
Geo. Goodhue.....	1	27
Sgt. Alexander, 54th.....	1	25
Corp. Riff, 54th.....	1	25
Pte. Elliott, 54th.....	1	23
Pte. Marchbank, 54th.....	1	22

Match No. 4.—Open to non commissioned officers and men of the 54th Battalion, and non-commissioned officers and men of the Drummondville Company. Ranges, 200 and 400 yards; 5 shots at each range; Snider Rifle.

Sgt. Shaw, 54th.....	\$8	32
Corp. Cleveland, 54th.....	5	31
Sgt. Wm. J. Ployart, Drummondville Company.....	4	29
Sgt. Colin McLain, 54th.....	2	27
Sgt. Alexander, 54th.....	1	27
Pte. R. Millar, Drummondville Co.....	1	26
Corp. Riff, do.....	1	25
Sgt. Bothwell, 54th.....	1	25
Pte. L. Elliott, 54th.....	50	24
Pte. Geo. Cutter, 54th.....	50	24
Pte. W. Coburn, 54th.....	50	20
Pte. John Gunn, Drummondville Company.....	50	17

Competition No. 5.—Open to all Volunteers, 3rd Brigade Division, 5th Military District, and members of the Richmond

Rifle Association. First prize Challenge Cup, presented by Lt. Col. King, B.M.; to be won twice in four years before becoming the property of the winner. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each range.

Qr.-Mast. Thomas, 54th.....	Cup.	48
Pte. White, G.T.R.....	\$7	41
Geo. Goodhue, Danville.....	4	41
Ens. Hon. F. W. Aylmer, 54th.....	3	41
Corp. Cleveland, 54th.....	2	38
Corp. Watts, Drummondville Co.....	2	38
Corp. Thomson, 55th.....	2	36
Ens. Brock, 54th.....	2	36

Competition No. 6—Sweepstakes, \$10 added by the Association. Ranges 500 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each range.

Sgt. A. E. Shaw, 54th.....	\$11 00	33
Corporal Cleveland, 54th.....	6 00	30
Ens. Brock, 54th.....	1 45	24
Corp. Riff, Drummondville Co.....	1 45	22
Qr.-Mast. Thomas, 54th.....	1 45	21

Competition No. 7—Consolation Match, open to all who have unsuccessfully competed at any of the previous matches. Ranges 200 and 400 yards.

John Hargrave, Melbourne.....	\$8	25
Corporal Bernard, 54th.....	6	22
Lt. Bothwell, 54th.....	5	22
Pte. Ed. Green, Drummondville Co.....	3	15

The prize presented by Principal Graham, was awarded to Private Millar of the Drummondville Company, who had the highest average score in the 3rd and 4th competitions.

SOCIAL REUNION.

On the evening of the second day of the match, an exceedingly pleasant social gathering of officers and men, and a few friends, took place at the Melbourne House, kept by the popular host, J. D. Boisvert, Esq., who was also the caterer at the match.

The Brigade Major's Challenge Cup, won for the first time by Qr.-Mast. Thomas, was duly honored.

Colonel King, in response to a toast in his honor, very highly complimented the 54th Battalion, and gave great credit to the Danville Company as being the first formed in the vicinity, and which had most commendably maintained its efficiency—and had frequently sent to many of the local and Provincial matches, many of the best "shots"—and which also had one of the best bands in the country parts of the Province. The gallant Major also spoke of the unusual number of excellent marksmen in the Melbourne and other companies in this section—making honorable mention of Qr.-Master Thomas, who had taken so many first and other prizes at this match—during the late contest at Point St. Charles, and at not a few other competitions. He also alluded to the successful matches lately held elsewhere in the district and closed by expressing his many obligations to the officers and men of his command, and the great satisfaction it had afforded him to witness their prize competition, and enjoy this very pleasant and long to be remembered occasion.

In reply to toasts in honor of themselves and their respective companies, hearty thanks were returned, and various important suggestions for the improvement of the Volunteer force, and for increasing the interest in those annual prize matches, were made by Capt. Muirs, the efficient Secretary Treasurer of the Richmond Rifle Association, by Captain Watts of the Drummondville Company, by Sergt. Shaw of the Danville Company, by Qr.-Mast. Thomas of the Melbourne Company and by others.

Principal Graham was called out by a highly complimentary toast in his honor. The Professor, in reply, thanked them for the many kindnesses received from the officers and men of the 54th on that and on other occasions. He spoke in deserved terms of the efficiency and value of the Volunteer force in helping to evoke a national spirit in the Dominion, and by instantly rallying at the call of the Government, and repeatedly and successfully repelling the would-be invaders of our country. He alluded in the most complimentary manner to the efforts, and sacrifices even, of both officers and men in maintaining drill, attending brigade musters, doing service in camp, and in many other ways, and expressed the hope that our representatives in Parliament would, by large appropriations, enable the gallant Minister of Militia more fully to compensate them for their large personal pecuniary outlays and invaluable services. He also spoke of the immense importance of target practice and of frequent competitive prize matches, for training first-class marksmen, whose value in active service as "sharp-shooters" could hardly be overestimated. He continued by speaking of the great pleasure felt by him in sharing the honor conferred on the entire community by the officers and men of the Danville, Melbourne, and other companies, who had won so many valuable prizes at home and abroad. He closed amidst repeated applause, by referring in a deservedly complimentary manner, to the popular and efficient services of Brigade Major, Col. King, to whom so much credit is due, in organizing, drilling, encouraging, assisting and in many other ways promoting the interest of the Volunteer force throughout his large and important District.

Seldom has a more pleasant, social military gathering taken place in this section of the Province. All were happy to meet, sorry to part, and hoped to meet again.—*Montreal Gazette.*

HALIFAX COUNTY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

FIRST COMPETITION.

200 and 300 yards—5 rounds at each range.

1st prize, Silver Medal and \$15—Corpl Hickey, 65rd H V B R.....	31
2nd do \$10—Corpl J Larkin, H V B R.....	31

(The following are winners of \$8 each.)

Sergt W Bishop, H V B R.....	31
Gun E D Adams, H G A.....	30

(The following are winners of \$5 each.)

Capt G Piers, 63rd H V B R.....	30
Gun S Marshall, H G A.....	30
Sergt J G Corbin, 63rd, H V B R.....	29

(The following are winners of \$4 each.)

Sergt T Connors, 63rd H V B R.....	29
Sergt J Etter, H G A.....	29
Sergt Kirkpatrick, 66th H V B I.....	29
Corpl Morris, 63rd H V B R.....	29

(The following are winners of \$3 each.)

Sergt Harris, H G A.....	29
Pte M Couding, 63rd H V B R.....	27
Sergt McInnes, 63rd, H V B R.....	27
Corpl W Scott, H V B R.....	27

(The following are winners of \$2 each.)

Corpl Harris, H F B.....	27
Ensign Mumford, H V B R.....	27
Sergt Power, H V B R.....	27
Sergt Taple, H V B R.....	27
Pvt Pyke, H V B R.....	27
Pvt Jos Campbell, H V B R.....	26
Corpl Foster, H G A.....	26
Corpl Birkenhead, 66th H V B I.....	26

SECOND COMPETITION.

300, 600 and 600 yards. -5 rounds at each range.

	pts.
1st prize, gold medal and \$20, Corpl Paulin, II V B R.	28
2nd prize, \$15, Pvt J J Arnold, II V B R.	27
3rd prize, \$10, W Harris, II G A.	26
(The following are winners of \$8 each.)	
Sergt Connors, II V B R.	26
Sergt Taple, II V B R.	26
(The following are winners of \$5 each.)	
Corpl Larkin, II V B R.	25
Sergt Metzler, II G A.	25
(The following are winners of \$4 each.)	
Sergt McInnis, II V B R.	23
Capt J Shand, II G A.	23
Bomb Percy, II G A.	23
(The following are winners of \$2 each.)	
Corpl Morris, II V B R.	22
Corpl Hickoy, II V B R.	22
Corpl Robinson, 66th II V B I.	22
Gun Marshall, II G A.	21
Capt R F Watt, 66th II V B I.	21
Sergt J Shepherd, 63rd II V B R.	21

CONSOLATION PRIZES,

Range 400 yards—5 rounds.

	pts.
1st Prize \$10—Lt Col Creighton, B M.	19
(The following are winners of \$8 each.)	
Corpl T O'Malley, 66th II V B I.	18
Gunner W Crowl, G A.	17
(The following are winners of \$5 each.)	
Ensign T Walsh, 63rd II V B R.	16
Capt A Brown, 66th II V B I.	16
(The following are winners of \$4 each.)	
Gun S Sweeney, G A.	16
Lieut A H Bars, 66th II V B I.	15
(The following are winners of \$3 each.)	
Pte Elliot, 63rd II V B R.	15
Bomb Carter, G A.	15
(The following are winners of \$2 each.)	
Capt W Murray, G A.	14
Pte O Blois, 63rd II V B R.	14
Pte A Taylor, 66th II V B I.	12
Corpl Stenhouse, 63rd II V B R.	12
Lieut-Corpl Laffin, 63rd II V B R.	12

At the close of the County Association firing yesterday the Halifax Rifle Club held their fourth semi-annual match. The ranges were 300, 400 and 500 yards; 5 rounds at each. The first prize was won by Mr William Harris with the magnificent score of 35 points out of a possible 60. The second prize was won by Mr Connors with 51 points; the third by Mr. Foster, with 50 points. The next six prizes were won with 47 points each, and the remainder by very good scores. Two prizes offered for the most bulls eyes made, were won by Mr. Harris and Foster, respectively. The day was a very fine one, and the scores made were remarkably good.—*Acadian Recorder*.

REGIMENTAL CUP.—In accordance with a custom that has for several years obtained among them, the officers of the 78th Regiment offered a purse of a handsome silver cup to be fired for by the marksmen of the regiment. The conditions were that all non-commissioned officers and privates who made 22 points and upwards in the firing in the first class, are to have their scores noted at 200, 400 and 600 yards, and the one making the highest score is to win the cup and a purse of £3 sterling. At 200 yards a single target is used, and at 400 and 600 a target of the third class. Five shots at each range. The firing for this cup occupies considerable time as the competitors do not all

meet together, but those in each company deliver their shots when their respective companies go up to Bedford for their annual practice. The competition was ended a few days since, and Sergeant Graham was found to be the winner by 39 points. Formerly the prize became the property of the winner, but, because last year a man transferred from the 60th Canadian Rifles won the prize, it has been determined to merely have the winner's name inscribed upon it, and allow it to remain in the Sergeants' mess.—*Acadian Recorder*.

SERIOUS CHARACTER OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S ILLNESS.

(From the London Lancet.)

We are most glad to be able to state that Her Majesty is now rapidly recovering from her recent illness. The public are probably not aware of the fact that this illness has been of a serious character, so much so, indeed, as to have given rise at one time to considerable anxiety on the part of those about the Queen. The announcement made a few days since that a gathering had formed in Her Majesty's arm and had been opened, was, if not to the public at least to medical minds, not a little disquieting, inasmuch as it signified, under the circumstances, that serious disturbance of the general health had occurred. The Queen's illness began at Osborne, early in August, with entire loss of appetite, headache, disturbed nights, general depression and slight inflammation of the left tonsil. The inflammation of the tonsil soon subsided, but Her Majesty, without suffering from any notable local trouble, continued very ill. The heat of Osborne and of Windsor was, moreover, most trying to the Queen before she went to Balmoral. Her Majesty bore the journey north well, and on the road slept better than she had for several preceding nights. On the 19th of August, however, and for some days subsequently, the Queen suffered from a most severe sore throat, and there was considerable interference not only with the act of swallowing, but even with speech. As the throat improved, the Queen began to suffer pain a little below the right arm, at which part a swelling, that subsequently suppurated, made its appearance. Her Majesty's general health was again disturbed at the time, in connection with the formation of the abscess, and for days Her Majesty was unable to take any food. On the 4th of September Mr. Lister opened an abscess which had formed at the seat of the swelling beneath the arm. The abscess proved to be of considerable size; but after it was incised it made favorable progress toward cure and soon healed. From this time the improvement in the Queen's general health began to show itself, and during the past few days has been very decided. It will be gathered from these details that although the Queen has never been in immediate danger, she has been really very ill, and that although now on the way to complete recovery, some time must elapse before the Queen can be as well as she was earlier in the year. Her Majesty now needs rest and quiet more than ever, and there are none of her subjects who will, while they rejoice at her convalescence begrudge her the retirement of Balmoral, the climate of which will, no doubt, as it has often done before, restore Her Majesty to her usual health. As the Queen desired for herself and the royal household general-

ly, to have a medical man constantly in the palace to attend to cases of emergency, Her Majesty appointed Dr. Marshall, of Cruthro to be resident medical attendant to Her Majesty and the royal household wherever the Court may be. Dr. Marshall came into residence when the Queen reached Balmoral on the 16th of August and was in attendance on the Queen with Sir William Jenner and Mr. Lister during Her Majesty's late severe illness.

A WHOLE COUNTY SINKS IN FLORIDA.

The Florida mail gives meagre and vague accounts of an astonishing phenomena at Apopka, Orange County, near Palatka. The whole county disappeared in one night, and its site is covered by a great lake. A correspondent writing from the neighborhood to the *Palatka Herald*, says:—

"Mr. Alex. K. Foster has just come in with more marvellous and startling reports. He says that on his way from Orlando to Millionville, after crossing Fort Metlin branch, he left the road to avoid the constant bogging to which he was subjected. The safest place he thought would be on the crown of a high blackjack ridge, running parallel with the road, which he accordingly took. After riding about a mile, his horse commenced bogging, and for some distance, it was questionable whether he could get through; he however, reached more solid footing; again he commenced bogging; at this time he noticed remarkable and portentous sounds in the rear. The bogging grew worse as he proceeded, until he had to dismount; there seemed no escape for him; both he and his horse were still bogging. The sounds in the rear increased more and more, and became more and more alarming, and the route in front more boggy—he dare not stop, as this would have rendered it impossible to extricate himself; he neither dared nor could look behind him, his whole thoughts and aim was to reach terra firma. At last after almost superhuman exertions, both he and his horse, exhausted to the most extreme degree, reached solid ground. Turning to examine into the cause of those fearful sounds in his rear, he saw the most terrific and appalling sights it had ever been his fate to hear of. The first thing that attracted his attention was the trees were moving—first a giratory motion at the top, then some sinking gradually out of sight, the tops revolving more and more rapidly as they sank and disappeared, others following and as they fell revolving and describing arcs of a circle against the sky. Then the whole earth as far as the eye could reach, sinking, and its place supplied by a sea of waters, rushing, seething, boiling, with the noise of mighty cataracts, and ever and anon casting to the surface the roots, tops or bodies of mighty pines or oaks."

"People are rushing from the scene of disaster. Our camp is crowded with terror-stricken inhabitants from the country in our rear. Everybody is waiting with forebodings and horrible expectations. They believe the day of judgement has come. The extraordinary phenomena appears more and more extraordinary. The country from two to three miles from here to Lake Merlin is entirely submerged, and is now one vast lake. Nothing authoritative from beyond, though rumors are rife that Orlando is swallowed up, and the whole chain of lakes to Lake Conway are now united and form an immense inland sea. We leave immediately and in terror for our own fate."

THE
VOLUNTEER REVIEW
And Military and Naval Gazette.
VOLUME V.
1871.

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

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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.

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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 send to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that it may reach us in time for publication.

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The Volunteer Review,
AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1871.

The autumn manoeuvres of the British Army must possess to all our military readers a very peculiar interest; the inefficiency and disorganization of the regular forces of the crown has been the theme for all agitators, journalists, and public speakers for a long period: under the manipulation of the Radicals the army had almost disappeared as an organization, and the so called reforms are of such a doubtful character as to render any opinion on their tendency impossible. One of them, the notorious Control, has miserably failed; but, in justice, it must be recollected that those manoeuvres were instituted for the purpose of testing the details of army organization as well as training the soldiers in the operations of actual warfare. The knowledge acquired is not only useful to the people and government of Great Britain but valuable as tested examples to ourselves, and, therefore, we have determined to give our readers the full details of the various operations as they reach us from the columns of the *Broad Arrow*, believing it to be the most useful knowledge that can be laid before them. So far as they have been conducted the manoeuvres reflect great credit on the strategical ability of the Commander-in-Chief and the officers who planned the campaign, and the skill with which the divisional commanders carried out the necessary evolutions, must

satisfy the British people that the much abused *Purchase system* gave the nation a body of officers inferior in talent and ability to those of no other army. A little grumbling has been indulged in at the expense of the Militia and Volunteers, but there is a beginning to all things and we very much mistake it both those divisions of the forces of the crown will not dispute the palm for supremacy and efficiency with the regulars before two more campaigns are over, whenever mistakes of commanding officers have occurred it has been found that those gentlemen never saw actual warfare nor its mimic representation on such an imposing scale, and nearly every one of those mistakes is to be traced to the bull dog pertinacity of the British race which always impels them to fight at any odds. It is a hard lesson to instil into the minds of officers and men that they are mere machines, or rather the intelligent motive power that put those machines in motion, and that it is not individual power or daring that wins victories, but the judicious application of the available power as a whole. Science has so modified the art of war that the soldier in the use of his weapon must be taught that it is not by the headlong charge, or the undaunted exposure of himself and commander that victory will be obtained, but by steady obedience to orders, a sparing and intelligent use of his weapon, and a careful attention to such means of cover as will enable him to do the greatest amount of mischief to his enemy whilst suffering the least. The officer's business is to see that his men are not out-manoeuvred and to take care and work the machine and its parts to the best possible advantage. Victory rests with the greatest weight of fire; in other words, with the greatest numbers, and that party having the least number seek to neutralize the odds by such manoeuvres and positions as will prevent their effective use, and thus comprises the science of strategy in its most extended sense; each and every one of those details are exemplified in the proceedings of the army during the autumn manoeuvres, and their value as examples need no comment. It is to be hoped our Canadian army will be placed in the field next year and profiting by the example, their manoeuvres will be both extended and successful.

It is with great regret we learn the intention of the British Government to remove the skeleton garrison from the citadel at Quebec and thus practically abandon her immense possessions on this continent. It will be in the recollection of our readers that her naval supremacy began with the conquest of Canada; the 18th Sept., 1759, that saw her red cross displace the *drapereau bleu* and golden lilies over the castle of St. Louis left her undisputed mistress of the seas. We, her sons, may now ask what is the position she occupies on the 18th Sept., 1871, when her Radical rulers despatched the *Orontes* troop ship to carry away the

miserable remnant of troops their suicidal cheese-paring policy had reduced her military forces in America to. England may be as wealthy as successful commercial enterprise can make her, but she has taken the downward step in the scale of nations and that too in a direction where a fearful impetus will be given to her fall.

From the Ionian Islands to British North America is a fearful stride, one is, however, the inevitable corollary of the other and what follows is certain. The handwriting on the wall foreshadows the downfall of the greatest empire of modern days and the sure decline of that commercial prosperity which was won by the sword but will be lost by the selfishness, folly and imbecility of those who profited by it. It is always the rule that *great commercial communities*, whenever they solely control the state, ruin it. History cannot point to an instance where the merchants of a state made either good or efficient rulers, and Manchester has proved no exception to the general rule.

Some of our English contemporaries express a little regret that such a measure as the withdrawal of this garrison should be necessary, and condescend so far as to wish that they should be left till the colonists had organized a force sufficiently strong to take care of the Gibraltar of America. It would be better for them to look well to its namesake at home, for they may depend on it the distance between Cape Diamond and Calpo is not so great as between Corfu and Canada.

We could put into Queber, if necessary, as large a force as England has in the field for the autumn manoeuvres, and our capacity for acquiring knowledge is at least as great as the average of the English people. It is not for the protection they afforded (for that was a Downing street illusion) that we wished to keep British troops amongst us, but because they were the manifest impersonation of British sovereignty and an evidence of the ties which bound us to the mother country. Thank God the act was none of ours, the Canadian people are free from that sin and shame, their loyalty is as bright to day as it ever was and they accept the destiny forced on them with reluctance, but without fear or reproach, our hands are clean in this matter, let England and her rulers look to it.

The value of just dealing with our aboriginal tribes is receiving a striking exemplification by the incidents occurring in the progress of the surveys for the Canadian Pacific Railway and the United States Northern Pacific Railway. In the first case our engineering parties, armed with a single rifle to each twenty men, are quietly and peaceably carrying out their operations in the midst of Indian tribes, not only with their good will, but with their protection and active assistance, without a soldier within two hundred miles. In the second case, the engineers of the Northern Pacific must have an escort of

seven companies of infantry, two full troops of cavalry, a battery of Gatling guns and fifty scouts of the United States Army, making a total of 1000 men, and, after all, the problem of successfully completing their work has yet to be solved, as the following will show:—

Governor Potts of Montana has written to the U.S. Secretary of the Interior concerning the avowed hostility of the Sioux Indians to the further progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The Governor says.

"I understand that Sitting Bull, one of the most implacable of the Sioux Chiefs, has declared open hostilities against the engineers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and a large force has been sent into the valley of the Yellow Stone River to afford them protection. I hope there will be no collision between our troops and Sitting Bull's band, as that would irritate the whole Sioux nation. Almost all the Indian tribes have more or less white men running with them, usually of abandoned character, and old frontiersmen say that no stealing raids are made of which these white men are not the leaders. It is my opinion, therefore, that the exclusion of white men from Indian tribes would be a great benefit to the Indian service, and commend the subject to the consideration of the Department."

The Sioux Taurus is backed by 2000 warriors of that nation, and the distance between the Canadian Pacific (in every sense) and the United States Northern Pacific is hardly 300 miles. Comment is useless.

The present may be styled the "Age of great Military Monarchies," and its policy that of making the greatest possible warlike display, what is the aim and object of all this is not apparent. The conquest of the world is not as easy a feat at present as in the days of Alexander, and the effort to weld nationalities dissimilar in social usages, traditions and laws, will be just as futile now as at any other period of the world's history. It is, however, curious to observe the earnest preparations for war which are agitating the centres of civilization in Europe and to try to fathom the reason for a state of affairs which must seriously affect the national prosperity of the states engaged in playing at soldier, especially as returns of the most authentic character shew that nearly five millions five hundred thousand men are actually under arms in Europe. Of this force the Czar probably owns over a fifth and he has been putting them through a series of field operations to which the British autumnal manoeuvres are a mere bagatelle. Some idea of its magnitude may be gathered from the following extract.—

"None but the great military powers can indulge in the luxury of such grand displays as that which St. Petersburg witnessed last month. Two armies of picked troops, equally matched in numbers, appliances and skill, fought a series of combats extending over nine days. We are told that the greatest military skill devised the operations, the greatest military genius was brought to bear in redeeming defeats, the greatest military judges decided to which commander the duty of victory was due and the bosoms of 80,000 soldiers daily glowed with delight at having overmatched or beat-

en their enemy, or thrilled with disappointment at having been outwitted or driven back themselves. Two armies, each numbering 40,000 men, with the regulated proportion of guns, cavalry and all appliances, were launched forth, one took up a position 40 miles north of St. Petersburg, the other army as many miles south. The one representing the attacking force, and in order to carry out the idea, a portion of the northern army had to be conveyed in vessels to the coast of Finland and risk repulse on landing. H.I.H. the Grand Duke Nicholas commanded the Northern army, consisting of 26 battalions of infantry, 19 squadrons of cavalry and 90 guns. Gen. Todleben was to have commanded the southern army, but being summoned elsewhere General Dions-tion took charge of it. It consisted of 20 battalions of infantry, 21 squadrons of cavalry and 62 guns. The best troops in the empire were to be found in this army. The splendid cavalry regiment the Atamaskv Cossack, with blue uniform, of which the Czarowitch is the Atman or Chief of the Cossacks; the Grenadiers of the Guards, the Lancers of the Guards; the Guards of Moscow; the Guards of the Emperor Paul; the Cuirassiers of the Emperor; the Horse Guards, white and silver; the Pink Hussars of the Guard, commanded by the Grand Duke Valaimer, and a long list of famous regiments, all magnificently arrayed. The horses of the cavalry and artillery were remarkable for their high condition and serviceable appearance; but then the best may only cost half a dollar per 112 pounds. The combatant armies were left to their own devices, each was anxious to surprise and defeat his opponent; but those engaged in the mimic warfare were subject to the judges or umpires of the day. Four of the most distinguished officers in the service were selected for this responsible office; their business was to value the effect of the respective artillery and the troops they were brought to bear on, the importance of cavalry charges and the fire of infantry; and instruct the worsted general that he was beaten and must retire and take up a new position. It was rough work for the troops, because for three days an incessant down-pour of rain drenched the troops. In nine days the southern wing was defeated and forced back forty miles; villages were assaulted and carried by storm, some pitched battles were fought, surprises, defeats and real attacks organized, and the Emperor was present to animate the soldiers. His personal staff consisted of seventy officers the majority of whom were distinguished members of foreign armies invited to be present. It is in such fields that the officer best learns his work; he is able to take an intelligent view of operations and measure the value of strategy. These autumn manoeuvres on a stupendous scale prove that the Czar is resolved to prepare for all eventualities, and keep his arms in serviceable order. Had Napoleon attended more closely to his military organization, he would not have broken down at the first touch of actual war.—*Montreal News.*

The *Saint Croix Courier* opens its seventh volume by its issue of the 5th inst., in a greatly enlarged and improved form. It speaks well for the enterprise of St. Stephen and its neighborhood that it has supported, as a commercial enterprise, a journal of the appearance and value of the *Courier*. Within six years it has been enlarged four times, and its business premises twice, and we are of opinion that such tangible indications of

success would be hard to be found in far more pretentious places. While wishing our contemporary every success and being assured that it is well deserved, we would point out what we believe to be a serious defect in its general politics, and that is the want of knowledge of the constitutional relations existing between the crown of Great Britain and the other estates of the realm.

In its article on the health of the Queen it is assumed that the late Lord Palmerston advised Her Majesty to delegate an important function of her executive power to a member of her Privy Council. It is simply impossible such advice could be given, because she had no power to act on it. If a Regency is a necessity, then it is the duty of Parliament to nominate the regent and even define his powers; but such a case could only occur when the sovereign was an infant or physically and morally incapable of executing the functions of State.

D'Israeli, in his speech at Hughenden, is stated by a Yankee paper—the *World*—to have asserted the Queen to be in that condition. Without stopping to speculate on the truth or otherwise of the statement as between the parties, it is evident from one fact that it must be a falsehood. Mr. Gladstone would be guilty of a grave misdemeanor in which every one of his colleagues would be involved, by hiding the fact from Parliament, a course those gentry are not at all likely to pursue. Journals which take the same view of this matter as the *Courier* are fond of quoting the example of Her Majesty's grandfather, George III., as if insanity was hereditary in the race, the fact being that his was the result of a fall in hunting and when it was developed, even for so short a period as three weeks, active measures were at once taken to appoint a Regent. One other fact is to be noticed; democracy has spread in England amongst the Odger and Bradlaugh class—cobblers and unemployed workmen—but its effect in preventing the succession to England's throne will be about as effective as Ben Butler's to secure his election to the Presidency.

We would not have dwelt on this subject only a respectable journal of the influence of the *St. Croix Courier* should not treat its readers to what are dangerous and unsound views on Constitutional Government, or with articles which may run well in Maine where they know no better, but are not fitted for British North Americans. We conclude this by wishing our contemporary God speed and all prosperity.

The throne is undoubtedly the key stone of the British Constitution and all those states that have attempted parliamentary government, taking that of Great Britain as a model and omitting its monarchy, have made at best miserable travesties thereof. Taking as an example the United States of

America, France and very possibly Spain, (although Prim, with Statesmanlike perception, placed a constitutional monarch on the throne, and the course of outside events has since kept him there), the attempt to found a government of the people by the people has been an undoubted failure; political philosophers may theorise as they please but experience proves an hereditary monarchy to be the best form of Executive and the necessary bond of constitutional government. It is no wonder then that English red republicans and communists strike at the throne as the only impediment in their way to overturn the whole social fabric, or that section of the press which share those sentiments, begin their insidious attacks by a scrupulous regard for the interests of the people. First it is the Established Church that is the evil to be got rid of, next, the land should belong to the State; then the House of Lords is an impediment to the progress of liberal ideas; very liberal, indeed, they are, going the full length of that "good old plan"—"That they might take who have the power and they might keep who can," and as a finale the cost of royalty is excessive. Any person at all acquainted with the cost of the government of the United States, the public plunder which is shamelessly and unblushingly carried on there, and the whole evils of the system, would unhesitatingly declare that royalty would not be too dear a bargain at four times its cost in Great Britain or that they would for one mومن submit to the low and debasing intrigues a Presidential canvas is sure to bring forth. At a very early period in the history of the British Monarch the landed property of the sovereign supplied all his revenues, and the crown domain if managed by such a man as the late Prince Consort, would bring more than £1,000,000 sterling annually, or nearly three times the amount paid the Queen for her civil list, and as it is managed it produces more than the £385,000 annually voted by Parliament; if, therefore, those writers and journals who declaim about this expenditure were honest they ought to say give the lands back to the Queen and as she cannot alienate them they will always be a source of revenue sufficient to support the dignity of the crown without Parliamentary aid, but, as their purpose is not honest, no such proposition will be made, the expenses of the Executive are carefully kept out of view, while the royal savings are made a grievance of as if any one had anything to do with it except the royal family. Following the example of those journals who deal in this kind of *flap-doodle*, we have in Canada a class who insert all this balderdash and intensify its evil by furnishing it second-hand to people living at a great distance from the seat of the controversy and with very slight means of getting at the truth of the question, the impression left tending to weaken the sense of loyalty to the crown and mis-

lead the people to their destruction.

Happily we live alongside a model republic and our people are the last in the world to permit the tyranny of a *Tammany Ring*, and are on the look out for that anarchy which will within a very short period change the face of the Union. Whatever the future destiny of Canada may be a republic is the last form of government its people will think of establishing.

It report speaks truly the Fenians are again on the war path, headed by the hero of Eccles' Hill, the great O'Neil. It is stated that they have concentrated at Morris, in Minnesota, on the Northern Pacific Railway, to the number of 600 and were to march on Fort Garry, distant about 270 miles. It is to be presumed that the strategy displayed by their heroic leader will be brought into play on this occasion as he will need it all. As far as supplies for 600 men goes the country is entirely destitute, it would require eighteen days' marching and about 200 teams to carry provisions, ammunition and baggage for the troops, and Henry Prince's Indians would scalp every soul of them before they got to the latitude of Scratching river. Nothing is too ridiculous or monstrous for a certain class of Irish adventurers in the States, and it would appear that this fellow O'Neil has actually crossed the border with ten men, seized the Custom House on Canadian territory, at Pembina, but was immediately dislodged and arrested by Colonel Wheaton, commanding a wing of the 22nd Batt., United States troops, at Pembina. We hope this time they will put the scoundrel where he cannot be released without paying the full penalty of his crimes.

The Minister of Militia with that promptitude which so characteristically marks all his proceedings, has issued orders for a reinforcement to our present garrison in Manitoba. It will be organized without delay and pushed forward at once. This is a mere precautionary measure; notwithstanding the Fenian demonstration there was no real danger. The settlers are an uncanny lot to meddle with, there are nearly 100 soldiers there and Henry Prince's Indians, altogether a force of 2000 men, would not be very hard to collect, and the Fenians would have a pretty hot time of it.

There is yet another word to be said on this matter and it is this, with the ink scarcely dry on the ratification of the Treaty of Washington, which is it Canada or the United States that is to perform the police duty of the latter country. It is quite possible that the Home Secretary's rapturous effusions about the peace and friendship, the thorough entente cordiale established with Washington, may have been indulged in a trifle too soon, and that the aforesaid treaty may have been another dose of Yankee *flap-doodle*, administered for John Bull's benefit.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is peculiarly gratifying to learn that the health of our good Queen is improving, that no reliance can be placed on the utterances of the Radical press and that D'Israeli never used the words attributed to him in reference to his sovereign in her official capacity.

The Renforth crew have arrived at New castle and were enthusiastically received.

The cotton manufacturers at Burnly have decided to reduce the wages of their work-people in consequence of the depressed state of trade.

The strike of the Engineers at Newcastle on Tyne has ended by the men succeeding in establishing the nine hours' rule. It is to commence on the 2nd January, 1872.

The disarmament of the National Guards still goes on in the various departments of France.

The Germans will not receive any guaranteed notes of French Bankers for the war indemnity, they insist on bills of exchange and that a final arrangement shall be made. Great dissatisfaction prevails in the occupied departments, while the pure Republican Government under Thiers cannot resist the stale trick of a Bonapartist conspiracy. When the time arrives, and it is not very far distant, the Bonapart will be likely to quietly walk into the position he ought to have always occupied if France knew what her interests really were. M. Thiers is making friends with the *Mammon* of unrighteousness. M. Rochefort, who ought to be hanged has had his sentence commuted to banishment from France. Curses, like chickens, come home to roost, and this fellow has left his country for his country's good once before.

Louis Napoleon is about to issue a manifesto on the political situation in France. There can be no doubt of its real value as a political exposition of French affairs, and if the people it chiefly concerns would carefully study its provisions the country would profit considerably.

The Spanish Ministerial crisis cannot yet be said to have terminated, and trouble may eventuate from this cause.

Italy has to guide her footsteps with discretion in her political relations at home and abroad. It requires able and steady hands to manage the difficult Roman situation, as the tendency is amongst a certain class of her subjects to return to the old Papal regime.

In the Roman University Twenty Professors have refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Government.

One of the most fearful emigrations on record has devastated the city of Chicago, in the United States, rendered 150,000 persons houseless and destitute, destroyed property to the value of 200,000,000 dollars and ruined the business of the city. It commenced on Saturday evening, the 9th inst., and burned without intermission up to the

evening of the 11th; its ravages extended over five square miles, and it destroyed ships, bridges, wharves, railway depots and the most efficient and costly system of water works on the continent. To add to its horror martial law was proclaimed and over forty lives have been sacrificed to the vigilance of the soldiers. To be sure those wretches were alleged incendiaries or plunderers caught in the act, but in this matter the people of the United States approach very closely to the model of the French Republicans in their disregard of law and justice; would it not be quite as easy to have handed those wretches over to the regular lawful authorities and not permit an ignorant soldier to be judge, jury, accuser and hangman, all in one—every one to their taste, however. The various cities in the United States are making praiseworthy efforts to assist Chicago and the same benevolent spirit has pervaded the Dominion.

From St. Paul's, in Minnesota, to Chicago, including the whole peninsula of Michigan, including nearly 10,000 square miles, the country has suffered fearfully from fires, including severe loss of life, in Chicago alone that is said to have amounted to 500.

The prosecution of the Tammany ring by the outraged people of New York is being pushed forward with energy; one of the fraudulent contractors, a plumber, has surrendered property to the amount of \$650,000 and confessed his complicity in the fraud. It was a very handsome property to acquire in seven years; it is one of the beauties of republican government.

Mayor Hall, of New York has been interviewed. He declined to state whether the signatures to the various documents, purporting to be his signatures, were forgeries.

A drought is prevailing in Illinois which has not been equalled for a quarter of a century. In the central and southern parts of the State all the wells and small streams are dry.

The great prairie fire, which commenced near St. Paul, rages with unabated fury, and has reached the boundary of Iowa State and eastward, the country adjoining Minnesota river. The destruction of property is immense, and several small towns have been burnt.

A revolution has broken out in Mexico on the occasion of Juarez being elected President; several generals have pronounced against him and a civil war is imminent.

At Lima the students wished to celebrate the anniversary of the occupation of Rome but were forbidden by the Government, they persisted, however, and were dispersed by the bayonet; several persons were wounded and over 500 imprisoned, great excitement prevailed. A counter demonstration was made: the Pope's effigy was carried about the street; a collision occurred when it was smeared with turpentine and a popular outbreak is looked on as imminent. There are said to be 11,000 Italians in Lima.

The Lord Bishop of Litchfield, the celebrated Dr. Selwyn, is about to visit Ottawa. The New Brunswick Deputation are here also.

The Militia Department are preparing a reinforcement to be sent to Fort Garry.

United States neutrality is exemplified by another descent of General O'Neil and the Fenians on Canadian territory. It is true he was stopped at Pembina, but it is also stated that a large body had crossed the frontier; there is likely to be some lively scalping done before winter sets in, our people are not much excited knowing what the result of the matter will be. These fellows will have a lively time of it between the *Métis* and the Indians.

MAJOR GENERAL P. L. McDougall, late Adjutant General of Militia in Canada, will, it is said, be the new Deputy-Inspector of Reserve Forces, in room of the late Colonel Wright. General McDougall has high merit as an officer, and from his Canadian experience, will, we hope, be able to assist in the proper organization of our Volunteer and Reserve Forces. General McDougall filled the appointments of Superintendent of Studies of the Royal Military College, and Commandant of the Staff at Sandhurst, and has written the following works, viz., "Modern Warfare as Influenced by Modern Artillery," "The Theory of War," and the "Campaigns of Hannibal." During the Crimean war he was employed on particular service, and was on the Quartermaster General's Staff in the Kertch expedition. Besides the Crimean medal, he wears the Turkish medal.—*Volunteer News*.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTICE.—All communications addressed to the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW must be accompanied by the correct name and address of the writer.

"Volunteer."—Seniority in every case is decided by the date of the commission. Certificates of qualification are altogether apart from the question and only affect it in case of inability to comply with the General Orders on the subject.

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 flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1lb., 1lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London England.

AFLOAT.

BY J. J. PROCTER.

The good ship lies beneath cloudless skies, and the breezes are all asleep,
 And we seem to pass upon moulten glass spread out on the face of the deep,
 The sails flap lazily to and fro, and the sun sinks down in the West,
 All seems as calm and as full of peace, as a maiden's gentle rest;
 But it keeps an eye aloft and it keeps an eye afloat,
 The way is long, though the ship be strong, when scarcely the breezes blow.

Ha! Look down how the cloud banks frown and the sun is set in blood,
 There's a mutter and jar in the skies afar, and a murmur upon the flood!
 And the beautiful sea leaps swift and high to the kisses upon her pressed,
 For a passion of love is raging above and a passion of love in her breast,
 And it's make all snug aloft, and it's make all snug afloat,
 For the ship is strong though the night be long and the gate begins to blow.

The timbers creak and the tough spars shriek, and the ropes are singing aloud,
 There's a joyous strain to the foaming main from futtock and mast and shroud;
 And there jet-bodded and white-maned all the huge wave-courers tear,
 With a leap and a rush in the waves below, and a rush and a leap through the air;
 And it's keep all snug aloft and its keep all snug afloat,
 And the ship is strong, though the night be long, and the wilful tempests blow.

What fear have we who are known to the sea, of her passionate moods of play?
 The good ship cleaves through the tossing waves and puts them in scorn away.
 We love her in all her moods as the man loves the caprice of a maid,
 The spray may fly and the winds rise high, we love and are not afraid;
 But it's keep all snug aloft and it's keep all snug afloat,
 Who trusts too much to maiden or sea, too little, I ween, doth know.

A FEW THOUGHTS ON THE ARTILLERY ITS CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

BY AN ARTILLERY OFFICER.

SPECIAL INSPECTOR OF ARTILLERY—INSTRUCTION.

Another thing which would add very much to the efficiency of the artillery, even on its present basis, is the appointment or detail of a special inspector of artillery. Very likely it might be advantageous to extend the application of the principle to the appointment of special inspectors for all arms. Is it not the fact, however, that the inspections of nearly all artillery posts are conducted on an infantry basis? Indeed, it may be questioned, without discredit to the Inspector-General's Department, whether a comprehensive and thorough inspection of an artillery command can be made by an officer who has not made the subject of artillery a speciality. How is an inspector to report fully and accurately upon the efficiency of the officers as *artillerists*, or on the manner in which the system of instruction ordered by the War Department is carried out, unless he has himself served as an artillerist and is thoroughly informed on the subject? The evil is partially remedied by requiring the colonels of regiments to visit their commands, but the inspections made by the officers of the Inspector-General's Department are for other and different purposes, and can in no way be lessened in importance by the inspections of commanding officers.

Another matter wherein great reform is attainable is the system of instruction prescribed for the artillery. Every officer can bear testimony to the fact that the instruction given at the posts is, as a rule, trifling too often, because it leads some young officers to conceive that they know all that is requisite, because they have studied the prescribed text books, scrupulously omit-

ing everything approaching "theory." Our established text books are Gibbon's Manual and Roberts's Handbook, neither of which has been revised in several years. Is it not true that by far the larger number of artillery officers are ignorant of even the character of standard artillery literature of foreign countries, and know those which are standard the world over only by name? There are excellent reasons for this, such as the isolation of posts and the cost of professional works. But a remedy exists and regimental commanders can apply it.

The order heretofore quoted, issued by General Sherman, would, if enforced, create an active inquiry for other works than Gibbon and Roberts. The regimental library could at least procure the standard modern works [Why by the way, should post libraries be broken up every time a company changes its station? Under existing regulations a company may carry almost the same set of books for years. If post libraries were left intact, the soldier would be the gainer rather than loser in the end, since he would not always have the same familiar books staring him in the face.] And it could not be considered a very great hardship were an officer required to buy from his own pocket the requisite text books.

The trouble in this matter lies pretty deep. It is, to speak plainly, that professional ignorance is no disgrace, and too many officers in our own Army appear to think there is no necessity for anything beyond drills.

The general school at Fort Monroe is probably the best one we have ever had, and its possible benefit can hardly be overestimated. It ought not to exhaust itself, however, by striving to make up for the deficiencies and shortcomings of all the post schools, nor adapt its standard to the lower grade of intelligence. The whole subject of instruction should be brought under one comprehensive plan; and here, as in almost every view we take of our position, is seen the need of a head or chief, to systematize and direct.

It would not be a difficult matter, as it seems to us, to make the post schools so many preparatory schools in which officers may be prepared to enter upon a more extensive course at the general school. The standard of admittance into the artillery is so low that there is scarcely any point at which we may begin with some officers, and say, here we have a foundation upon which we can commence to build. It is useless to enter upon descriptions of the pendulum-hausse lines and planes of sight and fire, to an officer whose only idea of a plane may be that it is one of a carpenter's kit of tools. It is useless to try to teach him the application of the formula for determining the number of balls in a pile, when the very terms in which the formula is worded are a mystery to him. Yet if we are to have a certain amount of knowledge regarded as essential to the position of an artillery officer, and this knowledge is to be communicated to him after his appointment, primary instruction is as necessary as in any child's school. It is absolutely impossible to get any correct and lasting notions concerning gunnery, without some preliminary knowledge of the elementary mathematics. Short as is the course at the Artillery School, it is found that more real and substantial progress is made at the end of the year, by devoting the first three months to elementary geometry and algebra, than by entering at once upon the course of ordnance and gunnery. The fact that these branches are taught has sometimes been made the ground of ridicule and complaint, but it can-

not be avoided. One must learn to walk before one can be taught to run. Either the instruction in the artillery must sink to the dead level of tactics and mechanical manoeuvres, or some elementary instruction be given to those officers entering the service without preparation. The natural and proper remedy would be in fixing and maintaining a higher standard for appointees in the artillery, but this will never be done with our present organization. A spasmodic effort will perhaps be made in this direction from time to time, but as soon as a pressure comes the flood-gates will be opened, and all barriers to admission swept away. Until the fact is broadly recognized that the drills and the command of men are but the A, B, Cs of our profession, so long will the necessity exist of a constant struggle against ignorance and inefficiency.

Granting then that a certain amount of elementary instruction must be given to a considerable proportion of the junior officers of artillery, the question recurs. Should this bear in any degree upon the general school? This question may be asked, not only of the theoretical but of the practical instruction. Instead of occupying the allotted time at the Artillery School almost entirely with target practice, ought not this to be left more generally to the post schools and attention directed particularly at the general school investigations of various problems in gunnery, the use of chronoscope and pendulum; the effects of windage and eccentricity; the determination of specific gravities; the use of plane tables and other surveying instruments; the estimation and measurement of distances; and various problems in practical engineering directly connected with artillery?

It seems hardly worth while to discuss at length the relative merits and advantages of post or regimental schools and a general school. Yet it is sometimes asserted that the former can accomplish all that is needed for the artillery, and the latter exists rather by sufferance, being regarded constantly as rather an experience than an established fact. Observation and experience has, or ought to have, already settled this question and settled it in accordance with the deduction of reasoning.

It is not easy to get the requisite number of competent and suitable instructors for one school, but the difficulty is magnified many times in getting a suitable set for each regiment.

It is possible to collect a creditable artillery library and museum for one school, but almost impossible to create five.

Neither is it practicable to find five suitable posts for the necessary artillery practice, and not only would there be a great loss of efficiency on this account, but the expense would be greatly increased.

A general school furnishes the appropriate place at which to try all new inventions, experimental carriages, etc. Should the general school be superseded by regimental schools, this source of instruction and improvement would be lost to at least four, and probably to all of the regimental schools.

A general school serves to establish and maintain a certain uniformity of instruction, and acts powerfully in developing an *esprit de corps*, by bringing about an acquaintanceship and intercourse among officers of different regiments, who might otherwise rarely or never meet.

Yet much there is in our situation to encourage idleness and induce torpor, it would seem that affairs are worse than they need be. Lack of occupation, mental rather than physical, is the bane of our service. The condition of large numbers of officers is

pretty thoroughly described by the word *aimless*. Brilliantly as they may perform their usual duties, they are lamentably below the mark they should set for themselves in their professional pursuits.

We appeal to the observation of all officers of experience, whether officers, as a rule, do not gravitate more or less rapidly, but always directly, to a condition of lethargy, from the moment they enter the service? Is it not too often the rule, that the graduate of West Point closes his books finally and forever, when he leaves the Academy, vainly imagining that for him there is nothing more worth learning in his profession? Instead of realizing that he, in truth, has only entered upon the threshold of professional knowledge, and that his most valuable accomplishment is in knowing how to study, he swells the crowd of idlers and drones, and fritters away his time in the most frivolous pursuits. There is with us no spur, as in the scientific corps, to disturb our self-complacency. But a spur is just as essential to prevent us from becoming, not only lazy and indifferent ourselves, but an evil example to those who follow us, as stimulants to an indolent ulcer. We feel that it would be impossible for so many good men to become listless and indifferent, if the higher walks of our profession were open to us, not as pleasure grounds only, but in which we must toil to discharge our daily duties even. It is because a thorough education in the scientific branches of artillery is felt to be a sentiment rather than a necessity, by many, that we find it so hard to compel officers to study their profession. But unless commanding officers are prepared, like General Sherman, whose order we have quoted, to set their standard high and bring their officers to it, we will make no substantial progress. In their hands is at least a partial remedy for the evils we have described. They cannot render less important a change of organization, and a responsible head to the entire artillery arm, but they can do a great deal towards elevating the professional tone of the arm, and in so doing hasten the change.

They can establish uniform systems of instruction at posts, and compel the instructors to be serious and thorough. It has yet to be comprehended and acted upon, that business of teaching and learning is a serious matter, not to be turned off lightly by a few questions from Roberts, Gibbon, or Benton, the answers to which even good non-commissioned officers have at tongue's end.

EGYPTIAN AND TURKISH SOLDIERS.

BY A VOLUNTEER CRITIC.

The neatness of the Egyptian troops strikes everyone; they wear (both horse and foot) in summer a tunic and trousers of white linen, cut in English fashion, and lined with orange cord. The uniform is well put on, and arms and accoutrements are well kept, and clean. The winter dress is a tunic of claret coloured cloth and blue trousers. The Infantry regiments are armed with great simplicity and neatness of construction, but apparently not very well calculated for rough work. The Cavalry have a Colt's revolving carbines. As a rule, the Infantry regiments are composed of narrow-chested men; there are exceptions and one regiment stationed in camp near Cairo were a finer lot than most English Line regiments.

Discipline is kept up, more Egyptian, by beating. At the camp at Embate, near Cairo, the writer saw several companies parading under their captain for company

drill. One company, in endeavouring to form line to the reverse flank from column of half companies, came to grief; the captain immediately put his sword into his left hand, first boxed the pivot man's ears, and then kicked the covering sergeant.

At Alexandria the writer, by the stupidity of a sentry, was allowed to pass into a forbidden part of the fortifications. Presently he was discovered, and arrested; as nothing could be got out of him, he was, after much jabber, in Arabic, allowed to go, but the peccant sentry was called to *attention* and *should* arms in front of his box, in which position the chief of the arresting party fell on him, and knocked his head about so hard as almost to reduce him from the correct position of a soldier, as per Red-book, to an incumbent one.

The Turkish troops are mostly dressed à la Zouave; they are perfectly indifferent as to fit, or neatness of uniform, or to the cleanliness of their arms, which appear to be second-hand American Sniders. The regimental colour (there is only one) is carried by the officer with the longest beard, and, to judge from appearances, the writer would say with the largest corporation. There is some superstition about the "ancient's beard;" and as modern Turkish officers generally shave the chin, one per battalion has to wear the use of the razor. Two enormous negroes are selected to form his colour party, and six more for pioneers, who carry huge burnished steel axes, while other two swagger in front of the band with long poles, on the top of which are coloured horse-tails and brass bells. The rank and file are small but very sturdy men, badly set up, and slovenly; yet they look like fighting, which is more than the Egyptian troops do. The Turks are very quick over their manual exercises, and pile arms without the front rank going right about. The officers carry revolvers, which are suspended in a leather case exactly where their tails (if they had any) would join on to the small of their backs, so that it cannot be got at without assistance.

For magnificence of costume, the Sultan's Albanian and Montenegrin guard cannot be surpassed. Scarlet or white petticoats, and hussar jackets to match; while costly shawls bind round their waists whole armouries of jewelled pistols, swords, and daggers. The swathing and weight round the waist gives the wearers a curious swaggering waddle, which is considered in the East highly martial.

The Sultan's Circassian Cavalry is very fine; all tall men on grey horses. The uniform is the national dress; a conical fur cap, and a long blue tunic down to the heels, slightly crinolined out by some treads or other, while the breast is covered with car touche cases. — *Volunteer Service Gazette*.

THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL.

The latest accounts from the Cenis tunnel report that the great work has been formally opened, and that trains are regularly sent through it. It will be remembered that the first attempts to run a train through resulted in the death by suffocation of two out of the three engineers in charge of the locomotive. It is now stated that good ventilation has been secured, and that it is found insufficient, the powerful condensers used in driving the boring machinery can be called into requisition to increase the supply of pure air in the bore. The rumors that portions of the finished arch had fallen in are pronounced wholly untrue, and the only circumstance which served as a basis for the

story to that effect was the falling in of eighteen or twenty feet of unfinished stone work in consequence of the destruction of some scaffolding by the explosion of a heavy blasting charge. The work is said to be well built throughout, and the finished arch is considered by engineering exports as durable as the rocks themselves.

The total cost of this great work is represented to be some 65,000,000 francs, or about \$13,000,000. Of this sum 20,000,000 francs are contributed by the Victor Emanuel Railway of Northern Italy. The French Government was to pay 19,000,000 francs if the work was accomplished within twenty years, reckoning from 1862. But if the work was accomplished at an earlier date, France bound herself to pay 500,000 francs more for every year gained upon the stipulated time. As there have been eleven years thus gained, France will have to pay 5,500,000 francs besides the 20,000,000 francs of the original stipulation. She has besides to pay 5 per cent. interest on the money due for the work as it proceeded from year to year. Thus Italy will pay something less than 20,000,000 francs. Had the construction of tunnel continued beyond the stipulated term of twenty years, Italy would have lost 500,000 francs for every year in excess of that period.

The Mont Cenis tunnel is a little more than eight miles long. A tunnel of this length, even if pierced through sand or clay, would be a great achievement of engineering skill; but when it is borne in mind that the strata through which nearly every yard of the Cenis tube was bored resembles a compound of lava and granite in hardness and tenacity, the completeness of the success is the more remarkable. The tunnel cuts off forty five miles of wearisome stage travel over the Alps, between San Michel in France and Susa in Italy; saves ten hours of time between Paris and Rome, or between London and Calcutta, according to the destination of the traveller; and has added not the least of them to the many triumphs of the skill, civilization, and cosmopolitanism that distinguish our century.

ROYAL WARRANT DISCONTINUING THE GRANT OF MONEY ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICE ON SURRENDER OF COMMISSIONS.—The following is the text of this warrant.—Victoria R.—Whereas we deem it expedient that the privileges granted by the 11st Clause of our warrant, dated 27th December, 1870, should be modified, so far as respects the sums of money allowed for the surrender of commissions in our Army in cases where such commissions have not been obtained by purchase: Our will and pleasure is that no one shall be appointed to the commissioned ranks of our Army after the date of this present warrant, shall be entitled to receive for the surrender of his commission, any sum of money as compensation for or on account of, the service rendered by him in our Army. Given at Balmoral, this 26th day of August, 1871, in the thirty fifth year of our reign, By Her Majesty's command.—EDWARD CARDWELL.

Whenever Burke found himself indisposed, he ordered a kettle of water to be kept boiling, of which he drank large quantities, sometimes as much as four or even five quarts in a morning, without any mixture or infusion, and as hot as he could bear. His manner was to pour about a pint at a time into a basin, and to take it with a spoon as if it had been soup. Warm water, he said would relax and nauseate, but hot water was the finest stimulant and most powerful restorative in the world.

The formation of the following corps is hereby authorized:

A Field Battery of Artillery at Winnipeg.
To be Captain:

Captain and Adjutant William N. Kennedy, M. S., from 57th Battalion, and Winnipeg Rifle Company.

To be 1st Lieutenant:

William Morris, Gentleman, M. S.

A Rifle Company in the Portage la Prairie Division.

To be Captain provisionally:
George Davis, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant provisionally:
John Norquey, Gentleman.

To be Ensign, provisionally:
George Garraoch, Gentleman.

A Rifle Company in the Kildonan District.

To be Captain:

John F. Bain, Esquire, M. S.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:
John Sutherland, Gentleman.

To be Ensign, provisionally:
James Clouston, Gentleman.

A Rifle Company at St. Boniface.

To be Captain:

Honorable Henry J. Clarke, V. B.

A Rifle Company at St. Charles.

To be Captain, provisionally:

Joseph Dubuc, Esquire.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.

2nd Brigade of Garrison Artillery, Toronto.

To be Majors:

Captain John Anderson Carlaw, V. B., vice James Stephenson, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

Thomas Patterson, Esquire, V. B., vice John Bell, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Captain:

John Simson, Esquire, V. B., vice George F. B. Carruthers.

To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally:

Sergeant James Kelly, vice Ribbands.

Captain Henry Charles Bourlier is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

No. 3.

CERTIFICATES, BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

The following Officers and others have passed their examination before and have been granted certificates by Boards of Examiners:

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

At Cobourg Camp.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Captain John Vance Graveley, No. 1 Company, 40th Battalion.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Lieutenant Samuel Gordon, No. 5 Company, 16th Battalion.

Ensign David Nesbitt Morrison, No. 6 Company, 45th Battalion.

By command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM KINGSTON.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

There is very little news in relation to the Volunteer Force in Kingston at present, though there are rumours flying about that it is the wish of the authorities that the gallant 14th or Princess of Wales' Own Rifles should be converted into a Brigade of Garrison Artillery. While on this subject I would ask, "why have any more Garrison Artillery? Of what use would Garrison Artillery be in case of Fenian raids, or trouble with our present friends on the other side of the line 45?" We have not a fort or fortress in the whole country, except Quebec, which could be held for two days if bombarded. What are really wanted are more batteries of Field Artillery.

I am sorry to hear that the A.D.A.G. of this District has been unwell for some days but trust to be able to report him "fit for duty" before you hear from me again.

There are rumours about the city that a certain friend of ours, an old army officer retired on full pay, is to get the command of one of the batteries of Garrison Artillery about being formed for permanent service. I congratulate him if it is so for a better choice could not be made.

The officers of the 14th P.W.O. Rifles gave a dinner on Tuesday last, 3rd inst., to the officers of the District Staff and a few friends in the Mess Room, Tete de Pont Barracks, the use of which was kindly granted them by the A.D.A. General. I understand that a very pleasant evening was spent by the officers and their guests. Mr. W. Hammond, the well known late Messman of the late P.C. Rifles, was the caterer, and the dinner was acknowledged by all to be most excellent, and the table, a *chef d'oeuvre* of the messman's art. The fine band of the regiment was in attendance under the leadership of Professor Smith, their bandmaster, and played during dinner. Their playing was spoken very highly of by several of those present, and the efforts of the bandmaster in bringing on the band obtained the encomiums which he certainly deserves. I may remark that this band has been completed with Messrs. Distin's fine instruments, at a great expense to the officers, within the last twelve months.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir:—Will you oblige me by answering the following questions:—

Does a first class certificate place a captain senior to one who may have been gazetted before him, but who merely holds a second?

Supposing a majority becomes vacant and the captain holding the second class certificate qualifies by taking a first before any promotion has taken place, is he not, by virtue of his seniority as captain, entitled to

the vacant majority, altho' his first class certificate is obtained at a later date than the captain who was gazetted as such at a later date, but who took a first class before his senior?

Yours very truly,
VOLUNTEER.

TO THE SUFFERING.

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

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

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

Rev. WILLIAM H. NORTON,
676 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

WELLAND CANAL:

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

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

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

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

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

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



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for a Bridge," will be received at this office until Friday, the 20th day of September next, at noon, for the construction of two Swing Bridges for the enlargement of the Grenville Canal.

Plans and Specifications can be seen on application at this office, or at the Machine Canal Office, Montreal, and at the Engineer's Office, 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.

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

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
Ottawa, 21st Sept. 1871.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

OTTAWA, September 29, 1871.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 1 1/2 per cent

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs

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

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

Phrenology—The Brain and its Functions; the Location and Natural Language of the Organs, with directions for cultivating and restraining them; and the relations subsisting between Mind and Body described.

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

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S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

THE RED RIVER ROUTE MAP

Will be ready for delivery

On the 25th of April, 1870.

LAURIE'S MAP OF THE

North-West Territories!

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

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

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

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

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

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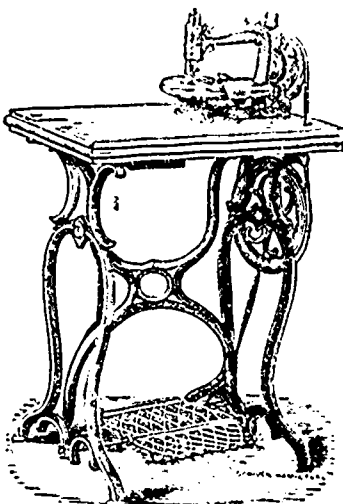
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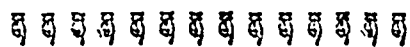
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